



Fabric OS

Command Reference Manual

Supporting Fabric OS v4.4.0

Supporting SilkWorm 3016, 3250, 3850, 3900, 4100, 12000, 24000

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Document History

The table below lists all versions of the *Fabric OS Command Reference Manual*.

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<i>Fabric OS Reference v2.2</i>	53-0001558-02		May 2000
<i>Fabric OS Reference v2.3</i>	53-0000067-02		December 2000
<i>Fabric OS Reference v3.0</i>	53-0000127-03		July 2001
<i>Fabric OS Reference v2.6</i>	53-0000194-02		December 2001
<i>Fabric OS Reference v3.0 / v4.0</i>	53-0000182-02		March 2002
<i>Fabric OS Reference v4.0.2</i>	53-0000182-03		September 2002
<i>Fabric OS Reference v3.1.0</i>	53-0000500-02		April 2003
<i>Fabric OS Reference v4.1.0</i>	53-0000519-02		April 2003
<i>Fabric OS Reference v4.1.2</i>	53-0000519-03 Preliminary		May 2003
<i>Fabric OS Reference v4.1.2</i>	53-0000519-04 Preliminary		July 2003
<i>Fabric OS Reference v4.1.2</i>	53-0000519-05 Preliminary		August 2003
<i>Fabric OS Reference v4.1.2</i>	53-0000519-06		October 2003
<i>Fabric OS Reference v4.2.0</i>	53-0000519-07	Excluding edits and commands updated to support the SilkWorm 3250, 3850, and 24000 switches, added 3 commands, changed 20 commands, and deleted 10 commands. Also, revised the template.	December 2003
<i>Fabric OS Command Reference Manual</i>	53-0000519-08	Minor revision of the title page and “About This Document” and rewrite of Chapter 1.	March 2004
<i>Fabric OS Command Reference Manual</i>	53-0000519-08 Rev. A	Add 45 and delete 12 commands; also, extensive revisions were made to nearly every command to mirror the FOS man pages.	April 2004
<i>Fabric OS Command Reference Manual</i>	53-0000519-09	Add 14, modify 128, and delete 7 commands.	September 2004

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About This Document

This document is a reference manual written to help system administrators and technicians operate, maintain, and troubleshoot SAN products. The document is specific to Brocade Fabric OS version 4.4.0 and all switches running Fabric OS version 4.4.0, including:

- Brocade SilkWorm 3016 switch
- Brocade SilkWorm 3250 switch
- Brocade SilkWorm 3850 switch
- Brocade SilkWorm 3900 switch
- Brocade SilkWorm 4100 switch
- Brocade SilkWorm 12000 director
- Brocade SilkWorm 24000 director

In those instances in which procedures or parts of procedures documented here apply to some switches but not to others, this manual identifies which switches are supported and which are not.

“About This Document” contains the following sections:

- [“How This Document Is Organized,”](#) next
- [“Supported Hardware and Software”](#) on page xxii
- [“Document Conventions”](#) on page xxvii
- [“Additional Information”](#) on page xxviii
- [“Getting Technical Help”](#) on page xxx
- [“Document Feedback”](#) on page xxxi

How This Document Is Organized

This document is organized to help you find the particular information that you want as quickly and easily as possible. As a command reference, this document begins with a brief overview of each admin- and user-level command before preceding to details.

The document contains the following components:

- “About This Document” provides information about this document.
- [Chapter 1, “Fabric OS Command Line Interface”](#) explores different methods to manage a Brocade SAN and Brocade SilkWorm switches.
- [Chapter 2, “Fabric OS Commands”](#) provides command information for Fabric OS v4.4.0.
- [Chapter 3, “Licensed Product Commands”](#) provides a subset of commands specific to Brocade licensed features such as Advanced Zoning, Extended Fabrics, Fabric Watch, ISL Trunking, and Advanced Performance Monitoring.
- [Chapter 4, “Exclusive Primary FCS Commands”](#) summarizes the subset of commands available when the security feature is installed and enabled.
- [Chapter 5, “Commands Unique to Fabric OS v4.x”](#) compares v4.4.0 to v3.2.0 commands.
- [Chapter 6, “Control Processor Commands”](#) lists the subset of active and standby control processor (CP) commands in a SilkWorm 12000 or 24000.
- [Chapter 7, “supportShow Reference”](#) explains the information displayed by the [supportShow](#) command.

Supported Hardware and Software

This document has been updated to include information specific to Brocade SilkWorm 3016, 3250, 3850, 3900, and 4100 switches, and Brocade SilkWorm 12000 and 24000 directors running on Brocade Fabric OS version 4.4.0, including:

- Additional functionality or support in the software from Brocade Fabric OS version 4.2.0
- Changes to functionality or support in the software from Brocade Fabric OS version 4.2.0

Although many different software and hardware configurations are tested and supported by Brocade Communications Systems, Inc. for the Brocade Fabric OS version 4.4.0 release, documenting all possible configurations and scenarios is beyond the scope of this document; however, this document does specify when procedures or steps of procedures apply only to specific switches.

This document does not support all 4.x Fabric OS versions. This document is specific to the Fabric OS v4.4.0 release. To obtain information about an OS version other than v4.4.0, refer to the documentation specific to your OS version.

What's New in This Book

The following changes have been made since this book was last released:

- Commands that were added:
 - **aptPolicy**
 - **errDelimiterSet**
 - **errFilterSet**
 - **resInfoShow**
 - **setModem**
 - **slTest**
 - **supportFtp**
 - **supportSave**
 - **syslogdFacility**
 - **traceDump**
 - **traceFtp**
 - **traceTrig**
 - **userRename**
 - **voltShow**
- Commands that were changed:
 - **aaaConfig**
 - **agtCfgDefault**
 - **agtCfgSet**
 - **authUtil**
 - **backport**
 - **bladeDisable**
 - **bladeEnable**
 - **chassisConfig**
 - **chassisName**
 - **chassisShow**
 - **configDownload**
 - **configure**
 - **crossPortTest**
 - **dlsReset**
 - **dlsSet**
 - **errClear**
 - **errDump**
 - **errShow**
 - **fabricShow**
 - **fanDisable**

- **fanShow**
- **faZoneCreate**
- **firmwareCommit**
- **firmwareDownload**
- **fspfShow**
- **fwConfigure**
- **fwFruCfg**
- **fwHelp**
- **fwPortDetailShow**
- **fwSet**
- **fwShow**
- **h**
- **haDump**
- **haFailover**
- **haShow**
- **historyShow**
- **ifModeSet**
- **ipAddrSet**
- **licenseIdShow**
- **licenseRemove**
- **linkCost**
- **LSDbShow**
- **miniCycle**
- **nodeFind**
- **nsAliasShow**
- **nsAllShow**
- **nscamShow**
- **nsShow**
- **nsZoneMember**
- **passwd**
- **pathInfo**
- **perfAddEEMonitor**
- **perfAddIPMonitor**
- **perfAddReadMonitor**
- **perfAddRWMonitor**
- **perfAddSCSIMonitor**
- **perfAddUserMonitor**
- **perfAddWriteMonitor**
- **perfCfgClear**

- **perfCfgRestore**
- **perfCfgSave**
- **perfClearEEMonitor**
- **perfClearFilterMonitor**
- **perfClrAlpaCrc**
- **perfDelEEMonitor**
- **perfDelFilterMonitor**
- **perfMonitorClear**
- **perfMonitorShow**
- **perfSetPortEEMask**
- **perfShowAlpaCrc**
- **perfShowEEMonitor**
- **perfShowFilterMonitor**
- **perfShowPortEEMask**
- **portBufferShow**
- **portCfgEPort**
- **portCfgGPort**
- **portCfgLongDistance**
- **portCfgLPort**
- **portCfgPersistentDisable**
- **portCfgPersistentEnable**
- **portCfgSpeed**
- **portCfgTrunkPort**
- **portDisable**
- **portEnable**
- **portLogResize**
- **portLoopbackTest**
- **portRouteShow**
- **portShow**
- **qloopAdd**
- **qloopCreate**
- **qloopDelete**
- **qloopRemove**
- **qloopShow**
- **reboot**
- **secModeDisable**
- **secModeEnable**
- **secModeShow**
- **secPolicyAbort**

- **secPolicyActivate**
- **secPolicyAdd**
- **secPolicyCreate**
- **secPolicyDelete**
- **secPolicyDump**
- **secPolicyFCSMove**
- **secPolicyRemove**
- **secPolicySave**
- **secTempPasswdReset**
- **secTempPasswdSet**
- **secTransAbort**
- **setMfgMode**
- **snmpConfig**
- **spinJitter**
- **spinSilk**
- **supportShow**
- **supportShowCfgShow**
- **switchName**
- **switchReboot**
- **switchShow**
- **switchShutdown**
- **switchStart**
- **trunkDebug**
- **txdPath**
- **urouteConfig**
- **urouteRemove**
- **urouteShow**
- **userConfig**
- **version**
- Commands that were deleted:
 - **errNvLogSizeSet**
 - **errNvLogSizeShow**
 - **errSaveLvlSet**
 - **errSaveLvlShow**
 - **portLogPortDisable**
 - **portLogPortEnable**
 - **voltageMargin**

For further information, refer to the release notes.

Document Conventions

This section describes text formatting conventions, important notices formats, and terms as they are used in this document.

Text Formatting

The narrative-text formatting conventions that are used in this document are as follows:

bold text	Identifies command names Identifies GUI elements Identifies keywords and operands Identifies text to enter at the GUI or CLI
<i>italic text</i>	Provides emphasis Identifies variables Identifies paths and Internet addresses Identifies document titles
code text	Identifies CLI output Identifies syntax examples

For readability, command names in the narrative portions of this guide are presented in mixed lettercasing: for example, **switchShow**. In actual examples, command lettercasing is often all lowercase. Otherwise, this manual specifically notes those cases in which a command is case sensitive.

Notes, Cautions, and Warnings

The following notices appear in this document.



Note

A note provides a tip, emphasizes important information, or provides a reference to related information.



Caution

A caution alerts you to potential damage to hardware, firmware, software, or data.



Warning

A warning alerts you to potential danger to personnel.

Special Term Uses

For definitions of SAN-specific terms, visit the Storage Networking Industry Association online dictionary at <http://www.snia.org/education/dictionary>.

Additional Information

This section lists additional Brocade and industry-specific documentation that you might find helpful.

Brocade Resources

The following related documentation is provided on the Brocade Documentation CD-ROM and on the Brocade Web site, through Brocade Connect.



Note

Go to <http://www.brocade.com> and click **Brocade Connect** to register at no cost for a user ID and password.

Fabric OS

- *Brocade Fabric OS Features Guide*
- *Brocade Fabric OS Procedures Guide*
- *Brocade Fabric OS Command Reference Manual*
- *Brocade Fabric OS MIB Reference Manual*
- *Brocade Fabric OS System Error Message Reference Manual*
- *Brocade QuickLoop User's Guide (v3.x only)*
- *Brocade Support for FICON Reference Manual*

Fabric OS Optional Features

- *Brocade Advanced Web Tools Administrator's Guide*
- *Brocade Fabric Watch User's Guide*
- *Brocade Secure Fabric OS User's Guide*
- *Brocade Secure Fabric OS QuickStart Guide*

SilkWorm 24000

- *SilkWorm 24000 QuickStart Guide*
- *SilkWorm 24000 Control Processor Card Replacement Procedure*
- *SilkWorm 24000 16-Port Card and Filler Panel Replacement Procedure*
- *SilkWorm 24000 Chassis Replacement Procedure*
- *SilkWorm 24000 WWN LED Bezel/Card Replacement Procedure*

SilkWorm 12000

- *SilkWorm 12000 QuickStart Guide*
- *SilkWorm 12000 Hardware Reference Manual*
- *SilkWorm 12000 16-Port Card and Filler Panel Replacement Procedure*
- *SilkWorm 12000 Control Processor Card Replacement Procedure*
- *SilkWorm 12000 Chassis Replacement Procedure*
- *SilkWorm 12000 WWN LED Bezel/Card Replacement Procedure*

SilkWorm 12000/24000

- *SilkWorm 12000/24000 Blower Assembly Installation Procedure*
- *SilkWorm 12000/24000 Modem Setup and Installation Procedure*
- *SilkWorm 12000/24000 Power Supply and Filler Panel Installation Procedure*

SilkWorm 4100

- *SilkWorm 4100 Hardware Reference Manual (for v4.4.x and later software)*
- *SilkWorm 4100 QuickStart Guide (for v4.4.x and later software)*

SilkWorm 3900

- *SilkWorm 3900 Hardware Reference Manual (for v4.x software)*
- *SilkWorm 3900 QuickStart Guide (for v4.x software)*

SilkWorm 3250/3850

- *SilkWorm 3250/3850 Hardware Reference Manual (for v4.x software)*
- *SilkWorm 3250/3850 QuickStart Guide (for v4.x software)*

SilkWorm 3016

- *SilkWorm 3016 Hardware Reference Manual (for v4.2.x and later software)*
- *SilkWorm 3016 QuickStart Guide (for v4.2.x and later software)*
- *Brocade Enterprise and Entry SAN Switch Modules for IBM eServer BladeCenter Design, Deployment and Management Guide (DDM)*

For practical discussions about SAN design, implementation, and maintenance, you can obtain *Building SANs with Brocade Fabric Switches* through:

<http://www.amazon.com>

For additional Brocade documentation, visit the Brocade SAN Info Center and click the Resource Library location:

<http://www.brocade.com>

Release notes are bundled with the Fabric OS firmware.

Other Industry Resources

For additional resource information, visit the Technical Committee T11 Web site. This Web site provides interface standards for high-performance and mass storage applications for fibre channel, storage management, as well as other applications:

<http://www.t11.org>

For information about the Fibre Channel industry, visit the Fibre Channel Industry Association Web site:

<http://www.fibrechannel.org>

Getting Technical Help

Contact your switch support supplier for hardware, firmware, and software support, including product repairs and part ordering. To expedite your call, have the following information available:

1. General Information

- Technical Support contract number, if applicable
- Switch model
- Switch operating system version
- Error numbers and messages received
- **supportSave** command output
- Detailed description of the problem and specific questions
- Description of any troubleshooting steps already performed and results

2. Switch Serial Number

The switch serial number and corresponding bar code are provided on the serial number label, as shown below.



The serial number label is located as follows:

- *SilkWorm 3016*: Side of switch module.
- *SilkWorm 3200 and 3800 switches*: Back of chassis.
- *SilkWorm 3250, 3850, and 3900 switches*: Bottom of chassis.
- *SilkWorm 4100 switches*: On the switch ID pull-out tab located on the port side and on the inside of the chassis, near power supply 1 (on the right when looking at the nonport side).
- *SilkWorm 12000 and 24000 directors*: Inside front of chassis, on wall to left of ports.
- *SilkWorm Fabric AP7420*: On the bottom of the chassis and on the back of the chassis.

3. World Wide Name (WWN)

- *SilkWorm 3016, 3250, 3850, 3900, and 4100 switches, and SilkWorm 12000 and 24000 directors*: Provide the license ID. Use the **licenseIdShow** command to display the license ID.
- *SilkWorm Fabric AP7420*: Provide the switch WWN. Use the **switchShow** command to display the switch WWN.
- *All other SilkWorm switches*: Provide the switch WWN. Use the **wwn** command to display the switch WWN.

Document Feedback

Because quality is our first concern at Brocade, we have made every effort to ensure the accuracy and completeness of this document. However, if you find an error or an omission, or you think that a topic needs further development, we want to hear from you. Forward your feedback to documentation@brocade.com. Provide the title and version number and as much detail as possible about your issue, including the topic heading and page number and your suggestions for improvement.

Fabric OS Command Line Interface

This chapter explains the different methods used to manage a Brocade SAN and Brocade SilkWorm switches. The following information is discussed:

- “[Understanding Access Levels](#),” next
- “[Using the Fabric OS Command Line Interface](#)” on page 1-2

Refer to *Fabric OS Features Guide* and *Fabric OS Procedures Guide* for information regarding optionally licensed features and information regarding configuration and management procedures, respectively.

Understanding Access Levels

There are four levels of access for a SilkWorm switch or director:

- root
- factory
- admin
- user

Not all commands are available to all access levels. Root level has access to all commands. However, use root and factory levels with caution, as these levels are reserved for support and manufacturing personnel. The user level has limited access to commands. This manual lists all the commands available to the user- and admin-level logins.



Note

The admin access level has access to all the commands needed to manage and configure a switch or fabric. The admin account is the recommended login level.

For SilkWorm 3016 switches, the default admin account is USERID and the default password is PASSWORD (with a zero, not the letter O). Refer to [userRename](#) for more information.

In Brocade Fabric OS v3.x and earlier, multiple-user access to a switch is limited. Each switch enables only a single session per access method, regardless of the user’s access level. Switches can, however, be accessed simultaneously from different connections: for example, through the command line interface (CLI) and Brocade Advanced Web Tools. If this happens, changes from one connection might not be updated to the other, and some changes might be lost. When you connect using simultaneous multiple connections, ensure that you do not overwrite the work of another connection.

In Fabric OS v4.x, multiple sessions are allowed. Each access level can have the number of simultaneous logins shown in [Table 1-1](#).

Table 1-1 Fabric OS v4.x User Access Maximum Sessions

User Name	Maximum Number of Simultaneous Sessions
root	4
factory	4
admin	2
user	4

Using the Fabric OS Command Line Interface

The Fabric OS command line interface (accessed through either telnet or serial console) provides an administrator with full management capability on a SilkWorm switch. The Fabric OS CLI enables an administrator to monitor and manage entire fabrics, individual switches, and ports from a standard workstation. The entire suite of Fabric OS features and capabilities is available across an entire fabric, from a single access point. Selected commands must be issued from a telnet or SSH session, as indicated in the command description in this manual.

Access is controlled by a switch-level password for each access level (factory, root, admin, and user). The commands available through the CLI are based on the user's login level and the license keys used to unlock certain features.

Fabric OS CLI is the complete fabric management tool for Brocade SANs and provides the following:

- Access to the full range of Fabric OS features, based on which license keys you purchase
- Assistance with configuration, monitoring, dynamic provisioning, and daily management of every aspect of storage area networks
- A deeper view of the tasks involved in managing a SilkWorm switch or director
- Configuration and management of the Brocade fabric on multiple levels
- Identification, isolation, and management of SAN events across every switch in the fabric
- Management switch licenses

The remainder of this guide describes each command, including a synopsis of its syntax, the users to which it is available, and a description of command usage and behavior. The same information is available to you on your SilkWorm switch or director, using the **help** command. For example, to display the help or man page for **aliAdd**, type:

```
switch:admin> help aliadd
```

Fabric OS Commands

aaaConfig

Manages RADIUS configuration information.

Synopsis `aaaconfig [action] [options]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to manage the RADIUS configuration for the authentication, authorization, and accounting (AAA) services. This command displays, adds, removes, changes, enables, or disables RADIUS configuration.

When the command completes, any new configuration is saved persistently. It is effective for the next AAA request. The configuration applies to all switch instances in a platform supporting multiple switch domains.

Use the centralized RADIUS servers to manage AAA services for a switch, as defined in RFC 2865.



Note

This command can be executed when logged in through serial or SSH connection.

Operands The command takes as input an action and its associated options. Without any specified action, the command displays the usage. Specify *action* as one of following:

- `--show` Displays the current AAA service configuration.
- `--add server [options]` Adds a RADIUS server to the configuration.
- `--remove server` Removes a RADIUS server from the configuration.
- `--change server [options]` Changes a RADIUS server configuration.
- `--move server to_position` Moves a RADIUS server from the current position to a new position. When *server* is a required operand for an action, it must be either an IP address or a name in dot notation. If a name is used, DNS must be properly configured.
- `--radius [on | off]` Turns on or off the current RADIUS configuration.
- `--switchdb [on | off]` Turns on or off the switch local database as secondary authentication.

The following are the options for the `--add` and `--change` actions:

- `-p port` RADIUS server port number
- `-s secret` Common secret between the switch and RADIUS server

- t *timeout*** Response timeout for the RADIUS server
- a [**pap** | **chap**]** Use PAP or CHAP as authentication protocol

The following provides a detailed description of each action type:

- show** List the current RADIUS servers, along with their parameters.
- add *server* [-p *port*] [-s *secret*] [-t *timeout*] [-a **chap** | **pap**]**
Add the specified server to the end of the RADIUS configuration list, with the specified port number, shared secret, timeout, and if PAP or CHAP is to be used as authentication protocol. *server* must be different from the servers in the existing configuration.
- remove *server*** Remove the specified server from the RADIUS configuration list. *server* must match a server in the existing configuration. To remove the last server, you must disable the RADIUS configuration first.
- change *server* [-p *port*] [-s *secret*] [-t *timeout*] [-a **chap** | **pap**]**
Change parameters for the specified server in the existing RADIUS configuration list. *server* must match one in the existing configuration.
- move *server* to *position*** Move the specified server in the existing RADIUS configuration list from the current position to the specified new position. This rearranges the order in which the specified RADIUS server is used.
- radius [**on** | **off**]** Enable or disable the current RADIUS configuration for AAA services. This is used to switch the primary AAA services between RADIUS and the switch local database. To enable the RADIUS configuration, there must be at least one server existing in the configuration.
- switchdb [**on** | **off**]** Enable or disable the switch local database as the secondary AAA services. When enabled, if RADIUS requests a timeout for all RADIUS servers, the switch local database is used for authentication; otherwise, requests are denied.

Examples To display the current RADIUS configuration:

```
switch:admin> aaaconfig --show

Position  ServerPortSecret  Timeout(s)  Auth-Protocol
-----
1  192.168.233.48  1812  sharedsecret 3  CHAP
2  192.168.233.44  1812  sharedsecret 3  CHAP
3  radserver1812  private  5  CHAP

Primary AAA Service: Switch database
Secondary AAA Service: None
```

To change the configuration for server 192.168.233.48:

```
switch:admin> aaaconfig --change 192.168.233.48 -p 3002 -s newsecret -t 1
```

See Also none

agtCfgDefault

Resets the SNMP agent configuration to default values.

Synopsis **agtcfgdefault**

Availability admin

Description Use this command to reset the configuration of the SNMP agent associated with the switch default values.

This command prompts the user and only proceeds to reset on the user's confirmation. All new values successfully configured by the command takes effect immediately. These changes are persistent across power cycles and reboots. For dual-domain systems, **agtCfgDefault** operates on the SNMP agent associated with the current switch.

This command resets the following values:

sysDescr	The system (switch) description. The default value is Fibre Channel Switch.
sysLocation	The location of the system. The default value is End User Premise.
sysContact	The contact information for the system. The default value is Field Support. Refer to the <i>Brocade Fabric OS MIB Reference Manual</i> for detailed sysDescr, sysLocation, and sysContact descriptions.
authTraps	When enabled, the authentication trap, authenticationFailure, is transmitted to a configured trap recipient in the event that the agent received a protocol message that is not properly authenticated. In the context of SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c, this means that a request contains a community string that is not known to the agent. The default value for this parameter is 0 (disabled).

There are six communities, respective trap recipients, and trap recipients supported by the agent. The first three communities are for read-write (rw) access and the last three are for read-only (ro) access. The default value for the trap recipient of each community is 0.0.0.0. The default values for the community strings are:

- Community 1: Secret C0de
- Community 2: OrigEquipMfr
- Community 3: private
- Community 4: public
- Community 5: common
- Community 6: FibreChannel

For an SNMP management station to receive a trap generated by the agent, the administrator must configure a trap recipient to correspond to the IP address of the management station. In addition, the trap recipient must be able to pass the access control list (ACL) check.

Trap Recipient Severity Level

The trap severity level is associated with each trap recipient IP address. The event trap level is in conjunction with the event's severity level. When an event occurs and if its severity level is at or below the set value, the SNMP event traps (swEventTrap, swFabricWatchTrap, and connUnitEventTrap) are sent to the trap recipients. By default, this value is set to 0, implying that no such traps are sent. Possible values are:

- 0 none
- 1 critical
- 2 error
- 3 warning
- 4 informational
- 5 debug

Refer to [errShow](#) for related information.

The ACL check is as follows: there are six ACLs to restrict SNMP get/set/trap operations to hosts under a host-subnet-area. Host-subnet-area is defined by comparing nonzero IP octets. For example, an ACL of 192.168.64.0 enables access by any hosts that start with the specified octets. The connecting host is enabled to set each host-subnet-area to be read-write or read-only. The highest privilege matched out of six entries is given to the access. The ACL check is turned off when all six entries contain 0.0.0.0.



Note

When secure mode is enabled, the access control list feature is incorporated into the WSNMP and RSNMP security policies. Community strings can be changed on the primary FCS switch only and will propagate changes across the fabric.

Operands none

Example To reset the SNMP agent to default values:

```
switch:admin> agtcfgdefault
*****
This command will reset the agent's configuration back to factory default
*****

Current SNMP Agent Configuration
Customizable MIB-II system variables:
  sysDescr = Fibre Channel Switch.
  sysLocation = End User Premise
  sysContact = sweng
  authTraps = 0 (OFF)

SNMPv1 community and trap recipient configuration:
Community 1: Secret C0de (rw)
  Trap recipient: 192.168.15.41
  Trap recipient Severity level: 4
Community 2: OrigEquipMfr (rw)
  No trap recipient configured yet

(continued on next page)
```

```
Community 3: private (rw)
  No trap recipient configured yet
Community 4: public (ro)
  No trap recipient configured yet
Community 5: common (ro)
  No trap recipient configured yet
Community 6: FibreChannel (ro)
  No trap recipient configured yet

SNMP access list configuration:
Entry 0: Access host subnet area 192.168.64.0 (rw) ]
Entry 1: No access host configured yet
Entry 2: No access host configured yet
Entry 3: No access host configured yet
Entry 4: No access host configured yet
Entry 5: No access host configured yet

*****
Are you sure? (yes, y, no, n): [no] y
Committing configuration...done.
agent configuration reset to factory default
Current SNMP Agent Configuration
Customizable MIB-II system variables:
  sysDescr = Fibre Channel Switch.
  sysLocation = End User Premise
  sysContact = Field Support.
  authTraps = 0 (OFF)

SNMPv1 community and trap recipient configuration:
Community 1: Secret C0de (rw)
  No trap recipient configured yet
Community 2: OrigEquipMfr (rw)
  No trap recipient configured yet
Community 3: private (rw)
  No trap recipient configured yet
Community 4: public (ro)
  No trap recipient configured yet
Community 5: common (ro)
  No trap recipient configured yet
Community 6: FibreChannel (ro)
  No trap recipient configured yet

SNMP access list configuration:
Entry 0: No access host configured yet
Entry 1: No access host configured yet
Entry 2: No access host configured yet
Entry 3: No access host configured yet
Entry 4: No access host configured yet
Entry 5: No access host configured yet
```

See Also [agtCfgSet](#)
[agtCfgShow](#)
[snmpConfig](#)

agtCfgSet

Modifies the SNMP agent configuration.

Synopsis agtcfgset

Availability admin

Description Use this command to modify the configuration of the SNMP agent in the switch.

All values successfully configured by this command take effect immediately. These values are persistent across power cycles and reboots. For dual-domain systems, this command operates on the SNMP agent associated with the current switch.

This command updates the following values:

sysDescr	The system (switch) description. The default value is Fibre Channel Switch.
sysLocation	The location of the system. The default value is End User Premise.
sysContact	The contact information for the system. The default value is Field Support. Refer to the <i>Brocade Fabric OS MIB Reference Manual</i> for detailed sysDescr, sysLocation, and sysContact descriptions.
authTrapsEnabled	When enabled, the authentication trap, authenticationFailure, is transmitted to a configured trap recipient in the event that the agent received a protocol message that is not properly authenticated. In the context of SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c, this means that a request contains a community string that is not known to the agent. The default value for this parameter is 0 (disabled).

There are six communities, respective trap recipients, and trap recipients supported by the agent. The first three communities are for read-write (rw) access and the last three are for read-only (ro) access. The default value for the trap recipient of each community is 0.0.0.0. The default values for the community strings are:

- Community 1: Secret C0de
- Community 2: OrigEquipMfr
- Community 3: private
- Community 4: public
- Community 5: common
- Community 6: FibreChannel

For an SNMP management station to receive a trap generated by the agent, the administrator must configure a trap recipient to correspond to the IP address of the management station. In addition, the trap recipient must be able to pass the access control list (ACL) check.

Trap Recipient Severity Level

The trap severity level is associated with each trap recipient IP address. The event trap level is in conjunction with the event's severity level. When an event occurs and if its severity level is at or below the set value, the SNMP event traps (swEventTrap, swFabricWatchTrap, and connUnitEventTrap) are sent to the trap recipients. By default, this value is set to 0, implying that no such traps are sent. Possible values are:

- 0 none
- 1 critical
- 2 error
- 3 warning
- 4 informational
- 5 debug

Refer to [errShow](#) for related information.

The ACL check is as follows: there are six ACLs to restrict SNMP get/set/trap operations to hosts under a host-subnet-area. Host-subnet-area is defined by comparing nonzero IP octets. For example, an ACL of 192.168.64.0 enables access by any hosts that start with the specified octets. The connecting host is enabled to set each host-subnet-area to be read-write or read-only. The highest privilege matched out of six entries is given to the access. The ACL check is turned off when all six entries contain 0.0.0.0.



Note

When secure mode is enabled, the access control list feature is incorporated into the WSNMP and RSNMP security policies. Community strings can be changed on the primary FCS switch only and will propagate changes across the fabric.

Operands none

Example To modify the SNMP configuration values:

```
switch:admin> agtcfgset

Customizing MIB-II system variables ...

At each prompt, do one of the followings:
  o <Return> to accept current value,
  o enter the appropriate new value,
  o <Control-D> to skip the rest of configuration, or
  o <Control-C> to cancel any change.

To correct any input mistake:
<Backspace> erases the previous character,
<Control-U> erases the whole line,
sysDescr: [FC Switch]
sysLocation: [End User Premise]
sysContact: [Field Support.]
authTrapsEnabled (true, t, false, f): [true]

SNMP community and trap recipient configuration:
Community (rw): [Secret C0de]
Trap Recipient's IP address in dot notation: [192.168.1.51]
Trap recipient Severity level : (0..5) [0] 3
Community (rw): [OrigEquipMfr]
Trap Recipient's IP address in dot notation: [192.168.1.26]
Trap recipient Severity level : (0..5) [0]
Community (rw): [private]
Trap Recipient's IP address in dot notation: [0.0.0.0] 192.168.64.88
Trap recipient Severity level : (0..5) [0] 1
Community (ro): [public]
Trap Recipient's IP address in dot notation: [0.0.0.0]
Community (ro): [common]
Trap Recipient's IP address in dot notation: [0.0.0.0]
Community (ro): [FibreChannel]
Trap Recipient's IP address in dot notation: [0.0.0.0]

SNMP access list configuration:
Access host subnet area in dot notation: [0.0.0.0] 192.168.64.0
Read/Write? (true, t, false, f): [true]
Access host subnet area in dot notation: [0.0.0.0]
Read/Write? (true, t, false, f): [true]
Access host subnet area in dot notation: [0.0.0.0]
Read/Write? (true, t, false, f): [true]
Access host subnet area in dot notation: [0.0.0.0]
Read/Write? (true, t, false, f): [true]
Access host subnet area in dot notation: [0.0.0.0]
Read/Write? (true, t, false, f): [true]
Access host subnet area in dot notation: [0.0.0.0]
Read/Write? (true, t, false, f): [true]
Access host subnet area in dot notation: [0.0.0.0]
Read/Write? (true, t, false, f): [true]
Committing configuration...done.
value = 1 = 0x1
```

See Also [agtCfgDefault](#)
[agtCfgShow](#)
[snmpConfig](#)

SW_v5_x.mib, “Switch Management Information & Switch Enterprise Specific Trap”

RFC1157, “A Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv1)”

RFC1213, “Management information Base for Network Management of TCP/IP-based internets: MIB-II”

agtCfgShow

Displays the SNMP agent configuration.

Synopsis `agtcfgshow`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the configuration of the SNMP agent in the switch.



Note

On a dual-switch chassis, there is one SNMP agent per logical switch. This command is specific to the logical switch you are logged in to.

The following information displays:

<code>sysDescr</code>	The system (switch) description. The default value is Fibre Channel Switch.
<code>sysLocation</code>	The location of the system. The default value is End User Premise.
<code>sysContact</code>	The contact information for the system. The default value is Field Support. Refer to the <i>Brocade Fabric OS MIB Reference Manual</i> for detailed <code>sysDescr</code> , <code>sysLocation</code> , and <code>sysContact</code> descriptions.
<code>authTrapsEnabled</code>	When enabled, the authentication trap, <code>authenticationFailure</code> , is transmitted to a configured trap recipient in the event that the agent received a protocol message that is not properly authenticated. In the context of SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c, this means that a request contains a community string that is not known to the agent. The default value for this parameter is 0 (disabled).

There are six communities, respective trap recipients, and trap recipients supported by the agent. The first three communities are for read-write (rw) access and the last three are for read-only (ro) access. The default value for the trap recipient of each community is 0.0.0.0. The community string length ranges from 2 to 16 characters. The default values for the community strings are:

- Community 1: Secret C0de
- Community 2: OrigEquipMfr
- Community 3: private
- Community 4: public
- Community 5: common
- Community 6: FibreChannel

For an SNMP management station to receive a trap generated by the agent, the administrator must configure a trap recipient to correspond to the IP address of the management station. In addition, the trap recipient must be able to pass the access control list (ACL) check.

Trap Recipient Severity Level

The event trap level in conjunction with the event's severity level. When an event occurs and if its severity level is at or below the set value, the SNMP trap, swEventTrap, is sent to configured trap recipients. By default, this value is set to 0, implying that no swEventTrap is sent. Possible values are:

- 0 none
- 1 critical
- 2 error
- 3 warning
- 4 informational
- 5 debug

Refer to [errShow](#) for related information.

The ACL check is as follows: there are six ACLs to restrict SNMP get/set/trap operations to hosts under a host-subnet-area. Host-subnet-area is defined by comparing nonzero IP octets. For example, an ACL of 192.168.64.0 enables access by any hosts that start with the specified octets. The connecting host is enabled to set each host-subnet-area to be read-write or read-only. The highest privilege matched out of six entries is given to the access. The ACL check is turned off when all six entries contain 0.0.0.0..



Note

When secure mode is enabled, the access control list feature is incorporated into the WSNMP and RSNMP security policies. Community strings can be changed on the primary FCS switch only and will propagate changes across the fabric.

Operands none

Example To display SNMP agent configuration information:

```
switch:admin> agtcfgshow
Current SNMP Agent Configuration
  Customizable MIB-II system variables:
    sysDescr = FC Switch
    sysLocation = End User Premise
    sysContact = Field Support.
    authTraps = 1 (ON)

SNMPv1 community and trap recipient configuration:
Community 1: Secret C0de (rw)
  Trap recipient: 192.168.1.51
  Trap recipient Severity level: 4
Community 2: OrigEquipMfr (rw)
  Trap recipient: 192.168.1.26
  Trap recipient Severity level: 0
Community 3: private (rw)
  No trap recipient configured yet
Community 4: public (ro)
  No trap recipient configured yet
Community 5: common (ro)
  No trap recipient configured yet
Community 6: FibreChannel (ro)
  No trap recipient configured yet

SNMP access list configuration:
Entry 0: Access host subnet area 192.168.64.0 (rw)]
Entry 1: No access host configured yet
Entry 2: No access host configured yet
Entry 3: No access host configured yet
Entry 4: No access host configured yet
Entry 5: No access host configured yet
```

See Also [agtCfgDefault](#)
[agtCfgSet](#)
[snmpConfig](#)

aliAdd

Adds a member to a zone alias.

Synopsis `aliadd "aliName", "member; member"`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Brocade Advanced Zoning license.

Description Use this command to add one or more members to an existing zone alias. The alias member list cannot contain another zone alias.

This command changes the defined configuration. For the change to be preserved across switch reboots, it must be saved to flash memory using the `cfgSave` command. For the change to become effective, an appropriate zone configuration must be enabled using the `cfgEnable` command.



Note

When security is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands This command has the following required operands:

- “*aliName*” Specify the name of a zone alias, in quotation marks.
- “*member*” Specify a member or list of members to be added to the alias, in quotation marks, separated by semicolons. An alias member can be specified by one or more of the following methods:
- A switch domain and port area number pair. View the area numbers for ports using the `switchShow` command.
 - WWN
 - QuickLoop AL_PAs

Example To add members to zone aliases array1, array2, and loop1:

```
switch:admin> aliadd "array1", "1,2"
switch:admin> aliadd "array2", "21:00:00:20:37:0c:72:51"
switch:admin> aliadd "loop1", "0x02; 0xEF"
```

See Also [aliCreate](#)
[aliDelete](#)
[aliRemove](#)
[aliShow](#)

aliasDelete

Deletes a port from all local groups.

Synopsis `aliasDelete portID`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to delete a local port from all local groups. The group is deleted if it becomes empty after deleting the local port.

Use the [aliasShow](#) command to show the existing groups with its corresponding N_Ports.

Operands The following [aliasDelete](#) argument is required.

portID The port ID in its hexadecimal representation

Example To delete a port from an existing group:

```
switch:admin> aliasdelete 0x19c00
aliasDelete: succeeded
```

Exit Status 0 Successful operation

Non Zero Indicates the operation has failed

See Also [aliasJoin](#)
[aliasShow](#)
[fabricShow](#)
[switchShow](#)

aliasJoin

Creates a group of N_Ports. If the group already exists, the N_Ports are added to the existing group.

Synopsis `aliasJoin`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to create an alias group of N_Ports or to add N_Ports to an existent group. Any online N_Port defined in the fabric can be part of a group. An N_Port can be added from any switch that is part of the fabric.

To get a list of online ports currently defined in the fabric, use the [nsAllShow](#) command. If the user wants to add only local ports associated with the local switch, use the [nsShow](#) command to get list of ports associated with the local switch.

Operand none

Example To create an alias group of N_Ports or to add N_Ports to an existing group:

```
switch:admin> aliasJoin
aliasJoin: To add ports to an existing or new multicast group
Number of ports in the group: (1..64) [1]
To set an authorization password? (yes, y, no, n): [no]
no password
Setting the authorization control
Add control: 0 by any, 1 only itself, 2 by creator: (0..2) [0]
Del control: 0 by any, 1 only itself, 2 by creator: (0..2) [0]
Lsn control: 0 by any, 1 by none: (0..1) [1]

Add control 0, Del control 0 Lsn control 1
Setting the Routing Bit: (0x0..0xc) [0x0]
using FC-4 Device Data ...
Setting FC-4 Type: (0x0..0x5d) [0x5]
using 0x05 ...
To set the alias qualifier in WWN format? (yes, y, no, n): [yes]
Qualifier (in hex): [10:00:00:60:69:80:02:28]
Port ID (in hex): (0x0..0xeffa00) [0] 0x19c00
npList[0] = 0x19c00
aliasJoin: Join request to Group Address 0xffffb00 succeeds
```

Exit Status 0 Successful operation
Non Zero Indicates the operation has failed

See Also [aliasDelete](#)
[aliasPurge](#)
[aliasShow](#)
[fabricShow](#)
[nsAllShow](#)
[nsShow](#)

aliasPurge

Removes an alias group.

Synopsis `aliasPurge groupID`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to remove an alias group.

Operand The following [aliasPurge](#) argument is required.

groupID It is the group ID in its hexadecimal representation

Example To remove an alias group:

```
switch:admin> aliasPurge 0xffffb00
aliasPurge: succeeded
```

Exit Status 0 Successful operation

Non Zero Indicates the operation has failed

See Also [aliasJoin](#)
[aliasShow](#)
[fabricShow](#)
[switchShow](#)

aliasShow

Displays local alias server information.

Synopsis `aliasShow`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display local information. If there is no local alias group, a message is displayed. If there are multiple entries in the local alias group, they are displayed.

Operands none

Example To display the entries in the local alias server:

```
switch:admin> aliasShow
{AliasID Creator Token [rb, type, grptype, qlfr] Member List

  fffb00 fffffd [00, 05, 10, 10000060 69800228] { 019c00 }
}
The Local Alias Server has 1 entry
```

Exit Status 0 Successful operation
Non Zero Indicates the operation has failed

See Also [fabricShow](#)
[switchShow](#)

aliCreate

Creates a zone alias.

Synopsis `alicreate "aliName", "member; member"`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Brocade Advanced Zoning license.

Description

Use this command to create a new zone alias. The zone alias member list must have at least one member (empty lists are not allowed). The alias member list cannot contain another zone alias. Refer to the [zoneCreate](#) command for more information on name and member specifications.

Zone alias members can be specified using the area number to represent a specific port and slot combination. Area numbers are automatically assigned to a port by the Fabric OS. You can view the Area numbers using the [switchShow](#) command.

This command changes the defined configuration. For the change to be preserved across switch reboots, it must be saved to flash memory using the [cfgSave](#) command. For the change to become effective, an appropriate zone configuration must be enabled using the [cfgEnable](#) command.



Note

When security is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands

This command has the following operands:

“*aliName*” Specify a name for the zone alias, in quotation marks. This operand is required. A zone alias name must begin with a letter and can be followed by any number of letters, digits and underscore characters. Names are case sensitive: for example, “Ali_1” and “ali_1” are different zone aliases. Spaces are ignored.

“*member*” Specify a member or list of members to be added to the alias, in quotation marks, separated by semicolons. An alias member can be specified by one or more of the following methods:

- A switch domain and port area number pair. View the area numbers for ports using the [switchShow](#) command.
- WWN
- QuickLoop AL_PAs

This operand is required.

Example

To create a zone alias:

```
switch:admin> alicreate "array1", "2,32; 2,33; 2,34"
switch:admin> alicreate "array2", "21:00:00:20:37:0c:66:23"
switch:admin> alicreate "loop1", "0x02; 0xEF; 5,4"
```

See Also

[aliAdd](#)
[aliDelete](#)
[aliRemove](#)
[aliShow](#)

aliDelete

Deletes a zone alias.

Synopsis `alidelete "aliName"`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Brocade Advanced Zoning license.

Description Use this command to delete a zone alias.

This command changes the defined configuration. For the change to be preserved across switch reboots, it must be saved to flash memory using the [cfgSave](#) command. For the change to become effective, an appropriate zone configuration must be enabled using the [cfgEnable](#) command.



Note

When security is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands This command has the following operands:

"aliName" Specify the name of zone alias to be deleted. This operand must be enclosed in quotation marks. This operand is required.

Example To delete the zone alias array2:

```
switch:admin> alidelete "array2"
```

See Also [aliAdd](#)
[aliCreate](#)
[aliRemove](#)
[aliShow](#)

aliRemove

Removes a member from a zone alias.

Synopsis `aliremove "aliName", "member; member"`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Brocade Advanced Zoning license.

Description Use this command to remove one or more members from an existing zone alias.

If all members are removed, the zone alias is deleted.

This command changes the defined configuration. For the change to be preserved across switch reboots, it must be saved to flash memory using the [cfgSave](#) command. For the change to become effective, an appropriate zone configuration must be enabled using the [cfgEnable](#) command.



Note

When security is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands This command has the following operands:

- “*aliName*” Specify the name of the zone alias to have members removed, in quotation marks. This operand is required.
- “*member*” Specify a member or list of members to be removed from the alias, in quotation marks, separated by semicolons. An alias member can be specified by one or more of the following methods:
- A switch domain and port area number pair. View the area numbers for ports using the [switchShow](#) command.
 - WWN
 - QuickLoop AL_PAs

This operand is required. The member list is located by an exact string match; therefore, it is important to maintain the order when removing multiple members. For example, if a zone alias contains “1,2; 1,3; 1,4”, then removing “1,3; 1,4” succeeds but removing “1,4; 1,3” fails.

Example Remove a World Wide Name from “array1”:

```
switch:admin> aliremove "array1", "3,5"
switch:admin> aliremove "array1", "21:00:00:20:37:0c:76:8c"
switch:admin> aliremove "array1", "0xEF"
```

See Also [aliAdd](#)
[aliCreate](#)
[aliDelete](#)
[aliShow](#)

aliShow

Displays zone alias information.

Synopsis `alishow ["pattern"][, mode]`

Availability all users



Note

This command requires a Brocade Advanced Zoning license.

Description Use this command to display zone configuration information.

If a parameter is specified, it is used as a pattern to match zone alias names; those that match in the defined configuration are displayed.



Note

When security is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands This command has the following optional operands:

<i>"pattern"</i>	A POSIX-style regular expression used to match zone alias names. This operand must be enclosed in quotation marks. Patterns can contain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question mark (?), which is a placeholder for any single character • Asterisk (*), which is a placeholder for any string of characters • Ranges, which are a placeholder for any character within the range. Ranges must be enclosed in brackets: for example, [0-9] or [a-f].
<i>mode</i>	Specify 0 to display the contents of the transaction buffer (the contents of the current transaction), or specify 1 to display the contents of the flash memory. The default value is 0.

If no parameters are specified, all zone configuration information (both defined and effective) is displayed. Refer to [cfgShow](#) for a description of this display.

Example To display all zone aliases beginning with "arr":

```
switch:admin> alishow "arr*"
alias: array1 21:00:00:20:37:0c:76:8c
alias: array2 21:00:00:20:37:0c:66:23
```

See Also [aliAdd](#)
[aliCreate](#)
[aliDelete](#)
[aliRemove](#)

aptPolicy

Changes or displays the Advanced Performance Tuning (APT) policy.

Synopsis `aptpolicy [policy]`

Availability admin



Note

This command is only available on the SilkWorm 4100 switch.

Description

Use this command to change the performance algorithm on the switch. A number of internal parameters are changed by the use of this command, and a detailed performance tuning discussion is beyond the scope of this manual. The default parameters are optimal for most SAN applications, and typical customers do not need to use this command.

When used with no arguments, this command displays a list of APT policies supported on this switch, as well as the current policy. This can be done at any time.

The switch must be disabled before using this command to change the current policy.

Operand

This command has the following operand:

policy Specifies the new APT policy. The following policies are supported:

1 Port-based routing policy

With this policy, the path chosen for an ingress frame is based on:

1. Ingress port on which the frame was received
2. Destination domain for the frame

The chosen path remains the same if Dynamic Load Sharing (DLS) feature is not enabled. If DLS is enabled, then a different path may be chosen on a fabric event. Refer to [dlsSet](#) for the definition of a fabric event.

This policy may provide better ISL utilization when there is little or no oversubscription of the ISLs.

Note that static routes are supported only with this policy.

2 Device-based routing policy

With this policy, the path chosen for an ingress frame is based on:

1. Ingress port on which the frame was received
2. FC address of the source fabric device (SID) for this frame
3. FC address of the destination fabric device (DID) for this frame

This policy allows for better utilization of the available paths as I/O traffic between different (SID, DID) pairs can use different paths. All frames received on an ingress port with the same (SID, DID) parameters takes the same path unless there is a fabric event. Refer to [dlsSet](#) for the definition of a fabric event.

This policy does not support static routes. DLS always is enabled and the DLS setting cannot change with this policy.

3 Exchange-based routing policy

With this policy, the path chosen for an ingress frame is based on:

1. Ingress port on which the frame was received
2. FC address of the SID for this frame
3. FC address of the DID for this frame
4. FC Originator Exchange ID (OXID) for this frame

This policy allows for optimal utilization of the available paths as I/O traffic between different (SID, DID, OXID) pairs can use different paths. All frames received on a ingress port with the same (SID, DID, OXID) parameters takes the same path unless there is a fabric event. Refer to [dlsSet](#) for the definition of a fabric event.

This policy does not support static routes. DLS always is enabled and the DLS setting cannot change with this policy.

Example To display the current policy and then change it from an exchange-based to a device-based policy:

```
switch:admin> aptpolicy
Current Policy: 3

3: Default Policy
1: Port Based Routing Policy
2: Device Based Routing Policy
3: Exchange Based Routing Policy

switch:admin> aptpolicy 2

Switch must be disabled in order to modify this configuration
parameter. To disable the switch, use the "switchDisable" command.

switch:admin> switchdisable

switch:admin> aptpolicy 2
Policy updated successfully.

switch:admin> switchenable

switch:admin> aptpolicy
Current Policy: 2

3: Default Policy
1: Port Based Routing Policy
2: Device Based Routing Policy
3: Exchange Based Routing Policy
```

See Also [dlsReset](#)
[dlsSet](#)
[dlsShow](#)
[switchDisable](#)

authUtil

Displays and sets the authentication configuration.

Synopsis `authutil [--show][--set value]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to display and set local switch authentication parameters. Use `--set` to change authentication parameters such as protocol and Diffie-Hellman group (DH group), which saves new configuration persistently. Authentication process uses the protocol that is set using this command.

When no protocol is set, the default setting of **fcap**, **dhchap** is used. The default setting of "*" (for example, "0,1,2,3,4") is used when no group is set. The new configuration is effective with the next authentication request.

Use `--show` to display the current authentication configuration of the switch. Use **portShow** to display the authentication type and associated parameters, if applicable, used on the port at port online or when enabling security, whichever occurs last.



Note

A security license is required to run this command in nonsecure as well as secure mode..

Operands The operands are as follows:

- `--show` Displays local authentication configuration.
- `--set` Modifies authentication configuration. Values include:
 - a** Sets authentication protocol. Specify **fcap** to set only FCAP authentication, **dhchap** to set only DH-CHAP authentication, and **all** to set both FCAP and DH-CHAP (default). When authentication is set to **all**, implicit order is FCAP followed by DH-CHAP; for example, in authentication negotiation FCAP is given priority over DH-CHAP on the local switch, however a responder can still select DH-CHAP.
 - g** Sets DH group. Values 0 to 4 and "*" are valid values. DH group 0 is called NULL DH. A user can select other groups between 1 and 4. Each DH group specifies a key size and associated parameters implicitly. Higher group value provides stronger cryptography and higher level of security in authentication protocol. When DH group is set to a specified value, only that DH group is enabled in authentication. Specifying "*" as a group enables all DH groups 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4, in that order; for example, in authentication negotiation NULL DH is given priority over other groups, however a responder can still select other DH group.

Without any specified operands, the command displays the usage.

Example To display authentication configuration on the switch:

```
switch:admin> authutil --show
AUTH TYPE      HASH TYPE      GROUP TYPE
-----
dhchap         sha1,md5       0,1,2,3,4
```

To set DH-CHAP as authentication protocol:

```
switch:admin> authutil --set -a dhchap  
Authentication is set to dhchap.
```

To set both protocols in order of fcap,dhchap:

```
switch:admin> authutil --set -a all  
Authentication is set to fcap,dhchap.
```

To set DH group 3:

```
switch:admin> authutil --set -g 3  
DH Group was set to 3.
```

To set all DH groups to be specified in auth negotiate in order of 0, 1, 2, 3, and 4:

```
switch:admin> authutil --set -g "*"  
DH Group is set to 0,1,2,3,4
```

See Also

[portShow](#)
[secAuthSecret](#)

backplanetest

Tests backplane connection for a multiple-blade configured system.

Synopsis **backplanetest** [--slot *number*][--passcnt *count*][--payload *value*][--pat *type*][--ports *itemlist*]
[--verbose *mode*]

Availability admin

Description Use this command to verify the backplane connection for each blade through the backend external (BE) ports. This command can only run on a multiple-blade configured system. It assumes that all blades available on the specified switch have passed the blade diagnostic tests. This command is not part of **bladediag** or **bladediagshort**. This command verifies backplane connection by using a functional blade's frame transmitter/receiver features.



Note

No other diagnostic can be executed until this test is completed.

Options This command has the following operands:

--slot *number* Specifies the slot number for a SilkWorm 12000/24000 director. For all other switches, this operand is not required. The slot number must be followed by a slash (/) and the port number, so that each port is represented by both slot number (1 through 4 or 7 through 10) and port number (0 through 15).

The SilkWorm director has a total of 10 slots. Slot numbers 5 and 6 are control processor cards; slots 1 through 4 and 7 through 10 are port cards. On each port card, there are 16 ports, counted from the bottom, numbered 0 to 15.

--passcnt *count* Specifies the number of times to perform this test. The default value is 1. This operand is optional.

--payload *value* Specifies the byte size of the test frame payload. The payload size must be in multiples of 4, and the minimum size is 16. The default value is 512 bytes. This operand is optional.

--pat *type* Specifies the test-pattern type used in the test frame payload. The default test is 17(jCRPAT). The following test patterns can be specified:

- 1 byte fill
- 2 word fill
- 3 quad fill
- 4 byte not
- 5 word not
- 6 quad not
- 7 byte ramp
- 8 word ramp
- 9 quad ramp
- 10 byte lfsr

- 11 random
- 12 crpat
- 13 cspat
- 14 chalf sq
- 15 cqtr sq
- 16 rdram pat
- 17 jCRPAT (default)
- 18 jCJTPAT
- 19 jCSPAT

- ports *itemlist*** Specifies a list of blade ports to test. By default, all the blade ports in the specified slot are used. Refer to [itemList](#) help pages for further details.
- verbose *mode*** Specifies verbose mode. If specified with a nonzero value, this mode displays the test progress in detail. The default value is to disable the mode. This operand is optional.

Examples To test backplane connections on a SilkWorm director:

```
switch:admin> backplanetest -ports 1/16, 18, 20 -payload 2048 -verbose 1
Running backplanetest .....

Test frame info for Backplane Connection Test:
# of frames: 1
sid data:    0xfffffd
did data:    0xfffffd
payload size: 2048 bytes

Test Complete: backplanetest Pass 1 of 1
Duration 0 hr, 0 min & 1 sec (0:0:1:715).
passed.
```

Diagnostics When this command detects failure(s), the subtest might report one or more of the following error messages:

```
DATA
TIMEOUT
XMIT
```

Refer to the *System Error Message Reference Manual* for more information.

See Also [itemList](#)

backport

Tests for backend ASIC-to-ASIC links.

Synopsis `backport [-nframes count][-ports itemlist][-lb_mode mode][-fr_type type][-extonly mode]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to test the backplane routing and virtual channel (VC) allocation. This test applies to single blade as well as multiblade systems.

The following items are tested:

- Proper backend port domain routing setup such that every user port has a valid path to every other user port. If a valid path does not exist between any two user ports, that path will fail to transmit the first frame between the two ports.
- Proper virtual channel mapping such that an arbitrarily large number of frames might be transmitted without running out of credit. If the VC credit mapping is not correct then the test will fail after enough frames have been sent to exhaust the initial credit.
- Proper trunking of backend ports. The frames send in bursts. If the trunking is not set up properly, the burst of frames do not arrive in-order.
- ASIC errors along each path. The test checks for CRC and ENC errors for each port used between the source and destination ports to help isolate failures. It also checks that each member of every trunk group along the path has sent or received at least one frame.

Area routing between user ports is not tested. Use of this command assumes that the same database is used for domain and area routes; therefore, domain results are indicative of area operation.



Note

Virtual channel mapping is not tested if **-extonly** is set to 1.

Options This command has the following options:

-nframes *count* Specifies the number of frames per port to send. The test runs until the specified number of frames have been transmitted on each port. The total number of frames that this command circulates is determined at run time. The default value is 10 and the minimum value is -1. Any value less than the minimum is ignored and the minimum value of -1 is used.

-ports *itemlist* Specifies a list of user ports. The default value is all user ports. Refer to [itemList](#) for more information.

-lb_mode *mode* Selects the loopback point for the test. By default, backport uses internal loopback.

Mode Description

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| 1 | Port loopback (loopback plugs) |
| 2 | External (SERDES) loopback |
| 5 | Internal (parallel) loopback |

-fr_type *type* Specifies the frame type to send. The default value is 1.

Type Description

- | | |
|---|-------------------|
| 0 | Single frame |
| 1 | spinfab frames |
| 2 | spinfab 1K frames |

-extonly mode Specifies external-test-only mode. The default value is 0, which disables this mode. This command normally sends bursts of frames from each port under test to every other port in the list. With **-extonly** mode set to 1, the command sends only one burst of frames to each port from each ASIC pair-to-ASIC pair link. This tests all of the external connections with only $K * N$ frames instead of the N^2 frames required in all-to-all mode.

This mode is intended to be used in ESS/burn-in testing to optimize test time. **backport** tests only the external connections between each ASIC pair. **txdPath** is used to test the internal ASIC pair-to-ASIC pair paths. The values are:

- 0 Send frames from all ports to all other ports.
- 1 Send only one burst of frames to each link.

Example To test for backend ASIC pair links:

```
switch:admin> backport -ports 1/1-1/3 -nframes 10
One moment please ...
backport running...
backport: Completed 840 frames, status: passed.
```

Diagnostics When the command detects failure(s), the test can report one or more of the following error messages:

```
ERR_STAT
ERR_STATS
INIT
PORT_DIED
PORT_STOPPED
XMIT
```

Refer to the *System Error Message Reference Manual* for more information.

See Also [crossPortTest](#)
[itemList](#)
[portLoopbackTest](#)
[spinFab](#)
[spinSilk](#)
[txdPath](#)

bannerSet

Sets the banner on the local switch.

Synopsis `bannerSet [banner]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to set the banner on the local switch.

The banner is a string of alphanumeric characters. It is displayed whenever a user tries to log in to a switch.

The banner can be created using the *banner* operand or by entering the **bannerSet** command without an operand, making the session interactive.

If you enter the banner text using the interactive method, the valid length is 1022 characters. If the banner text length exceeds the maximum allowed, the software truncates the input. To close the banner text string, enter a period at the beginning of a new line.

Operands This command has the following operand:

banner Specify a text string to be displayed when a user logs in. If you enter the banner text using the *banner* operand, the valid length is 116 characters. This operand is optional.

Example To set a new banner for a switch:

```
switch:admin> bannerSet "My banner"

switch:admin> bannerSet
Please input context of security banner (press "." RETURN at the
beginning of a newline to finish input): Do not log into this
switch if you are not an authorized administrator.
.
```

See Also [bannerShow](#)

bannerShow

Displays the banner text.

Synopsis **bannershow**

Availability admin

Description Use this command to display the contents of the banner.

Operands none

Example To display the banner for a switch:

```
switch:admin> bannershow
Banner:
Do not log into this switch if you are not an authorized administrator.
```

See Also [bannerSet](#)

bcastShow

Displays broadcast routing information.

Synopsis `bcastshow`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the broadcast routing information for all ports in the switch. The broadcast routing information indicates all ports that are members of the broadcast distribution tree: ports that are able to send and receive broadcast frames.

Normally, all F_Ports and FL_Ports are members of the broadcast distribution tree. The broadcast path selection protocol selects the E_Ports that are part of the broadcast distribution tree. The E_Ports are chosen in such a way to prevent broadcast routing loops.

The following fields display:

Group	The multicast group ID of the broadcast group (always 256)
Member Ports	A map of all ports in broadcast tree
Member ISL Ports	A map of all E_Ports in broadcast tree

The broadcast routing information for the ports is displayed as a set of hexadecimal bit maps. Each bit in a bit map represents a port, with the least significant bit in each row representing port 0, 32, 64, and so on. For more information on reading hexadecimal bit maps, refer to the *Fabric OS Procedures Guide*.



The output from this command varies, depending on switch type.

When this command runs on a 128-port switch, the member ports consist of ports 7, 13, 42, 84, 85, and 86. The final member ports bit set represents the embedded port (frames sent to be handled by firmware) and is typically set.

Operands none

Examples To display the broadcast routing information for all ports in the switch:

```
switch:admin> bcastShow

Group  Member Ports      Member ISL Ports
-----
256    0x00012083         0x00002080
       0x00000440         0x00000400
       0x00770000         0x00700000
       0x00008200         0x00000000
       0x00000001         0x00000000
```

See Also [portRouteShow](#)

bladeBeacon

Sets blade beaconing mode on or off.

Synopsis `bladebeacon [slotnumber] mode`

Availability admin



Note

This command is only available on the SilkWorm director.

Description Use this command to enable or disable blade beaconing or to display the current beaconing mode for one blade.

When beaconing is enabled, the port LEDs flash amber in a running pattern from port 0 through port 15 and back again. The pattern continues until the user turns it off. This can be used to locate a physical unit.

Beaconing mode only takes over the port LEDs; it does not change the switch's functional behavior. The normal flashing LED pattern (associated with an active, faulty, or disabled port, for example) is suppressed and only the beaconing pattern is displayed. If a diagnostic frame-based test (such as [portLoopbackTest](#), [crossPortTest](#), or [spinSilk](#)) is executed, the two LED patterns are interwoven. The diagnostic test flickers the LEDs green and the beaconing mode runs the LEDs amber.

The [switchShow](#) command can be used to display if the status of blade beaconing mode is on or off.

Operands This command has the following operands:

slotnumber Specifies the slot number to enable [bladeBeacon](#).

mode Specify a value of 1 to set beaconing mode on. Specify a value of 0 to set beaconing mode off. This operand is optional; if omitted, the current mode displays.

Example To enable beaconing on slot 3, display the beaconing mode, the disable the slot:

```
switch:admin> bladebeacon 2 1
switch:admin> bladebeacon 2
value = 1
switch:admin> bladebeacon 2 0
```

See Also [switchShow](#)

bladeDisable

Disables all user ports on a blade.

Synopsis `bladedisable [slotnumber]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to disable all user ports on a blade. All Fibre Channel ports are taken offline. If the switch was connected to a fabric through this blade, the remaining switches reconfigure, and this switch will configure based on the other blade ports.

The blade must be disabled before making configuration changes or before running many of the diagnostic tests.

The blade does not need to be disabled before rebooting or powering off.

Observe and verify the disable process by watching the front panel LEDs change to slow flashing yellow as each port of the blade disables.



Note

A blade cannot be disabled or enabled when the switch is disabled or when the blade itself is disabled (using [slotOff](#)), faulted, powered off, or running diagnostics.

Operands This command has the following operand:

slotnumber Specifies the slot number on which the ports are to be disabled.

Example To disable blade 2 and then verify:

```
switch:admin> bladedisable 2
Blade 2 is being disabled...Done
switch:admin> slotshow
```

Slot	Blade Type	ID	Status
1	SW BLADE	2	ENABLED
2	SW BLADE	2	ENABLED (User Ports Disabled)
3	SW BLADE	2	ENABLED
4	SW BLADE	2	ENABLED
5	CP BLADE	1	ENABLED
6	CP BLADE	1	ENABLED
7	SW BLADE	2	ENABLED
8	SW BLADE	2	ENABLED
9	SW BLADE	2	ENABLED
10	SW BLADE	2	ENABLED

See Also [bladeEnable](#)
[portDisable](#)
[portEnable](#)
[slotOff](#)
[switchShow](#)

bladeEnable

Enables all user ports on a blade.

Synopsis `bladeenable [slotnumber]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to enable all user ports on a blade. All Fibre Channel ports within the blade that did not fail the power-on self-test (POST) are enabled (except for persistently disabled ports); they might come online if connected to a device or remain offline if disconnected.

If the switch is connected to a fabric, it rejoins the fabric. If this switch remains the principal switch at the end of the countdown, then it assigns itself a domain ID. If another switch assumes the principal role, then this switch becomes a subordinate switch and accepts a domain ID from the principal. Refer to *FC-SW* for a complete description of this process.

Observe and verify the enable process by watching the front-panel LEDs change from slow flashing amber as each port enables. The LEDs change to green for online ports, unlighted for disconnected ports, or amber for ports that do not initialize.



Note

A blade cannot be disabled or enabled when the switch is disabled or when the blade itself is disabled (using `slotOff`), faulted, powered off, or running diagnostics.

Persistently disabled ports are not enabled by this command.

Operands This command has the following operand:

slotnumber Specifies the slot number to be enabled.

Example To display the slot status, enable the user ports in slot 4, and verify the setting:

```
switch:admin> slotshow
```

Slot	Blade Type	ID	Status
1	SW BLADE	2	ENABLED
2	UNKNOWN		VACANT
3	UNKNOWN		VACANT
4	SW BLADE	2	ENABLED (User Ports Disabled)
5	CP BLADE	1	ENABLED
6	CP BLADE	1	ENABLED
7	SW BLADE	2	ENABLED
8	UNKNOWN		VACANT
9	UNKNOWN		VACANT
10	UNKNOWN		VACANT

```
switch:admin> bladeenable 4
slBlade 4 is being enabled...Done
switch:admin> slotshow
```

Slot	Blade Type	ID	Status
1	SW BLADE	2	ENABLED
2	UNKNOWN		VACANT
3	UNKNOWN		VACANT
4	SW BLADE	2	ENABLED
5	CP BLADE	1	ENABLED
6	CP BLADE	1	ENABLED
7	SW BLADE	2	ENABLED
8	UNKNOWN		VACANT
9	UNKNOWN		VACANT
10	UNKNOWN		VACANT

See Also [bladeDisable](#)
[portDisable](#)
[portEnable](#)
[slotOff](#)
[slotOn](#)
[switchShow](#)

burninErrClear

Clears errors stored in the nonvolatile storage on the slot during burn-in.

Synopsis `burninErrClear slotNum`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to clear errors stored in the nonvolatile storage on the slot during burn-in.

Operand The operand is as follows:

slotNum A nonzero value that specifies the slot number from which to clear burn-in errors.

Example To clear burn-in errors from slot 2.

```
switch:admin> burninErrClear 2
```

See Also [burninErrShow](#)

burninErrShow

Displays errors stored in the nonvolatile storage on the slot during burn-in.

Synopsis `burninErrShow slotNum`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display errors stored in the nonvolatile storage on the slot during burn-in.

Operand The operand is as follows:

slotNum A nonzero value that specifies the slot number from which to display burn-in errors.

Example To display burn-in errors from slot 2:

```
switch:admin> burninErrShow 2
```

See Also [burninErrClear](#)

burninLevel

Sets the diagnostics burn-in level.

Synopsis `burninlevel [level | -show]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to select or display the burn-in level. When the burn-in level is set to a value other than 0, the diagnostic daemon program performs burn-in testing in place of the power-on self-test (POST) phase II each time a switch blade is powered on. The mode becomes active as soon as this command is executed so that it does not require a reboot to take effect.

When a burn-in level other than 0 is selected, actual behavior is determined by the configuration of the diagnostics daemon and the burn-in scripts run.

A useful application of this command is to store errors on the local persistent error storage on which the error occurs. This happens when the burn-in level is other than 0. This preserves the errors prior to returning a board for service. For multibladed products, this is the independent blade, and for fixed-port-count products, this is the chassis-persistent storage. The error logs are viewed using the [burninErrShow](#) command.

Options The following are optional:

level The burn-in level sets to this value.

-show If specified, or if level is not specified, the current burn-in level setting displays.

Example To set the diagnostic burn-in level:

```
switch:admin> burninlevel -show
Burnin level is 0.
```

See Also [burninErrShow](#)
[diagDisablePost](#)
[diagEnablePost](#)
[diagSetBurnin](#)

burninStatus

Displays the diagnostics burn-in status.

Synopsis `burninstatus [[--slot] slotnumber]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to display the burn-in status of each blade in the system. The output contains the slot, state, current run number, current command in the run, total commands in a run, and the burn-in script name.

Operands The following operands are optional:

`--slot slotnumber` Optional specify to get the burn-in status of a single slot. If not specified, all slots are displayed.

Examples To display the burn-in status for all slots:

```
switch:admin> burninstatus
Slot      State      Status  Run    Cmd   TotCmds  PID    Script
1         ABORT      PASS    3      18    41       916    burnin
2         ABORT      PASS    3      18    41       920    burnin
3         ABORT      PASS    3      18    41       923    burnin
4         ABORT      FAIL    3      11    34       926    burnin
```

To display the burn-in status for slot 3:

```
switch:admin> burninstatus --slot 3
Slot      State      Status  Run    Cmd   TotCmds  PID    Script
3         ABORT      PASS    3      18    41       923    burnin
```

See Also [diagSetBurnin](#)

camTest

Verifies QuickLoop's Content Addressable Memory (CAM) SID translation.

Synopsis `camtest [--slot slotnumber][--passcnt count][--txport itemlist]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to verify that the CAM is functionally OK by performing hit and miss tests. The CAM is used by QuickLoop to translate the SID.

When a CAM is presented with a data, it checks if the data is present in its memory. A hit means the data is found in the CAM. A miss means the data is not found.

In this test, the CAM is filled with four kinds of data patterns:

1. a walking 1,
2. a walking 0,
3. a random pattern,
4. an inverted version of the random pattern above.

Once filled with each of the patterns above, a frame is sent and looped back internally. If a hit is expected (when the random or inverted random pattern is used) the original SID in the frame transmitted is received translated with the domain and area fields of the SID zeroed. If a miss is expected (when the walking 1 or walking 0 pattern is used) the original SID in the frame transmitted is received unchanged.



Note

This command cannot be executed on an enabled switch. You must first disable the switch using the [switchDisable](#) command.

Operands This command has the following operand:

- `--slot slotnumber` Specify the slot number on which the diagnostic will operate. The ports specified will be relative to this slot number. The default is set to 0 and designed to operate on fixed-port-count products.
- `--passcnt count` Specify the number of times to perform this test. The default value is 1.
- `--txport itemlist` Specify a list of blade ports to test. By default, all the blade ports in the specified slot (`--slot`) will be used. Refer to [itemList](#) for more information.

Example To verify CAM is functioning correctly:

```
switch:admin> camtest --txports 1/1
Running camtest .....
Test Complete: "camtest" Pass 1 of 1
Duration 0 hr, 0 min & 5 sec (0:0:5:14).
passed.
```

Diagnostics When failures are detected, the subtest might report one or more of the following error messages:

DIAG-CAMFLTR
DIAG-CAMINIT
DIAG-CAMSID
DIAG-CAMSTAT
DIAG-CANTXMIT

Refer to the *System Error Message Reference Manual* for more information.

See Also [centralMemoryTest](#)
[cmemRetentionTest](#)
[cmiTest](#)
[crossPortTest](#)
[itemList](#)
[portLoopbackTest](#)
[portRegTest](#)
[spinSilk](#)
[sramRetentionTest](#)

centralMemoryTest

Tests ASIC-pair central memory operation.

Synopsis `centralmemorytest [--slot slotnumber][--passcnt count][--datatype type][--ports itemlist][--seed value]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to execute an address and data bus verification of the ASIC SRAMs that serve as the central memory.



Note

This command cannot be executed on an enabled switch. You must first disable the switch using the [switchDisable](#) command.

The test consists of six subtests, each described next.

Built-in Self-repair Subtest

The BISR subtest executes the built-in self-repair (BISR) circuitry in each ASIC. The BISR executes its own BIST, and cells found to be bad are replaced by redundant rows provided in each SRAM in the ASIC. Once the cells are replaced, the BIST is executed again.

The firmware sets up the hardware for the BISR/BIST operation and checks the results. If the done bit in each SRAM is not set within a time-out period, it reports the DIAG-CMBISRTO. If any of the SRAMs within the ASIC fails to map out the bad rows, its fail bit is set and the DIAG-CMBISR error generated.

Data Read/Write Subtest

The data write/read subtest executes the address and data bus verifications by running a specified unique ramp pattern D to all SRAMs in all ASICs in the switch. When all SRAMs are written with pattern D, the SRAMs are read and compared against the data previously written. This procedure is repeated with the complemented pattern $\sim D$ to ensure that each data bit is toggled during the test.

The default pattern used (by POST also) is a QUAD_RAMP with a seed value of 0.

ASIC-to-ASIC Connection Subtest



Note

This subtest is not available on 2 Gbit/sec-capable switches.

The ASIC-to-ASIC connection subtest verifies that any port can read the data from any of the ASICs in the switch, thus verifying both the logic transmitting and receiving the data and the physical transmit data paths on the main board connecting all the ASICs to each other.

The test method is as follows:

1. Fill the central memory of all ASICs with unique frames.
2. Set up the hardware such that each ASIC is read by all of the ports in the switch. Data received is compared against the frame written into the ASIC.
 - Port 0 reads the central memory in ASIC 0.
 - Port 1 reads the central memory in ASIC 0.
 - Port 14 reads the central memory in ASIC 0.
 - Port 15 reads the central memory in ASIC 0.
 - Port 0 reads the central memory in ASIC 1.
 - Port 1 reads the central memory in ASIC 1.
 - Port 14 reads the central memory in ASIC 1.
 - Port 15 reads the central memory in ASIC 1.
 - Port 15 reads the central memory in ASIC 2.
 - Port 15 reads the central memory in ASIC 3.
3. Repeat [step 1](#) and [step 2](#) the for the complemented pattern.
4. Repeat this procedure for each ASIC pair in the blade under test.

The pattern used is generated similarly as in data read/write subtest except that only 2112 bytes are generated.

Parity Error Subtest

The forced bad parity error subtest verifies that a bad parity can be detected, its error flag set, and interrupt bits set.

The test method is as follows:

1. Clear the error and interrupt bits of all ASICs.
2. Write 64 bytes with bad parity to all ASICs at offset 0.
3. Read each of the ASIC pairs at offset 0 and check that the error and interrupt bits are set.
4. Repeat steps 1 through 3 for offset 1 through 10.

Buffer Number Error Subtest

The forced bad buffer number error subtest verifies that the bad buffer number in the data packet can be detected and its error flag and interrupt bits set.

The test method is as follows:

1. Clear the error and interrupt bits of all ASICs.
2. Set up the hardware so that transmission of data includes a bad buffer .
3. For each of the 11 possible offsets for each ASIC X in the switch:
 - a. Write a 64-byte pattern in the central memory.
 - b. Read X from all ASIC Y in the switch.

- c. For ASIC X, ensure:
 - interrupt status bits set.
 - the error type is buffer number error.
 - the port number in error is the receiver port (which is the base port of ASIC Y).
- d. Check that all ASICs besides X are not interrupted or flagged with an error.

Reading the error register clears the CMEM interrupt bit, preparing for the next offset to test.

Chip Number Error Subtest

The forced bad chip number error subtest verifies that the bad buffer number in the data packet can be detected and its error flag and interrupt bits set.

The test method is as follows:

1. Clear the error and interrupt bits of all ASICs.
2. Set up the hardware so that transmission of data includes a bad buffer .
3. For each of the 11 possible offsets for each ASIC X in the switch:
 - a. Write a 64-byte pattern in the central memory.
 - b. Read X from all ASIC Y in the switch.
 - c. For all ASIC Y, ensure:
 - interrupt status bits set.
 - the error type is chip number error.
 - the port number in error is the receiver port (which is the base port of ASIC Y).

Reading the error register clears the CMEM interrupt bit, preparing for the next offset to test.

Operands This command has the following operands:

--slot *slotnumber* Specify the slot number on which the diagnostic will operate. The ports specified will be relative to this slot number. The default is set to 0 and designed to operate on fixed port-count products.

-passcnt *count* Specify the number of test passes to run. By default, the test runs one time.

-datatype *type* Specify the type of data pattern to use. By default, type 9, QUAD_RAMP, is used. For a complete list of supported data patterns, run the **dataTypeShow** command. Some common settings are:

- 1 BYTE_FILL pattern
- 2 WORD_FILL pattern
- 3 QUAD_FILL pattern
- 9 QUAD_RAMP (Addr=Data) pattern
- 11 RANDOM pattern

-ports *itemlist* Specify a list of blade ports to test. The Ports list is translated into a matching Quad list before the test is run. By default, all the blade ports in the specified slot (**--slot**) are tested. Refer to **itemList** for more information.

-seed *value* Specify the data pattern seed to be used. The default seed value is 0.

Example To test the ASIC central memory:

```
switch:admin> centralmemorytest -ports 1/0-1/15
Running centralmemorytest .....
Test Complete: "centralmemorytest" Pass 1 of 1
Duration 0 hr, 0 min & 5 sec (0:0:5:412).
passed.
```

Diagnostics When this command detects failure(s), each subtest can report one or more of the following error messages:

Subtest 2

```
LCMEM_ERR
LCMRS_ERR
LCMTO_ERR
```

Subtest 3

```
CM_NO_BUF
LCMEMTX_ERR
LCMRS_ERR
LCMTO_ERR
```

Subtest 4

```
BAD_INT
CM_ERR_PTN
CM_ERR_TYPE
TIMEOUT
```

Subtest 5

```
BAD_INT
CM_ERR_PTN
CM_ERR_TYPE
TIMEOUT
```

Subtest 6

```
BAD_INT
CM_ERR_PTN
CM_ERR_TYPE
TIMEOUT
```

Refer to the *System Error Message Reference Manual* for more information.

See Also [camTest](#)
[cmemRetentionTest](#)
[cmiTest](#)
[crossPortTest](#)
[itemList](#)
[portLoopbackTest](#)
[portRegTest](#)
[spinSilk](#)
[sramRetentionTest](#)

cfgActvShow

Displays current zone configuration information.

Synopsis `cfgactvshow`

Availability all users



Note

This command requires a Brocade Advanced Zoning license.

Description Use this command to display the effective zone configuration information.

The *current configuration* is a single zone configuration that is currently in effect. The devices that an initiator sees are based on this configuration. The effective configuration is built when a specified zone configuration is enabled.



Note

When security is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands none

Example To display the effective zone configuration information:

```
switch:admin> cfgactvshow
Effective configuration:
  cfg:    c4
  zone:   z3      33:07:06:05:04:03:02:01
  zone:   z4      44:01:23:45:67:89:a0:bc
           40:01:23:45:67:89:a0:bc
```

See Also [cfgClear](#)
[cfgDelete](#)
[cfgRemove](#)
[cfgSave](#)
[cfgShow](#)

cfgAdd

Adds a member to a zone configuration.

Synopsis `cfgadd "cfgName", "member; member"`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Brocade Advanced Zoning license.

Description Use this command to add one or more members to an existing zone.

This command changes the defined configuration. For the change to be preserved across switch reboots, it must be saved to flash memory using the [cfgSave](#) command. For the change to become in effect, an appropriate zone configuration must be enabled using the [cfgEnable](#) command.



Note

When security is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands This command has the following operands:

<i>cfgName</i>	Specify a name for the zone configuration, in quotation marks. This operand is required.
<i>member</i>	Specify a zone member or list of zone members to be added to the configuration, in quotation marks and separated by semicolons. Members can be specified in one or more of the following ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Zone names • QuickLoop names • FA (Fabric Assist) zone names This operand is required.

Example To add two new zones to the configuration “Test_cfg”:

```
switch:admin> cfgadd "Test_cfg", "redzone; bluezone"
```

See Also [cfgClear](#)
[cfgCreate](#)
[cfgDelete](#)
[cfgDisable](#)
[cfgEnable](#)
[cfgRemove](#)
[cfgSave](#)
[cfgShow](#)

cfgClear

Clears all zone configurations.

Synopsis `cfgclear`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Brocade Advanced Zoning license.

Description

Use this command to clear all zone information in the transaction buffer. All defined zone objects in the transaction buffer are deleted. If an attempt is made to commit the empty transaction buffer while a zone configuration is enabled, you are warned to first disable the enabled zone configuration or to provide a valid configuration with the same name.

After clearing the transaction buffer using the [cfgClear](#) command, use the [cfgDisable](#) command to commit the transaction and then disable and clear the zone configuration in flash memory for all the switches in the fabric.

If no current zoning configuration exists, use the [cfgSave](#) command.



Note

When security is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands none

Example To clear all zones and then clear flash memory:

```
switch:admin> cfgclear
switch:admin> cfgsave
```

See Also [cfgDisable](#)
[cfgEnable](#)
[cfgSave](#)

cfgCreate

Creates a zone configuration.

Synopsis `cfgcreate "cfgName", "member; member"`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Brocade Advanced Zoning license.

Description Use this command to create a new zone configuration.

A zone configuration name must begin with a letter that can be followed by any number of letters, numbers, and underscores. Names are case sensitive: for example, “Cfg_1” and “cfg_1” are different zone configurations. Blank spaces are ignored.

The zone configuration member list must have at least one member. Empty member lists are not allowed.

This command changes the defined configuration. For the change to be preserved across switch reboots, it must be saved to flash memory using the [cfgSave](#) command. For the change to become effective, an appropriate zone configuration must be enabled using the [cfgEnable](#) command.

Refer to the [zoneCreate](#) command for more information on name and member specifications.



Note

When security is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands This command has the following operands:

cfgName Specify a name for the zone configuration, in quotation marks. This operand is required.

member Specify a zone member or list of zone members to be added to the configuration, in quotation marks and separated by semicolons. Members can be specified in one or more of the following ways:

- Zone names
- QuickLoop names
- FA (Fabric Assist) zone names

This operand is required.

Example To create a configuration containing three zones:

```
switch:admin> cfgcreate "USA_cfg", "Red_zone; Blue_zone; Green_zone"
```

See Also [cfgAdd](#)
[cfgClear](#)
[cfgDelete](#)
[cfgDisable](#)
[cfgEnable](#)
[cfgRemove](#)
[cfgSave](#)
[cfgShow](#)

cfgDelete

Deletes a zone configuration.

Synopsis `cfgdelete "cfgName"`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Brocade Advanced Zoning license.

Description Use this command to delete a zone configuration.

This command changes the defined configuration. For the change to be preserved across switch reboots, it must be saved to flash memory using the [cfgSave](#) command. For the change to become in effect, an appropriate zone configuration must be enabled using the [cfgEnable](#) command.



Note

When security is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands This command has the following operand:

cfgName Specify a name for the zone configuration to be deleted, in quotation marks. This operand is required.

Example To delete a zone configuration:

```
switch:admin> cfgdelete "USA_cfg"
```

See Also [cfgAdd](#)
[cfgClear](#)
[cfgCreate](#)
[cfgDisable](#)
[cfgEnable](#)
[cfgRemove](#)
[cfgSave](#)
[cfgShow](#)

cfgDisable

Disables a zone configuration.

Synopsis `cfgdisable`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Brocade Advanced Zoning license.

Description Use this command to disable the current zone configuration. The fabric returns to nonzoning mode, in which all devices see each other.

This command ends and commits the current zoning transaction buffer to both volatile and flash memory. If a transaction is open on a different switch in the fabric when this command is run, the transaction on the other switch is automatically aborted. A message is displayed on the other switches to indicate the aborting of the transaction.



Note

When security is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands none

Example To disable the current zone configuration:

```
switch:admin> cfgdisable
```

See Also [cfgClear](#)
[cfgEnable](#)
[cfgSave](#)

cfgEnable

Enables a zone configuration.

Synopsis `cfgenable "cfgName"`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Brocade Advanced Zoning license.

Description Use this command to enable a zone configuration. The specified zone configuration is built by checking for undefined zone names, zone alias names, or other inconsistencies by expanding zone aliases, removing duplicate entries, and then installing the current configuration.

If the build fails, the previous state is preserved (zoning remains disabled, or the previous configuration remains in effect). If the build succeeds, the new configuration replaces the previous configuration. Refer to the [cfgShow](#) command for a description of defined and current configurations.



Note

When security is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands This command has the following operand:

cfgName Specify the name of a zone configuration to enable, in quotation marks. This operand is required.

Example To enable the zone configuration “Test_cfg”:

```
switch:admin> cfgenable "USA_cfg"  
zone config "USA_cfg" is in effect
```

See Also [cfgClear](#)
[cfgDisable](#)
[cfgSave](#)
[cfgShow](#)

cfgRemove

Removes a member from a zone configuration.

Synopsis `cfgremove "cfgName", "member [; member ...]"`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Brocade Advanced Zoning license.

Description Use this command to remove one or more members from an existing zone configuration.

If all members are removed, the zone configuration is deleted.

This command changes the defined configuration. For the change to be preserved across switch reboots, it must be saved to flash memory using the [cfgSave](#) command. For the change to become in effect, an appropriate zone configuration must be enabled using the [cfgEnable](#) command.



Note

When security is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands The following operands are required:

cfgName Specify a name for the zone configuration, in quotation marks.

member Specify a zone member or list of zone members to be added to the configuration, in quotation marks and separated by semicolons. Members can be specified in one or more of the following ways:

- Zone names
- QuickLoop names
- FA (Fabric Assist) zone names

This operand is required.

Example To remove a zone from a configuration:

```
switch:admin> cfgremove "Test_cfg", "redzone"
```

See Also [cfgAdd](#)
[cfgClear](#)
[cfgCreate](#)
[cfgDelete](#)
[cfgDisable](#)
[cfgEnable](#)
[cfgSave](#)
[cfgShow](#)
[cfgTransAbort](#)
[cfgTransShow](#)

cfgSave

Saves zone configuration to flash memory.

Synopsis `cfgsave`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Brocade Advanced Zoning license.

Description

Use this command to save the current zone configuration. The defined configuration and the name of the enabled configuration are written to flash memory in all switches in the fabric.

The saved configuration is automatically reloaded by the switch on power on and, if a configuration was in effect at the time it was saved, the same configuration is reinstalled with an automatic **cfgEnable** command.

Because the saved configuration is reloaded at power on, only valid configurations are saved. **cfgSave** verifies that the enabled configuration is valid by performing the same tests as **cfgEnable**. If the tests fail, an error is displayed and the configuration is not saved. Tests might fail if a configuration has been modified since the last **cfgEnable**.

This command ends and commits the current transaction. If a transaction is open on a different switch in the fabric when this command is run, the transaction on the other switch is automatically aborted. A message is displayed on the other switches to indicate the aborting of the transaction.



Note

When security is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands none

Example To save a zone configuration:

```
switch:admin> cfgsave  
Updating flash...
```

See Also

[cfgAdd](#)
[cfgClear](#)
[cfgCreate](#)
[cfgDelete](#)
[cfgDisable](#)
[cfgEnable](#)
[cfgRemove](#)
[cfgShow](#)
[cfgTransAbort](#)
[cfgTransShow](#)

cfgShow

Displays zone configuration information.

Synopsis `cfgshow ["pattern"][, mode]`

Availability all users



Note

This command requires a Brocade Advanced Zoning license.

Description

Use this command to display zone configuration information.

If no operand is specified, all zone configuration information (both defined and effective) displays.

If an operand is specified, it is used as a pattern to match zone configuration names in the defined configuration; those that match the pattern displays.

The defined configuration is the complete set of all zone objects that have been defined in the fabric. There can be multiple zone configurations defined, but only one can be enabled at a time. There might be inconsistencies in the definitions, zones, or aliases that are referenced but not defined, or there might be duplicate members. The defined configuration is the current state of the administrator input.

The effective configuration is the single zone configuration that is currently enabled. The devices that an initiator sees in the fabric are based on this configuration. The effective configuration is built when a specific zone configuration is enabled and all error checking has been completed successfully.



Note

When security is enabled, this command can be issued on any FCS switch in the fabric.

Operands

This command has the following operand:

pattern A POSIX-style regular expression used to match zone configuration names. The pattern must be enclosed in quotation marks, and can contain:

- Question mark (?), which is a placeholder for any single character
- Asterisk (*), which is a placeholder for any string of characters
- Ranges, which are a placeholder for any character within the range. Ranges must be enclosed in brackets: for example, [0-9] or [a-f].

This operand is optional.

mode Specify 0 to display the contents of the transaction buffer (the contents of the current transaction) or specify 1 to display the contents of flash memory. The default value is 0. This operand is optional.

Example

To display all zone configurations that start with "Test":

```
switch:admin> cfgshow "Test*"
cfg:   Test1 Blue_zone
cfg:   Test_cfg Red_zone; Blue_zone
```

To display all zone configuration information:

```
switch:admin> cfgshow
Defined configuration:
  cfg:   USA1      Blue_zone
  cfg:   USA_cfg Red_zone; Blue_zone
  zone:  Blue_zone
        1,1; array1; 1,2; array2
  zone:  Red_zone
        1,0; loop1
  alias: array1  21:00:00:20:37:0c:76:8c; 21:00:00:20:37:0c:71:02
  alias: array2  21:00:00:20:37:0c:76:22; 21:00:00:20:37:0c:76:28
  alias: loop1   21:00:00:20:37:0c:76:85; 21:00:00:20:37:0c:71:df

Effective configuration:
  cfg:   USA_cfg
  zone:  Blue_zone
        1,1
        21:00:00:20:37:0c:76:8c
        21:00:00:20:37:0c:71:02
        1,2
        21:00:00:20:37:0c:76:22
        21:00:00:20:37:0c:76:28
  zone:  Red_zone
        1,0
        21:00:00:20:37:0c:76:85
        21:00:00:20:37:0c:71:df
```

To display only configuration names:

```
switch:admin> cfgshow "*"
cfg:   USA1      Blue_zone
cfg:   USA_cfg Red_zone; Blue_zone
```

See Also

- [cfgAdd](#)
- [cfgClear](#)
- [cfgCreate](#)
- [cfgDelete](#)
- [cfgDisable](#)
- [cfgEnable](#)
- [cfgRemove](#)
- [cfgSave](#)
- [cfgTransAbort](#)
- [cfgTransShow](#)

cfgSize

Displays zone database size details.

Synopsis `cfgsize [integer]`

Availability all users



Note

This command requires a Brocade Advanced Zoning license.

Description Use this command to display the size details of the zone database.

The size details include the Zone DB maximum size, the committed size, and the transaction size. All sizes are in bytes.

Zone DB max size is the upper limit for the defined configuration, determined by the amount of flash memory available for storing the defined configuration.

Committed size is the size of the defined configuration currently stored in flash.

Transaction size is the size of the uncommitted defined configuration. This value will be nonzero if the defined configuration is being modified by telnet, API, and so forth; otherwise it is 0.

Refer to [cfgShow](#) for a description of defined and effective configurations.



Note

When security is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands This command has the following operand:

integer If a nonzero integer is specified as the parameter, the size of the flash memory allocated for the zone database is displayed. The zone database includes both the defined and effective configurations. This size is in kilobytes. This operand is optional.

Example To display size details of the defined configuration:

```
switch:admin> cfgsize
Zone DB max size - 127726 bytes
committed - 8812
transaction - 0
switch:admin> cfgsize 1
Zone DB flash size - 131028 bytes
```

See Also [cfgShow](#)

cfgTransAbort

Aborts the current zoning transaction.

Synopsis `cfgtransabort [token]`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Brocade Advanced Zoning license.

Description Use this command to abort the current zoning transaction without committing it. All changes made since the transaction was started will be removed and the zone configuration database restored to the state before the transaction was started.

If a transaction is open on a different switch in the fabric when this command is run, the transaction on the other switch remains open and unaffected.



Note

When security is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands This command has the following operand:

token Specify the token ID of an abortable transaction. Use the [cfgTransShow](#) command to obtain the token ID of a transaction.

Example To abort the current transaction:

```
switch:admin> cfgtransabort
```

See Also [cfgAdd](#)
[cfgClear](#)
[cfgCreate](#)
[cfgDelete](#)
[cfgDisable](#)
[cfgEnable](#)
[cfgRemove](#)
[cfgSave](#)
[cfgShow](#)
[cfgTransShow](#)

cfgTransShow

Displays information about the current zoning transaction.

Synopsis `cfgtransshow`

Availability all users



Note

This command requires a Brocade Advanced Zoning license.

Description Use this command to display the ID of the current zoning transaction. It will also give the information about whether the transaction can be aborted or not. The transaction cannot be aborted if it is an internal zoning transaction.



Note

When security is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands none

Example To display the current transaction:

```
switch:admin> cfgtransshow
There is no outstanding zone transactions
switch:admin> cfgclear
Do you really want to clear all configurations? (yes, y, no, n): [no] y
Clearing All zoning configurations...
switch:admin> cfgtransshow
Current transaction token is 271010736
It is abortable
```

See Also

- [cfgAdd](#)
- [cfgClear](#)
- [cfgCreate](#)
- [cfgDelete](#)
- [cfgDisable](#)
- [cfgEnable](#)
- [cfgRemove](#)
- [cfgSave](#)
- [cfgShow](#)
- [cfgTransAbort](#)

chassisConfig

Displays or sets the configuration of the chassis.

Synopsis `chassisconfig [-f] [option]`

Availability admin (set)
all users (display)

Description Use this command to set the chassis configuration for products that support both single-switch and dual-switch operation. Each configuration specifies whether the chassis runs as one logical switch or two; and the port blade ID that is permitted on each logical switch. Any port blade ID that does not match the current configuration is considered incompatible, and does not be powered up.

When no arguments are provided, this command displays the current configuration of the chassis as well as a list of the supported configurations. When a specific option is provided to this command, all CPs currently in the system are *immediately* rebooted, returning in the mode that the user has specified. This can result in some blades being faulted as incompatible, based on the new configuration option. This command rejects without causing a reboot, if an option is not supported by the platform.

The following options are supported:

- 1 One 128-port switch (blade ID 4 on slots 1 through 4 and 7 through 10)
- 2 Two 64-port switches (blade ID 4 on slots 1 through 4 and 7 through 10)
- 3 Two 64-port switches (blade ID 4 on slots 1 through 4, ID 2 on slots 7 through 10)
- 4 Two 64-port switches (blade ID 2 on slots 1 through 4, ID 4 on slots 7 through 10)

Use the [slotShow](#) command to display the current set of blades in the system.

When the system changes from single to multiple domains and vice versa, configuration parameters that are not compatible are restored to factory defaults. The configuration data includes, but not limited to routing, port swap, fabric, zoning, port configuration, passwords, security, Brocade Fabric Watch, management server, time server, SNMP, performance monitoring, and general Brocade Fabric OS configuration values. It is recommended that the current configuration be saved using [configUpload](#) as a guide for adjustments after the configuration change.

Certain configuration values that are not considered switch based and determined not to cause adverse effects are left untouched for user convenience. These include SSL certificates, PKI certificates, licenses, and IP address.

When the `-f` (force) option is omitted, this command prompts for user consent to proceed further with the configuration change. It also prompts the user to upload the configuration data to a host so it can be used as a guide to re-establishing the configuration data in the new mode. Use the `-f` option to proceed without the interactive step.

Unless the chassis is currently configured as Option 1 (a single 128-port switch with SW blade IDs 4 and CP blade IDs 5), both CP blades should always contain firmware that supports this command. Use of earlier versions will adversely affect switch operation.

Because this is a disruptive operation and has profound effect on the behavior of the chassis, it needs to be used selectively.

Users running secure mode should be particularly careful in using this command to change the number of domains on the local chassis, because security is disabled on all resulting local switches. These switches are not able to participate in a secure fabric until secure mode is restored. Therefore, the fabric should have a primary FCS outside this chassis, to manage security throughout the fabric during this transition.

Operands The operands are as follows:

- f** If specified, forces configuration changes without asking for confirmation or requesting a configuration upload.
- option** Specify the new configuration option to apply to the chassis. This operand is optional; if omitted, this command displays the current configuration option, and a list of all valid options. Values include:
 - 1 One 128-port switch (blade ID 4 on slots 1 through 4 and 7 through 10)
 - 2 Two 64-port switches (blade ID 4 on slots 1 through 4 and 7 through 10)
 - 3 Two 64-port switches (blade ID 4 on slots 1 through 4, ID 2 on slots 7 through 10)
 - 4 Two 64-port switches (blade ID 2 on slots 1 through 4, ID 4 on slots 7 through 10)

Example To display the current configuration option and to change the option:

```
switch:admin> chassisconfig 2
```

This will reboot all the CPs and the configuration data will be restored to factory defaults if moved between single and multiple domains. This includes, but are not limited to, port swap, routing, zoning, performance monitoring, port config, fabric watch, management server, time server, snmp, security, fabric and other FabOs configuration parameters.

Traffic will be disrupted and both the CPs comes up and will vary in the number of switches and the Blade IDs they recognize based on the configuration selected. Some configuration values are applicable to both single-domain and multiple-domain switches, and are therefore not modified. (Examples: licenses, IP addresses, host and switch names, SSL certificates, PKI certificates.) Please read the man page for further information.

Please upload switch 0 configuration...

```
Server Name or IP Address [host]: 192.168.79.240
User Name [user]: ckonchad
File Name [config.txt]:
Password:
Upload complete
```

Are you sure you want to continue? (Y/N): **y**

Current Option changed to 2
Restoring switch 0 configuration to factory defaults... done.

(Telnet connection goes down at this point.)

See Also [configDownload](#)
[configUpload](#)
[slotShow](#)

chassisName

Displays or sets the chassis name for a switch.

Synopsis `chassisname` [*name*]

Availability admin (set)
all users (display)

Description Use this command to change the name associated with the chassis. In the SilkWorm 12000/24000 director, there are two logical switches associated with a single chassis.

Enter this command with no parameter to display the current name.

Enter this command with a *name* operand to set the chassis name.

Operands This command has the following operand:

name Specifies a new name for the chassis. Chassis names can be up to 15 characters long and must begin with a letter. The name must consist of letters, digits, or underscore characters and no spaces.

Example To change the chassis name to “dilbert”:

```
switch:admin> chassisname dilbert  
Please wait while committing configuration...  
switch:admin> chassisname  
dilbert
```

See Also [switchName](#)

chassisShow

Displays all field replaceable units (FRUs).

Synopsis `chassisshow`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to inventory and display the FRU header content for each object in the chassis. The header data is formatted into a record consisting of up to 13 lines. Refer to [Table 2-1](#) for more information about the lines and their meaning.

Table 2-1 Command Output Descriptions

Line	Description
1	Object type: CHASSIS, FAN, POWER SUPPLY, SW BLADE (switch), CP BLADE (control processor), WWN (World Wide Name), or UNKNOWN. Object number: Slot <i>nn</i> (for blades), Unit <i>nn</i> (for everything else). If the FRU is part of an assembly, a brief description, in parenthesis, displays.
2	FRU header version number: Header Version: <i>x</i>
3	Value to calculate the object's power consumption: positive for power supplies and negative for consumers. Power Consume Factor: <i>-xxx</i>
4	Part number (up to 14 characters): Factory Part Num: <i>xx-xxxxxxx-xx</i>
5	Serial number (up to 12 characters): Factory Serial Num: <i>xxxxxxxxxx</i>
6	FRU manufacture date: Manufacture:Day: <i>dd</i> Month: <i>mm</i> Year: <i>yyyy</i>
7	Date of the last FRU header update: Update: Day: <i>dd</i> Month: <i>mm</i> Year: <i>yyyy</i>
8	Cumulative time, in days, that the FRU has been powered on: Time Alive: <i>dddd</i> days
9	Current time, in days, since the FRU was last powered on: Time Awake: <i>ddd</i> days
10	Externally supplied ID (up to 10 characters): ID: <i>xxxxxxxxxx</i>
11	Externally supplied part number (up to 20 characters): Part Num: <i>xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx</i>
12	Externally supplied serial number (up to 20 characters): Serial Num: <i>xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx</i>
13	Externally supplied revision number (up to 4 characters): Revision Num: <i>xxxx</i>

Operands none

Example To display all FRUs for a switch:

```
switch:user> chassisshow

SW BLADE Slot: 3
Header Version: 1
Power Consume Factor: -180
Factory Part Num: 60-0001532-03
Factory Serial Num: 1013456800
Manufacture: Day: 12 Month: 6 Year: 2001
Update: Day: 15 Month: 7 Year: 2001
Time Alive: 28 days
Time Awake: 16 days
ID: 555-374757
Part Num: 234-294-12345
Serial Num: 2734658
Revision Num: A.00

CP BLADE Slot: 6
Header Version: 1
Power Consume Factor: -40
Factory Part Num: 60-0001604-02
Factory Serial Num: FP00X600128
Manufacture: Day: 12 Month: 6 Year: 2001
Update: Day: 15 Month: 7 Year: 2001
Time Alive: 61 days
Time Awake: 16 days
ID: 555-374757
Part Num: 236-296-12350
Serial Num: 2836542
Revision Num: A.00
. . .
POWER SUPPLY Unit: 2
Header Version: 1
Power Consume Factor: 1000
Factory Part Num: 60-0001536-02
Factory Serial Num: A013450700
Manufacture: Day: 14 Month: 6 Year: 2001
Update: Day: 15 Month: 7 Year: 2001
Time Alive: 50 days
Time Awake: 16 days
ID: 555-374757
Part Num: 238-298-12360
Serial Num: 1234567
. . .
FAN Unit: 1
Header Version: 1
Power Consume Factor: -50
Factory Part Num: 20-123456-12
Factory Serial Num: B014934500
Manufacture: Day: 6 Month: 7 Year: 2001
Update: Day: 15 Month: 7 Year: 2001
Time Alive: 88 days
Time Awake: 16 days
ID: 456-777888
Part Num: 230-290-12370
Serial Num: 3456789
Revision Num: A.02

(output truncated)
```

See Also [slotShow](#)

chipRegShow

Displays the port registers for a given chip number.

Synopsis `chipregshow [slotnumber/]chipnumber [filter]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the ASIC pair register contents for the specified chip on the specified blade slot.



Note

The output of this command is only for support use only.

Operands This command has the following operands:

`[slotnumber/]chipnumber` Specifies the index of the chip within the specified blade to display. The default is set to 0 and designed to operate on fixed-port-count products.

`filter` Specifies a filter string.

Example To display the port registers of a chip:

```
switch:admin> chipregshow 1/1 ffffffff
```

See Also [minisPropShow](#)

cmemRetentionTest

Tests the data retention of the central memory SRAMs.

Synopsis `cmemretentiontest [--slot slotnumber][--passcnt count][--datatype type][--ports itemlist][--seed value]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to verify that data written into the central memory SRAMs in the ASIC pair is retained after a 10-second wait. The method used is to write a fill-pattern to all SRAMs, wait 10 seconds, and then read all SRAMs to verify that the data read matches the data previously written. The process is then repeated using the reverse version of the pattern.



Note

This command cannot be executed on an enabled switch. You must first disable the switch using the [switchDisable](#) command.

Operands This command has the following operands:

--slot *slotnumber* Specify the slot number on which the diagnostic will operate. The ports specified will be relative to this slot number. The default is set to 0 and designed to operate on fixed-port-count products.

-passcnt *count* Specify the number of test passes to run. By default, the test will be run one time.

-datatype *type* Specify the type of data pattern to use. By default, type 9, QUAD_RAMP, is used. For a complete list of supported data patterns, run the [dataTypeShow](#) command. Some common settings are:

Pattern	Type	Example
BYTE_FILL	1	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
WORD_FILL	2	0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
QUAD_FILL	3	00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
QUAD_RAMP	9	00000000 00000001 00000002 00000003
RANDOM	11	55 16 fc d7 17 65 a9 87 5f 44 be 5a d0 de bc a5

-ports *itemlist* Specify a list of blade ports to test. The ports list is translated into a matching quad list before the test is run. By default, all the blade ports in the specified slot (**--slot**) are tested. Refer to the [itemList](#) help pages for further details.

-seed *value* Specify the data pattern seed to be used. The default seed value is 0.

Example To run the data-retention test on the central memory SRAMs:

```
switch:admin> cmemretentiontest --slot 3
Running cmemretentiontest .....
Test Complete: cmemretentiontest Pass 2 of 2
Duration 0 hr, 2 min & 13 sec (0:2:13:234).
passed.
```

Diagnostics The following are possible error messages:

LCMEM_ERR
LCMRS_ERR
LCMTO_ERR

Refer to the *System Error Message Reference Manual* for more information.

See Also [camTest](#)
[centralMemoryTest](#)
[cmiTest](#)
[crossPortTest](#)
[dataTypeShow](#)
[itemList](#)
[portLoopbackTest](#)
[spinSilk](#)
[sramRetentionTest](#)

cmiTest

Verifies the control message interface (CMI) bus between ASICs.

Synopsis `cmitest [--slot slotnumber][--passcnt count][--txports itemlist][--rxports itemlist][--skip mask]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to test:

- the multiplexed 4-bit CMI point-to-point connection between two ASICs.
- the message sent with a bad checksum sets the error and interrupt bits of the destination ASIC.
- the message sent with a good checksum does not set any error or interrupt bit in any ASIC pair.

The CMI is used to send transmission requests or completion messages between the ASIC transmitter and receiver.

Options This command has the following options:

- slot *slotnumber*** Specifies the slot number to test. The default is set to 0 and designed to operate on fixed-port-count products.
- passcnt *count*** Specifies the number of test passes to run. By default, the test runs one time.
- txports *itemlist*** Specifies a list of ports to transmit data. By default, all the ports in the specified slot (**--slot**) are used. Refer to [itemList](#) help pages for further details.
- rxports *itemlist*** Specifies a list of ports to receive data. By default, all the ports in the specified slot (**--slot**) are used. Refer to [itemList](#) for more information.
- skip *mask*** Specifies tests to skip using a bit map as follows:
- 1 CMI data test (ignore checksum)
 - 2 CMI checksum test
 - 3 Enable all tests

Example To run a CMI test between two ASIC pairs:

```
switch:admin> cmitest -txports 3/0-3/7 -rxports 3/8-3/15
Running cmitest .....
Test Complete: cmitest Pass 1 of 1
Duration 0 hr, 0 min & 2 sec (0:0:2:591).
passed.
```

Diagnostics Listed below are possible error messages if failures are detected:

```
DIAG-BADINT
DIAG-CMICKSUM
DIAG-CMIDATA
DIAG-CMIINVCAP
DIAG-CMINOCAP
DIAG-CMISA1
DIAG-INTNIL
```

Refer to the *System Error Message Reference Manual* for more information.

See Also [camTest](#)
[centralMemoryTest](#)
[cmemRetentionTest](#)
[crossPortTest](#)
[itemList](#)
[portLoopbackTest](#)
[spinSilk](#)
[sramRetentionTest](#)

configDefault

Resets a subset of configuration settings to their defaults.

Synopsis `configdefault`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to reset a subset of configuration settings to the default values.

All configuration parameters, with the following exceptions, are reset:

- Ethernet MAC address, IP address, and subnetmask
- IP gateway address
- License keys
- OEM customization
- Product ID and vendor ID
- SNMP configuration
- System name
- World Wide Name
- Brocade Advanced Zoning configuration
- Security parameters and policies
- Switch PID format
- Ethernet link mode

Some configuration parameters are cached by the system. To avoid unexpected switch behavior, reboot the system after executing this command.



Note

Refer to the [configure](#) command for more information on default values for configuration parameters.

This command cannot be executed on an enabled switch. You must first disable the switch using the [switchDisable](#) command.

Some configuration parameters are cached by the system. To avoid unexpected system behavior, reboot the system after executing this command.

Operands none

Example To restore the system configuration to default values:

```
switch:admin> configdefault  
Committing Configuration ...done.
```

See Also [agtCfgDefault](#)
[configure](#)
[switchDisable](#)
[switchEnable](#)

configDownload

Downloads a switch configuration file from a host file.

Synopsis `configdownload [-p ftp] "host","user","file","passwd"`
`configdownload -p scp "host","user","file"`
`configdownload`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to download a switch configuration file from a host file. The configuration file is ASCII text and might have been generated using [configUpload](#), or it might have been created by a user to download specific configuration changes. Refer to [configUpload](#) for a configuration file format description.

To restore the configuration file from a Microsoft Windows NT system using file transfer protocol (FTP), the FTP server might have to be installed from the distribution media and enabled. The FTP service is widely available on UNIX hosts but less so on Windows hosts. The FTP server must be running before a download can occur.

Use `-p scp` to securely download the file through an SSH connection. Instead of entering a password on the command line, SCP prompts you for the password, if necessary. The SSH service is available on both UNIX and Windows hosts.

This command can be invoked without any operands, creating an interactive session.

The download might fail for the following reasons:

- The switch has not been disabled.
- The host name is not known to the switch.
- The host IP address cannot be contacted.
- The user does not have permission on the host.
- The user runs a script that prints something at login.
- The file does not exist on the host.
- The file is not a switch configuration file.
- The FTP server is not running on the host.
- The configuration data contains errors.

When the switch is in secure mode, the following rules and restrictions apply:

- Both defined security policies and active security policies sections must exist and contain the FCS_POLICY.
- In the defined security policies section, at least one member of the FCS_POLICY must be the same as a member in the previous FCS_POLICY.
- In the active security policy section, the FCS_POLICY must be exactly the same as the previous FCS_POLICY. Order of members must be maintained.
- If either security policies section has a RSNMP_POLICY, then that section must have a WSNMP_POLICY.
- After the switch is enabled, if the switch is the primary FCS, then its security and zoning information will be propagated to all other switches in the fabric.

- After the switch is enabled, if the switch is a non-FCS or a backup FCS, then its security and zoning information will be overwritten by the primary FCS.



Note

A license key is only accepted if the boot.mac line matches the World Wide Name of the switch performing the download; otherwise, it is ignored.

Security parameters and the switch's identity cannot be changed by **configDownload**. Parameters such as the switch name and IP address are ignored; they are lines in the configuration file that begin with "boot". Security parameters such as secure mode setting and version stamp are ignored; they are the lines in the configuration file that begin with "sec".

configDownload does not enable security mode, even if the configuration file is saved in security mode.

After **configDownload**, the policy might require up to 8 minutes to download.

The download process is additive; that is, the lines read from the file are added to the current switch configuration. This enables you to change a single configuration variable by downloading a file with a single line. All other variables remain unchanged.

The R_A_TOV, E_D_TOV, WAN_TOV, and MAX_HOPS configuration parameters are interrelated. Assigning a specific value to one or more of these parameters might change the range of allowed values that can be assigned to the other parameters. As a result, the user might not be able to set all the values within the range displayed against each parameter. This utility validates the modified values of these four parameters and terminates the download operation, if the validation check fails.

This is particularly important when downloading a zoning configuration. Since the new zoning information is added to the current configuration, there might not be any conflicts. If the current zoning configuration is to be replaced, the keyword "clear:" might be inserted into the configuration file immediately before the zoning lines (starting from the line "[Zoning]").

If the configuration file contains the keyword "enable: <zone_configuration>", then that zoning configuration enables in the fabric. If there is no "enable:" keyword in the configuration file or no zoning configuration by that name exists, or if enable fails for any reason (such as dangling aliases), then:

- The effective configuration remains as it was prior to **configDownload**; that is, all the "enable:" information is discarded.
- The defined configuration changes to reflect new zoning configuration.

Operands

This command has the following optional operands:

- p** Specifies the use of the FTP or SCP protocol. If a protocol is not specified, FTP is the default.
- host* Specifies a host name or IP address in quotation marks: for example, "citadel" or "192.168.1.48". The configuration file is downloaded from this host.
- user* Specifies the user name, in quotation marks: for example, "jdoe". This user name is used to gain access to the host system.
- file* Specifies the file name, in quotation marks: for example, "config.txt". Absolute path names might be specified using a forward slash (/). Relative path names search for the file in the user's home directory on UNIX hosts and in the directory on which the FTP server is running on Windows hosts.

passwd Specifies the password for the FTP login.

Example To download a configuration file using FTP from host “citadel”, using account “jdoe”, and file “config.txt”:

```
switch:admin> configdownload -p ftp "citadel","jdoe","config.txt","passwd"  
Committing configuration...done.  
download complete
```

To download the same configuration file using SCP:

```
switch:admin> configDownload -p scp "citadel","jdoe","config.txt"  
jdoe@citadel's password: *****  
Committing configuration...done.  
download complete
```

See Also [configDefault](#)
[configShow](#)
[configUpload](#)
[configure](#)

configShow

Displays system configuration settings.

- Synopsis** `configshow ["filter"]`
- Availability** all users
- Description** Use this command to view the system configuration settings set by the [configure](#) command.
- Operands** This command has the following optional operand:
- filter* Specify a text string, in quotation marks, that limits the output of the command to only those entries that contain the text string.
- Example** To display system configuration settings:



Note

Not all values displayed are applicable to all system models and configurations.

```
switch:admin> configshow
diag.postDisable:      0
fabric.domain:        1
fabric.ops.BBCredit:   16
fabric.ops.E_D_TOV:    2000
fabric.ops.R_A_TOV:    10000
fabric.ops.dataFieldSize: 2112
fabric.ops.max_hops:   7
fabric.ops.mode.fcpProbeDisable: 0
fabric.ops.mode.isolate: 0
fabric.ops.mode.pidFormat:1
fabric.ops.mode.tachyonCompat: 0
fabric.ops.mode.unicastOnly: 0
fabric.ops.mode.useCsCtl: 0
fabric.ops.mode.vcEncode: 0
fabric.ops.vc.class.2: 2
fabric.ops.vc.class.3: 3
fabric.ops.vc.config: 0xc0
fabric.ops.vc.linkCtrl: 0
fabric.ops.vc.multicast: 7
fabric.ops.wan_tov:    0
fc4.fcIp.address:     192.168.65.62
fc4.fcIp.mask:        255.255.255.0
fcAL.fanFrameDisable: 0
fcAL.useAltBBCredit:  0
lcdContrast:          128
licenseKey:           none
rpc.rstatd:           1
rpc.rusersd:          1
```

- See Also**
- [agtCfgShow](#)
 - [configure](#)
 - [diagDisablePost](#)
 - [diagEnablePost](#)
 - [ipAddrShow](#)
 - [licenseShow](#)
 - [syslogdIpShow](#)

configUpload

Uploads the switch configuration file to a host file.

Synopsis `configupload [-p ftp | scp][host,user,file[,passwd]]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to upload the switch configuration to a host file.

To upload the configuration file from a Microsoft Windows NT system using file transfer protocol (FTP), the FTP server might have to be installed from the distribution media and enabled. The FTP service is widely available on UNIX hosts but less so on Windows hosts. The FTP server must be running before a download can occur.

Use **-p scp** to securely upload the file through an SSH connection. Instead of entering a password on the command line, SCP prompts you for the password, if necessary. The SSH service is available on both UNIX and Windows hosts.

If the command is entered without operands, it becomes interactive and prompts the user for input.

The upload might fail for the following reasons:

- The host name is not known to the switch.
- The host IP address cannot be contacted.
- The user does not have permission on the host.
- The user runs a script that prints something at login.
- The FTP server is not running on the host.

There are three types of lines in the configuration file:

- License keys are encrypted ASCII strings and are listed one key per line.
- Comments have a bracket ([) as the first character of the line. (When read by [configDownload](#), a line beginning with any punctuation is treated as a comment.)
- Name:value pairs have the following syntax:

```
line          name : value
name          component {“.” component}
space         {“ ” | t”}
component     {“a” - “z” | “A” - “Z” | “0” - “9” | “_” | “-”}
value         {<any character not including n”>}
```



Note

Elements enclosed in curly braces ({ ... }) indicate zero or more occurrences of the enclosed elements.

The configuration file is written as three sections. The first section contains the switch boot parameters. It has variables such as the switch’s name and IP address. This section corresponds to the first few lines of output of the [configShow](#) command.

The second section contains general switch configuration variables, such as diagnostic settings, fabric configuration settings, and SNMP settings. This section corresponds to the output of the [configShow](#) command (after the first few lines), although there are more lines uploaded than shown by the command.

The third sections contains zoning configuration parameters.



Note

In Fabric OS v4.x, no spaces are allowed between operands. None of the operands use quotation marks.

Operands

This command has the following optional operands:

<i>host</i>	Specify a host name or IP address, in quotation marks: for example, “citadel” or “192.168.1.48”. The configuration file is downloaded from this host system.
<i>user</i>	Specify a user name in quotation marks: for example, “jdoe”. This user name is used to gain access to the host.
<i>file</i>	Specify a file name in quotation marks; for example: “config.txt”. Absolute path names might be specified using forward slash (/). Relative path names create the file in the user’s home directory on UNIX hosts and in the directory where the FTP server is running on Windows hosts.
<i>passwd</i>	Specify a password, in quotation marks.

Example

To upload a configuration file using FTP to host “citadel”, using account “jdoe”, and file “config.txt”:

```
switch:admin> configupload "citadel","jdoe","config.txt","passwd"
upload complete
```

To upload the same configuration file using SCP:

```
switch:admin> configupload -p scp "citadel","jdoe","config.txt"
jdoe@citadel's password: *****
upload complete
```

To upload the configuration file interactively:

```
sw5:admin> configUpload
Protocol (scp or ftp) [ftp]: ftp
Server Name or IP Address [host]: 123.123.123.123
User Name [None]: user21
File Name [config.txt]: config-switch.txt
Password: xxxxxxxx
upload complete
```

See Also

[configDefault](#)
[configDownload](#)
[configShow](#)
[configure](#)

configure

Modifies system configuration parameters.

Synopsis `configure`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to change the following system configuration parameters:

- Switch fabric settings
- Virtual channel settings
- Zoning operation parameters
- RSCN transmission mode
- Arbitrated loop parameters
- System services
- Portlog events settings
- Application attributes



Note

If executed on an enabled switch, only the application attribute can be configured. To access all parameters controlled by this command, you must disable the switch using the [switchDisable](#) command.

The [configure](#) command is navigated using a series of menus. Top-level and associated submenus consist of a text prompt, a list of acceptable values, and a default value (in brackets).

Use the following options to control input:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| Return | When entered at a prompt with no preceding input, accepts the default value (if applicable) and moves to the next prompt. |
| Interrupt (Ctrl-C) | Aborts the command immediately and ignores all changes made. This keystroke is common on many computers but can be different on your system. |
| End-of-file (Ctrl-D) | When entered at a prompt with no preceding input, terminates the command and saves changes made. This keystroke is common on many computers but might be different on your system. |

Switch Fabric Settings

There are several settings that control the overall behavior and operation of the fabric. Some of these, such as the domain, are assigned automatically by the fabric and might differ from one switch to another in the fabric. Other parameters, such as the BB credit, can be changed for specific applications or operating environments but *must* be in agreement among all switches to allow formation of the fabric.

The fabric parameters are as follows:

Table 2-2 Configure Command Fabric Parameters

Field	Type	Default	Range
Domain	number	1	varies
R_A_TOV	number	10000	E_D_TOV * 2 to 120000
E_D_TOV	number	2000	1000 to R_A_TOV / 2
WAN_TOV	number	0	0 to R_A_TOV / 4
MAX_HOPS	number	7	7 to 19
Data Field Size	number	2112	256 to 2112
Sequence Level Switching	boolean	0	0 or 1
Disable Device Probing	boolean	0	0 or 1
Suppress Class F Traffic	boolean	0	0 or 1
Switch PID Format	number	1	1 to 2
Per-frame Route Priority	boolean	0	0 or 1
Long Distance Fabric	boolean	0	0 or 1
BB Credit	number	16	1 to 27
Insistent Domain ID Mode	boolean	0	0 or 1

Descriptions of the switch fabric setting fields are as follows:

- Domain** The domain number uniquely identifies the switch in a fabric. This value is automatically assigned by the fabric. The range of valid values varies depending on the switch model and other system parameter settings.
- R_A_TOV** The resource allocation time out value (R_A_TOV) is displayed in milliseconds. This variable works with the variable E_D_TOV to determine switch actions when presented with an error condition.
- Allocated circuit resources with detected errors are not released until the time value has expired. If the condition is resolved prior to the time out, the internal time-out clock resets and waits for the next error condition.
- E_D_TOV** Error detect time out value (E_D_TOV) is displayed in milliseconds. This timer is used to flag a potential error condition when an expected response is not received (an acknowledgment or reply in response to packet receipt, for example) within the set time limit. If the time for an expected response exceeds the set value, then an error condition occurs.
- WAN_TOV** Wide area network time out value (WAN_TOV) displays in milliseconds. This timer is the maximum frame time out value for a WAN, if any, interconnecting the Fibre Channel islands.

MAX_HOPS Maximum hops (MAX_HOPS) is an integer that denotes the upper limit on the number of hops a frame might have to traverse to reach any destination port from any source port across the fabric.



Note

The R_A_TOV, E_D_TOV, WAN_TOV, and MAX_HOPS configuration parameters are inter-related. Assigning a specific value to one or more of these parameters can change the range of allowed values that can be assigned to the other parameters. As a result, the user might not be able to set all the values within the range displayed against each parameter. To reduce problems, the configuration utility validates the modified parameter values and prompts the user to re-enter some values, if the validation check fails.

Data Field Size The data field size specifies the largest possible value, in bytes, and advertises this value to other switches in the fabric during construction of the fabric as well as to other devices when they connect to the fabric. Setting this to a value smaller than 2112 might result in decreased performance.

Sequence-Level Switching

When sequence-level switching is set to 1, frames of the same sequence from a particular source are transmitted as a group. When this feature is set to 0, frames are transmitted interleaved among multiple sequences.

Under normal conditions, sequence-level switching should be disabled for better performance. However, some host adapters have performance issues when receiving interleaved frames from multiple sequences. When there are such devices attached to the fabric, sequence-level switching should be enabled.

Disable Device Probing

When disable device probing is set to 1, devices that do not register with the name server are not present in the name server data base. Set this mode only if the switch N_Port discovery process (PLOGI, PRLI, INQUIRY) causes an attached device to fail.

Suppress Class F Traffic

When this mode is set to 1, all Class F interswitch frames are transmitted as Class 2 frames. This is to support remote fabrics that involve ATM gateways, which don't support class F traffic.

Switch PID Format

The formats are as follows:

- 0** Native PID format (16 based, 16 port format), for fabrics with legacy low-count-port switches.
- 1** Core PID format (0 based, 256 port format), preferred mode for mixed fabrics with legacy and new switches.
- 2** Extended edge PID format (16 based, 256 port format), used in mixed fabrics with legacy and new switches to avoid need to reboot host systems when static PID binded is used.

Per-frame Route Priority

In addition to the eight virtual channels used in frame routing priority, support is also available for per-frame-based prioritization when this value is set. When Per-frame Route Priority is set to 1, the virtual channel ID is used in conjunction with a frame header to form the final virtual channel ID.

Long Distance Fabric

When this mode is set to 1, ISLs in a fabric can be up to 100 km long. The exact distance level is determined by the per-port configuration on the E_Ports of each ISL. Both E_Ports in an ISL must be configured to run the same long-distance level; otherwise, the fabric will be segmented. The Extended Fabric License is required to set this mode.



Note

A Brocade Extended Fabrics license is required to set this mode.

BB Credit

The buffer-to-buffer (BB) credit represents the number of buffers available to attached devices for frame receipt. The range of allowed values varies depending on other system settings.

Insistent Domain ID mode

This mode enables a flag for the domain ID, so that the current domain setting for the switch is insistent: that is, remains the same over switch reboots, power cycles, CP failovers, firmware downloads, and fabric reconfigurations. If a switch does not get the selected insistent domain ID during a fabric reconfiguration, it segments itself out of the fabric.

Virtual Channel Settings

The switch enables fine-tuning for a specific application by configuring the parameters for eight virtual channels. The first two virtual channels are reserved for switch internal functions and are not available for modification.

The default virtual channel settings have already been optimized for switch performance. Changing the default values can improve switch performance but can also degrade performance. Do not change these settings without fully understanding the effects of the changes.

The Virtual Channel Setting fields are as follows:

Table 2-3 Configure Command Virtual Channel Settings

Field	Default	Range
VC Priority 2	2	2 to 3
VC Priority 3	2	2 to 3
VC Priority 4	2	2 to 3
VC Priority 5	2	2 to 3
VC Priority 6	3	2 to 3
VC Priority 7	3	2 to 3

VC Priority specifies the class of frame traffic given priority for a virtual channel.

Zoning Operation Parameters

The Zoning Operation Parameter field is as follows:

Disable NodeName Zone Checking

Specify 1 to disable using node WWN when specifying nodes in the zone database, or specify 0 to enable using node WWN when specifying nodes in the zone data. The default value is 0. This value must be set to 1 for interoperability.

RSCN Transmission Mode

The RSCN Transmission Mode field are described in [Table 2-4](#).

Table 2-4 RSCN Transmission Modes

Field	Type	Default	Range
End-device RSCN Transmission Mode	number	1	0 to 2
Domain RSCN to End-device for switch IP address or name change	number	0	0 to 1

End-device RSCN Transmission Mode

Values are as follows:

- 0 RSCN with single PID (default)
- 1 RSCN with multiple PIDs
- 2 Fabric RSCN

Domain RSCN to End-device for switch IP address or name change

Values are as follows:

- 0 Disabled. No domain RSCN is sent to the end-device for the switch IP address or name change.
- 1 Enabled. Domain RSCN is sent to the end-device for the switch IP address or name change.

Arbitrated Loop Parameters

The Arbitrated Loop Setting fields are described in [Table 2-5](#).

Table 2-5 Configure Command Arbitrated Loop Settings

Field	Default	Range
Alternate BB Credit?	0	0 or 1
Send FAN frames?	1	0 or 1
Enable CLOSE on OPEN received?	4	0 to 4
Always send RSCN?	0	0 or 1
Do Not Allow AL_PA 0x00?	0	0 or 1

Descriptions of the Arbitrated Loop Parameter fields are as follows:

Alternate BB Credit?

Sets or resets the alternate BB credit feature.

Send FAN frames?

Specifies that fabric address notification (FAN) frames be sent to public loop devices to notify them of their node ID and address. When set to 1, frames are sent; when set to 0, frames are not sent.

Enable CLOSE on OPEN received?

If this is set, a CLS is returned immediately to an OPN if no buffers are available. This is required for TachLite.

Always send RSCN?

Following the completion of loop initialization, a remote state change notification (RSCN) is issued when FL_Ports detect the presence of new devices or the absence of preexisting devices. When set, a RSCN is issued upon completion of loop initialization, regardless of the presence or absence of new or pre-existing devices.

Do Not Allow AL_PA 0x00?

This option disables AL_PA values from 0x00.

System Services

The System Services fields are as follows:

Table 2-6 Configure Command System Services Parameters

Field	Default	Range
rstatd	Off	On/Off
rusersd	Off	On/Off
telnetd	On	On/Off
thad	On	On/Off
Disable RLS probing	On	On/Off

Descriptions of the system service (setting) fields are as follows:

rstatd

Dynamically enables or disables a server that returns system operation information through remote procedure calls (RPC). The protocol provides for a wide range of system statistics.

The retrieval of this information is supported by a number of operating systems that support RPC. Most UNIX-based systems (HP-UX, Irix, Linux, Solaris, and so on.) use the RUP and RSYSINFO commands to retrieve the information. Refer to your local system documentation for the appropriate usage of these or equivalent commands.

rusersd

Dynamically enables or disables a server that returns information about the user logged into the system through remote procedure calls (RPC). The information returned includes user login name, system name, login protocol or type, login time, idle time, and remote login location (if applicable).

The retrieval of this information is supported by a number of operating systems that support RPC. On most UNIX-based systems (HP-UX, Irix, Linux, Solaris, and so on.) the command to retrieve the information is rusers. Refer to your local system documentation for the appropriate usage of this or an equivalent command.

- telnetd Used to enable or disable the telnet interface to a switch, including sectelnet. If you are using SSH to manage a switch, you can disable the telnet interface for greater security. The default value is on (telnet enabled).
- thad Dynamically enables or disables the Brocade Fabric Watch services.
- Disable RLS probing Enables or disables FCP read link status (RLS) information probing for F/FL_Port. It is disabled by default.

Portlog Events Enable

Specifies which events create an entry in the port log.

Application Attributes

Application attributes HTTP, SNMP, and RPCd are configurable; by default, all three attributes are enabled. Refer to [Table 2-7](#) for the application attributes that can be changed.

Table 2-7 Configurable Application Attributes

Application	File	Type	Default	Range
SSL	Certificate File	string	not set	varies
	CA Certificate File	string	not set	varies
	Length of crypto key	number	128	40, 56, 128
HTTP	HTTP Enable	boolean	on	on/off
	Secure HTTP Enabled	boolean	off	on/off
	AccessLog Enabled	boolean	off	on/off
	ErrorLog Enabled	boolean	off	on/off
SNMP	SNMP Security Level	number	0	0, 1, 2
RPCd	RPCd Enabled	boolean	on	on/off
	Secure RPCd Enabled	boolean	off	on/off
	Secure RPCd Callback	boolean	off	on/off
	Secure RPCd Secret	boolean	secret	varies
cfgload	Secure Config Upload and Download	boolean	off	on/off



Note

The secure protocols must not be enabled before setting SSL attributes correctly.

Operands none

Example To set the configuration parameters for a switch:

```
switch:admin> configure

Configure...
Fabric parameters(yes, y, no, n): [no] yes
Domain:(1..239) [1]
R_A_TOV: (4000..120000) [10000]
E_D_TOV: (1000..5000) [2000] 5000
WAN_TOV: (0..30000) [0] 0
MAX_HOPS: (7..19) [7]
Data field size: (256..2112) [2112]
Sequence Level Switching: (0..1) [0] 1
Disable Device Probing: (0..1) [0]
Switch PID Format: (1..2) [1]
Per-frame Route Priority: (0..1) [0]
BB credit: (1..16) [16]

Insistent Domain ID Mode (yes, y, no, n): [no]
Virtual Channel parameters(yes, y, no, n): [no] yes

VC Priority 2: (2..3) [2]
VC Priority 3: (2..3) [2]
VC Priority 4: (2..3) [2]
VC Priority 5: (2..3) [2]
VC Priority 6: (2..3) [3]
VC Priority 7: (2..3) [3]

Switch Operating Mode (yes, y, no, n): [no] yes

Interoperability Mode: (0..1) [0]

Zoning Operation parameters (yes, y, no, n): [no] yes

Disable NodeName Zone Checking: (0..1) [0]

RSCN Transmission Mode (yes, y, no, n): [no] yes

End-device RSCN Transmission Mode
(0 = RSCN with single PID, 1 = RSCN with multiple PIDs, 2 = Fabric RSCN): (0..2) [0]

Arbitrated Loop parameters(yes, y, no, n): [no] yes
Alternate BB credit: (0..1) [0]
Send FAN frames?: (0..1) [1]
Enable CLOSE on OPEN received?: (0..1) [0]
Always send RSCN?: (0..1) [0]
Do Not Allow AL_PA 0x00?: (0..1) [0]

System services(yes, y, no, n): [no] yes

rstatd(on, off): [off]
usersd(on, off): [off]
telnetd (on, off): [on]
Portlog events enable (yes, y, no, n): [no] yes
start(a switch start or re-start event ) (on, off): [on]
disable(a port is disabled ) (on, off): [on]
enable(a port is enabled ) (on, off): [on]
ioctl(a port I/O control is executed) ) (on, off): [on]

(output truncated)

Committing configuration...done.
```

See Also [agtCfgDefault](#)
[agtCfgSet](#)
[agtCfgShow](#)
[configDefault](#)
[configShow](#)
[ipAddrSet](#)
[portCfgLongDistance](#)
[switchDisable](#)
[switchEnable](#)
[upTime](#)

crossPortTest

Tests functional operation of port external transmit and receive path.

Synopsis `crossporttest [-nframes count][-lb_mode mode][-spd_mode mode][-norestore mode][-ports itemlist]`

Availability admin

Description This command verifies the intended functional operation of the switch by sending frames from port M's transmitter and looping them back through an external fiber cable into port N's receiver, thus exercising all the switch components, from the main board, to the media, to the fiber cable, to the media, and back to the main board. With **-lb_mode** set to 1, it is also possible to test ports with loopback plugs that connect each port back to itself.

The cables can be connected to any port combination with the one condition; the cables and media connected must be of the same technology. This means a short wave-length media port must be connected to another short wave-length media port, using a short wave-length cable, a long wave-length port must be connected to a long wave-length port, and a copper port must be connected to a copper port.

For best coverage, connected ports should be from different ASICs. For example, Ports 0 through 3 belong to ASIC 0, ports 4 through 7 belong to ASIC 1, and so forth. A connection from port 0 to port 15 exercises the transmit path between ASICs. A connection from port 0 to port 3 tests only the internal transmit path in ASIC 0.

Only one frame is transmitted and received at any one time. The port LEDs flicker green while the test is running.

The test method is as follows:

1. Determine which ports are connected to each other.
2. Enable ports for cabled loopback mode.
3. Create a Frame F of maximum data size (2112 bytes).
4. Transmit Frame F through Port M.
5. Pick up the frame from its cross-connected Port N. An error is reported if any port other than N actually received the frame.
6. Check if any of the eight statistic error counters are nonzero: ENC_in, CRC_err, TruncFrm, FrmTooLong, BadEOF, Enc_out, BadOrdSet, or DiscC3.
7. Check if the transmit, receive, or Class 3 receiver counters are stuck at some value.
8. Check if the number of frames transmitted is not equal to the number of frames received.
9. Repeat steps 3 through 8 for all ports present until the number of frames requested is reached or all ports are marked bad.

At each pass, a different data type is used to create the frame from a palette of seven types meaning that if a pass of seven is requested, seven different frames are used in the test. If eight passes, the first seven frames are unique, and the eighth is the same as the first. The data palette of seven are:

```
CSPAT:      0x7e, 0x7e, 0x7e, 0x7e, ...
BYTE_LFSR:  0x69, 0x01, 0x02, 0x05, ...
CHALF_SQ:   0x4a, 0x4a, 0x4a, 0x4a, ...
QUAD_NOT:   0x00, 0xff, 0x00, 0xff, ...
CQTR_SQ:    0x78, 0x78, 0x78, 0x78, ...
```

```
CRPAT:      0xbc, 0xbc, 0x23, 0x47, ...
RANDOM:     0x25, 0x7f, 0x6e, 0x9a, ...
```

The **crossPortTest** command behaves differently depending on the modes activated:

SwitchEnable or SwitchDisable Mode

In online mode (in which the switch is enabled prior to executing the **crossPortTest** command), only ports that are cable loopbacked to ports in the same switch are tested. Ports connected outside of the switch are ignored.

To run the **crossPortTest** command successfully the test must find at least one port (`lb_mode = 1`, this is the default) or two ports (`lb_mode = 0`) cable loopbacked to each other. If this criteria is not met, one of the following message is displayed:

```
Need at least 1 port(s) connected to run this test.
Need at least 2 port(s) cross-connected to run this test.
```

In offline mode (when the switch is disabled prior to executing the **crossPortTest** command) all ports are assumed to be cable loopbacked to different ports in the same switch. If one or more ports are not connected, the test aborts.

The test determines which port is connected to which port transmitting frames. If any ports are not properly connected (improperly seated SFPs or cables, bad SFPs or cables, or improper connection or improper connection of SWL to LWL), the following message is displayed:

```
One or more ports is not active, please double check
fibre channel connections on all ports.
```

Since this test includes the media and the fiber cable in its test path, its results combined with the results of **portLoopbackTest** and **spinSilk** can be used to determine which components of the switch are faulty. It is also possible to use loopback modes 3 and 5 to further isolate failures; refer to **-lb_mode**, below.

Operands

This command has the following operands:

-nframes *count* Specify the number of frames to send. The test will progress until the specified number of frames has been transmitted on each port. The default value is 10.

-lb_mode *mode* Specify the loopback mode for the test. By default, **crossPortTest** uses mode 1 port loopback. Valid values are:

- 0 Cable loopback
- 1 Port loopback (loopback plugs)
- 2 External (SERDES) loopback
- 3 Silkscreen loopback
- 5 Internal (parallel) loopback

-spd_mode *mode* Specify the speed mode for the test. This parameter is used only for Bloom and Condor ASIC-based products, for which it controls the speed at which each port is operated. For 1 Gbit/sec-only products it is ignored. The exact operation of each mode 5 through 8 depends upon the loopback mode selected. When speed modes 5 through 8 are used with cables, they must be connected even to odd or the test will fail.

Valid values are:

- 0 Run test at both 1 Gbit/sec, 2 Gbit/sec, and 4 Gbit/sec (default)
- 1 Set all port speeds to 1 Gbit/sec
- 2 Set all port speeds to 2 Gbit/sec
- 4 Set all port speeds to 4 Gbit/sec

For **-lb_mode** set to 0,1, the following speed modes is available to test the speed negotiation:

- 3 Set all even ports speed to AN; set all odd ports speed to 1 Gbit/sec.
- 4 Set all even ports speed to AN; set all odd ports speed to 2 Gbit/sec.
- 5 Set all odd ports speed to AN; set all even ports speed to 1 Gbit/sec.
- 6 Set all odd ports speed to AN; set all even ports speed to 2 Gbit/sec.

For **-lb_mode** set to 2,3, the following speed modes are available to test FIFO underrun:

- 3,5 Set all even ports speed to 2 Gbit/sec; set all odd ports speed to 1 Gbit/sec.
- 4,6 Set all even ports speed to 1 Gbit/sec; set all odd ports speed to 2 Gbit/sec.

-norestore mode Specify 1 to force the test to skip part of the POST cleanup normally performed. This might be helpful during debug. This parameter should normally be left at the default value of 0.

-ports itemlist Specify a list of user ports to test. By default, all the user ports in the current switch will be used. Refer to [itemList](#) for more information.

Example To run a functional test of all the ports on a switch:

```
switch:admin> crossporttest -ports 1/0-1/15

Running crossporttest .....

Ports Segmented (0)
Executing test ...
Test Complete: "crossporttest" Pass 10 of 10
Duration 0 hr, 0 min & 8 sec (0:0:8:725).
passed.
```

Diagnostics Possible error messages if failures are detected:

```
DATA
EPI1_STATUS_ERR
ERR_STAT
ERR_STATS
ERR_STATS_2LONG
ERR_STATS_BADEOF
ERR_STATS_BADOS
ERR_STATS_C3DISC
ERR_STATS_CRC
ERR_STATS_ENCIN
ERR_STATS_ENCOUT
ERR_STATS_TRUNC
ERR_STAT_2LONG
ERR_STAT_BADEOF
ERR_STAT_BADOS
ERR_STAT_C3DISC
ERR_STAT_CRC
ERR_STAT_ENCIN
ERR_STAT_ENCOUT
ERR_STAT_TRUNC
FDET_PERR
FINISH_MSG_ERR
FTPRT_STATUS_ERR
INIT
LESSN_STATUS_ERR
MBUF_STATE_ERR
```

MBUF_STATUS_ERR
NO_SEGMENT
PORT_ABSENT
PORT_DIED
PORT_ENABLE
PORT_M2M
PORT_STOPPED
PORT_WRONG
RXQ_FRAME_ERR
RXQ_RAM_PERR
STATS
STATS_C3FRX
STATS_FRX
STATS_FTX
TIMEOUT
XMIT

Refer to the *System Error Message Reference Manual* for more information.

See Also

[camTest](#)
[centralMemoryTest](#)
[cmemRetentionTest](#)
[cmiTest](#)
[itemList](#)
[portLoopbackTest](#)
[portRegTest](#)
[spinSilk](#)
[sramRetentionTest](#)

dataTypeShow

Displays sample data stream types used in some diagnostic commands.

Synopsis `datatypeshow [-seed value]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display sample data stream types used in diagnostic commands. There are 20 different sample data types. The command displays an example of each data stream.

Operands This command has the following operand:

-seed value Specify the data pattern seed value. If no seed is specified, then a seed value of 0 is used.

Example To display sample data streams you can use with diagnostics:

```
switch:admin> datatypeshow
```

Pattern	type	example
BYTE_FILL	1	00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
WORD_FILL	2	0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000
QUAD_FILL	3	00000000 00000000 00000000 00000000
BYTE_NOT	4	00 ff
WORD_NOT	5	0000 ffff 0000 ffff 0000 ffff 0000 ffff
QUAD_NOT	6	00000000 ffffffff 00000000 ffffffff
BYTE_RAMP	7	00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08 09 0a 0b 0c 0d 0e 0f
WORD_RAMP	8	0000 0001 0002 0003 0004 0005 0006 0007
QUAD_RAMP	9	00000000 00000001 00000002 00000003
BYTE_LFSR	10	69 01 02 05 0b 17 2f 5e bd 7b f6 ec d8 b0 60 c0
RANDOM	11	55 16 fc d7 17 65 a9 87 5f 44 be 5a d0 de bc a5
CRPAT	12	bc bc 23 47 6b 8f b3 d7 fb 14 36 59 bc bc 23 47
CSPAT	13	7e
CHALF_SQ	14	4a
CQTR_SQ	15	78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78 78
RDRAM_PAT	16	00 ff
jCRPAT	17	be d7 23 47 6b 8f b3 14 5e fb 35 59 be d7 23 47
jCJTPAT	18	7e
jCSPAT	19	7f
PRED_RAND	20	00000000 11111111 22222222 33333333

date

Displays or sets the switch date and time.

Synopsis `date ["newdate"]`

Availability all users (display)
admin (set)

Description Use this command to set the date and time. All switches maintain the current date and time in flash memory. If the security feature (secure mode) is not enabled, switch operation does not depend on the date and time. A switch with incorrect date values continues to function properly. The date and time are only used to record events in the various logs: for example, the error log and the port log.

To enable secure mode the fabric must be synchronized. Every switch in the fabric must receive a fabric timestamp from the primary FCS switch.

Use this command with no operands to display the local switch date and time. Specify an operand to set the date and time.

This command sets a common date and time for the entire fabric. If secure mode is not enabled, a change in date or time to one switch is forwarded to the principal switch and distributed to the fabric. If secure mode is enabled, date or time changes can be made only on the primary FCS switch and distributed to the fabric.

It might take up to 64 seconds for the switches in the fabric to be synchronized.

If the switches in the fabric are v4.1.x, v3.1.x, or v2.6.x or higher, this command sets date and time for all switches in the fabric. If secure mode is disabled, a change in date and time to one switch is forwarded to the principal switch and distributes to the fabric.



Note

This command becomes read-only if external NTP synchronization is enabled. For more information, refer to [tsClockServer](#).

The date specified is always the local switch time, taking into account daylight saving time and the time zone setup of the switch. Each switch takes care of converting the GMT time distributed fabric-wide to its local time. Refer to [tsTimeZone](#) for more information on time zone support.

If the switch is operating in FICON Management Server mode (fmsmode), setting the date is subject to the director clock alert mode (DCAM). If DCAM is 1, the operator issues a warning that the switch date is about to change. The operator then prompts to confirm the change with a yes or no response.

The date and time are specified in the following format, as used on many UNIX systems:

```
mmddHHMMyy
```

where:

mm is the month, 01-12

dd is the date, 01-31

HH is the hour, 00-23

MM is minutes, 00-59

yy is the year, 00-99

Year values greater than 69 are taken to indicate 1970-1999; year values less than 70 are taken to indicate 2000-2069.

Operands This command has the following operand:

newdate Specify the new date and time, in quotation marks. This operand is optional.

Example To display the current date and time and then modify it:

```
switch:admin> date
Fri Jan 29 17:01:48 UTC 2000
switch:admin> date "0227123003"
Thu Feb 27 12:30:00 UTC 2003
```

See Also [errShow](#)
[ficoncupset](#)
[ficoncupshow](#)
[portLogShow](#)
[tsClockServer](#)
[tsTimeZone](#)
[upTime](#)

dbgShow

Displays current values of debug and verbosity levels of the specified module.

Synopsis `dbgshow module_name`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the current values of debug and verbosity levels of the specified module. If no module name is specified, displays debug and verbosity levels of all modules.

Operands This command has the following operands:

module_name Specify the name of the module for which you want to view the debug and verbosity levels. Module names are case sensitive. This operand is optional.

Example To display information about a specific module named NS:

```
switch:admin> dbgshow NS  
Module NS,      debug level = 1, verbose level = 1
```

See Also [setDbg](#)

diagClearError

Clears the diagnostics failure status.

Synopsis `diagclearerror [--slot] slotnumber -all`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to clear the diagnostics failure status.

Operands This command has the following operand:

`--slot slotnumber` Specify the slot to clear the diagnostics failure status. The default is set to 0 and designed to operate on fixed-port-count products.

`-all` If specified, all blades clear.

If no operand is specified, the default is to clear all bad port flags.

Example To clear the diag software flag:

```
switch:admin> diagclearerror 1
 0x1bcb (fabos): Switch: 0, Error DIAG-CLEARERR, 3,
Pt5 S11 Ch0 Qd1 Diagnostics Error Cleared
Err# 0120041 0105
```

See Also none

diagCommandShow

Displays diagnostic command descriptions.

Synopsis `diagcommandshow` [*command*]

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display a short description of a diagnostic command.



Note

Use [diagHelp](#) to look up diagnostic command help pages.

Options This command has the following options:

command Specify a command name to display more detailed information.

Example To display a list of diagnostic commands, with descriptions:

```
switch:admin> diagcommandshow
bladepropshow      display blade properties
chippropshow       display chip properties
chipregshow        display contents of port registers
datatypeshow       display available diagnostic data types
diagcommandshow    display diagnostic command descriptions
diaghelp           display diagnostic command descriptions
diagmodeshow       display diagnostic mode configuration
diagoktorun        check to see if it is ok to run a diagnostic test
diagshow           display diagnostics status
diagstatus         display currently running diagnostic tests
itemlist           diagnostic list parameter syntax and grammar
                  information
minispropshow      display mini-switch ASIC property
minisregshow       display contents of mini-switch registers.
ptbufshow          dump port buffer contents
(output truncated)
```

See Also [diagHelp](#)

diagDisablePost

Disables power-on self-test (POST).

Synopsis `diagdisablepost`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to disable POST. A reboot is not required for this command to take effect.



Note

This command disables POST on both SilkWorm 12000 logical switches.

Operands none

Example To disable the POST during future power ons:

```
switch:admin> diagdisablepost  
Config update Succeeded  
Diagnostic POST is now disabled.
```

See Also [diagEnablePost](#)

diagEnablePost

Enables power-on self-test (POST) execution at next reboot.

Synopsis `diagenablepost`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to enable POST. A reboot is not required for this command to take effect. POST includes two phases: POST Phase I mainly tests hardware and POST Phase II tests system functionality.



Note

This command disables POST on both SilkWorm 12000 logical switches.

Operands none

Example To enable the POST during future power ons:

```
switch:admin> diagenablepost  
Config update Succeeded  
Diagnostic POST is now enabled.
```

See Also [diagDisablePost](#)

diagEnv

Diagnostic debug parameters management package.

Synopsis **diagsetdebug** *value*
 diagdebughelp
 diagsetdebugnoncheck *value*
 diagsetdebugnorestore *value*
 diagsetfaillimit *value*
 diagsetfrcerr *value*
 diagshowusr
 ... more commands ...

Availability admin

Description All of diagnostic parameters can be set either by running relevant user commands or by setting them directly in some way. The latter method is supposed to be run only by in-house technicians but users. Diagnostic parameters are used primarily for debugging purposes and users should not tamper with those if not told so.

To display the values of diagnostic parameters, run **diagshowusr** as in the “Example” section. For a complete list of the **diagenv** commands, run **diagdebughelp**.

Each of these commands is an alias that evaluates the output of **diagenv** to set the diagnostic parameter for the current shell. For example the following alias is created to implement **diagsetdebug**.

```
function diagsetdebug () { eval `diagenv write USR_DEBUG $*` }
```

These aliases are created by **diagenv** as well by including the following command in the shell start-up script:

```
eval `diagenv alias`
```

For proper operation the output **diagenv** sends to stdout should be processed by the `eval` command to set the appropriate variables.



Caution

Your use of the functionality made available through this package is at your sole risk and you assume all liability resulting from such use.



Note

The effects of diagnostic parameters might be changed without notice.

Operand The operand is as follows:

value Specify the value for the relevant diagnostic environment variable.

Example To display the values of the diagnostic parameters:

```
switch:admin> diagshowusr
Name           Environment      Value
USR_DILATION   DIAG_USR_DLY_DILATION  1
USR_MEMDLY     DIAG_USR_MEMDLY      10
USR_SEED       DIAG_USR_SEED        0x0
USR_SPECIAL    DIAG_USR_SPECIAL     0x0
(output truncated)
```

See Also none

diagEsdPorts

Sets the ESD skip-ports list.

Synopsis `diagesdports [itemlist | -show]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to set the ESD idle ports list. The list is saved in flash memory and stays in that mode until the next execution of [diagEsdPorts](#).

ESD idle ports are used by several of the functional test methods to disable testing on the specified list of ports when ESD mode is enabled (refer to [diagsetesdmode](#)). The exact type of port list and the exact use of this list are determined by each test method.

The mode becomes active as soon as this command is executed; it does not require a reboot to take effect.

Operands This command has the following operands:

itemlist Specify the range of ports to be set to ESD Idle. Refer to [itemList](#) for proper syntax. Enclose space-separated list in quotation marks, such as “1-3 5”.

-show Specify this operand to display ESD Idle Ports list. This operand is optional.

Example To display the ESD Idle Ports list:

```
switch:admin> diagesdports -show  
ESD Idle Port list is 1-8.
```

See Also [diagsetesdmode](#)
[itemList](#)

diagFailLimit

Sets the diagnostics fail limit.

Synopsis `diagfaillimit [limit | -show]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to set the diagnostics fail limit to a specified value. The fail limit controls the number of failures before certain diagnostic test methods aborts. The exact use of this configuration setting depends on the test method.

The fail limit is saved in flash memory and stays set until the next execution of **diagFailLimit**.

The new fail limit becomes active as soon as this command is executed; it does not require a reboot to take effect.

Operands This command has the following operands:

limit Specify the number of failures before a diagnostic test aborts. The limit value must be 1 or greater. This operand is optional.

-show Specify this operand to display the current fail limit setting. This operand is optional.

If no operand is specified, the current value is displayed.

Example To change the fail limit from 1 to 5:

```
switch:admin> diagfaillimit -show
Fail Limit is 1.
switch:admin> diagfaillimit 5
Fail Limit is now 5.
Config update Succeeded
```

See Also none

diagHelp

Displays diagnostic command information.

Synopsis `diaghelp [command]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display a short description of diagnostic commands that are available to the user if *command* is not specified. The command builds a database of command information during the first execution. This process takes a few seconds to complete.

Operands This command has the following operand:
command Specify a command name to display more detailed information.

Example To display diagnostic command information:

```
switch:admin> diaghelp
bladepropshow      display blade properties
chippropshow       display chip properties
chipregshow        display contents of port registers
datatypeshow       display available diagnostic data types
diagcommandshow    display diagnostic command descriptions
diaghelp           display diagnostic command descriptions
diagmodeshow       display diagnostic mode configuration
diagoktorun        check to see if it is ok to run a diagnostic test
diagshow           display diagnostics status
diagstatus         display currently running diagnostic tests
itemlist           diagnostic list parameter syntax and grammar
                  information
minispropshow      display ASIC pair property
minisregshow       display contents of ASIC pair registers.
ptbufshow          dump port buffer contents
(output truncated)
```

See Also none

diagLoopId

Sets the diagnostics loop ID.

Synopsis `diagloopid [id | -show]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to select the loop ID to be used by FL mode diagnostics. The value entered will be converted from a loop ID to the corresponding AL_PA and used as the port address for any diagnostics that operate in FL_Port mode.

The mode becomes active as soon as this command is executed; it does not require a reboot to take effect.

The actual behavior of **diagLoopId** depends on the test methods that use it.



Note

Currently, no FL mode tests exist.

Operands This command has the following optional operands:

id Specify the loop ID for FL_Port mode diagnostics.

-show Specify **-show** to display the current loop ID.

If no operand is specified, the current value is displayed.

Example To display the loop ID:

```
switch:admin> diagloopid -show  
FL mode Loop ID is 125.
```

Notes Currently, no FL_Port mode tests exist.

diagModePr

Sets or displays diagnostic print mode.

Synopsis `diagmodepr [mode | -show]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to enable (1) or disable print mode (0). The mode is saved in flash memory until the next execution of **diagModePr**. The mode becomes active as soon as this command is executed; it does not require a reboot to take effect.

Print mode causes extra messages to display in the burn-in and POST scripts. The exact behavior varies, depending on the script being run.

Operands This command has the following operands:

mode Specify 1 to enable, 0 to disable print mode. This operand is optional.

-show Specify this operand to display the current mode. This operand is optional.

If no operand is specified, the current value is displayed.

Example To enable print mode messages:

```
switch:admin> diagmodepr -show
Diagnostic Print Mode is currently disabled.
switch:admin> diagmodepr 1
Config update Succeeded
Diagnostic Print Mode is now enabled.
```

diagModeShow

Displays diagnostic mode configuration.

Synopsis `diagmodeshow`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the current settings for several diagnostic configuration parameters. This command is most often used by burn-in scripts to display a summary of the configuration settings that were in effect when the script was run.



Note

Any automated use of this command only should rely on the names of the specific variables, not on their exact positions in the output. Earlier versions of this command listed *diag.mode.burnin.nExec* instead of *Burnin nExec* and *diag.mode.burnin.nExec* instead of *Burnin passnum*.

Options none

Example To display the diagnostic mode:

```
switch:admin> diagModeShow
diag.mode* parameters saved in flash:
  diag.mode.burnin                = 0
  diag.mode.burnin.level          = 0
  diag.mode.burnin.firstPowerUp   = Thu Feb 28 01:36:12 2002
  diag.mode.esd                   = 0
  diag.mode.gbic                   = 0
  diag.mode.splb                   = 0
  diag.mode.lab                     = 0
  diag.mode.mfg                     = 0
  diag.mode.bplb                   = 0
  diag.ports                       = TEST (type=INDEX, sz=512): 100.
  Burnin passnum                   = 1
  Burnin nExec                      = 0
  Silkworm Mode                     = OFF
  Disable Modes Print               = OFF
```

See Also [burninLevel](#)
[diagEsdPorts](#)
[setEsdMode](#)
[setGbicMode](#)
[setMfgMode](#)
[setSplbMode](#)

diagPost

Sets or displays diagnostic POST configuration.

Synopsis `diagpost [mode | -show]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to enable or disable POST testing. The mode is saved in flash memory (and stays in that mode) until the next execution of [diagPost](#). The mode becomes active as soon as this command is executed; it does not require a reboot to take effect.

POST mode modifies the behavior of the diagnostics daemon program to inhibit testing of switch blades when the system is first powered on or a new blade is added.



Note

To enable or disable diagnostic POST, the recommended method is to use [diagEnablePost](#) and [diagDisablePost](#).

Operands This command has the following operands:

mode Specify 1 to enable, 0 to disable POST test. This operand is optional.

-show Specify this operand to display the current mode. This operand is optional.

If no operand is specified, the current value is displayed.

Example To enable and then disable the POST test:

```
switch:admin> diagpost
Diagnostic POST is currently disabled.
switch:admin> diagpost 1
Config update Succeeded
Diagnostic POST is now enabled.
```

See Also [diagDisablePost](#)
[diagEnablePost](#)

diagRetry

Sets or displays diagnostic retry mode.

Synopsis `diagretry [mode | -show]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to enable retry mode if the mode value is nonzero and to disable the retry mode if the mode value is 0. The mode is saved in flash memory (and stays in that mode) until the next execution of [diagRetry](#). The mode becomes active as soon as this command is executed; it does not require a reboot to take effect.

Retry mode modifies the behavior of the diagnostic test methods, power-on self-test (POST), and burn-in scripts. The exact behavior depends on the tests and scripts that are run.

Operands This command has the following optional operands:

mode Specify 1 to enable , 0 to disable retry mode.

-show Specify this operand to display the current mode setting.

If no operand is specified, the current value is displayed.

Example To view the current retry mode value:

```
switch:admin> diagretry -show  
Diagnostic Retry Mode is currently enabled.
```

diagSetBurnin

Initializes the blade for a burn-in run.

Synopsis `diagsetburnin [--slot slotnumber][script | -current]`

Availability admin

Description This sets up the blade burn-in parameters for the registered burn-in script. The burn-in will start at the next run of power-on self-test (POST) on the designated blade(s).

The errors and activity logs are stored in flash memory. The activity log of the script is saved in `/var/log/scriptname.slot.log`. The errors produced are available from the [burninErrShow](#) command on a per-blade basis. When power cycles occur, the burn-in activity is restarted at the test that was interrupted at the time of the power cycle. This command does not require a reboot to take effect.



Note

Boards must be installed prior to running this command and [diagSetCycle](#) must be run prior to [diagSetBurnin](#) if you want to use both commands.

Options This command has the following operands:

`--slot slotnumber` Specify which slot number to update. If this option is not specified at all, then all slots on the switch are set up for burn-in.

`script` Specify the name of the burn-in script to run.

`-current` Set the name of burn-in script to current burn-in script.

Examples To set the burn-in script and mode:

```
switch:admin> diagsetburnin --slot 1 -current
existing script is: /fabos/share/switchess.sh
Burnin mode is Enabled.
Removing all log files in /var/log for slot 1
Slot 1 burnin name is now /fabos/share/switchess.sh
Config update Succeeded
```

See Also [burninErrShow](#)
[diagSetCycle](#)

diagSetCycle

Sets diagnostic script parameters.

Synopsis `diagsetcycle script [-show | -default | [-keyword value]]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to provide an interactive method to update diagnostic command parameters. If only *script* is specified, the command displays all configuration variables used by the specified script and enter an interactive session. Using the full parameters, variables can be updated noninteractively.

In interactive mode, the current value, default value, and description of purpose of the variable are displayed for each variable. If no new value is specified, the current value is left unchanged. If a new value is entered, its value is updated and stored in the configuration database for that blade type. This command does not require a reboot to take effect.

Options This command has the following operands:

script Specify a script in which you want to change parameters.

-show Specify this operand to display the parameters for the specified diagnostic script.

-default Specify this operand to set the script parameters to default values.

-keyword value The script parameters can be updated noninteractively using this style of option list. *value* is the keyword to update; the value should be specified manually in this case.

Examples To update diagnostic command parameters:

```
switch:admin> diagsetcycle switchburnin.sh -show
CURRENT - KEYWORD      : DEFAULT
 1      - number_of_runs : 1
 2      - vib           : 2
10     - thermal       : 10
BURNIN - label         : BURNIN
 1      - tbr_passes   : 1
 1      - prt_on       : 1
 1      - cntmem_on    : 1
 1      - cmi_on       : 1
 1      - retention_on : 1
 1      - cam_on       : 1
 50     - flt_passes   : 50
 25     - sta_passes   : 25
100    - plb_nframes   : 100
 50     - txd_nframes   : 50
200    - xpt_nframes   : 200
 20     - bpt_nframes   : 20
 50     - slk_nmegs    : 50
 30     - bpt_all_nframes: 30
 50     - slk_all_nmegs : 50
```

See Also [burninLevel](#)
[diagSetBurnin](#)
[diagStopBurnin](#)

diagShow

Displays diagnostics status.

Synopsis `diagshow [--slot number][-uports itemlist][-bports itemlist][-use_bports value]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the diagnostics status for the specified list of blade or user ports.

Options This command has the following options:

- slot *number*** Specify which slot to operate on. If this option is not specified, the default slot 0 is used. The default slot is designed to operate on fixed-port-count products. By default, this command displays all user ports in the system.
- uports *itemlist*** Specify a list of user ports to display. This operand is optional.
- bports *itemlist*** Specify a list of blade ports to display. This operand is optional.
- use_bports *value*** If this value is not 0 the diagnostics status for the blade ports specified in **-use_bports** displays; otherwise, the user ports specified in **-uports** displays. The default value is 0. This operand is optional.

Example To display diagnostic status on a switch blade:

```
switch:admin> diagshow
Diagnostics Status: Fri Feb 08 15:25:24 2002
Slot: 1 UPORTS
Port      BPort    Diag     Active  Speed    .....
0         15       OK       UP      2G Auto  .....
1         14       OK       UP      2G Auto  .....
2         13       OK       UP      2G Auto  .....
3         12       OK       UP      2G Auto  .....
4         31       OK       UP      2G Auto  .....
5         30       OK       UP      2G Auto  .....
6         29       OK       UP      2G Auto  .....
7         28       OK       UP      2G Auto  .....
8         47       OK       UP      2G Auto  .....
(output truncated)
```

See Also [itemList](#)

diagShowTime

Sets or displays diagnostic show-time mode.

Synopsis `diagshowtime [mode | -show]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to enable show-time mode (if the mode value is not 0) or disable the show-time mode (if the mode value is set to 0). The mode is saved in flash memory (and stays in that mode) until the next execution of **diagShowTime**. The mode becomes active as soon as this command is executed; it does not require a reboot to take effect.

Show-time mode, when enabled, causes each test to display elapsed-time messages. It is normally used during burn-in and for test method debugging.



Note

diagsetshowtime is an alias of **diagShowTime**.

Options This command has the following options:

mode Specify 1 (or any nonzero value) to enable show-time mode; specify 0 to disable show-time mode. This operand is optional.

-show Specify this operand to display the current mode setting. This operand is optional.

If no operand is specified, the current value is displayed.

Example To enable show-time mode:

```
switch:admin> diagshowtime
Show Time mode is 0 (Disabled).
switch:admin> diagshowtime 1
Config update Succeeded
Show Time mode is now 1 (Enabled).
```

diagSilkworm

Enables or disables silkworm mode.

Synopsis `diagsilkworm [mode | -show]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to enable silkworm mode (if the mode value is not 0) or disable the silkworm mode (if the mode value is 0). The mode is saved in flash memory (and stays in that mode) until the next execution of [diagSilkworm](#). The mode becomes active as soon as this command is executed; it does not require a reboot to take effect.

Silkworm mode, when enabled, notifies the diagnostics environment and test methods that the tests are running in silkworm mode. For proper operation, FCSW mode also must be disabled.



Note

This mode cannot be used by burn-in or POST scripts for multi-blade systems because it is a switch-wide configuration.

Operands This command has the following operands:

mode Specify 1 to enable silkworm mode; specify 0 to disable silkworm mode. This operand is optional.

-show Specify this operand to display the current mode setting. This operand is optional.

If no operand is specified, the current value is displayed.

Example To enable silkworm mode:

```
switch:admin> diagsilkworm -show  
Silkworm mode is 0 (Disabled).
```

Note This mode might not be used by burn-in or POST scripts for multiblade systems because it is a switch-wide configuration.

diagSkipTests

Enables or disables diagnostics skip test flags.

Synopsis `diagskiptests [value | -show]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to enable or disable the diagnostics skip test flags. The skip test flags are saved in flash memory and stay set until the next execution of [diagSkipTests](#).

The mode becomes active as soon as this command is executed. It does not require a reboot to take effect.

The skip test flags are used to skip the execution of certain POSTs that might prove hazardous to normal switch operation. The exact use of this flag is determined by the POST scripts and the specific test methods used.

Operands This command has the following operands:

value Specify a bit mask for tests to skip.

-show If specified or no value is given, the current skip test flags displays.

If no operand is specified, the current value is displayed.

Example To display the current skip test flags:

```
switch:admin> diagskiptests -show  
Skip tests is 1.
```

diagStatus

Displays currently running diagnostic tests.

Synopsis `diagstatus [slotnumber]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display currently running diagnostic test names.

Option The follow is optional:

slotnumber Specifies the slot to display. If omitted, all blades in the system are assumed.

Example To display currently running diagnostic tests:

```
switch:admin> diagstatus

Diagnostic status for slot: 1.
Diag executing "NONE"

Diagnostic status for slot: 2.
Diag executing "NONE"

Diagnostic status for slot: 3.
Diag executing "NONE"

Diagnostic status for slot: 4.
Diag executing "NONE"
(output truncated)
```

diagStopBurnin

Terminates a blade burn-in run.

Synopsis `diagstopburnin [--slot number]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to determine which PID is running burn-in on a blade and terminate that activity. The burn-in script handles the logging cleanup.

This command does not require a reboot to take effect.

Operands This command has the following operands:

--slot *number* Specify the slot to stop burn-in. If no slot is specified, this command executes on all slots in the logical switch. This operand is optional.

Example To stop burn-in mode on a switch:

```
switch:admin> diagstopburnin --slot 1
No burn-in script active on slot 1
  1 burninErrShow output:
0x1lea (fabos): Dec 19 14:42:18
Switch: 0, Error DIAG-MANUAL1, 1, " 1 Starting switchess ...
Err# 0140042 0100:101:000:001:24:37:

0xc84 (fabos): Dec 20 08:57:27
Switch: 0, Error DIAG-MANUAL1, 1, " 1 switchess: ABORT ...
Err# 0140042 0100:101:000:000:25:41:

0x1b61 (fabos): Feb 07 19:02:28
Switch: 0, Error DIAG-MANUAL1, 1, " 1 Starting switchess ...
Err# 0140042 0100:101:000:001:26:39:

0x47ff (fabos): Feb 07 21:45:36
Switch: 0, Error DIAG-MANUAL1, 1, " 1 switchess: ABORT ...
Err# 0140042 0100:101:000:002:26:41:1N
```

See Also [diagSetBurnin](#)

dlsReset

Disables the dynamic load sharing (DLS) option.

Synopsis `dlsreset`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to turn off DLS when a fabric change occurs. Refer to [dlsSet](#) for a full description of load sharing.



Note

This command should be used only if devices connected to the fabric cannot handle occasional routing changes correctly.

DLS is not supported in certain routing policies. Refer to [aptPolicy](#) for more information on routing policies.

Operands none

Examples To disable the dynamic load sharing option:

```
switch:admin> dlsreset
Committing configuration...done.
switch:admin> dlsshow
DLS is not set
```

See Also [aptPolicy](#)
[dlsSet](#)
[dlsShow](#)

dlsSet

Enables the dynamic load sharing (DLS) option.

Synopsis `dlsset`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to turn on DLS when a fabric change occurs.

Routing is generally based on the incoming port and the destination domain. This means that all the traffic coming in from a port (either an E_Port or an Fx_Port) directed to the same remote domain is routed through the same output E_Port.

To optimize fabric routing, when there are multiple equivalent paths to a remote switch, traffic is shared among all the paths. Load sharing is recomputed when a switch is booted up or every time a change in the fabric occurs. A change in the fabric is defined as an E_Port going up or down or an Fx_Port going up or down.

During load sharing, recomputation, existing routes might be moved to maintain optimal balance. This can cause momentary frame loss along these routes.

In contrast, if DLS is turned off (using [dlsReset](#)), load sharing calculations are used only to place new routes. Once placed, existing routes are never moved from one output E_Port to another unless the original output E_Port is no longer a recognized path to the remote domain. Optimal balance is rarely achieved with this setting.



Note

DLS is not supported in certain routing policies. Refer to [aptPolicy](#) for more information on routing policies.

Operands none

Examples To enable the dynamic load sharing option:

```
switch:admin> dlsset
switch:admin> dlsshow
DLS is set
```

See Also [aptPolicy](#)
[dlsReset](#)
[dlsShow](#)
[iodReset](#)
[iodSet](#)
[iodShow](#)
[urouteShow](#)
[topologyShow](#)

dlsShow

Display the setting of the dynamic load sharing (DLS) option.

Synopsis `dlsshow`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display whether DLS is on or off. One of two messages displays:

DLS is set	The DLS option is turned on. Load sharing is reconfigured with every change in the fabric, and existing routes can be moved to maintain optimal balance.
DLS is not set	The DLS option is turned off. Once placed, existing routes are never moved to maintain optimal balance.

Refer to [dlsSet](#) for a description of load sharing.

Operands none

Example To display the current DLS option setting:

```
switch:admin> dlsshow  
DLS is set
```

See Also [dlsSet](#)
[dlsReset](#)

dnsConfig

Sets or displays domain name service (DNS) parameters.

Synopsis `dnsconfig`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to display or set the domain name service parameters.

The domain name service parameters are the domain name and the name server IP address for primary and secondary name servers.

Operands none

Example To set the DNS parameters for the system:

```
switch:admin> dnsconfig

Enter option
1 Display Domain Name Service (DNS) configuration
2 Set DNS configuration
3 Remove DNS configuration
4 Quit
Select an item: (1..4) [4] 2

Enter Domain Name: [] domain.com
Enter Name Server IP address in dot notation: [] 123.123.123.123
Enter Name Server IP address in dot notation: [] 123.123.123.124
DNS parameters saved successfully

Enter option
1 Display Domain Name Service (DNS) configuration
2 Set DNS configuration
3 Remove DNS configuration
4 Quit
Select an item: (1..4) [4] 4
```

See Also [configDownload](#)
[configUpload](#)
[firmwareDownload](#)
[ipAddrSet](#)
[ipAddrShow](#)

errClear

Clears all error log messages for all switch instances on this control processor (CP).

Synopsis `errclear`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to clear all internal and external error log messages for all switch instances on this CP.

Operands none

Example To clear the error log messages:

```
switch:admin> errclear
```

See Also [errDump](#)
[errShow](#)

errDelimiterSet

Sets the error log start and end delimiter for messages pushed to the console.

Synopsis `errdelimiterset [-s "start delimiter string"] [-e "end delimiter string"]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to set the error log start and end delimiter for log messages pushed to the console. A colon (:) is automatically applied to the end of the start delimiter and the beginning of the end delimiter. An empty string clears the start and the end delimiters (including the colon) so that they are not displayed.

If no arguments are supplied to the command, it instead displays the existing [errDelimiterSet](#) configuration. These delimiters are stored persistently.

Operands The optional operands are as follows:

- `-s start delimiter string` Specifies the alphanumeric string for the start delimiter; up to 10 characters are allowed.
- `-e end delimiter string` Specifies the alphanumeric string for the end delimiter; up to 10 characters are allowed.

Examples To display the start and end delimiter:

```
switch:admin> errdelimiterset
delimiter start string: <none>
delimiter end string: <none>
```

To change the start and end delimiter (sample output):

```
switch:admin> errdelimiterset -s "Start" -e "End"
Start:2003/03/10-09:54:03, [NS-1002], 1035,, ERROR, SWITCH43, Name Server received
an invalid request from device 10:02:32:A3:78:23:23:End
```

See Also [errDump](#)
[errFilterSet](#)
[errShow](#)

errDump

Displays the error log, without pagination.

Synopsis `errdump [-s switch_instance] [-r]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display external error log messages for all switch instances and the chassis, without pagination. The **-r** operand displays the messages in reversed order. The following information displays in each message:

Start delimiter	Delimiter string for the start of a message.
Timestamp	Timestamp for the message.
Message ID	Message identifier.
External sequence number	Sequence number for the message
Severity	Severity of the message. Valid values include INFO, WARNING, ERROR, and CRITICAL.
Switch name	Switch name for the generator of this message, or “chassis”.
Object ID	Object identifier.
Message	Message body.
End delimiter	Delimiter string for the end of a message.

Operands This command has the following operands:

- s** Specifies to display messages only from one switch instance. Valid values are **0** or **1**. This operand is optional; if omitted, messages from all switch instances are displayed.
- r** Specifies to display messages in reversed order. This operand is optional; if omitted, the messages display in the normal order.

Example To display the error log, without pagination:

```
switch:user> errdump
Version: 4.4.0
2004/07/14-22:24:08, [HAMK-1003], 1,, INFO, switch1, Heartbeat up

2004/07/14-22:24:47, [FSSM-1002], 2,, INFO, switchChassis, HA
State is in sync

2004/07/14-22:25:29, [SEC-1192], 3,, INFO, switch2, Security
violation: Login failure attempt via SERIAL.
```

See Also [errDelimiterSet](#)
[errFilterSet](#)
[errShow](#)

errFilterSet

Sets a filter for an error log destination.

Synopsis `errFilterSet [-d "destination" -v "severity"]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to set a filter for an error log destination. A filter is set based on the severity level of the messages.

If no parameters are specified, this command displays the filters that are currently in use.

Operands The operands are as follows:

`-d "destination"` Specifies the destination to set the filter. The "**console**" string is the only valid value at this time.

`-v "severity"` Specifies the minimum severity of the message to pass through the filter. Valid values are "**INFO**", "**WARNING**", "**ERROR**", and "**CRITICAL**".

Examples To display the current filter settings:

```
switch:admin> errfilterset  
console: filter severity = WARNING
```

To set the filter severity level for the console:

```
switch:admin> errfilterset -d "console" -v "WARNING"
```

See Also [errDump](#)
[errShow](#)

errShow

Displays the error log messages, with pagination.

Synopsis `errshow [-s switch_instance] [-r]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display external error log messages for all switch instances and the chassis, one at a time. The **-r** operand displays the messages in a reversed order. The following information displays in each message:

Start delimiter	Delimiter string for the start of a message.
Timestamp	Timestamp for the message.
Message ID	Message identifier.
External sequence number	Sequence number for the message
Severity	Severity of the message. Valid values include INFO, WARNING, ERROR, and CRITICAL.
Switch name	Switch name for the generator of this message, or “chassis”.
Object ID	Object identifier.
Message	Message body.
End delimiter	Delimiter string for the end of a message.

Operands This command has the following operands:

- s** Specifies to display messages only from one switch instance. Valid values are **0** or **1**. This operand is optional; if omitted, messages from all switch instances are displayed.
- r** Specifies to display messages in reversed order. This operand is optional; if omitted, the messages display in the normal order.

Example To display the error log, with pagination:

```
switch:user> errshow

Version: 4.4.0
2004/07/14-22:24:08, [HAMK-1003], 1,, INFO, switch1, Heartbeat up

Type <CR> to continue, Q<CR> to stop:

2004/07/14-22:24:47, [FSSM-1002], 2,, INFO, switchChassis, HA State is in sync

Type <CR> to continue, Q<CR> to stop:

2004/07/14-22:25:29, [SEC-1192], 3,, INFO, switch2, Security violation: Login
failure attempt via SERIAL.
Type <CR> to continue, Q<CR> to stop:
```

See Also [errDelimiterSet](#)
[errDump](#)
[errFilterSet](#)

exit

Logs out from a shell session.

Synopsis `exit`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to log out from a telnet, rlogin or serial port session. Telnet and rlogin connections are closed; the serial port returns to the `login:` prompt.

The `exit` command is an accepted synonym for `logout`, as is typing **Ctrl-D** at the beginning of a line.

Operands none

Example To exit from a shell session:

```
switch:admin> exit  
Connection to host lost.
```

See Also [logout](#)

fabPortShow

Displays fabric port information.

Synopsis `fabportshow [slotnumber/]portnumber`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the contents of a particular port's data and also any pending commands. The following information displays:

Port	Displays the port number.
State	The state of the port: P0 Port Offline P1 Port Online P2 ELP ACC Received P3 Link Reset Done I0 Trunk Initiator: EMT Sent I1 Trunk Initiator: ETP ACC Received I2 Trunk Initiator: ETP Sent I3 Trunk Initiator: Link Reset T0 Trunk Target: EMT Received T1 Trunk Target: ETP Received T2 Trunk Target: Link Reset LD Dynamic long distance: ECP sent or received T3 Trunk Target: Link reset done on slave I4 Trunk Initiator: Link reset done on slave
List	IU list pointer.
Flags	Port flags: 0x00000001 Slave connection 0x00000002 Loopback connection 0x00000004 Incompatible connection 0x00000008 Overlapping domains 0x00000010 Overlapping zones 0x00000020 Done PTIO ioctl 0x00000040 Sent an RJT to ELP 0x00000080 BF received from the port 0x00000200 Segmented by routing code 0x00000800 Zoning has completed 0x00001000 Segmented by Platform Management 0x00002000 Segmented due to no license 0x00004000 Segmented due to E_Port disabling 0x00008000 DIA already sent for that port 0x00010000 RDI already sent 0x00020000 Port is true T port 0x00040000 Port received an ELP 0x00080000 Port received an ELP RJT 0x00100000 LR pending due to ELP RJT rcv 0x00200000 Received a DIA on this port 0x00400000 Port is the EMT Initiator 0x00800000 Security violation

	0x01000000	Security incompatibility
	0x02000000	Rcv a DIA ACC
	0x04000000	Port is security authenticating
	0x08000000	ECP RJT or retires exceeded
	0x10000000	Segmented due to duplicated WWN
	0x20000000	Segmented due to E_Port isolation
nbrWWN		Neighboring switch's WWN
nbrPort		Neighboring switch's port
lr_tid		Link reset timer identifier and current state.
red_ports		All E_Ports that are connected to the same neighboring switch

Operands This command has the following operands:

slotnumber Specify the slot number for a SilkWorm 12000/24000 director. For all other switches, this operand is not required. The slot number must be followed by a slash (/) and the port number.

The SilkWorm director has a total of 10 slots. Slot numbers 5 and 6 are control processor (CP) cards, and slots 1 through 4 and 7 through 10 are port cards. There are 16 ports on each port card, counted from the bottom up, 0 to 15.

portnumber Specify a port number. Valid values for port number vary, depending on the switch type. This operand is required.

Example To display fabric port information:

```
switch:admin> fabportshow 4/14
Fabric Port Information:
=====

Port:          62
State:         P3
List:          0x10068418
List Count:    0
Flags:         0x280120
nbrWWN:        10:00:00:60:69:80:06:cf
red_ports:
10 11 62 63

Open commands pending:
=====
No commands pending
```

See Also [portShow](#)

fabRetryShow

Displays the retry count of the fabric commands.

Synopsis `fabretryshow`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the retry count of the fabric commands. The SW_ISL (ISL ports) information displays the retry count for the following fabric commands:

ELP	Exchange Link Parameters
ELP	Exchange Link Parameters
HA_EFP	Exchange Fabric Parameters
DIA	Domain Identifier Assigned
RDI	Request Domain Identifier
BF	Build Fabric
RSCN	Remote State Change Notification
FWD	Fabric Controller Forward
EMT	Fabric Controller Mark Timestamp
ETP	Fabric Controller Trunk Parameters
RAID	Return Address Identifier
GAID	Get Address Identifier
INQ	Inquiry Command
ELP_TMR	Used internally for fabric application (not a SW_ISL)
GRE	Get Route Entry
ECP	Exchange Credit Parameters
FWN	Firmware Notification

Operands none

Example To display the retry count of Fabric OS commands:

```
switch:user> fabretryshow
```

		E_Ports		
SW_ISL	21	31	40	44
ELP	0	0	0	0
EFP	0	1	0	0
HA_EFP	0	0	0	0
DIA	0	0	0	0
RDI	0	0	0	0
BF	0	0	0	0
RSCN	0	0	0	0
FWD	0	0	0	0
EMT	0	0	0	0
ETP	0	0	0	0
RAID	0	0	0	0
GAID	0	0	0	0
INQ	0	0	0	0
ELP_TMR	0	0	0	0
GRE	0	0	0	0
ECP	0	0	0	0
FWN	0	0	0	0

See Also [fabStatsShow](#)

fabricPrincipal

Sets principal switch selection mode.

Synopsis `fabricprincipal [-fhq][mode]`

Availability all users (display current setting)
admin (modify current setting)

Description Use this command to set principal switch selection mode for the switch.

The implementation of the **fabricPrincipal** command is based solely on mechanisms specified in the Fibre Channel standards. These mechanisms provide a *preference* for a switch requesting to be the principal switch in a fabric, but they do not provide an absolute guarantee that a switch requesting to be the principal switch will actually achieve this status.

When dealing with larger fabrics, the selection of the principal switch is less deterministic. In these cases, to help ensure that the desired switch is selected as the principal switch, a small selection of switches should be connected together first, followed by the addition of the rest of the fabric.

Operands This command has the following operands:

- f** Specify the -f option to force a fabric rebuild. This option is required when enabling principal switch mode.
- h** Specify the -h option to display command usage summary.
- q** Specify the -q option to display the current mode state.
- mode** Specify 1 to enable, or 0 to disable principal switch mode (the mode activates when the fabric rebuilds). This operand is optional.

Example To display the current mode setting:

```
switch:admin> fabricprincipal -q
Principal Selection Mode: Enable
```

To disable the mode setting:

```
switch:admin> fabricprincipal 0
Principal Selection Mode disabled
```

To enable the mode setting:

```
switch:admin> fabricprincipal 1
Principal Selection Mode enabled
```

To enable the mode setting and force fabric rebuild:

```
switch:admin> fabricprincipal -f 1
Principal Selection Mode enabled (Forcing fabric rebuild)
```

See Also [fabricShow](#)

fabricShow

Displays fabric membership information.

Synopsis `fabricshow`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display information about switches in the fabric.

If the switch is initializing or disabled, the message “no fabric” is displayed. If the fabric is reconfiguring, some or all switches might not display; otherwise, the following fields display:

Switch ID	The switch Domain_ID and embedded port D_ID
World Wide Name	The switch WWN
Enet IP Addr	The switch Ethernet IP address
FC IP Addr	The switch FC IP address
Name	The switch symbolic name. An arrow (>) indicates the principal switch.

Operands none

Example The following example illustrates a fabric of four switches. “sw180” is the principal switch. Three of the switches are configured to run IP over Fibre Channel.

```
switch:admin> fabricshow
Switch ID   Worldwide Name           Enet IP Addr   FC IP Addr     Name
-----
64: fffc40 10:00:00:60:69:00:06:56 192.168.64.59 192.168.65.59 "sw5"
65: fffc41 10:00:00:60:69:00:02:0b 192.168.64.180 192.168.65.180 >"sw180"
66: fffc42 10:00:00:60:69:00:05:91 192.168.64.60 192.168.65.60 "sw60"
67: fffc43 10:00:00:60:69:10:60:1f 192.168.64.187 0.0.0.0        "sw187"

The Fabric has 4 switches
```

See Also [switchShow](#)

fabStateClear

Clears the fabric state information.

- Synopsis** `fabstateclear`
- Availability** admin
- Description** Use this command to clear the queue of fabric state information logged by the fabric.
- Operands** none
- Example** To clear the fabric state information:

```
switch:admin> fabstateshow
Time Stamp   Input and *Action                               S, P   Sn,Pn  Port  Xid
=====
11955:655    SCN Switch Online                               F2,NA  F2,NA  NA    NA
11955:657    *Start 2 * F_S_TOV Timer                       F2,NA  F2,NA  NA    NA
11955:657    *Start 60 * F_S_TOV Timer                     F2,NA  F2,NA  NA    NA
11955:669    RSCN Rcv addr: 0x3000000                       F2,NA  F2,NA  NA    NA
11957:65     SCN Port Online                                 F2,P0  F2,P1  21    NA
11957:69     *ELP Send                                       F2,P1  F2,P1  21    0x277
11957:69     SCN Port Online                                 F2,P0  F2,P1  44    NA
11957:75     *ELP Send                                       F2,P1  F2,P1  44    0x279
11957:77     ELP Receive                                     F2,P1  F2,P1  44    0x277
11957:78     *ELP Sending ACC                               F2,P1  F2,P2  44    0x277
11957:82     ELP Receive                                     F2,P1  F2,P1  21    0x279
11957:83     *ELP Sending ACC                               F2,P1  F2,P2  21    0x279
11957:87     ELP ACC Receive                                F2,P2  F2,P2  21    0x277
switch:admin> fabstateclear
switch:admin> fabstateshow
Time Stamp   Input and *Action                               S, P   Sn,Pn  Port  Xid
=====
```

See Also [fabStatsShow](#)

fabStateShow

Displays the fabric state information.

Synopsis `fabstateshow`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the queue of fabric state information logged by the fabric.

Operands none

Example To display the fabric state information:

```
switch:admin> fabstateshow
Time Stamp  Input and *Action                               S, P  Sn,Pn  Port  Xid
=====
11955:655   SCN Switch Online                               F2,NA F2,NA  NA    NA
11955:657   *Start 2 * F_S_TOV Timer                       F2,NA F2,NA  NA    NA
11955:657   *Start 60 * F_S_TOV Timer                     F2,NA F2,NA  NA    NA
11955:669   RSCN Rcv addr: 0x3000000                       F2,NA F2,NA  NA    NA
11957:65    SCN Port Online                                 F2,P0 F2,P1  21    NA
11957:69    *ELP Send                                       F2,P1 F2,P1  21    0x277
11957:69    SCN Port Online                                 F2,P0 F2,P1  44    NA
11957:75    *ELP Send                                       F2,P1 F2,P1  44    0x279
11957:77    ELP Receive                                     F2,P1 F2,P1  44    0x277
11957:78    *ELP Sending ACC                               F2,P1 F2,P2  44    0x277
11957:82    ELP Receive                                     F2,P1 F2,P1  21    0x279
11957:83    *ELP Sending ACC                               F2,P1 F2,P2  21    0x279
11957:87    ELP ACC Receive                                F2,P2 F2,P2  21    0x277
11957:92    ELP ACC Receive                                F2,P2 F2,P2  44    0x279
11957:94    SCN AC_PORT                                     F2,P2 F2,P3  44    NA
11957:99    SCN AC_PORT                                     F2,P2 F2,P3  21    NA
11957:106   SCN AC_PORT                                     F2,P3 F2,P3  21    NA
11957:106   SCN AC_PORT                                     F2,P3 F2,P3  44    NA
11957:364   SCN Port Online                                 F2,P0 F2,P1  31    NA
11957:366   *ELP Send                                       F2,P1 F2,P1  31    0x27b
11957:382   ELP ACC Receive                                F2,P1 F2,P2  31    0x27b
11957:404   SCN AC_PORT                                     F2,P2 F2,P3  31    NA
11957:406   *EFP Send                                       F2,P3 F2,P3  31    0x27c
11957:434   EFP ACC Receive                                F2,P3 F2,P3  31    0x27c
11957:514   SCN E_PORT                                     F2,P3 F2,P3  31    NA
11957:987   SCN Domain 4 reachable                         F2,NA F2,NA  NA    NA
11958:435   ELP Receive                                     F2,P0 F2,P0  40    0x1bb
11958:436   *ELP Sending ACC                               F2,P0 F2,P2  40    0x1bb
11958:437   SCN Port Online                                 F2,P0 F2,P1  25    NA
11958:465   SCN AC_PORT                                     F2,P2 F2,P3  40    NA
11958:467   *EFP Send                                       F2,P3 F2,P3  40    0x294
11958:497   EFP ACC Receive                                F2,P3 F2,P3  40    0x294
11958:499   SCN Port already Online - BAD!!                F2,P3 F2,P3  40    NA
11958:501   SCN E_PORT                                     F2,P3 F2,P3  40    NA
11958:502   EFP Receive                                     F2,P3 F2,P3  40    0x1bd
11958:504   *EFP Sending ACC                               F2,P3 F2,P3  40    0x1bd
11958:907   RSCN Rcv addr: 0x1019900                       F2,NA F2,NA  NA    NA
(output truncated)
```

See Also [fabPortShow](#)
[fabStateClear](#)

fabStatsShow

Displays the fabric statistics.

Synopsis `fabstatsshow`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the statistics for the fabric. The information displays as follows:

- Number of times a switch domain ID has been forcibly changed
- Number of E_Port offline transitions
- Number of fabric reconfigurations
- Number of fabric segmentations due to:
 - Loopback
 - Incompatibility
 - Overlap
 - Zoning
 - E_Port segment
 - Licensing
 - Disabling E_Port
 - Platform DB
 - Security incompatibility
 - Security violation
 - ECP error
 - Duplicate WWN
 - E_Port isolated

Operand none

Example To display the fabric statistics:

```
switch:admin> fabstatsshow
Description                               Count
-----
Domain ID forcibly changed:                0
E_Port offline transitions:                0
Reconfigurations:                          1
Segmentations due to:
  Loopback:                                6 <
  Incompatibility:                          0
  Overlap:                                  0
  Zoning:                                   0
  E_Port Segment:                           0
  Licensing:                                0
  Disabled E_Port:                           0
  Platform DB:                              0
  Sec Incompatibility:                       0
  Sec Violation:                             0
  ECP Error:                                0
  Duplicate WWN:                             0
  Eport Isolated:                           0
```

See Also [fabRetryShow](#)

fabSwitchShow

Displays the fabric switch state structure information.

Synopsis	fabswitchshow
Availability	all users
Description	Use this command to display the fabric switch state structure information. This command is strictly for debugging; it is not intended as a user command.
Operands	none
Example	To display fabric switch state structure:

```
switch:admin> fabswitchshow
Fabric Switch State Structure Information
=====
State:                D0
Stage:                warm done
Rdi Receive Timer:   0x10069400, IDLE STATE
Unconfirmed Sw Timer: 0x10069508, IDLE STATE
NTP Timer:           0x100695b8, IDLE STATE
ME Timer:            0x10069610, IDLE STATE
Principal Domain:    2
Upstream Port:       64
Principal Wwn:       10:00:00:60:69:80:06:ce
Principal Priority:   0x2
Flags:               0x40
me retry count:      0
inq_sem count:       1
dbg_sem count:       1
ha efp count:        0
fab_q current count: 0
fab_q high water:    8
fab_q age:           0 (sec)
dup xid occurrence:  0
iu nodes outstanding: 0
EFP update port:    2
FWN frames pending: 0
test check point:   No check point set
fabric license:      TRUE
fabric EFP version:  7
last message:
20:30:29.826 *Snd inquiry (4)                D0,NA  D0,NA  NA    NA

NTP ports online:

RSCN domain recovery list:

no domain RSCN's to recover
reachable domains:
1 3 4
3 domains reachable
Ports used for EFP/BF/DIA flood:
(output truncated)
```

See Also [supportShow](#)

fanDisable

Disables a fan unit.

Synopsis `fandisable unit`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to disable a nonfaulty fan unit by setting the RPM speed to 0.



Note

This command is not available on nonbladed systems except for the SilkWorm 4100.

Operand This command has the following operand:

unit Specify the fan's unit number. View the fan unit numbers using the [fanShow](#) command. This operand is required.

Example To disable a fan unit:

```
switch:admin> fandisable 1  
  
Fan unit 1 has been disabled
```

See Also [fanEnable](#)
[fanShow](#)

fanEnable

Enables a fan unit.

Synopsis `fanenable unit`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to return the fan unit to the default RPM speed (only if the fan unit has been previously disabled using the [fanDisable](#) command).



Note

This command is not available on nonbladed systems except for the SilkWorm 4100.

Operand This command has the following operand:

unit Specify the fan's unit number. View the fan unit numbers using the [fanShow](#) command. This operand is required.

Example To enable a fan that has been disabled:

```
switch:admin> fanenable 1  
  
Fan unit 1 has been enabled
```

See Also [fanDisable](#)
[fanShow](#)

fanShow

Displays fan status and speed.

Synopsis `fanshow`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the current status and speed of each fan in the system.

Fan status is displayed as:

OK	Fan is functioning correctly.
absent	Fan is not present.
below minimum	Fan is present but rotating too slowly or stopped.
above minimum	Fan is rotating too quickly.
unknown	Unknown fan unit installed.
faulty	Fan has exceeded hardware tolerance.



Note

The output from this command varies depending on switch type and number of fans present.

Operand none

Example To display the status and RPMs for the fans:

```
switch:admin> fanshow
Fan #1 is OK, speed is 2721 RPM
Fan #2 is OK, speed is 2721 RPM
Fan #3 is OK, speed is 2657 RPM
```

See Also [chassisShow](#)
[fanDisable](#)
[fanEnable](#)
[psShow](#)

fastBoot

Reboots the control processor (CP), bypassing power-on self-test (POST).

Synopsis `fastboot`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to reboot the CP. The reboot takes effect immediately as the CP resets and executes normal power-on booting sequence. However, POST is skipped, reducing boot time significantly.

If POST has been disabled using the [diagDisablePost](#) command, then `fastBoot` is the same as [reboot](#).

Operands none

Example To perform a reboot without executing POST:

```
switch:admin> fastboot
```

See Also [diagDisablePost](#)
[diagEnablePost](#)
[reboot](#)

faZoneAdd

Adds a member to a Fabric Assist zone.

Synopsis `fazoneadd "fazoneName","member; member"`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to add one or more members to an existing Fabric Assist zone.

This command does not change the defined configuration (which you can view using the [cfgShow](#) command) until the [cfgSave](#) command is issued. For the change to become effective, an appropriate Fabric Assist zone configuration must be enabled using the [cfgEnable](#) command. For the change to be preserved across switch reboots, it must be saved to flash memory using the [cfgSave](#) command.



Note

When security is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands This command has the following operands:

fazoneName Specify the name of the Fabric Assist zone, in quotation marks. This operand is required.

member Specify a list of Fabric Assist zone members. The whole list must be enclosed in quotation marks and members separated by semicolons. A member can be specified by one or more of the following methods:

- Enter a fabric domain and area number pair (for example, 1,2). View the area numbers for ports using the [switchShow](#) command.
- WWNs (for example, 10:49:00:00:00:20:3f:2e). Refer to [faZoneCreate](#) for more details on the use of WWNs in Fabric Assist zones.
- Fabric Assist zone alias names.
- Exactly one Fabric Assist host member (for example, H{1,2}).

This operand is required.

Example To add aliases for some disk arrays to "Blue_fazone":

```
switch:admin> fazoneadd "Blue_fazone", "array3; array4; array5"
```

To add a Fabric Assist host member to "Blue_fazone":

```
switch:admin> fazoneadd "Blue_fazone", "H{5,6}"
```

To add another target member to "Blue_fazone":

```
switch:admin> fazoneadd "Blue_fazone", "10:49:00:00:00:20:3f:2e"
```

See Also [faZoneCreate](#)
[faZoneDelete](#)
[faZoneRemove](#)
[faZoneShow](#)

faZoneCreate

Creates a Fabric Assist zone.

Synopsis `fazonecreate "fazoneName";"member; member ..."`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to create a new Fabric Assist zone. You must specify a name and member list. The FA zone name must be unique among all Fabric Assist zone objects. The member list must be enclosed in quotation marks members separated by a semicolons.

A Fabric Assist zone name is in C language style. It must begin with a letter and be followed by any number of letters, digits, and underscore characters. Names are case sensitive; for example, "Zone_1" and "fazone_1" are different Fabric Assist zones. Spaces are ignored.

The Fabric Assist zone member list must have at least one FA host and one target member. Empty lists are not allowed.

When a Fabric Assist zone member is specified by physical fabric port number, then all devices connected to that port are in the Fabric Assist zone. If this port is an arbitrated loop, then all devices on the loop are in the Fabric Assist zone.

WWNs are specified as eight hex numbers separated by colons, for example, "10:00:00:60:69:00:00:8a". Zoning has no knowledge of the fields within a WWN; the eight bytes are simply compared with the node and port names presented by a device in a login frame (FLOGI or PLOGI).

When a Fabric Assist zone member is specified by node name, then all ports on that device are in the Fabric Assist zone. When a Fabric Assist zone member is specified by port name, only that single device port is in the Fabric Assist zone. Zone alias names have the same format as Fabric Assist zone names and are created with the [aliCreate](#) command. The alias must resolve to a list of one or more physical fabric port numbers, WWNs, or a Fabric Assist host.

A Fabric Assist host member is defined by wrapping the physical fabric port or a physical device (a WWN) between "H{" and "}". For example, "H{5,6}" or "H{10:00:00:60:69:00:00:8a}" is a Fabric Assist host. The type of Fabric Assist zone members used to define a Fabric Assist zone might be mixed and matched. For example, a Fabric Assist zone defined with the following members "2,12; 2,14; 10:00:00:60:69:00:00:8a" would contain devices connected to switch 2, ports 12 and 14, and the device with a WWN of "10:00:00:60:69:00:00:8a" (either node name or port name: whichever port in the fabric it is connected to.)

This command does not change the defined configuration (which you can view using the [cfgShow](#) command) until the [cfgSave](#) command is issued. For the change to become effective, an appropriate Fabric Assist zone configuration must be enabled using the [cfgEnable](#) command. For the change to be preserved across switch reboots, it must be saved to flash memory using the [cfgSave](#) command.



Note

When security is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands The following operands are required:

- fazoneName* Specify a name for the Fabric Assist zone. The name must be enclosed in quotation marks. This operand is required.
- member* Specify a member or list of members to add to a Fabric Assist zone. The list must be enclosed in quotation marks, members separated by semicolons. A member can be specified by one or more of the following methods:
- Enter a fabric domain and area number pair (for example, 1,2). View the area numbers for ports using the [switchShow](#) command.
 - WWNs (for example, 10:49:00:00:00:20:3f:2e).
 - Fabric Assist zone alias names.
 - Exactly one Fabric Assist host member (for example, H{1,2}).
- This operand is required.

Example To create three Fabric Assist zones using a mixture of port numbers and Fabric Assist zone aliases:

```
switch:admin> fazoneCreate "Red_fazone", "H{1,0}; loop1"
switch:admin> fazoneCreate "Blue_fazone", "H{1,1}; array1; 1,2; array2"
switch:admin> fazoneCreate "Green_fazone", "1,0; loop1; H{1,2}; array2"
```

See Also [faZoneAdd](#)
[faZoneDelete](#)
[faZoneRemove](#)
[faZoneShow](#)

faZoneDelete

Deletes a Fabric Assist zone.

Synopsis `fazonedele` “*fazonename*”

Availability admin

Description Use this command to delete an existing Fabric Assist mode zone on a fabric.

This command does not change the defined configuration (which you can view using the [cfgShow](#) command) until the [cfgSave](#) command is issued. For the change to become effective, an appropriate Fabric Assist zone configuration must be enabled using the [cfgEnable](#) command. For the change to be preserved across switch reboots, it must be saved to flash memory using the [cfgSave](#) command.



Note

When security is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands The following operand is required:

fazonename Specify the name of the zone to be deleted, in quotation marks.

Example To delete a Fabric Assist zone:

```
switch:admin> fazonedele "Blue_fazone"
```

See Also [faZoneAdd](#)
[faZoneCreate](#)
[faZoneRemove](#)
[faZoneShow](#)

faZoneRemove

Removes members from a Fabric Assist mode zone.

Synopsis `fazoneremove "fazoneName", "member; member ..."`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to remove one or more members from an existing Fabric Assist zone.

Each deleted member must be found by an exact string match. Order is important when removing multiple members of a Fabric Assist zone. For example, if a Fabric Assist zone contains "array2; array3; array4", removing "array4; array3" fails but removing "array3; array4" succeeds. If issuing this command results in all members being removed, the Fabric Assist zone is deleted.

This command does not change the defined configuration (which you can view using the [cfgShow](#) command) until the [cfgSave](#) command is issued. For the change to become effective, an appropriate Fabric Assist zone configuration must be enabled using the [cfgEnable](#) command. For the change to be preserved across switch reboots, it must be saved to flash memory using the [cfgSave](#) command.



Note

When security is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands The following operands are required:

- | | |
|-------------------|--|
| <i>fazoneName</i> | Specify a name for the Fabric Assist zone, in quotation marks. This operand is required. |
| <i>member</i> | Specify a member or list of members to remove from a Fabric Assist zone. The list must be enclosed in quotation marks, members separated by semicolons. A member can be specified by one or more of the following methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Enter a fabric domain and area number pair (for example, 1,2). View the area numbers for ports using the switchShow command. • WWNs (for example, 10:49:00:00:00:20:3f:2e). Refer to faZoneCreate for more details on the use of WWNs in Fabric Assist zones. • Fabric Assist zone alias names. • Exactly one Fabric Assist host member (for example, H{1,2}). This operand is required. |

Example To remove "array2" from "Blue_fazone":

```
switch:admin> fazoneremove "Blue_fazone", "array2"
```

See Also [faZoneAdd](#)
[faZoneCreate](#)
[faZoneDelete](#)
[faZoneShow](#)

faZoneShow

Displays Fabric Assist zone information.

Synopsis `fazoneshow ["pattern"][, transflag]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display Fabric Assist zone information. Specifying this command with no parameters or with the second parameter set to 0 displays all Fabric Assist zone configuration information for both defined and effective configurations. Defined configuration information is shown from the transaction buffer. Refer to the [cfgShow](#) command for a description of this display.

If a parameter is specified, it is used as a pattern to match Fabric Assist zone names, and those that match in the defined configuration are displayed.



Note

When security is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands This command has the following operands:

pattern Specify a value to search for the name of a Fabric Assist zone. This can be any POSIX-style expression. Patterns can contain:

- Question mark (?), which matches any single character
- Asterisk (*), which matches any string of characters
- Ranges, which match any character within the range:
for example, [0-9] or [a-f]

This operand is optional.

transflag Specify 0 to display the information from the current transaction, or specify 1 to display information from the original buffer. This operand must be preceded by a *pattern*. This operand is optional; if omitted, the value defaults to 0.

Example To display all Fabric Assist zones beginning with the letters A through C:

```
switch:admin> fazoneshow "[A-C]*"
fazone: Blue_fazone
        1,1; array1; 1,2; array2
```

See Also [faZoneAdd](#)
[faZoneCreate](#)
[faZoneDelete](#)
[faZoneRemove](#)

fcpLogClear

Clears the FCPD debug information log (debug command).

Synopsis `fcpLogClear`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to clear the debug information logged by FCPD.

Operand none

Example To clear the FCPD debug information log:

```
switch:admin> fcplogclear
```

See Also [fcpLogDisable](#)
[fcpLogEnable](#)
[fcpLogShow](#)

fcpLogDisable

Disables the FCPD debug information log (debug command).

Synopsis `fcpLogDisable`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to disable the debug information logged by FCPD.

Operand none

Example To disable the FCPD debug information log:

```
switch:admin> fcpLogDisable
```

See Also [fcpLogClear](#)
[fcpLogEnable](#)
[fcpLogShow](#)

fcpLogEnable

Enables the FCPD debug information log (debug command).

Synopsis `fcpLogEnable`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to enable the debug information logged for FCPD. Debug information logging is enabled by default.

Operand none

Example To enable the FCPD debug information log:

```
switch:admin> fcpLogEnable
```

See Also [fcpLogClear](#)
[fcpLogDisable](#)
[fcpLogShow](#)

fcpLogShow

Displays the FCPD debug information log (debug command).

- Synopsis** `fcpLogShow`
- Availability** all users
- Description** Use this command to display the debug information logged at various stages of FCP device probing.
- Operand** none
- Example** To display the FCPD debug information log:

```
switch:admin> fcpLogShow
Time Stamp   Event           Port  file&lineno  arg0      arg1      arg2      arg3      arg4
=====
22:34:10.824 FlshOrProbe     26    1 459        81        :0        :0        :0        :0
22:34:10.824 ProbeFlsh      26    1 2755       0         :0        :0        :0        :0
22:34:10.825 SCNRcvd    26    1 3436       2         :0        :0        :0        :0
22:34:14.232 FlshOrProbe     26    1 459        80        :0        :0        :0        :0
22:34:14.232 PrbMsg       26    1 494        0         :0        :0        :0        :0
22:34:14.233 StartProbe   26    1 961        1         :0        :0        :0        :0
22:34:14.233 StartProbe   26    1 999        0         :0        :0        :8000    :0
22:34:14.233 ProbeFlsh      26    1 2755       1         :0        :0        :0        :0
22:34:14.234 SndPLOGI    26    1 1431       1002a690:1lace :1        :0        :20526
22:34:14.236 AsyResp   26    1 1540       1002a690:1002a768:80 :1        :10526
22:34:14.236 ElsRsp     26    1 1606       1lace :2000000 :20        :0        :980000
22:34:14.238 SndPRLI    26    1 2026       1002a690:1lace :2        :527      :0
22:34:14.239 AsyResp   26    1 1540       1002a690:1002a8e8:80 :2        :10527
22:34:14.239 ElsRsp     26    1 1606       1lace :2100014 :0        :21        :980000
22:34:14.240 SndINQ     26    1 2504       1002a690:2        :528      :0        :0
22:34:14.244 AsyResp   26    1 1540       1002a690:1002a5f0:80 :5        :10528
22:34:14.244 INQRsp    26    1 1852       1         :1lace :880008 :1lace    :0
22:34:14.244 AsyResp   26    1 1540       1002a690:1002a768:80 :5        :10528
22:34:14.244 INQRsp    26    1 1852       7         :1lace :980000 :1lace    :0
22:34:14.245 SndLOGO    26    1 1939       1lace :1002a690:0 :0        :20529
22:34:14.245 SndLOGO    26    1 1946       74f      :0        :0        :0        :0
22:34:14.247 AsyResp   26    1 1540       1002a690:1002a768:80 :4        :10529
22:34:14.247 ElsRsp     26    1 1606       1lace :2000000 :0        :0        :980000
22:34:14.247 IUDe1     26    1 1731       1002a690:1002a690:0 :0        :1
```

See Also [fcpLogClear](#)
[fcpLogDisable](#)
[fcpLogEnable](#)

fcpProbeShow

Displays the Fibre Channel Protocol (FCP) probe information.

Synopsis `fcpprobeshow [slotnumber/]portnumber`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the FCP probing information for a particular device, which should be of type F/FL_Port. If the given port is not either, then the following is displayed:

```
port x is not an FL_Port or an F_Port
```

Operands This command has the following operands:

slotnumber Specify the slot number for a SilkWorm 12000/24000 director. For all other switches, this operand is not required. The slot number must be followed by a slash (/) and the port number, so that each port is represented by both slot number (1 through 4 or 7 through 10) and port number (0 through 15).

The SilkWorm director has a total of 10 slots. Slot numbers 5 and 6 are control processor cards; slots 1 through 4 and 7 through 10 are port cards. On each port card, there are 16 ports, counted from the bottom, numbered 0 to 15.

portnumber Specify a port number. Valid values for port number vary, depending on the switch type. This operand is required.

Example To display the FCP probe information:

```
switch:admin> fcpprobeshow 4/4

port 52 is L-Port and it is online.
nodes probed:                2
successful PLOGIs:           2
successful PRLIs:            2
successful INQUIRies:        2
successful LOGOs:            2
outstanding IUs:             0
probing state:                3
probing TOV:                  0
probing count:                0
probing next:                 0
pmap:                         0x00000000, 0x00000000, 0x00000000, 0x00000010
update map:                   0x00000000, 0x00000000, 0x00000000, 0x00000010

list of devices(may include old devices on the loop):
0x2b4e2: IBM      DDYF-T09170R   F60N
0x2b4e4: IBM      DDYF-T09170R   F60N
```

See Also [portLoginShow](#)
[portLogShow](#)

fcpRlsShow

Display the Fibre Channel Protocol (FCP) Read Link Status (RLS) information.

Synopsis `fcprlsshow [slotnumber/]portnumber`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the FCP RLS information for a particular device, which should be either an F_ or FL_Port. If the given port is not either of these the following displays:

```
port x is not an FL_Port or an F_Port
```

Operands This command has the following operands:

slotnumber Specify the slot number for a SilkWorm 12000/24000 director. For all other switches, this operand is not required. The slot number must be followed by a slash (/) and the port number, so that each port is represented by both slot number (1 through 4 or 7 through 10) and port number (0 through 15).

The SilkWorm director has a total of 10 slots. Slot numbers 5 and 6 are control processor cards; slots 1 through 4 and 7 through 10 are port cards. On each port card, there are 16 ports, counted from the bottom, numbered 0 to 15.

portnumber Specify a port number. Valid values for port number vary, depending on the switch type. This operand is required.

Example To display the FCP RLS information:

```
switch:admin> fcprlsshow 2/5
          link fail   loss sync   loss sig   prtc err   bad word   crc err
0xda          0         5         0         0         525       0
0xdc          0         3         0         0         330       0
```

See Also [portLoginShow](#)
[portLogShow](#)

fdmiCacheShow

Displays abbreviated remote FDMI device information, according to remote domain ID.

Synopsis `fdmicacheshow`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display FDMI cache information for remote domains only.

The state of each remote domain, identified by its domain ID, is shown to be unknown, known, unsupported, or error.

The revision of the switch also displays, followed by the World Wide Name of the switch.

For HBAs, only the HBA identifiers and registered port lists are displayed. No detailed HBA attributes are displayed. For registered ports, only port identifier and corresponding HBA are shown; no detailed port attributes are displayed.

Operands none

Example To display the FDMI cache:

```
switch:admin> fdmicacheshow
Switch entry for domain 3
  state:   known
  version: v310
  wwn:    10:00:00:60:69:90:03:c7

HBAs:
  10:00:00:00:c9:25:9b:96

Ports: 1
  10:00:00:00:c9:25:9b:96

Total count of devices on the switch is 1
```

See Also [fdmiShow](#)

ficonClear

Clears the records from the specified FICON database.

Synopsis `ficonclear [database]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to remove records from the local FICON database. The command effect depends on the specified database.

Operands The operand is as follows:

database Specifies the name of the FICON database. The databases are:

RLIR Remove all entries from the link incidents database

RNID Remove all the “not current” entries from the device node identification database. There are four devices that are *not* removed from the RNID database

Example To clear the RLIR database:

```
switch:user> ficonclear RLIR
successfully clear local RLIR Database.
```

To clear RNID database:

```
switch:user> ficonclear RNID
successfully clear not current
entries from local RNID Database.
```

See Also [ficonHelp](#)
[ficonShow](#)

ficoncupset

Sets FICON-CUP parameters for a switch.

Synopsis `ficoncupset fmsmode enable | disable`

`ficoncupset modereg bitname 0 | 1`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to set FICON-CUP (Control Unit Port) parameters for a switch. All the parameters described below can be set while the switch is online. Changes to parameters are effective immediately. A reboot is not required for the changes to take effect.

Operands The following operands are supported:

fmsmode Enable or disable the FICON Management Server (FMS) mode for the switch. When parameter is **fmsmode**, argument is either **enable** or **disable**.

modereg Set a bit in the FICON-CUP mode register. When parameter is **modereg**, one of the following *bitname* operands should be specified, followed by **0** or **1**:

POSC Programmed offline state control

UAM User alert mode

ASM Active=saved mode

DCAM Director clock alert mode

ACP Alternate control prohibited

HCP Host control prohibited

Examples To enable FMS mode for the switch:

```
switch:admin> ficoncupset fmsmode enable
fmsmode for the switch is now Enabled
```

To set ASM bit in the mode register for the switch:

```
switch:admin> ficoncupset modereg ASM 1
Active=Saved Mode bit is set to 1
```

See Also [ficoncupshow](#)

ficoncupshow

Displays FICON-CUP parameters for a switch.

Synopsis **ficoncupshow fmsmode**
ficoncupshow modereg [*bitname*]

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display FICON-CUP (Control Unit Port) parameters for a switch.

Operands The following operands are supported:

- fmsmode** Display the FICON Management Server (FMS) mode for the switch.
- modereg** Display the FICON-CUP mode register. When parameter is **modereg**, one of the following arguments can be specified as *bitname*:
 - POSC** Programmed offline state control
 - UAM** User alert mode
 - ASM** Active=saved mode
 - DCAM** Director clock alert mode
 - ACP** Alternate control prohibited
 - HCP** Host control prohibited

If no argument is specified, all the mode register bits are displayed. If a mode register bit is specified, then only the value of that bit is displayed. A value of 1 indicates that a given mode register bit is set, and 0 indicates that it is not set.

Examples To display FMS mode for the switch:

```
switch:user> ficoncupshow fmsmode
fmsmode for the switch: Enabled
```

To display mode register for the switch:

```
switch:user> ficoncupshow modereg
POSC  UAM  ASM  DCAM  ACP  HCP
-----
      1   0   1   1   1   0
```

To display ASM bit in the mode register for the switch:

```
switch:user> ficoncupshow modereg ASM
ASM
---
1
```

See Also [ficoncupset](#)

ficonHelp

Displays a list of FICON support commands.

Synopsis `ficonhelp`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display a list of FICON support commands, with descriptions.

Operands none

Example To display a list of FICON commands:

```
switch:admin> ficonhelp

ficonshow RNID           Displays all RNID (Registered Node Identification
                          Data) for FICON devices connected to the local switch.

ficonshow RNID fabric    Displays all RNID entries within the fabric.

ficonshow LIRR           Displays all LIRR (Link Incident Record Registration)
                          entries for FICON hosts that registered with the
                          local switch.

ficonshow LIRR fabric    Displays all LIRR entries within the fabric.

ficonshow SwitchRNID     Displays switch node identification data of the local
                          switch.

ficonshow SwitchRNID fabric  Displays switch node identification data of
                              each switch in the fabric.

ficonshow RLIR           Displays all RLIR (Registered Link Incident Record)
                          entries within the local switch.

ficonshow RLIR fabric    Displays all RLIR entries within the fabric.

ficonshow ILIR           Displays all ILIR (Implicit Link Incident Record)
                          entries within the local switch.

ficonshow ILIR fabric    Displays all ILIR entries within the fabric.

ficonclear RLIR          Clears the RLIR entries from the local RLIR database

ficonclear RNID          Clears the 'not current' entries from the local
                          RNID database.
```

ficonShow

Displays the contents of the specified FICON database.

Synopsis **ficonshow RNID [fabric]**
ficonshow LIRR [fabric]
ficonshow SwitchRNID [fabric]
ficonshow RLIR [fabric]
ficonshow ILIR [fabric]

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the contents of a FICON database. The **ficonShow database** operand is the name of the database to display. If the **fabric** operand is absent, the command displays the members of the named database that are local to the switch on which the command was issued. If the **fabric** operand is present, it must be entered exactly as shown, and this specifies that all members are displayed, both local and remote.

The following information might be displayed, depending on which database you enter and which operands you use with the command:

Domain Displays the domain ID.

Fabric WWN Displays the fabric WWN.

Flag Indicates if the node is valid, not valid, or not current. Flag values are as follows:

0x00	Indicates node ID of the storage port for RNID switch for SwitchRNID is valid.
0x10	Indicates node ID of the channel port is valid.
0x20	Indicates the node ID of the storage port is not current.
0x30	Indicates the node ID of the channel port is not current.
0x40	Indicates the node ID of the storage port for RNID switch for RLIR is not valid.
0x50	Indicates the node ID of the channel port is not valid.

Fmt Displays the record-registration format.

FRU Failure Description Indicates the FRU failure type as one of the following:

- WWN card [unit number]
- Power Supply [unit number]
- Hardware Slot [unit number]
- Blower [unit number]

FRU Part Number Displays the FRU part number.

FRU Serial Number Displays the FRU serial number.

Incident Count	Displays the incident count. This number increases by 1 for each incident within the individual switch.																									
Link Incident Description	Same as Link Incident Type.																									
Link Incident Type	Indicates the link incident type as one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bit-error-rate threshold exceeded • Loss of signal or synchronization • NOS recognized • Primitive sequence timeout • Invalid primitive sequence for port state 																									
Listener PID	Same as PID.																									
Listener Port Type	Same as Port Type.																									
Listener Port WWN	Displays the channel HBA port World Wide Name.																									
Listener Type	Indicates the listener type as follows: <table> <tr> <td>Conditional</td> <td colspan="2">This port receives a link incident record if no other recipients from the established registration list have been chosen.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unconditional</td> <td colspan="2">This port is always chosen as a recipient of a link incident record.</td> </tr> </table>		Conditional	This port receives a link incident record if no other recipients from the established registration list have been chosen.		Unconditional	This port is always chosen as a recipient of a link incident record.																			
Conditional	This port receives a link incident record if no other recipients from the established registration list have been chosen.																									
Unconditional	This port is always chosen as a recipient of a link incident record.																									
Manufacturer	Displays the manufacturer name or code.																									
Model Number	Displays the model number.																									
Node Parameters	Same as Parameters.																									
Parameters	Displays the node type for the switch in three bytes, 0xAABBCC: <table> <tr> <td>Byte AA</td> <td>0x20</td> <td>FC-SB-2 and updates.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Byte BB</td> <td>0x0a</td> <td>Switch.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Byte CC</td> <td>0x00</td> <td>Port number. It is dynamically assigned whenever a link incident occurs.</td> </tr> </table>		Byte AA	0x20	FC-SB-2 and updates.	Byte BB	0x0a	Switch.	Byte CC	0x00	Port number. It is dynamically assigned whenever a link incident occurs.															
Byte AA	0x20	FC-SB-2 and updates.																								
Byte BB	0x0a	Switch.																								
Byte CC	0x00	Port number. It is dynamically assigned whenever a link incident occurs.																								
Parm	Displays the incident node parameters type in three bytes, 0xAABBCC: <table> <tr> <td>Byte AA</td> <td>0x00</td> <td>Reserved.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>0x20</td> <td>FC-SB-2 and updates.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>0x40</td> <td>Other FC-4s including FCP and updates.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>0x60</td> <td>FC-SB-2 and updates and other FC-4s including FCP and updates.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>0x80</td> <td>FC-4 support not specified.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>0xa0</td> <td>Reserved.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>0xc0</td> <td>Reserved.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>0xe0</td> <td>Vendor specific.</td> </tr> </table>		Byte AA	0x00	Reserved.		0x20	FC-SB-2 and updates.		0x40	Other FC-4s including FCP and updates.		0x60	FC-SB-2 and updates and other FC-4s including FCP and updates.		0x80	FC-4 support not specified.		0xa0	Reserved.		0xc0	Reserved.		0xe0	Vendor specific.
Byte AA	0x00	Reserved.																								
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	0x80	FC-4 support not specified.																								
	0xa0	Reserved.																								
	0xc0	Reserved.																								
	0xe0	Vendor specific.																								

Byte BB	0x00	Unspecified class.
	0x01	Direct access storage device, if it is an storage port; otherwise, not channel-to-channel capable.
	0x02	Magnetic tape, if it is an storage port; otherwise, a reserved field for a channel port.
	0x03	Input unit record, if it is an storage port; otherwise, a reserved field for a channel port.
	0x04	Output unit, if it is an storage port; otherwise, a reserved field for a channel port
	0x05	Reserved field for a channel port.
	0x06	Controller, if it is an storage port; otherwise, a reserved field for a channel port.
	0x07	Terminal - Full screen if it is an storage port; otherwise, a reserved field for a channel port.
	0x08	Terminal - Line mode if it is an storage port; otherwise, an emulated control unit support only.
	0x09	Reserved.
	0x10	Switch, if it is a switch device; otherwise, reserved.
	0x0b-0xff	Reserved.
Byte CC	0x00	If storage CU port has registered with the switch.
	0xID	CHIPID if channel port has registered with the switch.
	0xPN	If switch has registered with the channel, PN represents the FL port number.

Part Number Displays the switch chassis part number.

PID Displays the 24-bit Fibre Channel port address in 0xDDAAPP format. DD is Domain ID. AA is Area ID. PP is AL_PA ID.

Plant of Manufacture

Displays the manufacturer plant name or code.

Port Physical port number.

Port Status Displays the status of the port:

- Link degraded but operational
- Link not operational

Port Type Displays the port type:

- U is unknown.
- N is N_Port.
- NL is NL_Port.

Protocol Displays whether the traffic is using FICON or FCP.

Registered Node WWN

Displays the device's node World Wide Name associated with the device HBA.

Registered Port WWN

Displays the device's channel or storage CU port World Wide Name associated with the device HBA.

Sequence Number	Displays the sequence number of the self describing node.
Serial Number	Displays the switch serial number.
Switch node WWN	Displays the switch node World Wide Name.
Switch Port WWN	Displays the switch port World Wide Name.
Switch WWN	Displays the switch WWN.
Tag	Displays the physical identifier for the self-describing node interface.
TS Format	Displays the Time Server format.
Time Stamp	Displays the timestamp, expressed in date format.
Type	Same as Port Type.
Type Number	Displays the type number of the self describing node. It also describes the machine type.

Operands This command has the following operands:

<i>database</i>	Specify the database to display. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • RNID • LIRR • SwitchRNID • RLIR • ILIR This operand is required.
fabric	Specify fabric to display both local and remote information; if omitted, only members of the named database that are local to the switch on which the command is issued displays.

Example To display the local RNID database:

```
switch:admin> ficonshow RNID
{
  {Fmt  Type PID      Registered Port WWN      Registered Node WWN      flag Parm
  0x18 N   502b00 50:05:07:64:01:00:15:8d 50:05:07:64:00:c1:69:ca 0x10 0x200110
  Type number:      002064
  Model number:     101
  Manufacturer:     IBM
  Plant of Manufacture: 02
  Sequence Number:  0000000169CA
  tag:              102b
  }
  {Fmt  Type PID      Registered Port WWN      Registered Node WWN      flag Parm
  0x18 N   502e00 50:05:07:64:01:40:0f:ca 50:05:07:64:00:c1:69:ca 0x10 0x200105
  Type number:      002064
  Model number:     101
  Manufacturer:     IBM
  Plant of Manufacture: 02
  Sequence Number:  0000000169CA
  tag:              052e
  }
}
```

To display the local and remote LIRR database:

```
switch:admin> ficonshow LIRR fabric
{Fmt  Type PID      Listener Port WWN      Switch Port WWN      Listener Type
0x18 N   502b00 50:05:07:64:01:00:15:8d 20:2b:00:60:69:80:1e:4e Conditional
0x18 N   502e00 50:05:07:64:01:40:0f:ca 20:2e:00:60:69:80:1e:4e Conditional
0x18 N   511b00 50:05:07:64:01:00:0f:ca 20:1b:00:60:69:80:1e:4f Conditional
0x18 N   511c00 50:05:07:64:01:40:0d:d0 20:1c:00:60:69:80:1e:4f Conditional
0x18 N   531800 50:05:07:64:01:40:13:70 20:18:00:60:69:33:33:33 Conditional
}
The LIRR database has 5 entries.
```

To display the local SwitchRNID database:

```
switch:admin> ficonshow SwitchRNID
{
  {Switch WWN      flag Parm
  10:00:00:60:69:80:1e:4e 00 200a00
  Type number:      002109
  Model number:     M12
  Manufacturer:     BRD
  Plant of Manufacture: CA
  Sequence Number:  0FT02X801E4E
  tag:              00ff
  }
}
The Local switch RNID database has 1 entries.
```

To display the local RLIR database:

```
switch:user> ficonshow RLIR

{
{Fmt  Type PID      Port Incident Count TS Format   Time Stamp
0x18 N   502e00  46                1 Time server Mon Jan 13 04:29:33 2003
Port Status:          Link not operational
Link Failure Type:    Loss of signal or synchronization

Registered Port WWN      Registered Node WWN      Flag  Node Parameters
50:05:07:64:01:40:0f:ca 50:05:07:64:00:c1:69:ca 0x50  0x200105
Type Number:            002064
Model Number:           101
Manufacturer:           IBM
Plant of Manufacture:   02
Sequence Number:        0000000169CA
tag:                    2e00

Switch Port WWN          Switch Node WWN          Flag  Node Parameters
20:2e:00:60:69:80:1e:4e 10:00:00:60:69:80:1e:4e 0x00  0x200a2e
Switch Part Number:      060-0001501-05
Switch Serial Number:    0FT02X801E4E
Domain:                  20480
}
}
The local RLIR database has 1 entry.
```

To display the local ILIR database:

```
switch:user> ficonshow ILIR

{
{FRU Failure [2]: Power Supply[2] failure occurred on Mon Jan 13 12:11:38 2003

Fmt  Protocol Domain Fabric WWN          Switch WWN
0x18 FICON   80    10:00:00:60:69:33:33:33 10:00:00:60:69:80:1e:4e

FRU part number:        23000000602
FRU serial number:      FL2L0001071

    {Listener Port Type Listener PID Listener Port WWN
      N                0x502b00    50:05:07:64:01:00:15:8d
    }
}
{FRU Failure [3]: Power Supply[4] failure occurred on Mon Jan 13 12:11:38 2003

Fmt  Protocol Domain Fabric WWN          Switch WWN
0x18 FICON   80    10:00:00:60:69:33:33:33 10:00:00:60:69:80:1e:4e

FRU part number:        23000000602
FRU serial number:      FL2L0001060

    {Listener Port Type Listener PID Listener Port WWN
      N                0x502b00    50:05:07:64:01:00:15:8d
    }
}
}
The Local ILIR database has 2 entries.
```

See Also [ficonClear](#)

filterTest

Tests frame filters.

Synopsis `filtertest [-passcnt passcnt][-txports itemlist][-scamoff offset][-dcamoff offset][-fdefoff offset]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to verify the ASIC frame level filtering logic including every type of filter actions:

FLTACT_LIST_A	Action to handle the subgroup A-based filtering.
FLTACT_LIST_B	Action to handle the subgroup B-based filtering.
FLTACT_FROZEN	Action to handle the frame frozen process.
FLTACT_DISCARD	Action to discard frame.
FLTACT_FORWARD	Action to forward frame.

This command can be run on every port and send the frame in internal loopback mode. The filter test requires two different ports in the same quadrant because the filter logic in the transmitter port cannot work if the frame is sent directory from the embedded port.

In this test, the filter definition covers the different filtering conditions, shown in [Table 2-8](#).

Table 2-8 List of Filter Test Numbers, Definitions, and Action Types

Number	Filter Definition	Action Type
0	unconditional match	Forward
1	unconditional match	List A
2	unconditional match	List B
3	unconditional match	Frozen
4	unconditional match	Discard
5	SCAM no match and AL_PA match	List A
6	SCAM&DCAM match and AL_PA match	List A
7	Zone A match and AL_PA match	List A
8	Zone B match and AL_PA match	List B
9	Zone A&B match and AL_PA match	List B
10	Zone A B match and AL_PA match	Frozen
11	Zone A B match and AL_PA match	Discard

Operands This command has the following operands:

- `--slot slotnumber` Specify the slot number on which the diagnostic operates. The port specified are relative to this slot number. The default is 0 and designed to operate on fixed-port-count products.
- `-passcnt passcnt` Specify the number of times to perform this test. The default value is 1.
- `-txports itemlist` Specify the user port number(s) to perform this test. All user ports are set by default.

- scamoff** *offset* Specify the program location to write SCAM test data in SCAM memory. The default value is 0. The maximum offset number is set if the specified number is larger than the limit.
- dcamoff** *offset* Specify the program location to write DCAM test data in DCAM memory. The default value is 0. The maximum offset number is set if the specified number is larger than the limit.
- fdefoff** *offset* Specify the program location to write filter test definition data in filter definition memory. The default value is 0. The maximum offset number is set if the specified number is larger than the limit.

Example To run a frame filter test:

```
switch:admin> filtertest -tports 3/1-3/3

Running filtertest .....
Test Complete: filtertest Pass 1 of 1
Duration 0 hr, 0 min & 2 sec (0:0:2:679).
passed.
```

Diagnostics When it detects failure(s), the subtest might report one or more of the following error messages:

```
DIAG-ACTTEST
DIAG-FLTINIT
DIAG-FLTRCV
DIAG-FLTXMIT
DIAG-NUMTEST
```

Refer to the *System Error Message Reference Manual* for more information.

See Also [itemList](#)

firmwareCommit

Commits switch firmware.

Synopsis `firmwarecommit`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to commit a firmware download to a CP. This command copies an updated firmware image to the secondary partition and commits both partitions of the CP to an updated version of the firmware. This must be done after each firmware download and after the switch has been rebooted and a sanity check is performed to make sure the new image is fine.

For switches that have flash memory set into two equal partitions, the primary partition is the where the system boots from; the secondary partition is where a copy of the firmware is stored, in case the primary partition is damaged.

To maintain the integrity of the firmware image in the flash memory, the [firmwareDownload](#) command updates the secondary partition only. When [firmwareDownload](#) completes successfully and the CP is rebooted, the system switches the primary partition (with the old firmware) to the secondary, and the secondary partition (with the new firmware) to the primary.

The default behavior of the [firmwareDownload](#) command is to automatically run the [firmwareCommit](#) command after the reboot. If you decide to disable the autocommit option when running [firmwareDownload](#), after the CP is rebooted, you must execute one of two commands:

- [firmwareCommit](#) copies the primary partition (with new firmware) to the secondary and commits the new firmware to both partitions of the CP.
- [firmwareRestore](#) copies the secondary partition (with the old firmware) to the primary and backs out of the new firmware download. The [firmwareRestore](#) command can be run only if autocommit was disabled during the firmware download. Autocommit can be disabled only when you run [firmwareDownload](#) in single mode.

Operands none

Example To commit a new version of the firmware:

```
switch:admin> firmwarecommit
Validating primary partition...
Doing
firmwarecommit now.
Please wait ...
Replicating kernel image
.....
FirmwareCommit completes successfully.
```

See Also [firmwareDownload](#)
[firmwareRestore](#)

firmwareDownload

Downloads switch firmware from a remote host or local directory.

Synopsis `firmwaredownload [[-sbni] host,user,pfile,passwd]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to download switch firmware from an FTP server or from a local NFS directory to the switch's nonvolatile storage area.

The new firmware is in the form of RPM packages with names defined in *pfile*, a binary file that contains specific firmware information (time stamp, platform code, version, and so forth) and the names of packages of the firmware to be downloaded. These packages are made available periodically to add features or to remedy defects. Contact customer support to obtain information about available firmware versions.

In dual-domain systems, this command by default downloads the firmware image to both CPs in rollover mode, to prevent disruption to application services. This operation depends on HA support. If HA is not available, a user can still upgrade the CPs one at a time, using the `-s` option.

All systems supported by this firmware have two partitions of nonvolatile storage areas, a primary and a secondary, to store two firmware images. **firmwareDownload** always loads the new image into the secondary partition and swaps the secondary partition to be the primary. It then reboots the CP and activates the new image. Finally, it performs the **firmwareCommit** procedure automatically, to copy the new image to the other partition, unless `-n` is used.

The command supports both noninteractive and interactive modes. If it is invoked without any command line parameters, or if there is any syntax error in the parameters, the command goes into interactive mode, in which the user is prompted for input.



Note

Refer to the *Fabric OS Procedures Guide* "Firmware Download" chapter for limitations when changing Fabric OS versions. When installing Fabric OS, the procedure might vary, depending on which version of the Fabric OS you are migrating from.

Operands By default, **firmwareDownload** performs full install, autoreboot, and autocommit. These modes are selectable only in single-CP mode, in which case autoreboot is off by default. A user can change these settings interactively or using the following options:

- `-s` Specify this operand to enable single-CP mode. In dual-CP systems, this mode enables a user to upgrade a single CP and to select full install, autoreboot, and autocommit.
- `-b` Specify this operand to activate autoreboot mode. After downloading firmware, the system must be rebooted. If single-CP mode is enabled and this operand is not specified, the user must issue the **reboot** command manually to activate the downloaded image. If autoreboot mode is enabled, the switch reboots automatically after the **firmwareDownload** command has been run.
- `-n` Specify this operand to deactivate autocommit mode. By default, after running this command and after the reboot, the switch performs a **firmwareCommit** command automatically. When this mode is disabled, the user needs to issue the **firmwareCommit** command manually to replicate the downloaded image to both partitions of a CP.

- i** Specify to activate incremental upgrade mode. By default, this command installs all the packages in the *pfile*. When this mode is enabled, the names of the packages in *pfile* are compared to those installed on the switch, and only the packages whose names are different are installed.
- host** Specify a host server name or IP address: for example, citadel or “192.168.166.30”. The *pfile* is downloaded from this host. If this operand is not used, the *pfile* is considered to be accessible through a local directory.
- user** Specify a user name for FTP server access: for example, “jdoe”. This user name is used to gain access to the host. This operand can be omitted if *pfile* is accessible through a local directory or if the FTP user ID is anonymous.
- pfile** Specify a fully qualified path and file name: for example, */v4.4.0/release.plist*. Absolute path names might be specified using forward slash (/).
- passwd** Specify a password. This operand can be omitted if *pfile* is accessible through a local directory or if no password is required by the FTP server.

If no operand is specified, the operation becomes interactive and you are prompted for input.

Example To download the firmware to an HA switch:

```
switch:admin> firmwareDownload 192.168.166.30, johndoe, /pub/dist/release.plist, 12345
```

```
This command will upgrade both CPs in the switch. If you
want to upgrade a single CP only, please use -s option.
```

```
You can run firmwareDownloadStatus to get the status of
this command.
```

```
This command will cause the active CP to reset and will
require that existing telnet, secure telnet or SSH sessions
be restarted.
```

```
Do you want to continue [Y]:
```

```
FirmwareDownload has started in Standby CP. It may take up to 10 minutes.
```

```
And you will the following on Standby CP:
```

```
Start to install packages.....
dir #####
terminfo #####
termcap #####
glibc #####
.....
sin #####
Write kernel image into flash.
.....
Verification SUCCEEDED
Firmwaredownload completes successfully.
```

Diagnostics The following can cause the download to fail:

- Host is not known to the switch
- Host cannot be reached by the switch
- User does not have permission on host
- The *pfile* does not exist on host
- The *pfile* is not in the right format
- Package specified in the *pfile* does not exist
- The FTP server is not running on host
- Running **firmwareDownload** during POST
- A loss of power to the switch

Refer to the *System Error Message Reference Manual* for more information.

See Also [firmwareCommit](#)
[firmwareDownloadStatus](#)
[firmwareRestore](#)
[firmwareShow](#)
[reboot](#)
[version](#)

firmwareDownloadStatus

Displays the status of a firmware download.

Synopsis `firmwaredownloadstatus`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to display an event log that records the progress and status of the current **firmwareDownload** command. The event log is created by the current **firmwareDownload** command and is kept until another **firmwareDownload** command is issued. There is a timestamp associated with each event.

In a SilkWorm 12000/24000 director, when **firmwareDownloadStatus** is run, the event logs in the two CPs are synchronized. The command can be run from either CP.

Operands none

Example To display the status of a firmware download:

```
switch:admin> firmwaredownloadstatus
[1]: Tue Jan 18 13:21:25 2004
cp1: Firmwaredownload has started on Standby CP. It may take up to 10 minutes.

[1]: Tue Jan 18 13:21:35 2004
cp1: Firmwaredownload has completed successfully on Standby CP.

[2]: Tue Jan 18 13:21:37 2004
cp1: Standby CP reboots.

[3]: Tue Jan 18 13:24:44 2004
cp1: Standby CP boots up.

[4]: Tue Jan 18 13:24:45 2004
cp1: Standby CP booted up with new firmware.

[5]: Tue Jan 18 13:24:51 2004
cp0: Active CP forced failover succeeded. Now this CP is becoming Active.

[6]: Tue Jan 18 13:27:07 2004
cp0: Firmwaredownload has started on Standby CP. It may take up to 10 minutes.

[7]: Tue Jan 18 13:31:20 2004
cp0: Firmwaredownload has completed successfully on Standby CP.

[8]: Tue Jan 18 13:31:23 2004
cp0: Standby CP starts reboot.

[9]: Tue Jan 18 13:33:54 2004
cp0: Standby CP booted up with new firmware.

[10]: Tue Jan 18 13:33:56 2004
cp0: Firmwarecommit has started on both Active and Standby CPs.

[11]: Tue Jan 18 13:38:29 2004
cp0: Firmwarecommit has completed successfully on Active CP.

[12]: Tue Jan 18 13:38:30 2004
cp0: Firmwaredownload has completed successfully.
```

See Also [firmwareCommit](#)
[firmwareDownload](#)
[firmwareRestore](#)
[firmwareShow](#)

firmwareRestore

Restores the former active firmware image.

Synopsis `firmwarerestore`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to restore the former active firmware image. This command can only be run if autocommit was disabled during the [firmwareDownload](#).

After a [firmwareDownload](#) and a [reboot](#) (with autocommit disabled), the downloaded firmware becomes active. If you then do not want to commit the firmware and want to restore the former firmware, run [firmwareRestore](#). After running [firmwareRestore](#), you can run [firmwareDownload](#) again.

This command reboots the system and makes the former firmware active. After reboot, both primary and secondary partitions restore to the former firmware.

This command only takes action if the system is booted after a [firmwareDownload](#); otherwise, it returns with an error code.

Operands none

Example To restore the former active firmware image:

```
switch:admin> firmwarerestore
Restore old image to be active ...
Restore both primary and secondary image after reboot.
The system is going down for reboot NOW !!
Broadcast message from root (ttyS0) Fri Oct 26 23:48:54 2001...

Doing firmwarecommit now.
Please wait ...
```

See Also [firmwareCommit](#)
[firmwareDownload](#)

firmwareShow

Displays the Fabric OS versions on both partitions of the local and remote CPs.

Synopsis `firmwareshow`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to display the Fabric OS versions on primary and secondary partitions. For systems with multiple control processor (CP) cards, this command displays this information for both local and remote CPs.

Operands none

Example To display the firmware version of a single-CP system:

```
switch:admin> firmwareshow
Primary partition:    v4.3.0
Secondary Partition: v4.3.0
```

To display the firmware version of a dual-CP system:

```
switch:admin> firmwareshow
  Local CP (Slot 5, CP 1): Active
    Primary partition:    v4.3.0
    Secondary Partition: v4.3.0

  Remote CP (Slot 6, CP 0): Standby
    Primary partition:    v4.3.0
    Secondary Partition: v4.3.0

Note: If Local CP and Remote CP have different versions
of firmware, please retry firmwaredownload command.
```

See Also [firmwareDownload](#)
[firmwareDownloadStatus](#)

fportTest

Functional test of F->N, N->F point-to-point path.

Synopsis `fporttest [-nframes count][-ports itemlist][-seed payload_pattern][-width pattern_width]
[-size pattern_size]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to verify the functional operation of the switch by sending ELS ECHO frames from the switch F_Port transmitter and receiving ELS ECHO ACC from the N_Port device into the F_Port receiver. This exercises all the switch components, from the main board, to the SFP, to the fiber cable, to the SFPs (of the N_Port devices and the switch F_Port), and back to the main board.

The cables and SFPs connected should be of the same technology; that is, a short wavelength SFP (switch) port is connected to another short wavelength SFP (device) port using a short wavelength cable, a long wavelength port is connected to a long wavelength port; and a copper port is connected to a copper port.

Only one frame is transmitted and received at any one time. The port LEDs rapidly flicker green while the test is running.

The test method is as follows:

1. Determine which ports are F_Ports.
2. Create an ELS_ECHO frame with payload size, data pattern build in or payload size, data pattern.
3. Transmit frame F through the F_Port, with D_ID, to the N_Port device.
4. Wait for the N_Port device to respond ECHO ACC.
5. Compare ECHO data transmitted to ECHO data received.
6. Repeat steps 3 through 5 for all ports present until either the number of frames requested is reached, or all ports are marked bad.

You can specify a payload pattern to be used when executing this test. If the pattern is not user specified, then at every 30 pass, a different data type from a palette of seven is used to generate a different data pattern to create the frame. The data pattern is generated based on data type. Some data types might generate a different data pattern on every pass; other data types might not change the data pattern in every pass. These seven data types are repeated every 210 pass. The data palette is as follows:

```
CSPAT(0) :      0x7e, 0x7e, 0x7e, 0x7e, ...
BYTE_LFSR(1) :  0x69, 0x01, 0x02, 0x05, ...
CHALF_SQ(2) :   0x4a, 0x4a, 0x4a, 0x4a, ...
QUAD_NOT(3) :   0x00, 0xff, 0x00, 0xff, ...
CQTR_SQ(4) :    0x78, 0x78, 0x78, 0x78, ...
CRPAT(5) :      0xbc, 0xbc, 0x23, 0x47, ...
RANDOM(6) :      0x25, 0x7f, 0x6e, 0x9a, ...
```

Operands This command has the following operands:

- nframes *count*** Specify the number of times (or number of frames per port) to execute this test. If *count* is omitted, the default of 10 is used. This operand is optional.
- ports *itemlist*** Specify the ports to test. If *itemlist* is omitted, the test is executed on all online F_Ports in the specified slot. This operand is optional.
- seed *payload_pattern***
Specify the pattern of the test packets payload. When *payload_pattern* is set to 0, all seven data types are used. This operand is optional.
- width *pattern_width***
Specify the width of the pattern that the user specified. When *payload_pattern* is set to 0x00, *pattern_width* is ignored. Valid values are:
 - 1 byte
 - 2 word
 - 4 quad
 This operand is optional.
- size *pattern_size***
Specify the number of words in the test packet payload. If *pattern_size* is omitted, the default value is 512. This operand is optional.

Example To run **fportTest** on a switch:

```
switch:admin> fporttest -ports 1/0-1/15
Running fPortTest .....
Test Complete: "fporttest" Pass 10 of 10
Duration 0 hr, 0 min & 1 sec (0:0:0:127).
passed.
```

Diagnostics The following are possible error messages if failures are detected:

```
DATA
INIT
PORT_DIED
EPI1_STATUS_ERR
ERR_STAT
ERR_STATS
ERR_STATS_2LONG
ERR_STATS_BADEOF
ERR_STATS_BADOS
ERR_STATS_C3DISC
ERR_STATS_CRC
ERR_STATS_ENCIN
ERR_STATS_ENCOUT
ERR_STATS_TRUNC
ERR_STAT_2LONG
ERR_STAT_BADEOF
ERR_STAT_BADOS
ERR_STAT_C3DISC
ERR_STAT_CRC
ERR_STAT_ENCIN
ERR_STAT_ENCOUT
ERR_STAT_TRUNC
FDET_PERR
FINISH_MSG_ERR
FTPRT_STATUS_ERR
```

LESSN_STATUS_ERR
MBUF_STATE_ERR
MBUF_STATUS_ERR
NO_SEGMENT
PORT_ABSENT
PORT_ENABLE
PORT_M2M
PORT_STOPPED
PORT_WRONG
RXQ_FRAME_ERR
RXQ_RAM_FERR
STATS
STATS_C3FRX
STATS_FRX
STATS_FTX
TIMEOUT
XMIT

Refer to the *System Error Message Reference Manual* for more information.

See Also [crossPortTest](#)
[itemList](#)
[loopPortTest](#)
[portTest](#)
[spinFab](#)

fruReplace

Interactive interface to replace a field replaceable unit (FRU).

Synopsis `frureplace FRU`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to guide the user in replacing a FRU. The command automatically performs the necessary backup and restore (steps to accommodate the replacement).

Operand This the following operand is required:

FRU Specify the type of hardware component being replaced. **WWN** is the only supported value, specifying the replacement of the WWN card.

Example To replace the World Wide Name card:

```
switch:admin> frureplace wwn
This is the WWN card hot swap interface.
Continuing from this point will require
the whole process to be completed.
If this process is not complete due to a
power cycle, or CP failover, please follow
the recovery procedure in
Core Switch WWN Card Removal and
Replacement document.
Do you wish to continue [y/n]? y

Backing up WWN card data, please
wait about 25 seconds for further
instruction.

Please install the new FRU now.

If this session lost for any reason,
please re-enter the frureplace command and
follow the instructions to complete the
operation.

Please enter the word `continue' after the
new WWN card has been installed: continue
Restoring the information to the
replacement FRU now, please wait about
20 seconds to complete
Verifying the replacement FRU now...
WWN card hot swap is now complete.
FRU replacement completed successfully!
```

See Also none

fspfShow

Displays Fabric Shortest Path First (FSPF) protocol information.

Synopsis `fspfshow`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the FSPF protocol information and internal data structures to the FSPF module.

The fields in [Table 2-9](#) display.

Table 2-9 fspfshow Display Fields

Field	Description
version	Version of FSPF protocol.
domainID	Domain number of local switch.
switchOnline	State of the local switch.
domainValid	Domain of the local switch is currently confirmed.
isl_ports	Bit map of all E_Ports.
trunk_ports	Bit map of all the trunk ports.
f_ports	Bit map of all the Fx_Ports.
seg_ports	Bit map of all the segmented ports.
active_ports	Bit map of all the ONLINE ports.
minLSArrival	FSPF constant.
minLSInterval	FSPF constant.
LSoriginCount	Internal variable.
startTime	Start time of tFspf task (milliseconds from boot).
fspfQ	FSPF input message queue.
fabP	Pointer to fabric data structure.
agingTID	Aging timer ID.
agingTo	Aging time out value, in milliseconds.
lSrDlyTID	Link State Record delay timer ID.
lSrDelayTo	Link State Record delay time out value, in milliseconds.
lSrDelayCount	Counter of delayed Link State Records.
ddb_sem	FSPF semaphore ID.
event_sch	FSPF scheduled events bit map.

Operands none

Examples To display FSPF protocol information:

```
switch:admin> fspfshow

version          = 2
domainID        = 131
switchOnline    = TRUE
domainValid     = TRUE
isl_ports[0]    = 0x00000000
isl_ports[1]    = 0x74000000
trunk_ports[0] = 0x00000000
trunk_ports[1] = 0x02000000
f_ports[0]      = 0x00400000
f_ports[1]      = 0x00000000
seg_ports[0]    = 0x00000000
seg_ports[1]    = 0x00000000
active_ports[0] = 0x00400000
active_ports[1] = 0x76000000
minLSArrival    = 3
minLSInterval   = 5
LSoriginCount   = 3
startTime       = 50222
fspfQ           = 0x1003e640
fabP            = 0x1003e630
agingTID        = 0x1004ca28
agingTo         = 10000
lsrDlyTID       = 0x100507a8
lsrDelayTo      = 5000
lsrDelayCount   = 1
ddb_sem         = 0x1003e6e8

fabP:
event_sch       = 0x0
```

See Also [bcastShow](#)
[topologyShow](#)
[urouteShow](#)

fwAlarmsFilterSet

Enables or disables alarms for Fabric Watch.

Synopsis `fwalarmsfilterset [mode]`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Fabric Watch license.

Description Use this command to configure alarm filtering for Fabric Watch. By turning off the alarms, all non-environment class alarms are suppressed. By turning on the alarms, all class alarms are generated.

Operands This command has the following operand:

mode Specify 1 to enable the alarms, 0 to disable the alarms. If no operand is specified, the default value is 0 (alarms deactivated). This operand is optional.

Example To enable alarms in Fabric Watch:

```
switch:admin> fwalarmsfilterset
Committing configuration...done.
FW: Alarms are disabled

switch:admin> fwalarmsfilterset 1
Committing configuration...done.
FW: Alarms are enabled
```

See Also [fwAlarmsFilterShow](#)

fwAlarmsFilterShow

Displays alarm filtering for Fabric Watch.

Synopsis `fwalarmsfiltershow`

Availability all users



Note

This command requires a Fabric Watch license.

Description Use this command to display whether alarm filtering is enabled or disabled.

Operands none

Example To display the status of alarm filtering in Fabric Watch:

```
switch:user> fwalarmsfiltershow
FW: Alarms are enabled

switch:user> fwalarmsfiltershow
FW: Alarms are disabled
```

See Also [fwAlarmsFilterSet](#)

fwClassInit

Initializes all classes under Fabric Watch.

Synopsis `fwclassinit`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Fabric Watch license.

Description Use this command to initialize all classes under Fabric Watch. The command should only be used after installing a Fabric Watch license to start licensed Fabric Watch classes. Refer to [fwConfigure](#) for a list of classes.

Operands none

Example To initialize all classes under Fabric Watch:

```
switch:admin> fwclassinit  
fwClassInit: Fabric Watch is updating...  
fwClassInit: Fabric Watch has been updated.
```

See Also [fwConfigReload](#)
[fwConfigure](#)
[fwShow](#)

fwConfigReload

Reloads the Fabric Watch configuration.

Synopsis `fwconfigreload`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Fabric Watch license.

Description Use this command to reload the Fabric Watch configuration. This command should only be used after downloading a new Fabric Watch configuration file from a host.

Operands none

Example To reload the saved Fabric Watch configuration:

```
switch:admin> fwconfigreload  
fwConfigReload: Fabric Watch configuration reloaded
```

See Also [configDownload](#)
[configUpload](#)
[fwClassInit](#)
[fwConfigure](#)
[fwShow](#)

fwConfigure

Displays and modifies the Fabric Watch configuration.

Synopsis `fwconfigure [--enable --port portNumber] | [--disable --port portNumber]`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Fabric Watch license.

Description

Use this command to display and modify threshold information for the Fabric Watch configuration. Switch elements monitored by Fabric Watch are divided into classes, which are further divided into areas. Each area can include multiple thresholds.

In addition, the command can be used to disable or enable all thresholds associated with a given port.

The Fabric Watch classes and areas are provided in [Table 2-10](#).

Table 2-10 fwConfigure Fabric Watch Classes and Areas

Class	Area
Environmental	Temperature Fan Power Supply
SFP	Temperature RXP TXP Current Voltage
Port	Link loss Sync loss Signal loss Protocol error Invalid words Invalid CRCS RXPerformance TXPerformance State Changes

Table 2-10 fwConfigure Fabric Watch Classes and Areas (Continued)

Class	Area
Fabric	E_Port downs Fabric reconfigure Domain ID changes Segmentation changes Zone changes Fabric<->QL Fabric logins SFP state changes
E_Port	Link loss Sync loss Signal loss Protocol error Invalid words Invalid CRCS RXPerformance TXPerformance State Changes
F/FL_Port (Optical)	Link loss Sync loss Signal loss Protocol error Invalid words Invalid CRCS RXPerformance TXPerformance State Changes
AL_PA Performance Monitor	Invalid CRCS

Table 2-10 fwConfigure Fabric Watch Classes and Areas (Continued)

Class	Area
EE Performance Monitor	Invalid CRCs RXPerformance TXPerformance
Filter Performance Monitor	Customer Define
Security	Telnet Violations HTTP Violations API Violations RSNMP Violations WSNMP Violations SES Violations MS Violations Serial Violations Front Panel Violations SCC Violations DCC Violations Login Violations Invalid Timestamps Invalid Signatures Invalid Certificates SLAP Failures SLAP Bad Packets TS Out of Sync No-FCS Incompatible Security DB Illegal Command
Resource	Flash

Operands This command has the following optional operands:

--enable --port *portNumber* Enables all thresholds associated with a certain port.

--disable --port *portNumber* Disables all thresholds associated with a certain port.

Example To configure thresholds:

```
switch:admin> fwconfigure

 1 : Environment class
 2 : SFP class
 3 : Port class
 4 : Fabric class
 5 : E-Port class
 6 : F/FL Port (Optical) class
 7 : Alpa performance Monitor class
 8 : EE performance Monitor class
 9 : Filter performance Monitor class
10 : Security class
11 : Resource class
12 : Quit
Select a class => : (1..12) [1] 1

 1 : Temperature
 2 : Fan
 3 : Power Supply
 4 : return to previous page
Select an area => : (1..4) [4] 1

Index ThresholdName                Status      CurVal
      LastEvent                    LastEventTime LastVal      LastState
=====
   1  envTemp001                    enabled     33 C
      started 10:28:59 on 02/01/2000 0 C      Informative
   2  envTemp002                    enabled     34 C
      started 10:28:59 on 02/01/2000 0 C      Informative
   3  envTemp003                    enabled     36 C
      started 10:28:59 on 02/01/2000 0 C      Informative
   4  envTemp004                    enabled     35 C
      started 10:28:59 on 02/01/2000 0 C      Informative
   5  envTemp005                    enabled     36 C
      started 10:28:59 on 02/01/2000 0 C      Informative

 1 : refresh
 2 : disable a threshold
 3 : enable a threshold
 4 : advanced configuration
 5 : return to previous page
Select choice => : (1..5) [5]

switch:admin> fwconfigure --disable --port 1
```

See Also [fwClassInit](#)
[fwConfigReload](#)
[fwShow](#)

fwFruCfg

Displays or modifies FRU state alert configuration.

Synopsis `fwfrucfg [--show]`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Fabric Watch license.

Description

Use this command to configure FRU states and actions. Based on these configuration settings, Fabric Watch generates action when an FRU state changes. To configure email alerts, use [fwMailCfg](#).



Note

The command is not applicable to platforms without FRUs.

Operand

This command has the following operand:

--show Displays the current FRU configuration setting.

If no operand is specified, the configuration prompt displays.

Example

To change FRU state alert configuration:

```
switch:admin> fwfrucfg

The current FRU configuration:
      Alarm State      Alarm Action
-----
      Slot              0              1
Power Supply           0              0
      Fan               0              0
      WWN               0              0

Note that the value 0 for a parameter means that
it is NOT used in the calculation

Configurable Alarm States are:
Absent-1, Inserted-2, On-4, Off-8, Faulty-16

Configurable Alarm Actions are:
Errlog-1, E-mail-16
Slot Alarm State: (0..31) [0] 3
Slot Alarm Action: (0..17) [1]
Power Supply Alarm State: (0..31) [0]
Power Supply Alarm Action: (0..17) [0]
Fan Alarm State: (0..31) [0]
Fan Alarm Action: (0..17) [0]
WWN Alarm State: (0..31) [0]
WWN Alarm Action: (0..17) [0]

Fru configuration successfully changed
```

See Also

[fwConfigure](#)
[fwMailCfg](#)

fwHelp

Displays Fabric Watch command information.

Synopsis `fwhelp`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the commands that configure Fabric Watch.

Operands none

Example To display a summary of Fabric Watch commands:

```
switch:user> fwhelp

fanShow                Show fan speeds
fwAlarmsFilterSet      Configure alarms filtering for Fabric Watch
fwAlarmsFilterShow     Show alarms filtering for Fabric Watch
fwClassInit            Initialize all Fabric Watch classes
fwConfigure            Configure Fabric Watch
fwConfigReload         Reload Fabric Watch configuration
fwFruCfg               Configure FRU state and notification
fwMailCfg              Configure Fabric Watch Email Alert
fwPortDetailShow      Create a report with detailed port information
fwSamShow              Show availability monitor information
fwSet                  Set port persistence time
fwSetToCustom          Set boundary & alarm level to custom
fwSetToDefault         Set boundary & alarm level to default
fwShow                 Show thresholds monitored or port persistence time
sensorShow             Show sensor readings
switchStatusPolicySet  Set switch status policy parameters
switchStatusPolicyShow Show switch status policy parameters
switchStatusShow       Show overall switch status
tempShow               Show switch temp readings
```

See Also none

fwMailCfg

Displays and configures Fabric Watch email alerts.

Synopsis `fwmailcfg`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Fabric Watch license.

Description Use this command to display or modify the configuration and status of the Fabric Watch email alert in the switch.

Switch elements monitored by Fabric Watch are divided into classes, and email alerts are based on the classes. Each class can configure one email address as the alert message's receiver.

For an email alert to function correctly, add the CP0 and CP1 IP addresses and hostname to DNS and also set the domain name and name server. The `ipAddrShow`, `x`, and `dnsConfig` commands can be used to set and check this information.

Operand none

Example To configure an email settings:

```
switch:admin> fwmailcfg
 1 : Show Mail Configuration Information
 2 : Disable Email Alert
 3 : Enable Email Alert
 4 : Send Test Mail
 5 : Set Recipient Mail Address for Email Alert
 6 : Quit
Select an item => : (1..6) [6] 1

Config Show Menu
-----
 1 : Environment class
 2 : SFP class
 3 : Port class
 4 : Fabric class
 5 : E-Port class
 6 : F/FL Port (Optical) class
 7 : Alpha Performance Monitor class
 8 : End-to-End Performance Monitor class
 9 : Filter Performance Monitor class
10 : Security class
11 : Resource class
12 : FRU Class
13 : Quit
Select an item => : (0..13) [11] 1
(continued on next page)
```

```
mail configuration information
-----
Email Alert = disable
Mail Recipients = NONE
-----

1 : Show Mail Configuration Information
2 : Disable Email Alert
3 : Enable Email Alert
4 : Send Test Mail
5 : Set Recipient Mail Address for Email Alert
6 : Quit
Select an item => : (1..6) [6] 5

Mail Config Menu
-----
1 : Environment class
2 : SFP class
3 : Port class
4 : Fabric class
5 : E-Port class
6 : F/FL Port (Optical) class
7 : Alpa Performance Monitor class
8 : End-to-End Performance Monitor class
9 : Filter Performance Monitor class
10 : Security class
12 : FRU Class
13 : Quit
Select an item => : (0..13) [11] 1
Mail To: [NONE] JoeDoe@bogus.com

Email Alert configuration succeeded!
```

See Also [dnsConfig](#)
[fwConfigure](#)
[ipAddrSet](#)
[ipAddrShow](#)

fwPortDetailShow

Displays the port information for specified user ports.

Synopsis `fwportdetailshow [--p portNumber] | [--s portState]`

Availability all users



Note

This command requires a Fabric Watch license.

Description Use this command to print the overall status of the ports specified. The overall status is calculated based on the following contributors:

Port Errors

LFA	Number of link loss occurrences exceeded limit for time period
LSY	Number of sync loss occurrences exceeded limit for time period
LSI	Number of signal loss occurrences exceeded limit for time period
PER	Number of protocol errors exceeded limit for time period
INW	Number of invalid words exceeded limit for time period
CRC	Number of invalid CRC errors exceeded limit for time period
PSC	Port hardware state changed too often
BLP	Buffer limit port

SFP Errors

STM	SFP temperature is out of specification
SRX	SFP receive power is out of specification
STX	SFP transmit power is out of specification
SCU	SFP current is out of specification
SVO	SFP voltage is out of specification

The overall status can be in one of the followings:

Healthy	Every contributor is healthy
Marginal	One or more contributors are in this status
Faulty	Faulty hardware
Offline	Port has no connectivity or is disabled

If the overall status is not healthy, the contributing factors also are listed.

Operands If no option is specified, all ports are displayed.

The following operands are supported:

- p *portNumber*** Yields a port detail report for a specific port.
- s *portState*** Yields a port detail report for the specified portState. Valid *portState* entries are:
 - h** Report based on all healthy ports
 - m** Report based on all marginal ports
 - f** Report based on all faulty ports
 - o** Report based on all offline ports

Example To retrieve a port detail report:

```
switch:user> fwportdetailshow --s h
Port Detail Report                               Report time: 06/07/2004 03:11:44 PM
Switch Name:      switch
IP address:       10.255.255.255
Port Exception report [by Healthy]
```

Port#	Type	State	Dur (H:M)	-----Port-Errors-----							-----SFP-Errors-----					
				LFA	LSY	LSI	PER	INW	CRC	PSC	BLP	STM	SRX	STX	SCU	SV0
000	E	HEALTHY	001:11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
001	E	HEALTHY	001:11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
002	F	HEALTHY	001:11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
003	F	HEALTHY	001:11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
004	E	HEALTHY	001:11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
005	E	HEALTHY	001:11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
006	E	HEALTHY	001:11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
007	E	HEALTHY	001:11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
008	E	HEALTHY	001:11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
009	F	HEALTHY	001:11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
022	F	HEALTHY	001:11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
023	F	HEALTHY	001:11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
024	E	HEALTHY	001:11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
025	E	HEALTHY	001:11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
026	F	HEALTHY	001:11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
027	F	HEALTHY	001:11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
028	E	HEALTHY	001:11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
029	E	HEALTHY	001:11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
031	F	HEALTHY	001:11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

See Also [switchStatusShow](#)

fwSamShow

Displays switch availability monitor information.

Synopsis `fwsamshow`

Availability all users



Note

This command requires a Fabric Watch license.

Description Use this command to display information about port availability. The information displayed includes total uptime, total downtime, number of faulty occurrences, and total percent of downtime for each port.

Operands none

Example To display port summary information on an eight port switch:

```
switch:user> fwsamshow
```

Port#	Type	Total Up Time (Percent)	Total Down Time (Percent)	Down Occurrence (Times)	Total Offline Time (Percent)
0	U_PORT	0	0	0	100
1	U_PORT	0	0	0	100
2	U_PORT	0	0	0	100
3	E_PORT	21	0	0	78
4	E_PORT	20	0	0	80
5	U_PORT	0	0	0	100
6	U_PORT	0	0	0	100
7	U_PORT	0	0	0	100

See Also [portShow](#)
[switchShow](#)

fwSet

Sets the parameters controlled by Fabric Watch.

Synopsis `fwset [--port --persistence seconds]`

Availability all users



Note

This command requires a Fabric Watch license.

Description Use this command to set parameters controlled by Fabric Watch. It allows the user to set the port persistence time (time in which a port must persistently be in a marginal state before being labeled as such)

Operand The operand is as follows:

`--port --persistence seconds`

Set port parameters. Currently only port persistence time can be set with this option. Port persistence time is the time period in which a port must be persistently in a state before being actually being recognized as such.

Example To set message levels and port persistence time:

```
switch:user> fwset --port --persistence 18
```

See Also [fwShow](#)

fwSetToCustom

Sets boundary and alarm levels to custom values.

Synopsis `fwsettocustom`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Fabric Watch license.

Description Use this command to set boundary and alarm levels to custom values for all classes and areas in Fabric Watch.

Operands none

Example To set alarm levels to custom values:

```
switch:admin> fwsettocustom  
Committing configuration...done.
```

See Also [fwSetToDefault](#)

fwSetToDefault

Returns boundary and alarm levels to the default values.

Synopsis `fwsettodefault`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Fabric Watch license.

Description Use this command to return boundary and alarm levels to defaults for all classes and areas in Fabric Watch.

Operands none

Example To return alarm levels to default values:

```
switch:admin> fwsettodefault  
Committing configuration...done.
```

See Also [fwSetToCustom](#)

fwShow

Displays the thresholds monitored by Fabric Watch.

Synopsis `fwshow [--port --persistence] | [--disable --port]`

Availability all users



Note

This command requires a Fabric Watch license.

Description Use this command to display the thresholds monitored by Fabric Watch. This command also displays the port persistence time and ports with all thresholds disabled.

Operands The operands are as follows:

--port --persistence Displays the time that a port must be persistently in a state before being marked as such.

--disable --port Displays the ports that have all associated thresholds disabled.

Example To display thresholds and port persistence time:

```
switch:user> fwshow
 1 : Show class thresholds
 2 : Detail threshold information
 3 : Show console message level
 4 : Show port persistence time
 5 : Quit
Select an item => : (1..3) [3] 1

 1 : Environment class
 2 : SFP class
 3 : Port class
 4 : Fabric class
 5 : E-Port class
 6 : F/FL Port (Optical) class
 7 : Alpa Performance Monitor class
 8 : End-to-End Performance Monitor class
 9 : Filter Performance Monitor class
10 : Security class
11 : Resource class
12 : Quit
Select an item => : (1..12) [11] 1
=====
Name                               Label                               Last value
-----
envFan001                          Env Fan 1                          2576 RPM
envFan002                          Env Fan 2                          2518 RPM
envFan003                          Env Fan 3                          2481 RPM
envPS001                          Env Power Supply 1                  1 (1 OK/0 FAULTY)
envPS003                          Env Power Supply 3                  1 (1 OK/0 FAULTY)
envTemp001                        Env Temperature 1                   38 C
envTemp004                        Env Temperature 4                   40 C
envTemp006                        Env Temperature 6                   25 C
(continued on next page)
```

```

switch:user> fwshow
 1 : Show class thresholds
 2 : Detail threshold information
 3 : Show console message level
 4 : Show port persistence time
 5 : Quit
Select an item => : (1..3) [3] 2

Enter Threshold Name : [] envFan001

Env Temperature 1:

Monitored for:      1283 (21 mins)
Last checked:      10:50:21 on 02/01/2000

Lower bound:        0 C
Upper bound:        75 C
Buffer Size:        10

Value history:      33 C

Disabled? No
Locked? No

Raw history:        38 C
                   38 C
                   38 C
Flags: 0x          40 TRIGGERED

Counter:
Access via: Function call
Address: 0x100155a8
Argument: 0x00000001

Previous: 0x00000026 (38)
Current: 0x00000026 (38)

Events:
Style: Triggered
Event 0 occurred 1 time, last at 16:30:17 on 12/09/2011
Event 1 occurred 10 times, last at 16:49:02 on 12/09/2011
* Event 5 occurred 1 time, last at 16:30:23 on 12/09/2011

Callbacks:
No callbacks are registered.

switch:user> fwshow --port --persistence
FW: current port persistence time = 18s

switch:user> fwShow --disable --port

Port      Threshold Status
=====
1         disabled

```

See Also [fwClassInit](#)
[fwConfigReload](#)
[fwConfigure](#)

h

Displays shell history.

Synopsis **h**

Availability all users

Description Use this command to view the shell history. The shell history mechanism is similar to the UNIX Korn shell history facility. It has a built-in line editor similar to UNIX vi that enables previously typed commands to be edited. The **h** command displays the 20 most recent commands typed into the shell; the oldest commands are replaced as new ones are entered.

To edit a command, press **ESC** to access edit mode and then use vi commands. The **ESC** key switches the shell to edit mode. The **ENTER** key gives the line to the shell from either editing or input mode.

Basic vi commands are as follows:

- k** Move the cursor up
- j** Move the cursor down
- h** Move the cursor left
- l** Move the cursor right
- a** Append
- i** Insert
- x** Delete
- u** Undo

Operands none

Example To display previous shell commands:

```
switch:admin> h
1 version
2 switchshow
3 portdisable 2
4 portenable 2
5 switchshow
```

haDisable

Disables the High Availability feature in the switch.

Synopsis **hadisable**

Availability admin

Description Use this command to disable the High Availability feature in the switch. If the HA feature is already disabled, this command does nothing.

Operands none

Example To disable the High Availability feature:

```
switch:admin> hadisable  
HA is disabled
```

See Also [haEnable](#)

haDump

Displays information about the status of the High Availability feature in the switch.

Synopsis `hadump`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display information about the status of the High Availability feature in the switch. This command displays the following information:

- Local CP state (slot number and CP ID)
- Remote CP state (slot number and CP ID)
- High Availability enabled/disabled
- Heartbeat up/down
- Health of standby CP:

Healthy	The standby CP is running and the background health diagnostic has not detected any errors.
Failed	The standby CP is running, but the background health diagnostic has discovered a problem. Failover is disabled until the standby CP is repaired. The information of the failing device in the standby CP is displayed.
Unknown	The standby CP healthy state is unknown due to not existing, heartbeat is down, or healthy monitor detects a configuration file error.
- HA synchronization status:

HA State Synchronized	The system is currently fully synchronized. If a failover became necessary, it would be nondisruptive.
HA State Not In Sync	The system is unable to synchronize the two CPs, due to the standby CP being faulty or another system error. If a failover became necessary, at this time, the standby CP reboots, and the failover is disruptive.
- IP and Fibre Channel addresses configured for the switch.
- Additional internal HA state information, subject to change.

Operands none

Example To view information about the High Availability feature:

```
switch:admin> hadump

hashow:
Local CP (Slot 6, CP1): Active
Remote CP (Slot 5, CP0): Standby, Healthy
HA enabled, Heartbeat Up, HA State synchronized

ipaddrshow:
SWITCH0
Ethernet IP Address: 10.64.118.104
Ethernet Subnetmask: 255.255.240.0
Fibre Channel IP Address: 0.0.0.0
Fibre Channel Subnetmask: 0.0.0.0

SWITCH1
Ethernet IP Address: 10.64.118.105
Ethernet Subnetmask: 255.255.240.0
Fibre Channel IP Address: 0.0.0.0
Fibre Channel Subnetmask: 0.0.0.0
(output truncated)
```

See Also [haFailover](#)
[haShow](#)

haEnable

Enables the High Availability feature in the switch.

Synopsis `haenable`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to enable the High Availability feature in the switch. If the HA feature is already enabled, this command does nothing.

Operands none

Example To enable the High Availability feature in the switch:

```
switch:admin> haenable  
HA is enabled
```

See Also [haDisable](#)

haFailover

Forces the failover mechanism so that the standby control processor (CP) becomes the active CP.

Synopsis `hafailover`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to force the failover mechanism to occur so that the standby CP becomes the active CP. Because [haFailover](#) results in CP reboot, a warning message and confirmation are displayed. If the user confirms, the failover takes place.

When HA synchronization is enabled and the CPs are in sync, the port traffic light does not flash during the failover, even while traffic is continuing to flow.



Note

This command is supported only on systems with dual CP cards.

Operands none

Example To force the failover of the active CP to the standby CP in the switch:

```
switch:admin> hafailover
Local CP (Slot 6, CP1): Active
Remote CP (Slot 5, CP0): Standby, Healthy
HA enabled, Heartbeat Up, HA State synchronized

Warning: This command is being run on a control processor(CP)
based system. If the above status does not indicate HA State
synchronized then this operation will cause the active CP to reset.
This will cause disruption to devices attached to both switch 0 and switch 1
and will require that existing telnet sessions be restarted.
To just reboot a logical switch on this system, use command
switchreboot on the logical switch you intend to reboot.

Are you sure you want to reboot the active CP [y/n]? Y
```

See Also [haDisable](#)
[haEnable](#)
[haShow](#)

haShow

Displays control processor (CP) status.

Synopsis	hashow										
Availability	all users										
Description	<p>Use this command to display control processor status, which includes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Local CP state (slot number and CP ID) Remote CP state (slot number and CP ID) High Availability enabled/disabled Heartbeat up/down Health of standby CP: <table> <tr> <td>Healthy</td> <td>The standby CP is running and the background health diagnostic has not detected any errors.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Failed</td> <td>The standby CP is running, but the background health diagnostic has discovered a problem with the blade. The logs should be checked to determine the appropriate repair action. Failover is disabled until the standby CP is repaired.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Unknown</td> <td>The standby CP healthy state is unknown due to not existing, heartbeat is down, or healthy monitor detects a configuration file error.</td> </tr> </table> HA synchronization status: <table> <tr> <td>HA State Synchronized</td> <td>The system is currently fully synchronized. If a failover became necessary, it would be nondisruptive.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HA State Not In Sync</td> <td>The system is unable to synchronize the two CPs, due to the standby CP being faulty or another system error. If a failover became necessary, at this time, the standby CP reboots, and the failover is disruptive.</td> </tr> </table> 	Healthy	The standby CP is running and the background health diagnostic has not detected any errors.	Failed	The standby CP is running, but the background health diagnostic has discovered a problem with the blade. The logs should be checked to determine the appropriate repair action. Failover is disabled until the standby CP is repaired.	Unknown	The standby CP healthy state is unknown due to not existing, heartbeat is down, or healthy monitor detects a configuration file error.	HA State Synchronized	The system is currently fully synchronized. If a failover became necessary, it would be nondisruptive.	HA State Not In Sync	The system is unable to synchronize the two CPs, due to the standby CP being faulty or another system error. If a failover became necessary, at this time, the standby CP reboots, and the failover is disruptive.
Healthy	The standby CP is running and the background health diagnostic has not detected any errors.										
Failed	The standby CP is running, but the background health diagnostic has discovered a problem with the blade. The logs should be checked to determine the appropriate repair action. Failover is disabled until the standby CP is repaired.										
Unknown	The standby CP healthy state is unknown due to not existing, heartbeat is down, or healthy monitor detects a configuration file error.										
HA State Synchronized	The system is currently fully synchronized. If a failover became necessary, it would be nondisruptive.										
HA State Not In Sync	The system is unable to synchronize the two CPs, due to the standby CP being faulty or another system error. If a failover became necessary, at this time, the standby CP reboots, and the failover is disruptive.										



Note

This command might not be supported on nonbladed systems.

Operands none

Example To display CP status:

```
switch:admin> hashow
Local CP (Slot 6, CP1): Active
Remote CP (Slot 5, CP0): Standby, Healthy
HA Enabled, Heartbeat Up, HA State Synchronized

switch:admin> hashow
Local CP (Slot 6, CP1): Active
Remote CP (Slot 5, CP0): Standby, Failed
Backplane PCI fail, severity: CRITICAL
HA enabled, Heartbeat Up, HA State not in sync
```

See Also [haDisable](#)
[haEnable](#)
[haFailover](#)

haSyncStart

Enables HA state synchronization.

Synopsis `hasyncstart`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to enable the HA state synchronization.

Example To enable the HA state synchronization:

```
switch:admin> hasyncstart  
HA State synchronization has started
```

See Also [haFailover](#)
[haShow](#)
[haSyncStop](#)

haSyncStop

Disables the HA state synchronization.

Synopsis `hasyncstop`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to temporarily disable the HA synchronization. The next failover that takes place after might be disruptive.

Operands none

Example To disable the HA state synchronizing process:

```
switch:admin> hasyncstop
```

See Also [haFailover](#)
[haShow](#)
[haSyncStart](#)

help

Displays help information for commands.

Synopsis **help** [*command*]

Availability all users

Description Use this command without a operand to display an alphabetical list of individual commands. At the end of the list are commands that display groups of commands; for example, [diagHelp](#) displays a list of diagnostic commands.

The list displays only commands that are available to the current user; this can vary, according to:

- Login user level
- License key
- Switch model

To access help information for a specific command, enter the command name as an operand.

Operands This command has the following optional operand:

command Specify the command name, with or without quotation marks.

Example To display help information for the [passwd](#) command:

```
switch:admin> help passwd
```

See Also [diagHelp](#)
[fwHelp](#)
[licenseHelp](#)
[perfHelp](#)
[routeHelp](#)
[tsHelp](#)
[zoneHelp](#)

historyLastShow

Displays the late entry in the field replaceable unit (FRU) history log.

Synopsis `historylastshow`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the contents of the latest history log record. A history record contains three lines of information. The first line of each record contains the following data sets:

Object type CHASSIS, FAN, POWER SUPPLY, SW BLADE (port blade), CP BLADE (control processor), WWN (World Wide Name card), or UNKNOWN.

Object number Slot number for blades and unit number for everything else.

Event Inserted, Removed, or Invalid.

Time of the event at *Day Mon dd hh:mm:ss yyyy*

The second and third lines of a record each contain one data set, preceded by its name:

Factory Part Number *xx-yyyzzzzzz-yy* or Unknown

Factory Serial Number *xxxxxxxxxxxx* or Unknown

Operands none

Example To display the late FRU insertion or removal event:

```
switch:admin> historylastshow

POWER SUPPLY Unit 2      Inserted at Tue Aug 14 15:52:10 2001
Factory Part Number:    60-0001536-02
Factory Serial Number:  1013456800

Records:  11
```

See Also [historyShow](#)

historyMode

Displays the mode of the history log.

Synopsis `historymode [mode]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the mode of the history buffer:

Rotating mode New messages overwrite the oldest messages in the log.

First-in mode Once the log is full, all additional logs are discarded so that the first set of logs to fill the buffer are preserved.

Operands none

Example To change the history mode to first-in from rotating:

```
switch:admin> historymode  
History Mode is: Rotating.
```

See Also [historyLastShow](#)
[historyShow](#)

historyShow

Displays the entire field replaceable unit (FRU) history log.

Synopsis `historyshow`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the entire history log buffer. Each history record contains three lines of information. The first line of each record contains the following:

Object type CHASSIS, FAN, POWER SUPPLY, SW BLADE (port blade), CP BLADE (control processor), WWN (World Wide Name card), or UNKNOWN.

Object number Slot number for blades and unit number for everything else.

Event Inserted, Removed, or Invalid.

Time of the event at *Day Mon dd hh:mm:ss yyyy*

The second and third lines of a record each contain one data set, preceded by its name:

Factory Part Number *xx-yyyzzzzzz-yy* or Unknown

Factory Serial Number *xxxxxxxxxxxx* or Unknown

Operands none

Example To display the entire contents of the history file:

```
switch:admin> historyshow

FAN Unit 3                Removed at Tue Aug 14 10:05:37 1970
Factory Part Number:     20-123456-12
Factory Serial Number:   1013456800

POWER SUPPLY Unit 1      Inserted at Tue Aug 14 10:52:10 1970
Factory Part Number:     60-0001536-02
Factory Serial Number:   Not Available

FAN Unit 3                Inserted at Tue Aug 14 10:23:45 2001
Factory Part Number:     20-123456-12
Factory Serial Number:   1013456800

WWN Unit 1               Inserted at Tue Aug 14 11:03:45 2001
Factory Part Number:     40-0000031-03
Factory Serial Number:   1013456800

(output truncated)

SW BLADE Slot 3          Removed at Tue Aug 14 12:10:09 2001
Factory Part Number:     60-0001532-03
Factory Serial Number:   1013456800

CP BLADE Slot 6          Removed at Tue Aug 14 13:45:07 2001
Factory Part Number:     60-0001604-02
Factory Serial Number:   FP00X600128

SW BLADE Slot 3          Inserted at Tue Aug 14 13:53:40 2001
Factory Part Number:     60-0001532-03
Factory Serial Number:   1013456800

CP BLADE Slot 6          Inserted at Tue Aug 14 13:59:50 2001
Factory Part Number:     60-0001604-02
Factory Serial Number:   FP00X600128

POWER SUPPLY Unit 2      Inserted at Tue Aug 14 15:52:10 2001
Factory Part Number:     60-0001536-02
Factory Serial Number:   1013456800

Records: 11
```

See Also [historyLastShow](#)

httpCfgShow

Displays the Java plug-in version.

Synopsis `httpcfgshow`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the version of the Java plug-in supported by Web Tools. This command also displays the URL from which the plug-in can be downloaded.

Operands none

Example To display the Java plug-in version:

```
switch:admin> httpcfgshow  
Current HTTP configuration  
javaplugin.version = 1,3,1  
javaplugin.homeURL = http://java.sun.com/products/plugin
```

See Also none

Displays a task summary.

Synopsis `i [processID]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display information about all of the processes or about a specific process if a process ID is supplied. One line is displayed per process. Fields displayed with this commands include those shown in [Table 2-11](#).

Table 2-11 i Command Field Description

Field	Description
F	Process flags: ALIGNWARN 001 print alignment warning messages STARTING 002 being created EXITING 004 getting shut down PTRACED 010 set if ptrace (0) has been called TRACESYS 020 tracing system calls FORKNOEXEC 040 forked but did not exec SUPERPRIV 100 used super-user privileges DUMPCORE 200 dumped core SIGNALLED 400 killed by a signal
S	Process state codes: D uninterruptible sleep (usually IO) R runnable (on run queue) S sleeping T traced or stopped Z a defunct ("zombie") process
UID	The effective user ID number of the process
PID	The process ID of the process
PPID	The process ID of the parent process
C	Processor utilization for scheduling
PRI	Priority number of the process; higher numbers mean lower priority
NI	Nice value used in priority computation
ADDR	Memory address of the process
SZ	The total size of the process in virtual memory, in pages

Table 2-11 i Command Field Description (Continued)

Field	Description
WCHAN	The address of an event for which process is sleeping (if blank, process is running)
TTY	The controlling terminal of the process (? printed for no controlling terminal)
TIME	The cumulative execution time for the process
CMD	The command name of the process

Operands This command has the following operand:

processID Specify the process name or process ID for the process to display.

Example To display information about process ID 433:

```
switch:admin> i 433
F  S  UID  PID  PPID  C  PRI  NI  ADDR  SZ  WCHAN  TTY  TIME  CMD
000 S   0  433   1  0  69   0   -  1283  5c64 ?   00:00:02 fabricd
```

See Also [diagHelp](#)
[routeHelp](#)

ifModeSet

Sets the link operating mode for a network interface.

Synopsis `ifmodeset ["interface"]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to set the link operating mode for a network interface.

An operating mode is confirmed with a **y** or **yes** at the prompt. If the operating mode selected differs from the current mode, the change is saved and the command exits.

Changing the link mode is not supported for all network interfaces or for all Ethernet network interfaces. This command is only functional for the eth0 interface.

When selecting auto-negotiation, you can choose the specific link operating modes that are advertised to the link partner. At least one common link operating mode must be advertised by both sides of the link.

When forcing the link operating mode, both sides of the link must be forced to the exact same mode. The link does not work reliably if one side is set to auto-negotiate and the other side is set to forced mode.

Exercise care when using this command. Forcing the link to an operating mode not supported by the network equipment to which it is attached might result in an inability to communicate with the system through its Ethernet interface. It is recommended that this command only is used from the serial console port. When used through an interface other than the serial console port, the command displays a warning message and prompts the user to for verification before continuing. this warning is not displayed and the user is not prompted when the command is used through the serial console port.

For dual-CP systems, the **ifModeSet** command affects the CP that you are currently logged in to. To set the link operating mode on the active CP, you must issue this command on the active CP; to set the link operating mode on the standby CP, you must issue this command on the standby CP. During failover, the link operating mode is retained separately for each CP, because the physical links might be set to operate in different modes.



Note

This command is not supported on SilkWorm 3016 switches. The internal Ethernet in the IBM **@server** BladeCenter chassis operates exclusively in fixed 100-Mbit full-duplex mode. Using **ifModeSet** can disconnect your Ethernet connections to the SilkWorm 3016.

Operands This command has the following operand:

interface Specify the name of the interface. You can specify the name with quotation marks, but using them is not required. For example, you can use either **eth0** or **"eth0"**, where *eth* is the network interface and 0 is the physical unit.

Example To advertise all modes of operation, when not entering this command through the serial console port, follow this scenario for the **ifModeSet** command:

```
switch:admin> ifmodeset eth0

Exercise care when using this command. Forcing the link to
an operating mode not supported by the network equipment to
which it is attached may result in an inability to
communicate with the system through its ethernet interface.

It is recommended that you only use this command from the
serial console port.

Are you sure you really want to do this? (yes, y, no, n): [no] y
Proceed with caution.
Auto-negotiate (yes, y, no, n): [no] y
Advertise 100 Mbps / Full Duplex (yes, y, no, n): [yes] y
Advertise 100 Mbps / Half Duplex (yes, y, no, n): [yes] y
Advertise 10 Mbps / Full Duplex (yes, y, no, n): [yes] y
Advertise 10 Mbps / Half Duplex (yes, y, no, n): [yes] y
Committing configuration...done.
```

To force the link for the eth0 interface from auto-negotiation to 10 Mbit/sec half-duplex operation, when entering this command through the serial console port:

```
switch:admin> ifModeSet eth0
Auto-negotiate (yes, y, no, n): [yes] n
Force 100 Mbps / Full Duplex (yes, y, no, n): [no] n
Force 100 Mbps / Half Duplex (yes, y, no, n): [no] n
Force 10 Mbps / Full Duplex (yes, y, no, n): [no] n
Force 10 Mbps / Half Duplex (yes, y, no, n): [no] y
Committing configuration...done.
```

See Also [ifModeShow](#)

ifModeShow

Displays the link operating mode for a network interface.

Synopsis `ifmodeshow [interface]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the link operating mode for a network interface.

Operands This command has the following operand:

interface Specify the name of the interface. You might specify the name with quotation marks, but using them is not required. For example, you can use either "eth0" or eth0, where *eth* is the network interface and 0 is the physical unit.

Example To display the link operating mode for the "eth0" Ethernet interface:

```
switch:admin> ifmodeshow eth0
Link mode: negotiated 100baseTx-HD, link ok
```

See Also [ifModeSet](#)

interfaceShow

Displays FSPF interface information.

Synopsis `interfaceShow [slotnumber/][portnumber]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the two data structures associated with FSPF interfaces (E_Ports) on the switch:

- The permanently allocated Interface Descriptor Block (IDB).
- The neighbor data structure. This data structure is allocated when a switch port becomes an E_Port. The neighbor data structure contains all the information relating to the switch that is connected to an adjacent switch.

This command displays the content of both data structures, if they have been allocated.

The following fields are displayed:

idbP	Pointer to IDB.
nghbP	Pointer to neighbor data structure.
ifNo	Interface number.
masterPort	Port number of the trunk master port, if present, of the trunk group of which this port is a part.
defaultCost	Default cost of sending a frame over the ISL connection to this interface.
cost	Cost of sending a frame over the ISL connected to this interface. A value of 1000 indicates a 1-Gb/sec link. A value of 500 indicates a 2-Gb/sec link.
delay	Conventional delay incurred by a frame transmitted on this ISL. A fixed value required by the FSPF protocol.
lastScn	Type of the last State Change Notification received on this interface.
lastScnTime	Time the last State Change Notification was received on this interface.
upCount	Number of times this interface came up, with respect to FSPF.
lastUpTime	Last time this interface came up.
downCount	Number of times this interface went down.
lastDownTime	Last time this interface went down.
downReason	Type of last State Change Notification that caused this interface to go down.
iState	Current state of this interface. The state can be UP or DOWN. An interface in DOWN state does not have an allocated neighbor data structure and cannot be used to route traffic to other switches.
state	Current state of this interface. This E_Port is used to route traffic to other switches only if the state is NB_ST_FULL.
nghbCap	Neighbor capabilities. Should be 0.
nghbId	Domain ID of the neighbor (adjacent) switch.

idbNo	IDB number. Should be equal to <i>port_number</i> .
remPort	Port number on the remote switch connected to this port.
nflags	Internal FSPF flags.
initCount	Number of times this neighbor was initialized without the interface going down.
lastInit	Time the last initializing state, NB_ST_INIT, on this interface.
firstHlo	Time the first hello sent on this interface.
nbstFull	Time the last finishing state, NB_ST_FULL, on this interface.
&dbRetransList	Pointer to the database retransmission list.
&lsrRetransList	Pointer to the Link State Records (LSR) retransmission list.
&lsrAckList	Pointer to the Link State Acknowledgements (LSA) retransmission list.
inactTID	Inactivity timer ID.
helloTID	Hello timer ID.
dbRtxTID	Database retransmission timer ID.
lsrRtxTID	LSR retransmission timer ID.
inactTo	Inactivity timeout value, in milliseconds. When this timeout expires, the adjacency with the neighbor switch is broken and new paths are computed to all possible destination switches in the fabric.
helloTo	Hello timeout value, in milliseconds. When this timeout expires, a Hello frame is sent to the neighbor switch through this port.
rXmitTo	Retransmission timeout value, in milliseconds. It is used to transmit topology information to the neighbor switch. If no acknowledgement is received within this value, the frame is retransmitted.
nCmdAcc	Total number of commands accepted from the neighbor switch. Number includes Hellos, Link State Updates (LSU), and LSAs.
nInvCmd	Number of invalid commands received from the neighbor switch. Usually commands with an FSPF version number higher than the one running on the local switch.
nHloIn	Number of Hello frames received from the neighbor switch.
nInvHlo	Number of invalid Hello frames (Hello frames with invalid parameters) received from the neighbor switch.
nLsuIn	Number of LSUs received from the neighbor switch.
nLsaIn	Number of LSAs received from the neighbor switch.
attHloOut	Number of attempted transmissions of Hello frames to the neighbor switch.
nHloOut	Number of Hello frames transmitted to the neighbor switch.
attLsuOut	Number of attempted transmissions of LSUs to the neighbor switch.
nLsuOut	Number of LSUs transmitted to the neighbor switch.
attLsaOut	Number of attempted transmissions of LSAs to the neighbor switch.
nLsaOut	Number of LSAs transmitted to the neighbor switch.

Operands This command has the following operands:

slotnumber Specify the slot number for a SilkWorm 12000/24000 director. For all other switches, this operand is not required. The slot number must be followed by a slash (/) and the port number, so that each port is represented by both slot number (1 through 4 or 7 through 10) and port number (0 through 15).

The SilkWorm director has a total of 10 slots. Slot numbers 5 and 6 are control processor cards; slots 1 through 4 and 7 through 10 are port cards. On each port card, there are 16 ports, counted from the bottom, numbered 0 to 15.

portnumber Specify a port number. Valid values for port number vary, depending on the switch type. This operand is optional.

When no slot number and port number are specified, this command displays the interface information for all ports on the switch (including non-E_Ports).

Examples To display FSPF interface information:

```
switch:user> interfaceShow 1/4

idbP          = 0x1008b3d0

Interface 4 data structure:

nghbP         = 0x1008c668
ifNo          = 4
masterPort    = 4 (self)
defaultCost   = 500
cost          = 500
delay         = 1
lastScn       = 16
lastScnTime   = Apr 02 20:01:44.458
upCount       = 2
lastUpTime    = Apr 02 20:01:44.458
downCount     = 1
lastDownTime  = Apr 02 20:01:09.050
downReason    = 2
iState        = UP

Neighbor 4 data structure:

(continued on next page)
```

```
state = NB_ST_FULL
lastTransition = Apr 02 20:01:44.512
nghbCap = 0x0
nghbId = 100
idbNo = 4
remPort = 52
nflags = 0xf
initCount = 1
lastInit = Apr 02 20:01:44.460
firstHlo = Apr 02 20:01:44.473
nbstFull = Apr 02 20:01:44.512
delay = 1
lastScn = 16
&dbRetransList = 0x1008c6a0
&lsrRetransList = 0x1008c6c4
&lsrAckList = 0x1008c6e8
inactTID = 0x1008c768
helloTID = 0x1008c7a0
dbRtxTID = 0x1008c7d8
lsrRtxTID = 0x1008c848
inactTo = 80000
helloTo = 20000
rXmitTo = 5000
nCmdAcc = 7
nInvCmd = 0
nHloIn = 2
nInvHlo = 0
nLsuIn = 2
nLsaIn = 3
attHloOut = 2
nHloOut = 2
attLsuOut = 3
nLsuOut = 3
attLsaOut = 2
nLsaOut = 2
```

See Also [nbrStateShow](#)
[portShow](#)
[switchShow](#)

interopMode

Enables or disables Brocade switch interoperability with switches from other manufacturers.

Synopsis `interopmode [mode]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to enable or disable interoperability mode for individual Brocade switches. This feature enables other manufacturers' switches to be used in a Brocade fabric.

This command must be executed on all Brocade switches in the fabric. The switch must be rebooted after changing interoperability mode. In a heterogeneous fabric, several Brocade features are not available in order to provide maximum compatibility between switches.

Brocade domain IDs must be between 97 and 127 for successful connection to other switches. The firmware automatically assigns a valid domain ID, if necessary, when interoperability mode is enabled.

Before enabling interoperability mode, the individual fabrics should be inspected for compatibility. Zones should be inspected to ensure that they meet the zone criteria and restrictions. Remove or disable any unsupported optional features. Disable the Platform Management functions using the [msPIMgmtDeactivate](#) command.

When the switch is running in interoperability mode, the following normally configurable selections are set to values required and are no longer changeable using the [configure](#) command: Port no. zoning, Node WWN zoning, QuickLoop zoning, virtual channel encoded address, and Secure Fabric OS.

When interoperability mode is disabled, configuration parameters are returned to their default states and can be changed using the [configure](#) command.



Note

When you are in interoperability mode, the only type of zoning supported is port WWN zoning.

When security is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands This command has the following operand:

mode Specify 1 to enable interoperability mode; specify 0 to disable interoperability mode. This operand is optional.

If no operand is specified, the current value is displayed.

Example To view and then enable interoperability mode:

```
switch:admin> interopmode
InteropMode: Off

Usage: InteropMode 0|1
      0: to turn it off
      1: to turn it on
switch:admin> interopmode 1
done.
Interopmode is enabled.
switch:admin> reboot
```

See Also [configure](#)

iodReset

Turns off the in-order delivery (IOD) option.

Synopsis `iodreset`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to turn off the IOD option. The IOD option is turned off by default; however, if the IOD option was turned on using [iodSet](#), this command can be used to turn it off again. Disabling IOD allows fast re-routing after a fabric topology change.

This command might cause out-of-order delivery of frames during fabric topology changes.

Operands none

Examples To turn off the IOD option:

```
switch:admin> iodreset
switch:admin> iodshow

IOD is not set
```

See Also [iodSet](#)
[iodShow](#)

iodSet

Enables the in-order delivery (IOD) option.

Synopsis `iodset`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to enforce in-order delivery of frames during a fabric topology change.

In a stable fabric, frames are always delivered in order, even when the traffic between switches is shared among multiple paths. However, when topology changes occur in the fabric (for instance, a link goes down), traffic is rerouted around the failure and some frames might be delivered out of order. This command ensures that frames are not delivered out-of-order, even during fabric topology changes.

The default behavior is for the IOD option to be off.

This command should be used with care, because it can cause a delay in the establishment of a new path when a topology change occurs. Only if there are devices connected to the fabric that do not tolerate occasional out-of-order delivery of frames, should this command be used.

Operands none

Examples To turn on the IOD option:

```
switch:admin> iodset
switch:admin> iodshow

IOD is set
```

See Also [iodReset](#)
[iodShow](#)

iodShow

Displays the in-order delivery (IOD) option setting.

Synopsis `iodshow`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display whether the IOD option is enabled or disabled.

Operands none

Example To display the current setting of the IOD option:

```
switch:admin> iodshow  
  
IOD is not set
```

See Also [iodReset](#)
[iodSet](#)

ipAddrSet

Sets the IP address details for a switch or control processor (CP).

Synopsis `ipaddrset [-cp number] [-sw number]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to set the IP addresses on the switch or CP. If no option is provided on a chassis-based system, the command displays the usage. To set the CP IP address use **-cp**; to set the switch IP address use **-sw**. When setting the switch, the command prompts for the Ethernet IP address, Ethernet subnetmask, Fibre Channel IP address, and Fibre Channel subnetmask. When setting the CP, the command prompts for the Ethernet IP address, Ethernet subnetmask, host name, and gateway IP address.

Valid switch and CP values depend on the platform from which the command is being run. For a nonchassis-based switch, the command ignores all operands. The command prompts for the Ethernet IP address, Ethernet subnetmask, Fibre Channel IP address, Fibre Channel subnetmask, and gateway IP address.



Note

This command is not supported on SilkWorm 3016 switches. The Ethernet IP address, Ethernet subnet mask, and gateway IP address should not be configured using local mechanisms on the switch, such as the **ipAddrSet** command or Advanced Web Tools. Configure the values using the IBM **@server** BladeCenter Management Module. This restriction does not apply to the Fibre Channel IP address and the Fibre Channel subnet mask.

Operands This command has the following operands on a chassis-based system:

- cp *number*** Valid options include:
- 0 sets the Ethernet IP address, Ethernet subnetmask, gateway IP address, and host name of CP0.
 - 1 sets the Ethernet IP address, Ethernet subnetmask, gateway IP address, and host name of CP1.
- sw *number*** Valid options include:
- 0 sets the Ethernet IP address, Ethernet subnetmask, Fibre Channel IP address, and Fibre Channel subnetmask of logical switch 0.
 - 1 sets the Ethernet IP address, Ethernet subnetmask, Fibre Channel IP address, and Fibre Channel Subnetmask of logical switch 1.

If no option is specified the command displays the usage.

Example To set the IP address details for logical switch 1 on a chassis-based system:

```
switch:admin> ipaddrset -sw 1
Ethernet IP Address [192.168.166.148]:
Ethernet Subnetmask [255.255.255.0]:
Fibre Channel IP Address [none]:
Fibre Channel Subnetmask [none]:
Committing configuration...Done.
OK.
```

See Also [ipAddrShow](#)

ipAddrShow

Display the IP address information for a switch or control processor (CP).

Synopsis `ipaddrshow [-cp cp_number] | [-sw sw_number]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the IP addresses configured in the system.

The **-cp** option displays the CP IP address and the **-sw** option displays the switch IP addresses. For switches, the command displays the Ethernet IP address, Ethernet subnetmask, Fibre Channel IP address, and Fibre Channel subnetmask. For CPs, the command displays the Ethernet IP address, Ethernet subnetmask, host name, and gateway IP address.

Operands This command has the following operands:

-cp *cp_number* For dual-CP systems, specify CP card number to display (0 or 1).

-sw *sw_number* For dual-domain systems, specify the switch number to display (0 or 1).

If no operands are specified, the command displays all the IP addresses configured in the system. For nonchassis-based switches, this command ignores all operands.

Example To display the IP address for logical switch 0:

```
switch:admin> ipaddrshow -sw 0
Ethernet IP Address: 192.168.166.147
Ethernet Subnetmask: 255.255.255.0
Fibre Channel IP Address: 0.0.0.0
Fibre Channel Subnetmask: 0.0.0.0
```

See Also [ipAddrSet](#)

islShow

Displays ISL information.

Synopsis `islshow`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the current connections and status of the ISL of each port on this switch. The WWN to which the ISL is connected, the speed of the connection, and whether this ISL is trunked are displayed.

Operands none

Example To display the ISL connections for the switch:

```
switch:admin> islshow
1: 33 -> 29 10:00:00:60:69:80:4f:84 switch sp: 2G bw: 4G TRUNK
2: 39 -> 7 10:00:00:60:69:80:4f:84 switch sp: 2G bw: 8G TRUNK
3: 41 -> (incompatible)
4: 47 -> (incompatible)
5: 57 -> 25 10:00:00:60:69:80:4f:84 switch sp: 2G bw: 4G TRUNK
6: 60 -> 2 10:00:00:60:69:80:4f:84 switch sp: 2G bw: 4G TRUNK
```

See Also [switchShow](#)

itemList

Lists parameter syntax information.

Synopsis *item_list = element | element white item_list*
element = item | item - item
item = num | slot [white] / [white] num
slot = num
num = hex | int
int = int digit | digit
hex = 0x hex digit | hex hex digit
digit = 0|1|2|3|4|5|6|7|8|9
hex digit = digit |A|B|C|D|E|F|a|b|c|d|e|f
*white = *["\t\r ,"]*

Description All kernel diagnostics have at least one item list parameter to specify which ports to test. The normal default value for this parameter is to select everything.



Note

This is not a command; rather, it is a common parameter to many commands.

If you want to restrict the items to be tested to a smaller set, the parameter value is an item list with the following characteristics:

- It is a comma-separated list of items.
- Each item in the list might be a single element or a range of elements indicated by a “-” character and be mixed with individual values.
- Spaces and tab stops are skipped.
- Each item might be preceded by an optional slot number and “/”. For example, “0,3,4-6,1”, “0,1,3,4,5,6”, and “0 3 4 - 6 1” each select items 0, 1, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7.

Besides the syntax rules, there are also some grammatical restrictions on the slot numbers:

- Once specified, a slot selection applies to all items to the right of the slot selections until the next slot selection or the end of the item list. For example, “1/0 - 15” and “1/0 - 1/15” are equivalent.
- If no slot number is specified, user port lists are specified by area number. For instance, “0, 16, 32” and “1/0, 2/0, 3/0” specify the same ports on a 16-port/blade system. On that same system, “1/0, 16, 32” is not a valid list: even though it is legal syntax, the ports do not exist.
- If no slot number is specified, all lists except user port lists will use the default slot 0.
- No list type except for user port lists might specify multiple conflicting slot numbers. For instance, “1/0, 2/0, 3/0” is a valid user port list but is not valid for any other type of list.
- In the case of conflicting settings within a single item list, an error is generated, as described earlier. In the case of multiple item list parameters, the last one on the command line overrides previous settings.

The exact type of list varies, depending on the test and the parameter; however, the most common are blade ports and user ports. A list of blade ports is most commonly used by ASIC-level tests such as **cmiTest** or **turboRamTest** and represents which ports on the current blade (specified with `--slot #` parameter) are tested. A list of user ports is used by the higher-level tests, such as **spinSilk** or **crossPortTest**, to specify which user-accessible external ports within the current switch (selected during telnet login) are tested. When specified in an item list, user ports might be specified by either the area portion of the ports Fibre Channel address or with slot/port notation. For nonblade systems, the port number on the silkscreen is the area number, so the two notations are identical.

The exact type of list required for any input parameter might be determined with the **diagCommandShow test** command. For item list parameters, the parameter type is PT_LIST and the list type is one of those shown in [Table 2-12](#).

Table 2-12 Object Descriptions

Type	Grouping	Description
BPORTS	Blade	Blade ports, internal and external ports
UPOINTS	Switch	User ports, ports with external connections
QUADS	Blade	Quadrants, group of (normally four) ports
CHIPS	Blade	Chips, ASICs within a blade
MINIS	Blade	Mini-switches
SLOTS	Chassis	Slots
INDEX	n.a.	Anything

See Also [backport](#)
[camTest](#)
[centralMemoryTest](#)
[cmemRetentionTest](#)
[cmiTest](#)
[crossPortTest](#)
[diagCommandShow](#)
[portLoopbackTest](#)
[portRegTest](#)
[spinSilk](#)
[sramRetentionTest](#)

killTelnet

Terminates an open telnet session.

Synopsis `killtelnet`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to terminate an open telnet session. The `killTelnet` command is an interactive menu-driven command. Upon invocation, it lists all the current telnet and serial port login sessions. It lists information such as the session number, login name, idle time, IP address of the connection, and timestamp of when the login session was opened. A prompt is then displayed, at which point you can specify the session number of the connection you want to terminate.



Note

The list of open sessions displayed with `killTelnet` includes the user's current session. Make sure you do not kill your own telnet session.

Example To terminate an open telnet connection:

```
switch:admin> killtelnet
Collecting login information...Done
          List of telnet sessions (3 found)

Session No  USER      TTY      IDLE      FROM      LOGIN@
-----
0           root0      ttyS0    1:17m    -          5:13pm
1           admin0     pts/0    16.00s   192.168.130.29  6:29pm
2           admin0     pts/1    3.00s    192.168.130.29  6:31pm
-----
Enter Session Number to terminate (q to quit) 1
Collecting process information... Done.
    You have opted to terminate the telnet session:-
        logged in as "admin0 ", from "192.168.130.29 "
        since " 6:29pm" and has been inactive for "16.00s ",
        the current command executed being: "-rbash ".
        The device entry is: "pts/0 ".
    This action will effectively kill these process(es):-
        USER      PID ACCESS COMMAND
/dev/pts/0      root      12868 f.... login
                root      12869 f.... login
                root      12877 f.... rbash

Please Ensure (Y/[N]): y
killing session... Done!
Collecting login information...Done
          List of telnet sessions (2 found)

Session No  USER      TTY      IDLE      FROM      LOGIN@
-----
0           root0      ttyS0    1:17m    -          5:13pm
1           admin0     pts/1    3.00s    192.168.130.29  6:31pm
-----
Enter Session Number to terminate (q to quit) q
```

See Also none

licenseAdd

Adds license keys to switch.

Synopsis `licenseadd "license"`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to add license keys to the system.

Some features of the switch and the fabric to which it is connected are optional, licensed products. Without a license installed for such products, their services are not available.

A license key is a string of approximately 16 upper- and lowercase letters and numbers. Case is significant.

The license must be entered into the system exactly as issued. If entered incorrectly, the license might be accepted but the licensed products will not function. After entering the license, use the [licenseShow](#) command to check for correct function. If no licensed products are shown, then the license is invalid.

After entering a license, the licensed product is available immediately and the system does not need to be rebooted. There is an exception. For a trunking license to become effective, the trunk ports need to be refreshed using the commands [portDisable](#) and [portEnable](#) or the switch must be refreshed using the commands [switchDisable](#) and [switchEnable](#).

Operands This command has the following operand:

license Specify a license key, in quotation marks. This operand is required.

Example To add a license key to the switch:

```
switch:admin> licenseadd "aBcDeFGh12345"  
adding license key "aBcDeFGh12345"
```

See Also [licenseRemove](#)
[licenseShow](#)

licenseHelp

Displays commands used to administer license keys.

Synopsis `licensehelp`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display a list of the commands used to administer license keys.

Operands none

Example To display license commands:

```
switch:admin> licensehelp

licenseAdd          Add a license to this switch
licenseIdShow      Show system license ID
licenseRemove      Remove a license from this switch
licenseShow        Show current licenses
```

See Also [licenseAdd](#)
[licenseIdShow](#)
[licenseRemove](#)
[licenseShow](#)

licenseIdShow

Displays system license ID.

Synopsis `licenseidshow`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the license ID of the system.

Some features of the switch and the fabric are optional, licensed products. Without a license installed for such products, the services provided by these features are not available.

For dual-domain systems, a single license enables both logical switches to use these products. The chassis is assigned a license ID from which a license is generated. Such licenses are locked and are only functional on the specific system for which they were issued.

This command displays to standard output the system license ID used for both generating and validating licenses on the system. The license ID format is eight pairs of hexadecimal values, separated by colons. Each hexadecimal value is between 00 (0) and FF (255).



Note

While the format of this identifier might be similar or even identical to other identifiers in the system, no inferences should be made about the relationships between them as they are subject to change independently of one another.

Operands none

Example To display the license ID:

```
switch:admin> licenseidshow
a4:f8:69:33:22:00:ea:18
```

See Also [licenseAdd](#)
[licenseHelp](#)
[licenseRemove](#)
[licenseShow](#)

licenseRemove

Removes the license key from the system.

Synopsis `licenseremove "license"`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to remove an existing license key from a switch. The existing license key must be entered exactly as shown by [licenseShow](#), including case.

When the key has been entered, use the [licenseShow](#) command to verify that the key has been removed and the licensed product uninstalled.

After removing a license key, the switch must be rebooted. With no license key, [licenseShow](#) displays “No licenses.”

Operands The following operand is required:

license Specify the license key, in quotation marks. This operand is required.

Example To remove a license key from the switch:

```
switch:admin> licenseremove "bQebzbRdScRfc0iK"  
removing license key "bQebzbRdScRfc0iK"
```

See Also [licenseAdd](#)
[licenseHelp](#)
[licenseIdShow](#)
[licenseShow](#)

licenseShow

Displays current license keys.

Synopsis `licenseshow`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display current license keys, along with a list of licensed products enabled by these keys. The message "No license installed on this switch" is displayed when no licenses are installed.

Operands none

Example To display the installed license keys on a switch:

```
switch:admin> licenseshow
bQebzbRdScRfc0iK:
  Web license
  Zoning license
SybbzQQ9edTzcc0X:
  Fabric license
```

See Also [licenseAdd](#)
[licenseHelp](#)
[licenseIdShow](#)
[licenseRemove](#)

linkCost

Sets or prints the fabric shortest path first (FSPF) cost of a link.

Synopsis `linkcost [slotnumber/][portnumber][, cost]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to set or display the cost of an inter-switch link (ISL). The cost of a link is a dimensionless positive number. The FSPF protocol compares the cost of various paths between a source switch and a destination switch by adding the costs of all the ISL's along each path. FSPF chooses the path with minimum cost. If multiple paths exist with the same minimum cost, FSPF employs load sharing over these paths.

Every ISL has a default cost that is inversely proportional to its bandwidth. For a 1-Gb/sec ISL, the default cost is 1000. For a 2-Gb/sec ISL, the default cost is 500.

This command can be used to set a non-default, "static" cost for any port.

When executed without arguments, this command displays the current cost of each port on the switch, even those are not ISL's. Active ISLs have an additional suffix of E_PORT attached to their interface number. If the port has a static cost assigned to it, then the suffix of STATIC is appended to the link cost. In this case, only the current link cost is displayed.

Use [interfaceShow](#) to display both the default and current link costs.

To remove a static cost from the database, execute this command with a *cost* of zero on the desired port. This port will then revert to its default link cost.



Note

Valid *cost* values are 0 to 32767. Assigning a value outside this range saves and displays an abnormal linkcost.

Operands This command has the following operands:

slotnumber Specify the slot number for a SilkWorm 12000/24000 director. For all other switches, this operand is not required. The slot number must be followed by a slash (/) and the port number, so that each port is represented by both slot number (1 through 4 or 7 through 10) and port number (0 through 15).

The SilkWorm director has a total of 10 slots. Slot numbers 5 and 6 are control processor cards; slots 1 through 4 and 7 through 10 are port cards. On each port card, there are 16 ports, counted from the bottom, numbered 0 to 15.

portnumber Specify the port's link cost to change or display. Valid values for *portnumber* vary, depending on the switch type. This operand is optional; if omitted, the cost of all post is displayed.

cost Specify the new cost of the link connected to the specified port number. This operand is optional.

If no operands are specified, the current values for all ports on the (logical) switch are displayed.

Examples To display the cost of a link and set that cost:

```
switch:admin> linkcost
```

Slot	Interface	Cost
2	0	500 (STATIC)
2	1	1000
2	2	500 (STATIC)
2	3	200 (STATIC)
2	4	1000
2	5	1000
2	6	1000
2	7	1000
2	8	1000
2	9	1000
2	10	1000
2	11 (E_PORT)	2000 (STATIC)
2	12	1000
2	13	1000
2	14	1000
2	15	1000

```
switch:admin> linkcost 2/4 500
switch:admin> linkcost 2/4
```

Slot	2	Interface	4	Cost	500 (STATIC)
switch:admin>					
switch:admin>					
Slot	2	Interface	4	Cost	1000

See Also [interfaceShow](#)
[LSDbShow](#)
[topologyShow](#)
[urouteShow](#)

login

Logs in as new user.

Synopsis login

Availability all users

Description Use this command to log in to the switch with another user name and password, without first logging out from the original session. If the user was originally connected using a telnet or rlogin session, that session is left open.

This command allows you to access commands that you cannot access at your current user level.

Operands none

Example To log in as admin from the login user:

```
switch:user> login
login: admin
Password:xxxxxx
```

See Also [logout](#)

logout

Logs out from a telnet, rlogin, or serial port session.

Synopsis `logout`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to log out from a telnet, rlogin, or serial port session. Telnet and rlogin connections are closed and the serial port returns to the “login:” prompt.

The `exit` command is accepted as a synonym for `logout`, as is **Ctrl-D** at the beginning of a line.



Note

If you close a telnet or sectelnet session by clicking the "X" in the upper-right corner, the window closes but the session stays open until it times out. Trying to open another session before the timeout has completed causes an error message to display.

Operands none

Example To log out from an rlogin session:

```
switch:admin> logout  
Connection to host lost.
```

See Also [login](#)

loopPortTest

Functional test of L_Port M->M path on a loop.

Synopsis `loopporttest [-nframes count][-ports itemlist][-seed payload_pattern][-width pattern_width]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to verify the operation of the switch by sending frames from port M's transmitter and looping the frames back through an external fiber cable, including all the devices on the loop, into port M's receiver. This exercises all the switch components, from the main board, to the SFP, to the fiber cable, to the SFPs (of the devices and the switch), and back to the main board.

The cables and SFPs connected should be of the same technology, meaning that a short wavelength SFPed (switch) port is connected to another short wavelength SFPed (device) port through a short wavelength cable; and a long wavelength port is connected to a long wavelength port; and a copper port is connected to a copper port.

Only one frame is transmitted and received at any one time. The port LEDs flicker green rapidly while the test is running.

The test method is as follows:

1. Determine which ports are L_Ports.
2. Enable ports for cabled loopback mode.
3. Create a frame F of data size (1024 bytes).
4. Transmit frame F through port M, with D_ID to the FL_Port (AL_PA = 0).
5. Pick up the frame from port M, the FL_Port.
6. Check if any of the eight statistic error counters are nonzero: ENC_in, CRC_err, TruncFrm, FrmTooLong, BadEOF, Enc_out, BadOrdSet, DiscC3.
7. Check if the transmit, receive, or class 3 receiver counters are stuck at some value.
8. Check if the number of frames transmitted is not equal to the number of frames received.
9. Repeat Steps 3 through 8 for all ports present until either the number of frames requested is reached or all ports are marked bad.

You can specify a payload pattern to be used when executing this test. If the pattern is not specified, then at every 30 passes, a different data type is used to generate a new pattern to create the frame. The data pattern is generated based on each data type. Some data types might generate different data patterns on every pass. The data types are repeated every 210 pass.

Operands This command has the following operands:

- nframes *count*** Specify the number of times (or number of frames per port) to execute this test. The default value is 10.
- ports *itemlist*** Specify a list of user ports to test. By default, all user ports in the current slot are tested. Refer to [itemList](#) for more information on selecting ports.

-seed *payload_pattern*

Specify the seed pattern of the test packets. The data types are:

1	CSPAT	0x7e, 0x7e, 0x7e, 0x7e, ...
2	BYTE_LFSR	0x69, 0x01, 0x02, 0x05, ...
3	CHALF_SQ	0x4a, 0x4a, 0x4a, 0x4a, ...
4	QUAD_NOT	0x00, 0xff, 0x00, 0xff, ...
5	CQTR_SQ	0x78, 0x78, 0x78, 0x78, ...
6	CRPAT	0xbc, 0xbc, 0x23, 0x47, ...
7	RANDOM	0x25, 0x7f, 0x6e, 0x9a, ...

-width *pattern_width*

Specify the width of the test pattern. Valid values include:

- 1 for byte
- 2 for word
- 3 for quad

This operand is optional.

Example To perform a loopback port test:

```
switch:admin> loopporttest -ports 1/0-1/15

Running Loop Port Test .....
Test Complete: "loopporttest" Pass 10 of 10
Duration 0 hr, 0 min & 1 sec (0:0:0:127).
passed.
```

Diagnostics Following are possible error messages if failures are detected:

```
DATA
INIT
PORT_DIED
EPI1_STATUS_ERR
ERR_STAT
ERR_STATS
ERR_STATS_2LONG
ERR_STATS_BADEOF
ERR_STATS_BADOS
ERR_STATS_C3DISC
ERR_STATS_CRC
ERR_STATS_ENCIN
ERR_STATS_ENCOUT
ERR_STATS_TRUNC
ERR_STAT_2LONG
ERR_STAT_BADEOF
ERR_STAT_BADOS
ERR_STAT_C3DISC
ERR_STAT_CRC
ERR_STAT_ENCIN
ERR_STAT_ENCOUT
ERR_STAT_TRUNC
FDET_PERR
FINISH_MSG_ERR
FTPRT_STATUS_ERR
```

LESSN_STATUS_ERR
MBUF_STATE_ERR
MBUF_STATUS_ERR
NO_SEGMENT
PORT_ABSENT
PORT_ENABLE
PORT_M2M
PORT_STOPPED
PORT_WRONG
RXQ_FRAME_ERR
RXQ_RAM_FERR
STATS
STATS_C3FRX
STATS_FRX
STATS_FTX
TIMEOUT
XMIT

Refer to the *System Error Message Reference Manual* for more information.

See Also [camTest](#)
[centralMemoryTest](#)
[cmemRetentionTest](#)
[cmiTest](#)
[crossPortTest](#)
[itemList](#)
[portLoopbackTest](#)
[portRegTest](#)
[spinSilk](#)
[sramRetentionTest](#)

LSDBShow

Displays the Fabric Shortest Path First (FSPF) link state database.

Synopsis `lsdbshow [domain]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display an FSPF link state database record for switches in the fabric, or one domain within it.

There are two types of database entries:

- The link state database entry, which is permanently allocated.
- The link state record (LSR), which is allocated when a switch is connected to the fabric.

The LSR describes the links between connected domains in a fabric. For a link to be reported in the LSR, the neighbor for that link must be in NB_ST_FULL state.

This command displays the content of both types of database entries, if both are present.

The fields described in [Table 2-13](#) display.

Table 2-13 lsdbShow Display Fields

Field	Description
Domain	Domain number described by this LSR. A <i>(self)</i> keyword after the domain number indicates that LSR describes the local switch.
lsp	Pointer to LSR.
earlyAccLSRs	Number of LSRs accepted, even though they were not sufficiently spaced apart.
ignoredLSRs	Number of LSRs not accepted because they were not sufficiently spaced apart.
lastIgnored	Last time an LSR was ignored.
installTime	Time this LSR was installed in the database, in seconds since boot.
lseFlags	Internal variable.
uOutIfs	Internal variable
uPathCost	Internal variable.
uOldHopCount	Internal variable.
uHopsFromRoot	Internal variable.
mOutIfs	Internal variable.
parent	Internal variable.
mPathCost	Internal variable.
mHopsFromRoot	Internal variable.
lsAge	Age, in seconds, of this LSR. An LSR is removed from the database when its age exceeds 3,600 seconds.

Table 2-13 IsdbShow Display Fields (Continued)

Field	Description
reserved	Reserved for future use.
type	Type of the LSR. Always 1.
options	Always 0.
lsId	ID of this LSR. It is identical to the domain number.
advertiser	ID (domain number) of the switch that originated this LSR.
incarn	Incarnation number of this LSR.
length	Total length (in bytes) of this LSR. Includes header and link state information for all links.
chksum	Checksum of total LSR, with exception of lsAge field.
linkCnt	Number of links in this LSR. Each link represents a neighbor in NB_ST_FULL state.
flags	Always 0.
LinkId	ID of this link. It is the domain number of the switch on the other side of the link.
out port	Port number on the local switch.
rem port	Port number of the port on the other side of the link.
cost	Cost of this link. The default cost for a 1 Gb/sec link is 1000.
costCnt	Always 0.
type	Always 1.

Operands This command has the following operand:

domain Specify the domain number of the LSR to be displayed. This operand is optional; if omitted, the entire link state database is displayed.

Examples To display the link state record for a switch:

```
switch:admin> lsdbshow 1

Domain = 1 (self), Link State Database Entry pointer = 0x1004d430
lsrP      = 0x10053d18
earlyAccLSRs = 0
ignoredLSRs = 0
lastIgnored = Never
installTime = Apr 02 22:25:30.159
lseFlags  = 0xa
uOutIfsP[0] = 0x00000000
uOutIfsP[1] = 0x00000000
uPathCost = 0
uOldHopCount = 0
uHopsFromRoot = 0
mOutIfsP[0] = 0x00010000
mOutIfsP[1] = 0x00000000
parent     = 0xb5
mPathCost  = 0
mHopsFromRoot = 0

Link State Record:
Link State Record pointer = 0x10053d18
lsAge      = 16
reserved   = 0
type       = 1
options    = 0x0
lsId       = 1
advertiser = 1
incarn     = 0x80000014
length     = 284
chksum     = 0x8453
linkCnt = 16, flags = 0x0
LinkId = 2, out port = 16, rem port = 48, cost = 500, costCnt = 0, type = 1
LinkId = 2, out port = 17, rem port = 49, cost = 500, costCnt = 0, type = 1
LinkId = 2, out port = 18, rem port = 50, cost = 500, costCnt = 0, type = 1
LinkId = 2, out port = 19, rem port = 51, cost = 500, costCnt = 0, type = 1
LinkId = 2, out port = 24, rem port = 56, cost = 500, costCnt = 0, type = 1
LinkId = 2, out port = 25, rem port = 57, cost = 500, costCnt = 0, type = 1
LinkId = 2, out port = 26, rem port = 58, cost = 500, costCnt = 0, type = 1
LinkId = 2, out port = 27, rem port = 59, cost = 500, costCnt = 0, type = 1
LinkId = 2, out port = 32, rem port = 0, cost = 500, costCnt = 0, type = 1
LinkId = 2, out port = 33, rem port = 1, cost = 500, costCnt = 0, type = 1
LinkId = 2, out port = 34, rem port = 2, cost = 500, costCnt = 0, type = 1
LinkId = 2, out port = 35, rem port = 3, cost = 500, costCnt = 0, type = 1
LinkId = 2, out port = 44, rem port = 12, cost = 500, costCnt = 0, type = 1
LinkId = 2, out port = 45, rem port = 13, cost = 500, costCnt = 0, type = 1
LinkId = 2, out port = 46, rem port = 14, cost = 500, costCnt = 0, type = 1
LinkId = 2, out port = 47, rem port = 15, cost = 500, costCnt = 0, type = 1

The local switch has sixteen links in NB_ST_FULL state, all of them are
connected to switch 2.
```

See Also [interfaceShow](#)
[nbrStateShow](#)

memShow

Displays the amounts of free and used memory in a switch.

Synopsis `memshow [-b | -k | -m]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display free and used memory in the switch, as well as the shared memory and buffers used by the kernel.

Operands This command has the following operands:

- b** Specify to display memory usage in bytes.
- k** Specify to display memory usage in kilobytes.
- m** Specify to display memory usage in megabytes.

By default, memory usage is displayed in bytes.

Example To view the memory usage:

```
switch:admin> memshow
              total      used      free      shared      buffers      cached
Mem:         129740800  112562176  17178624         0        139264    30396416
Swap:          0          0          0
switch:admin> memshow -m
              total      used      free      shared      buffers      cached
Mem:          123        107        16         0          0          28
Swap:          0          0          0
```

See Also [saveCore](#)

miniCycle

Runs a functional test of internal and external transmit and receive paths at full speed.

Synopsis `minicycle [--slot slotnumber][--nmeigs count][--lb_mode mode][--spd_mode mode] [--ports itemlist]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to verify the intended functional operation of an ASIC pair (miniswitch) at the maximum or selected speed by setting up the routing hardware so that frames received by port M are retransmitted by way of port N. Likewise, frames received by port N are retransmitted by way of port M. Each port M sends two frames to its partner, port N.

This test is run as a series of eight path tests. Each port on the ASIC pair is exchanging frames with one port on the adjacent ASIC in the same miniswitch. At the end of a path test, the frames are captured and the routing is changed so that each port exchanges frames with the next port on the adjacent ASIC of the same miniswitch.

Unlike implementation of the [spinSilk](#) command, a port is only exchanging frames with one other port at a time under the [miniCycle](#) command. Just like with [spinSilk](#), all ports are active and exchanging frames simultaneously with [miniCycle](#).

The path number being tested determines the partner port N for each port M (bold and italicized in the following example):

```
path 0: 0-8, 1-9, 2-10, 3-11, 4-12, 5-13, 6-14, 7-15
path 1: 7-8, 0-9, 1-10, 2-11, 3-12, 4-13, 5-14, 6-15
path 2: 6-8, 7-9, 0-10, 1-11, 2-12, 3-13, 4-14, 5-15
path 3: 5-8, 6-9, 7-10, 0-11, 1-12, 2-13, 3-14, 4-15
path 4: 4-8, 5-9, 6-10, 7-11, 0-12, 1-13, 2-14, 3-15
path 5: 3-8, 4-9, 5-10, 6-11, 7-12, 0-13, 1-14, 2-15
path 6: 2-8, 3-9, 4-10, 5-11, 6-12, 7-13, 0-14, 1-15
path 7: 1-8, 2-9, 3-10, 4-11, 5-12, 6-13, 7-14, 0-15
```



Note

The port numbers are relative to the ASIC pair. This test does not route frames from one ASIC-pair to another.

Ports cabled to other ports fail if port loopback mode is selected, and the port must have media and loopback plugs installed. For best coverage, you should use self-loopback plugs and port loopback mode (**-lb_mode 1**), as each port's external connectivity will be tested.

The frames are continuously transmitted and received in all ports in parallel. The port LEDs flicker green rapidly while the test runs.

The path test method is as follows:

1. Clear port statistics and error counters.
2. Enable ports for specified self-loopback mode.
3. Configure up the routing table so that when port M receives frames, the frames are routed back to the partner port N and vice versa.

4. Transmit two frames by way of port M and two frames by way of port N. The following four patterns will be used for the four frames, one pattern each:
 - 1000 bytes of CSPAT
 - 480 bytes of RDRAM_PAT
 - 2112 bytes of BYTE_LFSR
 - 200 bytes of RANDOM
5. Periodically check status:
 - a. Each port has not died.
 - b. Each port's frames-transmitted counter is still incrementing.
 - c. Each port's statistic error counters are nonzero:
`ENC_in, CRC_err, TruncFrm, FrmTooLong, BadEOF, Enc_out, BadOrdSet, DiscC3`
 - d. Until one of the following is met:
 - i. The number of frames requested is met on all selected ports.
 - ii. All ports are eventually marked bad.
 - iii. The user aborts the procedure.

The path test is repeated for each path, unless it is aborted by a keyboard interrupt. The data is not read and checked as was done in [portLoopbackTest](#) and [crossPortTest](#). There is no CPU intervention during a path test besides the periodic checks of the hardware counters. At the end of a path test, all statistics and routes are reset for the next path test.

An example of the data used is as follows:

```
CSPAT:      0x7e, 0x7e, 0x7e, 0x7e, ...
RDRAM_PAT: 0xff, 0x00, 0xff, 0x00, ...
BYTE_LFSR: 0x69, 0x01, 0x02, 0x05, ...
RANDOM:     0x25, 0x7f, 0x6e, 0x9a, ...
```

Because this test includes the media and the fiber cable loopback plug in its test path, its results combined with the results of [portLoopbackTest](#) and [spinSilk](#) can be used to determine which components of the switch are faulty.

Operands

The following operands are optional:

- slot** *slotnumber* Specifies the slot number on which the diagnostic operate. The ports specified are relative to this slot number. The default is set to 0 and designed to operate on fixed-port-count products.
- nmegs** *count* Specifies the number of million frames to send per path test. The path test will progress until the specified number of frames has been transmitted on each port. The default value for count is 1, so the total number of frames sent will be at least 8 million (1 million frames * 8 paths).
- lb_mode** *mode* Selects the loopback point for the test. By default, [miniCycle](#) uses external (SERDES) loopback.
 - 1 Port Loopback (loopback plugs)
 - 2 External (SERDES) loopback
 - 5 Internal (parallel) loopback
 - 7 Backend bypass and port loopback

8 Backend bypass and SERDES loopback

9 Backend bypass and internal loopback

-spd_mode mode Specifies the speed mode for the test. This parameter is only used for Bloom and Condor ASIC-based products, for which this parameter controls the speed at which each port operates. For 1G-only products, this parameter is ignored. The exact operation of modes 5 through 8 depends on the loopback mode selected. When speed modes 5 through 8 are used with cables, they must be connected EVEN->ODD or the test fails.

0 Run test at both 1 Gbit/sec, 2 G.bit/sec, and 4 Gbit/sec (default).

1 Set all port speeds to lock at 1 Gbit/sec.

2 Set all port speeds to lock at 2 Gbit/sec.

4 Set all port speeds to lock at 4 Gbit/sec.

For **-lb_mode** set to 1, the following speed modes are available to test the speed negotiation.

3 Set all even ports' speed for auto-negotiate. Set all odd ports' speed for 1 Gbps.

4 Set all even ports' speed for auto-negotiate. Set all odd ports' speed for 2 Gbps.

5 Set all odd ports' speed for auto-negotiate. Set all even ports' speed for 1 Gbps.

6 Set all odd ports' speed for auto-negotiate. Set all even ports' speed for 2 Gbps.

For **-lb_mode** set to 2, the following speed modes are available to test FIFO underrun.

3,5 Set all even ports' speed for 2 Gbps. Set all odd ports' speed for 1 Gbps.

4,6 Set all even ports' speed for 1 Gbps. Set all odd ports' speed for 2 Gbps.

-ports itemlist Specifies a list of blade ports to test. By default, all the blade ports in the specified slot (**--slot**) are used. Refer to itemlist for further details. If all ports in the ASIC pair are not specified, only paths between selected ports are tested.

ASIC-pair 0: -ports 0-15

ASIC-pair 1: -ports 16-31

ASIC-pair 2: -ports 32-47

ASIC-pair 3: -ports 48-63

Examples To run a functional test on slot 1 using external (SERDES) loopback:

```
switch:admin> minicycle --slot 1 -lb_mode 2

Running minicycle .....
One moment please ...
Path 0 ... Spinning ...
Path 1 ... Spinning ...
Path 2 ... Spinning ...
Path 3 ... Spinning ...
Path 4 ... Spinning ...
Path 5 ... Spinning ...
Path 6 ... Spinning ...
Path 7 ... Spinning ...
Test Complete: minicycle Pass 1 of 1
Duration 0 hr, 1 min & 4 sec (0:1:4:409).
passed.
```

To run a functional test on ports 0, 1, 2, and 8 using port loopback:

```
switch:admin> minicycle -ports 0,1,2,8 -lb_mode 1
Back Plane Loop Back mode is ON.

Running mini Cycle .....
One moment please ...
Path 0 ... Spinning ...
Path 1 ... skipped.
Path 2 ... skipped.
Path 3 ... skipped.
Path 4 ... skipped.
Path 5 ... skipped.
Path 6 ... Spinning ...
Path 7 ... Spinning ...
Test Complete: "minicycle" Pass 1 of 1
Duration 0 hr, 0 min & 23 sec (0:0:23:100).
passed.
```

Diagnostics When it detects failure(s), the test reports one or more of the following error messages:

```
DATA
EPI1_STATUS_ERR
ERR_STATS_2LONG
ERR_STATS_BADEOF
ERR_STATS_BADOS
ERR_STATS_C3DISC
ERR_STATS_CRC
ERR_STATS_ENCIN
ERR_STATS_ENCOUT
ERR_STATS_TRUNC
ERR_STAT_2LONG
ERR_STAT_BADEOF
ERR_STAT_BADOS
ERR_STAT_C3DISC
ERR_STAT_CRC
ERR_STAT_ENCIN
ERR_STAT_ENCOUT
ERR_STAT_TRUNC
FDET_PERR
FINISH_MSG_ERR
FTPRT_STATUS_ERR
```

```
INIT
LESSN_STATUS_ERR
MBUF_STATE_ERR
MBUF_STATUS_ERR
NO_SEGMENT
PORT_ABSENT
PORT_DIED
PORT_ENABLE
PORT_M2M
PORT_STOPPED
PORT_WRONG
RXQ_FRAME_ERR
RXQ_RAM_PERR
STATS
STATS_C3FRX
STATS_FRX
STATS_FTX
TIMEOUT
XMIT
```

Refer to the *System Error Message Reference Manual* for more information.

See Also

[backport](#)
[camTest](#)
[centralMemoryTest](#)
[cmemRetentionTest](#)
[cmiTest](#)
[crossPortTest](#)
[itemList](#)
[portLoopbackTest](#)
[portRegTest](#)
[spinSilk](#)
[sramRetentionTest](#)

minisPropShow

Displays ASIC pair properties.

Synopsis `minispropshow [slotnumber/]asicpair | [--slot slotnumber] -all`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the ASIC pair properties.



Note

This command is not intended for normal user operation and is available to provide supplemental information during system debug.

Operands The operands are as follows:

`slotnumber/asicpair` Specifies the index of the ASIC pair within the specified blade to be displayed. If `slotnumber` is not provided, the current slot is assumed.

`--slot slotnumber -all` Specifies the slot on which to operate. The default is 0 and is designed to operate on fixed-port-count products.

Examples To display all index 1 ASIC pair properties:

```
switch:user> minispropshow 1 -all

slot: 1, miniS: 0
[2/16]
<0,1657/0001 1,1657/0001>
(be,5) (be,4) (be,3) (be,2) (be,1) (be,0) (bi,55) (bi,54)
(bi,25) (bi,24) (bi,41) (bi,40) (fe,3) (fe,2) (fe,1) (fe,0)

slot: 1, miniS: 1
[2/16]
<2,1657/0001 3,1657/0001>
(be,11) (be,10) (be,9) (be,8) (be,7) (be,6) (bi,39) (bi,38)
(bi,9) (bi,8) (bi,57) (bi,56) (fe,7) (fe,6) (fe,5) (fe,4)

slot: 1, miniS: 2
[2/16]
<4,1657/0001 5,1657/0001>
(be,17) (be,16) (be,15) (be,14) (be,13) (be,12) (bi,23) (bi,22)
(bi,11) (bi,10) (bi,59) (bi,58) (fe,11) (fe,10) (fe,9) (fe,8)

slot: 1, miniS: 3
[2/16]
<6,1657/0001 7,1657/0001>
(be,23) (be,22) (be,21) (be,20) (be,19) (be,18) (bi,7) (bi,6)
(bi,27) (bi,26) (bi,43) (bi,42) (fe,15) (fe,14) (fe,13) (fe,12)
```

See Also none

msCapabilityShow

Displays the Management Server (MS) capabilities.

Synopsis `mscopyshow`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the supported capabilities of the Management Server for each switch in the fabric. An asterisk displays next to the name of the local switch.



Note

Reliable commit service (RCS) is a fabric-wide capability and is supported only if all the switches in the fabric support RCS.

Operands none

Example To display Management Server capability on a fabric:

```
switch1:user> mscopyshow
      Switch WWN          Capability  Name
      =====
10:00:00:60:69:20:15:71  0x0000008f  "switch1"*
10:00:00:60:69:00:30:05  0x0000008f  "switch2"

      Capability Bit Definitions:
          Bit 0: Basic Config Service Supported.
          Bit 1: Platform Management Service Supported.
          Bit 2: Topology Discovery Service Supported.
          Bit 3: Unzoned Name Service Supported.
          Bit 4: Fabric Zone Service Supported.
          Bit 5: Fabric Lock Service Supported.
          Bit 6: Time Service Supported.
          Bit 7: RSCN Small Payload Supported.
          Bit 8: Reliable Commit Service (RCS) Supported.
          Others: Reserved.

Done.
```

See Also [msConfigure](#)
[msPIMgmtActivate](#)
[msPIMgmtDeactivate](#)
[msTdDisable](#)
[msTdEnable](#)
[msTdReadConfig](#)

msConfigure

Configures the Management Server (MS) access control list (ACL).

Synopsis `msconfigure`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to configure the MS ACL. MS allows a SAN management application to retrieve and administer the fabric and interconnect elements, such as switches. This application is located at the Fibre Channel well-known address, 0xFFFFFA.

If the MS ACL is empty (default), MS is available to all systems connected to the fabric. By populating the MS ACL with one or more World Wide Names (WWNs), access to MS is restricted to those WWNs only.

This command is interactive and provides the user with the following menu of choices:

- 0 Done (with the administration)
- 1 Display the ACL
- 2 Add member based on its port/node WWN
- 3 Delete member based on its port/node WWN

If the MS ACL is changed by adding or deleting WWNs, an additional prompt is given asking if the MS ACL should be saved to nonvolatile storage. The saved MS ACL becomes effective upon reboot.

The MS ACL is implemented on a per-switch basis and should be configured on the switch to which the management application is directly connected.



Note

When security is enabled, the MS ACL is not used. In such a case, access to MS is controlled by security by way of the MS_POLICY configuration.

Operands none

Example To display the MS ACL:

```
switch:admin> msconfigure

0      Done
1      Display the access list
2      Add member based on its Port/Node WWN
3      Delete member based on its Port/Node WWN
select : (0..3) [1] 1

MS Access List consists of (5): {
20:01:00:60:69:00:60:10
20:02:00:60:69:00:60:10
20:03:00:60:69:00:60:10
20:02:00:60:69:00:60:03
20:02:00:60:69:00:60:15

0      Done
1      Display the access list
2      Add member based on its Port/Node WWN
3      Delete member based on its Port/Node WWN
select : (0..3) [1] 0

done ...
```

See Also [msCapabilityShow](#)
[msPlatShow](#)
[msPIClearDB](#)
[msPIMgmtActivate](#)
[msPIMgmtDeactivate](#)
[msTdDisable](#)
[msTdEnable](#)
[msTdReadConfig](#)
[secPolicyShow](#)

msPlatShow

Displays the Management Server (MS) platform database.

Synopsis	msplatshow
Availability	all users
Description	Use this command to display information from the MS platform database. This command displays the name of each platform object with the platform type (GATEWAY, HOST_BUS_ADAPTER, and so forth), associated management addresses, and associated node names.
Operands	none
Example	To display the MS platform database for a fabric:

```
switch:admin> msplatshow
-----
Platform Name: [9] "first obj"
Platform Type: 5 : GATEWAY
Number of Associated M.A.: 1
Associated Management Addresses:
[35] "http://java.sun.com/products/plugin"
Number of Associated Node Names: 1
Associated Node Names:
10:00:00:60:69:20:15:71
-----
Platform Name: [10] "second obj"
Platform Type: 7 : HOST_BUS_ADAPTER
Number of Associated M.A.: 1
Associated Management Addresses:
[30] "http://java.sun.com/products/1"
Number of Associated Node Names: 2
Associated Node Names:
10:00:00:60:69:20:15:79
10:00:00:60:69:20:15:75
```

See Also	msCapabilityShow msConfigure msPlatShowDBCB msPIClearDB msPIMgmtActivate msPIMgmtDeactivate
-----------------	--

msPlatShowDBCB

Displays the Management Server (MS) platform service database control block.

Synopsis `msplatshowdcb`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the control block fields associated with the platform database.

Operands none

Example To display the MS platform service database control block:

```
switch:admin> msplatshowdcb
Domain      Worldwide Name      Retry Count  Exchange Status
-----
      3: 10:00:00:60:69:51:10:e6      0              0x2
-----
msPlDBCBC.peerWwn == 00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00.
msPlDBCBC.psPeerWwn == 00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00.
msPlDBCBC.replicate == 0.
msPlDBCBC.fabMaySeg == 255.
msPlDBCBC.enabled == 1.
```

See Also [msCapabilityShow](#)
[msConfigure](#)
[msPlatShow](#)
[msPIClearDB](#)
[msPIMgmtActivate](#)
[msPIMgmtDeactivate](#)

msPIClearDB

Clears the Management Server (MS) platform database on all switches in the fabric.

Synopsis `mspicleardb`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to clear the MS platform database on all switches in the fabric. Because this operation is nonrecoverable, it should not be used unless it is intended to resolve a database conflict between two joining fabrics or to establish an entirely new fabric with an empty database.



Note

When security is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands none

Example To clear the MS platform database:

```
switch:admin> mspicleardb

MS Platform Service is currently enabled.
This will erase MS Platform Service Database in the entire fabric.

Would you like to continue this operation? (yes, y, no, n): [no] y

Request to MS Platform DB Clear operation in progress.....

*Completed clearing MS Platform Service Database!!
```

See Also [msCapabilityShow](#)
[msConfigure](#)
[msPlatShow](#)
[msPlatShowDBCB](#)
[msPIMgmtActivate](#)
[msPIMgmtDeactivate](#)

msPIMgmtActivate

Activates the Management Server (MS) platform service.

Synopsis `msplmgmtactivate`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to activate the MS platform service in the entire fabric. This command attempts to activate the MS platform service for each switch in the fabric. If successful, the change takes effect immediately and commits to the change to nonvolatile storage of each switch. After successful activation, all switches in the fabric boot with the MS platform service enabled.

By default, the MS platform service is disabled.

Before issuing, run the [msCapabilityShow](#) command to verify all switches in the fabric support MS platform service; otherwise, the command fails.



Note

When security is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands none

Example To activate the MS platform service:

```
switch:admin> msplmgmtactivate

Request to activate MS Platform Service in progress.....

*Completed activating MS Platform Service in the fabric!
```

See Also [msCapabilityShow](#)
[msPlatShow](#)
[msPIClearDB](#)
[msPIMgmtDeactivate](#)

msPIMgmtDeactivate

Deactivates the Management Server (MS) platform service.

Synopsis `msplmgmtdeactivate`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to deactivate the MS platform service in the entire fabric. This command deactivates the MS platform service for each switch in the fabric and commits the change to nonvolatile storage. After a successful deactivation, all switches in the fabric boot with the MS platform service disabled.



Note

When security is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands none

Example To deactivate the MS platform service on all switches in the fabric:

```
switch:admin> msplmgmtdeactivate

MS Platform Service is currently enabled.

This will erase MS Platform Service configuration
information as well as database in the entire fabric.

Would you like to continue this operation? (yes, y, no, n): [no] y

Request to deactivate MS Platform Service in progress.....

*Completed deactivating MS Platform Service in the fabric!
```

See Also [msCapabilityShow](#)
[msConfigure](#)
[msPlatShow](#)
[msPlatShowDBCB](#)
[msPIClearDB](#)
[msPIMgmtActivate](#)

msTdDisable

Disables the Management Server (MS) topology discovery service.

Synopsis `mstdisable` ["ALL"]

Availability admin

Description Use this command to disable the management server topology discovery service of a local switch or an entire fabric. This change takes effect immediately and commits to the configuration database for all switches; therefore, persistent across power cycles and reboots.

If the "ALL" operand is used, this command attempts to disable the topology discovery service on all switches in the fabric.



Note

When security is enabled, and using the "ALL" operand, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operand The operand is as follows:

"ALL" Disables the MS topology discovery service throughout the entire fabric. This operand is optional.

Example To disable the MS topology discovery service on the local switch only:

```
switch:admin> mstdisable
This may erase all NID entries. Are you sure? (yes, y, no, n): [no] y

Request to disable MS Topology Discovery Service in progress...
done.
*MS Topology Discovery disabled locally.
```

To disable MS topology discovery on all the switches in the fabric:

```
switch:admin> mstdisable "ALL"
This may erase all NID entries. Are you sure? (yes, y, no, n): [no] y

Request to disable MS Topology Discovery Service in progress...
done.
*MS Topology Discovery disabled locally.
*MS Topology Discovery Disable Operation Complete!!
```

See Also [msTdEnable](#)
[msTdReadConfig](#)

msTdEnable

Enables the Management Server (MS) topology discovery service.

Synopsis `mstdenable` ["ALL"]

Availability admin

Description Use this command to enable the MS topology discovery service on a local switch or on the entire fabric. This change takes effect immediately and commits to the configuration database for all affected switches.

If the operand "ALL" is used, this command attempts to enable the MS topology discovery service on all switches in the fabric.



Note

When security is enabled, and using the "ALL" operand, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands This command has the following operand:

"ALL" Enables the MS topology discovery service throughout the entire fabric. This operand is optional..

Example To enable the MS topology discovery service on the local switch only:

```
switch:admin> mstdenable

Request to enable MS Topology Discovery Service in progress...
done.
*MS Topology Discovery enabled locally.
```

To enable MS topology discovery on all the switches in the fabric:

```
switch:admin> mstdenable "ALL"

Request to enable MS Topology Discovery Service in progress...
done.
*MS Topology Discovery enabled locally.
*MS Topology Discovery Enable Operation Complete!!
```

See Also [msTdDisable](#)
[msTdReadConfig](#)

msTdReadConfig

Displays the status of Management Server (MS) topology discovery service.

Synopsis `mstdreadconfig`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to check whether or not the management server topology discovery service is enabled.

Operands none

Example To display the status of the topology discovery service:

```
switch:admin> mstdreadconfig  
  
*MS Topology Discovery is enabled.
```

See Also [msCapabilityShow](#)
[msConfigure](#)
[msPIMgmtActivate](#)
[msPIMgmtDeactivate](#)
[msTdDisable](#)
[msTdEnable](#)

myId

Displays the current login session details.

Synopsis `myid`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to display the status of the system and the login session details.

The login session gives details of the following:

- CP/switch (or console/serial port) used to log in
- The IP address of the current login session for telnet or the name of the current console port or the serial port (if modem login used)
- The current CP's mode (Active, Standby, or Unknown)
- The current system status (Redundant, Non-Redundant, or Unknown).

Operands none

Example To display current login information:

```
switch:admin> myid
Current Switch: switch
Session Detail: switch (123.123.123.123) Active Redundant
```

See Also [version](#)

nbrStateShow

Displays FSPF neighbor's state.

Synopsis `nbrstateshow [slotnumber/][portnumber]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display information about neighbors to the local switch, or information about a specific neighbor if a port number is supplied. FSPF defines a neighbor as a remote E_Port interface that is directly attached to the local switch. The following fields display:

Local Domain ID	Domain number of local switch.
Local Port	E_Port (interface) on local switch.
Domain	Domain number of remote switch.
Remote Port	E_Port (interface) on remote switch.
State	State of the neighbor. The E_Port is used to route frames only if the neighbor is in NB_ST_FULL state.

Operands This command has the following operands:

slotnumber Specify the slot number for a SilkWorm 12000/24000 director. For all other switches, this operand is not required. The slot number must be followed by a slash (/) and the port number, so that each port is represented by both slot number (1 through 4 or 7 through 10) and port number (0 through 15).

The SilkWorm director has a total of 10 slots. Slot numbers 5 and 6 are control processor cards; slots 1 through 4 and 7 through 10 are port cards. On each port card, there are 16 ports, counted from the bottom, numbered 0 to 15.

portnumber Specify a port number. Valid values for port number vary, depending on the switch type. This operand is optional.

Examples To display information about switches directly connected to the local switch:

```
switch:user> nbrstateshow 2/0

Local Domain ID: 1

Local Port      Domain      Remote Port      State
-----
16              2           48               NB_ST_FULL
```

See Also [interfaceShow](#)

nbrStatsClear

Resets FSPF interface counters.

Synopsis `nbrstatsclear [slotnumber/][portnumber]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to reset the counters of FSPF frames transmitted and received on each inter-switch link (ISL) or a specific ISL. These counters display using the using the [interfaceShow](#) command.

Use this command without operands to reset counters on all interfaces.

Operands This command has the following operands:

slotnumber Specify the slot number for a SilkWorm 12000/24000 director. For all other switches, this operand is not required. The slot number must be followed by a slash (/) and the port number, so that each port is represented by both slot number (1 through 4 or 7 through 10) and port number (0 through 15).

The SilkWorm director has a total of 10 slots. Slot numbers 5 and 6 are control processor cards; slots 1 through 4 and 7 through 10 are port cards. On each port card, there are 16 ports, counted from the bottom, numbered 0 to 15.

portnumber Specify a port number. Valid values for port number vary, depending on the switch type. This operand is optional.

When this command is specified with no operand, the statistics are cleared for all interfaces.

Examples To reset the counters on a port:

```
switch:admin> interfaceshow 1/0

idbP          = 0x10050a38

Interface 0 data structure:

nghbP        = 0x1004ce68
ifNo         = 0
masterPort   = 0 (self)
defaultCost  = 500
cost         = 500
delay        = 1

(output truncated)

nCmdAcc      = 37
nInvCmd      = 0
nHloIn       = 10
nInvHlo      = 0
nLsuIn       = 17
nLsaIn       = 10
attHloOut    = 11
nHloOut      = 11
attLsuOut    = 12
nLsuOut      = 12
attLsaOut    = 17
nLsaOut      = 17

switch:admin> nbrstatsclear 1/0
switch:admin> interfaceshow 1/0

idbP          = 0x10050a38

Interface 0 data structure:

nghbP        = 0x1004ce68
ifNo         = 0
masterPort   = 0 (self)
defaultCost  = 500
cost         = 500

(output truncated)

nCmdAcc      = 0
nInvCmd      = 0
nHloIn       = 0
nInvHlo      = 0
nLsuIn       = 0
nLsaIn       = 0
attHloOut    = 0
nHloOut      = 0
attLsuOut    = 0
nLsuOut      = 0
attLsaOut    = 0
nLsaOut      = 0
```

See Also [interfaceShow](#)
[portShow](#)
[switchShow](#)

nodeFind

Displays all the device Name Server (NS) entries matching a given WWN, device PID, or alias.

Synopsis `nodefind "WWN | PID | ALIAS"`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the NS information for all the devices in the fabric that have either a port World Wide Name (WWN) or a node WWN matching with the given WWN; or have a device PID matching with the given PID; or have a defined configuration alias to which the device belongs matching with the given alias.

The message "No device is found" displays if there is no device matching the given WWN, PID, or alias.

Operands This command has the following operand:

WWN | *PID* | *ALIAS* Specify the WWN, device PID, or alias that can be used to match the real device's data. *WWN* must have eight colon-separated fields, each consisting of one or two hexadecimal digits between 0 and ff, with no spaces. *PID* must begin with **0x** or **0X**; otherwise, it interprets as an alias.

Examples To display all the device information matching the given data:

```
switch:admin> nodefind a320
Local:
  Type Pid      COS      PortName                                     NodeName                                     SCR
  NL   0314d9;    3;22:00:00:04:cf:5d:dc:2d;20:00:00:04:cf:5d:dc:2d; 0
      FC4s: FCP [SEAGATE ST318452FC 0001]
      Fabric Port Name: 20:14:00:60:69:80:04:79
      Device type: Physical Target
      Aliases: a320
  NL   0314d6;    3;22:00:00:04:cf:9f:78:7b;20:00:00:04:cf:9f:78:7b; 0
      FC4s: FCP [SEAGATE ST336605FC 0003]
      Fabric Port Name: 20:14:00:60:69:80:04:79
      Device type: Physical Target
      Aliases: a320
  NL   0314d5;    3;22:00:00:04:cf:9f:7d:e0;20:00:00:04:cf:9f:7d:e0; 0
      FC4s: FCP [SEAGATE ST336605FC 0003]
      Fabric Port Name: 20:14:00:60:69:80:04:79
      Device type: Physical Target
      Aliases: a320
  NL   0314d4;    3;22:00:00:04:cf:9f:26:7e;20:00:00:04:cf:9f:26:7e; 0
      FC4s: FCP [SEAGATE ST336605FC 0003]
      Fabric Port Name: 20:14:00:60:69:80:04:79
      Device type: Physical Target
      Aliases: a320
```

To display all the device information matching the given WWN:

```
switch:admin> nodefind 20:00:00:e0:8b:01:ce:d3
Remote:
  Type Pid   COS   PortName          NodeName
  NL  020eef;   3;20:00:00:e0:8b:01:ce:d3;20:00:00:e0:8b:01:ce:d3;
      Fabric Port Name: 20:0e:00:60:69:51:0b:ba
  Device type: Physical Target
  Aliases:
```

To display all the device information matching the given PID:

```
switch:admin> nodefind 0x020eef
Remote:
  Type Pid   COS   PortName          NodeName
  NL  020eef;   3;20:00:00:e0:8b:01:ce:d3;20:00:00:e0:8b:01:ce:d3;
      Fabric Port Name: 20:0e:00:60:69:51:0b:ba
  Device type: Physical Target
  Aliases:
```

To display all the device information matching the given no match:

```
switch:admin> nodefind abcd
No device found.
```

See Also

[aliShow](#)
[nsAllShow](#)
[nscamShow](#)
[nsShow](#)

nsAliasShow

Displays local Name Server (NS) information, with aliases.

Synopsis `nsaliasshow [-r -t]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display local name server information with the added feature of displaying the defined configuration aliases to which the device belongs.

The following message is displayed if there is no information in this switch:

```
There is no entry in the Local Name Server
```

The command **nsAllShow** displays information from all switches.

The display resulting from this command is identical to the command **nsShow**, with the exception of an additional line listing to which the aliases the device belongs. If there are no defined configuration aliases for that device, no alias is displayed.

Operands This command has the following operands:

- r** Replaces the time-to-live (TTL) attribute output with state change registration (SCR) information in the display. This value indicates what type of registered state change notification (RSCN) a device registers to receive. Values include:
 - SCR=0 Reserved.
 - SCR=1 Fabric detected registration. Register to receive all RSCN requests issued by the fabric controller for events detected by the fabric.
 - SCR=2 Nx_Port detected registration. Register to receive all RSCN requests issued for events detected by the affected Nx_Port.
 - SCR=3 Register to receive all RSCN request issued. The RSCN request returns all effected N_Port_ID pages.
- t** Displays the device type. Of the two device type parts, the first part indicates the origination of the device. Currently, four originations are defined:
 - Physical Device connected to the Nx_Port, using FLOGI to login to the switch
 - Virtual Contrived device by the switch
 - NPV Device connected to the Nx_Port, using FDISC to log in to the switch
 - iSCSI Device connected to the iSCSI port

The second part indicates the role of the device. Currently, four roles are defined:

 - Unknown (initiator/target) Device role is not detected
 - Initiator An SCSI initiator
 - Target An SCSI target
 - Initiator+Target Both an SCSI initiator and an SCSI target

Example To display local NS information with aliases:

```
switch:admin> nsAliasShow
{
  Type Pid    COS      PortName                               NodeName                               TTL(sec)
  N    021200;  2,3;10:00:00:60:69:00:03:19;30:00:00:60:69:00:03:19; na
      FC4s: FCIP
      Fabric Port Name: 20:02:00:60:69:01:44:22
      Aliases:
  N    021300;      3;10:00:00:60:69:00:02:d6;20:00:00:60:69:00:02:d6; na
      Fabric Port Name: 20:03:00:60:69:01:44:22
      Aliases: DeviceAlias
  NL   0214e2;      3;21:00:00:fa:ce:00:21:1e;20:00:00:fa:ce:00:21:1e; na
      FC4s: FCP [STOREX RS2999FCPH3 MT09]
      Fabric Port Name: 20:04:00:60:69:01:44:22
      Aliases:
  NL   0214e4;      3;21:00:00:fa:ce:00:21:e1;20:00:00:fa:ce:00:21:e1; na
      FC4s: FCP [STOREX RS2999FCPH3 CD09]
      Fabric Port Name: 20:04:00:60:69:01:44:22
      Aliases: MyAlias1 MyAlias2
  NL   0214e8;      3;21:00:00:fa:ce:04:83:c9;20:00:00:fa:ce:04:83:c9; na
      FC4s: FCP [STOREX RS2999FCPH3 NS09]
      Fabric Port Name: 20:04:00:60:69:01:44:22
      Aliases:
  NL   0214ef;      3;21:00:00:ad:bc:04:6f:70;20:00:00:ad:bc:04:6f:70; na
      FC4s: FCP [STOREX RS2999FCPH3 JB09]
      Fabric Port Name: 20:04:00:60:69:01:44:22
      Aliases:
  The Local Name Server has 6 entries }
```

To display local NS information with aliases with **-r** option:

```
switch:admin> nsAliasShow -r
{
  Type Pid    COS      PortName                               NodeName                               SCR
  N    021200;  2,3;10:00:00:60:69:00:03:19;30:00:00:60:69:00:03:19; 3
      FC4s: FCIP
      Fabric Port Name: 20:02:00:60:69:01:44:22
      Aliases:
  N    021300;      3;10:00:00:60:69:00:02:d6;20:00:00:60:69:00:02:d6; 1
      Fabric Port Name: 20:03:00:60:69:01:44:22
      Aliases: DeviceAlias
  NL   0214e2;      3;21:00:00:fa:ce:00:21:1e;20:00:00:fa:ce:00:21:1e; 0
      FC4s: FCP [STOREX RS2999FCPH3 MT09]
      Fabric Port Name: 20:04:00:60:69:01:44:22
      Aliases:
  NL   0214e4;      3;21:00:00:fa:ce:00:21:e1;20:00:00:fa:ce:00:21:e1; 0
      FC4s: FCP [STOREX RS2999FCPH3 CD09]
      Fabric Port Name: 20:04:00:60:69:01:44:22
      Aliases: MyAlias1 MyAlias2
  NL   0214e8;      3;21:00:00:fa:ce:04:83:c9;20:00:00:fa:ce:04:83:c9; 0
      FC4s: FCP [STOREX RS2999FCPH3 NS09]
      Fabric Port Name: 20:04:00:60:69:01:44:22
      Aliases:
  NL   0214ef;      3;21:00:00:ad:bc:04:6f:70;20:00:00:ad:bc:04:6f:70; 0
      FC4s: FCP [STOREX RS2999FCPH3 JB09]
      Fabric Port Name: 20:04:00:60:69:01:44:22
      Aliases:
  The Local Name Server has 6 entries }
```

To display local NS information with aliases with **-r** and **-t** options:

```
switch:admin> nsAliasShow -r -t
{
  Type Pid      COS      PortName                                     NodeName                                     SCR
  N   021200;    2,3;10:00:00:60:69:00:03:19;30:00:00:60:69:00:03:19; 3
      FC4s: FCIP
      Fabric Port Name: 20:02:00:60:69:01:44:22
      Device type: Physical Unknown(initiator/target)
      Aliases:
  N   021300;          3;10:00:00:60:69:00:02:d6;20:00:00:60:69:00:02:d6; 1
      Fabric Port Name: 20:03:00:60:69:01:44:22
      Device type: NPV Initiator
      Aliases: DeviceAlias
  NL  0214e2;          3;21:00:00:fa:ce:00:21:1e;20:00:00:fa:ce:00:21:1e; 0
      FC4s: FCP [STOREX RS2999FCPH3 MT09]
      Fabric Port Name: 20:04:00:60:69:01:44:22
      Device type: Physical Target
      Aliases:
  NL  0214e4;          3;21:00:00:fa:ce:00:21:e1;20:00:00:fa:ce:00:21:e1; 0
      FC4s: FCP [STOREX RS2999FCPH3 CD09]
      Fabric Port Name: 20:04:00:60:69:01:44:22
      Device type: Physical Target
      Aliases: MyAlias1 MyAlias2
  NL  0214e8;          3;21:00:00:fa:ce:04:83:c9;20:00:00:fa:ce:04:83:c9; 0
      FC4s: FCP [STOREX RS2999FCPH3 NS09]
      Fabric Port Name: 20:04:00:60:69:01:44:22
      Device type: Physical Target
      Aliases:
  NL  0214ef;          3;21:00:00:ad:bc:04:6f:70;20:00:00:ad:bc:04:6f:70; 0
      FC4s: FCP [STOREX RS2999FCPH3 JB09]
      Fabric Port Name: 20:04:00:60:69:01:44:22
      Device type: Physical Target
      Aliases:
  The Local Name Server has 6 entries }
```

See Also [nsAllShow](#)
[nsShow](#)
[switchShow](#)

nsAllShow

Displays global name server information.

Synopsis `nsallshow [type]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the 24-bit Fibre Channel addresses of all devices in all switches in the fabric. If the *type* operand is supplied, only devices of specified FC-PH type are displayed. If *type* is omitted, all devices are displayed.



Note

Specifying the *type* operand causes the switch to send out a query to every switch in the fabric. On a large fabric you should *not* run a script that repeatedly issues the **nsAllShow** command with a *type* operand specified.

Operands This command has the following operand:

type Specify the FC-PH type code. This operand is optional. The valid values for this operand are 0 to 255. Following are two specific FC-PH device type codes:

8 = FCP type device

4, 5 = FC-IP type device

Other FC-PH types are displayed in the format "*x* ports supporting FC4 *code*," where *x* is the number of ports of a type and *code* is the FC-PH type code.

Example To display all devices in the fabric, followed by all type 8 (SCSI-FCP) devices and all type 5 (SCSI-FCIP) devices:

```
switch:admin> nsallshow
 12 Nx_Ports in the Fabric {
 011200 0118e2 0118e4 0118e8 0118ef 021200
 0214e2 0214e4 0214e8 0214ef
 }
switch:admin> nsallshow 8
 8 FCP Ports {
 0118e2 0118e4 0118e8 0118ef 0214e2 0214e4 0214e8 0214ef
 }
switch:admin> nsallshow 5
 2 FC-IP Ports in the Fabric {
 011200 021200 }
```

See Also [nsShow](#)
[switchShow](#)

nscamShow

Displays information about remote devices in the Name Server (NS) cache.

Synopsis `nscamshow [-t]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the local NS cache information about the devices discovered in the fabric by the NS cache manager.

The message “No Entry found!” displays if the NS cache manager does not discover new switches or new devices in the fabric.

For each remote switch found, the output of this command displays the domain number, state, revision, owner, and a list of devices for that domain number. For each device found in the devices list, the following information is displayed:

Type	U for unknown, N for N_Port, NL for NL_Port
Pid	The 24-bit Fibre Channel address
COS	A list of classes of service supported by the device
PortName	The device's port World Wide Name
NodeName	The device's node World Wide Name

There might be additional lines if the device has registered FC4s supported and fabric port name.

Operands The operand is as follows:

-t Specify to display the device type. Of the two device type parts, the first part indicates the origination of the device. Currently, four originations are defined:

Physical	Device connected to the Nx_Port, using FLOGI to login to the switch
Virtual	Contrived device by the switch
NPV	Device connected to the Nx_Port, using FDISC to log in to the switch
iSCSI	Device connected to the iSCSI port

The second part indicates the role of the device. Currently, four roles are defined:

Unknown (initiator/target)	Device role is not detected
Initiator	An SCSI initiator
Target	An SCSI target
Initiator+Target	Both an SCSI initiator and an SCSI target

Example To display all switch and device entries discovered by the NS in the fabric:

```
switch:admin> nscamShow
nscam show for remote switches:
Switch entry for 2
state rev owner
known v430 0xfffc01
Device list: count 1
Type Pid COS PortName NodeName
N 021200; 2,3;10:00:00:60:69:00:ab:ba;10:00:00:60:69:00:ab:ba;
FC4s: FCIP
Fabric Port Name: 20:02:00:60:69:00:68:19

Switch entry for 4
state rev owner
known v320 0xfffc01
Device list: count 0
No entry is found!
```

To display the output with **-t** option:

```
switch:admin> nscamShow -t
nscam show for remote switches:
Switch entry for 2
state rev owner
known v430 0xfffc01
Device list: count 1
Type Pid COS PortName NodeName
N 021200; 2,3;10:00:00:60:69:00:ab:ba;10:00:00:60:69:00:ab:ba;
FC4s: FCIP
Fabric Port Name: 20:02:00:60:69:00:68:19
Device type: Physical Initiator

Switch entry for 4
state rev owner
known v320 0xfffc01
Device list: count 0
No entry is found!
```

See Also [nsAllShow](#)
[nsShow](#)
[switchShow](#)

nsShow

Displays local Name Server (NS) information.

Synopsis `nsshow [-r -t]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display local NS information about devices connected to this switch. The following message is displayed if there is no information in this switch:

```
There is no entry in the Local Name Server
```

There still might be devices connected to other switches in the fabric. The `nsAllShow` command displays information from all switches. Each line of output displays:

*	Indicates a cached entry from another switch.
Type	U for unknown, N for N_Port, NL for NL_Port.
PID	24-bit Fibre Channel address.
COS	List of classes of service supported by device.
PortName	Device port World Wide Name.
NodeName	Device node World Wide Name.
TTL	Time-to-live (in seconds) for cached entries or NA (not applicable) if the entry is local.
SCR	State change registration of the device. This displays if the <code>-r</code> option is given.

There might be additional lines if the device has registered any of the following information (the switch automatically registers SCSI inquiry data for FCP target devices):

- FC4s supported
- IP address
- IPA
- Port and node symbolic names
- Fabric Port Name. This is the WWN of the port on the switch to which the device is physically connected.
- Hard address and/or port IP address

Operands This command has the following operands:

<code>-r</code>	Replaces the TTL attribute output with SCR (state change registration) information in the display. This value indicates what type of RSCN a device registers to receive. Values include: SCR=0 Reserved. SCR=1 Fabric detected registration. Register to receive all RSCN requests issued by the fabric controller for events detected by the fabric. SCR=2 Nx_Port detected registration. Register to receive all RSCN requests issued for events detected by the affected Nx_Port.
-----------------	---

SCR=3 Register to receive all RSCN request issued. The RSCN request returns all effected N_Port_ID pages.

-t Displays the device type. Of the two device type parts, the first part indicates the origination of the device. Currently, four originations are defined:

Physical Device connected to the Nx_Port, using FLOGI to login to the switch

Virtual Contrived device by the switch

NPV Device connected to the Nx_Port, using FDISC to log in to the switch

iSCSI Device connected to the iSCSI port

The second part indicates the role of the device. Currently, four roles are defined:

Unknown (initiator/target) Device role is not detected

Initiator An SCSI initiator

Target An SCSI target

Initiator+Target Both an SCSI initiator and an SCSI target

Example To display local NS information:

```
switch:admin> nsShow
{
  Type Pid    COS      PortName                                     NodeName                                     TTL(sec)
  N    021200;  2,3;10:00:00:60:69:00:03:19;30:00:00:60:69:00:03:19; na
      FC4s: FCIP
      Fabric Port Name: 20:02:00:60:69:01:44:22
  N    021300;  3;10:00:00:60:69:00:02:d6;20:00:00:60:69:00:02:d6; na
      Fabric Port Name: 20:03:00:60:69:01:44:22
  NL   0214e2;  3;21:00:00:fa:ce:00:21:1e;20:00:00:fa:ce:00:21:1e; na
      FC4s: FCP [STOREX RS2999FCPH3 MT09]
      Fabric Port Name: 20:04:00:60:69:01:44:22
  NL   0214e4;  3;21:00:00:fa:ce:00:21:e1;20:00:00:fa:ce:00:21:e1; na
      FC4s: FCP [STOREX RS2999FCPH3 CD09]
      Fabric Port Name: 20:04:00:60:69:01:44:22
  NL   0214e8;  3;21:00:00:fa:ce:04:83:c9;20:00:00:fa:ce:04:83:c9; na
      FC4s: FCP [STOREX RS2999FCPH3 NS09]
      Fabric Port Name: 20:04:00:60:69:01:44:22
  NL   0214ef;  3;21:00:00:ad:bc:04:6f:70;20:00:00:ad:bc:04:6f:70; na
      FC4s: FCP [STOREX RS2999FCPH3 JB09]
      Fabric Port Name: 20:04:00:60:69:01:44:22

  The Local Name Server has 6 entries }
```

To display local NS information with **-r**:

```
switch:admin> nsShow -r
{
  Type Pid    COS      PortName                               NodeName                               SCR
  N    021200;  2,3;10:00:00:60:69:00:03:19;30:00:00:60:69:00:03:19; 3
      FC4s: FCIP
      Fabric Port Name: 20:02:00:60:69:01:44:22
  N    021300;  3;10:00:00:60:69:00:02:d6;20:00:00:60:69:00:02:d6; 1
      Fabric Port Name: 20:03:00:60:69:01:44:22
  NL   0214e2;  3;21:00:00:fa:ce:00:21:1e;20:00:00:fa:ce:00:21:1e; 0
      FC4s: FCP [STOREX RS2999FCPH3 MT09]
      Fabric Port Name: 20:04:00:60:69:01:44:22
  NL   0214e4;  3;21:00:00:fa:ce:00:21:e1;20:00:00:fa:ce:00:21:e1; 0
      FC4s: FCP [STOREX RS2999FCPH3 CD09]
      Fabric Port Name: 20:04:00:60:69:01:44:22
  NL   0214e8;  3;21:00:00:fa:ce:04:83:c9;20:00:00:fa:ce:04:83:c9; 0
      FC4s: FCP [STOREX RS2999FCPH3 NS09]
      Fabric Port Name: 20:04:00:60:69:01:44:22
  NL   0214ef;  3;21:00:00:ad:bc:04:6f:70;20:00:00:ad:bc:04:6f:70; 0
      FC4s: FCP [STOREX RS2999FCPH3 JB09]
      Fabric Port Name: 20:04:00:60:69:01:44:22

  The Local Name Server has 6 entries }
```

To display local NS information with **-r** and **-t**:

```
sw5:admin> nsShow -r -t
{
  Type Pid    COS      PortName                               NodeName                               SCR
  N    021200;  2,3;10:00:00:60:69:00:03:19;30:00:00:60:69:00:03:19; 3
      FC4s: FCIP
      Fabric Port Name: 20:02:00:60:69:01:44:22
      Device type: Physical Unknown(initiator/target)
  N    021300;  3;10:00:00:60:69:00:02:d6;20:00:00:60:69:00:02:d6; 1
      Fabric Port Name: 20:03:00:60:69:01:44:22
      Device type: NPV Initiator
  NL   0214e2;  3;21:00:00:fa:ce:00:21:1e;20:00:00:fa:ce:00:21:1e; 0
      FC4s: FCP [STOREX RS2999FCPH3 MT09]
      Fabric Port Name: 20:04:00:60:69:01:44:22
      Device type: Physical Target
  NL   0214e4;  3;21:00:00:fa:ce:00:21:e1;20:00:00:fa:ce:00:21:e1; 0
      FC4s: FCP [STOREX RS2999FCPH3 CD09]
      Fabric Port Name: 20:04:00:60:69:01:44:22
      Device type: Physical Target
  NL   0214e8;  3;21:00:00:fa:ce:04:83:c9;20:00:00:fa:ce:04:83:c9; 0
      FC4s: FCP [STOREX RS2999FCPH3 NS09]
      Fabric Port Name: 20:04:00:60:69:01:44:22
      Device type: Physical Target
  NL   0214ef;  3;21:00:00:ad:bc:04:6f:70;20:00:00:ad:bc:04:6f:70; 0
      FC4s: FCP [STOREX RS2999FCPH3 JB09]
      Fabric Port Name: 20:04:00:60:69:01:44:22
      Device type: Physical Target

  The Local Name Server has 6 entries }
```

See Also [nsAllShow](#)
[switchShow](#)

nsZoneMember

Displays the information of all the online devices zoned with the given device.

Synopsis `nszonemember -a | -u | pid | wwn`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display information about all the online devices zoned with the given device. Issuing this command without operands displays all online devices zoned with the given device. Each line of output displays:

Type	U for unknown, N for N_Port, NL for NL_Port
Pid	The 24-bit Fibre Channel address
COS	A list of classes of service supported by the device
PortName	The device's port World Wide Name
NodeName	The device's node World Wide Name
DeviceType	The device's type

There might be additional lines if the device has registered any of the following information (the switch automatically registers SCSI inquiry data for FCP target devices):

- FC4 supported
- IP address (node)
- IPA
- port and node symbolic name (local device only)
- fabric port name
- hard address and/or port IP address

Operands This command has the following operand:

-a	Displays each local device's online zoned device data, including the PID and zone alias.
-u	Displays all the unzoned devices in the entire fabric. The device data displayed includes the device PID and zone alias.
<i>pid</i> <i>wwn</i>	Specifies the port ID or WWN, respectively, whose zoned devices are to be viewed. This operand is required.

Example To display the information of all the online devices zoned with the given device:

```
switch:admin> nszonemember 0x0416e2
3 local zoned members:

Type Pid      COS      PortName          NodeName          T
NL 041901;    2,3;10:00:00:00:c9:26:0e:ae;20:00:00:00:c9:26:0e:ae; n
Fabric Port Name: 20:09:00:60:69:50:06:78
NL 0416e2;    3;22:00:00:20:37:d9:6b:b3;20:00:00:20:37:d9:6b:b3; n
FC4s: FCP [SEAGATE ST318304FC 0005]
Fabric Port Name: 20:06:00:60:69:50:06:78
NL 0416e4;    3;22:00:00:20:37:d9:61:ac;20:00:00:20:37:d9:61:ac; n
FC4s: FCP [SEAGATE ST318304FC 0005]
Fabric Port Name: 20:06:00:60:69:50:06:78

No remote zoned members
```

To display the information of all the online devices zoned with the given WWN:

```
switch:admin> nszonemember 10:00:00:00:c8:23:0b:ad
3 local zoned members:

Type Pid      COS      PortName          NodeName          SCR
NL 041901;    2,3;10:00:00:00:c9:26:0e:ae;20:00:00:00:c9:26:0e:ae; 3
Fabric Port Name: 20:09:00:60:69:50:06:78
Device type: Physical Initiator
NL 0416e2;    3;22:00:00:20:37:d9:6b:b3;20:00:00:20:37:d9:6b:b3; 0
FC4s: FCP [SEAGATE ST318304FC 0005]
Fabric Port Name: 20:06:00:60:69:50:06:78
Device type: Physical Target
NL 0416e4;    3;22:00:00:20:37:d9:61:ac;20:00:00:20:37:d9:61:ac; 0
FC4s: FCP [SEAGATE ST318304FC 0005]
Device type: Physical Target

No remote zoned members
```

To display each local device's online zoned device data:

```
switch:admin> nszonemember -a
Port: 4 Pid: 0xb00400 Aliases: ix360_131_201_6a
Zoned Members: 2 devices
    Pid: 0xb00400 Aliases: ix360_131_201_6a
    Pid: 0xbalee8 Aliases: trimm101b_3

Port: 12 Pid: 0xb00c01 Aliases: dl360_130159a
Zoned Members: 2 devices
    Pid: 0xb00c01 Aliases: dl360_130159a
    Pid: 0xbd1bef Aliases: nstor4b_8

Port: 13 Pid: 0xb00d00 Aliases: ix360_131_196p5
Zoned Members: 2 devices
    Pid: 0xb00d00 Aliases: ix360_131_196p5
    Pid: 0xe07d00 Aliases: hds9200_6p4 hds9200_6p4

Port: 14 Pid: 0xb00e00 Aliases: dl360_130251a dl360_130251a
Zoned Members: 2 devices
    Pid: 0xb00e00 Aliases: dl360_130251a dl360_130251a
    Pid: 0xbalae4 Aliases: trimm100a_2
```

To display all the unzoned devices in the fabric:

```
switch:admin> nszonemember -u
Pid: 0xb01ea9;    Aliases: trimm32b_1
Pid: 0xb01eaa;    Aliases: trimm32b_2
Pid: 0xb01eab;    Aliases: trimm32b_3
Pid: 0xb01eac;    Aliases: trimm32b_4
Pid: 0xb01fad;    Aliases: trimm32a_5
Pid: 0xb01fae;    Aliases: trimm32a_6
Pid: 0xb01fb1;    Aliases: trimm32a_7
Pid: 0xb01fb2;    Aliases: trimm32a_8
Pid: 0xdc2800;    Aliases:
Totally 9 unzoned devices in the fabric.
```

See Also [cfgShow](#)
[nscamShow](#)
[nsShow](#)

numSwitchSet

Sets number of switches configured.

Synopsis `numSwitchSet`

Availability admin

Description This command is to set how many switches configured in the chassis.

Operand none

Example To set the number of switches configured:

```
switch:admin> numSwitchSet
Number of Switch: (1..2) [1] 2

Set number of switch to 2 successfully
```

See Also [numSwitchShow](#)

numSwitchShow

Displays number of switches are configured.

Synopsis `numSwitchShow`

Availability admin

Description This command displays how many switches are configured in the chassis.

Operand none

Example To display the number of configured switches in the chassis:

```
switch:admin> numSwitchShow  
  
Chassis is configured with 2 switches.
```

See Also [numSwitchSet](#)

passwd

Changes the password for a user level.

Synopsis `passwd ["user"]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to change the password for the user currently logged in or for another user. To change the password for a specific user, enter the command with the optional "user" operand.

Users logging in to the system by way of RADIUS are allowed to change the passwords of the roles they log in; for example, if a user's role in RADIUS is admin, and this command is executed, the system prompts for the old admin password. This command changes the passwords in the switch database only.

The hierarchy of user levels are (from greatest access to least) root, factory, admin, and user. Typically, all fabric management should be performed by admin.

When the root password is changed, all user levels currently logged in are terminated.

If the fabric is not in secure mode, the behavior of the command is as follows:

- If you are changing your own user-level password, you are prompted to enter the old password and, if your entry is valid, the new password.
- If a you are changing another user-level password, you are prompted to enter that user level's old password and, if your entry is valid, the new password.
- If you are logged in as the root user when changing another user-level password, you are not prompted to enter the old password.
- The command is disabled until you have changed all the login passwords from the manufacture default values.

If the fabric is in secure mode, the behavior of the command is as follows:

- The command can only be run on the primary FCS switch. The changed passwords will be distributed to all FCS switches. NonFCS switches will be updated if the password of the user account is changed.
- Changing the password of any user level causes the login session of that account (if logged in) to be terminated.



Note

If the Security option is enabled on the fabric, this command is disabled on all switches except the primary FCS. Refer to the *Secure Fabric OS User's Guide* for more information.

A new password must follow these rules:

- Have 8 to 40 characters
- Not the same as the previous password

Use the following keys to control input:

Return When entered at a prompt with no preceding input, accepts the default value (if applicable) and moves to the next prompt.

Ctrl-D (end-of-file)

When entered at a prompt with no preceding input, terminates the command without changing the password. This is valid on most computers; however, your settings could be different.

Operands This command has the following operand:

user Specify the name of the user, in quotation marks, for which you want to modify the password. This operand is optional. Valid values are root, factory, admin, or user.

You can only specify this operand when you are logged in as root, factory, or admin. If you try to change the password of a user level higher in the hierarchy (for example, you are admin and attempting to change the root password), you are prompted to enter the current password of that level. If you try to change the password of a user level lower in the hierarchy, you are not prompted to enter the current password.

Example To change the password for the admin user:

```
switch:admin> passwd "admin"
Changing password for admin
Enter new password:
Re-type new password:
Password changed.
Saving password to stable storage.
Password saved to stable storage successfully.
```

Diagnostics When failures are detected, the subtext might report one or more of the following error messages:

"user" is not a valid user name.	You have not specified a user name that is a valid, recognized user name on the system.
Permission denied.	You do not have permission to change the login name or password specified.
Incorrect password.	You have not entered the correct password when prompted for the old password.
Password unchanged.	You have entered the carriage return special input case, choosing not to change the password.
Passwords do not match.	You have not correctly verified the new password.

Refer to the *System Error Message Reference Manual* for more information.

See Also [login](#)
[logout](#)

pathInfo

Display routing and statistics information along a path, covering multiple switches.

Synopsis `pathinfo [domain] [src_portnumber] [dst_portnumber] [-r]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to display detailed routing information from a source port or area on the local switch to a destination port or area on another switch. This routing information describes the exact path that a user data stream takes to go from the source port to the destination port, including all intermediate switches.

The command does not make any retry attempts if there is a timeout or failure. It might fail if a switch along the path is busy; for instance, performing a warm recovery.



Note

If the advanced performance tuning (APT) policy in effect on the intermediate switches is not a port-based policy, subsequent data streams might not take the same path as displayed in the **pathInfo** output. Refer to **aptPolicy** for more information on advanced performance tuning policies.

If you specify an inactive port or a path through a switch that does not have active routing tables to the destination, this command displays the path that would be used if the ports were active. If you specify a destination port that is not active, this command uses the embedded port as the destination.

For bladed systems, the ingress and egress points are specified as area numbers. For nonbladed systems, ingress and egress points are specified as ports. This agrees with the representation displayed by the **switchShow** command.

In addition, **pathInfo** can provide, upon request, statistics on every traversed Inter-Switch Link (ISL) that is part of the path. This feature is available in interactive mode only.

The routing and statistics information are provided by every switch along the path, based on the current routing-tables information and statistics calculated continuously in real-time. Each switch represents one hop of the total path.

Other options allow the collection of information on the reverse path, or on a user selected path (source route).

For each hop, the routing information output includes the following:

Hop	The hop number. The local switch is hop 0.
In Port	The port or area from which the switch receives frames. For hop 0, this is <i>src_portnumber</i> . For bladed systems, this is specified as the area number; otherwise, it is the port number.
Domain ID	The domain ID of the switch.
Name	The name of the switch.
Out Port	The output port that the frames use to reach the next hop. For the last hop, this is <i>dst_portnumber</i> . For bladed systems, this is specified as the area number; otherwise, it is the port number.
BW	The bandwidth of the output ISL, in Gbit/sec. It does not apply to the embedded port.

Cost The cost of the output link used by FSPF routing protocol. Only applicable if the output link is currently recognized by FSPF.

When requested, statistics are reported below the routing information for each hop. These statistics are presented for both the input and output ports, for both receive and transmit modes. These statistics are divided into *basic* and *extended* statistics, which can be individually requested in interactive mode. Statistics are not reported for the embedded port.

To collect these statistics, this command uses a special frame, the **pathInfo** frame, that is sent hop-by-hop from the source switch to the destination switch. In order to prevent such a frame to loop forever if an error occurs, a maximum number of hops for the frame to traverse is enforced. The hop count includes all hops in the direct path from source to destination, and also all the hops in the reverse path, if the tracing of the reverse path is requested. The default value for the maximum hop count is 25.

Basic statistics	Basic statistics report variables that give an indication of ISL congestion along the path. They include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> B/s Bytes per second received or transmitted; reports for multiple time periods, displayed in parentheses. Txcrdz The length of time in milliseconds that the port has been prevented from transmitting frames due to lack of buffer-to-buffer credit. It is an indication of downstream congestion. This value reports for multiple time periods, displayed in parentheses. Note that other commands, such as portStatsShow, might express this value in units other than milliseconds.
Extended statistics	Extended statistics report variables of general interest. They include the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> F/s Frames per second received or transmitted; reports for multiple time periods, displayed in parentheses. Words Total number of 4-byte Fibre Channel words. Frames Total number of frames. Errors Total number of errors that might cause a frame not to be received correctly. This includes CRC errors, bad EOF errors, frame truncated errors, frame-too-short errors, and encoding errors inside a frame.
Reverse path	In general, the path from port A on switch X to port B on switch Y might be different from the path from port B to port A. The difference could be in the links traversed between the same sequence of switches, or the reverse path might even involve different switches. The -r option allows the user to determine both routing and statistics information for the reverse path, in addition to those for the direct path.
Source route	The source route option allows the user to specify a sequence of switches, ports, or areas that the pathInfo frame has to traverse to reach the destination. Therefore, the path might be different from the one used by actual traffic. <p>The source route is expressed as a sequence of switches, a sequence of output ports or areas, or a combination thereof. The next hop in the source route is described by either the output port or area to be used to reach the next hop, or the domain ID of the next hop.</p>

The source route can specify a partial route from source to destination (in which case the remaining hops are chosen as the path from the input port or area on the first hop not listed in the source route to the destination), as a full route, or as an arbitrary route across the fabric. The maximum hop count is enforced.

If the source route does not specify all the switches along a section of the path, a further option allows to specify a strict versus a loose path. A strict source route requires that only the specified switches are reported in the path description. If two switches are specified back to back in the source route descriptor, but are not directly connected, the switches in between will be ignored. In case of a loose source route, the switches in between will be reported. The concepts of strict and loose route apply to the portion(s) of the path described by domains, not to the part described by output ports or areas.

Operands The following operands are optional:

<i>domain</i>	ID of the destination domain. If omitted, the command prompts for all operands, including whether basic and extended statistics should be included.
<i>src_portnumber</i>	Port or area whose path to the destination domain is sought. The default is embedded port (-1). For bladed systems, the destination is specified as the area; otherwise, it is the port. If the source port is -1 with no additional arguments, basic statistics display for the route.
<i>dst_portnumber</i>	Port or area on the destination switch for each path being traced. This command returns the state of this port or area. The default is embedded port (-1), or if a destination port is specified that is not active. For bladed systems, the destination is specified as the area; otherwise, it is the port.
“-r”	Display reverse path in addition to forward path.

Without operands, **pathInfo** prompts for the preceding operands. The value of *domain* is mandatory; the values for the source and destination ports can be -1, to indicate the embedded port. Reverse-path tracing remains optional. In addition, this command prompts for following parameters:

max hops	The maximum number of hops that the pathInfo frame is allowed to traverse; default is 25.
basic stats	Requests the reporting of basic statistics on every link; default is no.
extended stats	Requests the reporting of extended statistics on every link; default is no.
source route	Specifies a sequence of switches or ports that the pathInfo frame should traverse; default is no. Note that if an output port (or area) to the next hop is specified, the user is not prompted for the domain of the next switch, which is determined by the port (or area) specified.
strict source rte	Specifies that the source route must be followed strictly as indicated, skipping possible intermediate switches. When using this option, the source route hops must be specified using domain rather than output port.
Timeout	The maximum time allowed to wait for the response; default is 10 seconds.

Example To display basic path information to a specific domain, using the command line (noninteractive mode):

```
switch:admin> pathinfo 91
Target port is Embedded
Hop  In Port  Domain ID (Name)      Out Port  BW  Cost
-----
0    E       9 (web226)           2         1G  1000
1    3       10 (web229)          8         1G  1000
2    8       8 (web228)           9         1G  1000
3    6       91 (web225)          E         -   -
```

To display basic and extended statistics using interactive mode:

```
switch:admin> pathinfo
Max hops: (1..127) [25]
Domain: (1..239) [-1] 8
Source port: (0..15) [-1]
Destination port: (0..255) [-1]
Basic stats (yes, y, no, n): [no] y
Extended stats (yes, y, no, n): [no] y
Trace reverse path (yes, y, no, n): [no]
Source route (yes, y, no, n): [no]
Timeout: (1..30) [5]
Target port is Embedded
Hop  In Port  Domain ID (Name)      Out Port  BW  Cost
-----
0    E       9 (web226)           2         1G  1000

Port                               E                               2
Tx                                Rx                                Tx                                Rx
-----
B/s (1s)                          -                               -                               0                               0
B/s (64s)                         -                               -                               1                               1
Txcrdz (1s)                       -                               -                               0                               -
Txcrdz (64s)                      -                               -                               0                               -
F/s (1s)                          -                               -                               0                               0
F/s (64s)                         -                               -                               2743                          0
Words                             -                               -                               2752748                       2822763
Frames                            -                               -                               219849                        50881
Errors                            -                               -                               -                               0

Hop  In Port  Domain ID (Name)      Out Port  BW  Cost
-----
1    3       10 (web229)          12         1G  1000

Port                               3                               12
Tx                                Rx                                Tx                                Rx
-----
B/s (1s)                          36                              76                              0                               0
B/s (64s)                         5                               5                               5                               5
Txcrdz (1s)                       0                               -                               0                               -
Txcrdz (64s)                      0                               -                               0                               -
F/s (1s)                          1                               1                               0                               0
F/s (64s)                         0                               0                               0                               0
Words                             240434036                     2294316                       2119951                       2121767
Frames                             20025929                      54999                        162338                       56710
Errors                             -                               4                               -                               0

Hop  In Port  Domain ID (Name)      Out Port  BW  Cost
-----
2    14      8 (web228)           E         -   -
(output truncated)
```

See Also [portStatsShow](#)
[switchShow](#)

pdShow

Displays data from a panic dump file.

Synopsis `pdshow [panic-dump-file]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to display data from a panic dump file. The panic dump file contains information that might be useful to determine the cause of the system panic.

When executed without any arguments, this command displays output from the latest panic dump file available on the switch.

If a panic dump file is specified as an argument, the contents of that specific file are displayed.

Operands This command has the following operands:

panic-dump-file Specify the full path name of a panic dump file. This operand is optional.

Example To examine a panic dump file by the name *panic_dump* located under the directory */tmp*:

```
switch:admin> pdshow /tmp/panic_dump

*** CAUTION ***
* Host PLATFORM (current) is: 'Unknown'
* PLATFORM got from pd file is: 'SW12000'
* Some results shown may be incorrect and/or missing
* It is best if this command is run on same PLATFORM as that of pdfile
*****

*****
* File      ./core_files/panic/core.pd1038932352      *
* SECTION:PD_MISC                                     *
-----*****-----
WatchDogRegister=0x0
Section=Startup time: Tue Dec  3 16:06:11 UTC 2002
Kernel=      2.4.19
Fabric OS=   v4.1.0_j_dist_1103
Made on=    Tue Dec  3 19:07:13 2002
Flash=      Tue Dec  3 13:19:06 2002
BootProm=   3.2.0
Section=HA show Output

(output truncated)
```

See Also [portLogDump](#)
[saveCore](#)

perfAddEEMonitor

Adds an end-to-end monitor to a port.

Synopsis `perfaddeemonitor [slotnumber/]portnumber SourceID DestID`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Performance Monitor license.

Description

Use this command to add an end-to-end performance monitor to a port. The performance monitor counts the number of words received, number of words transmitted, and number of CRC errors detected using either of the following two conditions:

- For frames received at the port, the frame SID is the same as *SourceID* and frame DID is the same as *DestID*, both RX_COUNT and CRC_COUNT will be updated accordingly. Note that the CRC_COUNT counts the CRC errors detected with the frames received at or transmitted from the associated port.
- For frames transmitted from the port, the frame DID is the same as *SourceID* and frame SID is the same as *DestID*, both TX_COUNT and CRC_COUNT will be updated accordingly.

To monitor traffic from host A to device B, add a monitor on port 2, specifying 0x050200 as the SID and 0x010100 as the DID. The RX count equals the number of words from host A to device B, whereas the TX count equals the number of words from device B to host A. The CRC count equals the total number of CRC errors for both directions. Adding a monitor on port 1, specifying 0x010100 as SID and 0X050200 as the DID has a similar effect, except the RX and TX counts are interchanged.

If ISL monitoring is enabled, end-to-end monitors cannot be added to E_Ports. Existing end-to-end monitors on E_Ports are deleted.

Identical monitors cannot be added to the same port. Two monitors are considered identical if they have the same SID and DID values after applying the end-to-end mask.

After a successful execution of this command, a monitor number is displayed. The monitor number is provided for manipulation of these performance monitors.

Operands

This command has the following operands:

<i>slotnumber</i>	For bladed systems only, this operand specifies the slot number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, followed by a slash (/).
<i>portnumber</i>	Specifies the number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, relative to its slot for bladed systems. Use switchShow for a list of valid ports.
<i>SourceID</i>	Specify the 3-byte SID (Source ID) of the originator device. It should be in "0xDDAAPP" format, where DD is domain ID, AA is area ID and PP is AL_PA ID. For example, 0x050200 has a domain ID of 5, an area ID of 2, and an AL_PA ID of 0. <i>SourceID</i> and <i>DestID</i> both cannot be 0x000000.
<i>DestID</i>	Specify the 3-byte DID (destination ID) of the destination device. It should be in "0xDDAAPP" format, where DD is domain ID, AA is area ID and PP is AL_PA ID. For example, 0x050200 has a domain ID of 5, an area ID of 2, and an AL_PA ID of 0. <i>SourceID</i> and <i>DestID</i> both cannot be 0x000000.

Optionally, a comma can separate the operands. *SourceID* and *DestID* also can be enclosed in quotation marks. A space is required to separate the operands even when using commas.

Example To add an end-to-end monitor to blade 1 port 2:

```
switch:admin> perfaddeemonitor 1/2 "0x050200" "0x1182ef"  
End-to-End monitor number 0 added.
```

See Also [perfAddIPMonitor](#)
[perfAddReadMonitor](#)
[perfAddRWMonitor](#)
[perfAddSCSIMonitor](#)
[perfAddUserMonitor](#)
[perfAddWriteMonitor](#)
[perfClearEEMonitor](#)
[perfDelEEMonitor](#)
[perfShowEEMonitor](#)

perfAddIPMonitor

Adds a filter-based performance monitor for IP frame count.

Synopsis `perfaddipmonitor [slotnumber/]portnumber [alias]`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Performance Monitor license.

Description Use this command to define filter-based monitors to count the number of IP traffic frames. Only frames transmitted are counted.

After a successful execution of this command, a monitor number is displayed. The monitor number is provided for manipulation of these filter-based performance monitors. The optional user-defined *alias* is also displayed, if one is specified. All valid monitor numbers and user-defined aliases can be displayed with the [perfShowFilterMonitor](#) command.

The maximum number of filters is eight per port, including user-defined filters, read filters, write filters, read/write filters, SCSI frame monitor, and IP frame monitor.

Operands The operands are as follows:

- slotnumber* For bladed systems only, this operand specifies the slot number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, followed by a slash (/).
- portnumber* Specifies the number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, relative to its slot for bladed systems. Use [switchShow](#) for a list of valid ports.
- alias* Specify a name for this monitor. This string truncates to a maximum of 10 characters. It might be surrounded by quotation marks, in order to include spaces. This operand is optional. The default alias is "IP Frame".

Optionally, a comma can separate the operands. A space is required to separate the operands even when using commas.

Example To add an IP monitor to a port:

```
switch:admin> perfaddipmonitor 1/4 "IP_MONITOR"
IP traffic frame monitor #0 added
```

See Also [perfAddEEMonitor](#)
[perfAddReadMonitor](#)
[perfAddRWMonitor](#)
[perfAddSCSIMonitor](#)
[perfAddUserMonitor](#)
[perfAddWriteMonitor](#)

perfAddReadMonitor

Adds a filter-based performance monitor for the SCSI Read command.

Synopsis `perfaddreadmonitor [slotnumber/]portnumber [alias]`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Performance Monitor license.

Description Use this command to define filter-based monitors to count the number of SCSI FCP Read commands in Fibre Channel frames. Only frames transmitted are counted.

After successful execution of this command, a monitor number is displayed. The monitor number is provided for manipulation of these filter-based performance monitors. The optional user-defined *alias* is also displayed, if one was specified. All valid monitor numbers and user-defined aliases can be retrieved with the [perfShowFilterMonitor](#) command.

The maximum number of filters is eight per port including user-defined filters, read filters, write filters, read/write filters, SCSI frame monitor, and IP frame monitor.

Operands This command has the following operands:

- slotnumber* For bladed systems only, this operand specifies the slot number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, followed by a slash (/).
- portnumber* Specifies the number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, relative to its slot for bladed systems. Use [switchShow](#) for a list of valid ports.
- alias* Specify a name for this monitor. This string truncates to a maximum of 10 characters. It might be surrounded by quotation marks, in order to include spaces. This operand is optional. The default alias is "SCSI Read".

Optionally, a comma can separate the operands. A space is required to separate the operands even when using commas.

Example To add an SCSI read monitor to a port:

```
switch:admin> perfaddreadmonitor 2/4 "SCSI_R"
SCSI Read filter monitor #2 added
```

See Also [perfAddEEMonitor](#)
[perfAddIPMonitor](#)
[perfAddRWMonitor](#)
[perfAddSCSIMonitor](#)
[perfAddUserMonitor](#)
[perfAddWriteMonitor](#)

perfAddRWMonitor

Adds a filter-based performance monitor for the SCSI read and write commands.

Synopsis `perfaddrwmonitor [slotnumber/]portnumber [alias]`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Performance Monitor license.

Description Use this command to define filter-based monitors to count the number of SCSI FCP Read and Write commands in Fibre Channel frames. Only frames transmitted are counted.

After a successful execution of this command, a monitor number is displayed. The monitor number is provided for manipulation of these filter-based performance monitors. The optional user-defined *alias* is also displayed, if one was specified. All valid monitor numbers and user-defined aliases can be retrieved with the [perfShowFilterMonitor](#) command.

The maximum number of filters is eight per port, including user-defined filters, read filters, write filters, read/write filters, SCSI frame monitor, and IP frame monitor.

Operands This command has the following operands:

slotnumber For bladed systems only, this operand specifies the slot number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, followed by a slash (/).

portnumber Specifies the number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, relative to its slot for bladed systems. Use [switchShow](#) for a list of valid ports.

alias Specify a name for this monitor. This string truncates to a maximum of 10 characters. It might be surrounded by quotation marks, in order to include spaces. This operand is optional. The default alias is "SCSI R/W".

Optionally, a comma can separate the operands. A space is required to separate the operands even when using commas.

Example To add an SCSI read and write monitor to a port:

```
switch:admin> perfaddrwmonitor 2/4 "SCSI_RW"
SCSI Read/Write monitor #1 is added
```

See Also [perfAddEEMonitor](#)
[perfAddIPMonitor](#)
[perfAddReadMonitor](#)
[perfAddSCSIMonitor](#)
[perfAddUserMonitor](#)
[perfAddWriteMonitor](#)

perfAddSCSIMonitor

Adds a filter-based performance monitor for SCSI frame count.

Synopsis `perfaddscsimonitor [slotnumber/]portnumber [alias]`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Performance Monitor license.

Description Use this command to define filter-based monitors to count the number of SCSI traffic frames. Only frames transmitted are counted.

After a successful execution of this command, a monitor number is displayed. The monitor number is provided for manipulation of these filter-based performance monitors. The optional user-defined *alias* is also displayed, if one was specified. All valid monitor numbers and user-defined aliases can be retrieved with the [perfShowFilterMonitor](#) command.

The maximum number of filters is eight per port, including user-defined filters, read filters, write filters, read/write filters, SCSI frame monitor, and IP frame monitor.

Operands This command has the following operands:

- slotnumber* For bladed systems only, this operand specifies the slot number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, followed by a slash (/).
- portnumber* Specifies the number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, relative to its slot for bladed systems. Use [switchShow](#) for a list of valid ports.
- alias* Specify a name for this monitor. This string truncates to a maximum of 10 characters. It might be surrounded by quotation marks, in order to include spaces. This operand is optional. The default alias is “SCSI Frame”.

Optionally, a comma can separate the operands. A space is required to separate the operands even when using commas.

Example To add a SCSI traffic frame monitor to a port:

```
switch:admin> perfaddscsimonitor 2/4 "SCSI_FR"
SCSI traffic frame monitor #0 added
```

See Also [perfAddEEMonitor](#)
[perfAddIPMonitor](#)
[perfAddReadMonitor](#)
[perfAddRWMonitor](#)
[perfAddUserMonitor](#)
[perfAddWriteMonitor](#)

perfAddUserMonitor

Adds a user-defined filter-based performance monitor.

Synopsis `perfaddusermonitor [slotnumber/]portnumber "grouplist" [alias]`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Performance Monitor license.

Description Use this command to define a custom filter for frame offsets and values.

For every offset, each group of comparison values is *OR*-ed together to determine a match. If there are multiple offsets, each resulting OR function is *AND*-ed to determine if the entire statement is true, thus incrementing the counter.

After a successful execution of this command, a monitor number is displayed. The monitor number is provided for manipulation of these filter-based performance monitors. The optional user-defined *alias* is also displayed, if one was specified. All valid monitor numbers and user-defined aliases can be retrieved with the [perfShowFilterMonitor](#) command.

The maximum number of filters is eight per port including user defined filters, read filters, write filters, read/write filters, SCSI frame monitor, and IP frame monitor. In addition, there should be no more than six different offsets for each filter and no more than four different values per offset defined by the user.

Operands This command has the following operands:

slotnumber For bladed systems only, this operand specifies the slot number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, followed by a slash (/).

portnumber Specifies the number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, relative to its slot for bladed systems. Use [switchShow](#) for a list of valid ports.

"grouplist" Specify up to six sets of offset, mask, and ValueList, separated by semicolons (;). The entire grouplist operand must be enclosed in quotation marks. This operand is required.

For example:

```
"4, 0xff, 0x22; 12, 0xff, 0x01"
```

The grouplist component values are as follows:

Offset Specify the offset within the frame. Offset **0** is the first byte of the SOF, and offset **4** is the first byte of the frame header. The offset must be in decimal format. Valid values for offset are **0**, [**4-63**]. Offset **0** is a special case that can be used to monitor the first four bytes SOFx frames. EOF cannot be monitored.

Mask Specify the mask value to be applied (AND-ed) to frame contents.

ValueList Specify up to four values that need to be captured from frame contents. The ValueList can be either hexadecimal or decimal format.

SOFx frames are considered a special case. The Offset is specified as 0x0; valueList values are specified with:

- 0 SOFf
- 1 SOFc1
- 2 SOFi1
- 3 SOFn1
- 4 SOFi2
- 5 SOFn2
- 6 SOFi3
- 7 SOFn3

alias Specify a name for this monitor. This string truncates to a maximum of 10 characters. It might be surrounded by quotation marks, in order to include spaces. This operand is optional.

Optionally, a comma can separate the operands. A space is required to separate the operands even when using commas.

Example To add a filter-based monitor for all Extended Link Service requests (R_CTL=0x22 and TYPE=0x01) to a port:

```
switch:admin> perfaddusermonitor 1/4 "4, 0xff, 0x22; 12, 0xff, 0x01"  
User monitor #0 added
```

As a special case, to add a filter-based monitor for SOFi3 to a port:

```
switch:admin> perfaddusermonitor 1/4 "0, 0xff, 6"  
User monitor #1 added
```

See Also [perfAddEEMonitor](#)
[perfAddIPMonitor](#)
[perfAddReadMonitor](#)
[perfAddRWMonitor](#)
[perfAddSCSIMonitor](#)
[perfAddWriteMonitor](#)

perfAddWriteMonitor

Adds a filter-based performance monitor for the SCSI write command.

Synopsis `perfaddwritemonitor [slotnumber/]portnumber [alias]`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Performance Monitor license.

Description Use this command to define filter-based monitors to count the number of SCSI FCP write commands in Fibre Channel frames. Only frames transmitted are counted.

After a successful execution of this command, a monitor number is displayed. The monitor number is provided for manipulation of these filter-based performance monitors. The optional user-defined *alias* also is displayed, if one was specified. All valid monitor numbers and user-defined aliases can be retrieved with the [perfShowFilterMonitor](#) command.

The maximum number of filters is eight per port, including user-defined filters, read filters, write filters, read/write filters, SCSI frame monitor, and IP frame monitor.

Operands This command has the following operands:

slotnumber For bladed systems only, this operand specifies the slot number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, followed by a slash (/).

portnumber Specifies the number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, relative to its slot for bladed systems. Use [switchShow](#) for a list of valid ports.

alias Specify a name for this monitor. This string truncates to a maximum of 10 characters. It might be surrounded by quotation marks, in order to include spaces. This operand is optional. The default alias is "SCSI_Write".

Optionally, a comma can separate the operands. A space is required to separate the operands even when using commas.

Example To add an SCSI Write command monitor to a port:

```
switch:admin> perfaddwritemonitor 2/4 "SCSI_w"
SCSI Write filter monitor #0 added
```

See Also [perfAddEEMonitor](#)
[perfAddIPMonitor](#)
[perfAddReadMonitor](#)
[perfAddRWMonitor](#)
[perfAddSCSIMonitor](#)
[perfAddUserMonitor](#)

perfCfgClear

Clears the previously saved performance monitoring configuration settings from nonvolatile memory.

Synopsis `perfcfgclear`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Performance Monitor license.

Description Use this command to clear the previously saved end-to-end and filter configuration settings of performance monitoring from nonvolatile memory.

Operands none

Example To clear the performance monitoring information from nonvolatile memory:

```
switch:admin> perfcfgclear
This will clear Performance Monitoring settings in FLASH.
The RAM settings won't change. Do you want to continue? (yes, y, no, n): [no] y
Please wait ...
Performance Monitoring configuration cleared from FLASH.
```

See Also [perfCfgRestore](#)
[perfCfgSave](#)

perfCfgRestore

Restores performance monitoring configuration settings from nonvolatile memory.

Synopsis `perfcfgrestore`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Performance Monitor license.

Description Use this command to restore the performance monitoring configuration information from nonvolatile memory. This does not restore the information cleared using the [perfCfgClear](#) command; rather, it restores the configuration on nonvolatile memory. Any configuration changes that were not saved are lost using the [perfCfgRestore](#) command.

Operands none

Example To restore the performance monitoring configuration information from nonvolatile memory:

```
switch:admin> perfcfgrestore
This will overwrite current Performance Monitoring settings
in RAM. Do you want to continue? (yes, y, no, n): [no] y
Please wait ...
Performance monitoring configuration restored from FLASH.
```

See Also [perfCfgClear](#)
[perfCfgSave](#)

perfCfgSave

Saves performance monitoring configuration settings to nonvolatile memory.

Synopsis `perfcfgsave`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Performance Monitor license.

Description Use this command to save the current end-to-end and filter configuration settings of performance monitoring into nonvolatile memory. This enables the performance monitoring configuration to be saved across power cycles.

Operands none

Example To save the current performance monitoring configuration to firmware:

```
switch:admin> perfcfgsave  
This will overwrite previously saved Performance Monitoring  
settings in FLASH. Do you want to continue? (yes, y, no, n): [no] y  
Please wait ...  
Performance monitoring configuration saved in FLASH.
```

See Also [perfCfgClear](#)
[perfCfgRestore](#)

perfClearEEMonitor

Clears statistics counters of an end-to-end performance monitors.

Synopsis `perfcleareemonitor` [*slotnumber*]/*portnumber* [*monitorId*]

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Performance Monitor license.

This command is deprecated; use [perfMonitorClear](#) instead.

Description Use this command to clear statistics counters for all end-to-end performance monitors on a port, or an end-to-end monitor associated with a specific *monitorId*.

Issuing [portStatsClear](#) on a port also results in all end-to-end monitors clearing.

Operands This command has the following operands:

slotnumber For bladed systems only, this operand specifies the slot number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, followed by a slash (/).

portnumber Specifies the number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, relative to its slot for bladed systems. Use [switchShow](#) for a list of valid ports.

monitorId Specify the monitor number to clear. Monitor numbers are defined when created and can be displayed using [perfShowEEMonitor](#). This operand is optional. If not specified, all monitor counters on the port are cleared.

Optionally, a comma can separate the operands. A space is required to separate the operands even when using commas.

Example To clear statistics counters for an end-to-end monitor:

```
switch:admin> perfcleareemonitor 1/2 5
End-to-End monitor number 5 counters are cleared

switch:admin> perfcleareemonitor 1/2
This will clear ALL EE monitors' counters on port 2, continue? (yes, y, no, n):
[no] y
```

See Also [perfAddEEMonitor](#)
[perfShowEEMonitor](#)

perfClearFilterMonitor

Clears statistics counters of a filter-based performance monitors.

Synopsis `perfclearfiltermonitor` [*slotnumber*]/*portnumber* [*monitorId*]

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Performance Monitor license.

This command is deprecated; use [perfMonitorClear](#) instead.

Description Use this command to clear statistics counters for all filter-based performance monitors on a port, or a filter-based monitor associated with a specific *monitorId*.

Issuing [portStatsClear](#) on a port also results in all filter-based monitors clearing.

Operands This command has the following operands:

slotnumber For bladed systems only, this operand specifies the slot number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, followed by a slash (/).

portnumber Specifies the number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, relative to its slot for bladed systems. Use [switchShow](#) for a list of valid ports.

monitorId Specify the monitor number to clear. Monitor numbers are defined when created and can be displayed using [perfShowEEMonitor](#). This operand is optional. If not specified, all monitor counters on the port are cleared.

Optionally, a comma can separate the operands. A space is required to separate the operands even when using commas.

Example To clear statistics counters for a filter-based monitor:

```
switch:admin> perfclearfiltermonitor 1/2 4
Filter-based monitor number 4 counters are cleared

switch:admin> perfclearfiltermonitor 1/2
This will clear ALL filter-based monitors' counters on port 2, continue? (yes, y
, no, n): [no] y
```

See Also [perfAddUserMonitor](#)
[perfShowFilterMonitor](#)

perfClrAlpaCrc

Clears the CRC error count associated with a port and arbitrated loop physical address (AL_PA).

Synopsis `perfclrallpacrc [slotnumber/]portnumber [ALPA]`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Performance Monitor license.

Description Use this command to clear a specific CRC error counter associated with a specific port and AL_PA, or all such counters on a port.

Operands This command has the following operands:

- slotnumber* For bladed systems only, this operand specifies the slot number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, followed by a slash (/).
- portnumber* Specifies the number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, relative to its slot for bladed systems. Use [switchShow](#) for a list of valid ports.
- ALPA* Specify the AL_PA address if you want to clear the CRC error counter for a particular device. This operand is optional; if omitted, this command clears the counters for all devices attached to the specified port.

Optionally, a comma can separate the operands. A space is required to separate the operands even when using commas.

Example To clear the CRC count on a particular AL_PA on a port and then clear the CRC count for all AL_PAs on a port:

```
switch:admin> perfclrallpacrc 2/15 0x59
CRC error count at ALPA 0x59 on port 31 is cleared.

switch:admin> perfclrallpacrc 2/15
This will clear all ALPA CRC Counts on port 31
Do you want to continue? (yes, y, no, n) y
Please wait ...
All alpa CRC counts are cleared on port 31.
```

See Also [perfShowAlpaCrc](#)

perfDelEEMonitor

Deletes one or all end-to-end performance monitors from a port.

Synopsis `perfdeleemonitor [slotnumber/]portnumber [monitorId]`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Performance Monitor license.

Description Use this command to delete an end-to-end performance monitor from a port, or all such monitors associated with a port.

Operands This command has the following operands:

- slotnumber* For bladed systems only, this operand specifies the slot number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, followed by a slash (/).
- portnumber* Specifies the number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, relative to its slot for bladed systems. Use [switchShow](#) for a list of valid ports.
- monitorId* Specify the monitor number to delete. Monitor numbers are defined when created and can be displayed using [perfShowEEMonitor](#). This operand is optional. If not specified, all monitor counters on the port are deleted.

Optionally, a comma can separate the operands. A space is required to separate the operands even when using commas.

Example To delete an end-to-end monitor on a port, or all such monitors:

```
switch:admin> perfdeleemonitor 7/2 5
End-to-End monitor number 5 deleted

switch:admin> perfdeleemonitor 7/2
This will remove ALL EE monitors on port 2, continue? (yes, y, no, n): [no] y
```

See Also [perfAddEEMonitor](#)
[perfShowEEMonitor](#)

perfDelFilterMonitor

Deletes one or all filter-based performance monitors from a port.

Synopsis `perfdelfiltermonitor [slotnumber/]portnumber [monitorid]`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Performance Monitor license.

Description Use this command to delete a filter-based performance monitor from a port, or all such monitors associated with a port.

Operands This command has the following operands:

- slotnumber* For bladed systems only, this operand specifies the slot number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, followed by a slash (/).
- portnumber* Specifies the number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, relative to its slot for bladed systems. Use [switchShow](#) for a list of valid ports.
- monitorid* Specify the monitor number to delete. Monitor numbers are defined when created and can be displayed using [perfShowEEMonitor](#). This operand is optional. If not specified, all monitor counters on the port are deleted.

Optionally, a comma can separate the operands. A space is required to separate the operands even when using commas.

Example To delete filter monitor 4 from a port, and then all filter monitors from the port:

```
switch:admin> perfdelfiltermonitor 2/3 4
The specified filter-based monitor is deleted.

switch:admin> perfdelfiltermonitor 2/3
This will remove ALL monitors on port 19, continue? (yes, y, no, n): [no] y
```

See Also [perfAddUserMonitor](#)
[perfShowFilterMonitor](#)

perfHelp

Displays performance monitoring help information.

Synopsis `perfhel`

Availability all users



Note

This command requires a Performance Monitor license.

Description Use this command to display the available performance monitoring help commands.

Operands none

Example To display commands related to performance monitoring:

```
switch:admin> perfhel

perfCfgSave           Save Performance configuration to FLASH
perfCfgRestore        Restore Performance configuration from FLASH
perfCfgClear          Clear Performance settings from FLASH
perfClrAlpaCrc        Clear ALPA device's CRC count
perfShowAlpaCrc       Get ALPA CRC count by port and ALPA
perfAddEEMonitor      Add end-to-end monitor to a port
perfDelEEMonitor      Delete an end-to-end monitor on port
perfClearEEMonitor    Clear an end-to-end monitors' counters on a port
perfShowEEMonitor     Show user-defined end-to-end monitors
perfSetPortEEMask     Set overall mask for E-to-E monitors
perfShowPortEEMask    Show the current end-to-end mask
perfAddUserMonitor    Add filter-based monitor
perfAddReadMonitor    Add filter-based monitor - SCSI Read
perfAddWriteMonitor   Add filter-based monitor - SCSI Write
perfAddRWMonitor      Add monitor - SCSI Read and Write
perfAddSCSIMonitor    Add monitor for SCSI frame count
perfAddIPMonitor      Add monitor for IP traffic frame count
perfDelFilterMonitor  Delete filter-based monitor
perfClearFilterMonitor Clear filter-based monitors' counters on a port
perfShowFilterMonitor Show filter-based monitors
```

perfMonitorClear

Clears counters of end-to-end, filter-based, and ISL performance monitors on a port.

Synopsis `perfmonitorclear --class monitor_class [slotnumber/]portnumber [monitorId]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to clear statistics counters for different classes of monitor. Monitor classes include end-to-end monitors (**EE**), filter-based monitors (**FLT**), and ISL monitors (**ISL**).

Issuing **portStatsClear** command on a port results in all end-to-end and filter-based monitors being cleared for all the ports in the same quad.

Operands This operands are as follows:

- class** The monitor class, which can be one of **EE** (end-to-end), **FLT** (filter-based), or **ISL** (inter-switch link). This operand is required.
- slotnumber** For bladed systems only, this operand specifies the slot number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, followed by a slash (/).
- portnumber** Specifies the number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, relative to its slot for bladed systems. Use **switchShow** for a list of valid ports.
- monitorId** Specifies the monitor number to clear. Monitor numbers are defined are created, and can be displayed using **perfMonitorShow**. This operand is optional; if omitted, this command clears all monitor counters of the appropriate *monitor_class* on the port. This operand does not apply to ISL monitors.

Example To clear statistics counters for an end-to-end monitor:

```
switch:admin> perfMonitorClear 1/2 5
End-to-End monitor number 5 counters are cleared

switch:admin> perfMonitorClear 1/2
This will clear ALL EE monitors' counters on port 2, continue?
(yes, y, no, n): [no] y
```

To clear statistics counters for a filter-based monitor:

```
switch:admin> perfMonitorClear --class FLT 1/2 4
Filter-based monitor number 4 counters are cleared

switch:admin> perfMonitorClear --class FLT 1/2
This will clear ALL filter-based monitors' counters on port 2, continue? (yes, y, no,
y): [no] y
```

To Clear statistics counters for an ISL monitor:

```
switch:admin> perfMonitorClear --class ISL 1
This will clear ISL monitor on port 1, continue? (yes, y, no, n): [no] y
```

See Also [perfAddEEMonitor](#)
[perfAddIPMonitor](#)
[perfAddReadMonitor](#)
[perfAddRWMonitor](#)
[perfAddSCSIMonitor](#)
[perfAddUserMonitor](#)
[perfAddWriteMonitor](#)
[perfMonitorShow](#)

perfMonitorShow

Displays end-to-end, filter-based, and ISL monitors on a port.

Synopsis `perfmonitorshow --class monitor_class [slotnumber/]portnumber [interval]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display previously created monitors on a port. Monitor classes include end-to-end monitors (**EE**), filter-based monitors (**FLT**), and ISL monitors (**ISL**).

ISL monitors are automatically activated on E_Ports (not including trunk slaves). End-to-end monitors are created using [perfAddEEMonitor](#). Filter-based monitors are created using [perfAddIPMonitor](#), [perfAddReadMonitor](#), [perfAddRWMonitor](#), [perfAddSCSIMonitor](#), [perfAddUserMonitor](#), or [perfAddWriteMonitor](#).

For end-to-end monitors, this command displays (if no interval operand is specified):

Key	The monitor number
SID	Sending ID
DID	Destination ID
Owner_app	Telnet or Web Tools
Owner_ip_addr	The IP address of the originator that created the EE monitor
Tx_count	Number of FC words transmitted
Rx_count	Number of FC words received
Crc_count	Number of frames with CRC errors

If you do not specify a value for the *interval* operand, this command displays end-to-end monitor information and a cumulative count of the traffic detected by the monitor. If you specify a value for the *interval* operand, this command displays a snapshot of the traffic at the specified interval.

For filter-based monitors, this command can display (if no interval operand is specified) the following:

Key	The monitor number
Alias	The monitor alias name
Owner_app	Telnet or Web Tools
Owner_ip_addr	The IP address of the originator that created the filter monitor
Frame_count	Cumulative 64-bit frame count

If you do not specify a value for the *interval* operand, this command displays a cumulative count of the traffic detected by the monitor. If you specify a value for the *interval* operand, this command displays a snapshot of the traffic at the specified interval.

For ISL monitors, the command displays:

Tx_count	64-bit cumulative ISL transmit count for the whole ISL
Num_ports	Number of ports in this ISL
Num_domains	Total number of domains being monitored
Domain_count	64-bit cumulative transmit counter for each individual domain

Operands The operands are as follows:

<i>class</i>	The monitor class, which can be one of EE (end-to-end), FLT (filter-based), or ISL (inter-switch link). This operand is required.
<i>slotnumber</i>	For bladed systems only, this operand specifies the slot number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, followed by a slash (/).
<i>portnumber</i>	Specifies the number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, relative to its slot for bladed systems. Use switchShow for a list of valid ports.
<i>interval</i>	Specifies an interval in (5 or more) seconds. In the case of end-to-end monitor, the Tx and Rx counts are in the unit of byte when this operand is specified. This operand is optional.

Examples To display end-to-end monitor on a port at an interval of every 6 seconds:

```
switch:admin> perfMonitorShow --class EE 4/5 6
perfmonitorshow 53, 6: Tx/Rx are # of bytes and crc is # of crc errors
      0          1          2          3          4
-----
crc   Tx   Rx  crc   Tx   Rx  crc   Tx   Rx  crc   Tx   Rx  crc   Tx   Rx
-----
0     0     0   0     0     0   0     0     0   0     0     0   0     0     0
0    53m  4.9m  0    53m  4.9m  0    53m  4.9m  0    53m  4.9m  0    53m   0
0    53m  4.4m  0    53m  4.4m  0    53m  4.4m  0    53m  4.4m  0    53m   0
0    53m  4.8m  0    53m  4.8m  0    53m  4.8m  0    53m  4.8m  0    53m   0
0    53m  4.6m  0    53m  4.6m  0    53m  4.6m  0    53m  4.6m  0    53m   0
0    53m  5.0m  0    53m  5.0m  0    53m  5.0m  0    53m  5.0m  0    53m   0
0    53m  4.8m  0    53m  4.8m  0    53m  4.8m  0    53m  4.8m  0    53m   0
0    53m  4.5m  0    53m  4.5m  0    53m  4.5m  0    53m  4.5m  0    53m   0
0    52m  4.5m  0    52m  4.5m  0    52m  4.5m  0    52m  4.5m  0    52m   0
0    52m  5.0m  0    52m  5.0m  0    52m  5.0m  0    52m  5.0m  0    52m   0
0    52m  4.5m  0    52m  4.5m  0    52m  4.5m  0    52m  4.5m  0    52m   0
0    52m  4.6m  0    52m  4.6m  0    52m  4.6m  0    52m  4.6m  0    52m   0
```

To display EE monitors on a port:

```
switch:admin> perfMonitorShow --class EE 4/5
There are 7 end-to-end monitor(s) defined on port 53.
```

KEY	SID	DID	OWNER_APP	OWNER_IP_ADDR	TX_COUNT	RX_COUNT	CRC_COUNT
0	0x58e0f	0x1182ef	TELNET	N/A	0x0000000000000000	0x0000000000000000	0x0000000000000000
0	0x21300	0x21dda	TELNET	N/A	0x00000004d0ba9915	0x0000000067229e65	0x0000000000000000
1	0x21300	0x21ddc	TELNET	N/A	0x00000004d0baa754	0x0000000067229e65	0x0000000000000000
2	0x21300	0x21de0	TELNET	N/A	0x00000004d0bab3a5	0x0000000067229e87	0x0000000000000000
3	0x21300	0x21de1	TELNET	N/A	0x00000004d0bac1e4	0x0000000067229e87	0x0000000000000000
4	0x21300	0x21de2	TELNET	N/A	0x00000004d0bad086	0x0000000067229e87	0x0000000000000000
5	0x11000	0x21fd6	WEB_TOOLS	192.168.169.40	0x00000004d0bade54	0x0000000067229e87	0x0000000000000000
6	0x11000	0x21fe0	WEB_TOOLS	192.168.169.40	0x00000004d0baed41	0x0000000067229e98	0x0000000000000000

To display filter-based monitor on a port at an interval of every 6 seconds:

```
switch:admin> perfMonitorShow --class FLT 2/5 6
perfmonitorshow 21, 6
```

0	1	2	3	4	5	6
#Frames						
0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26k	187	681	682	682	494	187
26k	177	711	710	710	534	176
26k	184	734	734	734	550	184
26k	182	649	649	649	467	182
26k	188	754	755	755	567	184
26k	183	716	716	717	534	183
26k	167	657	656	655	488	167
26k	179	749	749	749	570	179
26k	164	752	752	752	588	164
26k	190	700	700	700	510	190
26k	181	701	701	701	520	181
26k	200	750	750	751	550	201
26k	180	692	692	691	512	179
26k	179	696	696	696	517	179
26k	187	720	720	720	533	187
26k	200	722	722	722	522	200
26k	204	717	717	717	513	204

To display filter monitor information on a port:

```
switch:admin> perfMonitorShow --class FLT 2/5
There are 7 filter-based monitors defined on port 21.
```

KEY	ALIAS	OWNER_APP	OWNER_IP_ADDR	FRAME_COUNT
0	SCSI_Frame	TELNET	N/A	0x000000000002c229
1	SCSI_WR	TELNET	N/A	0x000000000000464a
2	SCSI_RW	TELNET	N/A	0x000000000000fd8c
3	SCSI_RW	WEB_TOOLS	192.168.169.40	0x0000000000007ba3
4	SCSI_RW	WEB_TOOLS	192.168.169.190	0x0000000000004f0e
5	SCSI_RD	WEB_TOOLS	192.168.169.40	0x0000000000002208
6	SCSI_WR	WEB_TOOLS	192.168.169.40	0x000000000000033a

To display ISL monitor information on a port:

```
switch:admin> perfMonitorShow --class ISL 1/1
Total transmit count for this ISL: 1462326
Number of destination domains monitored: 3
Number of ports in this ISL: 2
Domain 97:                110379                Domain 98:                13965
Domain 99:                1337982
```

See Also [perfShowEEMonitor](#)
[perfShowFilterMonitor](#)

perfSetPortEEMask

Sets overall mask for end-to-end (EE) performance monitors.

Synopsis `perfsetporteemask [slotnumber/]portnumber TxSIDMsk TxDIDMsk RxSIDMsk RxDIDMsk`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Performance Monitor license.

Description Use this command to set the mask for the EE performance monitors of a port. This command enables a user to selectively choose the kind of Fibre Channel frames in which the number of words are to be counted. On setting the EE mask on a port, all existing EE monitors on that port are deleted.

This command controls all three address fields (domain ID, area ID, and AL_PA ID) of both the source ID and destination ID, which can be used to trigger the monitor.

When a mask is set (0xff), the corresponding field will be used to trigger the monitor. If the mask is unset (0x00), the corresponding field will be ignored.

There is only one EE mask per port. The mask is applied to all eight EE monitors available on a port. The default EE mask value upon power-on is already set. When ISL monitoring is enabled, EE mask on E_Ports are controlled automatically and existing mask values for E_Ports are over-written.

Operands This command has the following operands:

slotnumber For bladed systems only, this operand specifies the slot number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, followed by a slash (/).

portnumber Specifies the number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, relative to its slot for bladed systems. Use [switchShow](#) for a list of valid ports.

TxSIDMsk Specify the source ID mask in *dd:aa:pp* format, with quotation marks, , where *dd* is the domain ID mask, *aa* is the area ID mask, and *pp* is AL_PA ID mask. For example, 00:ff:00 uses TxSID area ID to trigger the EE monitor. *TxSIDMsk* represents transmitting source ID mask.

Specify the following values to turn on or off a specific field:

00 Specifies that the field does not trigger EE monitors.

ff Specifies that the field does triggers EE monitors.

TxDIDMsk Specify the destination ID mask in *dd:aa:pp* format. Quotation marks are optional. *TxDIDMsk* represents transmitting destination ID mask. This operand is required.

RxSIDMsk Specify the source ID mask in *dd:aa:pp* format. Quotation marks are optional. *RxSIDMsk* represents receiving source ID mask. This operand is required.

RxDIDMsk Specify the destination ID mask in *dd:aa:pp* format. Quotation marks are optional. *RxDIDMsk* represents receiving destination ID mask. This operand is required.

Optionally, a comma can separate the operands. A space is required to separate the operands even when using commas.

Example To set the overall mask for end-to-end monitors on a port:

```
switch:admin> perfsetporteemask 1/6 "00:00:00" "ff:ff:ff" "00:00:ff" "ff:00:00"  
Changing EE mask for this port will cause ALL EE monitors on this port to be  
deleted.  
continue? (yes, y, no, n): [no] y  
The EE mask on port 6 is set and EE Monitors on this port are deleted
```

See Also [perfAddEEMonitor](#)
[perfShowEEMonitor](#)

perfShowAlpaCrc

Displays the CRC error count by port or by arbitrated loop physical address (AL_PA).

Synopsis `perfshowalpacrc [slotnumber/]portnumber [ALPA]`

Availability all users



Note

This command requires a Performance Monitor license.

Description Use this command to display the CRC error count of one or all devices attached to a port. If the AL_PA operand is specified, only the CRC count for that AL_PA device is displayed. If the AL_PA operand is not specified, the CRC count for all the AL_PA devices on a specified port are displayed.

CRC count is a 64-bit counter. When the count is over 32 bits, the CRC count value is displayed in hexadecimal; otherwise, CRC count is displayed in decimal format.

Operands This command has the following operands:

- slotnumber* For bladed systems only, this operand specifies the slot number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, followed by a slash (/).
- portnumber* Specifies the number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, relative to its slot for bladed systems. Use [switchShow](#) for a list of valid ports.
- ALPA* Specify the AL_PA address if you want to get the CRC errors for a particular device. This operand is optional; if omitted, this command displays CRC error counts for all devices attached to the specified port.

Optionally, a comma can separate the operands. A space is required to separate the operands even when using commas.

Example To display the CRC error count for all AL_PA devices on a port:

```
switch:admin> perfshowalpacrc 2/4
ALPA          CRC_ERROR_COUNT
-----
0x01          0
```

See Also [perfClrAlpaCrc](#)

perfShowEEMonitor

Displays end-to-end performance monitor information on a port.

Synopsis `perfshoweemonitor [slotnumber/]portnumber [interval]`

Availability all users



Note

This command requires a Performance Monitor license.

This command is deprecated; use [perfMonitorShow](#) instead.

Description Use this command to display end-to-end monitor information on a port.

Refer to [perfMonitorShow](#) for details regarding this command's output.

Operands This command has the following operands:

slotnumber For bladed systems only, this operand specifies the slot number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, followed by a slash (/).

portnumber Specifies the number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, relative to its slot for bladed systems. Use [switchShow](#) for a list of valid ports.

interval Specify an interval, in seconds (5 or more). Tx and Rx counts are in the unit of byte when this operand is specified. This operand is optional.

Optionally, a comma can separate the operands. A space is required to separate the operands even when using commas.

Example To display end-to-end monitor frame traffic on a port at an interval of every 6 seconds:

```
switch:admin> perfshoweemonitor 4/5 6
perfshoweemonitor 53, 6: Tx/Rx are # of bytes and crc is # of crc errors
      0          1          2          3          4
-----
crc  Tx  Rx  crc  Tx  Rx  crc  Tx  Rx  crc  Tx  Rx  crc  Tx  Rx
=====
0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0    0
0  53m  4.9m  0  53m  4.9m  0  53m  4.9m  0  53m  4.9m  0  53m  0
0  53m  4.4m  0  53m  4.4m  0  53m  4.4m  0  53m  4.4m  0  53m  0
0  53m  4.8m  0  53m  4.8m  0  53m  4.8m  0  53m  4.8m  0  53m  0
0  53m  4.6m  0  53m  4.6m  0  53m  4.6m  0  53m  4.6m  0  53m  0
0  53m  5.0m  0  53m  5.0m  0  53m  5.0m  0  53m  5.0m  0  53m  0
0  53m  4.8m  0  53m  4.8m  0  53m  4.8m  0  53m  4.8m  0  53m  0
0  53m  4.5m  0  53m  4.5m  0  53m  4.5m  0  53m  4.5m  0  53m  0
0  52m  4.5m  0  52m  4.5m  0  52m  4.5m  0  52m  4.5m  0  52m  0
0  52m  5.0m  0  52m  5.0m  0  52m  5.0m  0  52m  5.0m  0  52m  0
0  52m  4.5m  0  52m  4.5m  0  52m  4.5m  0  52m  4.5m  0  52m  0
0  52m  4.6m  0  52m  4.6m  0  52m  4.6m  0  52m  4.6m  0  52m  0
```

To display EE monitors on a port:

```
switch:admin> perfshoweemonitor 4/5
There are 7 end-to-end monitor(s) defined on port 53.
KEY      SID      DID      OWNER_APP      OWNER_IP_ADDR      TX_COUNT      RX_COUNT      CRC_COUNT
-----
0  0x21300  0x21dda  TELNET         N/A                0x00000004d0ba9915  0x0000000067229e65  0x0000000000000000
1  0x21300  0x21ddc  TELNET         N/A                0x00000004d0baa754  0x0000000067229e65  0x0000000000000000
2  0x21300  0x21de0  TELNET         N/A                0x00000004d0bab3a5  0x0000000067229e87  0x0000000000000000
3  0x21300  0x21de1  TELNET         N/A                0x00000004d0bac1e4  0x0000000067229e87  0x0000000000000000
4  0x21300  0x21de2  TELNET         N/A                0x00000004d0bad086  0x0000000067229e87  0x0000000000000000
5  0x11000  0x21fd6  WEB_TOOLS      192.168.169.40    0x00000004d0bade54  0x0000000067229e87  0x0000000000000000
6  0x11000  0x21fe0  WEB_TOOLS      192.168.169.40    0x00000004d0baed41  0x0000000067229e98  0x0000000000000000
```

See Also [perfAddEEMonitor](#)

perfShowFilterMonitor

Displays filter-based performance monitor information for a port.

Synopsis `perfshowfiltermonitor [slotnumber/]portnumber [interval]`

Availability all users



Note

This command requires a Performance Monitor license.

This command is deprecated; use [perfMonitorShow](#) instead.

Description Use this command to display all the filter-based monitors defined on the specified port and the traffic count values.

Refer to [perfMonitorShow](#) for details regarding this command's output.

Operands This command has the following operands:

slotnumber For bladed systems only, this operand specifies the slot number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, followed by a slash (/).

portnumber Specifies the number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, relative to its slot for bladed systems. Use [switchShow](#) for a list of valid ports.

interval Specify an interval, in seconds (5 or more). This operand is optional.

Optionally, a comma can separate the operands. A space is required to separate the operands even when using commas.

Example To display filter monitor traffic on a port at an interval of every 6 seconds:

```
switch:admin> perfshowfiltermonitor 2/5 6
perfshowfiltermonitor 21, 6
0          1          2          3          4          5          6
#Frames    #CMDs      #CMDs      #Frames    #Frames    #CMDs      #CMDs
-----
0           0           0           0           0           0           0
26k        187         681         682         682         494         187
26k        177         711         710         710         534         176
26k        184         734         734         734         550         184
26k        182         649         649         649         467         182
26k        188         754         755         755         567         184
26k        183         716         716         717         534         183
26k        167         657         656         655         488         167
26k        179         749         749         749         570         179
26k        164         752         752         752         588         164
26k        190         700         700         700         510         190
26k        181         701         701         701         520         181
26k        200         750         750         751         550         201
26k        180         692         692         691         512         179
26k        179         696         696         696         517         179
26k        187         720         720         720         533         187
26k        200         722         722         722         522         200
26k        204         717         717         717         513         204
```

To display filter monitor information on a port:

```
switch:admin> perfshowfiltermonitor 2/5
There are 7 filter-based monitors defined on port 21.
```

KEY	ALIAS	OWNER_APP	OWNER_IP_ADDR	FRAME_COUNT
0	SCSI_Frame	TELNET	N/A	0x0000000000002c2229
1	SCSI_WR	TELNET	N/A	0x000000000000464a
2	SCSI_RW	TELNET	N/A	0x000000000000fd8c
3	SCSI_RW	WEB_TOOLS	192.168.169.40	0x0000000000007ba3
4	SCSI_RW	WEB_TOOLS	192.168.169.190	0x0000000000004f0e
5	SCSI_RD	WEB_TOOLS	192.168.169.40	0x0000000000002208
6	SCSI_WR	WEB_TOOLS	192.168.169.40	0x000000000000033a



Note

If you do not specify an interval, the filter-based monitor frame count is displayed in 64-bit format and is cumulative.

See Also

[perfAddIPMonitor](#)
[perfAddReadMonitor](#)
[perfAddRWMonitor](#)
[perfAddSCSIMonitor](#)
[perfAddUserMonitor](#)
[perfAddWriteMonitor](#)

perfShowPortEEMask

Displays the current address mask for end-to-end performance monitors on a port.

Synopsis `perfshowporteemask [slotnumber/]portnumber`

Availability all users



Note

This command requires a Performance Monitor license.

Description Use this command to display the current mask shared across all end-to-end (EE) performance monitors of a port. There are only two commands that can modify the value of the EE mask: [perfSetPortEEMask](#) and [perfCfgRestore](#).

The end-to-end mask has 12 fields:

```
TxSID Domain:  on
TxSID Area:    on
TxSID ALPA:   on
TxDID Domain:  on
TxDID Area:    on
TxDID ALPA:   on
RxSID Domain:  on
RxSID Area:    on
RxSID ALPA:   on
RxDID Domain:  on
RxDID Area:    on
RxDID ALPA:   on
```

The fields that are marked “on” are used to trigger end-to-end monitors. The default value of the EE mask is all fields set to “on.”

Operands This command has the following operand:

slotnumber For bladed systems only, this operand specifies the slot number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, followed by a slash (/).

portnumber Specifies the number of the port on which the monitor is to be added, relative to its slot for bladed systems. Use [switchShow](#) for a list of valid ports.

Example To display the end-to-end mask on a port:

```
switch:admin> perfshowporteemask 2/4
The EE mask onport 20 is set by application NONE

TxSID Domain:  on
TxSID Area:    on
TxSID ALPA:   on
TxDID Domain:  on
TxDID Area:    on
TxDID ALPA:   on
RxSID Domain:  on
RxSID Area:    on
RxSID ALPA:   on
RxDID Domain:  on
RxDID Area:    on
RxDID ALPA:   on
```

See Also [perfAddEEMonitor](#)
[perfDelEEMonitor](#)
[perfSetPortEEMask](#)

pkiCreate

Creates public key infrastructure (PKI) objects.

Synopsis `pkicreate`

Availability admin

Description Use this command in nonsecure mode to create PKI objects:

- Switch private key and CSR
- Private key pass-phrase
- Install root certificate

This command does not create the switch certificate. The switch certificate should be obtained offline from Certificate Authority.

In secure mode, this command exits with a warning and does not create PKI objects.

Operands none

Example To create PKI objects in nonsecure mode:

```
switch:admin> pkicreate
Installing Private Key and Csr...
Switch key pair and CSR generated...
Installing Root Certificate...
```

If run in secure mode, the following error message is displayed:

```
switch:admin> pkicreate

Warning !! Switch is in secure mode.
Cannot create new Pki Objects. Exiting...
```

See Also [pkiRemove](#)
[pkiShow](#)

pkiRemove

Remove existing public key infrastructure (PKI) objects.

Synopsis `pkiremove`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to remove PKI objects in nonsecure mode. It removes switch private key, private key pass-phrase, CSR, root certificate, and switch certificate.

In secure mode, this command displays a message and does not remove PKI objects.

Operands none

Example To remove PKI objects in nonsecure mode:

```
switch:admin> pkiremove

WARNING!!!

Removing Pki objects will impair the security functionality
of this fibre channel switch. If you want secure mode enabled,
you will need to get the switch certificate again.

About to remove Pki objects.
ARE YOU SURE (yes, y, no, n): [no] y
All PKI objects removed.
```

If run in secure mode, the following error message is displayed:

```
switch:admin> pkiremove

This Switch is in secure mode.
Removing Pki objects is not allowed. Exiting...
```

See Also [pkiCreate](#)
[pkiShow](#)

pkiShow

Displays existing public key infrastructure (PKI) objects.

Synopsis	pkishow
Availability	all users
Description	Use this command to display existence of PKI objects, such as switch private key, private key passphrase, CSR, root certificate, and switch certificate.
Operands	none
Example	To view PKI objects:

```
switch:admin> pkishow
Passphrase      : Exist
Private Key     : Exist
CSR             : Exist
Certificate     : Empty
Root Certificate: Exist
```

See Also [pkiCreate](#)
[pkiRemove](#)

portAlpaShow

Displays the AL_PAs of a port.

Synopsis `portalpashow [slotnumber/]portnumber`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the AL_PAs present in a port. If the port is not an active L_Port or if it does not have any AL_PA, this command displays an error.

Operands This command has the following operands:

slotnumber Specify the slot number for a SilkWorm 12000/24000 director. For all other switches, this operand is not required. The slot number must be followed by a slash (/) and the port number, so that each port is represented by both slot number (1 through 4 or 7 through 10) and port number (0 through 15).

The SilkWorm director has a total of 10 slots. Slot numbers 5 and 6 are control processor cards; slots 1 through 4 and 7 through 10 are port cards. On each port card, there are 16 ports, counted from the bottom, numbered 0 to 15.

portnumber Specify a port number. Valid values for port number vary, depending on the switch type. This operand is optional.

Example To display the AL_PAs of a port:

```
switch:user> portalpashow 4/14
AL_PA  type          AL_PA  type          AL_PA  type
0xe2   public         0xe4   public
```

See Also [switchShow](#)

portBufferShow

Displays the buffer usage information for a port group or for all port groups in the switch.

Synopsis `portbuffershow [slotnumber/][portnumber]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the current long distance buffer information for the ports in a port group. The port group can be specified by giving any port number in that group. If no port is specified, then the long distance buffer information for all of the port groups of the switch is displayed.

The following long distance information is displayed:

User Port	Displays the area number of the port.
Port Type	Displays as E (E_Port), F (F_Port), G (G_Port), L (L_Port), or U (U_Port) depending on the port type.
Lx Mode	Displays as L0 when the link is not in long distance mode, LE when the link is up to 10 Km, LM when the link is up to 25 Km, L1 when the link is up to 50 Km, L2 when the link is up to 100 Km or LD when the distance is to be determined dynamically.
Max/Resv Buffers	Displays the count of the maximum or reserved number of buffers that are allocated to the port based on the estimated distance (configured by the <i>desired_distance</i> operand of the <code>portCfgLongDistance</code> command). If the port is not configured in long distance mode, certain systems might reserve buffers for the port. This field then displays the number of buffers reserved for the port.
Buffer Usage	Displays the actual number of buffers allocate to the port. In LD mode, the number is determined by by the actual distance and the user-specified desired distance (configured by the <i>desired_distance</i> operand of the <code>portCfgLongDistance</code> command).
Needed Buffers	Displays the number of buffers that are needed to utilize the port at full bandwidth (depending on the port configuration). If the number of Buffer Usage is less than the number of Needed Buffers, the port is operating in the buffer limited mode.
Link Distance	For L0 (not in long distance mode), the fixed distance displays based on the port speed, for instance: 1G as 10 Km, 2G as 5 Km, and 4G as 2 Km. For the static long distance modes, the fixed distance displays; for instance, LE as 10 Km, LM as 25 Km, L1 as 50 Km, and L2 as 100 Km. For LD mode, the physical distance in kilometers displays as measured by timing the return trip of a MARK primitive that is sent and then echoed back to the switch. The supported distance measurement is up to 500 Km. Distance measurement on a link longer than 500 Km might not be accurate.
Remaining Buffers	Displays the remaining (unallocated and reserved) buffers in a port group.

When there is no connection to a port or the port is disabled, or the port is not an E_Port some of the information in this display is not relevant, such as long distance mode, needed buffers, and link distance. In this case, the irrelevant fields display as hyphens.

Operands The operands are as follows:

<i>slotnumber</i>	For bladed systems only, specifies the slot number of the port group to display, followed by a slash (/).
<i>portnumber</i>	Specifies the number of a port associated with the port group to display, relative to its slot for bladed systems. Use switchShow for a list of valid ports. This operand is optional; if omitted, this command displays the long distance buffer information for all the port groups of the switch. In the case where this command displays information for all the port groups of the switch, a divider line displays between the ports of each port group to assist in readability.

Example To display the long distance information a port:

```
switch:user> portbuffershow 17
User  Port  Lx  Max/Resv  Buffer  Needed  Link  Remaining
Port  Type  Mode Buffers  Usage  Buffers  Distance  Buffers
-----
 16   -    -    -         0      -        -
 17   E    L1   -         54     54       50km
 18   -    -    -         0      -        -
 19   -    -    -         0      -        -         54
```

See Also [portCfgLongDistance](#)

portCamShow

Displays port-based filter CAM utilization.

Synopsis `portcamshow [slotnumber/][portnumber]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the current filter CAM utilization of all ports or one port specified at input.

The following information is displayed:

SID used	Display total number of CAM entries used by this port. Note that each CAM entry (either SID or DID CAM) can be shared among ports in the same quad.
DID used	Display total number of CAM entries used by this port. Note that each CAM entry (either SID or DID CAM) can be shared among ports in the same quad.
SID entries	Display all existing source ID entries within the CAM per quad. Note that each CAM entry (either SID or DID CAM) can be shared among ports in the same quad.
DID entries	Display all existing destination ID entries within the CAM per quad. Note that each CAM entry (either SID or DID CAM) can be among ports in the same quad.
SID free	Display the total number of free SID CAM entries per quad.
DID free	Display the total number of free DID CAM entries per quad.

Operands This command has the following operands:

slotnumber Specify the slot number for a SilkWorm 12000/24000 director. For all other switches, this operand is not required. The slot number must be followed by a slash (/) and the port number, so that each port is represented by both slot number (1 through 4 or 7 through 10) and port number (0 through 15).

The SilkWorm director has a total of 10 slots. Slot numbers 5 and 6 are control processor cards; slots 1 through 4 and 7 through 10 are port cards. On each port card, there are 16 ports, counted from the bottom, numbered 0 to 15.

portnumber Specify a port number. Valid values for port number vary, depending on the switch type. This operand is optional.

Example To display the filter CAM utilization for all ports on a switch:

```
switch:user> portcamshow

Ports of Slot 9
-----
Port  SID used  DID used
0      0          0
1      0          0
2      0          0
3      0          0
4      0          0
5      0          0
6      0          0
7      0          0
8      0          0
9      0          0
10     0          0
11     1          1
12     0          0
13     0          0
14     0          0
15     18         2
-----
Quad ports (SID Free, DID Free)
00-03 (64, 512) 04-07 (64, 512) 08-11 (63, 511) 12-15 (46, 510)
(output truncated)
```

To display the filter CAM utilization for a single port on a switch:

```
switch:user> portcamshow 3/2

-----
Area  SID used  DID used  SID entries  DID entries
34    3         1         350400      2b2200
                2b1200
                220400
-----
Quad ports (SID Free, DID Free)
32-35 (61, 511)
```

See Also [switchShow](#)

portCfgDefault

Restores the port configuration to default values.

Synopsis `portcfgdefault [slotnumber/]portnumber`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to reset any special configuration values on a port to their factory defaults. You can view the current port configuration using the [portCfgShow](#) command.

Operands This command has the following operands:

slotnumber Specify the slot number for a SilkWorm 12000/24000 director. For all other switches, this operand is not required. The slot number must be followed by a slash (/) and the port number, so that each port is represented by both slot number (1 through 4 or 7 through 10) and port number (0 through 15).

The SilkWorm director has a total of 10 slots. Slot numbers 5 and 6 are control processor cards; slots 1 through 4 and 7 through 10 are port cards. On each port card, there are 16 ports, counted from the bottom, numbered 0 to 15.

portnumber Specify a port number. Valid values for port number vary, depending on the switch type. This operand is required.

Example To reset a port to factory defaults:

```
switch:admin> portcfgdefault 1/3
```

See Also [portCfgEPort](#)
[portCfgGPort](#)
[portCfgLongDistance](#)
[portCfgLPort](#)
[portCfgPersistentDisable](#)
[portCfgPersistentEnable](#)
[portCfgShow](#)
[portCfgSpeed](#)
[portCfgTrunkPort](#)

portCfgEPort

Enables or disables a port from becoming an E_Port.

Synopsis `portcfgport [slotnumber/]portnumber, mode`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to enable or disable a port from becoming an E_Port. The E_Port capability is enabled by default unless this command is used to disable it.

When a port is configured as a non-E_Port through this command, an ISL connected to this port is segmented. No data traffic between two switches is routed through this port. Fabric management data, such as zoning information, are not exchanged through this port either.

Regardless of how many E_Ports are connected between two switches, the maximum routing paths are currently limited to 16 E_Ports.

Changes made by this command are persistent across switch reboots or power cycles.

Operands This command has the following operands:

slotnumber For bladed systems only, specifies the slot number of the port to be configured, followed by a slash (/).

portnumber Specifies the number of the port to be configured, relative to its slot for bladed systems. Use [switchShow](#) to display a list of valid ports.

mode Specify 1 to enable the port to become an E_Port. This is the default port state. Specify 0 to disable the port from becoming an E_Port.

Example To disable a port from becoming an E_Port:

```
switch:admin> portcfgport 2/3, 0
```

To enable a port to become an E_Port:

```
switch:admin> portcfgport 1/3, 1
```

See Also [portShow](#)
[switchShow](#)

portCfgGPort

Designates a port as a G_Port.

Synopsis `portcfggport [slotnumber/]portnumber, mode`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to designate a port as a G_Port. After this is done, the switch attempts to initialize that port as an F_Port only, and does not attempt loop initialization (FL_Port) on the port. A port designated as a G_Port can become an E_Port.

Changes made by this command are persistent across switch reboots or power cycles.

Operands This command has the following operands:

slotnumber For bladed systems only, specify the slot number of the port to be configured, followed by a slash (/).

portnumber Specify the number of the port to be configured, relative to its slot for bladed systems. Use [switchShow](#) to display a list of valid ports.

mode Specify a value of 1 to designate the port as a G_Port or specify a value of 0 to remove the G_Port designation from the port. A value of 0 is the default port state. This operand is required.

Example To configure a port as a locked G_Port:

```
switch:admin> portcfggport 1/3, 1
```

See Also [configure portCfgLPort](#)
[portShow](#)
[switchShow](#)

portCfgISLMode

Enables or disables ISL R_RDY mode on a port.

Synopsis `portcfgislmode [slotnumber/]portnumber, [mode]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to enable or disable ISL R_RDY mode on a port. If enabling ISL R_RDY mode on a port, make sure the PID format is consistent across the entire fabric. Refer to the [configure](#) command for more information on the core PID format.

ISL R_RDY mode sends ELP with Flow Control Mode 02 and enables connectivity with WAN gateway products. If a port is ISL R_RDY mode-enabled, it can only receive ELP with Flow Control Mode 02; ELP with Flow Control Mode 01 segments the fabric.

This mode cannot detect the PID format of connected ports. If the PID formats for two ISL R_RDY mode ports are not the same, zoning drops frames.

This feature is persistent across reboots and does not require a license key.

Use the [portCfgShow](#) command to view whether ISL R_RDY mode is enabled on a port.



Note

The [portCfgISLMode](#) and [portCfgLongDistance](#) mode both cannot be enabled at the same time; otherwise, fabric segmentation occurs.

Operands This command has the following operands:

slotnumber Specify the slot number for a SilkWorm 12000/24000 director. For all other switches, this operand is not required. The slot number must be followed by a slash (/) and the port number, so that each port is represented by both slot number (1 through 4 or 7 through 10) and port number (0 through 15).

The SilkWorm director has a total of 10 slots. Slot numbers 5 and 6 are control processor cards; slots 1 through 4 and 7 through 10 are port cards. On each port card, there are 16 ports, counted from the bottom, numbered 0 to 15.

portnumber Specify a port number. Valid values for port number vary, depending on the switch type. This operand is required.

mode Specify 1 to enable ISL R_RDY mode. Specify 0 to disable ISL R_RDY mode. This operand is required.

Example To enable ISL R_RDY mode on a port:

```
switch:admin> portcfgislmode 1/3, 1
ISL R_RDY Mode is enabled for port 3. Please make sure the PID
formats are consistent across the entire fabric.
```

To disable ISL R_RDY mode on a port:

```
switch:admin> portcfgislmode 1/3, 0
```

See Also [portCfgShow](#)

portCfgLongDistance

Configures a port to support long-distance links.

Synopsis `portcfglongdistance [slotnumber/]portnumber [distance_level] [vc_translation_link_init] [desired_distance]`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires an Brocade Extended Fabrics license.

Description

Use this command to allocate enough full-size frame buffers on a particular port to support a long-distance link up to 500 km. The port can only be used as an E_Port. Changes made by this command are persistent across switch reboots or power cycles.

The value of *distance_level* can be one of the following (the numerical value representing each *distance_level* is shown in parentheses):

- L0 (0)** Reconfigure the port to be a regular switch port. A total of 20 full-size frame buffers are reserved for data traffic, regardless of the port's operating speed. Therefore, the maximum supported link distance is 10 km, 5 km, or 2.5 km for the port speeds of 1 Gbit/sec, 2 Gbit/sec, or 4 Gbit/sec, respectively.
- L0.5** Level 0.5 ([portCfgShow](#) displays the two-letter code as LM) long distance, up to 25 km. A total of 12, 25, or 50 full-size frame buffers are reserved for the port at speeds of 1 Gbit/sec, 2 Gbit/sec, or 4 Gbit/sec, respectively.
- L1 (1)** Level 1 long distance, up to 50 km. A total of 25, 50, or 100 full-size frame buffers are reserved for the port at speeds of 1 Gbit/sec, 2 Gbit/sec, or 4 Gbit/sec, respectively.
- L2 (2)** Level 2 long distance, up to 100 km. A total of 50, 100, or 200 full-size frame buffers are reserved for the port at speeds of 1 Gbit/sec, 2 Gbit/sec, or 4 Gbit/sec, respectively. For previously released switches (Bloom1-based), the number of frames buffers is limited to 63.
- LE (3)** Level E mode is for E_Ports for distances beyond 5 km and up to 10 km. A total of 5, 10, or 20 full-size frame buffers are reserved for the port at speeds of 1 Gbit/sec, 2 Gbit/sec, or 4 Gbit/sec, respectively. LE does not require an Extended Fabrics license.
- LD** Automatic long-distance configuration. The buffer credits for the given E_Port are automatically configured, based on the actual link distance. Up to a total of 250 full-size frame buffers are reserved, depending upon the distance measured during E_Port initialization. If the desired distance is provided, it is used as the upper limit to the measured distance. For Bloom1-based systems, the number of frame buffers is limited to 63.

Depending on the switch platform and the availability of frame buffers within the port group, the LD mode link can operate up to distances of 500 km at 1 Gbit/sec, 250 km at 2 Gbit/sec, or 125 km at 4 Gbit/sec. On some older switch platforms, the LD mode link can operate up to distances of 200 km at 1 Gbit/sec or 100 km at 2 Gbit/sec.

A long-distance link also can be configured to be part of a trunk group (refer to [portCfgTrunkPort](#)). Two or more long-distance links in a port group forms a trunk group when they are configured for the same speed, the same distance level, and their link distances are nearly equal.

The *vc_translation_link_init* option is used to enable the long-distance link initialization sequence.

desired_distance is a required parameter to configure a port as an LD-mode link. The desired distance is used as the upper limit of the link distance to calculate buffer availability for other ports in the same port group. When the measured distance is more than *desired_distance*, the *desired_distance* allocates buffers. In this case, the port operates in degraded mode instead being disabled due to insufficient buffers.

Pressing **Ctrl-D** cancels the configuration update.

When a port is configured to be a long-distance port, the output of **portShow** and **switchShow** displays the long-distance level. In the **portShow** output, the long-distance level is indicated as follows:

- L0 normal
- LE standard <= 10 km
- LM medium long <= 25 km
- L1 long <= 50 km
- L2 super long <= 100 km
- LD auto

In the **switchShow** output, the long distance mode displays as Lx, where x is the second letter in two-letter distance-level code described earlier; however, L0.5 mode displays L0.5.



Note

The **portCfgISLMode** and **portCfgLongDistance** mode cannot both be enabled at the same time; otherwise, fabric segmentation occurs.

When some of the ports in the switch are configured as long-distance ports, the remaining ports can be disabled or running in buffer-limited mode due to a lack of frame buffers. Conversely, if a port is configured as a long-distance port and there are not enough frame buffers remaining, the port does not initialize.

Operands

This command has the following operands:

- slotnumber* Specifies the slot number, for bladed systems only. The slot number must be followed by a slash (/).
- portnumber* Specifies a port number. Valid values for port number vary, depending on the switch type. This operand is required.
- distance_level* Refer to the “Description” section for information about the value.
- vc_translation_link_init*
Specifies the long-distance link-initialization sequence; 1 activates and 0 deactivates this mode. When the command is run without specifying a value, 1 is assigned automatically for the long distance link. This operand is optional.
- desired_distance* Refer to the “Description” section for information about the value.

Example To configure a port to support a 100 km link and be initialized using long-distance link initialization protocol:

```
switch:admin> portcfglongdistance 4/15 L2 1
switch:admin> portshow 4/15
portCFlags: 0x1
portFlags: 0x20001          PRESENT LED
portType: 1.1
portState: 2      Offline
portPhys: 4      No_Light
portScn: 0
portId: 013f00
portWwn: 20:3f:00:60:69:00:02:48
Distance: super long <= 100km
portSpeed: 2Gbps

Interrupts:      9      Link_failure: 0      Frjt:      0
Unknown:        0      Loss_of_sync: 0      Fbsy:      0
Lli:            9      Loss_of_sig: 9
Proc_rqrd:     0      Protocol_err: 0
Timed_out:     0      Invalid_word: 0
Rx_flushed:    0      Invalid_crc: 0
Tx_unavail:    0      Delim_err: 0
Free_buffer:   0      Address_err: 0
Overrun:       0      Lr_in:      0
Suspended:    0      Lr_out:     0
Parity_err:    0      Ols_in:     0
2_parity_err: 0      Ols_out:    0
CMI_bus_err:  0
```

See Also [configure](#)
[portCfgShow](#)
[portShow](#)
[switchShow](#)

portCfgLPort

Locks a port as an L_Port.

Synopsis `portcfglport [slotnumber/]portnumber locked_mode [private_mode] [duplex_mode]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to designate a port as an L_Port. The switch then only attempts to initialize that port as an FL_Port. By default, the L_Port is a public L_Port. It can be set to private L_Port and the FLOGI is rejected.

The switch never attempts point-to-point (F_Port) initialization on the port.

Operands The operands are as follows:

<i>slotnumber</i>	Specify the slot number of the port to be configured, followed by a slash (/) (for bladed systems only).
<i>portnumber</i>	Specify a port number to be configured, relative to its slot for bladed systems. Use switchShow to display a list of valid ports. This operand is optional; if omitted, this command displays the L_Port conditions for all ports.
<i>locked_mode</i>	Specify 1 to configure the specified port as a locked L_Port. Specify 0 to deconfigure the specified port from its previous role as a locked L_Port. This operand is required.
<i>private_mode</i>	Specify 1 to configure the L_Port as a private L_Port. Specify 0 to configure the L_Port as a normal public L_Port. The default value is 0.
<i>duplex_mode</i>	Specify 2 to configure the specified port as a full-duplex L_Port with fairness. Specify 1 to configure the L_Port as a half-duplex L_Port with fairness. Specify 0 to configure the L_Port as a full-duplex L_Port. The default value is 0.

If used without operands, this command reports the L_Port conditions for all ports present.

Example To configure a port as a locked L_Port:

```
switch:admin> portcfglport 4/15, 1
switch:admin> portcfgshow
```

[output from other slots suppressed]

Ports of Slot 4	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Speed	AN															
Trunk Port	ON															
Long Distance
VC Link Init
Locked L_Port	ON
Locked G_Port
Disabled E_Port
ISL R_RDY Mode
Persistent Disable

where AN:AutoNegotiate, ..:OFF, ?:INVALID.

portCfgMcastLoopback

Configures a port to receive multicast frames.

Synopsis `portCfgMcastLoopback [slotnumber/]portnumber, mode`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to allow a user to dedicate an unused port in a leaf (edge) switch, with no F_Port belonging to a multicast group, to receive multicast frames.

When multicast frames are received at an edge switch with no member port, traffic will throttle down in the KBytes/sec range as embedded processor intervention is required to process it.

However, when a port is assigned as the multicast loopback port, frames destined for any multicast group are routed to that multicast loopback port where it is loopbacked to the port's receiver that is turned off. This effectively sends the frames to a black hole. Since the embedded processor is not involved, traffic moves at normal (and full) speed.

Executing this command on a branch (middle) switch does not affect traffic. It can be configured for future use as an edge switch. The disadvantage is that the port cannot be used to connect to other devices.

The configuration is saved in the flash memory and is persistent across switch reboot or power cycle. The user is prompted the follow occurs:

- The selected port is already in use as an E_Port or Fx_Port
- The switch is a branch (middle) switch.

A warning message is printed if another port is already configured as the multicast loopback.

When a port is configured as multicast loopback port:

- Its port LED blinks a slow green indicating a loopback state. Its laser, if optical GBICed, is disabled. It does not respond to any attempt to connect it to any device.
- The comment field of `switchShow` displays that it is looped back to itself such as:

```
port 3: sw No_Light Loopback->3
```

- The portFlags line of `portShow` displays the F_PORT and INT_LB flags such as:

```
portFlags: 0x20249 PRESENT F_PORT U_PORT INT_LB LED
```

Operands The operands are as follows:

<i>slotnumber</i>	Specifies the slot number for a SilkWorm 12000/24000 director. For all other switches, this operand is not required. The slot number must be followed by a slash (/) and the port number. The SilkWorm director has a total of 10 slots. Slot numbers 5 and 6 are control processor (CP) cards, and slots 1 through 4 and 7 through 10 are port cards. There are 16 ports on each port card, counted from the bottom up, 0 to 15.
<i>portnumber</i>	Specifies a port number. Valid values for port number vary, depending on the switch type. This operand is required.
<i>mode</i>	Specify a value of 1 means <i>portnumber</i> is dedicated as a multicast loopback port. A value of 0 means <i>port_number</i> is unconfigured from its previous role as a multicast loopback port.

Example To configure a switch port 63 as a multicast loopback port:

```
switch:admin> portcfgmcastloopback 4/15 1
```

See Also [configure](#)
[portShow](#)
[switchShow](#)

portCfgPersistentDisable

Disables a port persistently.

Synopsis `portcfgpersistentdisable [slotnumber/]portnumber`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to persistently disable a port. Persistently disabled ports remain disabled across power cycles, switch reboots, and switch enables. By default, a port is enabled persistently. The change in configuration is effective immediately.

The persistent disable configuration overrides all other port configurations but it does not change the configuration of any other port settings. Use the [portCfgPersistentEnable](#) command to enable a port persistently. A persistent-enabled port reenables all previously set port configurations of that port.

The switch still runs power-on diagnostics and initializes a persistently disabled port. The [portEnable](#) command fails when directed to a persistently disabled port. The [switchEnable](#) command does not enable the persistently disabled ports of that switch, and the [bladeEnable](#) command does not enable the persistently disabled ports of that blade..

The persistent switch disable or enable configuration does not alter the persistent disable or enable configurations of the ports within the switch.

Because the default state of the port is persistently enabled, the persistent disable state is cleared by the [portCfgDefault](#) command.

This command is not allowed if the switch is operating in the FICON Management Server mode (fmsmode); instead, use [portDisable](#) with Active=Saved mode enabled.

Operands This command has the following operands:

slotnumber For bladed systems only, specify the slot number of the port to configure, followed by a slash (/).

portnumber Specify a port number to configure, relative to its slot for bladed systems. Use [switchShow](#) to display a list of valid ports. This operand is optional; if omitted, this command displays the persistently-disabled condition for all ports.

Example To configure a port as persistently disabled and then display all ports that are permanently disabled:

```
switch:admin> portcfgpersistentdisable 9/3
switch:admin> portcfgpersistentdisable
Slot 9    0    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10   11   12   13   14   15
-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
Disabled  -    -    -    YES  -    -    -    -    -    -    -    -    -    -    -    -    -
(output truncated)
```

See Also [ficoncupset](#)
[ficoncupshow](#)
[portCfgDefault](#)
[portDisable](#)
[portEnable](#)
[portCfgPersistentEnable](#)
[portShow](#)
[switchShow](#)

portCfgPersistentEnable

Enables a port persistently.

Synopsis `portcfgpersistentenable [slotnumber/]portnumber`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to persistently enable a port. Persistently enabled ports remain enabled across power cycles, switch reboots, and switch enables. By default, a port is enabled persistently. The change in configuration is effective immediately.

A persistent port enable reenables all previously set port configurations of that port. A persistently enabled port can temporarily be disabled by the **portDisable** or **switchDisable** command. The **switchDisable** command will also disable the persistently enabled ports of that switch.

The persistent switch disable or enable configuration does not alter the persistent disable or enable configurations of the ports within the switch.

The configuration commands **configDefault** and **portCfgDefault** do not modify the persistent enable attribute of a port.

Operands This command has the following operands:

slotnumber For bladed systems only, specify the slot number of the port to configure, followed by a slash (/).

portnumber Specify a port number to configure, relative to its slot for bladed systems. Use **switchShow** to display a list of valid ports. This operand is optional; if omitted, this command displays the persistently enabled condition for all ports.

When no operand is specified, the command reports the current port persistently enabled status for all ports in the switch. The value of YES is displayed for ports that are persistently enabled.

Example To configure a port as persistently enabled and then display all ports that are persistently enabled:

```
switch:admin> portcfgpersistentenable 9/3
switch:admin> portcfgpersistentenable
Slot 9    0    1    2    3    4    5    6    7    8    9    10   11   12   13   14   15
-----+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---+---
Enabled  YES YES
(output truncated)
```

See Also [ficoncupset](#)
[ficoncupshow](#)
[portDisable](#)
[portEnable](#)
[portCfgPersistentDisable](#)
[portCfgShow](#)
[portShow](#)
[switchShow](#)

portCfgShow

Displays port configuration settings.

Synopsis `portcfgshow [slotnumber/][portnumber]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the current configuration of all ports. If no operand is specified, all the port configuration settings are displayed for that switch or for the SilkWorm 12000 logical switch.

The following configuration information displays:

Speed mode	Displays as 1G, 2G, or AN (when in auto speed negotiation mode). This value is set by the portCfgSpeed command.
Trunk Port mode	Displays as ON when port is set for trunking or blank (..) when trunking is disabled on the port. This value is set by the portCfgTrunkPort command.
Long Distance mode	Displays as blank (..) when the mode is off, L1 when the link is up to 50 km, or L2 when the link is up to 100 km, and also supports LE, L0.5, and LD modes. This value is set by the portCfgLongDistance command.
VC Link Init mode (virtual channel)	Displays as blank (..) when the long-distance link initialization option is turned off and (ON) when it is turned on for long distance mode. This value is set by the portCfgLongDistance command.
Locked L_Port mode	Displays as ON when port is locked to L_Port only or blank (..) when L_Port lock mode is disabled (and it behaves as a U_Port). This value is set by the portCfgLPort command.
Locked G_Port mode	Displays as ON when port is locked to G_Port only or blank (..) when G_Port lock mode is disabled (and it behaves as a U_Port). This value is set by the portCfgGPort command.
Disabled E_Port mode	Displays as ON when port is not allowed to be an E_Port or blank (..) when the port is allowed to function as an E_Port. This value is set by the portCfgEPort command.
Mcast LoopBack mode	Displays as blank (..) when mcast loopback mode is off, and (ON) when mcast loopback mode is enabled. This value is set by the portCfgMcastLoopback command.
ISL R_RDY Mode mode	Displays as ON when the port has been R_RDY-mode enabled or blank (..) when the port is allowed to function as an E_Port. This value is set by the portCfgISLMode command.
Persistent Disable mode	Displays as ON when the port is disabled across reboots or power cycles or (..) when the port is allowed to function normally. This value is set by the portCfgPersistentDisable command.

portCfgSpeed
portCfgTrunkPort

portCfgSpeed

Configures the port speed level.

Synopsis `portcfgspeed [slotnumber/]portnumber , speed_level`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to configure the speed of a port to a particular level. After this command is issued, the port is disabled and enabled so that the port comes up with the new speed setting. The configuration is saved in the flash memory and is persistent across switch reboot or power cycle.

If the command is specified without an operand, you are prompted to enter the speed value. Enter **Ctrl-D** to cancel the configuration update.

The output of the [portShow](#) command displays the current achieved speed of a port and the [portCfgShow](#) command displays the user-desired speed setting for a port.

Operands This command has the following operands:

- | | |
|--------------------|---|
| <i>slotnumber</i> | Specify the slot number of the port to be configured, followed by a slash (/) (for bladed systems only). |
| <i>portnumber</i> | Specify a port number to be configured, relative to its slot for bladed systems. Use switchShow to display a list of valid ports. |
| <i>speed_level</i> | Specify the speed of a port. This operand is required. Valid values are one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">0 Autosensing mode. The port automatically configures for the highest speed.1 1-Gbit/sec mode. The port is at fixed speed of 1 Gbit/sec.2 2-Gbit/sec mode. The port is at fixed speed of 2 Gbit/sec.4 4-Gbit/sec mode. The port is at fixed speed of 4 Gbit/sec. |

Example To configure the speed of a port to 2 Gbit/sec:

```
switch:admin> portcfgspeed 2/3, 2
```

See Also [portCfgShow](#)
[portShow](#)
[switchCfgSpeed](#)

portCfgTrunkPort

Configures a port to be enabled or disabled for Brocade ISL Trunking license.

Synopsis `portcfgtrunkport [slotnumber/]portnumber mode`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a ISL Trunking license.

Description Use this command to enable or disable a port for trunking.

Operands This command has the following operands:

slotnumber Specify the slot number of the port to be configured, followed by a slash (/) (for bladed systems only).

portnumber Specify a port number to be configured, relative to its slot for bladed systems. Use [switchShow](#) to display a list of valid ports.

mode Specify 1 to enable this port for trunking. Specify 0 to disable this port for trunking. This operand is required.

Example To enable a port for trunking:

```
switch:admin> portcfgtrunkport 1/3 0
```

See Also [portCfgShow](#)
[portShow](#)
[switchCfgTrunk](#)
[switchShow](#)

portDebug

Sets debug level and verbose level of port modules.

Synopsis `portdebug dbg_lvl, vbs_lvl`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to set the debug level and verbose level of port modules.

Operands This command has the following operands:

dbg_lvl Specify the debug level to be set for port modules; valid values are 1 to 5.

vbs_lvl Specify the verbose level to be set for port modules; valid values are 1 to 5.

Example To set debug level and verbose level of port modules:

```
switch:admin> portdebug 3 4
```

See Also [dbgShow](#)

portDisable

Disables a port.

Synopsis `portdisable [slotnumber/]portnumber`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to disable a port. If the port is connected to another switch, the fabric might reconfigure. If the port is connected to one or more devices, the devices can no longer communicate with the fabric.

If the port was online before being disabled, a state transition will be indicated: RSCN, an SNMP trap, a Web pop-up window.

The front-panel LED of a disabled port flashes yellow with a two-second cycle.

Operands This command has the following operand:

slotnumber Specify the slot number of the port to be disabled, followed by a slash (/) (for bladed systems only).

portnumber Specify a port number to be configured, relative to its slot for bladed systems. Use [switchShow](#) to display a list of valid ports.

Example To disable a port:

```
switch:admin> portdisable 2/4
```

See Also [portCfgPersistentDisable](#)
[portCfgPersistentEnable](#)
[portEnable](#)
[portShow](#)
[switchShow](#)

portEnable

Enables a port.

Synopsis `portenable [slotnumber/]portnumber`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to enable a port. If the port is connected to another switch, the fabric might reconfigure. If the port is connected to one or more devices, the devices can communicate with the fabric.

For ports that come online after being enabled, the following indications might be sent to indicate a state transition: RSCN, SNMP trap, Web pop-up window.

This command is rejected if the port's switch is disabled, the port's blade is not fully enabled (faulted, powered off, or disabled), or if the port itself is persistently disabled.

The front panel LED of an enabled and online port is green.

Operands This command has the following operand:

slotnumber Specify the slot number of the port to be enabled, followed by a slash (/) (for bladed systems only).

portnumber Specify a port number to be configured, relative to its slot for bladed systems. Use [switchShow](#) to display a list of valid ports.

Example To enable a port:

```
switch:admin> portenable 2/4
```

See Also [portCfgPersistentDisable](#)
[portCfgPersistentEnable](#)
[portDisable](#)
[portShow](#)
[switchShow](#)

portErrShow

Displays port error summary.

Synopsis porterrshow

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display an error summary for all ports. The display contains one output line per port and shows error counters in ones, thousands (k), or millions (m).

The following fields are displayed:

frames tx	Frames transmitted
frames rx	Frames received
enc in	Encoding errors inside frames
crc err	Frames with CRC errors
too shrt	Frames shorter than minimum
too long	Frames longer than maximum
bad eof	Frames with bad end-of-frame delimiters
enc out	Encoding error outside of frames
disc c3	Class 3 frames discarded
link fail	Link failures (LF1 or LF2 states)
loss sync	Loss of synchronization
loss sig	Loss of signal
frjt	Frames rejected with F_RJT
fbsy	Frames busied with F_BSY

Operands none

Example To display error counters for ports on a switch:

```
switch:user> porterrshow
      frames  enc  crc  too  too  bad  enc  disc  link  loss  loss  frjt  fbsy
      tx   rx   in  err shrt long  eof  out   c3  fail sync  sig
-----
0:  154  152   0   0   0   0   0  2.0m  0   1   2   0   0   0
1:  154  152   0   0   0   0   0  1.9m  0   1   2   0   0   0
2:  154  152   0   0   0   0   0  1.9m  0   1   2   0   0   0
3:  154  153   0   0   0   0   0  1.9m  0   1   2   0   0   0
4:    0   0   0   0   0   0   0   12   0   0   0   1   0   0
5:    0   0   0   0   0   0   0   35   0   0   0   1   0   0
6:    0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   1   0   0
7:    0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   1   0   0
8:    0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   1   0   0
9:    0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   1   0   0
10:   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   1   0   0
11:   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   1   0   0
12:  154  153   0   0   0   0   0  2.0m  0   1   2   0   0   0
13:  153  151   0   0   0   0   0  1.9m  0   1   2   0   0   0
14:  153  152   0   0   0   0   0  1.8m  0   1   2   0   0   0
15:  155  154   0   0   0   0   0  1.7m  0   1   2   0   0   0
48:  142  141   0   0   0   0   0  1.8m  0   2  18   0   0   0
49:  142  141   0   0   0   0   0  1.8m  0   2   2   0   0   0
50:  142  141   0   0   0   0   0  2.1m  0   2   2   0   0   0
51:  146  145   0   0   0   0   0  2.0m  0   2   2   0   0   0
52:    0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   1   0   0
53:    0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   1   0   0
54:    0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   1   0   0
55:    0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   1   0   0
56:  142  141   0   0   0   0   0  2.1m  0   2   2   0   0   0
57:  142  141   0   0   0   0   0  2.1m  0   2   2   0   0   0
58:  142  141   0   0   0   0   0  2.0m  0   2   2   0   0   0
59:  142  141   0   0   0   0   0  2.0m  0   2   2   0   0   0
60:   29   32   0   0   0   0   0  9.0m  0   1  26   0   0   0
61:    0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0
62:    0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   0   1   0   0
63:   28   32   0   0   0   0   0  8.6m  0   1  34   0   0   0
```

See Also [portShow](#)
[portStatsShow](#)

portFlagsShow

Displays the port status bitmaps for all ports in a switch.

Synopsis `portflagsshow`

Availability all users

description Use this command to display the following status for a port:

SNMP Displays whether the port is online or offline.

Physical Displays the port physical status. Valid values are In_Sync and No_Light.

Flags Displays whether there is an SFP inserted in the port, whether the port is active, and the port type.

Operands none

Example To display the port status for all ports in the switch:

```
switch:user> portflagsshow
Slot  Port  SNMP          Physical      Flags
-----
1      0      Online        In_Sync       PRESENT ACTIVE E_PORT G_PORT LOGIN LED ACCEPT
1      1      Online        In_Sync       PRESENT ACTIVE E_PORT G_PORT LOGIN LED ACCEPT
1      2      Online        In_Sync       PRESENT ACTIVE E_PORT G_PORT LOGIN LED ACCEPT
1      3      Online        In_Sync       PRESENT ACTIVE E_PORT G_PORT LOGIN LED ACCEPT
1      4      Online        In_Sync       PRESENT ACTIVE E_PORT G_PORT LOGIN LED ACCEPT
1      5      Online        In_Sync       PRESENT ACTIVE E_PORT G_PORT LOGIN LED ACCEPT
1      6      Online        In_Sync       PRESENT ACTIVE E_PORT G_PORT LOGIN LED ACCEPT
1      7      Online        In_Sync       PRESENT ACTIVE E_PORT G_PORT LOGIN LED ACCEPT
1      8      Offline       No_Light      PRESENT LED
1      9      Offline       No_Light      PRESENT LED
1     10      Offline       No_Light      PRESENT LED
1     11      Offline       No_Light      PRESENT LED
1     12      Online        In_Sync       PRESENT ACTIVE E_PORT G_PORT LOGIN LED ACCEPT
1     13      Online        In_Sync       PRESENT ACTIVE E_PORT G_PORT LOGIN LED ACCEPT
1     14      Online        In_Sync       PRESENT ACTIVE E_PORT G_PORT LOGIN LED ACCEPT
1     15      Online        In_Sync       PRESENT ACTIVE E_PORT G_PORT LOGIN LED ACCEPT
4      0      Online        In_Sync       PRESENT ACTIVE E_PORT G_PORT LOGIN LED ACCEPT
4      1      Online        In_Sync       PRESENT ACTIVE E_PORT G_PORT LOGIN LED ACCEPT
4      2      Online        In_Sync       PRESENT ACTIVE E_PORT G_PORT LOGIN LED ACCEPT
4      3      Online        In_Sync       PRESENT ACTIVE E_PORT G_PORT LOGIN LED ACCEPT
4      4      Offline       No_Light      PRESENT LED
4      5      Offline       No_Light      PRESENT LED
4      6      Online        In_Sync       PRESENT ACTIVE F_PORT L_PORT LOGIN NOELP LED ACCEPT
4      7      Online        In_Sync       PRESENT ACTIVE F_PORT L_PORT LOGIN NOELP LED ACCEPT
4      8      Online        In_Sync       PRESENT ACTIVE E_PORT G_PORT LOGIN LED ACCEPT
4      9      Online        In_Sync       PRESENT ACTIVE E_PORT G_PORT LOGIN LED ACCEPT
4     10      Online        In_Sync       PRESENT ACTIVE E_PORT G_PORT LOGIN LED ACCEPT
4     11      Online        In_Sync       PRESENT ACTIVE E_PORT G_PORT LOGIN LED ACCEPT
4     12      Online        In_Sync       PRESENT ACTIVE E_PORT G_PORT LOGIN LED ACCEPT
4     13      Online        In_Sync       PRESENT ACTIVE E_PORT G_PORT LOGIN LED ACCEPT
4     14      Online        In_Sync       PRESENT ACTIVE E_PORT G_PORT LOGIN LED ACCEPT
4     15      Online        In_Sync       PRESENT ACTIVE E_PORT G_PORT LOGIN LED ACCEPT
```

See Also [portShow](#)
[switchShow](#)

portLedTest

Cycles user port LEDs.

Synopsis `portledtest [-npass count][-ports itemlist]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to exercise the user port LEDs in the current switch on and off by setting the ATTN LEDs to green for the ON condition and unlighted for the OFF condition. The SPEED LEDs are initially set to black before the command execution. The SPEED LEDs are set to green once the command is executing.

You must disable the current switch (using the [switchDisable](#) command) before running this command. After the command had completed, the ATTN LEDs flash amber, indicating that the command has finished and exited. You can enable the current switch (using the [switchEnable](#) command) to set the ATTN LEDs back to black.

Options This command has the following operands:

-npass *count* Specify the number of times to perform this test. The default value is 10.

-ports *itemlist* Specify a list of user ports to run the test. If omitted, all the active ports in the switch are assumed. For more information, refer to the [itemList](#) command.

Examples To test port LEDs:

```
switch:admin> portledtest -ports 1/1-1/5
passed.
```

See Also [itemList](#)
[switchDisable](#)
[switchEnable](#)

portLogClear

Clears the port log.

Synopsis `portlogclear`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to clear the port log. You might want to clear the port log before triggering an activity so that the log displays only the log events related to that activity.

If the port log is disabled, the following message appears as the first line.

```
WARNING: port log is disabled
```

If the port log is disabled, **portLogClear** enables it. Certain errors automatically disable the port log to preserve information needed to understand the error (new events are not collected so that existing information is not overwritten).

The following errors disable the port log:

```
FCPH, EXCHBAD  
FCPH, EXCHFREE  
NBFSM, DUPEPORTSCN  
UCAST, RELICPDB
```

Refer to the *System Error Message Reference Manual* for more information.

Operands none

Example To clear the port log:

```
switch:admin> portlogclear  
switch:admin> portlogshow  
port log is empty
```

See Also [portLogDump](#)
[portLogShow](#)

portLogConfigShow

Displays the current port log configuration.

Synopsis `portlogconfigshow`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to display the current port log configuration.

Operands none

Example To display the current port log configuration:

```
switch:admin> portlogconfigshow  
max portlog entries = 8192
```

See Also [portLogResize](#)

portLogDump

Displays the port log without page breaks.

Synopsis `portlogdump [count[, saved[, portid]]]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the port log, listing all entries in the log without page breaks. This command displays the same information as `portLogShow`, but `portLogShow` prompts the user to press **Enter** between each page.

If the port log is disabled, the following message displays as the first line. Refer to `portLogClear` command for more information.

```
WARNING: port log is disabled
```

For a full explanation of the information displayed by this command, refer to the *Fabric OS Procedures Guide*.

Operands This command has the following operands:

count Specify the maximum number of lines to be displayed. Only the most recent *count* entries are displayed. This operand is optional.

saved Specify a nonzero value to display the saved port log from the last switch fault. Refer to `upTime` for conditions that cause a fault. The operand *count* is ignored when displaying the saved log. This operand is optional.

portid Specify the port to display. All other ports will not be displayed. This operand is optional.

Example To display the port log for a port:

```
switch:user> portLogDump 20
time          task          event  port  cmd  args
-----
08:35:27.899  tShell          pstate 14    OL1
08:35:27.899  tReceive        pstate 14    LR2
08:35:27.916  tReceive        pstate 14    AC
08:35:28.416  interrupt       scn    14    1
08:35:28.433  tFabric         ioctl  14    90  101d9910,0
08:35:28.433  tFabric         Tx     14    164 02ffffffd,00ffffffd,0005ffff,10000000
08:35:28.433  tReceive        Rx     14    0   c0ffffffd,00ffffffd,00050006
08:35:28.433  tReceive        Rx     14    164 03ffffffd,00ffffffd,00050006,02000000
08:35:28.433  tTransmit       Tx     14    0   c0ffffffd,00ffffffd,00050006
08:35:28.433  tFabric         ioctl  14    91  103646d8,0
08:35:28.466  tFabric         ioctl  14    a7  3c,1
08:35:28.466  tFabric         pstate 14    LR1
08:35:28.466  tReceive        pstate 14    LR3
08:35:28.466  tReceive        pstate 14    AC
08:35:28.483  tFabric         Tx     14    96  02ffffffd,00ffffffd,0006ffff,11100060
08:35:28.483  tReceive        Rx     14    0   c0ffffffd,00ffffffd,00060007
08:35:28.483  tReceive        Rx     14    96  03ffffffd,00ffffffd,00060007,02100060
08:35:28.483  tTransmit       Tx     14    0   c0ffffffd,00ffffffd,00060007
08:35:28.483  tFabric         ioctl  14    a1  0,0
08:35:28.483  tFabric         scn    14    5
```

See Also [portLogClear](#)
[portLogShow](#)
[upTime](#)

portLogDumpPort

Displays the port log of specified port, without page breaks.

Synopsis `portlogdumpport portid`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the port log of specified port. The command displays all entries in the log without any page breaks. It is identical to [portLogShowPort](#), except that [portLogShowPort](#) prompts the user to press **Enter** between each page.

Port logs are circular log files in the switch firmware, which can save up to 8,192 entries. Refer to [portLogConfigShow](#) to display the current port log size. Once the log is full, the newest log entries delete the oldest log entries. Port logs capture switch-to-device, device-to-switch, switch-to-switch, some device-to-device1, and control information

If the port log is disabled, the following message displays as the first line. Refer to [portLogClear](#) command for more information.

```
WARNING: port log is disabled
```

Refer to the *Fabric OS Procedures Guide* for more information.

Operands This command has the following operand:

portid Specify the area number of port to display. If a port area number is specified, all other ports on the switch are ignored. This operand is optional.

Example To display the port log dump for a port:

```
switch:user> portLogDumpPort 14
time          task          event port  cmd  args
-----
08:35:27.899  tShell           pstate  14   OL1
08:35:27.899  tReceive         pstate  14   LR2
08:35:27.916  tReceive         pstate  14   AC
08:35:28.416  interrupt        scn     14   1
08:35:28.433  tFabric          ioctl   14   90  101d9910,0
08:35:28.433  tFabric          Tx      14   164 02ffffffd,0ffffffd,0005ffff,10000000
08:35:28.433  tReceive         Rx      14   0   c0ffffffd,0ffffffd,00050006
08:35:28.433  tReceive         Rx      14   164 03ffffffd,0ffffffd,00050006,02000000
08:35:28.433  tTransmit        Tx      14   0   c0ffffffd,0ffffffd,00050006
08:35:28.433  tFabric          ioctl   14   91  103646d8,0
08:35:28.466  tFabric          ioctl   14   a7  3c,1
08:35:28.466  tFabric          pstate  14   LR1
08:35:28.466  tReceive         pstate  14   LR3
08:35:28.466  tReceive         pstate  14   AC
08:35:28.483  tFabric          Tx      14   96  02ffffffd,0ffffffd,0006ffff,11100060
08:35:28.483  tReceive         Rx      14   0   c0ffffffd,0ffffffd,00060007
08:35:28.483  tReceive         Rx      14   96  03ffffffd,0ffffffd,00060007,02100060
08:35:28.483  tTransmit        Tx      14   0   c0ffffffd,0ffffffd,00060007
08:35:28.483  tFabric          ioctl   14   a1  0,0
08:35:28.483  tFabric          scn     14   5
```

See Also [portLogClear](#)
[portLogShow](#)
[upTime](#)

portLogEventShow

Displays information about port log events.

Synopsis `portlogeventshow`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to display information about the ID associated with the various port log events and whether the events are enabled or disabled.

Operands none

Example Display information about port log events:

```
switch:admin> portlogeventshow
ID      Event-Name      Disabled
-----
1       start           0
2       disable         0
3       enable          0
4       ioctl           0
5       Tx              0
6       Tx1             0
7       Tx2             0
8       Tx3             0
9       Rx              0
10      Rx1             0
11      Rx2             0
12      Rx3             0
13      stats           0
14      scn             0
15      pstate         0
16      reject         0
17      busy           0
18      ctin           0
19      ctout          0
20      errlog         0
21      loopscn        0
22      create         0
23      debug          1
24      nbrfsm         0
25      timer          0
26      sn             0
27      fcin           0
28      fcout          0
29      read           0
30      write          0
31      err            0
32      frame          0
33      msRemQ         0
34      msRemR         0
35      nsRemQ         0
36      nsRemR         0
37      rscn           0
38      state          0
39      xalloc         0
40      xfree          0
(continued on next page)
```

```
41      xerr          0
42      xstate        0
43      seq            0
44      seqst         0
45      iu             0
46      payload       0
47      zone           0
48      cmd            0
49      event          0
50      msg            0
51      switch         0
52      ficonq        0
53      routing        0
```

See Also [portLogTypeDisable](#)
[portLogTypeEnable](#)

portLoginShow

Displays port login status.

Synopsis `portloginshow [slotnumber/]portnumber`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display port login received from devices attached to the specified port. Some information varies with the switch model and port type. The following lines display:

Type	Type of login:
	fe FLOGI, fabric login to fabric F_Port.
	ff PLOGI, process login to specific N_Ports or well-known address, such as name server.
	fd FDISC, virtual N_Port login.
PID	The port's 24-bit D_ID.
WWN	The port's World Wide Name.
credit	The credit for this login as appropriate. This is BB (buffer-to-buffer) credit for FLOGIs and EE (end-to-end) credit for PLOGIs.
df_sz	The default frame size for this login.
cos	Class of services supported. This can be a combination of the following bits:
	4 Class of service includes class 2.
	8 Class of service includes class 3.

There is further information about the login after the above columns. This can include the DID (destination identifier) that the port is logged on to.

Operands This command has the following operands:

slotnumber Specify the slot number for a SilkWorm 12000/24000 director. For all other switches, this operand is not required. The slot number must be followed by a slash (/) and the port number, so that each port is represented by both slot number (1 through 4 or 7 through 10) and port number (0 through 15).

The SilkWorm director has a total of 10 slots. Slot numbers 5 and 6 are control processor cards; slots 1 through 4 and 7 through 10 are port cards. On each port card, there are 16 ports, counted from the bottom, numbered 0 to 15.

portnumber Specify a port number. Valid values for port number vary, depending on the switch type.

Example To display login information for port 23:

```
switch:admin> portloginshow 23
Type  PID      World Wide Name      credit df_sz cos
=====
fe  201700  21:00:00:e0:8b:05:a3:c9  3  2048  8  scr=1
ff  201700  21:00:00:e0:8b:05:a3:c9  0   0   8  d_id=FFFC20
ff  201700  21:00:00:e0:8b:05:a3:c9  0   0   8  d_id=FFFFFC
```

See Also [fcpProbeShow](#)
[portShow](#)

portLogPdisc

Sets or clears the debug_pdisc_flag.

Synopsis `portlogpdisc lvl`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to set or clear the debug_pdisc_flag.

Operands This command has the following operand:

lvl Specify either 0 to clear the flag or 1 to set the pdisc_flag.

Example To set the pdisc_flag:

```
switch:admin> portlogpdisc 1
PDISC log setting = 1
```

See Also none

portLogPortShow

Displays information about port log port settings.

Synopsis portLogPortShow

Availability admin

Description Use this command to display information about whether the port log for various ports is enabled or disabled. 1 in the right-most column indicates port log for that port is disabled, 0 indicates port log for that port is enabled.

Operand none

Example To disable the information about the port log settings:

```
switch:admin> portLogPortShow
Port      Disabled
-----
0         1
1         0
2         0
3         0
4         0
5         0
6         0
7         0
8         0
9         0
10        0
11        0
12        0
13        0
14        0
15        0
16        0
17        0
18        1
19        0
20        0
21        0
22        0
23        0
24        0
25        0
26        0
27        0
28        0
29        0
30        0
31        0
```

See Also [portLogEventShow](#)
[portLogReset](#)
[portLogTypeDisable](#)
[portLogTypeEnable](#)

portLogReset

Enables the port log facility.

Synopsis `portlogreset`

availability admin

Description Use this command to enable the port log facility.
Refer to [portLogClear](#) for events that might disable the port log facility.

Operands none

Example To enable the port log:

```
switch:admin> portlogreset
```

See Also [portLogPortShow](#)

portLogResize

Resizes the port log to the specified number of entries.

Synopsis `portlogresize num_entries`

availability admin

Description Use this command to resize the port log to specified number of entries. If *num_entries* is less than the already configured port log size, no change is effected.

Operand This command has the following operand:

num_entries Specifies the number of entries to which portlog needs to be resized. The valid range of values is 8,192 to 16,384.

Example To resize the portlog:

```
switch:admin> portlogresize 12288
```

See Also [portLogConfigShow](#)

portLogShow

Displays the port log.

Synopsis `portlogshow [count, saved, portid]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the port log, page by page.

The **portLogShow** command displays the same information as **portLogDump**, but it enables you to press **Enter** after each page of output.

Port logs are circular log files in the switch firmware, which can save up to 8,192 entries. Refer to **portLogConfigShow** to display the current port log size. Once the log is full, the newest log entries delete the oldest log entries. Port logs capture switch-to-device, device-to-switch, switch-to-switch, some device-to-device, and control information.

If the port log is disabled, the following message displays as the first line. Refer to **portLogClear** command for more information.

```
WARNING: port log is disabled
```

The following information displays for each log entry:

Time	Displays the event date and time in milliseconds. The clock resolution is 16 milliseconds.
Task	Displays the name of the internal switch procedure that logged the event, interrupt if the event was logged in interrupt context, or unknown if the task no longer exists.
Event	Displays the task event that generated log entry. Possible events include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> start A switch start or re-start event disable A port is disabled enable A port is enabled ioctl A port I/O control is executed Tx A frame is transmitted (class is indicated) Rx A frame is received (class is indicated) scn A state change notification is posted pstate A port changes physical state reject A received frame is rejected busy A received frame is busied ctin A CT based request is received ctout A CT based response is transmitted errlog A message is added to the error log loopscn A loop state change notification is posted create A task is created debug A debug message

	nbrfsm	Neighbor state transition
	sn	Speed negotiation states
	fcin	Incoming fibre channel information unit
	fcout	Outgoing fibre channel information unit
	read	Information unit header log from read operation
	write	Information unit header log from write operation
	err	Information unit header log of an fc error frame
	frame	fc frame payload
	nsRemQ	Inter-switch name server query
	rscn	RSCN
	xalloc	Allocate an exchange
	xfree	Free an exchange
	xerr	Exchange error
	xstate	Exchange state
	payload	Frame payload
Port		Displays the port number that logged the event.
Cmd		Defined by the event. Displays a value defined by the event as follows:
	ioctl	I/O control command code
	Tx & Rx	Frame payload size
	scn	New state (see state codes below)
	pstate	New physical state (see pstate codes below)
	ctin	The CT-subtype: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> fc Simple Name Server f8 Alias Server.
	ctout	Same as ctin above.
	erlog	Error level (refer to errShow)
	loopsn	Current loop state during loop initialization, possible values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> OLP Offline (disconnected or nonparticipating) LIP FL_Port entered INITIALIZING or OPEN_INIT state LIM LISM completed, FL_Port became the loop master BMP Loop init completed, FL_Port in MONITORING state OLD Port transited to the OLD_PORT state TMO Loop init times out

Args	Displays additional information about the event as follows:
start	Start type: 0 = enable ports, 100 = disable ports
disable	State (refer to state codes next)
enable	Mode: 0 normal non-zero loopback
Tx & Rx	Header words 0,1,4 (R_CTL,D_ID,S_ID,OX_ID,RX_ID) and the first payload word
reject	FC-PH reject reason
busy	FC-PH busy reason
ctin	Argument 0 is divided into two 16-bit fields: [A] a bit map indicating whether subsequent args are valid (0001 means argument 1 is valid, 0003 means arguments 1 and 2 are valid). [B] the CT-based service command code. Argument 1 is the first word of the CT payload, if applicable (as specified in [A]). Argument 2 is the second word of the CT payload, if applicable (as specified in [A]).
ctout	Argument 0 is also divided into two 16-bit fields: [A] a bit map indicating whether subsequent args are valid (0001 means argument 1 is valid, 0003 means arguments 1 and 2 are valid). [B] the CT command code indicating whether an accept (8002) or a reject (8001). If [B] is an accept, argument 1 and 2 represents the first and second words of the CT payload, if applicable (as specified in [A]). If [B] is a reject, argument 1 contains the CT reject reason and explanation code.
erlog	Error type (refer to errShow)
loopsn	The meaning further depends on each loop state: OLP Offline reason code, usually zero LIP Reason code for LIPs initiated by FL_Port, if the code value is 800x (x = [1,0xc], see below), or the lower two bytes of the LIP received, if the code value is other than 800x LIM Usually zero BMP Memory address for the loop bitmap OLD Usually zero

TMO Encoded value of the state when loop init timed out This value is usually equal to the first word of a loop init frame payload. Other possible values include:

2 LIP (req. INITIALIZING) timeout

94F0F0 ARB(F0) timeout

40 CLS timeout

Codes used in various fields are as follows:

state	1	Online
	2	Offline
	3	Testing
	4	Faulty
	5	E_Port
	6	F_Port
	7	Segmented
pstate	AC	Active State
	LR1	Link Reset: LR Transmit State
	LR2	Link Reset: LR Receive State
	LR3	Link Reset: LRR Receive State
	LF1	Link Failure: NOS Transmit State
	LF2	Link Failure: NOS Receive State
	OL1	Offline: OLS Transmit State
	OL2	Offline: OLS Receive State
	OL3	Offline: Wait for OLS State
LIP reason	8001	Retry loop init
	8002	Start loop after gaining sync
	8003	Restart loop after port reset
	8004	LIP when a loop hangs
	8005	Restart loop if LIP received when sending out ARB(F0)
	8006	LIP when an OPN returns
	8007	Restart loop when LIPs received in OLD_PORT AC state
	8008	Restart loop if loop not empty but E_Port loopback
	8009	LIP as requested by the LINIT ELS received
	800a	LIP as requested by the LPC ELS received
	800b	Restart loop for QuickLoop looplet setup
	800c	Restart loop for QuickLoop looplet re-initialization

Speed Negotiation States

INIT	Start negotiation
NM	Negotiate master
WS	Wait for signal
NF	Negotiation follow
NC	Negotiation complete

For a full explanation of the information displayed by this command, refer to the *Fabric OS Procedures Guide*.

Operands This command has the following operands:

<i>count</i>	Specify the maximum number of lines to display. Only the most recent <i>count</i> entries are displayed. This operand is optional.
<i>saved</i>	Specify a nonzero value to display the saved port log from the last switch fault. Refer to upTime for a list of conditions that cause a fault. <i>count</i> is ignored when displaying the saved log. This operand is optional.
<i>portid</i>	Specify the area number of port to be displayed. If a port area number is specified, all other ports on the switch are ignored. This operand is optional.

Example To view the port log for a port:

```
switch:user> portLogShow 24
time      task      event  port  cmd  args
-----
17:05:30.384  PORT      Rx      0    40  02ffffffd,00ffffffd,08fbffff,14000000
17:05:30.384  PORT      Tx      0     0  c0ffffffd,00ffffffd,08fb0e02
17:05:30.384  PORT      debug   0     0  00c0fffee,00fd0118,00000000,00000001
17:05:30.389  PORT      Rx      1    40  02ffffffd,00ffffffd,08fdffff,14000000
17:05:30.389  PORT      Tx      1     0  c0ffffffd,00ffffffd,08fd0e03
17:05:30.389  PORT      debug   1     0  00c0fffee,00fd013c,00000000,00000001
17:05:30.504  PORT      Rx      2    40  02ffffffd,00ffffffd,08feffff,14000000
17:05:30.504  PORT      Tx      2     0  c0ffffffd,00ffffffd,08fe0e04
17:05:30.504  PORT      debug   2     0  00c0fffee,00fd0182,00000000,00000001
17:05:30.507  PORT      Rx      3    40  02ffffffd,00ffffffd,08ffffff,14000000
17:05:30.507  PORT      Tx      3     0  c0ffffffd,00ffffffd,08ff0e05
17:05:30.508  PORT      debug   3     0  00c0fffee,00fd0148,00000000,00000001
17:05:31.081  PORT      Tx      0    40  02ffffffd,00ffffffd,0e06ffff,14000000
17:05:31.082  PORT      debug   0     0  00c0fffee,00fd0188,14000000,00000001
17:05:31.084  PORT      Rx      0     0  c0ffffffd,00ffffffd,0e060902
17:05:31.772  PORT      Tx      1    40  02ffffffd,00ffffffd,0e07ffff,14000000
17:05:31.772  PORT      debug   1     0  00c0fffee,00fd014a,14000000,00000001
17:05:31.774  PORT      Rx      1     0  c0ffffffd,00ffffffd,0e070906
17:05:31.775  PORT      Tx      2    40  02ffffffd,00ffffffd,0e08ffff,14000000
17:05:31.775  PORT      debug   2     0  00c0fffee,00fd015c,14000000,00000001
17:05:31.777  PORT      Rx      2     0  c0ffffffd,00ffffffd,0e080907
17:05:31.778  PORT      Tx      3    40  02ffffffd,00ffffffd,0e09ffff,14000000
17:05:31.779  PORT      debug   3     0  00c0fffee,00fd015e,14000000,00000001
17:05:31.782  PORT      Rx      3     0  c0ffffffd,00ffffffd,0e090908
```

See Also [portLogClear](#)
[portLogDump](#)
[upTime](#)

portLogShowPort

Displays the port log of specified port, with page breaks.

Synopsis `portlogshowport [portid]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the port log, showing 22 entries at a time. It is identical to [portLogDumpPort](#), except that [portLogDumpPort](#) does not prompt the user to press **Enter** between each page of output.

If the port log is disabled, the following message is printed as the first line (refer to [portLogClear](#) for details):

```
WARNING: port log is disabled
```

Refer to the [portLogDump](#) command for more information on the data returned by this command.

Operands This command has the following operands:

portid Specify a nonzero value that specifies which port displays.

Example To display a port log for port 14:

```
switch:user> portLogShowPort 14
time          task          event port  cmd  args
-----
08:35:28.483 tFabric      scn       14     0
08:35:27.899 tShell      pstate   14    OL1
08:35:27.899 tReceive    pstate   14    LR2
08:35:27.916 tReceive    pstate   14    AC
08:35:28.416 interrupt    scn       14     1
08:35:28.433 tFabric      ioctl    14     90  101d9910,0
08:35:28.433 tFabric      Tx       14    164  02ffffffd,00ffffffd,0005ffff,10000000
08:35:28.433 tReceive    Rx       14     0  c0ffffffd,00ffffffd,00050006
08:35:28.433 tReceive    Rx       14    164  03ffffffd,00ffffffd,00050006,02000000
08:35:28.433 tTransmit   Tx       14     0  c0ffffffd,00ffffffd,00050006
08:35:28.433 tFabric      ioctl    14     91  103646d8,0
08:35:28.433 tFabric      ioctl    14     92  103646d8,0
08:35:28.466 tFabric      ioctl    14     a7  3c,1
08:35:28.466 tFabric      pstate   14    LR1
08:35:28.466 tReceive    pstate   14    LR3
08:35:28.466 tReceive    pstate   14    AC
08:35:28.483 tFabric      Tx       14     96  02ffffffd,00ffffffd,0006ffff,11100060
08:35:28.483 tReceive    Rx       14     0  c0ffffffd,00ffffffd,00060007
08:35:28.483 tReceive    Rx       14     96  03ffffffd,00ffffffd,00060007,02100060
08:35:28.483 tTransmit   Tx       14     0  c0ffffffd,00ffffffd,00060007
08:35:28.483 tFabric      ioctl    14    a1  0,0
08:35:28.483 tFabric      scn       14     5
(output truncated)
```

See Also [portLogClear](#)
[portLogShow](#)
[upTime](#)

portLogTypeDisable

Disables the port log of a specified type.

Synopsis `portlogtypedisable type`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to disable the port log for a specified port log type.

Operands This command has the following operand:

type Specify a nonzero value that corresponds to the port log type to be disabled. The values corresponding to different log types can be obtained by running [portLogEventShow](#).

Example To disable event 2 from reporting to the portlog:

```
switch:admin> portlogtypedisable 2
```

See Also [portLogEventShow](#)
[portLogTypeEnable](#)

portLogTypeEnable

Enables the port log of a specified type.

Synopsis `portlogtypeenable type`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to enable the port log for a specified port log type.

Operands This command has the following operand:

type Specify a nonzero value that corresponds to the port log type to be enabled. The values corresponding to different log types can be obtained by running [portLogEventShow](#).

Example To enable event 2 to report to the port log:

```
switch:admin> portlogtypeenable 2
```

See Also [portLogEventShow](#)
[portLogTypeDisable](#)

portLoopbackTest

Functional test of port N->N path.

Synopsis `portloopbacktest [--slot number][-nframes count][-lb_mode mode][-spd_mode mode]
[-ports itemlist]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to verify the functional operation of the switch by sending frames from the port N transmitter and looping them back into the same port N receiver. The loopback is done at the parallel loopback path. The path exercised in this test does not include the media or the fiber cable.

Only one frame is transmitted and received at a time. No external cable is required to run this test. The port LEDs flicker green rapidly while the test is running.

Following is the test method:

1. Set all ports for parallel loopback.
2. Create a frame F of maximum data size (2,112 bytes).
3. Transmit frame F through port N.
4. Pick up the frame from the same port N.
5. Check the eight statistic error counters for nonzero values:
ENC_in, CRC_err, TruncFrm, FrmTooLong, BadEOF, Enc_out, BadOrdSet, DiscC3
6. Check if the transmit, receive, or class 3 receiver counters are stuck at some value.
7. Check if the number of frames transmitted is not equal to the number of frames received.
8. Repeat Steps 2 through 7 for all ports present until:
 - The number of frames (or *passcount*) requested is reached.
 - All ports are marked bad.

At each pass, the frame is created from a different data type. If seven passes are requested, seven different data types are used in the test. If eight passes are requested, the first seven frames use unique data types, and the eighth is the same as the first. The seven data types are:

- 1) CSPAT: 0x7e, 0x7e, 0x7e, 0x7e, ...
- 2) BYTE_LFSR: 0x69, 0x01, 0x02, 0x05, ...
- 3) CHALF_SQ: 0x4a, 0x4a, 0x4a, 0x4a, ...
- 4) QUAD_NOT: 0x00, 0xff, 0x00, 0xff, ...
- 5) CQTR_SQ: 0x78, 0x78, 0x78, 0x78, ...
- 6) CRPAT: 0xbc, 0xbc, 0x23, 0x47, ...
- 7) RANDOM: 0x25, 0x7f, 0x6e, 0x9a, ...

Because this test does not include the media or the fiber cable in its test path, its results combined with the results of [crossPortTest](#) and [spinSilk](#) (both of which loop frames using an external loopback cable) can be used to determine which components of the switch are faulty.

Operands This command has the following operands:

--slot *number* Specify the slot number on which the diagnostic will operate. The ports specified will be relative to this slot number. The default is set to 0 and designed to operate on fixed-port-count products.

- nframes** *count* Specify the number of frames to send. The test will progress until the specified number of frames has been transmitted on each port. The default value is 10.
- lb_mode** *mode* Specify the loopback mode for the test. By default, this test uses internal loopback. Valid values are as follows:
- 1 Port Loopback (loopback plugs)
 - 2 External (SERDES) loopback
 - 5 Internal (parallel) loopback
- spd_mode** *mode* Specify the speed mode for the test. This parameter is used only with Bloom and Condor ASIC-based products, where it controls the speed at which each port is operated. For 1 Gbit/sec-only products, it is ignored. The exact operation of speed modes 5 through 8 depends upon the loopback mode selected. When speed modes 5 through 8 are used with cables, they must be connected *even* to *odd* or the test will fail.
- 0 Runs test at 1 Gbit/sec, 2 Gbit/sec, and 4 Gbit/sec.
 - 1 Runs test at 1 Gbit/sec.
 - 2 Runs test at 2 Gbit/sec (Bloom default).
 - 4 Runs test at 4 Gbit/sec (Condor default).
- For **lb_mode** == 0,1 the following speed modes are available to test the speed negotiation:
- 3 Set all even ports' speed for autonegotiate; set all odd ports' speed for 1 Gbit/sec.
 - 4 Set all even ports' speed for autonegotiate; set all odd ports' speed for 2 Gbit/sec.
 - 5 Set all odd ports' speed for autonegotiate; set all even ports' speed for 1 Gbit/sec.
 - 6 Set all odd ports' speed for autonegotiate; set all even ports' speed for 2 Gbit/sec.
- For **lbMode** == 2,3 the following speed modes are available to test FIFO underrun.
- 3,5 Set all even ports' speed for 2 Gbit/sec; set all odd ports' speed for 1 Gbit/sec.
 - 4,6 Set all even ports' speed for 1 Gbit/sec; set all odd ports' speed for 2 Gbit/sec.
- ports** *itemlist* Specify a list of user ports to test. By default, all of the user ports in the current switch are tested. This option can be used to restrict testing to the specified ports.

Example To run a functional test of a connection:

```
switch:admin> portloopbacktest -ports 1/38-1/45 -nframes 1 -lb_mode 1
Running Port Loopback Test ....
passed.
```

Diagnostics Following are possible error messages if failures are detected:

DATA
ERRSTAT
INIT
PORTDIED
STATS
TIMEOUT
XMIT

Refer to the *System Error Message Reference Manual* for more information.

See Also [camTest](#)
[centralMemoryTest](#)
[cmemRetentionTest](#)
[cmiTest](#)
[crossPortTest](#)
[itemList](#)
[portRegTest](#)
[spinSilk](#)
[sramRetentionTest](#)

portName

Assigns or displays a port name.

Synopsis `portname [slotnumber]/portnumber, name`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to assign or display a port name. Both *port_number* and *port_name* operands are optional for this command.

With both the operands present, the port name string will be assigned to the port. With only the port name operand, the previously assigned port name will be displayed. With no operands, the port names of all the ports present will be displayed.

The port name is a string of 32 characters or fewer. It can consist of white spaces or printable characters, excluding the characters comma (,) and semicolon (;). By default, a port has no name until it is explicitly assigned by the user.

A null string (that is, no *port_name* specified) is used as the default port name when a port has no user-assigned name. A port name can be reset to the default value by executing the **portName** command with the second operand a null string.

Like all other configurable port attributes, port name persists across reboots and power cycles. It will not be affected by **configDefault** command, but it will be cleared by **portCfgDefault**.

Operands This command has the following operands:

slotnumber Specify the slot number for a SilkWorm 12000/24000 director. For all other switches, this operand is not required. The slot number must be followed by a slash (/) and the port number, so that each port is represented by both slot number (1 through 4 or 7 through 10) and port number (0 through 15).

The SilkWorm director has a total of 10 slots. Slot numbers 5 and 6 are control processor cards; slots 1 through 4 and 7 through 10 are port cards. On each port card, there are 16 ports, counted from the bottom, numbered 0 to 15.

portnumber Specify a port number. Valid values for port number vary, depending on the switch type. This operand is optional.

name Specify a port name. The port name is a character string from 1 to 32 characters, including spaces and characters excluding commas, semicolons, and asterisk. To erase a port name, specify this operand as an empty string. Quotation marks are optional. This operand is optional; if omitted, it displays the current port name.

Example To name to a port:

```
switch:admin> portname 1/3, "Tape drive 8"
switch:admin> portname 1/3
Tape drive 8
```

See Also [configDefault](#)
[portCfgDefault](#)
[portShow](#)

portPerfShow

Displays port throughput performance in bytes, kilobytes, or megabytes.

Synopsis `portperfshow [interval]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display throughput information for all ports on the switch (8 or 16 columns, depending on the switch model). One output line is displayed per interval (or second if no interval is specified) until return, **Ctrl-C**, or **Ctrl-D** is pressed.

This command displays the number of bytes received plus the number of bytes transmitted per interval. Throughput values are displayed as either bytes, kilobytes (k), or megabytes (m).

Operands This command has the following operand:

interval Specify the interval, in seconds, between each sample. This operand is optional.

Example To display port throughput for a switch:

```
switch:user> portperfshow 20
      0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 Total
=====
slot 1: 0  0 23k 0  0 134k 0 12m 0 7.3m 0 312m 0 1.1g 0  0 1.4g
slot 2: 0 212m 0  0 784k 0  0  0 43m 0 85m 0 275k 0 498  0 341m
      0  1  2  3  4  5  6  7  8  9 10 11 12 13 14 15 Total
=====
slot 1: 0  0 26k 0  0 160k 0 13m 0 7.5m 0 310m 0 1.2g 0  0 1.3g
slot 2: 0 178m 0  0 812k 0  0  0 43m 0 87m 0 272k 0 330  0 310m
```

See Also [portStatsShow](#)

portRegTest

Reads and writes test of the ASIC SRAMs and registers.

Synopsis `portregtest [--slot slotnumber][--ports itemlist][--skiptests mask][--verbose mode]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to verify that SRAM and register data bits in each ASIC can be independently written and read.

The test method used is to write a walking 1 pattern to each bit location. This is done by writing a pattern of 0x00000001 to register N. Read and ensure that the same pattern previously written is read back. Shift the pattern to the left by 1 bit (to 0x00000002) and, repeat the write, read, and compare cycle. Shift again and repeat until the last writable bit in register N is reached (0x80000000 for a 32-bit register).

For example, a 6-bit register is effectively tested with the following patterns:

```
0x0001    0x0002    0x0004    0x0008
0x0010    0x0020    0x0040    0x0080
0x0100    0x0200    0x0400    0x0800
0x1000    0x2000    0x4000    0x8000
```

Repeat these steps until all ASIC SRAMs and registers are tested.

Operands This command has the following operands:

--slot *slotnumber* Specify the slot number on which the diagnostic will operate. The ports specified will be relative to this slot number. The default is 0.

--ports *itemlist* Specify a list of blade ports to test. By default, all the blade ports in the specified slot will be used. Refer to [itemList](#) for further details.

--skiptests *mask* A bit mask that defines which of the register test subtests to skip. By default, all subtests will be performed. Valid mask values include one or more of the following:

```
0x2    Skip retry register test.
0x4    Skip statistics register test.
0x8    Skip walk-1 test.
0x10   Skip credit counter test.
```

--verbose *mode* Specify a nonzero value to enable verbose mode. The default value is to disable this mode.

Example To run a bit write/read test of the ASIC SRAMs and registers:

```
switch:admin> portregtest -ports 1/0-1/15
Running Port Register Test ....
Test Complete: "portregtest" Pass 1 of 1
Duration 0 hr, 0 min & 33 sec (0:0:33:447) .
passed.
```

Diagnostics When this command detects failure(s), the test might report one or more of the following error messages:

```
BUS_TIMEOUT  
REGERR  
REGERR_UNRST
```

Refer to the *System Error Message Reference Manual* for more information.

See Also [camTest](#)
[centralMemoryTest](#)
[cmemRetentionTest](#)
[cmiTest](#)
[crossPortTest](#)
[itemList](#)
[portLoopbackTest](#)
[spinSilk](#)
[sramRetentionTest](#)

portRouteShow

Displays routing tables for the specified port.

Synopsis `portrouteshow [slotnumber/]portnumber`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the port address ID and the contents of the following port routing tables:

External unicast routing table Displays how the specified port forwards unicast frames to remote domains in the following format:

```
domain_number: ports_bitmap
```

`domain_number` is the remote domain ID to which frames are ultimately routed. `ports_bitmap` contains the port number on the ASIC pair to which frames for the domain ID forward in bitmap hex format; for example, 0x0100 indicates port 8 on the ASIC pair. The arrangements of ports on an ASIC pair is specific to the system type. For any active port, this table contains at least one entry, which routes unicast frames destined to the embedded port (value 0x10000) of the local domain..

Internal unicast routing table Displays how the specified port forward unicast frames to locally attached `Nx_Ports` in the following format:

```
area_number: ports_bitmap
```

`area_number` represents the area number of a device (or set of looped devices) attached to the local switch. The format of `ports_bitmap` is the same as the external unicast routing table..

Broadcast routing table Displays how the specified port forwards broadcast frames. There is one bit map entry in this table, similar to the bit maps in the other tables; however, this table typically has only Bit 16 set (value 0x10000), indicating this port always routes broadcast frames to the embedded port, for handling by the firmware.

Operands This command has the following operands:

slotnumber For bladed systems only, specifies the slot number of the port to display, followed by a slash (/).

portnumber Specifies the number of the port to display, relative to its slot for bladed systems. Use [switchShow](#) to display a list of valid ports.

Example To display the routing tables for a port:

```
switch:user> portrouteshow 4/15
port address ID: 0x02bf00
external unicast routing table:
  1: 0x4 (vc=3)
  2: 0x10000 (vc=0)
internal unicast routing table:
  60: 0x8000 (vc=2)
  63: 0x1000 (vc=5)
broadcast routing table:
  0x10000
```

See Also [bcastShow](#)
[fabricShow](#)
[switchShow](#)
[topologyShow](#)
[urouteShow](#)

portShow

Displays port status.

Synopsis `portshow [slotnumber/]portnumber`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display status information for the specified port, as shown in [Table 2-14](#). Information varies with the switch model and port type.

Table 2-14 portshow Display Fields

Field	Description
portName	Name assigned to the port by the command of the same name.
portHealth	Current health of the port (Fabric Watch license required).
Authentication	Authentication type and associated parameters, if applicable, used on the port at port online or when enabling security, whichever occurs last. States include: None No authentication was done. FCAP FCAP authentication was done. DHCHAP DH-CHAP authentication was done.
portDisableReason	The reason that a port has been disabled, if it has not been disabled by portDisable or portCfgPersistentDisable .
portCFlags	Port control flags.
portFlags	Bit map of port status flags.
portType	Port type and revision numbers.
portState	Port SNMP state: Online Up and running. Offline Not online; portPhys gives details. Testing Running diagnostics. Faulty Failed diagnostics. Persistently Disabled Persistently disabled.

Table 2-14 portshow Display Fields (Continued)

Field	Description
portPhys	Port physical state: No_Card No interface card present. No_Module No module (SFP or other) present. No_Light Module not receiving light. No_Sync Receiving light but out of sync. In_Sync Receiving light and in sync. Laser_Flt Module is signaling a laser fault. Port_Flt Port marked faulty. Diag_Flt Port failed diagnostics. Lock_Ref Locking to the reference signal.
portScn	Last state change notification for port.
portId	24-bit D_ID for port.
portWwn	Port WWNs of device(s) connected.
Distance	The port's long-distance level. In case of LD mode, the user configured limit and actual distances also are displayed. (Refer to portCfgLongDistance)
portSpeed	The port's fixed speed level (1 Gbit/sec or 2 Gbit/sec) or negotiated speed (N1 Gbit/sec or N2 Gbit/sec) level.
Interrupts	Total number of interrupts.
Unknown	Interrupts that are not counted elsewhere.
Lli	Low-level interface (physical state, primitive sequences).
Proc_rqrd	Frames delivered for embedded N_Port processing.
Timed_out	Frames that have timed out.
Rx_flushed	Frames requiring translation.
Tx_unavail	Frames returned from an unavailable transmitter.
Free_buffer	Free buffer available interrupts.
Overrun	Buffer overrun interrupts.
Suspended	Transmission suspended interrupts.
Parity_err	Real Tx data-parity error.
2_parity_err	Secondary Tx data-parity error. These are not real Tx data-parity errors but rather forced by the ASIC due to certain central memory errors so that the transmitter will abort the frame. This field will only be displayed when there are errors.
CMI_bus_err	Control message interface errors.

The second column displays link error status block counters.

The third column displays the number of F_RJTs and F_BSYs generated. For L_Ports, the third column also displays the number of LIPs received, number of LIPs transmitted, and the last LIP received.

Operands This command has the following operands:

slotnumber Specify the slot number for a SilkWorm 12000/24000 director. For all other switches, this operand is not required. The slot number must be followed by a slash (/) and the port number, so that each port is represented by both slot number (1 through 4 or 7 through 10) and port number (0 through 15).

The SilkWorm director has a total of 10 slots. Slot numbers 5 and 6 are control processor cards; slots 1 through 4 and 7 through 10 are port cards. On each port card, there are 16 ports, counted from the bottom, numbered 0 to 15.

portnumber Specify a port number. Valid values for port number vary, depending on the switch type. This operand is required.

Example To display the state of a port:

```
switch:user> portshow 2/15
portName: Tape drive 8
portHealth: HEALTHY

Authentication: type DHCHAP, hash SHA1, group 0
portDisableReason: None
portCFlags: 0x0
portFlags: 0x20001          PRESENT DISABLED LED
portType: 1.1
portState: 2      Offline
portPhys: 2      No_Module
portScn: 0
port generation number:      0
portId: 815f00
portWwn: 20:1f:00:60:69:80:04:30
portWwn of device(s) connected:      None
Distance: normal
portSpeed: 2Gbps

Interrupts:      0          Link_failure: 0          Frjt:      0
Unknown:         0          Loss_of_sync: 0          Fbsy:     0
Lli:             0          Loss_of_sig: 0
Proc_rqrd:      0          Protocol_err: 0
Timed_out:      0          Invalid_word: 0
Rx_flushed:     0          Invalid_crc: 0
Tx_unavail:     0          Delim_err: 0
Free_buffer:    0          Address_err: 0
Overrun:        0          Lr_in:      0
Suspended:     0          Lr_out:     0
Parity_err:     0          Ols_in:     0
2_parity_err:  0          Ols_out:    0
CMI_bus_err:   0
```

See Also [authUtil](#)
[portCfgLongDistance](#)
[portLoginShow](#)
[portName](#)
[switchShow](#)

portStats64Show

Displays the 64-bit hardware statistics for a port.

Synopsis `portstats64show [slotnumber/]portnumber`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the following hardware statistics for a port. Two integers are reported for most values. In such cases, the top word is the most significant.

stat64_wtx	Number of 4-byte words transmitted.
stat64_wrx	Number of 4-byte words received.
stat64_ftx	Frames transmitted.
stat64_frx	Frames received.
stat64_c2_frx	Class 2 frames received.
stat64_c3_frx	Class 3 frames received.
stat64_lc_rx	Link control frames received.
stat64_mc_rx	Multicast frames received.
stat64_mc_to	Multicast timeouts.
stat64_mc_tx	Multicast frames transmitted.
tim64_rdy_pri	Time R_RDY high priority.
tim64_txcrd_z	Time BB_credit zero.
er64_enc_in	Encoding errors inside of frames.
er64_crc	Frames with CRC errors.
er64_trunc	Frames shorter than minimum.
er64_toolong	Frames longer than maximum.
er_bad_eof	Frames with bad end-of-frame.
er64_enc_out	Encoding error outside of frames.
er64_disc_c3	Class 3 frames discarded.
stat64_rateTxFrame	Tx frame rate (fr/sec).
stat64_rateRxFrame	Rx frame rate (fr/sec).
stat64_rateTxPeakFrame	Tx peak frame rate (fr/sec).
stat64_rateRxPeakFrame	Rx peak frame rate (fr/sec).
stat64_rateTxByte	Tx Byte rate (bytes/sec).
stat64_rateRxByte	Rx Byte rate (Bytes/sec).
stat64_rateTxPeakByte	Tx peak Byte rate (Bytes/sec).
stat64_rateRxPeakByte	Rx peak Byte rate (Bytes/sec).
stat64_PRJTFrames	Number of P_RJT frames transmitted.

stat64_PBSYFrames	Number of P_BSY transmitted.
stat64_inputBuffersFull	Occasions on which input buffers are full.
stat64_rxClass1Frames	Class 1 frames received.

Operands This command has the following operands:

slotnumber Specify the slot number for a SilkWorm 12000/24000 director. For all other switches, this operand is not required. The slot number must be followed by a slash (/) and the port number, so that each port is represented by both slot number (1 through 4 or 7 through 10) and port number (0 through 15).

The SilkWorm director has a total of 10 slots. Slot numbers 5 and 6 are control processor cards; slots 1 through 4 and 7 through 10 are port cards. On each port card, there are 16 ports, counted from the bottom, numbered 0 to 15.

portnumber Specify a port number. Valid values for port number vary, depending on the switch type. This operand is required.

Example To display the 64-bit hardware statistics for a port:

```

switch:user> portstats64show 4/15
stat64_wtx      0      top_int : 4-byte words transmitted
                316     bottom_int : 4-byte words transmitted
stat64_wrx      0      top_int : 4-byte words received
                1486    bottom_int : 4-byte words receive
stat64_ftx      0      top_int : Frames transmitted
                69      bottom_int : Frames transmitted
stat64_frx      0      top_int : Frames received
                73      bottom_int : Frames received
stat64_c2_frx   0      top_int : Class 2 frames received
                0       bottom_int : Class 2 frames received
stat64_c3_frx   0      top_int : Class 3 frames received
                37      bottom_int : Class 3 frames received
stat64_lc_rx    0      top_int : Link control frames received
                8       bottom_int : Link control frames received
stat64_mc_rx    0      top_int : Multicast frames received
                0       bottom_int : Multicast frames received
stat64_mc_to    0      top_int : Multicast timeouts
                0       bottom_int : Multicast timeouts
stat64_mc_tx    0      top_int : Multicast frames transmitted
                0       bottom_int : Multicast frames transmitted
tim64_rdy_pri   0      top_int : Time R_RDY high priority
                60438254 bottom_int : Time R_RDY high priority
tim64_txcrd_z   0      top_int : Time BB_credit zero
                2       bottom_int : Time BB_credit zero
er64_enc_in     0      top_int : Encoding errors inside of frames
                0       bottom_int : Encoding errors inside of frames
er64_crc        0      top_int : Frames with CRC errors
                0       bottom_int : Frames with CRC errors
er64_trunc      0      top_int : Frames shorter than minimum
                0       bottom_int : Frames shorter than minimum
er64_toolong    0      top_int : Frames longer than maximum
                0       bottom_int : Frames longer than maximum
er_bad_eof      0      top_int : Frames with bad end-of-frame
                0       bottom_int : Frames with bad end-of-frame
er64_enc_out    0      top_int : Encoding error outside of frames
                9131157 bottom_int : Encoding error outside of frames
er64_disc_c3    0      top_int : Class 3 frames discarded
                0       bottom_int : Class 3 frames discarded
stat64_rateTxFrame 17      Tx frame rate (fr/sec)
stat64_rateRxFrame 17      Rx frame rate (fr/sec)
stat64_rateTxPeakFrame 17    Tx peak frame rate (fr/sec)
stat64_rateRxPeakFrame 17    Rx peak frame rate (fr/sec)
stat64_rateTxByte 79      Tx Byte rate (bytes/sec)
stat64_rateRxByte 371     Rx Byte rate (Bytes/sec)
stat64_rateTxPeakByte 79    Tx peak Byte rate (Bytes/sec)
stat64_rateRxPeakByte 371   Rx peak Byte rate (Bytes/sec)
stat64_PRJTFRames 0      top_int : 4-byte words transmitted
                0       bottom_int : 4-byte words transmitted
stat64_PBSYFRames 0      top_int : 4-byte words transmitted
                0       bottom_int : 4-byte words transmitted
stat64_inputBuffersFull 0    top_int : 4-byte words transmitted
                0       bottom_int : 4-byte words transmitted
stat64_rxClass1FRames 0    top_int : 4-byte words transmitted
                0       bottom_int : 4-byte words transmitted

```

See Also [portStatsClear](#)
[portStatsShow](#)

portStatsClear

Clears the hardware statistics of a specified switch port.

Synopsis `portstatsclear [slotnumber/]portnumber`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to clear the hardware statistics for a specified switch port. At the same time, this command also clears the hardware statistics for the associated ports in the target port quad, including AL_PA-based CRC monitor, end-to-end monitor, and filter-based monitor statistics.

Operands This command has the following operands:

slotnumber Specify the slot number for a SilkWorm 12000/24000 director. For all other switches, this operand is not required. The slot number must be followed by a slash (/) and the port number, so that each port is represented by both slot number (1 through 4 or 7 through 10) and port number (0 through 15).

The SilkWorm director has a total of 10 slots. Slot numbers 5 and 6 are control processor cards; slots 1 through 4 and 7 through 10 are port cards. On each port card, there are 16 ports, counted from the bottom, numbered 0 to 15.

portnumber Specify a port number. Valid values for port number vary, depending on the switch type. This operand is required.

Example To clear the statistics for a port:

```
switch:admin> portstatsclear 4/15
```

See Also [portStats64Show](#)
[portStatsShow](#)

portStatsShow

Displays port hardware statistics.

Synopsis `portstatsshow [slotnumber/]portnumber`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display port hardware statistics counters.

<code>stat_wtx</code>	4-byte words transmitted.
<code>stat_wrx</code>	4-byte words received.
<code>stat_ftx</code>	Frames transmitted.
<code>stat_frx</code>	Frames received.
<code>stat_c2_frx</code>	Class 2 frames received.
<code>stat_c3_frx</code>	Class 3 frames received.
<code>stat_lc_rx</code>	Link control frames received.
<code>stat_mc_rx</code>	Multicast frames received.
<code>stat_mc_to</code>	Multicast timeouts.
<code>stat_mc_tx</code>	Multicast frames transmitted.
<code>tim_rdy_pri</code>	Time R_RDY high priority.
<code>tim_txcrd_z</code>	Time BB_credit zero.
<code>er_enc_in</code>	Encoding errors inside frames.
<code>er_crc</code>	Frames with CRC errors.
<code>er_trunc</code>	Frames shorter than minimum.
<code>er_toolong</code>	Frames longer than maximum.
<code>er_bad_eof</code>	Frames with bad end-of-frame.
<code>er_enc_out</code>	Encoding error outside frames.
<code>er_disc_c3</code>	Class 3 frames discarded.
<code>fl_open</code>	Number of OPNyx sent.
<code>fl_opened</code>	Number of OPNyx received.
<code>fl_openfr</code>	Number of OPNfr sent.
<code>fl_cls_idle</code>	CLS sent due to loop idle.
<code>fl_cls_rx</code>	CLS received when OPEN.
<code>fl_bb_stall</code>	OPN/CLS BB_Credit stalls.
<code>fl_cf_alloc</code>	Number of CFIFOs allocated.
<code>fl_cf_opn</code>	CFIFOs delivered when OPENED.
<code>fl_cf_full</code>	Number of CFIFOs full stalls.

<code>fl_cf_na</code>	CFIFO not available stalls.
<code>fl_trig_age</code>	Number of age count triggers.
<code>fl_trig_lp</code>	Number of loop not busy triggers.
<code>open</code>	Number of times the FL_Port entered OPEN state.
<code>transfer</code>	Number of times the FL_Port entered TRANSFER state.
<code>opened</code>	Number of times the FL_Port entered OPENED state.
<code>starve_stop</code>	Loop tenancies stopped due to starvation.
<code>fl_tenancy</code>	Number of times FL_Port had loop tenancy.
<code>nl_tenancy</code>	Number of times NL_Port had loop tenancy.
<code>frame_nozone</code>	Frames rejected due to zone protection.

Operands This command has the following operands:

<i>slotnumber</i>	Specify the slot number for a SilkWorm 12000/24000 director. For all other switches, this operand is not required. The slot number must be followed by a slash (/) and the port number, so that each port is represented by both slot number (1 through 4 or 7 through 10) and port number (0 through 15). The SilkWorm director has a total of 10 slots. Slot numbers 5 and 6 are control processor cards; slots 1 through 4 and 7 through 10 are port cards. On each port card, there are 16 ports, counted from the bottom, numbered 0 to 15.
<i>portnumber</i>	Specify a port number. Valid values for port number vary, depending on the switch type. This operand is required.

Example To display the basic set of statistics for a port:

```
switch:user> portstatsshow 4/15
stat_wtx      494      4-byte words transmitted
stat_wrx      760      4-byte words received
stat_ftx      28       Frames transmitted
stat_frx      32       Frames received
stat_c2_frx   0        Class 2 frames received
stat_c3_frx   32       Class 3 frames received
stat_lc_rx    0        Link control frames received
stat_mc_rx    0        Multicast frames received
stat_mc_to    0        Multicast timeouts
stat_mc_tx    0        Multicast frames transmitted
tim_rdy_pri   1279213528 Time R_RDY high priority
tim_txcrd_z   4        Time BB_credit zero
er_enc_in     0        Encoding errors inside of frames
er_crc        0        Frames with CRC errors
er_trunc      0        Frames shorter than minimum
er_toolong    0        Frames longer than maximum
er_bad_eof    0        Frames with bad end-of-frame
er_enc_out    8600353  Encoding error outside of frames
er_disc_c3    0        Class 3 frames discarded
open          16       loop_open
transfer      16       loop_transfer
opened        16       FL_Port opened
starve_stop   0        tenancies stopped due to starvation
fl_tenancy    3277    number of times FL has the tenancy
nl_tenancy    11      number of times NL has the tenancy
```

See Also [portErrShow](#)
[portShow](#)

portSwap

Swaps area numbers of two switch ports.

Synopsis `portswap [slotnumber/]portnumber1 [slotnumber2/]portnumber2`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to swap area numbers for a pair of switch ports. Both switch ports must be disabled prior to executing this command.



Note

To undo a previous port swap, execute **portSwap** again on the same two ports.

portSwap information is kept in its own database; it cannot be manipulated by editing the configuration database displayed by **configShow** and **configUpload**.

Operands This command has the following operands:

slotnumber Specify the slot number for a SilkWorm 12000/24000 director. For all other switches, this operand is not required. The slot number must be followed by a slash (/) and the port number, so that each port is represented by both slot number (1 through 4 or 7 through 10) and port number (0 through 15).

The SilkWorm director has a total of 10 slots. Slot numbers 5 and 6 are control processor cards; slots 1 through 4 and 7 through 10 are port cards. On each port card, there are 16 ports, counted from the bottom, numbered 0 to 15.

portnumber1 Specify the number of the port for which you want to swap the area ID number.

slotnumber2 Specify the slot number of the second port for which you want to swap the area number. This is only required for SilkWorm directors.

portnumber2 Specify the number of the port for which you want to swap the port1 area ID number.

Example To swaps area numbers between a pair of ports:

```
switch:admin> portswap 1/2 2/5
```

See Also [portDisable](#)
[portEnable](#)
[portShow](#)
[portSwapDisable](#)
[portSwapEnable](#)
[portSwapShow](#)
[switchShow](#)

portSwapDisable

Disables the portswap feature.

Synopsis `portswapdisable`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to disable the portswap feature. The [portSwap](#) command cannot be used after this feature is disabled.

The enabled state of the portswap feature is persistent across reboots and power cycles.



Note

Enabling or disabling the portswap feature does not effect previously performed portswap operations.

Operands none

Example To disable the portswap feature:

```
switch:admin> portswapdisable
```

See Also [portDisable](#)
[portEnable](#)
[portShow](#)
[portSwapEnable](#)
[portSwapShow](#)
[switchShow](#)

portSwapEnable

Enables the portswap feature.

Synopsis `portswapenable`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to enable the portswap feature. The [portSwap](#) command cannot be used unless the feature is first enabled with this command.

The enabled state of the portswap feature is persistent across reboots and power cycles.



Note

Enabling or disabling the portswap feature does not effect previously performed portswap operations.

Operands none

Example To enable the portswap feature:

```
switch:admin> portswapenable
```

See Also [portDisable](#)
[portEnable](#)
[portShow](#)
[portSwapDisable](#)
[portSwapShow](#)
[switchShow](#)

portSwapShow

Displays the state of the portswap feature.

Synopsis `portswapshow`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to display the enabled state of the portswap feature, as well as port and area information for those ports whose area number is different from the default area number. The default area number of a port is the same as its switch port number.

Operands none

Example To display the enabled state of the portswap feature and information for ports whose area numbers have been swapped:

```
switch:admin> portswapshow
PortSwap is enabled
Slot      Slotport      Swport      Area
-----
2         2              18          19
2         3              19          18
```

See Also [portDisable](#)
[portEnable](#)
[portShow](#)
[portSwap](#)
[portSwapDisable](#)
[portSwapEnable](#)
[switchShow](#)

portTest

Performs a functional test of a switch in a live fabric.

Synopsis `porttest [-ports itemlist][-iteration count][-userdelay time][-timeout time][-pattern pattern]
[-patsize size][-seed seed][-listtype porttype]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to isolate problems to a single replaceable element and isolate problems to near-end terminal equipment, far-end terminal equipment, or transmission line. Diagnostics can be executed every day or on demand.

This command verifies the intended functional operation of the switch by sending frames from port M's transmitter, and looping the frames back through an external fiber cable into port M's receiver, thus exercising all the switch components from the main board, to the GBIC, to the fiber cable, to the SFPs (of the devices and the switch), and back to the main board.

The cables and SFPs connected should be of the same technology: a short-wavelength SFP (switch) port is connected to another short-wavelength SFP (device) port using a short-wavelength cable; a long wavelength port is connected to a long-wavelength port, and a copper port is connected to a copper port.

Only one frame is transmitted and received at a time. The port LEDs flicker green while the test is running.

The following port types are supported:

- E_Ports
- F_Ports (must support ELS ECHO)
- L_Ports
- N->N loopback ports

This command will not run on any other port type.

The command performs the following actions:

1. Initiate tests on certain ports ([portTest](#) command).
2. Stop active tests on certain ports ([stopPortTest](#) command).
3. Get the snapshot of the test result ([portTestShow](#) command).

Once [portTest](#) is triggered, you can use [stopPortTest](#) to stop the test. Refer to the [stopPortTest](#) command for more information.

View the current progress of [portTest](#) by running [portTestShow](#). Refer to the [portTestShow](#) command for more information.

If there is a port type change during [portTest](#) execution, the test will continue on a given port as long as it can be supported and it is asked to do so. If a request was made to test all possible ports on a given switch, [portTest](#) will start a new test using the new port type to start an appropriate test.

- Operands** This command has the following operands:
- ports *itemlist*** Specify a list of user ports to test. By default, all the user ports in the current slot is assumed. You can set the current slot by issuing **setslot** command. Refer to [itemList](#) help pages for further details.
 - iteration *count*** Specify the number of times (or number of frames per port) to execute this test. Default value is 20. Valid values are:
 - 0 Run the test on timeout mode.
 - 1 Run indefinitely.
 - userdelay *time*** Specify the delay between frames sent by **portTest**, in minutes. The default value is 10 minutes.
 - timeout *time*** Specify the number of seconds to run the test. Setting the iteration to 0 will set the **portTest** into timeout mode. The default value is 0.
 - pattern** Specify the pattern of the test packets payload. Default pattern type is RANDOM. Twenty types of predefined patterns are provided with the test. Use the [dataTypeShow](#) command to view the types of pattern that are supported with **portTest**.
 - patsize *size*** Specify the size of the pattern. Default size of the pattern is 1024 bytes. Valid range of values are 4 bytes through 2112 bytes.
 - seed *seed*** Specify the seed pattern to be used with pattern. Default seed value is 0xaa.
 - listtype *porttype*** Specify the type of ports to run **portTest**. The following values are predefined for *porttype*:
 - 1 All ports.
 - 2 All L_Ports.
 - 3 All F_Ports.
 - 4 All E_Ports.
 - 5 All Loopback ports.The default value is -1.

Example To run a functional test on an active switch:

```
switch:admin> porttest -ports 1/1-1/3
```

See Also [crossPortTest](#)
[fportTest](#)
[loopPortTest](#)
[portLoopbackTest](#)
[portTestShow](#)
[spinFab](#)
[stopPortTest](#)

portTestShow

Displays information from [portTest](#).

Synopsis `porttestshow [-ports itemlist]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to display a snapshot of information from [portTest](#). The following information displays:

1. Pass/Fail information on a given port.
2. Port type tested.
3. Current State of portTest (NO TEST, TESTING, or TEST DONE).
4. Type of ports asked to test (ALL_PORTS, ALL_E_PORTS, ALL_L_PORTS, ALL_F_PORTS, ALL_LB_PORTS, or SINGLE_PORT).
5. Pattern used in testing.
6. Seed used in testing.
7. User Delay value.
8. Total iteration asked to test.
9. Current test iteration.
10. Total Fails on this test.
11. Consecutive Fails on this test.
12. [portTest](#) Start Time.
13. [portTest](#) Stop Time.
14. Timeout value.
15. Error code if any.

Options This command has the following option:

-ports *itemlist* Specify a list of user ports to test. By default, all the user ports in the current slot will be assumed. Refer to [itemList](#) help pages for further details.

Example To display information from [portTest](#):

```
switch:admin> porttestshow 1
Port 1 : PASS
PortType: OTHER                      PortState: NO TEST
PortInternalState: INIT                PortTypeToTest: NO_TEST
Pattern: 0x0                          Seed: 0x0          UserDelay: 0
TotalIteration: 0                     CurrentIteration: 0
TotalFail: 0                          ConsecutiveFail: 0
StartTime: NONE
StopTime: NONE
Timeout: 0                            ErrorCode: 0
```

See Also [crossPortTest](#)
[fportTest](#)
[loopPortTest](#)
[portLoopbackTest](#)
[portTest](#)
[spinFab](#)
[stopPortTest](#)

powerOffListSet

Sets slot power-off list order.

Synopsis `powerofflistset`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to set the physical power-off slot order. The system-available power is compared to the system-demand power to determine if there is enough power to operate. If there is less power available than the demand, the power-off list is processed until there is enough power for the system to operate.

Note that if the system abruptly goes from a state with enough power to run all inserted and powered FRUs to a state with too little power to run everything, no processing of the power off list can be done. This is due to the lack of power causes the CP boards' processors to cease executing the firmware. In this situation, all operation of the system terminates immediately. An example of this situation is when a third power supply is removed from the chassis, so that suddenly only one power supply is available to power a fully loaded system. However, if the system is running on two power supplies (this is not recommended) and one goes into predicted fail state (in which the power supply is still supplying power), the power off list processes as described.

The format of the display varies, depending on the switch model and the number of slots present.

Operands none

Example To modify the power-off list order:

```
switch:admin> powerOffListSet
```

Slot	Current POL
10	1st
9	2nd
8	3rd
7	4th
4	5th
3	6th
2	7th
1	8th

1st slot to be powered off: (1..10) [10] **1**
 2nd slot to be powered off: (2..10) [9] **2**
 3rd slot to be powered off: (3..10) [8] **3**
 4th slot to be powered off: (4..10) [7] **4**
 5th slot to be powered off: (7..10) [7] **10**
 6th slot to be powered off: (7..9) [8] **9**
 7th slot to be powered off: (7..8) [8] **8**
 8th slot to be powered off: (7..7) [7] **7**

Old POL	New POL	Power Off Order
10	1	1st
9	2	2nd
8	3	3rd
7	4	4th
4	10	5th
3	9	6th
2	8	7th
1	7	8th

Proceed to change the POL order? (yes, y, no, n): [no] **y**

See Also [chassisShow](#)
[powerOffListShow](#)
[psShow](#)
[slotPowerOff](#)
[slotPowerOn](#)
[slotShow](#)

powerOffListShow

Displays slot power-off list order.

Synopsis `powerofflistshow`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the order in which the physical slots will be powered off. The system-available power is compared to the system demand power to determine if there is enough power to operate. If there is less power available than the demand, then the power-off list is processed until there is enough power for the system to operate.

Note that if the system abruptly goes from a state with enough power to run all inserted and powered FRUs to a state with too little power to run everything, no processing of the power off list can be done. This is due to the lack of power causes the CP boards' processors to cease executing the firmware. In this situation, all operation of the system terminates immediately. An example of this situation is when a third power supply is removed from the chassis, so that suddenly only one power supply is available to power a fully loaded system. However, if the system is running on two power supplies (this is not recommended) and one goes into predicted fail state (in which the power supply is still supplying power), the power off list processes as described.

The format of the display varies, depending on the switch model and the number of slots present.

Operands none

Example To display the slot power off list order:

```
switch:admin> powerOffListShow

Slot 10 will be powered off 1st
Slot  9 will be powered off 2nd
Slot  8 will be powered off 3rd
Slot  7 will be powered off 4th
Slot  6 will be powered off 5th
Slot  5 will be powered off 6th
Slot  4 will be powered off 7th
Slot  3 will be powered off 8th
Slot  2 will be powered off 9th
Slot  1 will be powered off 10th
```

See Also [chassisShow](#)
[powerOffListSet](#)
[psShow](#)
[slotPowerOff](#)
[slotPowerOn](#)
[slotShow](#)

psShow

Displays power supply status.

Synopsis `psshow`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the current status of the switch power supplies. The format of the display varies according to the switch model and number of power supplies present. Depending upon switch model, OEM serial ID data displays after each power supply status line.

The status of each supply is displayed as:

OK	Power supply functioning correctly.
absent	Power supply not present.
Unknown	Unknown power supply unit installed.
Predicting Failure	Power supply is present but predicting failure.
faulty	Power supply present but faulty (no power cable, power switch turned off, fuse blown, or other internal error).

Optionally, after each power supply status line is the OEM serial ID data, depending on the switch model.

Operands none

Example To view the status of the power supply for a SilkWorm 12000 director:

```
switch:admin> psShow

Power Supply #1 is OK
  DELTA DPS-1001AB-1E 23000000601 S1   IXD0111000088
Power Supply #2 is faulty
  DELTA DPS-1001AB-1E 23000000601 S1   IXD0111000162
Power Supply #3 is OK
  DELTA DPS-1001AB-1E 23000000601 S1   IXD0111000120
Power Supply #4 is absent
```

To view the status of the power supply for a SilkWorm 3900 switch:

```
switch:admin> psShow

Power Supply #1 is faulty
0135,FF000000088,60-0000739-01, A,00001,SP467,1A,FF000000088
Power Supply #2 is OK
0135,FF000000089,60-0000739-01, A,00001,SP467,1A,FF000000089
```

See Also [fanShow](#)
[tempShow](#)

qloopAdd

Adds a member to a QuickLoop.

Synopsis `qloopadd "qloopname", "member;member"`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Brocade Advanced Zoning license.

Description

Use this command to add one or more members to an existing QuickLoop.

When a configuration is enabled, all QuickLoops defined in the configuration must resolve to one or two switch worldwide names.

Zone alias names entered as members of this QuickLoop must be defined with WWNs. Zone alias names that are defined by domain and port number, or AL_PA are not accepted as members of the QuickLoop.



Note

When security is enabled, this command can only be issued from the primary FCS switch.

Use this command only with v3.x systems in the fabric; QuickLoop is not supported in v4.x.

Operands

The following operands are required:

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| <i>qloopname</i> | Specify the name of QuickLoop, in quotation marks. |
| <i>member</i> | Specify a list of QuickLoop members, in quotation marks, separated by semicolons. Include one or more of the following: |
| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Wide Names • Zone alias names |

Example

To add an alias for a second WWN to “qlp1”:

```
switch:admin> qloopAdd "qlp1", "wwn2"
```

See Also

[qloopCreate](#)
[qloopDelete](#)
[qloopRemove](#)
[qloopShow](#)

qloopCreate

Creates a QuickLoop.

Synopsis `qloopcreate "qloopname", "member;member"`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Brocade Advanced Zoning license.

Description

Use this command to create a QuickLoop.

A QuickLoop name must begin with a letter and be followed by any number of letters, digits, and underscore characters. Names are case sensitive, for example “Qloop_1” indicates a different QuickLoop than “qloop_1”. Spaces are ignored.

The QuickLoop member list must have one or two members; an empty list is not allowed.

When a configuration is enabled, all QuickLoops defined in the configuration must resolve to a maximum of two switch worldwide names.

Zone alias names entered as members of this QuickLoop must be defined with WWNs. Zone alias names that are defined by domain and port number, or AL_PA are not accepted as members of the QuickLoop.



Note

When security is enabled, this command can only be issued from the primary FCS switch.

Use this command only with v3.x systems in the fabric; QuickLoop is not supported in v4.x.

Operands

The following operands are required:

- | | |
|------------------|---|
| <i>qloopname</i> | Specify the name of QuickLoop to be created, in quotation marks. The qloopname cannot be used for another zone object. |
| <i>member</i> | Specify a list of members to be added to QuickLoop, in quotation marks, separated by semicolons. Include one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Wide Names • Zone alias names |

Example

To create two QuickLoops, a single switch and one dual switch:

```
switch:admin> qloopCreate "qlp1", "10:00:00:60:69:00:60:11"
switch:admin> qloopCreate "qlp2", "wn2; wwn3"
```

See Also

[qloopAdd](#)
[qloopDelete](#)
[qloopRemove](#)
[qloopShow](#)

qloopDelete

Deletes a QuickLoop.

Synopsis `qloopdelete "name"`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Brocade Advanced Zoning license.

Description Use this command to delete a QuickLoop.

This command changes the Defined Configuration. For the change to be preserved across switch reboots, it must be saved to non-volatile memory using the **cfgsave** command. For the change to become effective, an appropriate zone configuration must be enabled using the **cfgenable** command.



Note

When security is enabled, this command can only be issued from the primary FCS switch.

Use this command only with v3.x systems in the fabric; QuickLoop is not supported in v4.x.

Operands The following operand is required:

name Specify the name of QuickLoop, in quotation marks. This operand is required.

Example To delete QuickLoop “qloop2”:

```
switch:admin> qloopDelete "qloop2"
```

See Also [qloopAdd](#)
[qloopCreate](#)
[qloopRemove](#)
[qloopShow](#)

qloopRemove

Removes a member from a QuickLoop.

Synopsis `qloopremove "qloopName", "member;member"`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Brocade Advanced Zoning license.

Description

Use this command to remove one or more members from a QuickLoop.

The member list is identified through an exact string match; therefore, when removing multiple members, order is important. For example, if a QuickLoop contains “wwn3; wwn4”, removing “wwn3; wwn4” succeeds, but removing “wwn4; wwn3” fails.

If all members are removed, the QuickLoop is deleted.

When a configuration is enabled, all QuickLoops defined in the configuration must resolve to one or two switch worldwide names.

This command changes the Defined Configuration. For the change to be preserved across switch reboots, it must be saved to non-volatile memory using the **cfgsave** command. For the change to become effective, an appropriate zone configuration must be enabled using the **cfgenable** command.



Note

When security is enabled, this command can only be issued from the primary FCS switch.

Use this command only with v3.x systems in the fabric; QuickLoop is not supported in v4.x.

Operands

The following operands are required:

- | | |
|------------------|--|
| <i>qloopName</i> | Specify the name of QuickLoop, in quotation marks. |
| <i>member</i> | Specify the list of QuickLoop members to be removed, in quotation marks, separated by semicolons. Include one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • World Wide Names • Zone alias names |

Example

To remove member “wwn2” from “qlp1”:

```
switch:admin> qloopRemove "qlp1", "wwn2"
```

See Also

[qloopAdd](#)
[qloopCreate](#)
[qloopDelete](#)
[qloopShow](#)

qloopShow

Displays QuickLoop information.

Synopsis `qloopshow [pattern][, mode]`

Availability all users



Note

This command requires a Brocade Advanced Zoning license.

Description

Use this command to display QuickLoop configuration information.

If no parameters are specified, all zone configuration information (defined and enabled) is displayed. Refer to **cfgshow** for a description of this display.

If a parameter is specified, it is used as a pattern to match QuickLoop names; those that match in the defined configuration are displayed.

This command changes the Defined Configuration. For the change to be preserved across switch reboots, it must be saved to flash memory using the **cfgsave** command. For the change to become effective, an appropriate zone configuration must be enabled using the **cfgenable** command.



Note

When security is enabled, this command can only be issued from the primary FCS switch.

Use this command only with v3.x systems in the fabric; QuickLoop is not supported in v4.x.

Operands

The following operand is optional:

<i>pattern</i>	Specify a POSIX style expression used to match QuickLoop names. Patterns can contain the following special characters: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Question mark “?”, which matches any single character • Asterisk “*”, which matches any string of characters • Ranges “[0-9a-f]”, which match any character within the range
<i>mode</i>	Specify 1 to display the contents of RAM, specify 0 to display the contents of the transaction buffer. The default value is 0. This operand is optional.

Example

To display all QuickLoops beginning with the letter “q”:

```
switch:admin> qloopshow "q*"
qloop: qlp1          10:00:00:60:69:00:60:11
                   10:00:00:60:69:00:30:02
qloop: qlp2          10:00:00:60:69:00:60:13
```

See Also

[qloopAdd](#)
[qloopCreate](#)
[qloopDelete](#)
[qloopRemove](#)

quietMode

Sets or clears the telnet session quiet mode, or displays the current mode.

Synopsis `quietmode [mode]`

Availability all users (display)
admin (modify)

Description This command affects the output displayed on the switch console (telnet session *only*).
By default, quiet mode is off and all switch tasks can send output to the console. Some output is caused by asynchronous events, such as the fabric reconfiguring or devices logging in.
When quiet mode is on, only output produced by shell commands displays; all asynchronous output produced by other tasks suppresses. This is useful when driving a telnet session through a script that might not expect any asynchronous output.

Operands The following operand is optional:

mode 0 clears quiet mode and all tasks print to the console; 1 sets quiet mode and only shell commands print.

The current value displays if no operand is specified.

Example To display the current mode and then set it to on:

```
switch:admin> quietMode
quietMode: On

Usage: quietMode 0|1
0: to turn it off
1: to turn it on

switch:admin> quietMode 0
Quietmode is disabled.
```

See Also none

rcsInfoShow

Displays the reliable commit service (RCS) support information.

Synopsis `rcsinfoshow`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the support of the RCS in the fabric. The command displays a list of domains and their capabilities. If the “capability” parameter is 0, RCS is not supported on that switch. If the “capability” parameter is greater than 0, RCS is supported on that switch.

RCS is a fabric-wide capability and is supported only if all the switches in the fabric support RCS. “g_rcsDisabled” parameter shows if RCS is supported in the fabric. If “g_rcsDisabled” parameter is greater than 0, RCS is not supported in the fabric. If “g_rcsDisabled” parameter is 0, RCS is supported in the fabric.

Operands none

Example To display the RCS support information:

```
switch:user> rcsinfoshow
Domain : Version : capability
      2:          1 |              7
      49:         1 |              7
Domain list
  2, 49,
g_rcsDisabled = 0
g_rcsForceDisabled = 0
g_rcsMyDomain = 1
g_rcsVersion = 1
g_rcsCapability = 7
```

See Also none

reboot

Reboots either one control processor (CP) or the entire system.

Synopsis `reboot`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to *immediately* reboot a CP or an entire single-CP system. The command line session is closed.

When this command is issued on the active CP or on a single-CP system, all switches in the system are entirely shut down and all Fibre Channel ports become inactive until the system restarts or the standby CP reinitializes these ports. If any switch was part of a fabric, the remaining switches reconfigure.

When this command is issued on the standby CP, high availability (HA) synchronization is lost until the standby CP successfully restarts.

Operands none

Example To reboot the CP:

```
switch:admin> reboot  
Rebooting...
```

See Also [fastBoot](#)
[switchReboot](#)

routeHelp

Displays a list of FSPF-related commands.

Synopsis `routehelp`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display a list of FSPF-related commands.

Operands none

Example To view a list of routing related commands:

```
switch:admin> routehelp

bcastShow          Print broadcast tree information
dlsReset           Turn off Dynamic Load Sharing
dlsSet             Turn on Dynamic Load Sharing
dlsShow            Print state of Dynamic Load Sharing
fspfShow           Print FSPF global information
interfaceShow      Print FSPF interface information
iodReset           Turn off In-Order Delivery
iodSet             Turn on In-Order Delivery
iodShow            Print state of In-Order Delivery
linkCost           Set or print the FSPF cost of a link
LSDbShow           Print Link State Database entry
nbrStateShow       Print neighbor's summary information
nbrStatsClear      Reset FSPF neighbor's counters
topologyShow       Print paths to domain(s)
uRouteConfig       Configure static unicast route
uRouteRemove       Remove static unicast route
uRouteShow         Print port's unicast routing info
```

See Also [bcastShow](#)
[interfaceShow](#)
[urouteShow](#)

saveCore

Saves or removes core files created by daemons.

Synopsis

To FTP core files:

```
savecore [[-f core-file-list]... | -F] [-h ip-address] [-u user_name | -a] [-p password]
[-d remote_directory]
```

To remove core files:

```
savecore [[-r core-files-directory-list]... | -R ]
```

To list core files:

```
savecore -l
```

Availability

admin

Description

Use this command to FTP core files, to remove core files, or to list core files. With no arguments, **saveCore** enters interactive mode.

Options

This command has the following options:

- h ip-address** Specify a host name if FTP requires it.
- u user_name** Specify a user name for the host name; default is anonymous.
- p password** Specify a password for the user name.
- a** Specify to use anonymous FTP to download the core files. This option cannot be used with the **-u** option.
- d remote_directory**
Specify the name of the remote directory into which the core files are copied. The directory will be created if it does not already exist. It is assumed that the user has sufficient privilege to create files at this location.
- f core-file-directory-list**
Specify a list of the core file directories to transfer to a remote site. This list can be comma-separated directory list or just a single directory name. Only the standard core files directories can be specified (*/core_files* and */mnt/core_files*); all other files or directories are ignored.
- R** Specify this option to remove all core files.
- r core-files-directory-list**
Specify this option to remove core files under the directory list given. Removes all the core files under the listed directories. The directory list is a comma-separated list of core files directory and other files, if any, will be ignored. No confirmation will be made before removal.
- l** Specify this option to list all core files.

Example To list all core files in a CP:

```
switch:admin> savecore -l
/core_files/panic/core.873
/core_files/zoned/core.1234
/core_files/zoned/core.5678
/mnt/core_files/nsd/core.873
/mnt/core_files/panic/core.873
```

To remove selected core files from a CP:

```
switch:admin> savecore -r /core_files/panic/,/core_files/zoned/,/mnt/core_files/nsd/
Removing: /core_files/panic/
Removing: /core_files/zoned/
Removing: /mnt/core_files/nsd/
```

To remove selected core files from the CP (using multiple -r operands):

```
switch:admin> savecore -r /core_files/panic/ -r /core_files/zoned/,/mnt/core_files
/nsd/
Removing: /core_files/panic/
Removing: /core_files/zoned/
Removing: /mnt/core_files/nsd/
```

To remove all core files:

```
switch:admin> savecore -R
removing core files under: /core_files/panic
removing core files under: /core_files/zoned
removing core files under: /mnt/core_files/nsd
removing core files under: /mnt/core_files/panic
```

To FTP all core files:

```
switch:admin> savecore -h 192.168.204.188 -u jsmith -d core_files_here -p fexosophy
-F
/core_files/panic/core.873:                1.12 kB  381.87 B/s
/core_files/zoned/core.1234:              1.12 kB  382.14 B/s
/core_files/zoned/core.5678:              1.12 kB  382.50 B/s
/mnt/core_files/nsd/core.873:             1.12 kB  381.93 B/s
/mnt/core_files/panic/core.873:          1.12 kB  381.90 B/s
Files transferred successfully!
```

To FTP selected core file directories:

```
switch:admin> savecore -h 192.168.204.188 -u jsmith -d core_files_here -p password
-f /core_files/zoned/,/mnt/core_files/nsd/
/core_files/zoned//core.1234:              1.12 kB  382.60 B/s
/core_files/zoned//core.5678:              1.12 kB  381.95 B/s
/mnt/core_files/nsd//core.873:            1.12 kB  382.53 B/s
Files transferred successfully!
```

To remove all core files using the savecore management utility:

```
switch:admin> savecore
following 1 directories contains core files:
 [ ]0: /mnt/core_files/panic

Welcome to core files management utility.

Menu
1(or R): Remove all core files
2(or F): FTP all core files
3(or r): Remove marked files
4(or f): FTP marked files
5(or m): Mark Files for action
6(or u): Un Mark Files for action
9(or e): Exit

Your choice: 1
/mnt/core_files/panic

You have opted to remove ALL core files:-
Please confirm (Y/[N]): y
Removing files...
removing core files under: /mnt/core_files/panic
Done!
switch:admin>
switch:admin> savecore
No core files found!
```

To FTP core files using the savecore management utility:

```
switch:admin> savecore
following 1 directories contains core files:
 [ ]0: /core_files/zoned

Welcome to core files management utility.

Menu
1(or R): Remove all core files
2(or F): FTP all core files
3(or r): Remove marked files
4(or f): FTP marked files
5(or m): Mark Files for action
6(or u): Un Mark Files for action
9(or e): Exit

Your choice: F
/core_files/zoned
You have opted to FTP these core files:-
Please confirm (Y/[N]): y
Destination IP Address? 192.168.10.10
User Name [anonymous]? jsmith
Remote Directory [.]? brcd
Password: *****
/core_files/zoned/core.8323:                1.12 kB  382.40 B/s
Files transferred successfully!
```

To remove core files from a selected directory:

```
switch:admin> savecore
following 2 directories contains core files:
[ ]0: /core_files/nsd
[ ]1: /core_files/zoned

Welcome to core files management utility.

Menu
1(or R): Remove all core files
2(or F): FTP all core files
3(or r): Remove marked files
4(or f): FTP marked files
5(or m): Mark Files for action
6(or u): Un Mark Files for action
9(or e): Exit

Your choice: m
Enter File Number to mark: 1
Enter CR To Continue....

following 2 directories contains core files:
[ ]0: /core_files/nsd
[*]1: /core_files/zoned

Welcome to core files management utility.

Menu
1(or R): Remove all core files
2(or F): FTP all core files
3(or r): Remove marked files
4(or f): FTP marked files
5(or m): Mark Files for action
6(or u): Un Mark Files for action
9(or e): Exit

Your choice: r
/core_files/zoned

You have opted to remove core files under these directories:-
Please confirm (Y/[N]): y
Removing files...
removing core files under: /core_files/zoned
Done!
```

See Also none

secActiveSize

Displays the size of the active security database.

Synopsis `secactivesize`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to display the size of the active security database.
The maximum is 256 KB. .

This command is intended strictly for debugging purposes by technical support staff. The information displayed might not be supported between releases and is subject to change arbitrarily.



Note

This command must be issued from a sectelnet or SSH session.

Operands none

Example To display the size of the active security database:

```
switch:admin> secactivesize  
Size of security active data: 35 bytes (Max 262144 bytes)
```

See Also [secDefineSize](#)
[secGlobalShow](#)

secAuthSecret

Manages DH CHAP secret key information

Synopsis `secauthsecret [--show][--set][--remove value | --all]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to manage the DH CHAP shared secret key database used for the authentication. This command displays, sets, and removes secret key information from the database or deletes the entire database. If performing set or remove operations, when the command completes new data is saved persistently. New data is effective with the next authentication request. The configuration applies to a switch instance only.



Note

Security license is required to run this command in nonsecure as well as secure mode.

Operands The operands are as follows:

--show Lists the WWNs to which shared secret is configured.

--set Sets shared secrets with a WWN.

--remove [*wwn* | *domain* | *sw name*]

Removes the specified WWN entry from the database. If a domain name is specified, it is converted to WWN and then the entry is removed. If no option is specified, command is interactive.

--remove --all Deletes the entire secret key database.

Without any specified operands, the command displays the usage.

Examples To list the shared secret WWN:

```
switch:admin> secauthsecret --show
```

WWN	DId	Name
10:00:00:60:69:80:5b:e8	1	switch

To set the shared secret:

```
switch:admin> secAuthSecret --set
```

This command sets up secret keys for the DH-CHAP authentication. The minimum length of a secret key is 8 characters and maximum 40 characters. Setting up secret keys does not initiate DH-CHAP authentication. If switch is configured to do DH-CHAP, it is performed whenever a port or a switch is enabled.

Warning: Please use a secure channel for setting secrets. Using an insecure channel is not safe and can compromise secrets.

Following inputs should be specified for each entry.

1. WWN for which secret is being set up.
2. Peer secret: The secret of the peer that authenticates to peer.
3. Local secret: The local secret that authenticates peer.

Press Enter to start setting up shared secrets >

```
Enter WWN, Domain, or switch name (Leave blank when done): 10:00:00:60:69:80:05:14
Enter peer secret:
Re-enter peer secret:
Enter local secret:
Re-enter local secret:

Enter WWN, Domain, or switch name (Leave blank when done):
Are you done? (yes, y, no, n): [no] y
Saving data to key store... Done.
```

To remove a shared secret WWN:

```
switch:admin> secAuthSecret --remove
```

This command deletes database of DH-CHAP secret keys. If a fabric requires authentication, deleting this database may cause switch to segment from the fabric.

Re-enter peer secret:
Enter local secret:
Re-enter local secret:

```
Enter WWN, Domain, or switch name (Leave blank when done):
Are you done? (yes, y, no, n): [no] y
Saving data to key store... Done.
```

To delete the entire secret key database:

```
switch:admin> secAuthSecret --remove --all
```

This command deletes database of DH-CHAP secret keys. If a fabric requires authentication, deleting this database may cause switch to segment from the fabric.

```
Do want to remove secret key database? (yes, y, no, n): [no] y  
Deleting secret key database... Done.
```

See Also [authUtil](#)

secCertUtil

Manages third-party PKI-based certificates in the switch.

Synopsis `seccertutil`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to manage third-party certificates in the switch. The command can be used to do the following:

- Generate a public/private key pair.
- Generate a certificate signing request (CSR).
- Delete a CSR.
- List the certificates present in the switch.
- Display the contents of a certificate/CSR.
- Delete a specific certificate.
- Configure SSL certificate file name.
- Enable secure protocols.

The following is the usage statement for the utility:

```

seccertutil delcsr           Delete CSR
seccertutil delete file name Delete certificate
seccertutil export         Export CSR
seccertutil genkey         Generate a new public/private key pair
seccertutil gensr         Generate a new CSR
seccertutil import [-config cacert] | [-config swcert [-enable https]]
                               Import certificate
                               -config swcert  Configure SSL certificate filename (optional)
                               -config cacert   Configure CA certificate filename (optional)
                               -enable https   Enable secure https (optional)
seccertutil showcsr       Display CSR contents
seccertutil show         List certificates
seccertutil show file name Display certificate content

```

Operands The operands are as follows:

genkey Generates a public/private key pair.

This is the first step for setting up third-party certificates. The key length can be either 1,024 or 2,048 bits long. The greater the length of the key, the more secure is the connection; however, the performance goes down. The keys are generated only after deleting existing CSR and all other certificates.

- gencsr** Generates a new CSR for the switch.
- This is second step for setting up third-party certificates in the switch. To generate a CSR, the admin must answer a series of questions prompted by this option. Once all questions are answered, a CSR is generated and placed in a file named *ip_address.csr*, where the *ip_address* is the IP address of the switch.
- delcsr** Deletes the CSR in the switch.
- showcsr** Displays the contents of the CSR in the switch.
- show** Displays a list of all certificates in the switch.
- show *certificate name***
Displays the contents of the specified certificate.
- delete *certificate name***
Deletes the specified certificate.
- export** Exports a CSR to a host. This is typically used to submit the CSR to a CA who in turn issues a certificate.
- import [-config cacert] | [-config swcert [-enable https]]**
Import a certificate on to the switch. Use this for the following:
- Download a certificate issued by a CA after sending the CSR to the CA.
 - Download an Issuing CA certificate.
 - Set imported certificate with **-config** option. Specifying **cacert** sets the CA certificate file name in configuration and specifying **swcert** sets switch certificate file name in configuration.
 - Enable secure protocols with **-enable** option. This option can be used only with **-config swcert**.

Examples To generate a public/private key pair:

```
switch:admin> seccertutil genkey

Generating a new key pair will automatically do the following:
1. Delete all existing CSRs.
2. Delete all existing certificates.
3. Reset the certificate filename to none.
4. Disable secure protocols.

Continue (yes, y, no, n): [no] y
Select key size [1024 or 2048]:
Generating new rsa public/private key pair
Done.
```

To generate a CSR:

```
switch:admin> seccertutil genscr
Country Name (2 letter code, eg, US):
State or Province Name (full name, eg, California):
Locality Name (eg, city name):
Organization Name (eg, company name):
Organizational Unit Name (eg, department or section name):
Common Name (Fully qualified Domain Name, or IP address):
generating CSR, file name is: <ip_address>.csr
Done
```

To delete the CSR:

```
switch:admin> seccertutil delcsr
WARNING!!!

About to delete the switch CSR.
ARE YOU SURE (yes, y, no, n): [no] y
```

To import a certificate:

```
switch:admin> seccertutil import
Select protocol [ftp or scp]: ftp
Enter IP address: ip address
Enter remote directory: dir name where certificate is stored
Enter certificate name (must have ".crt" or ".pem" suffix): filename
Enter Login Name: login
Enter Password: password
Success: imported certificate [certificate file name].
```

To import a certificate with configure and enable option:

```
switch:admin> seccertutil import -config swcert -enable https
Select protocol [ftp or scp]: ftp
Enter IP address: ip address
Enter remote directory: dir name where certificate is stored
Enter certificate name (must have ".crt" or ".pem" suffix): filename
Enter Login Name: login
Enter Password: password
Success: imported certificate [certificate file name].
Certificate file in configuration has been updated.
Secure http has been enabled.
```

To display contents of a CSR:

```
switch:admin> seccertutil showcsr
```

To display contents of a certificate:

```
switch:admin> seccertutil show certificate file name
```

See Also [configure](#)

secDefineSize

Displays the size of the defined security database.

Synopsis `secdefinesize`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to display the size of the active security database.
The maximum size is 256 KB.

This command is intended strictly for debugging purposes by technical support staff. The information displayed might not be supported between releases and is subject to change arbitrarily.



Note

This command must be issued from a sectelnet or SSH session.

Operands none

Example To display the size of the defined security database:

```
switch:admin> secdefinesize  
Size of security defined data: 35 bytes (Max 262144 bytes)
```

See Also [secActiveSize](#)
[secGlobalShow](#)

secFabricShow

Displays security-related fabric information.

Synopsis `secfabricshow`

Availability all users

Description This command displays the security-related information about the fabric.

The information displayed is as follows:

Role	Displays whether the switch is the primary FCS, backup FCS, or not FCS.
WWN	Displays the World Wide Name of the switch.
DId	Displays the domain of the switch.
Status	Displays the security state of the switch: Ready This switch is in a stable state. Busy This switch is updating its security database. Error This switch's security database is inconsistent with the primary FCS.
Enet IP Addr	Displays the Ethernet IP address.
Name	Displays the switch name.
NoResp	Displays if the switch did not respond to the status query.
Unknown	Displays if the switch is in an unknown state.



Note

This command must be issued from a sectelnet or SSH session.

When this command is issued on multiple switches in the fabric, one or more of these switches can display a status of busy.

Operands none

Example To display security-related fabric information on the primary FCS switch:

```
switch:admin> secfabricshow
Role      WWN                               DId Status  Enet IP Addr  Name
=====
non-FCS   10:00:00:60:69:10:03:23           1 Ready   192.168.100.148 "nonfcs"
Backup   10:00:00:60:69:00:12:53           2 Ready   192.168.100.147 "backup"
Primary  10:00:00:60:69:22:32:83           3 Ready   192.168.100.135 "switch"

-----
Secured switches in the fabric: 3
```

See Also [secPolicyDump](#)
[secPolicyShow](#)

secFCSFailover

Enables a backup FCS switch to take over as primary FCS switch.

Synopsis `secfcsfailover`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to enable a backup FCS switch to take over as the primary FCS switch.

This command can be issued only on a backup FCS switch. After this command is issued, the primary FCS switch aborts its current transaction and moves the backup FCS switch to the top of the FCS list. The former primary FCS switch then activates the new policy set and the former backup FCS switch becomes the new primary FCS switch in the fabric.

The purpose of this command is to recover from a scenario in which all available access to the primary FCS switch is lost, such as the Ethernet and serial connections.

Operands none

Example To enable a backup FCS switch to take over as the primary FCS switch:

```
switch:admin> secfcsfailover
This switch is about to become the Primary FCS switch.
All transactions of the current Primary FCS switch will be aborted.
ARE YOU SURE (yes, y, no, n): [no] y

WARNING!!!
The FCS policy of Active and Defined Policy sets have been changed.
Review them before you issue secPolicyActivate again.
```

See Also [secFabricShow](#)
[secModeDisable](#)
[secModeEnable](#)
[secModeShow](#)

secGlobalShow

Displays the current internal security state information.

Synopsis `secglobalshow`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to display security server (secd) specific information as a snapshot of its current state. The information can include some of the following:

- The version and general information
- The current status of the RCS transaction
- The active and defined sizes of the security database

This command is intended strictly for debugging purposes by technical support staff only. The information displayed might not be supported between releases and is subject to change arbitrarily.



Note

This command must be issued from a sectelnet or SSH session.

Operands none

Example To view the current security state:

```
switch:admin> secglobalshow
```

See Also [secActiveSize](#)
[secDefineSize](#)

secHelp

Displays information about security commands.

Synopsis	sechelp
Availability	all users
Description	Use this command to display a list of security commands.
Operands	none
Example	To display a list of security telnet commands:

```
switch:admin> sechelp

pkiCreate          Creates new pki objects
pkiRemove          Removes pki objects
pkiShow            Displays existence of pki objects
secActiveSize      Displays size of the active (security) database
secAuthSecret      Creates/Manages/Displays DHCHAP secret key details
secCertUtil        Creates/Manages/Displays third party PKI certificates
secDefineSize      Displays size of the defined (security) database
secFabricShow      Displays security related fabric information
secFCSFailover     Forces primary role to this FCS switch
secGlobalShow      Displays current internal security state information
secModeEnable      Enables secure mode
secModeDisable     Disables secure mode
secModeShow        Displays whether secure mode is enabled or disabled
secNonFCSPasswd    Sets the admin passwd for non-FCS switches
secPolicyAbort     Aborts changes to defined policy
secPolicyActivate  Activates all policy sets
secPolicyAdd        Adds members to an existing policy
secPolicyCreate     Creates a new policy
secPolicyDelete     Deletes an existing policy
secPolicyFCSMove   Moves a member in the FCS policy
secPolicyRemove     Removes members from an existing policy
secPolicySave       Saves defined policy set and sends to all switches
secPolicyShow       Shows members of one or more policies
secPolicyDump       Displays all members of existing policies
secStatsReset      Resets security statistics
secStatsShow        Displays security statistics
secTempPasswdSet   Sets temporary password
secTempPasswdReset Resets temporary password
secTransAbort      Aborts current transaction
secVersionReset    Resets version stamp
```

See Also none

secModeDisable

Disables secure mode.

Synopsis `secmodedisable`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to disable secure mode on all switches in the fabric. This command deletes both the defined and active security database.

This command can be issued only in secure mode and only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands none

Example To disable security mode:

```
primaryfcs:admin> secmodedisable
Please enter current admin account password:

Warning!!!
About to disable security.
ARE YOU SURE (yes, y, no, n): [no] y
```

See Also [secFabricShow](#)
[secModeEnable](#)
[secModeShow](#)

secModeEnable

Enables secure mode.

Synopsis `secmodeenable [--quickmode] | [[--currentpwd] [--lockdown[=sc |=dc]]
[--fcs list_of_switches | list_of_switches]]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to enable secure mode on all switches in the fabric. This command fails if any switch in the fabric is not capable of enforcing the security policies defined in the security database. If no operand is specified, the command becomes interactive.



Note

This command must be issued from a sectelnet or SSH session.

This command sets up security in the fabric by:

- Activating security mode on all switches in the fabric.
- Creating the security database, populated with a list of FCS switches in the FCS_POLICY.
- Distributing the security database to all switches in the fabric.
- Resetting the root, factory, admin, and user account passwords on all FCS switches.
- Resetting the admin and user account passwords on all non-FCS switches.
- Disabling the root and factory accounts on all non-FCS switches in the fabric.

The administrator is prompted to enter passwords for the following accounts:

- factory
- root
- admin
- user
- non-FCS admin

The prompts do not display if the administrator chooses to use the passwords on the primary FCS with the **--currentpwd** option. With this option, the admin password is used for non-FCS admin as well.

If the fabric is not in secure mode and one or more specified FCS switches is present in the fabric, the command must be issued on the first active FCS in the list.

If the fabric is not in secure mode and no specified FCS switches are present in the fabric, the command can be issued on any switch. Only the **--fcs** option can be used in this case.

If the fabric is not in secure mode and this command is issued, the switches in the fabric with Fabric OS versions previous to v4.4.0 or v3.2.0 reboots automatically.

If the fabric is in secure mode and no FCS switches are present in the fabric, the command can be issued on any switch. This is used to recover a secure fabric that has no FCS switch. Only the `--fcs` option can be used in this case.



Note

Ensure that all users (using Fabric OS CLI or Web Tools) are logged off the fabric before enabling secure mode; otherwise, users on non-FCS switches lose their telnet sessions.

A maximum of 80 WWNs can be specified in the FCS policy using the `secModeEnable` command. To add more WWNs use the `secPolicyAdd` command.

Use the `userRename` command to change the user-level ID to “user” and the admin-level ID to “admin” on the local switch if the following error message displays after you issue the `secModeEnable` command:

```
Switch does not have all default account names.
```

Operands

This command has the following operand:

<i>list_of_switches</i>	Specify a list of switches for the FCS policy. The list of switches must be enclosed in quotation marks, and each member switch must be separated from the others by semicolons. The members can be specified using domain, WWN, or switch name format, as follows: "5; 10:00:00:60:69:00:00:20; star1" If a member is specified by domain or switch name, the switch must be in the fabric or the command fails. This operand is optional. If no operand is specified, the session becomes interactive and you are prompted to enter FCS member values.
<code>--fcs list_of_switches</code>	Specify a list of switches for the FCS policy. Specifying "*" defaults this to all the switches currently present in the fabric. If a member is specified by domain or switch name, the switch must be in the fabric or the command fails. If the list of FCS switches is not specified, the session becomes interactive and the user is prompted to enter FCS members.
<code>--currentpwd</code>	Use the current passwords of the switch the command is run on (the primary FCS switch) for root, factory, admin and user accounts. Non-FCS admin account password is set the same as FCS admin account password. The command does not prompt for new passwords. Only sessions whose account password has changed are logged out. This option can be used only on a fabric with secure mode disabled and only when the command is run on the switch specified as the primary FCS switch.
<code>--lockdown[=scc =dcc]</code>	Create SCC and DCC policies to lockdown the fabric. SCC policy is populated with all the switches present in the fabric when the command is executed. DCC policies are populated with the devices present in the fabric when the command is executed, locking down devices on a per port basis. Ports with no devices attached to them also are locked down

with an empty DCC policy so no device can be connected to them, preserving the fabric as is. This option can be used only on a fabric with secure mode disabled and only when the command is run on the switch specified as the primary FCS switch.

--quickmode

This option is a shorthand notation for a combination of the **--currentpwd**, **--lockdown**, and **--fcs "*"** options. On successful execution of the command, security is enabled in the fabric with all switches being FCS, all switches having passwords identical to that of the primary FCS and SCC, and DCC policies capturing and maintaining the current configuration of the fabric. This option can be used only on a fabric with secure mode disabled and only when the command is run on the switch specified as the primary FCS switch.

If no operand is specified, the session becomes interactive and the user is prompted to enter FCS switch members and passwords.

If the **--currentpwd** option is not used, the session becomes interactive and the user is prompted to enter new passwords for root, factory, admin, user, and non-FCS admin accounts.

Example To enable secure mode using **--quickmode**:

```
fcsprimary:admin> secModeEnable --quickmode

Your use of the certificate-based security features of the software
installed on this equipment is subject to the End User License Agreement
provided with the equipment and the Certification Practices Statement,
which you may review at http://www.switchkeyactivation.com/cps. By using
these security features, you are consenting to be bound by the terms of
these documents. If you do not agree to the terms of these documents,
promptly contact the entity from which you obtained this software and do
not use these security features.

Do you agree to these terms? (yes, y, no, n): [no] y

This command requires Switch Certificate, Security license and Zoning
license to be installed on every switch in the fabric.

PLEASE NOTE: On successful completion of this command, login sessions
may be closed and some switches may go through a reboot to form a secure
fabric.

Non-FCS admin password will be set the same as FCS admin password.

ARE YOU SURE (yes, y, no, n): [no] y

Please enter current admin account password:

Secure mode is enabled.
```

To enable a security policy that includes three FCS switches specified by domain, WWN address, and switch name:

```
fcsprimary:admin> secmodeenable

Your use of the certificate-based security features of the software
installed on this equipment is subject to the End User License Agreement
provided with the equipment and the Certification Practices Statement,
which you may review at http://www.switchkeyactivation.com/cps. By using
these security features, you are consenting to be bound by the terms of
these documents. If you do not agree to the terms of these documents,
promptly contact the entity from which you obtained this software and do
not use these security features.
Do you agree to these terms? (yes, y, no, n): [no] y

This command requires Switch Certificate, Security license and Zoning
license to be installed on every switch in the fabric.

PLEASE NOTE: On successful completion of this command, login sessions
may be closed and some switches may go through a reboot to form a secure
fabric.

This is an interactive session to create a FCS list.

The new FCS list is empty.

Enter WWN, Domain, or switch name(Leave blank when done): 102
Switch WWN is 10:00:00:60:69:80:04:0f.

The new FCS list:
10:00:00:60:69:80:04:0f

Enter WWN, Domain, or switch name(Leave blank when done):
10:00:00:60:69:80:04:0e
Switch WWN is 10:00:00:60:69:80:04:0e.

The new FCS list:
10:00:00:60:69:80:04:0f
10:00:00:60:69:80:04:0e

Enter WWN, Domain, or switch name(Leave blank when done): sw1
Switch WWN is 10:00:00:60:69:80:04:0a.

The new FCS list:
10:00:00:60:69:80:04:0f
10:00:00:60:69:80:04:0e
10:00:00:60:69:80:04:0a

Enter WWN, Domain, or switch name(Leave blank when done):
Are you done? (yes, y, no, n): [no] y
Is the new FCS list correct? (yes, y, no, n): [no] y
Please enter current admin account password:

Warning: Access to the Root and Factory accounts may be required for
proper support of the switch. Please ensure the Root and Factory
passwords are documented in a secure location. Recovery of a lost Root
or Factory password will result in fabric downtime.

Changing password for root
New FCS switch root password:
Re-type new password:
(output truncated)
```

To enable secure mode using `--currentpwd --fcs "*"` :

```
switch:admin> fcsprimary:admin> secModeEnable --currentpwd --fcs "*" 
```

Your use of the certificate-based security features of the software installed on this equipment is subject to the End User License Agreement provided with the equipment and the Certification Practices Statement, which you may review at <http://www.switchkeyactivation.com/cps>. By using these security features, you are consenting to be bound by the terms of these documents. If you do not agree to the terms of these documents, promptly contact the entity from which you obtained this software and do not use these security features.

Do you agree to these terms? (yes, y, no, n): [no] **y**

This command requires Switch Certificate, Security license and Zoning license to be installed on every switch in the fabric.

PLEASE NOTE: On successful completion of this command, login sessions may be closed and some switches may go through a reboot to form a secure fabric.

Non-FCS admin password will be set the same as FCS admin password.

ARE YOU SURE (yes, y, no, n): [no] **y**

Please enter current admin account password:

Secure mode is enabled.

See Also [secFabricShow](#)
[secModeDisable](#)
[secModeShow](#)
[secPolicyShow](#)
[userRename](#)

secModeShow

Displays whether security mode is enabled or disabled.

Synopsis `secmodeshow`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the current security mode of the fabric. The fabric can be in secure mode or nonsecure mode.

The command displays secure mode as ENABLED or DISABLED. If the fabric is in secure mode, the following information displays:

Version stamp	Displays the current version and build date and time of the security database.
FCS switches	Displays a list of FCS switches.
Primary	Displays whether the switch is a primary FCS or backup FCS.
WWN	Displays the WWN of the FCS switch.
DID	Displays the domain of the FCS switch.
swName	Displays the alias name of the FCS switch.

This command can be issued on any switch in a fabric.

Operands none

Example To display the current security mode of a fabric:

```
switch:admin> secmodeshow

Secure Mode: ENABLED.
Version Stamp: 9182, Wed Mar 17 16:37:01 2004.
POS Primary WWN                DID swName.
=====
1  Yes      10:00:00:60:69:00:00:5a 21 switch47.
2  No       12:00:00:60:60:03:23:5b 5  switch12.
```

See Also [secFabricShow](#)
[secModeDisable](#)
[secModeEnable](#)

secNonFcsPasswd

Sets the admin password for non-FCS switches.

Synopsis `secnonfcspasswd`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to change the admin password on all non-FCS switches in the fabric. This command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch in secure mode. The changed passwords are persistent across reboots. All non-FCS switches that join the fabric in the future inherit this new password.

The password must be between 8 and 40 characters long and can consist of any combination of alphanumeric characters.



Note

This command must be issued from a sectelnet or SSH session and can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Make sure no users are logged in to the network when this command is executed, otherwise, users on non-FCS switches sessions terminate.

Operands none

Example To set the admin password for all non-FCS switches in the fabric:

```
switch:admin> secnonfcspasswd
Changing password for admin
Non FCS switch admin password:
Re-type new password:

Login sessions with password changed will be terminated.
Password for non-FCS admin account has been changed successfully.
```

See Also [passwd](#)
[secModeDisable](#)
[secModeEnable](#)
[secModeShow](#)
[secTempPasswdSet](#)

secPolicyAbort

Aborts all changes to the defined database that have not been saved.

Synopsis `secpolicyabort`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to abort all changes to the defined security database that have not been saved to flash memory.



Note

This command can be issued only in secure mode and only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands none

Example To abort all changes that have not been saved to flash memory:

```
primaryfcs:admin> secpolicyabort  
Unsaved data has been aborted.  
primaryfcs:admin> secpolicyabort  
No new data to abort.
```

See Also [secPolicyActivate](#)
[secPolicyAdd](#)
[secPolicyCreate](#)
[secPolicyDelete](#)
[secPolicyDump](#)
[secPolicyRemove](#)
[secPolicySave](#)
[secStatsShow](#)

secPolicyActivate

Applies defined policy set to all switches in the fabric.

Synopsis `secpolicyactivate`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to activate the current defined security policy to all switches in the fabric. After activation, the defined policy set becomes the active policy set.



Note

This command can be issued only in secure mode and only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands none

Example To activate the defined security policy set to all switches in the fabric:

```
primaryfcs:admin> secpolicyactivate
About to overwrite the current Active data.
ARE YOU SURE (yes, y, no, n): [no] y
secpolicyactivate command was completed successfully.
```

See Also [secPolicyAbort](#)
[secPolicyAdd](#)
[secPolicyCreate](#)
[secPolicyDelete](#)
[secPolicyDump](#)
[secPolicyRemove](#)
[secPolicySave](#)
[secStatsShow](#)

secPolicyAdd

Adds members to an existing policy.

Synopsis `secpolicyadd "name", "member [; member...]"`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to add members to an existing access policy. The new members must not already be members within the policy or the command fails.

Each policy corresponds to a management method. The list of members of a policy acts as an access control list for that management method. When security is first enabled using the [secModeEnable](#) command, only the FCS_POLICY exists. Before a policy is created, there is no enforcement for that management method; all access is granted. After a policy has been created and a member has been added to the policy, that policy becomes closed to all access except from included members. If all members are then deleted from the policy, all access is denied for that management access method (the DCC_POLICY is an exception).



Note

This command can be issued only in secure mode and only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands This command has the following operands:

name Specify the name of an existing policy to which you want to add members. Valid values for this operand are:

- DCC_POLICY_ *nmn*
- FCS_POLICY
- TELNET_POLICY
- HTTP_POLICY
- API_POLICY
- RSNMP_POLICY
- WSNMP_POLICY
- SES_POLICY
- MS_POLICY
- SERIAL_POLICY
- FRONT_PANEL_POLICY
- SCC_POLICY
- OPTIONS_POLICY

The specified policy name must be capitalized.

The DCC_POLICY_ *nmn* name has the common prefix DCC_POLICY_ followed by a string of user-defined characters. These characters do not have to be capitalized like regular policy names, but they are case sensitive.

member Specify a list of member switches for the security policy. The members must be enclosed in quotation marks and separated by semicolons. Depending on the policy type, members can be specified using IP address, WWN, domain, switch name, or other.

IP Address Member Policy Types

The following policy types require members be specified by IP address:

- TELNET_POLICY
- HTTP_POLICY
- API_POLICY
- RSNMP_POLICY
- WSNMP_POLICY

These policy types require member IPs to be specified in dot notation (for example, 124.23.56.122). If 0 is specified in one of the octets, any number can be matched.

WWN Member Policy Types

The following policy types require members be specified by WWN address:

- FCS_POLICY
- SES_POLICY
- MS_POLICY
- SERIAL_POLICY
- FRONTPANEL_POLICY
- SCC_POLICY

These policy types require members be specified as WWN strings, domain IDs, or switch names. If domain ID, or switch names are used, the switches associated must be present in the fabric or the command fails.

DCC_POLICY Members

The DCC_POLICY_ *nnn* is a list of devices associated with a specific switch and port combination. An empty DCC_POLICY does not stop access to the switch. The device is specified with a WWN string. The switch and port combination must be in the following format:

<switch><port>

<switch> can be specified using WWN, domain, or switch name.

<port> can be specified by port numbers separated by commas and enclosed in either brackets or parenthesis: for example, (2, 4, 6). Ports enclosed in brackets will include the devices currently attached to those ports.

The following examples illustrate several ways to specify the port values:

(1-6) Selects ports 1 through 6.

(*) Selects all ports on the switch.

[3, 9] Selects ports 3 and 9 and all devices attached to those ports.

[1-3, 5] Selects ports 1 through 3 and 5 and all devices attached to those ports.

[*] Selects all ports on the switch and devices currently attached to those ports.

OPTIONS_POLICY members

"NoNodeWWNZoning" is the only option.

Example To add a member to the MS_POLICY using the device WWN:

```
switch:admin> secpolicyadd "MS_POLICY", "12:24:45:10:0a:67:00:40"  
Member(s) have been added to MS_POLICY.
```

To add an SNMP manager to WSNMP_POLICY:

```
switch:admin> secpolicyadd "WSNMP_POLICY", "192.168.5.21"  
Member(s) have been added to WSNMP_POLICY.
```

To add two devices to attach to domain 3, ports 1 and 3, in an existing empty DCC policy; port WWN of the first device is 11:22:33:44:55:66:77:aa and port WWN of the second device is 11:22:33:44:55:66:77:bb:

```
switch:admin> secpolicyadd "DCC_POLICY_abc",  
"11:22:33:44:55:66:77:aa;11:22:33:44:55:66:77:bb;3(1,3)"  
Member(s) have been added to DCC_POLICY_abc.
```

See Also

[secPolicyAbort](#)
[secPolicyActivate](#)
[secPolicyCreate](#)
[secPolicyDelete](#)
[secPolicyDump](#)
[secPolicyRemove](#)
[secPolicySave](#)
[secStatsShow](#)

secPolicyCreate

Creates a new policy.

Synopsis `secpolicycreate name [, "member [;member...]"`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to create a new policy. All policies can be created only once, except for the DCC_POLICY_ *nnn*. Each DCC_POLICY_ *nnn* must each have a unique *name*.
Adding members while creating a policy is optional. You can add members to a policy later, using the [secPolicyAdd](#) command.

Each policy corresponds to a management method. The list of members of a policy acts as an access control list for that management method. When security mode is first enabled using the [secModeEnable](#) command, only the FCS_POLICY exists. Before a policy is created, there is no enforcement for that management method; all access is granted. After a policy has been created and a member has been added to the policy, that policy becomes closed to all access except from included members. If all members are then deleted from the policy, all access is denied for that management access method.



Note

The FCS_POLICY can only be created when enabling security mode using the [secModeEnable](#) command.

If a TELNET_POLICY or SERIAL_POLICY is created, that ends the current sectelnet or serial session and a warning is issued.

This command can be issued only in secure mode and only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands This command has the following operands:

name Specify the name of a policy you want to create. Valid values for this operand are:

- DCC_POLICY_ *nnn*
- TELNET_POLICY
- HTTP_POLICY
- API_POLICY
- RSNMP_POLICY
- WSNMP_POLICY
- SES_POLICY
- MS_POLICY
- SERIAL_POLICY
- FRONTPANEL_POLICY
- SCC_POLICY
- OPTIONS_POLICY

The specified policy name must be capitalized.

The DCC_POLICY_ *nnn* name has the common prefix DCC_POLICY_ followed by a string of user-defined characters. These characters do not have to be capitalized like regular policy names. Valid values for DCC_POLICY_ *nnn* are user defined alphanumeric or underscore characters. The maximum length is 30 characters, including the prefix DCC_POLICY_.

member

Specify a list of members for the security policy. The members must be enclosed in quotation marks and separated by semicolons. Depending on the policy type, members can be specified using IP address, WWN, domain, or switch name.

IP Address Member Policy Types

The following policy types require members be specified by IP address:

- TELNET_POLICY
- HTTP_POLICY
- API_POLICY
- RSNMP_POLICY
- WSNMP_POLICY

These policy types require member IDs in dot notation (for example, 124.23.56.122). If 0 is specified in one of the octets, any number can be matched.

WWN Member Policy Types

The following policy types require members be specified by WWN address:

- SES_POLICY
- MS_POLICY
- SERIAL_POLICY
- FRONTPANEL_POLICY

These policy types require member IDs be specified as WWN strings, domains, or switch names. If domain, or switch names are used, the switches associated must be present in the fabric or the command fails.

DCC_POLICY Members

The DCC_Policy_ *nnn* is a list of devices associated with a specific switch and port combination. The device is specified with a WWN string. The switch and port combination must be in the following format:

<switch><port>

<switch> can be specified using WWN, domain, or switch name.

<port> can be specified by port numbers separated by commas and enclosed in either brackets or parenthesis: for example, (2, 4, 6). Ports enclosed in brackets will include the devices currently attached to those ports.

The following examples illustrate several ways to specify the port values:

(1-6) Selects ports 1 through 6.

(*) Selects all ports on the switch.

[3, 9] Selects ports 3 and 9 and all devices attached to those ports.

[1-3, 5] Selects ports 1 through 3 and 5 and all devices attached to those ports.

[*] Selects all ports on the switch and devices currently attached to those ports.

OPTIONS_POLICY members

"NoNodeWWNZoning" is the only option.

SCC_POLICY Members

This policy type requires member IDs to be specified as WWN strings, domains, or switch names. If domain or switch names are used, the switches associated must be present in the fabric or the command fails.

To add all switches in the current fabric as members of the SCC_POLICY, enter an asterisk (*) as the member value. This feature cannot be used by the other security telnet commands.

Example To create a new, single MS_POLICY that enables access through a device that has WWN of 12:24:45:10:0a:67:00:40.:

```
switch:admin> secpolicycreate "MS_POLICY", "12:24:45:10:0a:67:00:40"  
MS_POLICY has been created.
```

To create a new front panel policy that only enables domains 3 and 4 to use the front panel:

```
switch:admin> secpolicycreate "FRONTPANEL_POLICY", "3; 4"  
FRONTPANEL_POLICY has been created.
```

To create a device policy to allow two devices to attach to domain 3 ports 1 and 3 (the WWN of first device is 11:22:33:44:55:66:77:aa and the WWN of second device is 11:22:33:44:55:66:77:bb):

```
switch:admin> secpolicycreate "DCC_POLICY_aB_7",  
"11:22:33:44:55:66:77:aa;11:22:33:44:55:66:77:bb;3[1,3]"  
DCC_POLICY_abc has been created.
```

To create a telnet policy to allow anyone on the 192.168.5.0/24 network to access the fabric through sectelnet:

```
switch:admin> secpolicycreate "TELNET_POLICY", "192.168.5.0"  
TELNET_POLICY has been created.
```

See Also

[secPolicyAbort](#)
[secPolicyActivate](#)
[secPolicyAdd](#)
[secPolicyDelete](#)
[secPolicyDump](#)
[secPolicyRemove](#)
[secPolicySave](#)
[secStatsShow](#)

secPolicyDelete

Deletes an existing policy.

Synopsis `secpolicydelete "name"`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to delete an existing defined policy. The FCS_POLICY cannot be deleted through this command, since this policy must exist to maintain security mode.

Each policy corresponds to a management method. The list of members of a policy acts as an access control list for that management method. When security mode is first enabled using the [secModeEnable](#) command, only the FCS_POLICY exists. Before a policy is created, there is no enforcement for that management method; all access is granted. After a policy has been created and a member has been added to the policy, that policy becomes closed to all access except from included members. If the policy is deleted all access is granted.



Note

This command can be issued only in secure mode and only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands

This command has the following operands:

name Specify the name of a security policy to delete. The policy name must be enclosed in quotation marks. Valid security policy names are:

- DCC_POLICY_ *nnn*
- TELNET_POLICY
- HTTP_POLICY
- API_POLICY
- RSNMP_POLICY
- WSNMP_POLICY
- SES_POLICY
- MS_POLICY
- SERIAL_POLICY
- FRONTPANEL_POLICY
- SCC_POLICY
- OPTIONS_POLICY

The specified policy name must be capitalized.

The DCC_POLICY_ *nnn* name has the common prefix DCC_POLICY_ followed by a string of user defined characters. These characters do not have to be capitalized like regular policy names.

This operand is required.



Note

After security policy is deleted, fabric-wide switch access through that method is unrestricted.

Example To delete an existing security policy:

```
switch:admin> secpolicydelete "MS_POLICY"  
About to delete policy MS_POLICY.  
Are you sure (yes, y, no, n):[no] y  
MS_POLICY has been deleted.
```

See Also [secPolicyAbort](#)
[secPolicyActivate](#)
[secPolicyAdd](#)
[secPolicyCreate](#)
[secPolicyDump](#)
[secPolicyRemove](#)
[secPolicySave](#)
[secStatsShow](#)

secPolicyDump

Displays all members of existing policies.

Synopsis `secpolicydump [listtype[, name]]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display, without page breaks, the members of an existing policy in the active and defined (saved) databases.



Note

This command can be issued only in secure mode but from any primary FCS switch.

Operands This command has the following operands:

listtype Specify which database to display. The name for active database is "Active"; the name for saved, defined database is "Defined". If not specified, all databases are displayed.

name Specify the name of a security policy you would like to display. Valid values for this operand are:

- DCC_POLICY_ *nnn*
- FCS_POLICY
- TELNET_POLICY
- HTTP_POLICY
- API_POLICY
- RSNMP_POLICY
- WSNMP_POLICY
- SES_POLICY
- MS_POLICY
- SERIAL_POLICY
- FRONTPANEL_POLICY
- SCC_POLICY
- OPTIONS_POLICY

The specified policy name must be capitalized.

The DCC_POLICY_ *nnn* name has the common prefix DCC_POLICY_ followed by a string of user defined characters. These characters do not have to be capitalized like regular policy names.

This operand is optional.

Example To display all security policy information from all databases (active, updating, and defined), without page breaks:

```
primaryfcs:admin> secpolicydump
```

```

DEFINED POLICY SET

FCS_POLICY
  Pos      Primary WWN                                DId swName
-----
    1   Yes      10:00:00:60:69:30:15:5c    1 primaryfcs

HTTP_POLICY
  IpAddr
-----
  192.155.52.0

```

```

ACTIVE POLICY SET

FCS_POLICY
  Pos      Primary WWN                                DId swName
-----
    1   Yes      10:00:00:60:69:30:15:5c    1 primaryfcs

HTTP_POLICY
  IpAddr
-----
  192.155.52.0
  192.155.53.1
  192.155.54.2
  192.155.55.3

```

To display all security policy information for the TELNET_POLICY, without page breaks:

```
primaryfcs:admin> secpolicydump "*" , "TELNET_POLICY"
```

```

DEFINED POLICY SET

TELNET_POLICY
  IpAddr
-----
  192.155.52.13
  192.155.52.11

```

```

ACTIVE POLICY SET

TELNET_POLICY
  IpAddr
-----
  192.155.52.0

```

See Also [secPolicyAbort](#)
[secPolicyActivate](#)
[secPolicyAdd](#)
[secPolicyCreate](#)
[secPolicyDelete](#)
[secPolicyRemove](#)
[secPolicySave](#)
[secStatsShow](#)

secPolicyFCSMove

Moves a member in the FCS policy.

Synopsis `secpolicyfcsmove [from, to]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to move an FCS member from one position to another in the FCS list. Only one FCS can be moved at a time. The first FCS switch in the list that is also present in the fabric is the primary FCS.

If no parameters are specified, the command becomes interactive, prompting you to supply valid values for the operands.



Note

This command can be issued only from secure mode and only from the primary FCS switch.

If a backup FCS is moved to the first position, it becomes the primary FCS after activation.

Operands This command has the following operands:

from Specify the position of the FCS switch you want to move.

to Specify the position to which you want to move the FCS switch.

If no operand is specified, the command becomes interactive and you are prompted for values.

Example To move the backup FCS switch at position 2 to position 3 in the FCS list:

```
switch:admin> secpolicyfcsmove
Pos   Primary WWN                               DId swName.
=====
  1   Yes     10:00:00:60:69:10:02:18   1 switch5.
  2   No      10:00:00:60:69:00:00:5a   2 switch60.
  3   No      10:00:00:60:69:00:00:13   3 switch73.

Please enter position you'd like to move from : (1..3) [1] 2

Please enter position you'd like to move to   : (1..3) [1] 3

-----
                        DEFINED POLICY SET
-----

FCS_POLICY
Pos   Primary WWN                               DId swName
-----
  1   Yes     10:00:00:60:69:10:02:18   1 switch5.
  2   No      10:00:00:60:69:00:00:13   3 switch73.
  3   No      10:00:00:60:69:00:00:5a   2 switch60.
```

See Also [secFabricShow](#)
[secPolicyAbort](#)
[secPolicyActivate](#)
[secPolicyAdd](#)
[secPolicyCreate](#)
[secPolicyDelete](#)
[secPolicyDump](#)
[secPolicyRemove](#)
[secPolicySave](#)
[secStatsShow](#)

secPolicyRemove

Removes members from an existing policy.

Synopsis `secpolicyremove name [, "member [;member]"`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to remove members from an existing security policy. If a policy is empty after removing all members, all accesses to the policy are disallowed (the DCC_POLICY and OPTIONS_POLICY are exceptions). You cannot remove all members from FCS_POLICY, and you cannot remove the FCS members from SCC_POLICY.



Note

This command can be issued only from secure mode and only from the primary FCS switch..

Operands This command has the following operands:

name Specify the name of an existing policy you want to remove members from. Valid values for this operand are:

- DCC_POLICY_ *nmn*
- FCS_POLICY
- TELNET_POLICY
- HTTP_POLICY
- API_POLICY
- RSNMP_POLICY
- WSNMP_POLICY
- SES_POLICY
- MS_POLICY
- SERIAL_POLICY
- FRONTPANEL_POLICY
- SCC_POLICY
- OPTIONS_POLICY

The specified policy name must be capitalized.

The DCC_POLICY policy name has the common prefix DCC_POLICY_ followed by a string of user defined characters. These characters do not have to be capitalized like regular policy names, but are case sensitive.

This operand is required.

member Specify a member or list of members to delete from the policy. The members must be enclosed in quotation marks and separated by semicolons. This operand is required. Depending on the policy type, members can be specified using IP address, WWN, domain, or switch name.

IP Address Member Policy Types

The following policy types require members be specified by IP address:

- TELNET_POLICY
- HTTP_POLICY
- API_POLICY
- RSNMP_POLICY
- WSNMP_POLICY

These policy types require member IDs in dot notation (for example, 124.23.56.122). If 0 is specified in one of the octets, it means any number can be matched.

WWN Member Policy Types

The following policy types require members be specified by WWN address:

- FCS_POLICY
- SES_POLICY
- MS_POLICY
- SERIAL_POLICY
- FRONTPANEL_POLICY
- SCC_POLICY

These policy types require member IDs be specified as WWN strings, domains, or switch names. If domain or switch names are used, the switches associated must be present in the fabric or the command fails.

DCC_POLICY Members

The DCC_Policy_ *nmn* is a list of devices associated with a specific switch and port combination. The device is specified with a WWN string. The switch and port combination must be specified in the following format:

```
<switch><port>
```

<switch> can be specified using WWN, domain, or switch name.

<port> can be specified by port number separated by commas, and enclosed in either brackets or parenthesis: for example, (2, 4, 6). Ports enclosed in brackets will include the devices currently attached to those ports. The following examples illustrate several ways to specify the port values:

(1-6) Selects ports 1 through 6.

(*) Selects all ports on the switch.

[3, 9] Selects ports 3 and 9 and all devices attached to those ports.

[1-3, 5] Selects ports 1 through 3 and 5 and all devices attached to those ports.

[*] Selects all ports on the switch and devices currently attached to those ports.

OPTIONS_POLICY members

"NoNodeWWNZoning" is the only option.

Example To remove a member that has a WWN of 12:24:45:10:0a:67:00:40 from MS policy:

```
switch:admin> secpolicyremove "MS_POLICY", "12:24:45:10:0a:67:00:40"
Member(s) have been removed from MS_POLICY.
```

See Also [secPolicyAbort](#)
[secPolicyActivate](#)
[secPolicyAdd](#)
[secPolicyCreate](#)
[secPolicyDelete](#)
[secPolicyDump](#)
[secPolicySave](#)
[secStatsShow](#)

secPolicySave

Saves a defined security policy to flash memory on all switches in the fabric.

Synopsis `secpolicysave`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to save a defined security policy to flash memory of all switches in the fabric.



Note

This command can be issued only from secure mode and only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands none

Example To save new policy set in all switches in the fabric:

```
switch:admin> secpolicysave  
secpolicysave command was completed successfully.
```

See Also [secPolicyAbort](#)
[secPolicyActivate](#)
[secPolicyAdd](#)
[secPolicyCreate](#)
[secPolicyDelete](#)
[secPolicyDump](#)
[secPolicyRemove](#)
[secStatsShow](#)

secPolicyShow

Displays an existing security policy.

Synopsis `secpolicyshow [listtype[, name]]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the members of an existing policy in the active or defined security policy database. Users can specify which database to display. If a database is not specified, all databases are displayed.

Users can specify to view a security policy by name. If no name is specified, all policies are displayed.

This command displays the policy database one page at a time. Use [secPolicyDump](#) to display the policy database without page breaks.



Note

This command can be executed on any FCS switch in fabric, but it must be issued from a sectelnet or SSH session.

Operands This command has the following operands:

listtype Specify which database to display. The name for active database is "Active"; the name for saved, defined database is "Defined". This operand must be enclosed in quotation marks. If not specified, all databases are displayed.

This operand is optional. Use an asterisk (*) to specify both active and defined.

name Specify the name of a security policy you would like to view. Valid values for this operand are:

- DCC_POLICY_ *nmn*
- FCS_POLICY
- TELNET_POLICY
- HTTP_POLICY
- API_POLICY
- RSNMP_POLICY
- WSNMP_POLICY
- SES_POLICY
- MS_POLICY
- SERIAL_POLICY
- FRONTPANEL_POLICY
- SCC_POLICY
- OPTIONS_POLICY

The specified policy name must be capitalized.

The DCC_POLICY_ *nmn* name has the common prefix DCC_POLICY_ followed by a string of user defined characters. These characters do not have to be capitalized like regular policy names, but is case sensitive.

This operand is optional.

Example To display all security policies from active databases:

```
switch:admin> secpolicyshow "active"
-----
ACTIVE POLICY SET
-----
FCS_POLICY
Pos      Primary WWN                               DId swName
-----
1       Yes      10:00:00:60:69:30:15:5c   1 primaryfcs
-----
HTTP_POLICY
IpAddr
-----
192.155.52.0
-----
```

To display all security policies from defined databases:

```
switch:admin> secpolicyshow "defined"
-----
DEFINED POLICY SET
-----
FCS_POLICY
Pos      Primary WWN                               DId swName
-----
1       Yes      10:00:00:60:69:30:15:5c   1 primaryfcs
-----
HTTP_POLICY
IpAddr
-----
192.155.52.0
192.155.53.1
192.155.54.2
192.155.55.3
192.155.56.4
-----
```

See Also [secPolicyAbort](#)
[secPolicyActivate](#)
[secPolicyAdd](#)
[secPolicyCreate](#)
[secPolicyDelete](#)
[secPolicyDump](#)
[secPolicyRemove](#)
[secPolicySave](#)

secStatsReset

Resets one or all security statistics to 0.

Synopsis `secstatsreset [name][,list]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to reset one or all security statistics to 0. This command can be issued to any switch. If issued on the primary FCS switch, this command can reset security statistics for any or all switches in the fabric.

Operands This command has the following operands:

name Specify the name of a security statistic you would like to reset. If executed on the primary FCS, specify an asterisk (*) to represent all security policies. Valid values for this operand are:

- TELNET_POLICY
- HTTP_POLICY
- API_POLICY
- RSNMP_POLICY
- WSNMP_POLICY
- SES_POLICY
- MS_POLICY
- SERIAL_POLICY
- FRONTPANEL_POLICY
- SCC_POLICY
- DCC_POLICY
- LOGIN
- INVALID_TS
- INVALID_SIGN
- INVALID_CERT
- SLAP_FAIL
- SLAP_BAD_PKT
- TS_OUT_SYNC
- NO_FCS
- INCOMP_DB
- ILLEGAL_CMD

The specified policy name must be all capitalized.

To access DCC policies, enter DCC_POLICY. Violations are not tracked for individual DCC policies. The statistics for all DCC_POLICY violations are grouped together.

This operand is optional and the default is all statistics. If the `list` operand is specified, this operand is required.

list Specify a list of domains on which to reset the security statistics. Specify an asterisk (*) to represent all switches in the fabric or specify a list of domains, separated by semicolons. This operand is optional and the default value is the local switch.

Example To reset all statistics on the local switch:

```
switch:admin> secstatsreset  
About to reset all security counters.  
Are you sure (yes, y, no, n):[no] y  
Security statistics reset to zero.
```

To reset DCC_POLICY statistics on domains 1 and 69:

```
switch:admin> secstatsreset "DCC_POLICY", "1;69"  
Reset DCC_POLICY statistic.
```

See Also [secFabricShow](#)
[secStatsShow](#)

secStatsShow

Displays one or all security statistics.

Synopsis `secstatshow [name][, list]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to display one or all security statistics. This command can be issued to any switch. If issued on the primary FCS switch, this command can retrieve and display the security statistics for any or all switches in the fabric.



Note

This command displays security policy statistics in secure mode. In nonsecure mode, it only reports login statistics.

Operands This command has the following operands:

name Specify the name of a security statistic you would like to view. If executed on the primary FCS, specify an asterisk (*) to represent all security policies. Valid values for this operand are:

- TELNET_POLICY
- HTTP_POLICY
- API_POLICY
- RSNMP_POLICY
- WSNMP_POLICY
- SES_POLICY
- MS_POLICY
- SERIAL_POLICY
- FRONTPANEL_POLICY
- SCC_POLICY
- DCC_POLICY
- LOGIN
- INVALID_TS
- INVALID_SIGN
- INVALID_CERT
- SLAP FAIL
- SLAP_BAD_PKT
- TS_OUT_SYNC
- NO_FCS
- INCOMP_DB
- ILLEGAL_CMD

The specified policy name must be all capitalized.

To access DCC policies, enter DCC_POLICY. Violations are not tracked for individual DCC policies. The statistics for all DCC_POLICY violations are grouped together.

This operand is optional and the default is all statistics. If the *list* operand is specified, then this operand is required.

list Specify a list of domains to display the security statistics on. Specify an asterisk (*) to represent all switches in the fabric or specify a list of domains separated by semicolons. This operand is optional and the default value is the local switch.

Example To display the MS_POLICY statistics on the local switch:

```
switch:admin> secstatsshow "MS_POLICY"
Name      Value
=====
MS        20
```

To display statistic information for TELNET_POLICY for all switches in the fabric:

```
switch:admin> secstatsshow "TELNET_POLICY", "*"

Fabric Statistics:

Domain 1:
Name      Value
=====
TELNET_POLICY  0

Domain 69:
Name      Value
=====
TELNET_POLICY  0

Domain 70:
Name      Value
=====
TELNET_POLICY  0
```

See Also [secFabricShow](#)
[secStatsReset](#)

secTempPasswdReset

Resets a temporary password on a remote switch.

Synopsis `sectempasswdreset [domain[, "login_name"]]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to remove temporary passwords that were set up using [secTempPasswdSet](#) command.

If a login name is not supplied, all passwords on the switch identified by the specified domain are refreshed. If the domain is also not supplied, all temporary passwords for all login levels are removed from every switch in the fabric.

Each switch has four accounts: root, factory, admin, and user. Root and factory accounts are disabled for non-FCS switches. If they are temporarily activated by [secTempPasswdSet](#), those accounts are disabled by [secTempPasswdReset](#) or rebooting the switch.



Note

This command can be issued only from secure mode and only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands This command has the following operands:

domain Specify the domain of the switch from which the temporary passwords are to be removed. This operand is optional.

login_name Specify the name of the login account from which the temporary password are removed. This operand is optional.

Example To remove temporary passwords:

```
switch:admin> sectempasswdreset 2, "root"
Account root has been successfully disabled on domain 2

switch:admin> sectempasswdreset 2
Restoring password of every account on domain 2
Temporary password of each account on domain 2 has been successfully reset (if switch
is non fcs switch it will further display).
Root and factory accounts on domain 2 have been disabled.

switch:admin> sectempasswdreset
All temporary passwords or account settings have been restored to
fabric-wide secure settings.
Passwords of permanent accounts have been reset to fabric-wide
values. Root and factory accounts on each Non FCS switch have
been disabled.
```

See Also [secModeDisable](#)
[secModeEnable](#)
[secModeShow](#)
[secNonFcsPasswd](#)
[secTempPasswdSet](#)

secTempPasswdSet

Sets a temporary password on a remote switch.

Synopsis `sectemppasswdset domain, login_name`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to set a unique temporary password for a given account on a specific switch in the fabric. Use the [secTempPasswdReset](#) command to remove the temporary password or reboot the switch.

You can change any password on any switch. To change the password of an account that has higher level than that of the current user logged in to the primary FCS switch, you must enter the password of the same level account on the primary FCS switch.

The password setup on the target is not persistent and will be reset to the secure fabric-wide setting when this target switch is rebooted or when [secTempPasswdReset](#) is run on primary FCS switch.

Each switch has four accounts: root, factory, admin, and user. Root and factory accounts are disabled for non-FCS switches. This command can enable the root or factory account on a non-FCS switch when you specify a password for those accounts.

The password should be between 8 and 40 characters.



Note

This command can be issued only from secure mode and only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands This command has the following operands:

domain Specify the domain of a switch for which you want to change the password. This operand is required.

login_name Specify the login name for which you want to change the password. This operand is required.

Example To set the password on a remote switch with a Domain of 2:

```
switch:admin> sectemppasswdset 2, "root"
Please provide password of root on primary FCS switch
in order to change this password: *****
Set remote switch root password: *****
Re-enter new password: *****
Account root has been successfully enabled on domain 2
```

See Also [passwd](#)
[secModeDisable](#)
[secModeEnable](#)
[secModeShow](#)
[secNonFcsPasswd](#)
[secTempPasswdReset](#)

secTransAbort

Aborts current security transaction.

Synopsis `sectransabort`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to abort the current transaction. This command is used to recover from management application problems. This command aborts all current changes that have not been committed or activated.



Note

This command can be issued from any switch in secure mode.

Operands none

Example To abort the current security transaction:

```
switch:admin> sectransabort  
Transaction has been aborted.
```

See Also [secPolicyAbort](#)
[secPolicyActivate](#)
[secPolicyAdd](#)
[secPolicyCreate](#)
[secPolicyDelete](#)
[secPolicyDump](#)
[secPolicyRemove](#)
[secPolicySave](#)
[secStatsShow](#)

secVersionReset

Resets the version stamp to 0.

Synopsis `secversionreset`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to reset the version stamp of all switches in a fabric to 0, so that it can be joined to another secure fabric.

When merging two or more secure fabrics:

1. Determine which secure fabric will become the FCS_POLICY controller fabric: the dominant fabric to which all other secure fabrics will be merged.
2. Use the [secPolicyAdd](#), [secPolicyRemove](#), and [secPolicyActivate](#) commands to modify the FCS_POLICY of the merging fabrics to match the FCS_POLICY of the controller fabric. All secure fabrics to be merged must have identical FCS_POLICY lists. The FCS policies of merged fabrics must match exactly; they must contain the same FCS members and in the same order, or the merge will fail.
3. Reset the version stamp using the [secVersionReset](#) command on each secure fabric to be merged into the controller fabric. The controller fabric does not require a version reset.
4. Cascade the fabrics together. When the secure fabrics merge, the primary FCS switch in the controller fabric propagates its security policies across the newly formed fabric.



Note

This command must be issued from a sectelnet or SSH session and can be issued only from the primary FCS switch, a non-FCS when there is no FCS switch in the fabric, or from a disabled switch.

Operands none

Example To reset the version stamp to 0:

```
switch:admin> secversionreset
About to reset version stamp to 0.
Are you sure (yes, y, no, n):[no] y
Committing configuration... done.
Security Policy Version Stamp has been set to 0.
```

See Also [secFabricShow](#)
[secModeDisable](#)
[secModeEnable](#)
[secModeShow](#)
[secTransAbort](#)

sensorShow

Displays sensor readings.

Synopsis `sensorshow`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the current temperature, fan, and power supply status and readings from sensors located on the switch. The actual location of the sensors varies, depending on the switch type.

Operands none

Example To view the sensor values:

```
switch:admin> sensorshow
sensor 1: (Temperature) is Ok, value is 39 C
sensor 2: (Temperature) is Absent
sensor 3: (Temperature) is Absent
sensor 4: (Temperature) is Absent
sensor 5: (Temperature) is Ok, value is 26 C
sensor 6: (Temperature) is Ok, value is 27 C
sensor 7: (Fan          ) is Ok, speed is 2537 RPM
sensor 8: (Fan          ) is Ok, speed is 2537 RPM
sensor 9: (Fan          ) is Ok, speed is 2556 RPM
sensor 10: (Power Supply ) is Ok
sensor 11: (Power Supply ) is Absent
sensor 12: (Power Supply ) is Ok
sensor 13: (Power Supply ) is Absent
```

See Also [fanShow](#)
[tempShow](#)

setDbg

Sets debug level of the specified module.

Synopsis `setdbg [module_name] [level]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to set the debug level of a specified module.



Note

High debug level values can generate a large volume of messages, degrading the system response time.

Operands This command has the following operands:

module_name Specify the name of the module for which you want to view the debug and verbosity levels. Module names are case sensitive. This operand is optional; if omitted, this command displays the debug and verbose level for all modules.

level Specify the debug level for the specified module (0 to 9). A 0 value (default) specifies that no messages are to display. Higher values cause more messages from that module to display. This operand is optional, if omitted, this command displays the current debug and verbose level of the specified module.

Example To set debug level of module named NS to value 3:

```
switch:admin> setdbg NS 3
switch:admin> dbgshow NS
Module NS,      debug level = 3, verbose level = 0
```

See Also [dbgShow](#)

setEsdMode

Enables or disables ESD mode.

Synopsis `setesdmode [mode | -show]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to enable or disable ESD mode. The mode is saved in flash memory and stays in that mode until the next execution of [setEsdMode](#). The mode becomes active as soon as this command is executed. It does not require a reboot to take effect.

ESD mode modifies the behavior of the diagnostic test methods and post scripts. The exact behavior varies but most commonly consists of disabling the ports defined with [diagEsdPorts](#) when [spinSilk](#) or other functional tests are run for ESD or EMI testing purposes.

Operands This command has the following operands:

mode Specify 1 to enable ESD mode, 0 to disable ESD mode. This operand is optional.

-show Specify this operand to display the current mode setting. This operand is optional.

If no operand is specified, the current value displays.

Example To display the ESD mode:

```
switch:admin> setesdmode -show
Esd Mode is 0 (Disabled).
```

See Also [diagEsdPorts](#)
[spinSilk](#)

setGbicMode

Enables or disables media mode.

Synopsis **setmediamode** [*mode* | **-show**]
 setgbicmode [*mode* | **-show**]
 setsfpmode [*mode* | **-show**]

Availability admin

Description Use these commands to enable media mode (GBIC or SFP) if the mode value is nonzero and disable the media mode if the mode value is 0. The mode is saved in flash memory and stays in that mode until the next execution of **setMediaMode**, **setSfpMode**, or **setGbicMode**. The mode becomes active as soon as this command is executed. It does not require a reboot to take effect.

Media mode modifies the behavior of the diagnostic test methods so that ports without media installed are not tested. Normally, tests such as **crossPortTest** or **spinSilk** fail if any port is not operating properly, but with media mode enabled, the functional tests are skipped on ports that do not contain media.

Operands This command has the following operands:

mode Specify 1 to enable media mode or 0 to disable media mode. If no mode is specified, the current value is displayed. Any other value will enable media mode.

-show Specify the **-show** operand to display the current setting. This operand is optional.

Example To enable, disable, and then display the media mode:

```
switch:admin> setgbicmode 1
GBIC mode is now 1 (Enabled).
switch:admin> setsfpmode 0
SFP mode is now 0 (disabled).
switch:admin> setmediamode -show
Media mode is now 0 (disabled).
```

See Also [crossPortTest](#)
 [itemList](#)
 [miniCycle](#)
 [spinJitter](#)
 [spinSilk](#)

setMediaMode

Enables or disables media mode.

Synopsis `setmediamode [mode | -show]`
 `setgbicmode [mode | -show]`
 `setsfpmode [mode | -show]`

Availability admin

Description Use these commands to enable media mode (GBIC or SFP) if the mode value is nonzero and disable the media mode if the mode value is 0. The mode is saved in flash memory and stays in that mode until the next execution of [setMediaMode](#), [setSfpMode](#), or [setGbicMode](#). The mode becomes active as soon as this command is executed. It does not require a reboot to take effect.

Media mode modifies the behavior of the diagnostic test methods so that ports without media installed are not tested. Normally, tests such as [crossPortTest](#) or [spinSilk](#) fail if any port is not operating properly, but with media mode enabled, the functional tests are skipped on ports that do not contain media.

Operands This command has the following operands:

mode Specify 1 to enable media mode or 0 to disable media mode. If no mode is specified, the current value is displayed. Any other value will enable media mode.

-show Specify the **-show** operand to display the current setting. This operand is optional.

Example To enable, disable, and then display the media mode:

```
switch:admin> setgbicmode 1
GBIC mode is now 1 (Enabled).
switch:admin> setsfpmode 0
SFP mode is now 0 (disabled).
switch:admin> setmediamode -show
Media mode is now 0 (disabled).
```

See Also [crossPortTest](#)
 [itemList](#)
 [miniCycle](#)
 [spinJitter](#)
 [spinSilk](#)

setMfgMode

Sets or displays diagnostic MFG mode.

Synopsis `setmfgmode [mode | -show]`

Availability admin

Description This command enables MFG mode if *mode* is nonzero and disables the MFG mode if *mode* is 0. The mode is saved in flash memory and stays in that mode until the next execution of [setMfgMode](#). The mode becomes active as soon as this command is executed; it does not require a reboot to take effect.

When enabled, MFG mode modifies the behavior of the diagnostic test methods and power-on self-test (POST) scripts. The exact behavior of this mode varies but most commonly consists of enabling extra manufacturing-specific tests and data patterns.

Options The following are optional:

mode Specifies the MFG mode value. 0 disables MFG mode; any other value enables MFG mode.

-show If specified, or if no mode is given, the current MFG mode displays.

Example To display the current MFG mode:

```
switch:admin> setmfgmode -show
Mfg Mode is 0 (Disabled)
```

See Also none

setModem

Enables or disables modem dial-in to a control processor (CP).

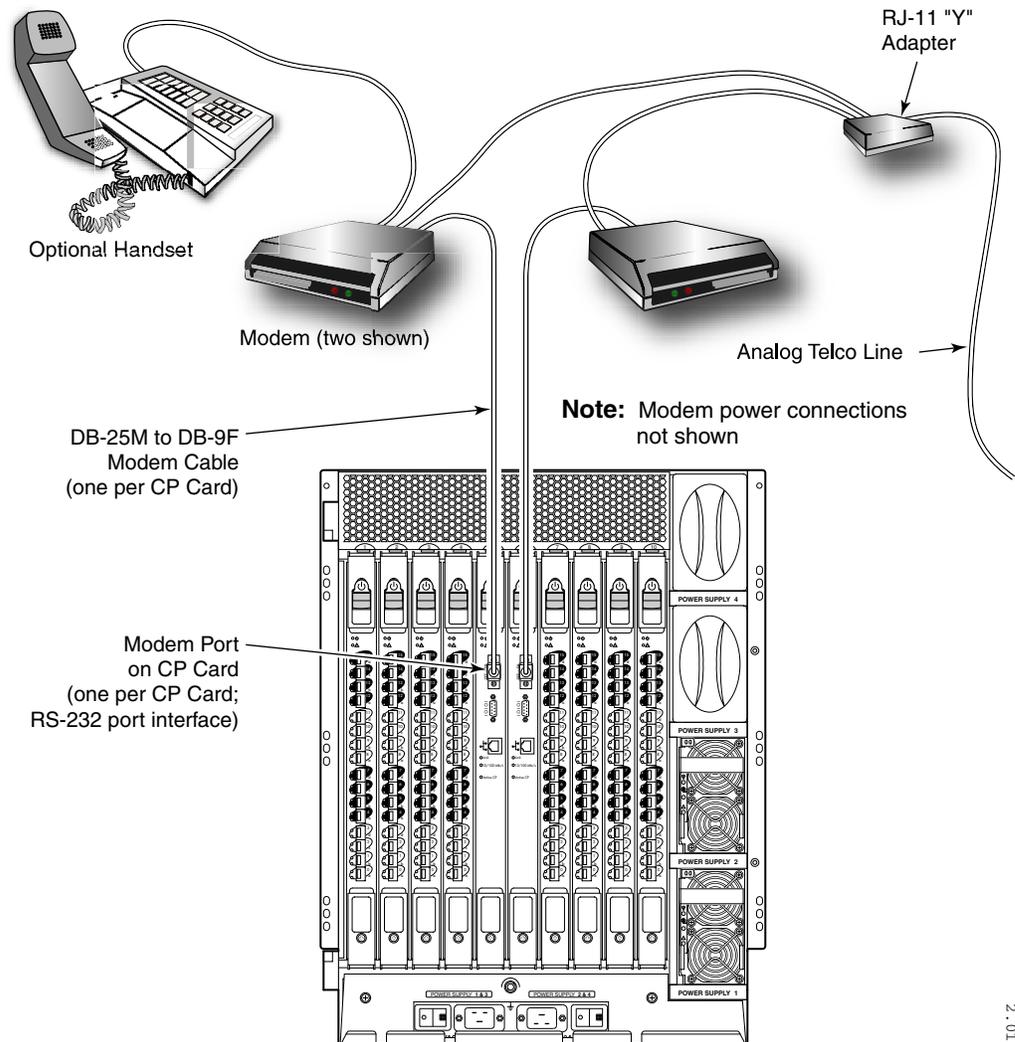
Synopsis `setmodem [-e] | [-d]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to enable or disable modem dial-in to a CP on those systems that support modem dial-in. When modem dial-in is enabled, the user can log in to a CP through a modem, and a modem attached to the CP accepts the call. When modem dial-in is disabled, the modem attached to the CP does not accept the call. When entered with no operands, the command displays the currently state of modem dial-in.

Modem dial-in must be through a Hayes-compatible modem attached to a CP modem serial port. In the recommended configuration, a separate modem is connected to each modem port of CP0 and CP1. These modems connect to the telephone outlet through a RJ-11 Y-adapter and standard telephone wire (see Figure 2-1).

Figure 2-1 Two Modems Attached for High Availability



2.015

When both CP cards are connected to a shared telephone line, callers are automatically dialed in to the active CP card, which answers on the first ring unless modem dial-in has been disabled. If the active CP card cannot answer for any reason, the standby CP card answers on the seventh ring and allows the login to proceed, unless modem dial-in has been disabled.

Refer to the hardware reference manual for your platform for complete modem installation instructions.

Operands The optional operands are as follows:

- e Specifies that modem dial-in be enabled.
- d Specifies that modem dial-in be disabled.

Example To disable modem dial-in to a CP:

```
switch:admin> setmodem -d
disabling modem, please wait, this can take a couple of minutes...
modem disabled
```

See Also none

setSfpMode

Enables or disables media mode.

Synopsis **setmediamode** [*mode* | **-show**]
 setgbicmode [*mode* | **-show**]
 setsfpmode [*mode* | **-show**]

Availability admin

Description Use these commands to enable media mode (GBIC or SFP) if the mode value is nonzero and disable the media mode if the mode value is 0. The mode is saved in flash memory and stays in that mode until the next execution of **setMediaMode**, **setSfpMode**, or **setGbicMode**. The mode becomes active as soon as this command is executed. It does not require a reboot to take effect.

Media mode modifies the behavior of the diagnostic test methods so that ports without media installed are not tested. Normally, tests such as **crossPortTest** or **spinSilk** fail if any port is not operating properly, but with media mode enabled, the functional tests are skipped on ports that do not contain media.

Operands This command has the following operands:

mode Specify 1 to enable media mode or 0 to disable media mode. If no mode is specified, the current value is displayed. Any other value will enable media mode.

-show Specify the **-show** operand to display the current setting. This operand is optional.

Example To enable, disable, and then display the media mode:

```
switch:admin> setgbicmode 1
GBIC mode is now 1 (Enabled).
switch:admin> setsfpmode 0
SFP mode is now 0 (disabled).
switch:admin> setmediamode -show
Media mode is now 0 (disabled).
```

See Also [crossPortTest](#)
 [itemList](#)
 [miniCycle](#)
 [spinJitter](#)
 [spinSilk](#)

setSplbMode

Sets or displays SPLB mode.

Synopsis `setsplbmode [mode | -show]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to enable MFG mode if *mode* is a nonzero, and disable SPLB mode if *mode* is 0. The mode is saved in flash memory and stays in that mode until the next execution of [setSplbMode](#). The mode becomes active as soon as this command is executed. It does not require a reboot to take effect.

The SPLB mode, when enabled, forces the [spinSilk](#) command to disable two-port loopback for M->M connected ports. This might be useful to isolate internal switch problems from SFP problems since the internal paths are used much less with SPLB mode enabled.

Disabling SPLB mode, forces the [spinSilk](#) command to circulate frames between pairs of M->M connected ports as follows:

```
P1 TX >>> P1 RX -> P2 TX >>> P2 RX -> P1 TX
```

>>> is a cable or internal loopback .

-> is a routing table entry.

The connections between pairs of M->M ports are chosen to exercise the connections between as many chips (or bloom quadrants) as possible, subject to the setting of `allow_intra_chip` and the availability of pairs of M->M ports.

Any ports that are cross-cabled are routed to each other in the normal manner, regardless of the setting of SPLB mode:

```
P1 TX >>> P2 RX -> P1 TX
P2 TX >>> P1 RX -> P2 TX
```

Operands This command has the following operands:

mode Specify 1 to enable SPLB mode or 0 to disable SPLB mode. If no mode is specified, the current value is displayed. This operand is optional.

-show Specify the **-show** operand to display the current setting. This operand is optional.

Example To enable or disable a two-port loopback:

```
switch:admin> setsplbmode -show
Splb Mode is 0 (Disabled)
```

See Also [spinSilk](#)

setVerbose

Specifies module verbose level.

Synopsis `setverbose [module_name] [level]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to set the verbose level of the specified module. These levels filter the display of the debug message to the serial console. By default, no debug messages are displayed.

Operands This command has the following operands:

module_name Specify the name of the module for which verbose level is to be set; module names are case sensitive.

level Specify the verbose level (0 to 9).

Example To set the verbose level of module named NS to value 3:

```
switch:admin> setverbose NS 3
switch:admin> dbgshow NS
Module NS, debug level = 0, verbose level = 3
```

See Also [dbgShow](#)

sfpShow

Displays serial ID SFP information.

Synopsis `sfpslow [slotnumber/][portnumber] | [-all]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display information about serial identification SFPs (also known as module definition "4" SFPs). These SFPs provide extended information that describes the SFPs capabilities, interfaces, manufacturer, and other information.



Note

SFPs are polled by a background process. The **sfpShow** command retrieves the latest information from cache. The cache values for each SFP are updated when the SFP is hot plugged, when it is removed, or when the Fabric OS polls the SFPs. In the SilkWorm 12000/24000 director, if there is a lot of activity on the switch, poll updates might take several minutes.

Use this command with no operand to display a summary of all SFPs in the switch. The summary displays the SFP type (refer to **switchShow** for an explanation of the two-letter codes) and, for serial ID SFP, the vendor name and SFP serial number.

Use this command with the *slotnumber* and *portnumber* operands to display detailed information about the serial ID SFP in that port. Use the **-all** operand to display detailed information for all available SFPs.

For Finisar "smart" SFPs, five additional fields display: module temperature, voltage, received optical power, transmitted optical power (longwave only), and laser diode drive current.

Operands This command has the following operands:

slotnumber Specify the slot number for a SilkWorm 12000/24000 director. For all other switches, this operand is not required. The slot number must be followed by a slash (/) and the port number, so that each port is represented by both slot number (1 through 4 or 7 through 10) and port number (0 through 15).

The SilkWorm director has a total of 10 slots. Slot numbers 5 and 6 are control processor cards; slots 1 through 4 and 7 through 10 are port cards. On each port card, there are 16 ports, counted from the bottom, numbered 0 to 15.

portnumber Specify a port number. Valid values for port number vary, depending on the switch type. This operand is optional.

-all Displays detailed data for all available SFPs on the switch. This operand is not compatible with *slotnumber/portnumber*.

Example To display SFP summary information:

```
switch:user> sfpshow

Area 0: id (id) Vendor: Serial No:
Area 1: id (sw) Vendor: FINISAR CORP. Serial No: H1149T2
Area 2: id (sw) Vendor: FINISAR CORP. Serial No: H112TUD
Area 3: id (sw) Vendor: FINISAR CORP. Serial No: H11QET9
Area 4: id (sw) Vendor: IBM Serial No: 21P53380BR0BE
Area 5: id (sw) Vendor: IBM Serial No: 21P53380BS18A
Area 6: id (sw) Vendor: IBM Serial No: 21P53380BS170
Area 7: id (sw) Vendor: IBM Serial No: 21P53380BS26B
Area 8: --
Area 9: --
Area 10: --
Area 11: --
Area 12: --
Area 13: --
Area 14: --
Area 15: --
Area 16: id (sw) Vendor: AGILENT Serial No: 0105091301045274
(output truncated)
```

To display detailed SFP information for a Finisar “smart” SFP:

```
switch:user> sfpshow 1/3
Identifier: 3 SFP
Connector: 7 LC
Transceiver: 050c40200000000 100,200_MB/s M5,M6 sw Inter_dist
Encoding: 1 8B10B
Baud Rate: 21 (units 100 megabaud)
Length 9u: 0 (units 100 meters)
Length 50u: 30 (units 10 meters)
Length 62.5u: 15 (units 10 meters)
Length Cu: 0 (units 1 meter)
Vendor Name: FINISAR CORP.
Vendor OUI: 00:90:65
Vendor PN: FTRJ-8519-7D-2.5
Vendor Rev:
Options: 0012 Loss_of_Sig,Tx_Disable
BR Max: 0
BR Min: 0
Serial No: H11QET9
Date Code: 020429
Temperature: 50 Centigrade
Current: 10634 mAmps
Voltage: 3164.8 mVolts
RX Power: 199.6 uWatts
TX Power: 235.2 uWatts
```

To display all SFP information:

```
switch:user> sfpshow -all

=====
Port 0:
=====
Identifier: 3      SFP
Connector: 7      LC
Transceiver: 050c402000000000 100,200_MB/s M5,M6 sw Inter_dist
Encoding: 1       8B10B
Baud Rate: 21    (units 100 megabaud)
Length 9u: 0     (units km)
Length 9u: 0     (units 100 meters)
Length 50u: 30   (units 10 meters)
Length 62.5u:15 (units 10 meters)
Length Cu: 0     (units 1 meter)
Vendor Name: IBM
Vendor OUI: 08:00:5a
Vendor PN:  IBM42P21SNY
Vendor Rev: AA10
Wavelength: 0    (units nm)
Options:  001a Loss_of_Sig,Tx_Fault,Tx_Disable
BR Max:   5
BR Min:   5
Serial No: 21P7053164529
Date Code: 01060501

=====
Port 1:
=====
Identifier: 3      SFP
Connector: 7      LC
Transceiver: 050c402000000000 100,200_MB/s M5,M6 sw Inter_dist
Encoding: 1       8B10B
Baud Rate: 21    (units 100 megabaud)
Length 9u: 0     (units km)
Length 9u: 0     (units 100 meters)
Length 50u: 30   (units 10 meters)
Length 62.5u:15 (units 10 meters)
Length Cu: 0     (units 1 meter)
Vendor Name: IBM
Vendor OUI: 08:00:5a
Vendor PN:  IBM42P21SNY
Vendor Rev: AA10
Wavelength: 0    (units nm)
Options:  001a Loss_of_Sig,Tx_Fault,Tx_Disable
BR Max:   5
BR Min:   5
Serial No: 21P70530005BW
Date Code: 01062301

(output truncated)
```

See Also [switchShow](#)

shellFlowControlDisable

Disables XON/XOFF flow control on the console serial ports.

Synopsis `shellflowcontroldisable`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to disable XON/XOFF flow control on the console serial ports. Flow control is disabled by default.

Because this command changes the flow control on the console serial port, it must be executed from a session that is logged in from the console serial port. This command cannot run from a telnet session.

This setting saves in the configuration database; therefore, persistent across reboots and power cycles.

On dual control processor (CP) systems, a reboot on the standby CP is required for this command to take effect. No action is required on the active CP.

Operands none

Example To disable flow control:

```
switch:admin> shellflowcontroldisable  
Disabling flowcontrol  
flow control is now disabled
```

See Also [shellFlowControlEnable](#)

shellFlowControlEnable

Disables XON/XOFF flow control to the shell task.

Synopsis `shellflowcontrolenable`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to enable XON/XOFF flow control to the shell task. Flow control is disabled by default.

Because this command changes the flow control on the console serial port, it must be executed from a session that is logged in from the console serial port. This command cannot run from a telnet session.

This setting saves in the configuration database; therefore, persistent across reboots and power cycles.

On dual control processor (CP) systems, a reboot on the standby CP is required for this command to take effect. No action is required on the active CP.



Caution

If flow control is enabled and if the console output is suspended for an extended period of time, the switch might reboot. It is recommended to disable the flow control, using [shellFlowControlDisable](#).

Operands none

Example To enable flow control:

```
switch:admin> shellflowcontrolenable
Enabling flowcontrol
flow control is now enabled
```

See Also [shellFlowControlDisable](#)

sin

Displays system inventory.

Synopsis `sin [-h]`

Availability admin

Description `sin` with no arguments prints the system hardware information.

Operand The operand is as follows:

-h

Example To display the system inventory:

```
switch:admin> sin
Platform: SWBD10, Revision 1
Processor: Id 1
```

See Also none

slotOff

Disables a blade slot.

Synopsis `slotoff slotnumber`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to disable a nonfaulty blade unit while leaving the blade unit powered on. This command disables both the external and internal ports on the blade, in contrast to the [bladeDisable](#) command, which only disables external ports. Unlike ports affected by [bladeDisable](#), ports on a slot disabled by this command are not re-enabled after [switchEnable](#), [switchStart](#), or [switchReboot](#).

Operands This command has the following operand:
`slotnumber` Specify the slot number of the blade to disable. This operand is required.

Example To power off blade unit 3:

```
switch:admin> slotoff 3
Slot 3 is being disabled.
```

See Also [bladeDisable](#)
[slotOn](#)
[slotShow](#)

slotOn

Enables a blade slot.

Synopsis `sloton slotnumber`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to reenable a blade unit that was previously disabled.

Operands This command has the following operand:

slotnumber Specify the slot number of the blade to enable. This operand is required.

Example To power off blade unit 3:

```
switch:admin> sloton 3
Slot 3 is being enabled.
```

See Also [slotOff](#)
[slotShow](#)

slotPowerOff

Removes power from a slot.

Synopsis `slotpoweroff slotnumber`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to turn off the power to a blade unit. The slot must have a valid blade unit present and the blade unit must be of a type that can be powered off.

Operands This command has the following operand:

slotnumber Specify the slot number of the blade to be powered down. This operand is required.

Example To power off blade unit 3:

```
switch:admin> slotpoweroff 3
Slot 3 is being powered off
```

See Also [powerOffListSet](#)
[powerOffListShow](#)
[slotPowerOn](#)
[slotShow](#)

slotPowerOn

Restores power to a slot.

Synopsis `slotpoweron slotnumber`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to turn on the power to a blade unit. The slot must have a valid blade unit present and the blade unit must be currently powered off. The [slotShow](#) command reports such slots as being in the state of INSERTED, NOT POWERED ON.

Operands This command has the following operand:

slotnumber Specify the slot number of the blade to be powered on. This operand is required.

Example To power on blade unit 3:

```
switch:admin> slotpoweron 3
Powering on slot 3.
```

See Also [slotOn](#)
[slotPowerOff](#)
[slotShow](#)

slotShow

Displays slot status.

Synopsis slotshow

Availability all users

Description Use this command to inventory and display the current status of each slot in the system. The fields and their possible values are as follows:

Slot	Displays the physical slot number.
Blade Type	Displays the blade type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SW BLADE The blade is a switch. • CP BLADE The blade is a control processor. • UNKNOWN Blade not present or its type is not recognized.
ID	Displays the hardware ID of the blade type. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 represents a SilkWorm 12000 CP BLADE • 2 represents a SilkWorm 12000 SW BLADE • 4 represents a SilkWorm 24000 SW BLADE • 5 represents a SilkWorm 24000 CP BLADE
Status	Displays the status of the blade: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VACANT The slot is empty. • INSERTED, NOT POWERED ON The blade is present in the slot but is turned off. • DIAG RUNNING POST1 The blade is present, powered on, and running the POST1 (power-on self-test 1). • DIAG RUNNING POST2 The blade is present, powered on, and running the POST2 (power-on self-test 2). • ENABLED The blade is on and enabled. • DISABLED The blade is powered on but disabled. • FAULTY The blade is faulty because an error was detected. • UNKNOWN The blade is inserted but its state cannot be determined.

Operands none

Example To display a blade inventory and status:

```
switch:admin> slotshow
Slot  Blade Type  ID   Status
-----
1     SW BLADE  2    FAULTY
2     SW BLADE  2    DISABLED
3     SW BLADE  2    ENABLED
4     SW BLADE  2    DIAG RUNNING POST2
5     CP BLADE  1    ENABLED
6     CP BLADE  1    ENABLED
7     UNKNOWN   2    VACANT
8     SW BLADE  2    DIAG RUNNING POST1
9     SW BLADE  2    INSERTED, NOT POWERED ON
10    UNKNOWN   2    VACANT
```

See Also

- [bladeDisable](#)
- [bladeEnable](#)
- [chassisShow](#)
- [slotOff](#)
- [slotOn](#)
- [slotPowerOff](#)
- [slotPowerOn](#)

sITest

Tests the serial link of port N->N path.

Synopsis `sitest [-ports itemlist][-lb_mode mode][-speed mode][-passcnt count][-duration count]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to verify the intended functional operation of the switch by sending SERDES BIST patterns from port N's transmitter, and looping the patterns back into the same port N's receiver. The loopback is done at the parallel and serial loopback paths. The path exercised in this test can include the media or the fiber cable.

The test patterns are transmitted and received continuously during the test duration. An external cable is optional to run this test.

The test method is as follows:

1. Set all ports present for one of the following modes: parallel, SERDES pads, or external cable loopback.
2. Program the port to repeatedly send predefined LPE.
3. Verify the primitive is received at the same port.
4. Check the receive port for possible code violation on nonframe data or BadOrdSet.
5. Repeat steps 2 through 4 for all ports present until:
 - a. The number of **-passcnt count** requested is reached.
 - b. All ports are marked bad.

Operands The optional operands are as follows:

-lb_mode mode Sets the loopback point for the test. By default, **sITest** uses internal loopback.

Table 2-15 Loopback Point Modes

Mode	Description
1	Port loopback (loopback plugs)
2	External (SERDES) loopback
5	Internal (parallel) loopback
7	Backend bypass and port loopback
8	Backend bypass and SERDES loopback
9	Backend bypass and internal loopback

-speed mode Specifies the speed mode for the test.

Table 2-16 Speed Modes

Mode	Description
1	Runs the test at both 1 GBit/sec
2	Sets and locks all port speeds to 2 GBit/sec
3	Sets and locks all port speeds to 3 GBit/sec
4	Sets and locks all port speeds to 4 GBit/sec (default)

-ports itemlist Specifies a list of blade ports to test. By default all the blade ports in the specified slot (**--slot**) is used.

Refer to [itemList](#) for further details.

Examples To test the serial link of the following port path:

```
switch:admin> sltest -ports 0/5-0/31 -speed 4 -lb_mode 1 passcnt 1
Running Port sltest ....
passed.
```

Diagnostic When it detects failures, the test might report one or more of the following error messages:

DATA

ERRSTAT

INIT

STATS

TIMEOUT

See Also [cmemRetentionTest](#)
[crossPortTest](#)
[itemList](#)
[portRegTest](#)
[spinSilk](#)

snmpConfig

Manages the SNMP agent configuration.

Synopsis	snmpConfig --show --set --default snmpv1 snmpv3 accessControl mibCapability systemGroup
Availability	admin (set, default) all users (display)
Description	Use this command to manage the configuration of the SNMP agent in the switch. The configuration includes SNMPv1 and SNMPv3 configuration, access control list (ACL), MIB capability, and system group. It supports set, reset to default, and display operations. Issue this command with incomplete parameters and it displays the command usage.



Note

All the new values successfully configured by **--set** and **--default** options take effect immediately.

The new values change if you download different configuration data through the [configDownload](#) command.

The SNMP configuration is persistent across the reboots.

On the SilkWorm 12000 director, there is one SNMP agent per logical switch. This command is specific to the logical switch you are logged in to.

SNMPv1 Configuration Parameters

There are six communities, respective trap recipients and trap recipient severity level supported by the agent. The first three communities are for read-write (rw) access and the last three are for read-only (ro) access.

Note that the default value for the trap recipient of each community is 0.0.0.0. The length of community string should be in range of 2 to 16 characters. The default values for the community strings are:

Community 1: Secret C0de

Community 2: OrigEquipMfr

Community 3: private

Community 4: public

Community 5: common

Community 6: FibreChannel



Note

When secure mode is enabled, community strings can be changed on the primary FCS switch only and propagates changes across the fabric.

For an SNMP management station to receive a trap generated by the agent, the administrator must configure a trap recipient to correspond to the IP address of the management station. In addition, the trap recipient must be able to pass the access control list (ACL) check as described in `accessControl` category.

Trap Recipient Severity Level

The event trap level in conjunction with the an event's severity level. When an event occurs and if its severity level is at or below the set value, the SNMP traps, Event Trap traps (`swEventTrap`, `connUnitEventTrap` and `swFabricWatchTrap`), are sent to configured trap recipients. By default, this value is set at 0, implying that no Event Trap is sent. Possible values are

0	None
1	Critical
2	Error
3	Warning
4	Informational
5	Debug

SNMPv3 Configuration Parameters

Two user roles, *snmpadmin* and *snmpuser* are supported. *snmpadmin* provides read-write access and *snmpuser* provides read-only access. Entries are added to USM table corresponding to each role. Total of three entries of role *snmpadmin* and three entries of role *snmpuser* are supported. Separate default passwords are provided for creation of `authKey` and `privKey` for each entry. Default set of passwords are published and default algorithm (MD5/SHA) is used to create initial set of auth keys. You can change these passwords using this option. You have the option to select authentication protocol MD5/SHA or no authentication for each entry.

Select the following combination of protocols:

NoAuth/NoPriv

Auth/NoPriv

Auth/Priv

The length of user name string should be in range of 2 to 32 characters. Note that the default user names are defined with noAuth and noPriv protocol. The factory default SNMPv3 user names are:

User 1: snmpadmin1

User 2: snmpadmin2

User 3: snmpadmin3

User 4: snmpuser1

User 5: snmpuser2

User 6: snmpuser3

The user configuration is available in both secure and nonsecure mode. When user select the **--default** option, the user name and passwords are set to default.

In secure mode, the above configuration has to be updated by user on both primary and nonprimary switches individually and unlike community strings, user name and passwords is not distributed for other switches in the fabric.

When new passwords are entered for any user entry, new `authKey` and `privKey` are generated. You have to update the new passwords on the client (such as a MIB browser) also. `AuthKey` and `privKey` can also be updated using *delta key* mechanism provided by SNMPv3 protocol.

You are prompted for password and re-confirmation of password, if any protocol is selected other than NoAuth/NoPriv. The length of protocol passwords should be in range of 1 to 20 characters.

Note that in order for an SNMP management station to receive SNMPv3 traps generated by the agent, the administrator must configure a trap recipient value to correspond to the IP address of the management station. Also, in addition the trap recipient should be able to pass the ACL check as described in `accessControl` section. The trap recipient value should be associated with one of the six users of SNMPv3 and trap severity level. Note that the factory default value for the SNMPv3 trap recipient of each user is '0.0.0.0'.

accessControl Configuration Parameters

The ACL check is as follows: there are six ACLs to restrict SNMP get/set/trap operations to hosts under a host-subnet-area. Host-subnet-area is defined by comparing nonzero IP octets. For example, an ACL of 192.168.64.0 enables access by any hosts that start with the specified octets. The connecting host is enabled to set each host-subnet-area to be read-write or read-only. The highest privilege matched out of six entries is given to the access. The ACL check is turned off when all six entries contain 0.0.0.0. The default values of all six entries are 0.0.0.0.

Note: When secure mode is enabled, the Access Control List feature is incorporated into the WSNMP and RSNMP security policies.

mibCapability Configuration Parameters

This `mibCapability` option turns on or off certain MIBS and TRAPS.



Note

The `agtCfgDefault` also resets the SNMP MIB and Trap Capability to default with other SNMP agent configuration.

If SNMP MIB is disabled, then corresponding traps also are disabled. If any trap group is disabled, then corresponding individual traps also are disabled.

The FE and SW MIBs are always accessible. `snmpMibCapSet` does not prompt you to turn these MIBs on or off.

FA-MIB	Specifying yes means the user can access FA-MIB variables with an SNMP manager. The default value is yes .
FICON-MIB	Specifying yes means the user can access FICON-MIB variables with an SNMP manager. The default value is yes .
HA-MIB	Specifying yes means the user can access Entity-MIB and HA-MIB variables with an SNMP manager. The default value is yes .

SW-TRAP	Specifying yes means the SNMP management application can receive SW-TRAPS from the switch. The default value is yes. Users can also turn on or off individual SW Traps. The individual SW traps are swFCPortScn, swEventTrap, swFabricWatchTrap and swTrackChangesTrap.
FA-TRAP	Specifying yes means the SNMP management application can receive FA-TRAPS from the switch. The default value is yes. Users can also turn on or off individual FA Traps. The individual FA Traps are connUnitStatusChange, connUnitEventTrap, connUnitSensorStatusChange and connUnitPortStatusChange.
SW-EXTTRAP	Specifying yes means user can receive SSN in the SW traps. The default value is 'no'.
FICON-TRAP	Specifying yes means the SNMP management application can receive FICON traps from the switch. The default value is 'yes'. Users can also turn on or off individual FICON Traps. The individual FICON Traps are linkRNIDDeviceRegistration, linkRNIDDeviceDeRegistration, linkLIRRLListenerAdded, linkLIRRLListenerRemoved and linkRLIRFailureIncident.
HA-TRAP	Specifying yes means the SNMP management application can receive HA traps from the switch. The default value is 'yes'. Users can also turn on or off individual HA Traps. The individual HA Traps are fruStatusChanged, cpStatusChanged, and fruHistoryTrap.

systemGroup Configuration Parameters

sysDescr	The system description. The default value is set as Fibre Channel Switch .
sysLocation	The location of the system (switch). The default value is set as End User Premise .
sysContact	The contact information for this system (switch). The default value is set as Field Support . Refer to the definition of sysDescr, sysLocation and sysContact in system group of MIB-II.
authTraps	When enabled, the authentication trap (authenticationFailure) is transmitted to a configured trap recipient in the event that the agent received a protocol message that is not properly authenticated. In the context of SNMPv1 and SNMPv2c, this means that a request contains a community string that is not known to the agent. The default value for this parameter is 0 (disabled).

Options This command supports following options:

--show	Displays the SNMP agent configuration data of specified category.
--set	Sets the SNMP agent configuration data of specified category. This option displays the current settings and then prompts the user to change the values for each parameter.
--default	Sets to the default values the SNMP agent configuration data of specified item. Generally, these default values may be available in configuration data base. It sets to factory default values, if SNMP agent configuration parameters are not available in configuration database.

Operands This command supports following operands:

- snmpv1** It selects SNMPv1 related configuration parameters. SNMPv1 parameters include community strings, trap recipients's ip address and trap severity level associated with each trap recipients's ip address.
- snmpv3** It selects SNMPv3 related configuration parameters. SNMPv3 parameters include user name, authentication protocol/password, privacy protocol/password, SNMPv3 trap recipients's ip address, associated user index and trap severity level.
- accessControl** It selects access control related parameters. accessControl parameters include Access host subnet area and access permission (read-write).
- mibCapability** It selects configuration parameters related to SNMP agent's MIBs and TRAP capability parameters. mibCapability parameters include mibs and traps supported by SNMP agent.
- systemGroup** It selects configuration parameters related to system group. systemGroup parameters include sysDescr, sysLocation, sysContact and authentication failure trap.

Example To change the SNMPv1 configuration:

```
switch:admin> snmpconfig --set snmpv1

SNMP community and trap recipient configuration:
Community (rw): [Secret C0de] admin
Trap Recipient's IP address in dot notation: [0.0.0.0] 10.32.225.1
Trap recipient Severity level : (0..5) [0] 1
Community (rw): [OrigEquipMfr]
Trap Recipient's IP address in dot notation: [10.32.225.2]
Trap recipient Severity level : (0..5) [1]
Community (rw): [private]
Trap Recipient's IP address in dot notation: [10.32.225.3]
Trap recipient Severity level : (0..5) [2]
Community (ro): [public]
Trap Recipient's IP address in dot notation: [10.32.225.4]
Trap recipient Severity level : (0..5) [3]
Community (ro): [common]
Trap Recipient's IP address in dot notation: [10.32.225.5]
Trap recipient Severity level : (0..5) [4]
Community (ro): [FibreChannel]
Trap Recipient's IP address in dot notation: [10.32.225.6]
Trap recipient Severity level : (0..5) [5]
Committing configuration...done.
```

To change the SNMPv3 configuration:

```
switch:admin> snmpconfig --set snmpv3

SNMPv3 user configuration:
User (rw): [snmpadmin1] adminuser
Auth Protocol [MD5(1)/SHA(2)/noAuth(3)]: (1..3) [3] 1
New Auth Passwd:
Verify Auth Passwd:
Priv Protocol [DES(1)/noPriv(2)]: (1..2) [2] 1
New Priv Passwd:
Verify Priv Passwd:
User (rw): [snmpadmin2] shauser
Auth Protocol [MD5(1)/SHA(2)/noAuth(3)]: (1..3) [3] 2
New Auth Passwd:
Verify Auth Passwd:
Priv Protocol [DES(1)/noPriv(2)]: (1..2) [2] 1
New Priv Passwd:
Verify Priv Passwd:
User (rw): [snmpadmin3] nosec
Auth Protocol [MD5(1)/SHA(2)/noAuth(3)]: (1..3) [3]
Priv Protocol [DES(1)/noPriv(2)]: (2..2) [2]
User (ro): [snmpuser1]
Auth Protocol [MD5(1)/SHA(2)/noAuth(3)]: (3..3) [3]
Priv Protocol [DES(1)/noPriv(2)]: (2..2) [2]
User (ro): [snmpuser2]
Auth Protocol [MD5(1)/SHA(2)/noAuth(3)]: (3..3) [3]
Priv Protocol [DES(1)/noPriv(2)]: (2..2) [2]
User (ro): [snmpuser3]
Auth Protocol [MD5(1)/SHA(2)/noAuth(3)]: (3..3) [3]
Priv Protocol [DES(1)/noPriv(2)]: (2..2) [2]

SNMPv3 trap recipient configuration:
Trap Recipient's IP address in dot notation: [0.0.0.0] 192.168.45.90
UserIndex: (1..6) [1]
Trap recipient Severity level : (0..5) [0] 4
Trap Recipient's IP address in dot notation: [0.0.0.0] 192.168.45.92
UserIndex: (1..6) [2]
Trap recipient Severity level : (0..5) [0] 2
Trap Recipient's IP address in dot notation: [0.0.0.0]
Committing configuration...done.
```

To change the accessControl configuration:

```
switch:admin> snmpconfig --set accessControl

SNMP access list configuration:
Access host subnet area in dot notation: [0.0.0.0] 192.168.0.0
Read/Write? (true, t, false, f): [true]
Access host subnet area in dot notation: [0.0.0.0] 10.32.148.0
Read/Write? (true, t, false, f): [true] f
Access host subnet area in dot notation: [0.0.0.0]
Read/Write? (true, t, false, f): [true]
Access host subnet area in dot notation: [0.0.0.0] 10.33.0.0
Read/Write? (true, t, false, f): [true] f
Access host subnet area in dot notation: [0.0.0.0]
Read/Write? (true, t, false, f): [true]
Access host subnet area in dot notation: [0.0.0.0]
Read/Write? (true, t, false, f): [true]
Committing configuration...done.
```

To display the mibCapability configuration:

```
switch:admin> snmpconfig --show mibCapability
FE-MIB: YES
SW-MIB: YES
FA-MIB: YES
FICON-MIB: YES
HA-MIB: YES
SW-TRAP: YES
  swFCPortScn: YES
  swEventTrap: YES
  swFabricWatchTrap: YES
  swTrackChangesTrap: NO
FA-TRAP: YES
  connUnitStatusChange: YES
  connUnitEventTrap: NO
  connUnitSensorStatusChange: YES
  connUnitPortStatusChange: YES
SW-EXTTRAP: NO
FICON-TRAP: NO
HA-TRAP: YES
  fruStatusChanged: YES
  cpStatusChanged: YES
  fruHistoryTrap: NO
```

To change the systemGroup configuration to default:

```
switch:admin> snmpconfig --default systemGroup
*****
This command will reset the agent's system group configuration back to factory
default
*****
      sysDescr = Fibre Channel Switch
      sysLocation = End User Premise
      sysContact = Field Support
      authTraps = 0 (OFF)

*****
Are you sure? (yes, y, no, n): [no] y
```

See Also[agtCfgDefault](#)[agtCfgSet](#)[agtCfgShow](#)[snmpMibCapSet](#)[snmpMibCapShow](#)

SW_v5_x.mib, “Switch Management Information & Switch Enterprise Specific Trap”

RFC1157, “A Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv1)”

RFC1213, “Management information Base for Network Management of TCP/IP-based internets: MIB-II”

RFC2574, “User-based Security Model (USM) for version 3 of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMPv3)”

snmpMibCapSet

Modifies options for configuring SNMP MIB trap capability.

Synopsis	snmpmibcapset
Availability	admin
Description	<p>This command enables a user to turn on or off certain MIBs and traps. This command also enables a user to turn on or off group information and SSN in SW trap messages. It first displays current settings and then prompts the user to change the values for each parameter.</p> <p>FA-MIB Specifying yes means the user can access FA-MIB variables with an SNMP manager. The default value is yes.</p> <p>HA-MIB Specifying yes means the user can access HA-MIB variables with an SNMP manager. The default value is yes.</p> <p>SW-TRAP Specifying yes means the SNMP management application can receive SW-TRAPS from the switch. The default value is yes.</p> <p>FA-TRAP Specifying yes means the SNMP management application can receive FA-TRAPS from the switch. The default value is yes.</p> <p>SW-EXTTRAP Specifying yes means the SNMP management application can receive SW-EXTTRAPS from the switch. The default value is yes.</p> <p>HA-TRAP Specifying yes means the SNMP management application can receive HA-TRAPS from the switch. The default value is yes.</p>
Operands	none

Example To view or modify the options for configuring SNMP MIB traps:

```
switch:admin> snmpmibcapset
The SNMP Mib/Trap Capability has been set to support
FE-MIB SW-MIB FA-MIB FICON-MIB HA-MIB SW-TRAP FA-TRAP FICON-TRAP HA-TRAP
FA-MIB (yes, y, no, n): [yes]
FICON-MIB (yes, y, no, n): [yes]
HA-MIB (yes, y, no, n): [yes]
SW-TRAP (yes, y, no, n): [yes]
FA-TRAP (yes, y, no, n): [yes]
SW-EXTTRAP (yes, y, no, n): [no] y
FICON-TRAP (yes, y, no, n): [yes]
HA-TRAP (yes, y, no, n): [yes]
```

See Also [agtCfgDefault](#)
[agtCfgSet](#)
[agtCfgShow](#)

snmpMibCapShow

Displays options for configuring SNMP MIB trap capability.

Synopsis	snmpMibCapShow
Availability	all users
Description	Use this command to display the SNMP MIBs and traps capability of the SNMP agent in the switch.
FA-MIB	Specifying yes means the user can access FA-MIB variables with an SNMP manager. The default value is yes.
FICON-MIB	Specifying yes means the user can access FICON-MIB variables with an SNMP manager. The default value is yes.
HA-MIB	Specifying yes means the user can access HA-MIB variables with an SNMP manager. The default value is yes.
SW-TRAP	Specifying yes means the SNMP management application can receive SW-TRAPS from the switch. The default value is yes. Users can also turn on or off individual SW Traps. The individual SW traps are swFCPortScn, swEventTrap, swFabricWatchTrap and swTrackChangesTrap.
FA-TRAP	Specifying yes means the SNMP management application can receive FA-TRAPS from the switch. The default value is yes. Users can also turn on or off individual FA Traps. The individual FA Traps are connUnitStatusChange, connUnitEventTrap, connUnitSensorStatusChange and connUnitPortStatusChange.
SW-EXTTRAP	Specifying yes means user can receive SSN in the SW traps. The default value is 'no'.
FICON-TRAP	Specifying yes means the SNMP management application can receive FICON traps from the switch. The default value is 'yes'. Users can also turn on or off individual FICON Traps. The individual FICON Traps are linkRNIDDeviceRegistration, linkRNIDDeviceDeRegistration, linkLIRRListenerAdded, linkLIRRListenerRemoved and linkRLIRFailureIncident.

HA-TRAP Specifying yes means the SNMP management application can receive HA traps from the switch. The default value is 'yes'. Users can also turn on or off individual HA Traps. The individual HA Traps are fruStatusChanged, cpStatusChanged, and fruHistoryTrap.

**Note**

agtCfgDefault also resets the SNMP MIB and trap capability to default along with other SNMP agent configuration.

The values can be changed, if user download the configuration data through **configDownload** command.

All the new values successfully configured by **snmpMibCapSet** command takes effect immediately.

If SNMP MIB is disabled, then the corresponding traps are disabled. If any trap group is disabled then the corresponding individual traps also are disabled.

Operands none

Example To display:

```
switch:admin> snmpmibcapshow
FA-MIB: YES
FICON-MIB: NO
HA-MIB: YES
SW-TRAP: YES
    swFCPortScn: YES
    swEventTrap: NO
    swFabricWatchTrap: YES
    swTrackChangesTrap: YES
FA-TRAP: NO
SW-EXTTRAP: NO
HA-TRAP: YES
    fruStatusChanged: YES
    cpStatusChanged: YES
    fruHistoryTrap: NO
```

See Also [agtCfgDefault](#)
[agtCfgSet](#)
[agtCfgShow](#)
[snmpConfig](#)

spinFab

Runs functional test of switch-to-switch ISL cabling and trunk group operation.

Synopsis `spinfab [-nmegs count][-ports itemlist][-setfail mode][-domain value]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to verify the intended functional operation of the ISL links between switches. At the maximum speed of 2 Gbit/sec, set the routing hardware such that test frames received by each E_Port retransmit on the same E_Port. Next, send several frames to the neighbor port attached to each active E_Port specified. The default action for such frames is to route them back to the sender, which never occurs for normal traffic. The frames circulate until the test stops them.

The frames are continuously transmitted and received in all ports in parallel. The port LEDs flicker green rapidly while the test is running. While the frames are circulating, the RX frame count and port CRC and encoder error statistics are monitored and errors will be generated if a port stops or a low-level error occurs. Every one million frames, the circulating frames are captured to verify that they are still circulating and that they are still in-order. In this manner, the entire path to the remote switch might be verified, as can be the proper in-order delivery operation of any trunk groups present.

The switch remains in normal operation while this test is running; however, some performance degradation occurs due to the ISL links being saturated with test frames. Because of this, you should use caution when running this test on live fabrics. Consider only testing one trunk group or ISL link at a time, and do not run the tests for extended periods of time.

This test is best combined with the online [crossPortTest](#) for ISL link-failure isolation. If this test fails, replace the cable with a loop-back plug and run [crossPortTest](#) to verify the local switch and media. If these pass, the fault lies in the cable or remote switch and media.

The frames are continuously transmitted and received in all ports in parallel. The port LEDs flicker green rapidly while the test is running.



Note

When trunk groups are present, the entire trunk group must be included in the range of ports to test or false failures can occur. If multiple ISL links are present between two switches that support trunking, then it is likely that trunk groups are present and all ports between the two switches should be tested at the same time.

Operands This command has the following operands:

- nmegs *count*** Specify in millions the number of frames to send. The test will progress until the specified number of frames has been transmitted on each port. The default value is 10 million frames.

This command only approximately counts the frames and the actual number of frames sent will be slightly larger, particularly at 2 Gbit/sec link speeds.
- ports *itemlist*** Specify a list of user ports to test. By default, all of the ISL ports in the current switch will be tested. Refer to [itemList](#) help pages for further details.

- setfail mode** Instruct **spinFab** how to mark failed ports. If set to 1, it will mark failing ports as FAILED. If set to 0, it will not mark failed ports as FAILED. It is to minimize the impact on live fabrics. This test normally logs errors but does not set the port status to FAILED. This parameter is provided to force the failing ports to be marked as FAILED in the same manner as other diagnostics. In test or qualification environments without live traffic, this might be useful with large values of **-nmegs** count. This mode is disabled by default.
- domain value** Specify a remote domain to which the switch is connected. The default is to automatically determine the remote domain number. This might not work properly in certain conditions.

Example To test cascading ISL links:

```
switch:admin> spinfab -ports 1/0 - 1/2
spinfab running...
spinfab: Completed 11 megs, status: passed.
    port 0 test status: 0x00000000 -- passed.
    port 1 test status: 0x00000000 -- passed.
    port 2 test status: 0x00000000 -- passed.
Test Complete: "spinfab" Pass 10 of 10
Duration 0 hr, 0 min & 41 sec (0:0:41:877).
passed.
```

Diagnostics When it detects failure(s), the test might report one or more of the following error messages:

```
DATA
ERR_STAT
ERR_STATS
ERR_STATS_2LONG
ERR_STATS_BADEOF
ERR_STATS_BADOS
ERR_STATS_C3DISC
ERR_STATS_CRC
ERR_STATS_ENCIN
ERR_STATS_ENCOUT
ERR_STATS_TRUNC
ERR_STAT_2LONG
ERR_STAT_BADEOF
ERR_STAT_BADOS
ERR_STAT_C3DISC
ERR_STAT_CRC
ERR_STAT_ENCIN
ERR_STAT_ENCOUT
ERR_STAT_TRUNC
FINISH_MSG_ERR
INIT
MBUF_STATE_ERR
NO_SEGMENT
PORT_ABSENT
PORT_DIED
PORT_ENABLE
PORT_M2M
PORT_STOPPED
PORT_WRONG
RXQ_RAM_PERR
STATS
STATS_C3FRX
STATS_FRX
STATS_FTX
```

TIMEOUT
XMIT

Refer to the *System Error Message Reference Manual* for more information.

See Also [camTest](#)
[centralMemoryTest](#)
[cmemRetentionTest](#)
[cmiTest](#)
[crossPortTest](#)
[itemList](#)
[portLoopbackTest](#)
[spinSilk](#)
[sramRetentionTest](#)

spinJitter

Measures line-speed jitter.

Synopsis `spinjitter [--slot number] [-nmegs count] [-lb_mode mode] [-spd_mode mode] [-ports itemlist]`

Availability admin

Description This test uses the same procedures as spinsilk but with a special pattern for line-speed jitter measurement. The test uses the following pattern:

```
jCRPAT  be d7 23 47 6b 8f b3 14 5e fb 35 59 be d7 23 47
```

For details about the procedures used in this test, refer to [spinSilk](#).

Options The following are optional:

--slot *number* Specifies the slot number on which the diagnostic operates. The ports specified are relative to this slot number. The default is set to 0 and designed to operate on fixed-port-count products.

-nmegs *count* Specifies the number of frames to send in millions. The test progresses until the specified number of frames transmits on each port. The default value is 10, which represents 10 million frames.

-lb_mode *mode* Selects the loopback point for the test. By default, [spinJitter](#) uses port loopback.

0 Cable loopback

1 Port loopback (loopback plugs)

2 External (SERDES) loopback

3 Silkscreen loopback

5 Internal (parallel) loopback

-spd_mode *mode* Specifies the speed mode for the test. This parameter is used for Bloom and Condor ASIC-based products only, for which it controls the speed at which each port operates. For 1G-only products, this parameter is ignored. The exact operation of modes 5 through 8 depends on the loopback mode selected. When speed modes 5 through 8 are used with cables, they must be connected EVEN->ODD or the test fails.

0 Run test at 1 Gbit/sec, 2 Gbit/sec, and 4 Gbit/sec.

1 Run test at 1 Gbit/sec.

2 Run test at 2 Gbit/sec (Bloom default).

4 Run test at 4 Gbit/sec (Condor default).

For **-lb_mode** set to 0,1, the following speed modes are available to test the speed negotiation.

3 Set all even ports' speed for autonegotiate. Set all odd ports' speed for 1 Gbit/sec.

4 Set all even ports' speed for autonegotiate. Set all odd ports' speed for 2 Gbit/sec.

- 5 Set all odd ports' speed for autonegotiate. Set all even ports' speed for 1 Gbit/sec.
- 6 Set all odd ports' speed for autonegotiate. Set all even ports' speed for 2 Gbit/sec.

For **-lb_mode** set to 2,3, the following speed modes are available to test FIFO underrun.

- 3,5 Set all even ports' speed for 2 Gbit/sec. Set all odd ports' speed for 1 Gbit/sec.
- 4,6 Set all even ports' speed for 1 Gbit/sec. Set all odd ports' speed for 2 Gbit/sec.

-ports *itemlist*

Specifies a list of user ports to test. By default, all the user ports in the specified slot (**--slot**) will be used. Refer to [itemList](#) for further details.

Example To measure line-speed jitter:

```
switch:admin> spinjitter -ports 1/0 - 1/2
Running SpinJitter .....
One moment please ...Ports Segmented (0)
switchName:    SW12000A
switchType:    10.1
switchState:   Offline
switchRole:    Disabled
switchDomain:  1 (unconfirmed)
switchId:      fffc01
switchWwn:     10:00:00:60:69:80:03:0c
switchBeacon:  OFF
blade1: Beacon: OFF
blade2: Beacon: OFF
blade3: Beacon: OFF
blade4: Beacon: OFF

Area Slot Port Gbic Speed State
=====
  0   1   0   id   2G   Online   Testing   .....
  1   1   1   id   2G   Online   Testing   .....
  2   1   2   id   2G   Online   Testing   .....
(output truncated)
```

Diagnostics When it detects failure(s), the test might report one or more of the following error messages:

```
DATA
EPI1_STATUS_ERR
ERR_STAT
ERR_STATS
ERR_STATS_2LONG
ERR_STATS_BADEOF
ERR_STATS_BADOS
ERR_STATS_C3DISC
ERR_STATS_CRC
ERR_STATS_ENCIN
ERR_STATS_ENCOUT
ERR_STATS_TRUNC
ERR_STAT_2LONG
ERR_STAT_BADEOF
ERR_STAT_BADOS
ERR_STAT_C3DISC
```

ERR_STAT_CRC
ERR_STAT_ENCIN
ERR_STAT_ENCOUT
ERR_STAT_TRUNC
FDET_PERR
FINISH_MSG_ERR
FTPRT_STATUS_ERR
INIT
LESSN_STATUS_ERR
MBUF_STATE_ERR
MBUF_STATUS_ERR
NO_SEGMENT
PORT_ABSENT
PORT_DIED
PORT_ENABLE
PORT_M2M
PORT_STOPPED
PORT_WRONG
RXQ_FRAME_ERR
RXQ_RAM_PERR
STATS
STATS_C3FRX
STATS_FRX
STATS_FTX
TIMEOUT
XMIT

Refer to the *System Error Message Reference Manual* for more information.

See Also [backport](#)
[camTest](#)
[centralMemoryTest](#)
[cmemRetentionTest](#)
[cmiTest](#)
[crossPortTest](#)
[itemList](#)
[portLoopbackTest](#)
[portRegTest](#)
[spinSilk](#)
[sramRetentionTest](#)

spinSilk

Performs a functional test of internal and external transmit and receive paths at full speed.

Synopsis `spinsilk [-nmegs count][-lb_mode mode][-spd_mode mode][-verbose mode][-ports itemlist]`

Availability admin

Description This command verifies the functional operation of the switch by setting up the routing hardware so that frames received by port M are retransmitted through port N. Likewise frames received by port N are retransmitted through port M. Each port M sends one frame to its partner port N through an external fiber cable, exercising all of the switch components.



Note

The **spinSilk** command cannot be executed on an operational switch. You must first disable the switch using the **switchDisable** command.

The cables can be connected to any port combination with the condition that the cables and SFPs connected are of the same technology. For example, a short-wavelength SFP port must be connected to another short-wavelength SFP port through a short-wavelength cable.

Optimum test coverage occurs with `lb_mode 1`, `M->M` loopback plugs and **splbmode** disabled. In this case every port will exchange frames with every other port and all of the ASIC to ASIC connections are tested.

The frames are continuously transmitted and received in all ports in parallel. The port LEDs flicker green rapidly while the test is running.

At each pass, the frame is created from a different data type. There are seven data types:

- CSPAT: 0x7e, 0x7e, 0x7e, 0x7e, ...
- BYTE_LFSR: 0x69, 0x01, 0x02, 0x05, ...
- CHALF_SQ: 0x4a, 0x4a, 0x4a, 0x4a, ...
- QUAD_NOT: 0x00, 0xff, 0x00, 0xff, ...
- CQTR_SQ: 0x78, 0x78, 0x78, 0x78, ...
- CRPAT: 0xbc, 0xbc, 0x23, 0x47, ...
- RANDOM: 0x25, 0x7f, 0x6e, 0x9a, ...

If seven passes are requested, the seven different data types are used in the test. If eight passes are requested, the first seven frames use unique data types, and the eighth is the same as the first.

spinSilk Modes

These are the test modes. These modes can be used together to test specific ports:

- Loopback mode
- SFP mode

Loopback Mode

There are four loopback modes that can be used when executing the `spinSilk` command. The modes are specified by entering:

- **0** for cable mode.

This loopback mode is the default mode and tests only M->N connections. It requires that the user connect a cable from one port to a different port.

- **1** for single port also loopback mode.

This loopback mode tests M->N and M->M connections.

If M->N cable connections are used, the `spinSilk` command operates identically in `lb_mode 0` and `lb_mode 1`.

If M->M loopback plugs are used with SPLB mode disabled, the `spinSilk` command will circulate frames between pairs of M->M connected ports as follows:

```
P1 TX >>> P1 RX -> P2 TX >>> P2 RX -> P1 TX
```

>>> is a cable or internal loopback.

-> is a routing table entry.

The connections between pairs of M->M ports are chosen to exercise the connections between as many ASICs as possible, subject to the availability of pairs of M->M ports.

In mode **1** with SPLB mode disabled, the `spinSilk` command only circulates frames within each single port and none of the ASIC to ASIC connections are tested. This mode should be used only for fault isolation.

- **2** for external loopback mode.

The external loopback test creates a test loop between two ports on different ASICs; it also tests the Serializer/Deserializer (serdes) functionality.

- **5** for internal loopback mode.

The internal loopback test creates a test loop between two ports on a single ASIC.

Refer to the `setSplbMode` command for more information on how the loopback mode setting changes the execution of this command.

GBIC/SFP Mode

If the `spinSilk` command is executed with GBIC mode activated, only ports containing GBICs are tested. To activate GBIC mode, execute the following command prior to executing the `spinSilk` command:

```
switch:admin> setsfpmode 1
```

The state of the GBIC mode is saved in flash memory and remains active over a reboot until it is disabled as follows:

```
switch:admin> setsfpmode 0
```

Prior to running this command, make sure you disable the switch, set the GBIC mode to 1, and install loopback cables on all GBIC ports you want to test.

Because this test includes the GBIC and the fiber cable in its test path, use the results from this test in conjunction with the results from **crossPortTest** and **portLoopbackTest** to determine those switch components that are not functioning properly.

Operands

This command has the following operands:

-nmegs count Specify the number of million frames to send. The test will progress until the specified number of frames has been transmitted on each port. The default value is 10, so the number of frames sent will be at least 10 million.

-lb_mode mode Specify the loopback point for the test. By default, **spinSilk** uses loopback plugs as described earlier. However, for debugging purposes, you can select other loopback modes as follows:

- 0 Cable Loopback
- 1 Port Loopback (loopback plugs)
- 2 External (serdes) loopback
- 3 Silkscreen loopback
- 4 Serial link wrapback
- 5 Internal (parallel) loopback

-spd_mode mode

Specify the speed mode for the test. This parameter is used only for Bloom and Condor ASIC-based products, where it controls the speed at which each port is operated. For 1 Gbit/sec-only products, it is ignored. The exact operation of modes 5 through 8 depends upon the loopback mode selected. When speed modes 5 through 8 are used with cables, they must be connected EVEN to ODD or the test will fail.

- 0 Run test at 1 Gbit/sec, 2 Gbit/sec, and 4 Gbit/sec.
- 1 Run test at 1 Gbit/sec.
- 2 Run test at 2 Gbit/sec (Bloom default).
- 4 Run test at 4 Gbit/sec (Condor default).

For **lbMode** == 0,1 the following speed modes are available to test the speed negotiation:

- 3 Set all even ports' speed for auto-negotiate, set all odd ports' speed for 1 Gbit/sec.
- 4 Set all even ports' speed for auto-negotiate, set all odd ports' speed for 2 Gbit/sec.
- 5 Set all odd ports' speed for auto-negotiate, set all even ports' speed for 1 Gbit/sec.
- 6 Set all odd ports' speed for auto-negotiate, set all even ports' speed for 2 Gbit/sec.

For **lbMode** == 2,3 the following speed modes are available to test fifo underrun.

- 3,5 Set all even ports' speed for 2 Gbit/sec, set all odd ports' speed for 1 Gbit/sec.
- 4,6 Set all even ports' speed for 1 Gbit/sec, set all odd ports' speed for 2 Gbit/sec.

- verbose mode** Specify a nonzero value to display more detailed information during the test. This mode should be used for debugging purposes. This operand is optional.
- ports itemlist** Specify a list of user ports to test. By default, all of the user ports in the current switch are tested. This option might be used to restrict testing to the specified ports.

Example To run **spinSilk** on a switch:

```
switch:admin> spinsilk -ports 1/0 - 1/2
Running Spin Silk .....
One moment please ...Ports Segmented (0)
switchName:      switch
switchType:      10.1
switchState:     Offline
switchRole:      Disabled
switchDomain:    1 (unconfirmed)
switchId:        fffc01
switchWwn:       10:00:00:60:69:80:03:0c
switchBeacon:    OFF
blade1: Beacon:  OFF
blade2: Beacon:  OFF
blade3: Beacon:  OFF
blade4: Beacon:  OFF

Area Slot Port Gbic Speed State
=====
  0   1   0   id   2G   Online   Testing   .....
  1   1   1   id   2G   Online   Testing   .....
  2   1   2   id   2G   Online   Testing   .....
(output truncated)
```

Diagnostics Following are the possible error messages if failures are detected:

```
DATA
EPI1_STATUS_ERR
ERR_STAT
ERR_STATS
ERR_STATS_2LONG
ERR_STATS_BADEOF
ERR_STATS_BADOS
ERR_STATS_C3DISC
ERR_STATS_CRC
ERR_STATS_ENCIN
ERR_STATS_ENCOUT
ERR_STATS_TRUNC
ERR_STAT_2LONG
ERR_STAT_BADEOF
ERR_STAT_BADOS
ERR_STAT_C3DISC
ERR_STAT_CRC
ERR_STAT_ENCIN
ERR_STAT_ENCOUT
ERR_STAT_TRUNC
FDET_PERR
FINISH_MSG_ERR
FTPRT_STATUS_ERR
INIT
LESSN_STATUS_ERR
MBUF_STATE_ERR
MBUF_STATUS_ERRBAR>
NO_SEGMENT
```

```
PORT_ABSENT
PORT_DIED
PORT_ENABLE
PORT_M2M
PORT_STOPPED
PORT_WRONG
RXQ_FRAME_ERR
RXQ_RAM_FERR
STATS
STATS_C3FRX
STATS_FRX
STATS_FTX
TIMEOUT
XMIT
```

Refer to the *System Error Message Reference Manual* for more information.

See Also

[backport](#)
[camTest](#)
[centralMemoryTest](#)
[cmemRetentionTest](#)
[cmiTest](#)
[crossPortTest](#)
[itemList](#)
[portLoopbackTest](#)
[portRegTest](#)
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[sramRetentionTest](#)

sramRetentionTest

Performs a data retention test of the miscellaneous SRAMs in ASIC.

Synopsis `sramretentiontest [--slot slotnumber][--passcnt count][--ports itemlist][--skip bitmask][--delay value]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to verify that data written into the miscellaneous SRAMs in the ASIC are retained after a 10-second wait. The method used is to write a fill pattern to all SRAMs, wait 10 seconds, and then read all SRAMs, checking that the data read matches the data previously written. The test is repeated using the inverted version of the pattern. The test will use four QUAD_FILL patterns and one QUAD_RAMP pattern with random seed. The first four QUAD_FILL patterns are:

```
0xffffffff
0x55555555
0x33333333
0x0f0f0f0f
```

For details about the patterns used in diagnostic tests, refer to the [dataTypeShow](#) command.



Note

The [sramRetentionTest](#) command cannot be executed on an operational switch. You must first disable the switch using the [switchDisable](#) command.

Operands This command has the following operand:

- slot *slotnumber*** Specify the number of the slot on which the diagnostic operates. The ports specified are relative to this slot number. The default is set to 0 and designed to operate on fixed-port-count products.
- passcnt *count*** Specify the number of times to execute this test. The default value is 1.
- ports *itemlist*** Specify a list of blade ports to test. By default, all the blade ports in the specified slot are used. Refer to [itemList](#) for more details.
- skip *bitmask*** Specify a patterns to omit in the test. This command uses the data patterns described earlier by default. Using this option, the user can intentionally omit one or more pattern(s) if needed.
- delay *value*** Specify the delay between the read and write, in seconds. The default value is 10 seconds.

Example To run a data retention test:

```
switch:admin> sramretentiontest 2
Running SRAM Retention Test ... passed.
```

Diagnostics Following are the possible error messages if failures are detected:

```
BUS_TIMEOUT
REGERR
REGERR_UNRST
```

Refer to the *System Error Message Reference Manual* for more information.

See Also [camTest](#)
[centralMemoryTest](#)
[cmiTest](#)
[crossPortTest](#)
[dataTypeShow](#)
[itemList](#)
[portLoopbackTest](#)
[spinSilk](#)

statsClear

Clears port and diagnostic statistics.

Synopsis `statsclear [--slot slotnumber] [-uports itemlist] [-bports itemlist] [-use_bports value]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to clear the port and diagnostics statistics for the specified list of blade or user ports.

Options The following are optional:

- `--slot slotnumber` Specifies the slot on which to operate. If this option is not specified, the default slot is assumed. The default slot is 0 and designed to operate on fixed-port-count products, if `-use_bports` sets with nonzero value.
- `-uports itemlist` Specifies the list of user ports to clear.
- `-bports itemlist` Specifies the list of blade ports to clear.
- `-use_bports value` If value is nonzero, then the diagnostics statistics for the blade ports specified in `-bports` clears; otherwise, the user ports specified in `-uports` clears. The default value is 0.

Example To clear port and diagnostic statistics:

```
switch:admin> statsclear -bports 1/10-1/62 -use_bports 1
```

See Also [itemList](#)

statsTest

Runs a statistics counter diagnostic test.

Synopsis `statstest [-passcnt count][-ports itemlist]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to verify the 2 Gbit/sec ASIC statistics counter logic. It can run on every base port of the quadrant and send the frame through internal loopback with no CRC data to induce the CRC error. This command is also run from [camTest](#).

This test covers the following statistics counter functionality:

- The number of received frames with CRC errors that matched the SID-DID pair specified in the LINK table. There are 16 of these statistics counters (0-15).
- The number of received words in frames that matched the SID-DID pair specified in the LINK table. There are 16 of these statistics counters (0-15).
- The number of transmitted words in frames that matched the SID-DID pair specified in the LINK table. There are 16 of these statistics counters (0-15).
- The number of frames with CRC error that matched the corresponding ALI (0-127), respectively.

This command cannot be executed on an operational switch. You must first disable the switch using the [switchDisable](#) command.



Note

There is a *link* table that stores 16 pairs of SID-DID address. Each of the SID-DID pairs is named a *link*. This table is used for gathering statistics that match the *link*.

Operands This command has the following operands:

- passcnt count** Specify the number of times to perform this test. The default value is 1. This operand is optional.
- ports itemlist** Specify a list of user ports to run the test. If omitted, all the user ports in the switch are assumed. Refer to [itemList](#) for more information about selecting ports. This operand is optional.

Example To run a statistics counter test on a switch:

```
switch:admin> statstest -passcnt 1 -ports 1/0-15
Running Statistics Counter Test ..... passed.
```

Diagnostics When it detects failures, the substest reports one or more of the following error messages:

```
DIAG-STSINIT
DIAG-STSNUL
DIAG-STSSID
DIAG-STSXMIT
DIAG-STSRCV
DIAG-STSRMCNT
DIAG-STSWRDCNT
DIAG-STSPACNT
```

Refer to the *System Error Message Reference Manual* for more information.

See Also [camTest](#)
[itemList](#)

stopPortTest

Terminates the running [portTest](#).

Synopsis `stopporttest [-ports itemlist]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to stop the currently running [portTest](#). Refer to the [portTest](#) command for more information.

If [portTest](#) is running on a non-singlemode, use [stopPortTest](#) to stop the test.

Operands This command has the following operand:

-ports *itemlist* Specify a list of user ports to test. By default, all the user ports in the current slot are assumed. Refer to [itemList](#) help pages for further details.

Example To stop the [portTest](#) command:

```
switch:admin> stopporttest
```

See Also [crossPortTest](#)
[fportTest](#)
[loopPortTest](#)
[portLoopbackTest](#)
[portTest](#)
[portTestShow](#)
[spinFab](#)

supportFtp

Sets, clears, or displays support FTP parameters, or a time interval to check the FTP server.

Synopsis **supportftp** [-S]
supportftp -s [-h *hostip*] [-u *username*] [-p *password*] [-d *remotedirectory*]
supportftp -t *hours*
supportftp -R

Availability admin

Description Use this command to set, clear, or display support FTP parameters, or a time interval to check the FTP server.



Note

If there is no parameter specified, this command defaults to **supportFtp -S**.

Operands This command has the following mutually exclusive operands:

- S Displays FTP parameters.
- s Sets FTP parameters. -s has the following optional operands:
 - h *hostip* Specifies FTP host IP address. It must be an IP address.
 - u *username* Specifies FTP user name.
 - p *password* Specifies FTP user password. If the user name is **anonymous**, the password is not needed.
 - d *remotedirectory*
 - Specifies remote directory to store trace dump files.
- t Sets time interval to check FTP server. -t has the following required operands:
 - hours* Checks the connectivity of FTP server at the indicated time interval (in hours).
- R Clears FTP parameters.

Example To set the FTP parameters:

```
switch:admin> supportftp -s -h 192.168.67.126 -u anonymous -d tracedump
supportftp: ftp parameters changed.
```

To display a time interval to check the FTP server:

```
switch:admin> supportftp -t 24
supportftp: ftp check period changed.
```

See Also [supportSave](#)
[supportShow](#)
[traceDump](#)
[traceFtp](#)
[traceTrig](#)

supportSave

Saves support information for RASLOG, TRACE, and [supportShow](#).

Synopsis `supportsave [-n] [-c] [-u user_name -p password] -h host_ip -d remote_dir`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to save RASLOG, TRACE, and [supportShow](#) (active CP only) information for the local CP to a remote FTP location. If no operands are specified, this command enters interactive mode. The following output files are generated:

RASLOG	<code>switchname-slot-YYYYMMDDHHMM-errDumpAll.ss</code>
TRACE	<code>switchname-slot-YYYYMMDDHHMM-tracedump.dmp</code>
supportShow	<code>switchname-slot-YYYYMMDDHHMM-supportShow</code> (saved in the specified remote directory)

Operands The operands are as follows:

- n** Does not prompt the user for confirmation. This operand is optional; if omitted, the user is prompted for confirmation.
- c** Uses the FTP parameters saved by the command [supportFtp](#). This operand is optional; if omitted, specify the FTP parameters through command line options or interactively. To display the current FTP parameters, run [supportFtp](#) (on a dual CP system, run [supportFtp](#) on the active CP).



Note

The **-c** operand is mutually exclusive with **-u**, **-p**, **-h**, and **-d**.

- u *user_name*** Specifies the user name for the FTP server. This operand is optional; if omitted, anonymous FTP is used.
- p *password*** Specifies the password for the FTP server. This operand is optional; if omitted, anonymous FTP is used.
- h *host_ip*** Specifies the IP address for the FTP server.
- d *remote_dir*** Specifies the remote directory for the FTP server.

Examples To save RASLOG, TRACE, and [supportShow](#) information to a FTP server in non-interactive mode:

```
switch:admin> supportsave -n -u admin -p pass -h 192.168.1.1 -d tmp
Saving support information for module RASLOG...
...ortSave_files/switch-S5-200405200010-errDumpAll.ss:    1.66 kB  566.47 B/s
Saving support information for module TRACE...
...ortSave_files/switch-S5-200405200010-tracedump.dmp:  10.00 MB  848.00 kB/s
Saving support information for module SUPPORTSHOW...
...rtSave_files/switch-S5-200405200014-supportShow.ss:   1.11 MB  346.39 kB/s
```

To save RASLOG, TRACE, and [supportShow](#) information to a FTP server in interactive mode:

```
switch:admin> supportsave
This command will collect RASLOG, TRACE, and supportShow (active CP only)
information for the local CP and then transfer them to a FTP server. The operation
can take several minutes. OK to proceed? (yes, y, no, n): [no] y
Host IP:
192.168.1.1
User Name: admin
Password:
Remote Directory: tmp
Saving support information for module RASLOG...
..ortSave_files/switch-S5-200405200010-errDumpAll.ss:      1.66 kB   566.47 B/s
Saving support information for module TRACE...
..ortSave_files/switch-S5-200405200010-tracedump.dmp:    10.00 MB  848.00 kB/s
Saving support information for module SUPPORTSHOW...
..rtSave_files/switch-S5-200405200014-supportShow.ss:    1.11 MB  346.39 kB/s
```

See Also [supportFtp](#)
[supportShow](#)
[traceDump](#)
[traceFtp](#)
[traceTrig](#)

supportShow

Prints switch information for debugging purposes.

Synopsis `supportshow` *[[slotnumber/]portnumber1-portnumber2]* *[lines]*

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display support information from groups of preselected Fabric OS and Linux commands. You can specify the range of ports for which this information displays. These commands are organized by groups, but note that the order of the groups listed next is not the same as executed by the command.

Refer to [Chapter 7, “supportShow Reference”](#), for more information.

The commands can be arranged in groups, as follows:

- OS (ENABLED by default; Linux commands are not documented in this manual)

- `mii-tool`
 - `du`
 - `ps`
 - `rpm`
 - `dmesg`
 - `fstab`
 - `mtab`
 - `various proc entries`
 - `find core files`

- exception (ENABLED by default)

- `errDump`
 - `pdShow`

- port (ENABLED by default)

- `diagShow` (per-slot)
 - `portShow` (per-slot)
 - `portLoginShow` (per-slot)
 - `portRegTest` (per-slot)
 - `portRouteShow` (per-slot)

- fabric (ENABLED by default)
 - [fabricShow](#)
 - [islShow](#)
 - [trunkShow](#)
 - [topologyShow](#)
 - [LSDBShow](#)
 - ess show**
 - [fabStateShow](#)
 - [fabSwitchShow](#)
 - [fabPortShow](#)
 - [fspfShow](#)
 - [fcpLogShow](#)
 - zone stateshow**
 - portZoneShow**
 - [portCamShow](#)
 - [cfgShow](#)
 - [cfgSize](#)
 - rcssmshow**
 - [rcsInfoShow](#)
 - rcsregistryshow**
 - zone mergeshow**
- services (ENABLED by default)
 - [fdmiCacheShow](#)
 - [fdmiShow](#)
 - [nsShow](#)
 - [nsAllShow](#)
 - [nscamShow](#)
- security (ENABLED by default)
 - [authUtil](#)
 - [secFabricShow](#)
 - [secGlobalShow](#)
 - [secModeShow](#)
 - [secPolicyDump](#)
 - [secStatsShow](#)
- network (ENABLED by default)
 - bootenv**
 - [sin](#)
 - df**
 - ifconfig**
 - route**
 - hostname**
- portlog (ENABLED by default)
 - [portLogDump](#)

- system (ENABLED by default)
 - myId**
 - version**
 - firmwareShow**
 - upTime**
 - switchStatusShow**
 - switchShow**
 - haDump** (includes **haShow** and **ipAddrShow**)
 - tempShow**
 - sensorShow**
 - psShow**
 - licenseShow**
 - portFlagsShow**
 - portCfgShow**
 - portErrShow**
 - fwSamShow**
 - agtCfgShow**
 - slotShow** (product-dependent)
 - emtraceshow**
 - systraceshow -d**
 - fwAlarmsFilterShow**
 - chassisShow**
 - timeout**
 - historyShow**
 - portSwapShow**
 - configShow**
- extend (DISABLED by default)
 - buffers** (per-port)
 - credits** (per-port)
 - data** (per-port)
 - phantom** (per-port)
 - properties** (per-port)
 - statistics** (per-port)
- filter (DISABLED by default; this group has lengthy output)
 - filterportshow** (per-port)
- perfmon (DISABLED by default)
 - ps_dump** (per-port; this group has lengthy output)
- ficon (DISABLED by default; this group has lengthy output)
 - ficoncupshow fmsmode**
 - ficoncupshow modereg**
 - ficonDbg dump rnid**
 - ficonDbg log**
 - ficonShow ilir**
 - ficonShow lirr**
 - ficonShow rlir**
 - ficonShow rnid**
 - ficonShow switchrnid**
 - ficucmd dump -A**

Operands This command has the following operands:

slotnumber/portnumber1-portnumber2

Specify the range of ports to display. If the *slotnumber/portnumber* parameter is omitted, all ports in the switch display in the per-port outputs. The *slotnumber* must be provided when specifying a range of ports on multi-bladed products.

lines

Specifies the number of lines of **portLogDump** output to display. If this parameter used, the *slotnumber/portnumber* parameter is required.

Example To display switch information for debugging:

```
switch:admin> supportshow 1/1-3
supportshow groups enabled: system
version:
Kernel:      2.4.19
Fabric OS:   v4.1.0
Made on:     Fri Jan 10 01:06:10 2003
Flash:       Thu Jan 17 00:06:52 2003
BootProm:    3.2.1

uptime:
 10:49am up  3:25,  1 user,  load average: 1.55, 1.20, 1.11

switchshow:
switchName:   switch
switchType:  10.1
switchState:  Online
switchMode:   Native
switchRole:   Principal
switchDomain: 1
switchId:     fffc01
switchWwn:    10:00:00:60:69:80:03:0c
zoning:       OFF
switchBeacon: OFF
bladel Beacon: OFF

(output truncated)
```

See Also [supportFtp](#)
[supportSave](#)
[supportShowCfgDisable](#)
[supportShowCfgEnable](#)
[supportShowCfgShow](#)
[traceDump](#)
[traceFtp](#)
[traceTrig](#)

supportShowCfgDisable

Disables a group of commands under the [supportShow](#) command.

- Synopsis** `supportshowcfgdisable [os | exception | port | fabric | services | security | network | portlog | system extend | filter | perfmon | ficon]`
- Availability** admin
- Description** Use this command to disable a group of commands under the [supportShow](#) command. Use the [supportShowCfgEnable](#) command to enable groups of commands. Refer to [Chapter 7, “supportShow Reference”](#), for more information.
- Operands** This command has the following operand:
- | | |
|------------------|---|
| os | Disables the OS group commands |
| exception | Disables the exception group commands |
| port | Disables the port group commands |
| fabric | Disables the fabric group commands |
| services | Disables the service group commands |
| security | Disables the security group commands |
| network | Disables the network group commands |
| portlog | Disables the portlog group commands |
| system | Disables the system group commands |
| extend | Disables the extend group commands |
| filter | Disables the filter group commands |
| perfmon | Disables the Performance Monitor group commands |
| ficon | Disables the FICON group commands |
- Example** To disable the OS group of commands under the [supportShow](#) command:

```
switch:admin> supportshowcfgdisable os
Config update Succeeded
```

- See Also** [supportShow](#)
[supportShowCfgEnable](#)
[supportShowCfgShow](#)

supportShowCfgEnable

Enables a group of commands under the [supportShow](#) command.

Synopsis `supportshowcfgenable [os | exception | port | fabric | services | security | network | portlog | system extend | filter | perfmon | ficon]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to enable a group of commands under the [supportShow](#) command. Use the [supportShowCfgDisable](#) command to disable groups of commands.

Refer to [Chapter 7, “supportShow Reference”](#), for more information.

Operands This command has the following operands:

os	Enables the OS group commands
exception	Enables the exception group commands
port	Enables the port group commands
fabric	Enables the fabric group commands
services	Enables the service group commands
security	Enables the security group commands
network	Enables the network group commands
portlog	Enables the portlog group commands
system	Enables the system group commands
extend	Enables the extend group commands
filter	Enables the filter group commands
perfmon	Enables the Performance Monitor group commands
ficon	Enables the FICON group commands

Example To enable a group of commands under the [supportShow](#) command:

```
switch:admin> supportshowcfgenable os
Config update Succeeded
```

See Also [supportShow](#)
[supportShowCfgDisable](#)
[supportShowCfgShow](#)

supportShowCfgShow

Displays the groups of commands enabled for display by the [supportShow](#) command.

Synopsis `supportshowcfgshow`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to display the groups of commands enabled for display by the [supportShow](#) command. Use the [supportShowCfgEnable](#) and the [supportShowCfgDisable](#) commands to modify which groups are displayed.

Refer to [Chapter 7, “supportShow Reference”](#), for more information.

Operands none

Example To display which groups of commands are enabled in the [supportShow](#) command:

```
switch:admin> supportshowcfgshow
os          enabled
exception  enabled
port       enabled
fabric     enabled
services   enabled
security   enabled
network    enabled
portlog    enabled
system     enabled
extend     disabled
filter     disabled
perfmon    disabled
ficon      disabled
```

See Also [supportShow](#)
[supportShowCfgDisable](#)
[supportShowCfgEnable](#)

switchBeacon

Sets switch beaoning mode on or off.

Synopsis `switchbeacon [mode]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to enable or disable switch beaoning mode.

When beaoning mode is turned on, the port LEDs flash amber, left to right and right to left, which continues until turned off by the user. The pattern continues until the user turns it off. This can be used to beckon the user to a failing unit, for example.

Beaoning mode affects only the port LEDs. Other commands are still executable and functional. The normal flashing LED pattern (associated with an active, faulty, or disabled port) is suppressed and the beaoning pattern is shown. However, if diagnostic frame-based tests ([portLoopbackTest](#), [crossPortTest](#), and [spinSilk](#)) are executed, two patterns are interleaved. The diagnostic test flickers the LEDs green and simultaneously the beaoning mode runs the LEDs amber.

Use the [switchShow](#) command to display the status of beaoning.

Operands This command has the following operand:

mode Specify 1 to enable beacon mode or 0 to disable beacon mode. This operand is optional.

If no operand is specified, the current value is displayed.

Example To turn beaoning mode on:

```
switch:admin> switchbeacon 1
```

To turn beaoning mode off:

```
switch:admin> switchbeacon 0
```

See Also [switchShow](#)

switchCfgPersistentDisable

Disables a switch persistently.

Synopsis `switchcfgpersistentdisable`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to persistently disable the switch. All Fibre Channel ports are taken offline. If the switch was part of a fabric, the remaining switches reconfigure. The switch remains disabled even after a reboot.

The disable process can be observed and verified by watching the front panel LEDs change to slow flashing yellow as each port is disabled.

A persistently disabled switch can be temporarily enabled using the [switchEnable](#) command. A temporarily enabled switch remains disabled after a reboot.



Note

Performance Monitoring cannot be added to any port on a persistently disabled switch.

Operands none

Example To disable a switch persistently:

```
switch:admin> switchcfgpersistentdisable
```

See Also [switchDisable](#)
[switchEnable](#)
[switchCfgPersistentEnable](#)
[switchShow](#)

switchCfgPersistentEnable

Enables a switch persistently.

Synopsis `switchcfgpersistentenable`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to persistently enable the switch. All Fibre Channel ports which did not fail power-on self-test (POST) are enabled, and can come online if connected to a device, or remain offline if disconnected. The switch might need to be enabled if it was previously disabled to make configuration changes or to run diagnostics.

If the switch is connected to a fabric, it rejoins the fabric. After this command is issued, the 10 second fabric stability count down is displayed. If this switch remains the principal switch at the end of the count down, then it assigns itself a domain ID. If another switch assumes the principal role, then this switch becomes a subordinate switch, and accepts a domain ID from the principal. Refer to FC-SW for a complete description of this process.

The enable process can be observed and verified by watching the front panel LEDs change from slow flashing yellow as each port is enabled. The LEDs change to green for online ports, or can remain black for disconnected ports, or yellow for ports that do not initialize.

Operands none

Example To configure the switch as persistently enabled:

```
switch:admin> switchCfgPersistentEnable
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
fabric: Principal switch
fabric: Domain 1
```

See Also [switchDisable](#)
[switchEnable](#)
[switchCfgPersistentDisable](#)
[switchShow](#)

switchCfgSpeed

Configures all ports of a switch to a particular speed.

Synopsis `switchcfgspeed speed_level`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to configure the speed of all the ports on a switch to a particular level. The configuration is saved in flash memory and persists across switch reboot or power cycle.

The output of [portShow](#) displays the achieved speed level and [portCfgShow](#) displays the user's desired speed setting.

Operands This command has the following operand:

<i>speed_level</i>	Specify the speed of a port. This operand is required. Valid values are one of the following:
0	Auto sensing mode. The port automatically configures for the highest speed.
1	1-Gbit/sec mode. The port is fixed at 1 Gbit/sec.
2	2-Gbit/sec mode. The port is fixed at 2 Gbit/sec.

Example To set the speed level for all ports on a switch:

```
switch:admin> switchcfgspeed 0  
Committing configuration...done.
```

See Also [portCfgSpeed](#)
[portShow](#)

switchCfgTrunk

Enables or disables trunking on all the ports of a switch.

Synopsis `switchcfgtrunk mode`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires the Brocade ISL Trunking license.

Description Use this command to enable or disable trunking on all the ports of a switch.

Operands This command has the following operand:

mode Specify 1 to enable trunking on all the ports on this switch. Specify 0 to disable trunking on all the ports on this switch. This operand is required.

Example To enable trunking on a switch:

```
switch:admin> switchcfgtrunk 0  
Committing configuration...done.
```

See Also [portCfgShow](#)
[portCfgTrunkPort](#)
[portShow](#)
[switchShow](#)

switchDisable

Disables the switch.

Synopsis `switchdisable`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to disable the switch. All Fibre Channel ports are taken offline; if the switch was part of a fabric, the remaining switches reconfigure.

The switch must be disabled before making configuration changes (using [configure](#) or [configDefault](#)) or before running many of the diagnostic tests. All commands that require the switch to be disabled send an error if invoked while the switch is enabled.

The switch does not need to be disabled before rebooting or powering off.

As each port is disabled, the front panel LED changes to a slow flashing yellow.

Operands none

Example To disable the switch:

```
switch:admin> switchdisable
```

See Also [switchCfgPersistentDisable](#)
[switchCfgPersistentEnable](#)
[switchEnable](#)
[switchShow](#)

switchEnable

Enables the switch.

Synopsis `switchenable`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to enable the switch. All Fibre Channel ports that passed POST are enabled. They can come online if connected to a device, or will remain offline if disconnected. Use [switchEnable](#) if you disable the switch to make configuration changes or to run diagnostics.

If the switch is connected to a fabric, it rejoins the fabric. When this command is issued, the 10-second fabric stability countdown is displayed. If this switch remains the principal switch at the end of the countdown, then it assigns itself a domain ID. If another switch assumes the principal role, then this switch becomes a subordinate switch and accepts a domain ID from the principal. Refer to FC-SW for a complete description of this process.

As each port is enabled, the front panel LED changes to green for online ports, black for disconnected ports, or yellow for uninitialized ports.

Operands none

Example To enable a switch:

```
switch:admin> switchenable
10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1
fabric: Principal switch
fabric: Domain 1
```

See Also [switchCfgPersistentDisable](#)
[switchCfgPersistentEnable](#)
[switchDisable](#)
[switchShow](#)

switchName

Displays or sets the switch name.

Synopsis `switchname [name]`

Availability all users (display)
admin (set)

Description Use this command to display or set the switch name. All switches have a symbolic name that is primarily used for switch management. This name is also shown in the Fabric OS CLI prompt, under each switch icon on the Fabric Web page, and in the output of various Fabric OS commands, such as [fabricShow](#).

Use this command with the *name* operand to assign a new switch name. Enter this command with no operand to display the current switch name.

Changing the switch name causes a domain address format RSCN to be issued (refer to FC-FLA for a description of RSCNs).

The switch name also can be changed using Brocade Advanced Web Tools.

Operands This command has the following operand:

name Specify a new name for the switch; *name* can include up to 15 characters, must begin with a letter, and must consist of letters, digits, and underscore characters, and no spaces. This operand is optional; if omitted, this command displays the current switch name.

Example To change a switch name to dilbert (note the change in the prompt text):

```
switch:admin> switchname dilbert  
dilbert:admin> switchname  
dilbert
```

See Also [chassisShow](#)
[switchShow](#)

switchReboot

Halts the operational SilkWorm 12000 switch.

Synopsis `switchreboot`

Availability admin

Description This command reboots the operational switch without disrupting the other switch in a dual-switch chassis.

This command is equal to running [switchShutdown](#) and [switchStart](#).



Note

This command is not supported on single-domain systems.

Operands none

Example To reboot an operational switch:

```
switch:admin> switchreboot
Stopping all switch daemons...Done.
Powering off slot 1...Done.
Powering off slot 4...Done.
Checking all slots are powered off...Done.
Cleaning up kernel modules...Done.
Initializing kernel modules...Done.
Starting all switch daemons...Done.
Powering on slot 1...Done.
Powering on slot 4...Done.
Checking diagnostics...Done.
setup FCIP IP: ifconfig fc0 ip=0.0.0.0, netmask=255.255.255.0
```

See Also [switchShutdown](#)
[switchStart](#)

switchShow

Displays switch and port status.

Synopsis `switchshow [-portcount]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display switch and port status information. Information might vary by switch model.

The following section provides switch summary information; it is followed by a section covering summary information by port:

switchName	Displays the switch symbolic name.
switchType	Displays the switch model number.
switchState	Displays the switch state: online, offline, testing, or faulty.
switchRole	Displays the switch role: principal, subordinate, or disabled.
switchDomain	Displays the switch domain ID: 0-31 or 1-239.
switchId	Displays the switch embedded port D_ID.
switchWwn	Displays the switch World Wide Name.
switchBeacon	Displays the switch beaconing state (on or off).
bladeBeacon	Displays the blade beaconing state (on or off).

The switch summary is followed by one line per port:

Area	Part of the 24-bit port ID, which consists of domain, area number, and optional AL_PA.																				
Slot	Slot number; slots numbered from 1 to 4 and 7 to 10.																				
Port	Port number; ports are numbered from 0 to 15.																				
Media Type	Media type: <table> <tr> <td>--</td> <td>no module present</td> </tr> <tr> <td>sw</td> <td>shortwave laser</td> </tr> <tr> <td>lw</td> <td>longwave laser</td> </tr> <tr> <td>cu</td> <td>copper</td> </tr> <tr> <td>id</td> <td>serial ID</td> </tr> </table>	--	no module present	sw	shortwave laser	lw	longwave laser	cu	copper	id	serial ID										
--	no module present																				
sw	shortwave laser																				
lw	longwave laser																				
cu	copper																				
id	serial ID																				
Speed	The speed of the port: <table> <tr> <td>1/8G</td> <td>125 Mbit/sec</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1/4G</td> <td>250 Mbit/sec</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1/2G</td> <td>500 Mbit/sec</td> </tr> <tr> <td>1G</td> <td>1 Gbit/sec fixed transfer speed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>2G</td> <td>2 Gbit/sec fixed transfer speed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N1</td> <td>1 Gbit/sec negotiated transfer speed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>N2</td> <td>2 Gbit/sec negotiated transfer speed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>4G</td> <td>4 Gbit/sec negotiated transfer speed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>AN</td> <td>Auto negotiating</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UN</td> <td>Unknown</td> </tr> </table>	1/8G	125 Mbit/sec	1/4G	250 Mbit/sec	1/2G	500 Mbit/sec	1G	1 Gbit/sec fixed transfer speed	2G	2 Gbit/sec fixed transfer speed	N1	1 Gbit/sec negotiated transfer speed	N2	2 Gbit/sec negotiated transfer speed	4G	4 Gbit/sec negotiated transfer speed	AN	Auto negotiating	UN	Unknown
1/8G	125 Mbit/sec																				
1/4G	250 Mbit/sec																				
1/2G	500 Mbit/sec																				
1G	1 Gbit/sec fixed transfer speed																				
2G	2 Gbit/sec fixed transfer speed																				
N1	1 Gbit/sec negotiated transfer speed																				
N2	2 Gbit/sec negotiated transfer speed																				
4G	4 Gbit/sec negotiated transfer speed																				
AN	Auto negotiating																				
UN	Unknown																				

Port State	Port state information:
	No_Card No interface card present.
	No_Module No module (SFP or other) present.
	Mod_Val Module validation in process.
	Mod_Inv Invalid module.
	No_Light Module not receiving light.
	No_Sync Module receiving light but out of sync.
	In_Sync Module receiving light and in sync.
	Laser_Flt Module signaling a laser fault.
	Port_Flt Port marked faulty.
	Diag_Flt Port failed diagnostics.
	Lock_Ref Locking to the reference signal.
	Testing Running diagnostics.
	Online Port is up and running.
comment	The comment field is blank, or displays:
	Disabled Port is disabled.
	Bypassed Port is bypassed (loop only).
	Loopback Port is in loopback mode.
	E_Port Fabric port; displays WWN and name of attached switch.
	F_Port Point-to-point port; displays WWN of attached N_Port.
	G_Port Point-to-point but not yet E_Port or F_Port.
	L_Port Loop port; displays number of NL_Ports.
	(Trunk master) Port is the master port in a group of trunking ports.
	(Trunk port, master is port #x) Port is configured as a trunking port; the master port is port number x.
	(upstream) E_Port is an upstream path towards the principal switch of the fabric.
	(downstream) E_Port is a downstream path away from the principal switch of the fabric.
	Persistently Disabled This port has been disabled using portCfgPersistentDisable .
	FICONPersistent DID This port has been disabled since the switch could not obtain its configuration domain ID during the fabric reconfiguration when FICON mode was enabled. Refer to ficonShow for more information.

If a port is configured as a long distance port, the long distance level is displayed in the format of *Lx*, where *x* represents the long distance level number. Refer to [portCfgLongDistance](#) for more information.

Operand The operand is as follows:
-portcount Displays the number of ports on the switch.

Example To display the port count:

```
switch:admin> switchShow -portcount
ports= 64
```

To display the port status for an E_Port:

```
switch:user> switchshow
switchName:      san116
switchType:      10.1
switchState:     Online
switchRole:      Subordinate
switchDomain:    2
switchId:        fffc02
switchWwn:       10:00:00:60:69:00:02:48
switchBeacon:    OFF
blade1: Beacon:  OFF
blade4: Beacon:  OFF
```

Area	Slot	Port	Media	Speed	State	
0	1	0	id	N2	Online	E-Port
10:00:00:60:69:00:02:1c			"san130"			
1	1	1	id	N2	Online	E-Port
10:00:00:60:69:00:02:1c			"san130"			
2	1	2	id	N2	Online	E-Port
10:00:00:60:69:00:02:1c			"san130"			
3	1	3	id	N2	Online	E-Port
10:00:00:60:69:00:02:1c			"san130"			
4	1	4	id	N2	Online	E-Port
10:00:00:60:69:00:02:1c			"san130"			
5	1	5	id	N2	Online	E-Port
10:00:00:60:69:00:02:1c			"san130"			
6	1	6	id	N2	Online	E-Port
10:00:00:60:69:00:02:1c			"san130"			
7	1	7	id	N2	Online	E-Port
10:00:00:60:69:00:02:1c			"san130"			

(output truncated)

See Also [ficonShow](#)
[portCfgLongDistance](#)
[switchDisable](#)
[switchEnable](#)
[switchName](#)

switchShutdown

Halts the operational switch.

Synopsis `switchshutdown`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to halt switch operation on one switch without disrupting the other. This command disables a logical switch in a dual-switch chassis.

This command has to be used in combination with [switchStart](#).

This command halts all the daemons associated with the switch, frees the resources and object states associated with the switch to a clear state, and disables all the ports and blades associated with the switch.



Note

This command is not supported on single-domain systems.

Operands none

Example To halt the operational switch:

```
switch:admin> switchshutdown
Stopping all switch daemons...Done.
Powering off slot 1...Done.
Powering off slot 4...Done.
Checking all slots are powered off...Done.
Cleaning up kernel modules...Done.
```

See Also [switchReboot](#)
[switchStart](#)

switchStart

Initializes a previously shut down switch.

Synopsis `switchstart`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to initialize one switch without disrupting the other switch in the dual-switch chassis.

This command has to be used in combination with [switchShutdown](#).

This command starts all the daemons associated with the switch, initializes the object states associated with the switch to a clear state, and enables all the ports and blades associated with the switch.



Note

This command is not supported on single-domain systems.

Operands none

Example To initialize the current switch:

```
switch:admin> switchstart
Initializing kernel modules...Done.
Starting all switch daemons...Done.
Powering on slot 1...Done.
Powering on slot 4...Done.
Checking diagnostics...Done.
setup FCIP IP: ifconfig fc0 ip=0.0.0.0, netmask=255.255.255.0
```

See Also [switchReboot](#)
[switchShutdown](#)

switchStatusPolicySet

Sets the policy parameters that determine overall switch status.

Synopsis `switchstatuspolicyset`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to set policy parameters for calculating the overall status of the switch enclosure. The policy parameter values determine how many failed or faulty units of each contributor are allowed before triggering a status change in the switch from HEALTHY to MARGINAL or DOWN. The status of the switch can be found by issuing the [switchStatusShow](#) command.

The command displays the current parameters in a three-column table format, shown in [Table 2-17](#). The command then prompts the user to change the values for each policy parameter. The default values for the policy parameters are shown here.

Table 2-17 Default Contributor, Values, and Status

Contributor	DOWN Default	MARGINAL Default
PowerSupplies	2	1
Temperatures	2	1
Fans	2	1
WWN	0	1
CP	0	1
Blade	0	1
Flash	0	1
MarginalPorts	2	1
FaultyPorts	2	1
MissingSFPS	0	0

Any single contributor can force the overall status of the switch to MARGINAL or DOWN. For example, assuming that the switch contributor values are set to the default values, if there is one faulty port in a switch, then this contributor would set the overall switch status to MARGINAL. If two ports were faulty, then this contributor would set the overall switch status to DOWN.

Operands none

Example To change the switch policies:

```
switch:admin> switchstatuspolicyset
To change the overall switch status policy parameters
The current overall switch status policy parameters:
-----
          Down      Marginal
-----
PowerSupplies  2          1
Temperatures  2          1
    Fans       2          1
    WWN        0          1
    CP         0          1
    Blade      0          1
    Flash      0          1
MarginalPorts  2          1
FaultyPorts   2          1
MissingSFPs   0          0

Note that the value, 0, for a parameter, means that it is
NOT used in the calculation.
** In addition, if the range of settable values in the
** prompt is (0..0), the policy parameter is NOT applicable
** to the switch. Simply hit the Return key.

The minimum number of
Bad PowerSupplies contributing to
                                DOWN status: (0..4) [2]
Bad PowerSupplies contributing to
                                MARGINAL status: (0..4) [1]
Bad Temperatures contributing to
                                DOWN status: (0..6) [2]
Bad Temperatures contributing to
                                MARGINAL status: (0..6) [1]
Bad Fans contributing to
                                DOWN status: (0..3) [2]
Bad Fans contributing to
                                MARGINAL status: (0..3) [1]
Down WWN contributing to
                                DOWN status: (0..2) [0]
Down WWN contributing to
                                MARGINAL status: (0..2) [1]
Down CP contributing to
                                DOWN status: (0..2) [0]
Down CP contributing to
                                MARGINAL status: (0..2) [1]
Down Blade contributing to
                                DOWN status: (0..4) [0]
Down Blade contributing to
                                MARGINAL status: (0..4) [1]
Out of range Flash contributing to
                                DOWN status: (0..1) [0]
Out of range Flash contributing to
                                MARGINAL status: (0..1) [1]
MarginalPorts contributing to
                                DOWN status: (0..64) [2]
MarginalPorts contributing to
                                MARGINAL status: (0..64) [1]
(output truncated)
```

See Also [switchStatusPolicyShow](#)
[switchStatusShow](#)

switchStatusPolicyShow

Displays the policy parameters that determine overall switch status.

Synopsis `switchstatuspolicyshow`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to view the current policy parameters set for the switch. These policy parameters determine the number of failed or nonoperational units allowed for each contributor before triggering a status change in the switch.

The command displays the current parameters in a three-column table format, shown in [Table 2-18](#). The default values for the policy parameters are shown here.

Table 2-18 Default Contributor, Values, and Status

Contributor	DOWN Default	MARGINAL Default
PowerSupplies	2	1
Temperatures	2	1
Fans	2	1
WWN	0	1
CP	0	1
Blade	0	1
Flash	0	1
MarginalPorts	2	1
FaultyPorts	2	1
MissingSFPs	0	0

The policy parameters determine the number of failed or nonoperational units for each contributor that trigger a status change in the switch. For example, if the FaultyPorts DOWN parameter is set to 3, and three ports fail in the switch, then the status of the switch changes to DOWN.

Operands none

Example To display the switch policies:

```
switch:admin> switchstatuspolicyshow
The current overall switch status policy parameters:
              Down      Marginal
-----
PowerSupplies 2         1
Temperatures  2         1
    Fans      2         1
    WWN       0         1
    CP        0         1
    Blade     0         1
    Flash     0         1
MarginalPorts 2         1
    FaultyPorts 2         1
    MissingSFPs 0         0
```

See Also [switchStatusPolicySet](#)
[switchStatusShow](#)

switchStatusShow

Displays overall switch status.

Synopsis `switchstatusshow`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the overall status of the switch. In addition, users with a Fabric Watch license are able to view the list of unhealthy ports.

This command displays the overall switch status, along with the status of each of the following contributors:

- Power supplies
- Temperatures
- Fans
- WWN servers (dual CP systems only)
- Standby CP (dual CP systems only with HA enabled)
- Blades (bladed systems only)
- Flash
- Marginal ports
- Faulty ports
- Missing SFPs

Status values are HEALTHY, MARGINAL, or DOWN, depending on whether thresholds established by [switchStatusPolicySet](#) have been exceeded. The overall status is based on the most severe status of all contributors.

Refer to [switchStatusPolicyShow](#) for details on the calculation of contributors and overall switch status.

Operands none

Example To display a switch health report:

```
switch:user> switchstatusshow
Switch Health Report                               Report time: 06/19/2003 10:48:31 AM
Switch Name:      switch
IP address:       10.10.255.255
SwitchState:     MARGINAL
Duration:         00:06

Power supplies monitor HEALTHY
Temperatures monitor  HEALTHY
Fans monitor         MARGINAL
WWN servers monitor  HEALTHY
Standby CP monitor   HEALTHY
Blades monitor       HEALTHY
Flash monitor        HEALTHY
Marginal ports monitor HEALTHY
Faulty ports monitor HEALTHY
Missing SFPs monitor HEALTHY

All ports are healthy
```

See Also [switchStatusPolicySet](#)
[switchStatusPolicyShow](#)

switchUptime

Displays the amount of time the switch has been operating.

Synopsis `switchuptime`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the current time and the amount of time that the switch has been operational.

Operands none

Example To view the uptime for the switch:

```
switch:user> switchuptime  
9:50pm up for 20 mins
```

See Also [switchReboot](#)
[switchShutdown](#)
[switchStart](#)

syslogdFacility

Changes the syslog facility.

Synopsis `syslogdFacility [-l level]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to change the syslog facility to LOG_LOCAL0, LOG_LOCAL1, LOG_LOCAL2, LOG_LOCAL3, LOG_LOCAL4, LOG_LOCAL5, LOG_LOCAL6, or LOG_LOCAL7.

Syslog daemon (syslogd) is a process available on most UNIX systems that reads and forwards system messages to the appropriate log files or users, depending on the system configuration.

The specified facility is used when forwarding messages to the servers added through the command [syslogdIpAdd](#). The default facility is LOG_LOCAL7.

Operand This command has following operand:

`-l level` Specifies the syslog facility. The range is from 0 through 7. This operand is optional; if omitted, the current facility is displayed.

Example To set the syslog facility to LOG_LOCAL1:

```
switch:admin> syslogdFacility -1 1  
Syslog facility changed to LOG_LOCAL1
```

See Also [syslogdIpAdd](#)
[syslogdIpRemove](#)
[syslogdIpShow](#)

syslogdIpAdd

Adds the IP address of a syslog daemon.

Synopsis `syslogdipadd ip_address`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to add the IP address of the server that is running the syslogd process. Syslog daemon (syslogd) is a process available on most UNIX systems that reads and forwards system messages to the appropriate log files or users, depending on the system configuration.

When one or more IP addresses are configured, the switch forwards all error log entries to the syslogd on the specified server(s). Up to six servers are supported.

Operand This command has the following operand:

ip_address Specify the IP address of the server running syslogd. This operand is required.

Example To add the address 192.168.1.60 to the list of machines to which system messages are sent:

```
switch:admin> syslogdipadd 192.168.1.60
```

See Also [errShow](#)
[syslogdIpRemove](#)
[syslogdIpShow](#)

syslogdIpRemove

Removes the IP address of a syslog daemon.

Synopsis `syslogdipremove ip_address`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to remove the IP address of the server that is running the syslogd process.

Operands This command has the following operand:

ip_address Specify the IP address of the server running syslogd. This operand is required.

Example To remove the address 192.168.1.60 from the list of machines to which system messages are sent:

```
switch:admin> syslogdipremove 192.168.1.60
```

See Also [errShow](#)
[syslogdIpAdd](#)
[syslogdIpShow](#)

syslogdIpShow

Displays all syslog daemon IP addresses.

Synopsis `syslogdipshow`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display all syslog daemon IP addresses in the configuration database.

Operands none

Example To display all syslog daemon IP addresses:

```
switch:admin> syslogdipshow
syslog.IP.address.1: 192.168.1.60
syslog.IP.address.2: 192.168.1.88
syslog.IP.address.3: 192.168.2.77
```

See Also [errShow](#)
[syslogdIpAdd](#)
[syslogdIpRemove](#)

systemVerification

Runs a suite of diagnostic tests on all switches in a fabric.

Synopsis `systemverification [-parameters | -short] [[-fru type] -unit id]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to run a comprehensive, system-wide test of all switches in a system. The command initiates a burn-in run on all switches within the current system. The optional **-fru** and **-unit** parameters allow you to focus the testing to a single blade in a multiblade system.

The run can be terminated by issuing a **Ctrl-C** from the initiating terminal. All of the burn-in features are operational during the **systemVerification** command. The **burninErrShow** displays the stored burn-in errlogs; the logs by blade are saved in `/var/log/switchburnin.switch.slot` files. On fixed-port-count products, the slot defaults to 0.

The command monitors the testing and terminates the burn-in activity if all the elements fail. Each failing slot only outputs the first observed failure. Because this monitoring is a polling activity, the command number output might not be the exact command number that failed.

After the testing terminates, the **burninStatus** command output displays, and the **burninErrShow** messages for the failing slots displays. If all slots pass, then only the **burninStatus** command output displays.

The burn-in tests are designed to operate with switches connected to a fabric and restrict the frame loopback to inside the unit. If loopback plugs are installed in all ports, the burn-in parameter `min_lb_mode` can be changed to 1 to test the Fibre Channel through the loopback plug.

Operands This command has the following options:

- parameters** Invokes the **diagSetCycle** command before starting the burn-in run. This allows users to modify the burn-in parameters prior to the run. These **diagSetCycle** parameters are copied to all switches in the system and override the original settings in the database. If the **diagSetCycle** parameters are not specified, the run uses the previously stored values. This option does not perform a **burninErrClear** operation prior to starting the testing operation.
- short** Sets the burn-in parameters that control the number of frames to 1. The primary use for this command is software regression testing, or quick validation that all hardware is operational. The shorter test cycle does not have enough test time to detect intermittent errors. This option performs a **burninErrClear** operation prior to starting the testing operation.
- fru *type*** Use to focus testing on a single FRU in the system. The valid options for *type* are BLADE, PS, FAN, and WWN; however, only BLADE is supported at this time. Since only one FRU type is supported, this parameter is optional, but **-unit** is required for single FRU testing.
- unit *id*** Use to focus testing on a single FRU in the system. The *id* for a FRU type of BLADE correlates to the slot number of the FRU to be tested.

Diagnostics Each diagnostic test in this suit might report its own set of error messages when it detects failure(s). Refer to the Diagnostics section of individual diagnostic test help pages. These messages are available only in the log file.

Refer to the *System Error Message Reference Manual* for more information.

Example To initiate a system verification test on all switches in the fabric:

```
switch:admin> systemverification -short
systemverification: Setting parameters for short run.
systemverification: burnin parameters.
CURRENT - KEYWORD      : DEFAULT
1      - number_of_runs : 1
2      - vib            : 2
10     - thermal        : 10
SYSTEMVERIFICATION    - label : BURNIN
2      - min_lb_mode    : 2
1      - tbr_passes     : 1
1      - prt_on         : 1
1      - cntmem_on      : 1
1      - cmi_on         : 1
1      - retention_on   : 1
1      - cam_on         : 1
1      - flt_passes     : 50
1      - sta_passes     : 25
1      - plb_nframes    : 100
1      - txd_nframes    : 50
1      - xpt_nframes    : 200
1      - bpt_nframes    : 20
1      - slk_nmegs      : 50
1      - bpt_all_nframes : 30
1      - slk_all_nmegs  : 50
systemverification: Arming the burnin run on switch 0.
systemverification: Starting burnin on Switch 0
systemverification: Monitoring progress of the burnin activity.
systemverification: Outputting Status
State      Status  Run   Cmd   TotCmds  Script
COMPLETED  PASS   1     22    22       switchburnin.sh
```

See Also [burninErrClear](#)
[burninStatus](#)
[diagSetBurnin](#)
[diagSetCycle](#)

tempShow

Displays temperature readings.

Synopsis `tempshow`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the current temperature readings of all temperature sensors in a switch. For each sensor, this command displays the slot number (if applicable), the sensor state, and the temperature. The temperature readings are given in both Centigrade and Fahrenheit.

Refer to the hardware reference manual for your switch to determine the normal temperature range.

Operands none

Example To display temperature and status sensors:

```
switch:user> tempshow
```

Index	Slot	State	Centigrade	Fahrenheit
1	1	Ok	41	105
2	2	Ok	39	102
3	3	Absent		
4	4	Absent		
5	5	Ok	26	78
6	6	Ok	27	80

See Also [fanShow](#)
[psShow](#)
[sensorShow](#)
[slotShow](#)

timeout

Sets or displays the idle timeout value for a login session.

Synopsis `timeout [timeval]`

Availability admin (set and display)
all users (display only)

Description Use this command with out an operand to display, in minutes, the current timeout value after which idle logins are automatically terminated.
Use this command with the *timeval* operand to set the login timeout value to the specified interval. A value of 0 disables timeout functionality of login sessions.

Operands This command has the following operand:

<i>timeval</i>	Specify the number of minutes for the telnet timeout value. Valid values are 1 to 99,999, or 0 to disable login timeouts. This operand is optional; if omitted, the command displays the current timeout value.
----------------	---

Example To set the idle timeout to 10 minutes:

```
switch:admin> timeout 10  
IDLE Timeout Changed to 10 minutes  
The modified IDLE Timeout will be in effect after NEXT login
```

topologyShow

Displays the unicast fabric topology.

Synopsis `topologyshow [domain]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the fabric topology, as it appears to the local switch, including:

- A list of all domains that are part of the fabric, and to each of those domains, all possible paths from the local switch.
- For each path cost, the number of hops from the local switch to the destination switch and a summary of all ports are routed through that path.

The display contains the following fields:

Local Domain ID	Domain number of local switch.
Domain	Domain number of destination switch.
Metric	Cost of reaching destination domain.
Name	The name of the destination switch.
Path Count	The number of currently active paths to the destination domain.
Hops	The maximum number of hops to reach destination domain.
Out Port	Port to which incoming frame are forwarded to reach the destination domain.
In Ports	Input ports that use the corresponding out port to reach the destination domain. This is the same information provided by <code>portRouteShow</code> and <code>urouteShow</code> .
Total Bandwidth	The maximum bandwidth of the out port.
Bandwidth Demand	The maximum bandwidth demand by the in ports.
Flags	Always D, indicating a dynamic path. A dynamic path is discovered automatically by the FSPF path selection protocol.

Operands This command has the following operand:

domain Specify the destination domain for which topology information is to be displayed. This operand is optional; if omitted, this command displays the topology information of all the domains in the fabric.

Examples To display the unicast fabric topology:

```
switch:admin> topologyshow

2 domains in the fabric; Local Domain ID: 1
Domain:          6
Metric:          500
Name:            switch
Path Count:     4
  Hops:          1
  Out Port:      60
  In Ports:      None
  Total Bandwidth: 2 Gbps
  Bandwidth Demand: 0 %
  Flags:         D

  Hops:          1
  Out Port:      61
  In Ports:      None
  Total Bandwidth: 2 Gbps
  Bandwidth Demand: 0 %
  Flags:         D

  Hops:          1
  Out Port:      62
  In Ports:      None
  Total Bandwidth: 2 Gbps
  Bandwidth Demand: 0 %
  Flags:         D

  Hops:          1
  Out Port:      58
  In Ports:      None
  Total Bandwidth: 2 Gbps
  Bandwidth Demand: 0 %
  Flags:         D
```

See Also [portRouteShow](#)
[urouteShow](#)

traceDump

Displays, initiates, or removes a trace dump.

Synopsis `tracedump [-S] [-s slot]`
`tracedump -n [-s slot]`
`tracedump -r [-s slot]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to initiate a background trace dump, remove a trace dump, or display the trace dump status on the switch.



Note

If there is no parameter specified, this command defaults to **traceDump -S**.

Operands This command has the following mutually exclusive operands:

- S** Displays dump status.
- n** Initiates a background trace dump.
- r** Removes a trace dump.

This command has the following optional operand:

- s slot** Specifies the slot number from which a trace dump is generated. If this is not supplied, the trace dump is generated from the local slot.

Example To initiate a background trace dump from slot 5:

```
switch:admin> tracedump -n -s 5
```

To remove a trace dump:

```
switch:admin> tracedump -r  
trace dump removed
```

See Also [supportFtp](#)
[supportSave](#)
[supportShow](#)
[traceFtp](#)
[traceTrig](#)

traceFtp

Displays, enables, or disables the trace auto-FTP, or retrieves the trace dump file.

Synopsis `traceftp [-S]`

`traceftp -e`

`traceftp -d`

`traceftp -n [-s slot] [-h hostip] [-u username] [-p password] [-d remotedirectory] [-f remotefile]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to display, enable, or disable trace auto-FTP or to retrieve a trace dump file from the switch to the FTP site immediately.



Note

If there is no parameter specified, this command defaults to `traceftp -S`.

Default remote file name format for `traceftp -n` is `switchname-S#-YYYYMMDDHHMMSS.dmp`, where # is the slot number (0 if it is on nonbladed system), and `YYYYMMDDHHMMSS` is trace dump time (year-month-day-hour-minute-second).

Operands

This command has the following mutually exclusive options:

- S** Displays trace auto-FTP feature.
- e** Enables trace auto-FTP feature.
- d** Disables trace auto-FTP feature.
- n** Retrieves a trace dump file from the switch immediately. The **-n** option has the following optional operands:
 - s *slot*** Specifies the slot number from which a trace dump is generated. If this is not supplied, the trace dump is generated from the local slot.
 - h *hostip*** Specifies FTP host IP address. It must be IP address.
 - u *username*** Specifies FTP user name.
 - p *password*** Specifies FTP user password. If the user name is **anonymous**, the password is not needed.
 - d *remotedirectory***
 - Specifies the remote directory which to store a trace dump file.
 - f *remotefile*** Specifies the remote file which to store a trace dump file.

Examples

To retrieve a trace dump file:

```
switch:admin> traceftp -n -h 192.168.67.126 -u anonymous -d tracedump -f dumpfile
ftp trace dump file in progress...
ftp trace dump file succeeded
```

To enable the auto-FTP feature:

```
switch:admin> traceftp -e  
trace auto-FTP enabled
```

To disable the auto-FTP feature:

```
switch:admin> traceftp -d  
trace auto-FTP disabled
```

See Also

[supportFtp](#)
[supportSave](#)
[supportShow](#)
[traceDump](#)
[traceTrig](#)

traceTrig

Sets, removes, or displays trace triggers.

Synopsis

```
tracetrig [-S] [-s slot]
tracetrig -a [-s slot] msgid
tracetrig -r [-s slot] msgid
tracetrig -R [-s slot]
```

Availability admin

Description Use this command to set, remove, or display trace triggers for the specified slot on the switch.



Note

If there is no parameter specified, this command defaults to **tracetrig -S**.

Operands This command has the following mutually exclusive operands:

- S** Displays trace triggers for the specified slot.
- a** Sets a trace trigger for the specified slot.
- r** Removes a trace trigger from the specified slot.
- R** Removes all trace triggers from the specified slot.

This command has the following optional operand:

- s slot** Specifies the slot number from which a trace dump is generated. If this is not supplied, the trace dump is generated from the local slot.

The **-a** and **-r** option also have the following required operand:

- msgid** Specifies the trigger number, using the RASLog message ID. This operand is required.

Examples To set a trace trigger:

```
switch:admin> tracetrig -a NS-1001
trace trigger[NS-1001] is added
```

To remove a trace trigger:

```
switch:admin> tracetrig -r NS-1001
trace trigger[NS-1001] is removed
```

To remove all trace triggers:

```
switch:admin> tracetrig -R
all trace triggers are removed
```

See Also [supportFtp](#)
[supportSave](#)
[supportShow](#)
[traceFtp](#)
[traceFtp](#)

trackChangesHelp

Displays information on track-changes feature commands.

Synopsis `trackchangeshelp`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display information about the track-changes commands.

Example To display information on the track-changes feature commands:

```
switch:admin> trackchangeshelp
trackChangesSet      Configure alert for login/logout/config update
trackChangesShow     Displays status of track changes
```

See Also [trackChangesSet](#)
[trackChangesShow](#)

trackChangesSet

Enables or disables configuring of track-changes feature.

Synopsis `trackchangesset [mode][, snmptrapmode]`

Availability admin

Description This command enables or disables the track-changes feature. An SNMP-TRAP mode can also be enabled. Trackable changes are:

- Successful login
- Unsuccessful login
- Logout
- Config file change from task
- Track changes on
- Track changes off

The output from the track-changes feature is dumped to the error log for the switch. Use the [errDump](#) command or [errShow](#) command to view the error log.

Operands This command has the following operands:

mode Specify 1 to enable the track-changes feature or specify 0 to disable the feature. The default (if no operand is specified) is to disable the track-changes feature. This operand is optional.

snmptrapmode Specify 1 to enable errors to be sent to the SNMP-TRAP in addition to the errlog or specify 0 to disable the SNMP-TRAP messages. The default (if no operand is specified) is to disable SNMP-TRAP messages. This operand is optional.

Example To enable the track-changes feature:

```
switch:admin> trackchangesset 1, 1
Committing configuration...done.
switch:admin> trackchangesshow
Track changes status: ON
Track changes generate SNMP-TRAP: YES
```

See Also [agtCfgSet](#)
[agtCfgShow](#)
[trackChangesHelp](#)
[trackChangesShow](#)

trackChangesShow

Displays status of track-changes feature.

Synopsis `trackchangesshow`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display status of the track-changes feature. It displays if the feature is turned on or off and if SNMP traps are generated.

The output from the track-changes feature is dumped to the error log for the switch. Use the [errDump](#) command or [errShow](#) command to view the error log.

Operands none

Example To display the status of the track-changes feature:

```
switch:admin> trackchangesshow
Track changes status: ON
Track changes generate SNMP-TRAP: YES
```

See Also [trackChangesHelp](#)
[trackChangesSet](#)

trunkDebug

Debugs a trunk link failure.

Synopsis `trunkdebug port1 port2`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to debug a trunk link failure. This command reports one of the following messages, based on the trunking properties of the two specified ports:

- Switch does not support trunking
- Trunking license required
- port *port_id* is not E_Port
- port *port_id* trunking disabled
- port *port_id* speed is not 2G or 4G
- port *port_id* and port *port_id* are not on same quad
- port *port_id* and port *port_id* connect to different switches
- port *port_id* is not a trunking port due to: E_Port being disabled, or trunking might be disabled at remote port
- port *port_id* and port *port_id* cannot trunk, please check link length to make sure difference is less than 400m

Operands This command has the following operands:

port1 Specify the area number of port 1. Use the [switchShow](#) command to view the area numbers for a port. This operand is required.

port2 Specify the area number of port 2. Use the [switchShow](#) command to view the area numbers for a port. This operand is required.

Example To debug a trunk connection:

```
switch:admin> trunkdebug 43 44
Switch does not support trunking

switch:admin> trunkdebug 62 63
port 62 and 63 are trunked together
```

See Also [portCfgTrunkPort](#)
[switchCfgTrunk](#)
[trunkShow](#)

trunkShow

Displays trunking information.

Synopsis `trunkshow`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display trunking information. The following fields display:

Trunking Group Number	Displays each trunking group on a switch. All the ports that are part of this trunking group are displayed.
Port to port connections	Displays the port-to-port trunking connections.
WWN	Displays the WWN of the connected port.
deskew	The time difference for traffic to travel over each ISL compared to the time to the shortest ISL in the group. The number corresponds to nanoseconds divided by 10. The firmware automatically sets the minimum deskew value of the shortest ISL to 15.
Master	Displays whether this trunking port connection is the master port connection for the trunking group.

Operands none

Example To display trunking information for a switch:

```
switch:admin> trunkshow
 1: 6 -> 4   10:00:00:60:69:51:43:04   deskew 15   MASTER
 2:15 -> 13  10:00:00:60:69:51:43:04   deskew 16   MASTER
    12 -> 12  10:00:00:60:69:51:43:04   deskew 15
    14 -> 14  10:00:00:60:69:51:43:04   deskew 17
    13 -> 15  10:00:00:60:69:51:43:04   deskew 16
 3:24 -> 14  10:00:00:60:69:51:42:dd   deskew 15   MASTER
```

See Also [portCfgTrunkPort](#)
[switchCfgTrunk](#)

tsClockServer

Displays or sets the NTP Server address.

Synopsis `tsclockserver [ipaddr]`

Availability all users (display)
admin (set)

Description Use this command to synchronize the local time of the principal or primary FCS switch to an external NTP server.

The time server daemon synchronizes fabric time by sending updates of the principal or primary FCS local switch time periodically to every switch in the fabric. The time server daemon runs on all switches in the fabric, but only the principal switch (when the security feature is not enabled) or the primary FCS switch (when the security feature is enabled) connect to the NTP server and broadcast time service updates.

All switches in the fabric maintain the current clock server IP address in flash memory. By default, this value is LOCL. Changes to the clock server IP address on the principal or primary FCS switch are propagated to all switches in the fabric.

Use this command with no parameters to display the current clock server IP address being used. Specify the *ipaddr* operand to set the clock server IP address and enable fabric-wide clock synchronization with the specified clock server.

The NTP server used *must* support a full NTP client. Fabric OS v3.1.0 and v2.6.1 have an SNTP client and hence will accept an SNTP or NTP server, but v4.1.0 has an NTP client, so for the proper functioning of a mixed fabric with external time synchronization it is necessary that an NTP server that supports a full NTP client be used.

The *ipaddr* specified should be the IP address of an NTP server and should be accessible from the switch. When a clock server IP address other than LOCL is specified but is not used by the fabric, a warning is displayed and logged. When a clock server IP address other than LOCL is specified, the **date** command is restricted to display only. Refer to the **date** command for more details.



Note

When secure mode is enabled, this command can be run on all switches to view the NTP server IP address. You can only modify the NTP server IP address on the primary FCS switch.

Operands This command has the following operand:

ipaddr Specify the IP address of the NTP server. This operand is optional. By default, this value is LOCL.

If no operand is specified, the current value displays.

Example To display the current clock server value (LOCL), set the value to an NTP server at the specified IP address and then verify that the new IP address was saved:

```
switch:admin> tsclockserver  
LOCL  
switch:admin> tsclockserver "123.123.123.123"  
Updating Clock Server configuration...done.  
switch:admin> tsclockserver  
123.123.123.123
```

See Also [date](#)

tsHelp

Displays the time service commands.

Synopsis `tshelp`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display a list of time service commands.

Example To display a list of time service commands:

```
switch:admin> tshelp

tsTimeZone           Display or set the system Time Zone
tsClockServer        Display or set the NTP Server address
```

tsTimeZone

Displays or sets the system time zone.

Synopsis `tstimezone [houroffset [, minuteoffset]]`

Availability all users (display)
admin (set)

Description Use this command to display or set the system time zone.

All switches maintain the current time zone setup in flash memory. Changing the time zone on a switch updates the local time zone setup and is reflected in local time calculations.

All switches are by default in the 0,0 time zone: that is, GMT. If all switches in a fabric are in one time zone, it is possible to leave the time zone setup at the default.

Time zone is used only in computing local time, which is used for error reporting and logging. An incorrect time zone setup do not affect the switch operation in any way.

Enter this command with no parameters to display the time zone setup. With the valid parameters, it sets the time zone for an individual switch.

Negative *houroffset* values mean the local time is behind GMT; for example: -8,0 is GMT-08:00

Positive *houroffset* values mean the local time is ahead of GMT; for example: 3, 0 is GMT+03:00



Note

In systems with multiple switches in a single chassis, time zone of switch 0 is the system time zone.

Operands This command has the following operands:

houroffset Specify the number of hours relative to GMT. This operand must be specified as an integer. Valid values are -12 through 12. This operand is optional.

minuteoffset Specify the number of minutes relative to *houroffset*. This operand must be specified as an integer. Valid values are -30, 0, or 30. This operand is optional.

Examples To display the current time zone setup and then change them to GMT-3:30:

```
switch:admin> tstimezone
Time Zone Hour Offset: 0
Time Zone Minute Offset: 0
switch:admin> tstimezone -3, -30
Updating Time Zone configuration...done.
switch:admin> tstimezone
Time Zone Hour Offset: -3
Time Zone Minute Offset: -30
```

See Also [date](#)

turboRamTest

Performs a turbo SRAM logic test for 2 Gbit/sec ASICs.

Synopsis `turboramtest [--slot slotnumber][--passcnt count][--ports itemlist]`

Availability admin

Description This command verifies the on chip SRAM located in the 2 Gbit/sec ASIC using the turbo-RAM BIST circuitry. These same SRAMS are tested by [portRegTest](#) and [sramRetentionTest](#) using PCI operations but for this test, the BIST controller is able to perform the SRAM write and read operations at a much faster rate. It is also able to test one SRAM in each quadrant of every chip, in parallel.

The test flow for each SRAM is as follows:

1. Fill RAM with alternating FFFF 0000 pattern. (Subtest 1: turboram memory fill)
2. For each incrementing address, read FFFF 0000 pattern and write 0000 FFFF. (Subtest 2: turbo-ram r-m-w inc 1)
3. For each incrementing address, read 0000 FFFF pattern and write FFFF 0000. (Subtest 3: turbo-ram r-m-w inc 2)
4. For each decrementing address, read FFFF 0000 pattern and write 0000 FFFF. (Subtest 4: turbo-ram r-m-w dec 1)
5. For each decrementing address, read 0000 FFFF pattern and write FFFF 0000. (Subtest 5: turbo-ram r-m-w dec 2)
6. Repeat Steps 1-5 with AAAA 5555 pattern.

Operands This command has the following operands:

- `--slot slotnumber` Specifies the slot number on which the diagnostic operates. The ports specified are relative to this slot number. The default is 0 and designated to operate on fixed-port-count products.
- `--passcnt count` Specify the number of times to perform this test. The default value is 1. This operand is optional.
- `--ports itemlist` Specify a list of blade ports to test. By default, all the blade ports in the specified slot are tested. Refer to the [itemList](#) command help page for more information. This operand is optional.

Example To execute this test:

```
switch:admin> turboramtest --passcnt 2 --ports 2/0-2/63
Running Turbo RAM Test ..... passed.
```

Diagnostics When it detects failure(s), the subtest might report one or more of the following error messages:

```
DIAG-WTEST
DIAG-INC_RWTEST
DIAG-DEC_RWTEST
DIAG-RAMINIT_TO
```

Refer to the *System Error Message Reference Manual* for more information.

See Also [centralMemoryTest](#)
[cmemRetentionTest](#)
[cmiTest](#)
[portRegTest](#)
[sramRetentionTest](#)

txdPath

Performs a functional test of ASIC pair TXA,TXD connections.

Synopsis `txdpath [--slot slotnumber][-nframes count][-lb_mode mode][-spd_mode mode][-nonstop mode]
[-ports itemlist]`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to verify the TXA, TXD, and CMI data paths between the chips within a mini-switch. This is done by configuring all of the ports on the mini-switch in internal loopback and sending a frame from each quadrant to each other port on the same mini-switch. The frame starts from the CPU and is transmitted by the first port which also receives the frame and deposits it in central memory. The second port then reads the frame from central memory using its own TXA,TXD path. The frame is then looped back one more time and is sent back to the CPU, where it is compared with the transmitted data.

Only one frame is transmitted and received at any one time. External cable is not required to run this test. The port LEDs flicker green rapidly while the test is running. The test method is as follows:

1. Set all ports present for parallel loopback. Then, for each pair of source quadrants and destination ports:
2. Set up a source port to route frames to a destination port and a destination port to route frames to the CPU.
3. Transmit frame F through the source port.
4. Pick up the frame from the destination port.
5. Check if any of the eight statistic error counters are not 0:
`ENC_in, CRC_err, TruncFrm, FrmTooLong, BadEOF, Enc_out, BadOrdSet, DiscC3`
6. Repeat steps 2 through 5 for all ports present until either the number of frames (or **-nmegs count**) requested is reached, or, all ports are marked bad.

At each pass, a different data type is used to create the frame from a palette of seven; meaning if a pass of seven is requested, seven different frames are used in the test. If eight passes, the first seven frames are unique, and the eighth is the same as the first. The data palette of seven are:

1. CSPAT: 0x7e, 0x7e, 0x7e, 0x7e, ...
2. BYTE_LFSR: 0x69, 0x01, 0x02, 0x05, ...
3. CHALF_SQ: 0x4a, 0x4a, 0x4a, 0x4a, ...
4. QUAD_NOT: 0x00, 0xff, 0x00, 0xff, ...
5. CQTR_SQ: 0x78, 0x78, 0x78, 0x78, ...
6. CRPAT: 0xbc, 0xbc, 0x23, 0x47, ...
7. RANDOM: 0x25, 0x7f, 0x6e, 0x9a, ...

If seven passes are requested, the seven different data types are used in the test. If eight passes are requested, the first seven frames use unique data type.

Operands

This command has the following options:

- slot *slotnumber*** This option specifies the slot number that the diagnostic will operate on. The ports specified will be relative to this slot number. The default is set to 0 and designed to operate on fixed-port-count products.
- nmegs *count*** Specify the number of million frames to send. The test will progress until the specified number of frames has been transmitted on each port. The default value is 10, so the number of frames sent will be at least 10 million.
- lb_mode *mode*** Specify the loopback point for the test. By default, this command uses loopback plugs, as described earlier. However, for debug purposes, you can select other loopback modes, as follows:
 - 0** Cable loopback
 - 1** Port loopback (loopback plugs)
 - 2** External (SERDES) loopback
 - 3** Silkscreen loopback
 - 4** Serial link wrapback
 - 5** Internal (parallel) loopback
- spd_mode *mode*** Specify the speed for the test. This parameter is used only for Bloom and Condor ASIC-based products, where For 1 Gbit/sec-only products, this option is ignored. The exact operation of modes 5 through 8 depends upon the loopback mode selected. When speed modes 5 through 8 are used with cables, they must be connected *even* to *odd* or the test fails. Modes include:
 - 0** Run test at 1 Gbit/sec, 2 Gbit/sec, and 4 Gbit/sec (default).
 - 1** Set all port speeds to lock at 1 Gbit/sec
 - 2** Set all port speeds to lock at 2 Gbit/sec.
 - 4** Set all port speeds to lock at 4 Gbit/sec.

For **lbMode** == 0,1 the following speed modes are available to test the speed negotiation:

 - 3** Set all even ports' speed for auto-negotiate, set all odd ports' speed for 1 Gbit/sec.
 - 4** Set all even ports' speed for auto-negotiate, set all odd ports' speed for 2 Gbit/sec.
 - 5** Set all odd ports' speed for auto-negotiate, set all even ports' speed for 1 Gbit/sec.
 - 6** Set all odd ports' speed for auto-negotiate, set all even ports' speed for 2 Gbit/sec.

For **lbMode** == 2,3 the following speed modes are available to test fifo underrun.

 - 3,5** Set all even ports' speed for 2 Gbit/sec, set all odd ports' speed for 1 Gbit/sec.
 - 4,6** Set all even ports' speed for 1 Gbit/sec, set all odd ports' speed for 2 Gbit/sec.
- nonstop *mode*** Specify nonstop mode. If set to a nonzero value, the test does not stop on the first error. The default value is 0.

-ports *itemlist* Specify a list of user ports to test. By default, all of the user ports in the current switch are tested. This option can be used to restrict testing to the specified ports.

Example To run the **txdPath** test:

```
switch:admin> txdpath  
Running TX Data Path Test ....  
Test Complete: "txdpath" Pass 10 of 10  
Duration 0 hr, 0 min & 47 sec (0:0:47:645).
```

Diagnostics When it detects failure(s), the test can report one or more of the following error messages:

```
DATA  
ERRSTAT  
INIT  
PORTDIED  
STATS  
TIMEOUT  
XMIT
```

Refer to the *System Error Message Reference Manual* for more information.

See Also [backport](#)
[camTest](#)
[centralMemoryTest](#)
[cmemRetentionTest](#)
[cmiTest](#)
[crossPortTest](#)
[itemList](#)
[portLoopbackTest](#)
[portRegTest](#)
[spinSilk](#)
[sramRetentionTest](#)

upTime

Displays length of time the system has been operational.

Synopsis `uptime`

Availability all users

Description `upTime` provides a one line display of the following information. The current time, how long the system has been running, how many users are currently logged on, and the system load averages for the past 1, 5, and 15 minutes.

For up and powered-on times less than 60 seconds, the time is displayed in seconds. For times greater than or equal to 60 seconds, the time is displayed in minutes. The output format adjusts accordingly.

Operands none

Example To display the length of time the system has been operational:

```
switch:admin> uptime
12:03am up 4:56, 3 users, load average: 1.17, 1.08, 1.08
```

See Also [date](#)
[fastBoot](#)
[reboot](#)

urouteConfig

Configures a static route.

Synopsis `urouteconfig InArea Domain OutArea`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to configure static routes. A *static route* is a route that is assigned to a specific path (defined by port number *OutArea*), a route that does not change when a topology change occurs unless the path used by the route becomes unavailable.

After this command is issued, and if *OutArea* is associated with a valid minimum-cost path, all frames coming in from *InArea* port addressed to *Domain* are forwarded through *OutArea* port.

If *OutArea* port is not associated with such a path, the routing assignment is not immediately affected by this command. When *OutArea* port becomes usable again, the static route assignment for *InArea* is enforced.

InArea port can be either an F_Port or an E_Port.



Note

When using static routes, load sharing might be affected. The switch attempts to achieve optimum load sharing, but if too many routes are statically configured to use the same **output** port, a fair load sharing might not be achievable.

To prevent routing loops, static route configuration using a non-minimum-cost path is not allowed. If a you configure such a route, you are queried as to whether or not the entry should be saved in the database.

Operands This command has the following operands:

InArea Specify the port to be statically routed.

Domain Specify the destination domain.

OutArea Specify the output port to which traffic is forwarded.

Examples To configure a static route for all traffic coming in from port 1 and addressed to domain 2 to go through port 5:

```
switch:admin> urouteconfig 1 2 5
done.

switch:admin> urouteshow 1/1 2
Local Domain ID: 1
```

In Port	Domain	Out Port	Metric	Hops	Flags	Next (Dom, Port)
1	2	5	500	1	S	2,5

See Also [configShow](#)
[interfaceShow](#)
[urouteRemove](#)
[urouteShow](#)

urouteRemove

Removes a static route.

Synopsis `urouteremove InArea Domain`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to remove a previously configured static route.

After this command is issued, the route to *Domain* for *InArea* might or might not change. It changes if the previous static route was not along a minimum-cost path. Also, after this command is issued, the load sharing to *Domain* is reevaluated.

InArea can be either an F_Port or an E_Port.

Operands This command has the following operands:

InArea The port that is statically routed.

Domain The destination domain.

Examples To remove a static route for all traffic coming in from port 1 and addressed to domain 2:

```
switch:admin> urouteremove 1 2
done.
```

See Also [dlsShow](#)
[configShow](#)
[urouteConfig](#)
[urouteShow](#)

urouteShow

Displays unicast routing information.

Synopsis `urouteshow [slotnumber/][portnumber][, domainnumber]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the unicast routing information for a port, as it is known by the FSPF path selection and routing task. The routing information describes how a frame that is received from a port on the local switch is to be routed to reach a destination switch.

The following information displays:

Local Domain ID	Domain number of local switch.
In Port	Port from which a frame is received.
Domain	Destination domain of incoming frame.
Out Port	Port to which the incoming frame is to be forwarded.
Metric	Cost of reaching the destination domain.
Hops	Maximum number of hops required to reach the destination domain.
Flags	Indicates if route is dynamic (D) or static (S). A dynamic route is discovered automatically by the FSPF path selection protocol. A static route is assigned using the command urouteConfig .
Next (Dom, Port)	Domain and port number of the next hop. These are the domain number and the port number of the switch to which Out Port is connected.

The information provided by this command should match what is provided by [portRouteShow](#) and [topologyShow](#).

Operands This command has the following operands:

<i>slotnumber</i>	Specify the slot number of the input port whose routes are displayed, followed by a slash (/) (for bladed systems only).
<i>portnumber</i>	Specify a port number. Valid values for port number vary, depending on the switch type. Use switchShow to display a list of valid ports. This operand is optional; if omitted, the command displays routing information for all input ports in the switch.
<i>domainnumber</i>	Displays routing information for the specified domain. This operand is optional; if omitted, the routing information for all domains in the fabric is displayed.

Examples To display the routing information of all the active ports:

```
switch:admin> urouteshow
Local Domain ID: 3
In Port   Domain   Out Port   Metric   Hops   Flags   Next (Dom, Port)
-----
0         1       11        1000    1     D       1,0
11        2       0         1500    2     D       4,0
          4       0         500     1     D       4,0
16        1       27        1000    1     D       1,1
27        2       16        1500    2     D       4,16
          4       0         500     1     D       4,0
```

To display the routing information of port 11 on slot 1:

```
switch:admin> urouteshow 1/11
Local Domain ID: 3
In Port   Domain   Out Port   Metric   Hops   Flags   Next (Dom, Port)
-----
11        2        16        1500    2      D       4,16
          4        16        500     1      D       4,16
```

To display the routing information of port 11 to domain 4 only:

```
switch:admin> urouteshow 1/11, 4
Local Domain ID: 3
In Port   Domain   Out Port   Metric   Hops   Flags   Next (Dom, Port)
-----
11        4        16        500     1      D       4,16
```

See Also

[portRouteShow](#)
[topologyShow](#)
[urouteConfig](#)
[urouteRemove](#)

userConfig

Manages user accounts.

Synopsis `userconfig [actions][arguments]`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display, add, delete, change, or recover switch accounts. You can create new login accounts to manage a switch. These accounts take on the permission or role of the default admin or user account. When the command completes, account name and other attributes are saved persistently. In a platform supporting multiple domains, the affected accounts apply only to the switch domain that the command was executed.

In secure mode, the actions associated with this command to add, delete, change or recover accounts are allowed only on the primary FCS switch. The primary FCS switch distributes the update to the entire fabric. As a result, all switches supporting customer-defined accounts will have the same account database. All accounts that not consistent with the primary FCS switch will be deleted and saved in the backup database. Administrators can use the **--recover** action to restore the accounts.

Operands Without any specified action, the command prints out the usage. The operands are as follows:

--show <i>options</i>	Displays current or backup account information.
--add <i>username</i> [<i>options</i>]	Add a new account <i>username</i> to switch.
--delete <i>username</i>	Delete an account <i>username</i> from the switch.
--change <i>username</i> [<i>options</i>]	Change attributes for an account <i>username</i> .
--recover	Recover one or more accounts from backup created by Secure Fabric OS operations.



Note

The **--show** action is the only one available to accounts with user permission. All other actions require the admin permission.

The following gives detailed description of each action type.

--show <i>username</i> [-a -b]	Displays information about the current login account, account named <i>username</i> or all accounts either in active or backup account database.
---	--

If running from an account with user permission, the command can only display information about that account. Table 2-19 lists the result of different combination of options.

Table 2-19--show Option Combination

<i>username</i>	-a	-b	Accounts Displayed
No	No	No	Current login
Yes	No	No	<i>username</i>
No	Yes	No	All accounts
Yes	Yes	No	Not valid
No	No	Yes	All backup accounts
Yes	Yes	Yes	Not valid

--add *username* **-r** *rolename* **-d** *description*

Add a new account named *username* to the switch, with the given authorization of *rolename*. The **-d** option gives a text description for the new account. This command also prompts for an initial password.

The following rules apply to add a new account:

1. *username* must be unique and is case sensitive.
2. *username* must begin with a letter and contain only letters, numbers and underscore.
3. The maximum length of *username* is 40 characters.
4. *description* is optional. The maximum length is 40 printable ASCII characters.
5. *rolename* must be either "user" or "admin" in nonsecure mode; it must be **user**, **admin**, or **nonfcsadmin** in secure mode.
6. There can be maximum 15 customer created accounts for a switch.

--delete *username*

Delete an existing account named *username* from the switch. This action does not take any options. It prompts for the confirmation before proceeding. Once an account is deleted, the CLI sessions associated with the account will be terminated. The following rules apply to delete an account:

1. Cannot delete any default accounts.
2. An account cannot delete itself.

--change *username* [-r *rolename*] [-d *description*] [-e **yes** | **no**]

Change attributes for an existing account, named *username*, in the switch. The **-r** option specifies change to authorization *rolename*. The **-d** option specifies change to description. The **-e** option expects either **yes** or **no** to enable or disable an account. Once an account is disabled, the CLI sessions associated with the account are terminated. The following rules apply to change an account:

1. Cannot change the *rolename* or *description* of any default accounts.
2. Cannot change the *rolename* or *description* for accounts at the same or higher authorization level.
3. An account cannot change the *rolename* of itself.
4. Except the default *root* account, no account can disable itself.

--recover

Recover all accounts from backup database. The backup database is created in Secure Fabric OS, when certain operations cause a switch to delete some of its customer created accounts. For details, read the secure mode description. Once accounts have been recovered, the accounts in the backup database are still present.

Examples To add a new account:

```
switch:admin> userconfig --add joe -r admin -d "Joe Smith"

Setting initial password for joe
Enter new password:
Re-type new password:
Account joe has been successfully added.
```

To display current account information:

```
switch:admin> userconfig --show joe

Account name: joe
Role: admin
Description: Joe Smith
Enabled: Yes
```

To change account attributes:

```
switch:admin> userconfig --change joe -r user-e no

Attribute for account joe has been successfully changed.
```

See Also none

userRename

Renames the user ID.

Synopsis `userrename old_userid new_userid`

Availability admin



Note

This command is only available on the SilkWorm 3016 switch.

Description When using Brocade Secure Fabric OS, rename the admin-level ID to the Brocade-specific default of “admin” and the user-level ID to the Brocade-specific default of “user” before enabling security; otherwise, the switch is not allowed in the secure fabric.

Operands The following operands are required:

old_userid The current user ID

new_userid The new user ID



Note

These operands are case sensitive.

Example To rename the admin-level ID from “USERID” to “admin”:

```
switch:admin> userrename USERID admin
```

See Also [secModeEnable](#)

version

Displays firmware version information.

Synopsis `version`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display firmware version information and build dates.
The following is displayed:

Kernel	Displays the version of switch kernel operating system
Fabric OS	Displays the version of switch Fabric OS
Made on	Displays the build date of firmware running in switch
Flash	Displays the build date of firmware stored in flash prompts
BootProm	Displays the version of the firmware stored in the boot PROM

Usually the Made on and Flash dates are the same, because the switch starts running flash firmware at power-on. However, in the time period between [firmwareDownload](#) and the next [reboot](#), the dates can differ.

Operands none

Example To display the firmware version information in a switch:

```
switch:admin> version
Kernel:      2.4.19
Fabric OS:   v4.4.0
Made on:     Mon Oct 4 09:27:16 2004
Flash:       Tue Oct 5 12:13:47 2004
BootProm:    3.1.18
```

See Also [firmwareDownload](#)
[reboot](#)

voltShow

Displays current level of the voltage sensors on a system.

Synopsis `voltshow`

Availability admin

Description Use this command to display information about a switch's voltage levels. The format of the display varies according to the switch model, the number of voltages on the device, and the number of voltage sensors present.

This command displays the following fields:

FRU Type One of the following values: CHASSIS, FAN, I2C, Control, CFlash, POWER SUPPLY, SW BLADE (switch), CP BLADE (control processor), WWN (World Wide Name), or UNKNOWN.

Number Slot or unit number, if applicable.

Voltage levels The measured voltage for these designated voltage levels:

- 1.2 or 1.8 volts (depending on the ASIC type), 2.5 volts, 3.3 volts,
- 5 volts, 12 volts, 48 volts, and 53 volts.

If a voltage level is above its programmed maximum, it has a "+" appended; if it is below its programmed minimum, a "-" is appended. Nonapplicable voltage levels are displayed as "--".

Operands none

Example To display the voltage levels on a system:

```
switch:admin> voltshow

FRU TYPE - Number 1.8/1.2V 2.5V 3.3V 5V 12V 48V 53V
-----
SW BLADE Slot: 2 1.82 2.51 3.30 -- 11.94 -- --
SW BLADE Slot: 3 0.00 0.00 0.09 -- 12.31 -- --
CP BLADE Slot: 5 -- 2.48 3.29 5.17 12.50 -- --
CP BLADE Slot: 6 -- 2.50 3.29 5.17 12.50 -- --
SW BLADE Slot: 8 1.80 2.52 3.30 -- 12.00 -- --
SW BLADE Slot: 9 1.80 2.51 3.97+ -- 11.94 -- --
SW BLADE Slot: 10 1.82 2.52 3.29 -- 11.94 -- --
FAN Unit: 1 -- -- -- -- -- 47.49 52.50
FAN Unit: 2 -- -- -- -- -- 47.49 52.23
FAN Unit: 3 -- -- -- -- -- 45.50- 52.23

Sensor Status: + = above max, - = below min.
```

See Also [sensorShow](#)

wwn

Displays a switch World Wide Name (WWN).

Synopsis `wwn`

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display the WWN of a switch. All switches have a numeric address that is the unique Fibre Channel address used for communicating with the switch. The WWN displays in the output of the [switchShow](#) command..



Note

When security mode is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands none

Example To display the switch WWN:

```
switch:admin> wwn  
10:00:00:60:69:00:54:e9
```

See Also [switchShow](#)

zoneAdd

Adds a member to the zone.

Synopsis `zoneadd "zoneName", "member;member"`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Brocade Advanced Zoning license.

Description Use this command to add one or more members to an existing zone.

This command changes the defined configuration. For the change to be preserved across switch reboots, it must be saved to flash memory using the [cfgSave](#) command. For the change to become effective, an appropriate zone configuration must be enabled using the [cfgEnable](#) command.



Note

When security mode is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands The following operands are required:

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| <i>zoneName</i> | Specify the name of an existing zone, in quotation marks. This operand is required. |
| <i>member</i> | Specify a member or list of members to be added, in quotation marks, separated by semicolons. Valid values can be one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A switch domain and port area number pair; for example, "2, 20". View the area numbers for ports using the switchShow command. • Node or port WWN. • QuickLoop AL_PA. • Zone alias name. |

Example To add aliases for three disk arrays to "Blue_zone":

```
switch:admin> zoneadd "Blue_Zone", "array3; array4; array5"
```

See Also [zoneCreate](#)
[zoneDelete](#)
[zoneRemove](#)
[zoneShow](#)

zoneCreate

Creates a zone.

Synopsis `zonecreate "zonename", "member;member"`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Brocade Advanced Zoning license.

Description Use this command to create a new zone.

A zone name is a C-style name beginning with a letter and followed by any number of letters, digits, and underscore characters. Names are case sensitive; for example, “Zone_1” indicates a different zone than “zone_1”. Spaces are ignored. Zone names are limited to 64 characters.

The zone member list must have at least one member. The members are described by a list of member definitions, separated by semicolons.

Specify ports by domain and port area number. The values are entered as a pair of numbers “s,p” where “s” is the switch number (domain ID) and “p” is the port area number. For example, “2, 20” specifies port area number 20 on switch domain 2. When a zone member is specified by port area number, all devices connected to that port are in the zone. If this port is an arbitrated loop, all devices on the loop are in the zone.

Specify a *World Wide Name* as eight hex numbers separated by colons: for example, “10:00:00:60:69:00:00:8a”. Zoning compares the WWN with the node and port names presented by a device in a login frame (FLOGI or PLOGI). When a zone member is specified by node name, then all ports on that device are in the zone. When a zone member is specified by port name, then only that single device port is in the zone.

Specify a *QuickLoop AL_PA* as a QuickLoop name followed by a list of AL_PAs: for example, “qloop1[01,02]”. QuickLoop names have the same format as zone names and are created with the `qloopCreate` command to define a switch or pair of switches that form the QuickLoop.

Specify a zone alias name using the same format as a zone name. A zone alias is created with the [aliCreate](#) command. The alias must resolve to a list of one or more of the following:

- A switch domain and port area number pair. View the area numbers for ports using the [switchShow](#) command.
- World Wide Names.
- QuickLoop AL_PAs.

The types of zone members used to define a zone can be mixed. For example, a zone defined with the members “2,12; 2,14; 10:00:00:60:69:00:00:8a” would contain all devices connected to switch 2, ports 12 and 14, and to the device with the World Wide Name “10:00:00:60:69:00:00:8a” (either node name or port name), at the port in the fabric to which it is connected.

This command changes the defined configuration. For the change to be preserved across switch reboots, it must be saved to flash memory using the **cfgSave** command. For the change to become effective, an appropriate zone configuration must be enabled using the **cfgEnable** command.



Note

Use this command to create a “broadcast” zone. This is a special zone used to specify those nodes that can receive broadcast traffic. Broadcast traffic is usually meant for servers and not for storage devices. This zone must be named "broadcast". Only one broadcast zone can exist within a fabric. This type of zone is hardware enforced; the switch controls data transfer to a port.

When security mode is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands

The following operands are required:

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| <i>zonename</i> | Name for a zone to be created, in quotation marks. This name cannot be used for any other zone object. Zone names are limited to 64 characters. |
| <i>member</i> | List of members to be included in zone, in quotation marks, separated by semicolons. Can be one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A switch domain and port area number pair: for example, "2, 20". View the area numbers for ports using the switchShow command. • World Wide Names. • QuickLoop AL_PAs. • Zone alias names. |

Example

To create three zones using a combination of port numbers and zone aliases:

```
switch:admin> zonecreate "Red_zone", "1,0; loop1"
switch:admin> zonecreate "Blue_zone", "1,1; array1; 1,2; array2"
switch:admin> zonecreate "Green_zone", "1,0; loop1; 1,2; array2"
```

See Also

[zoneAdd](#)
[zoneDelete](#)
[zoneRemove](#)
[zoneShow](#)

zoneDelete

Deletes a zone.

Synopsis `zonedelele "zonename"`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Brocade Advanced Zoning license.

Description Use this command to delete a zone.

This command changes the defined configuration. For the change to be preserved across switch reboots, it must be saved to flash memory using the [cfgSave](#) command. For the change to become effective, an appropriate zone configuration must be enabled using the [cfgEnable](#) command.



Note

When security mode is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands This command has the following operand:

zonename Name of the zone to be deleted, in quotation marks. This operand is required.

Example To delete the zone "Blue_zone":

```
switch:admin> zonedelele "Blue_zone"
```

See Also [zoneAdd](#)
[zoneCreate](#)
[zoneRemove](#)
[zoneShow](#)

zoneHelp

Displays help information for zone commands.

Synopsis zonehelp

Availability all users

Description Use this command to display help information for zone commands.

Operands none

Example To display zone command help information:

```
switch:admin> zonehelp

aliAdd          Add a member to a zone alias
aliCreate       Create a zone alias
aliDelete       Delete a zone alias
aliRemove       Remove a member from a zone alias
aliShow         Print zone alias information

fazoneAdd       Add a member to a fabric assist zone
fazoneCreate    Create a fabric assist zone
fazoneDelete    Delete a fabric assist zone
fazoneShow      Print Fabric Assist Zone information

cfgClear        Clear all zone configurations
cfgDisable     Disable a zone configuration
cfgEnable      Enable a zone configuration
cfgSize         Print size details of zone database
cfgTransAbort   Abort zone configuration transaction
```

See Also [aliAdd](#)
[aliCreate](#)
[aliDelete](#)
[aliRemove](#)
[aliShow](#)
[cfgClear](#)
[cfgDisable](#)
[cfgEnable](#)
[cfgSize](#)
[cfgTransAbort](#)
[faZoneAdd](#)
[faZoneCreate](#)
[faZoneDelete](#)
[faZoneShow](#)

zoneObjectCopy

Copies a zone object.

Synopsis `zoneObjectCopy "objectName", "newName"`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Brocade Advanced Zoning license.

Description

Use this command to copy a zone object to a new zone object. The resulting object has the same type as the original object. You can use this command for all zone object types, including `cfg`, `zone`, and `alias`.

A zone configuration name must begin with a letter that can be followed by any number of letters, numbers, and underscores. Names are case sensitive; for example, "Cfg_1" and "cfg_1" are different zone configurations. Spaces are ignored.

This command changes the defined configuration. For the change to be preserved across switch reboots, it must be saved to flash memory using the [cfgSave](#) command. For the change to become effective, an appropriate zone configuration must be enabled using the [cfgEnable](#) command.

Refer to the [zoneCreate](#) command for more information on name and member specifications.



Note

When security mode is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands

This command has the following operands:

objectName The name of the object that you want to copy. This operand is required.

newName The name of the object that you want created. This operand is required.

Example

To create a configuration containing three zones:

```
switch:admin> cfgShow "*"
      cfg:  USA_cfg  Red_zone; White_zone; Blue_zone
switch:admin> zoneObjectCopy "USA_cfg", "UK_cfg"
switch:admin> cfgShow "*"
      cfg:  UK_cfg   Red_zone; White_zone; Blue_zone
      cfg:  USA_cfg  Red_zone; White_zone; Blue_zone
```

See Also

[cfgAdd](#)
[cfgClear](#)
[cfgDelete](#)
[cfgDisable](#)
[cfgEnable](#)
[cfgRemove](#)
[cfgSave](#)
[cfgShow](#)
[zoneObjectRename](#)

zoneObjectExpunge

Expunges a zone object.

Synopsis `zoneObjectExpunge "objectName"`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Brocade Advanced Zoning license.

Description

Use this command to expunge a zone object. In addition, to performing a simple delete, this command also removes the object from the member lists of all other objects. Afterwards, this object is completely removed from the database. You can use this command for all zone object types, including `cfg`, `zone`, and `alias`.

This command changes the defined configuration. For the change to be preserved across switch reboots, it must be saved to flash memory using the `cfgSave` command. For the change to become effective, an appropriate zone configuration must be enabled using the `cfgEnable` command.



Note

When security mode is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operand

This command has the following operand:

objectName The name of the object that you want to expunge. This operand is required.

Example

To create a configuration containing three zones:

```
switch:admin> cfgShow
Defined configuration:
cfg:   USA_cfg   Red_zone; White_zone; Blue_zone
zone:  Blue_zone
       1,1; array1; 1,2; array2
zone:  Red_zone
       1,0; loop1
zone:  White_zone
       1,3; 1,4
alias: array1   21:00:00:20:37:0c:76:8c; 21:00:00:20:37:0c:71:02
alias: array2   21:00:00:20:37:0c:76:22; 21:00:00:20:37:0c:76:28
alias: loop1    21:00:00:20:37:0c:76:85; 21:00:00:20:37:0c:71:df
switch:admin> zoneObjectExpunge "White_zone"
switch:admin> cfgShow
Defined configuration:
cfg:   USA_cfg   Red_zone; Blue_zone
zone:  Blue_zone
       1,1; array1; 1,2; array2
zone:  Red_zone
       1,0; loop1
alias: array1   21:00:00:20:37:0c:76:8c; 21:00:00:20:37:0c:71:02
alias: array2   21:00:00:20:37:0c:76:22; 21:00:00:20:37:0c:76:28
alias: loop1    21:00:00:20:37:0c:76:85; 21:00:00:20:37:0c:71:df
```

See Also [cfgAdd](#)
[cfgClear](#)
[cfgDelete](#)
[cfgDisable](#)
[cfgEnable](#)
[cfgRemove](#)
[cfgSave](#)
[cfgShow](#)
[zoneObjectCopy](#)
[zoneObjectRename](#)

zoneObjectRename

Renames a zone object.

Synopsis `zoneObjectRename "objectName", "newName"`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Brocade Advanced Zoning license.

Description

Use this command to rename a zone object. You can use this command for all zone object types, including `cfg`, `zone`, and `alias`.

A zone configuration name must begin with a letter that can be followed by any number of letters, numbers, and underscores. Names are case sensitive; for example, "Cfg_1" and "cfg_1" are different zone configurations. Spaces are ignored.

This command changes the defined configuration. For the change to be preserved across switch reboots, it must be saved to flash memory using the `cfgSave` command. For the change to become effective, an appropriate zone configuration must be enabled using the `cfgEnable` command.

Refer to the `zoneCreate` command for more information on name and member specifications.



Note

When security mode is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands

This command has the following operands:

objectName The name of the object that you want to rename. This operand is required.

newName The new name of the object. This operand is required.

Example

To create a configuration containing three zones:

```
switch:admin> cfgShow "*"
      cfg:  USA_cfg   Red_zone; White_zone; Blue_zone
switch:admin> zoneObjectRename "USA_cfg", "UK_cfg"
switch:admin> cfgShow "*"
      cfg:  UK_cfg   Red_zone; White_zone; Blue_zone
```

See Also

[cfgAdd](#)
[cfgClear](#)
[cfgDelete](#)
[cfgDisable](#)
[cfgEnable](#)
[cfgRemove](#)
[cfgSave](#)
[cfgShow](#)
[zoneObjectCopy](#)

zoneRemove

Removes a member from a zone.

Synopsis `zoneremove "zonename", "member;member"`

Availability admin



Note

This command requires a Brocade Advanced Zoning license.

Description

Use this command to remove one or more members from an existing zone.

The member list is located by an exact string match; therefore, it is important to maintain the order when removing multiple members. For example, if a zone contains “array2; array3; array4”, removing “array3; array4” succeeds but removing “array4; array3” fails.

If all members are removed, the zone is deleted.

This command changes the defined configuration. For the change to be preserved across switch reboots, it must be saved to flash memory using the [cfgSave](#) command. For the change to become effective, an appropriate zone configuration must be enabled using the [cfgEnable](#) command.



Note

When security mode is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands

The following operands are required:

“zonename” Name of the zone, in quotation marks.

“member” List of members to be removed from zone, in quotation marks, separated by semicolons. Can be one or more of the following:

- A switch domain and port area number pair: for example, enter "2,20" to view the area numbers for ports using the [switchShow](#) command.
- World Wide Names.
- QuickLoop AL_PAs.
- Zone alias names.

Example To remove “array2” from “Blue_zone”:

```
switch:admin> zoneremove "Blue_zone", "array2"
switch:admin> zoneremove "Blue_zone", "2,20"
```

See Also

[zoneAdd](#)
[zoneCreate](#)
[zoneDelete](#)
[zoneShow](#)

zoneShow

Displays zone information.

Synopsis `zonestow ["pattern"][, mode]`

Availability all users



Note

This command requires a Brocade Advanced Zoning license.

Description Use this command to display zone configuration information.

If no parameters are specified, all zone configuration information (both defined and enabled) is displayed. Refer to [cfgShow](#) for a description of this display.

If a parameter is specified, it is used as a pattern to match zone configuration names, and those that match in the defined configuration are displayed.



Note

When security mode is enabled, this command can be issued only from the primary FCS switch.

Operands The following operand is optional:

<i>pattern</i>	A POSIX-style regular expression used to match zone configuration names. The pattern must be enclosed in quotation marks. Patterns can contain: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A question mark “?”, which matches any single character. • An asterisk “*”, which matches any string of characters. • Ranges, which match any character within the range: for example, [0-9] or [a-f].
<i>mode</i>	Specify 0 to display the contents of the transaction buffer (the contents of the current transaction), or specify 1 to display the contents of the flash memory. The default value is 0. This operand is optional.

Example To display all zones beginning with the letters “A” through “C”:

```
switch:admin> zonestow "[A-C]*"
zone: Blue_zone 1,1; array1; 1,2; array2
```

See Also [zoneAdd](#)
[zoneCreate](#)
[zoneDelete](#)
[zoneRemove](#)

Licensed Product Commands

This chapter summarizes the commands that are only available with a license key.

- [“Advanced Zoning Commands,”](#) next
- [“QuickLoop Fabric Assist Mode Commands”](#) on page 3-2
- [“Extended Fabrics Command”](#) on page 3-3
- [“Fabric Watch Commands”](#) on page 3-3
- [“ISL Trunking Commands”](#) on page 3-3
- [“Advanced Performance Monitoring Commands”](#) on page 3-4
- [“Secure Fabric OS Commands”](#) on page 3-5



Note

For more information about Advanced Zoning, QuickLoop, Extended Fabrics, Fabric Watch, Trunking, or Performance Monitoring, refer to the *Fabric OS Features Guide*.

Advanced Zoning Commands

The following commands are available with the purchase of a Brocade Advanced Zoning license key.

Table 3-1 Zoning Commands

Command	Description
Zone Alias	
aliAdd	Adds a member to a zone alias.
aliCreate	Creates a zone alias.
aliDelete	Deletes a zone alias.
aliRemove	Removes a member from a zone alias.
Zoning	
zoneAdd	Adds a member to a zone.
zoneCreate	Creates a zone.
zoneDelete	Deletes a zone.
zoneRemove	Removes a member from a zone.
Zone Configuration	
cfgAdd	Adds a zone to a zone configuration.

Table 3-1 Zoning Commands (Continued)

Command	Description
cfgCreate	Creates a zone configuration.
cfgDelete	Deletes a zone configuration.
cfgRemove	Removes a zone from a zone configuration.
Zone Management	
cfgClear	Clears all zone configurations.
cfgDisable	Disables a zone configuration.
cfgEnable	Enables a zone configuration.
cfgSave	Saves zone configurations in flash memory.
cfgTransAbort	Aborts the current zoning transaction.
zoneObjectCopy	Copies a zone object.
zoneObjectExpunge	Expunges a zone object.
zoneObjectRename	Renames a zone object.

QuickLoop Fabric Assist Mode Commands

The following commands are for QuickLoop Fabric Assist mode.

Table 3-2 QuickLoop Fabric Assist Mode Command

Command	Description
faZoneAdd	Adds member(s) to an existing QuickLoop Fabric Assist zone.
faZoneCreate	Creates a QuickLoop Fabric Assist zone.
faZoneDelete	Deletes an existing QuickLoop Fabric Assist zone.
faZoneRemove	Removes member(s) from an existing QuickLoop Fabric Assist zone.
qloopAdd	Adds a member to a QuickLoop.
qloopCreate	Creates a QuickLoop.
qloopDelete	Deletes a QuickLoop.
qloopRemove	Removes a member from a QuickLoop.
qloopShow	Displays QuickLoop information.



Note

The QuickLoop Fabric Assist mode is not available on Fabric OS v4.x.

Extended Fabrics Command

The following command is available with the purchase of a Brocade Extended Fabrics license key.

Table 3-3 Extended Fabrics Commands

Command	Description
portCfgLongDistance	Configure a port to support long-distance links.

Fabric Watch Commands

The following commands are available with the purchase of a Brocade Fabric Watch license key.

Table 3-4 Fabric Watch Commands

Command	Description
fwClassInit	Initialize all classes under Fabric Watch.
fwConfigReload	Reload the Fabric Watch configuration.
fwConfigure	Display and enable modification of the Fabric Watch configuration and status.
fwShow	Display the thresholds monitored by Fabric Watch.
fwAlarmsFilterSet	Enable or disable alarms for Fabric Watch.
fwAlarmsFilterShow	Display alarm filtering for Fabric Watch.
fwFruCfg	Display and changes FRU state alert configuration.
fwMailCfg	Configure email alerts in Fabric Watch.
fwSetToDefault	Set boundary and alarm levels to the default values.
fwSetToCustom	Set boundary and alarm levels to custom values.

ISL Trunking Commands

The following commands are available with the purchase of a Brocade Trunking license key. For more detailed information about trunking refer to the *Brocade ISL Trunking User's Guide*.

Table 3-5 Brocade Trunking Commands

Command	Description
portCfgTrunkPort	Configure a port for trunking.
switchCfgTrunk	Configure a switch for trunking.
trunkDebug	Debug a trunk link failure.

Advanced Performance Monitoring Commands

The following commands are available with the purchase of a Brocade Advanced Performance Monitoring license key.

Table 3-6 Performance Monitoring Commands

Command	Description
perfAddEEMonitor	Add an end-to-end monitor to a port.
perfAddIPMonitor	Add an IP monitor to a port.
perfAddReadMonitor	Add a SCSI Read monitor to a port.
perfAddRWMonitor	Add a SCSI Read and Write monitor to a port.
perfAddSCSIMonitor	Add a SCSI traffic frame monitor to a port.
perfAddUserMonitor	Add a user-defined monitor to a port.
perfAddWriteMonitor	Add a SCSI Write monitor to a port.
perfCfgClear	Clear the performance monitoring settings from flash memory.
perfCfgRestore	Restore performance monitoring settings from flash memory.
perfCfgSave	Save the current performance monitoring settings to flash memory.
perfClearEEMonitor	Clear statistics counters of an end-to-end (EE) monitor on a port.
perfClearFilterMonitor	Clear statistics counters of a filter-based monitor.
perfClrAlpaCrc	Clear an AL_PA device CRC count by the port and AL_PA.
perfDelEEMonitor	Delete an end-to-end monitor on port.
perfDelFilterMonitor	Delete a filter-based monitor.
perfSetPortEEMask	Set overall mask for end-to-end (EE) monitors.
perfShowAlpaCrc	Display the AL_PA CRC count by port or by AL_PA.
perfShowEEMonitor	Display user-defined end-to-end monitors on a port.
perfShowFilterMonitor	Display filter-based monitors for a port.
perfShowPortEEMask	Display the current end-to-end mask of a port.

Secure Fabric OS Commands

The following commands are available with the purchase of a Brocade Security license key. For more detailed information about security, refer to the *Brocade Secure Fabric OS User's Guide*.

Table 3-7 Brocade Secure Fabric OS Commands

Command	Description
secFabricShow	Displays security related fabric information.
secFCSFailover	Enables a backup FCS switch to take over as primary FCS switch.
secHelp	Display information about security telnet commands.
secModeEnable	Enable security mode.
secModeDisable	Disable security mode.
secModeShow	Display if security mode is enabled or disabled.
secNonFcsPasswd	Set the admin password for non-FCS switches.
secPolicyAbort	Aborts all changes to the defined database that have not been saved.
secPolicyActivate	Apply defined policy set to all switches in the fabric.
secPolicyAdd	Add members to an existing policy.
secPolicyCreate	Create a new policy.
secPolicyDelete	Delete an existing policy.
secPolicyDump	Display all members of existing policies.
secPolicyFCSMove	Move a member in the FCS policy.
secPolicyRemove	Remove members from an existing policy.
secPolicySave	Save a defined security policy to flash memory on all switches in the fabric.
secPolicyShow	Display an existing security policy.
secStatsReset	Reset security statistic for a policy or all policies to 0.
secStatsShow	Display security statistic for a policy or for all policies.
secTempPasswdReset	Reset a password on a remote switch.
secTempPasswdSet	Set a temporary password on a remote switch.
secTransAbort	Abort current security transaction.
secVersionReset	Reset the version stamp to 0.

Exclusive Primary FCS Commands

This chapter summarizes the commands that are available on the primary FCS only when the security feature is installed and enabled.

Commands Exclusive to the Primary FCS

The following commands are available on the primary FCS only when security is installed and enabled.

Table 4-1 Commands Exclusive to the Primary FCS

Command	Notes
agtCfgSet	Can be run on all switches, but it needs to be run on the primary FCS to modify community strings
agtCfgDefault	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
aliAdd	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
aliCreate	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
aliDelete	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
aliRemove	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
aliShow	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
cfgAdd	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
cfgClear	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
cfgCreate	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
cfgDelete	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
cfgDisable	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
cfgEnable	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
cfgRemove	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
cfgSave	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
cfgShow	Can be run on all FCS switches.
cfgTransAbort	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
cfgTransShow	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
date	This command can be run on all switches to view the current date. You can only modify the date from the primary FCS switch.

Table 4-1 Commands Exclusive to the Primary FCS (Continued)

Command	Notes
faZoneAdd	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
faZoneCreate	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
faZoneDelete	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
faZoneRemove	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
faZoneShow	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
msConfigure	Can be run on all switches, but it does not display ACL in secure mode.
msPIMgmtDeactivate	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
msPIMgmtActivate	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
msPIClearDB	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
msTdDisable	mstdisable "ALL" must be run from the primary FCS switch.
msTdEnable	mstdenable "ALL" must be run from the primary FCS switch.
passwd	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
secFabricShow	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
secModeDisable	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
secNonFcsPasswd	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
secPolicyAbort	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
secPolicyActivate	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
secPolicyAdd	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
secPolicyCreate	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
secPolicyDelete	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
secPolicyDump	Can be run on all FCS switches.
secPolicyFCSMove	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
secPolicyRemove	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
secPolicySave	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
secPolicyShow	Can be run on all FCS switches.
secTempPasswdSet	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
secTempPasswdReset	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
secVersionReset	Must be run from the primary FCS switch. Can also be run on a single non-FCS switch which is segmented from a fabric.
tsClockServer	Can be run on all switches to view the NTP server's IP address. You can only modify the NTP server's IP address on the primary FCS switch.
wwn	This command can be run on all switches to view the WWN. With security enabled the WWN of a switch cannot be modified.
zoneAdd	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.

Table 4-1 Commands Exclusive to the Primary FCS (Continued)

Command	Notes
<code>zoneCreate</code>	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
<code>zoneDelete</code>	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
<code>zoneRemove</code>	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.
<code>zoneShow</code>	Must be run from the primary FCS switch.

Commands Unique to Fabric OS v4.x

This chapter summarizes the commands that are unique to one or the other versions of the Fabric OS.

Command and Fabric OS Versions

The following commands are found either in v4.x or v3.x but not both.

Table 5-1 Command Comparison Between Fabric OS v3.x and v4.x

Found Only in v4.x	Found Only in v3.x
	aliasDelete
	aliasJoin
	aliasPurge
	aliasShow
backplanetest	
backport	
	backspace
bladeBeacon	
bladeDisable	
bladeDisable	
bladeEnable	
	bsn
chassisName	
chassisShow	
chipRegShow	
diagCommandShow	
diagEsdPorts	
diagFailLimit	
diagLoopId	
diagModePr	

Table 5-1 Command Comparison Between Fabric OS v3.x and v4.x (Continued)

Found Only in v4.x	Found Only in v3.x
diagPost	
diagRetry	
diagShowTime	
diagSilkworm	
diagSkipTests	
fabPortShow	
fabStateClear	
fabStateShow	
fabSwitchShow	
fanDisable	
fanEnable	
	faShow
faStatsShow	
ficonClear	
ficonHelp	
ficonShow	
firmwareCommit	
firmwareRestore	
fruReplace	
fwFruCfg	
	gbicShow
haDisable	
haDump	
haEnable	
haFailover	
haShow	
haSyncStart	
haSyncStop	
historyLastShow	
historyMode	
historyShow	
	ifShow
itemList	

Table 5-1 Command Comparison Between Fabric OS v3.x and v4.x (Continued)

Found Only in v4.x	Found Only in v3.x
killTelnet	
licenseIdShow	
	mcastShow
myId	
	paritycheck
pdShow	
pkiCreate	
pkiRemove	
pkiShow	
	portcamShow
portLogEventShow	
portLogReset	
portLogResize	
portLogTypeDisable	
portLogTypeEnable	
portStats64Show	
portSwap	
portSwapDisable	
portSwapEnable	
portSwapShow	
powerOffListSet	
powerOffListShow	
	qlDisable
	qlEnable
	qlPartner
	qlPortDisable
	qlPortEnable
	qlPortShowAll
	qlShow
	qlStatsShow
	quietMode
	ramTest
saveCore	

Table 5-1 Command Comparison Between Fabric OS v3.x and v4.x (Continued)

Found Only in v4.x	Found Only in v3.x
setEsdMode	
slotOff	
slotOn	
slotPowerOff	
slotPowerOn	
slotShow	
	ssn
switchDisable	
switchReboot	
switchShutdown	
switchStart	
switchUptime	
systemVerification	

Control Processor Commands

This chapter lists the commands available when logged in to the active CP and standby CP in a SilkWorm 12000 or 24000 director.

Commands Supported on the Active CP

When logged in to the active CP on a SilkWorm 12000 director, you must specify the logical switch number to which you are connecting. This guarantees that any commands you execute are run on the desired logical switch. Once you have selected a logical switch, the full set of commands for your user level are available.

Commands Supported on the Standby CP

The following commands are supported when logged into the standby CP.

Table 6-1 Commands Supported on the Standby CP

Command	Description
date	Print/set the system date and time.
errClear	Clear error log.
errDump	Print error log (no page breaks).
errShow	Print error log.
fastBoot	Reboot this switch, bypassing POST.
firmwareCommit	Commit firmware to stable storage.
firmwareDownload	Download firmware into switch.
firmwareDownloadStatus	Display the progress and status of firmwaredownload.
firmwareRestore	Restore the old firmware in the switch.
firmwareShow	Display firmware versions in the switch.
h	Print shell history.
haDump	Dump HA debug data.
haShow	Print High Availability status.
help	Print this list.

Table 6-1 Commands Supported on the Standby CP (Continued)

Command	Description
ifModeSet	Set the link operating mode for a network interface.
ifModeShow	Display the link operating mode for a network interface.
killTelnet	Terminate telnet/serial login sessions interactively.
memShow	Display memory usage in the system.
myId	Display the current login session details.
pdShow	Display information from panic dump file.
reboot	Reboot the standby CP.
saveCore	FTP or remove core files generated by daemons.
switchName	Print this switch's name.
tsClockServer	Display time zone.
upTime	Print how long switch has been up.
version	Print firmware version.

supportShow Reference

This chapter explains the information displayed by the **supportShow** command. This chapter has the following sections:

- “[supportShow Control Commands](#),” next
- “[supportShow Command Groups](#)” on page 7-1
- “[Proc Entry Information Displayed](#)” on page 7-4

supportShow Control Commands

The **supportShow** command is used to display support information by executing groups of preselected Fabric OS and Linux commands. The information displayed by the **supportShow** command can be controlled by a set of control commands:

supportShowCfgShow Display which groups of commands are enabled to display under **supportShow**.

supportShowCfgEnable Enable a group of commands to display under **supportShow**.

supportShowCfgDisable Disable a group of commands from displaying under **supportShow**.

supportShow Command Groups

[Table 7-1](#) displays the command groups under supportshow, and which Fabric OS or Linux commands are executed by that group.



Note

Many of the commands executed by **supportShow** are intended for support use only. These commands are not intended for end-users.

Table 7-1 supportShow Command Groups

Command Group	Fabric OS v3.2.0	Fabric OS v4.4.0
os	mqshow i memShow mallocshow fastcheckheap	mii-tool -vv /usr/bin/du -xh / /bin/sort: /bin/ps -elfh /bin/echo /bin/rpm -qa /bin/cat /var/log/dmesg /bin/cat /etc/fstab /bin/cat /etc/mtab printing proc entries.
exception	faultshow traceshow errDump	errdump -a/-p
port	portShow portregshow portstructshow bloomdatashow portRouteShow portsemshow bloomsemshow semashow 1	diagShow portShow portloginshow portregshow portRouteShow
fabric	fabricShow islShow trunkShow topologyShow fashow qlshow cfgShow fabStatsShow fablogdump	fabricShow islShow trunkShow topologyShow fabStateShow fabSwitchShow fabStatsShow fabPortShow fspfShow fcplgshow zone-stateshow portzoneshow portCamShow cfgSize cfgShow ressmshow resinfoshow resregistryshow

Table 7-1 supportShow Command Groups (Continued)

Command Group	Fabric OS v3.2.0	Fabric OS v4.4.0
services	nsShow nsAllShow nscamShow	fmiCacheShow ficonDbg dump rnid ficonDbg log ficonShow ilir ficonShow lirr ficonShow rlir ficonShow rnid fmiShow nsShow nsAllShow nscamShow
security	secModeShow secPolicyDump secStatsShow secFabricShow	secModeShow secPolicyDump secStatsShow secFabricShow
network	ipAddrShow ifshow ipstatshow udpstatshow tcpstatshow inetstatshow mbufshow arpshow routeshow routestatshow hostshow feidumpprint i557dump feiiteraterfdings	/sbin/bootenv /sbin/sin /bin/df /sbin/ifconfig /sbin/route /bin/hostname
portlog	portLogDump (no parameters) portLogDump 0, 1	portLogDump

Table 7-1 supportShow Command Groups (Continued)

Command Group	Fabric OS v3.2.0	Fabric OS v4.4.0
system	version upTime switchShow tempShow psShow licenseShow diagShow portFlagsShow portErrShow portCfgShow configShow	myId version firmwareShow upTime switchStatusShow switchShow haDump tempShow sensorShow psShow fanShow licenseShow portFlagsShow portCfgShow sfpShow portErrShow fwSamShow agtCfgShow slotShow chassisShow switchStatusPolicyShow fwAlarmsFilterShow timeout historyShow configShow
extend	bloomlistdisplay bloomfdetshow bloomramdump	ptbufshow ptcreditshow ptDataShow ptPhantomShow ptPropShow ptStatsShow
filter	filtershow	filterportshow
perfmon	ps_dump	ps_dump -a -n port#

Proc Entry Information Displayed

The **os** command group prints a number of proc entries. [Table 7-2](#) displays example proc entry information.

Table 7-2 Proc Entry Information Displayed

Proc Display Command	Proc Example Display
/proc/cmdline	/proc/cmdline quiet
/proc/cpuinfo	/proc/cpuinfo cpu : 405GP clock : 200MHz revision : 1.69 (pvr 4011 0145) bogomips : 199.47 machine : Brocade Silkworm plb bus clock : 100MHz pci bus clock : 33MHz
/proc/devices	/proc/devices Character devices: 1 mem 2 pty 3 tty 4 ttyS 5 cua 7 vcs 10 misc 89 i2c 90 mtd 128 ptm 136 pts 162 raw 245 swd 246 ham 247 fc 248 fc-switch 249 fabsys 250 fss_kt 251 fss_data 252 fss_mgmt 253 portlog 254 platform Block devices: 1 ramdisk 3 ide0 7 loop
/proc/filesystems	/proc/filesystems nodev rootfs nodev bdev nodev proc nodev sockfs nodev tmpfs nodev shm nodev pipefs ext2 nodev ramfs nodev nfs nodev devpts xfs nodev dfs

Table 7-2 Proc Entry Information Displayed (Continued)

Proc Display Command	Proc Example Display
/proc/interrupts	<pre> /proc/interrupts CPU0 0: 0 IBM UIC Level serial 1: 591 IBM UIC Level serial 2: 2696197 IBM UIC Level IBM OCP IIC 10: 0 IBM UIC Level OCP EMAC MAL SERR 11: 1512 IBM UIC Level OCP EMAC TX EOB 12: 343895 IBM UIC Level OCP EMAC RX EOB 13: 0 IBM UIC Level OCP EMAC TX DE 14: 0 IBM UIC Level OCP EMAC RX DE 26: 52017 IBM UIC Level bloom 30: 1060300 IBM UIC Level ide0 FIT: 0 PIT: 15879069 BAD: 0 </pre>
/proc/meminfo	<pre> /proc/meminfo total: used: free: shared: buffers: cached: Mem: 129740800 97079296 32661504 0 118784 45764608 Swap: 0 0 0 MemTotal: 126700 kB MemFree: 31896 kB MemShared: 0 kB Buffers: 116 kB Cached: 44692 kB SwapCached: 0 kB Active: 23464 kB Inactive: 49472 kB HighTotal: 0 kB HighFree: 0 kB LowTotal: 126700 kB LowFree: 31896 kB SwapTotal: 0 kB SwapFree: 0 kB </pre>
/proc/modules	<pre> /proc/modules dubby-module 582614 2 chubby-module 3128618 126 [dubby-module] dfs 5458 1 [dubby-module] consolelog-module 8539 0 (unused) panicdump-module 15279 0 [chubby-module consolelog-module] xfsnotificationhandler 4858 0 (unused) </pre>
/proc/mounts	<pre> /proc/mounts rootfs / rootfs rw 0 0 dev/hda1 / xfs rw,noatime 0 0 /proc /proc proc rw 0 0 none /dev/pts devpts rw 0 0 none /tmp ramfs rw 0 0 /dev/hda2 /mnt xfs rw,noatime 0 0 /diag /diag dfs rw 0 0 </pre>

Table 7-2 Proc Entry Information Displayed (Continued)

Proc Display Command	Proc Example Display
/proc/mtd	<pre> /proc/mtd dev: size erasesize name mtd0: 00010000 00010000 "boot environment" mtd1: 00070000 00010000 "boot prom" mtd2: 01000000 00040000 "Entire user flash" mtd3: 00400000 00040000 "kernel and initrd (1)" mtd4: 00400000 00040000 "kernel and initrd (2)" mtd5: 00400000 00040000 "log data (1)" mtd6: 00400000 00040000 "log data (2)" </pre>
/proc/partitions	<pre> /proc/partitions major minor #blocks name 3 0 250880 hda 3 1 124912 hda1 3 2 124928 hda2 </pre>
/proc/pci	<pre> /proc/pci PCI devices found: Bus 0, device 0, function 0: Host bridge: IBM 405GP PLB to PCI Bridge (rev 1). Master Capable. Latency=7. Prefetchable 32 bit memory at 0x0 [0x7fffffff]. Bus 0, device 4, function 0: IDE interface: CMD Technology Inc PCI0649 (rev 2). IRQ 30. Master Capable. Latency=64. Min Gnt=2.Max Lat=4. I/O at 0x1008 [0x100f]. I/O at 0x1000 [0x1003]. I/O at 0x2000 [0x2007]. I/O at 0x3000 [0x3003]. I/O at 0x4000 [0x400f]. Bus 0, device 6, function 0: Non-VGA unclassified device: Brocade Communications Systems, Inc. Bloom switch (rev 0). IRQ 26. --<output truncated>-- </pre>
/proc/slabinfo	<pre> /proc/slabinfo slabinfo - version: 1.1 kmem_cache 74 102 112 3 3 1 ip_mrt_cache 0 0 96 0 0 1 tcp_tw_bucket 2 40 96 1 1 1 tcp_bind_bucket 5 113 32 1 1 1 tcp_open_request 0 59 64 0 1 1 inet_peer_cache 1 59 64 1 1 1 ip_fib_hash 11 113 32 1 1 1 ip_dst_cache 65 168 160 7 7 1 arp_cache 2 30 128 1 1 1 blkdev_requests 128 160 96 4 4 1 xfs_chashlist 193 404 16 2 2 1 xfs_ili 2004 5668 152 135 218 1 xfs_ifork 0 0 56 0 0 1 xfs_efi_item 0 12 328 0 1 1 xfs_efd_item 0 12 328 0 1 1 --<output truncated>-- </pre>

Table 7-2 Proc Entry Information Displayed (Continued)

Proc Display Command	Proc Example Display
/proc/stat	<pre> /proc/stat cpu 184683 47107 88647 15558673 cpu0 184683 47107 88647 15558673 page 54635 71305 swap 0 0 intr 4154525 0 591 2696197 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1520 343900 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 52017 0 0 0 1060300 0 disk_io: (3,0):(61121,5352,115463,55769,944835) ctxt 44089966 btime 1048729603 processes 17684 </pre>
/proc/tty/drivers	<pre> /proc/tty/drivers serial /dev/cua 5 64-65 serial:callout serial /dev/ttyS 4 64-65 serial pty_slave /dev/pts 136 0-255 pty:slave pty_master /dev/ptm 128 0-255 pty:master pty_slave /dev/ttyp 3 0-255 pty:slave pty_master /dev/pty 2 0-255 pty:master /dev/vc/0 /dev/vc/0 4 0 system:vtmaster /dev/ptmx /dev/ptmx 5 2 system /dev/console /dev/console 5 1 system:console /dev/tty /dev/tty 5 0 system:/dev/tty </pre>
/proc/uptime	<pre> /proc/uptime 158791.21 155710.77 </pre>
/proc/version	<pre> /proc/version Linux version 2.4.19 (swrel@sierra) (gcc version 2.95.3 20010112 (prerelease)) #1 Wed Mar 26 00:04:35 PST 2003 </pre>

Glossary

#

8b/10b encoding An encoding scheme that converts each 8-bit byte into 10 bits. Used to balance 1s and 0s in high-speed transports.

A

address identifier A 24-bit or 8-bit value used to identify the source or destination of a frame. *See also* [S_ID](#) and [D_ID](#).

Advanced Fabric Services, Brocade A Brocade proprietary feature.

Advanced Performance Monitoring, Brocade A Brocade proprietary feature.

Advanced Zoning, Brocade A Brocade proprietary feature.

AL_PA Arbitrated-loop physical address. A unique 8-bit value assigned during loop initialization to a port in an arbitrated loop.

AL_TIME Arbitrated-loop timeout value. Twice the amount of time it would take for a transmission word to propagate around a worst-case loop. The default value is 15 milliseconds (ms).

alias A logical grouping of elements in a fabric. An alias is a collection of port numbers and connected devices, used to simplify the entry of port numbers and WWNs when creating zones.

alias address identifier An address identifier recognized by a port in addition to its standard identifier. An alias address identifier can be shared by multiple ports. *See also* [alias](#).

alias AL_PA An AL_PA value recognized by an L_Port in addition to the AL_PA assigned to the port. *See also* [AL_PA](#).

alias server A fabric software facility that supports multicast group management.

ANSI American National Standards Institute.

arbitrated loop	A shared 100-Mb/sec Fibre Channel transport structured as a loop. Can support up to 126 devices and one fabric attachment. <i>See also</i> topology .
arbitration	A method of gaining orderly access to a shared-loop topology.
area number	In Brocade Fabric OS v4.0 and above, ports on a switch are assigned a logical area number. Port area numbers can be viewed by entering the switchShow command. They are used to define the operative port for many Fabric OS commands: for example, area numbers can be used to define the ports within an alias or zone.
ARP	Address Resolution Protocol. A TCP/IP function for associating an IP address with a link-level address.
ARR	Asynchronous response router. Refers to Management Server GS_Subtype Code E4, which appears in portLogDump command output.
ASD	Alias server daemon. Used for managing multicast groups by supporting the create, add, remove, and destroy functions.
ASIC	Application-specific integrated circuit.
ATM	Asynchronous Transfer Mode. A transport used for transmitting data over LANs or WANs that transmit fixed-length units of data. Provides any-to-any connectivity and allows nodes to transmit simultaneously.
authentication	The process of verifying that an entity in a fabric (such as a switch) is what it claims to be. <i>See also</i> digital certificate , switch-to-switch authentication .
autocommit	A feature of the firmwareDownload command. Enabled by default, autocommit commits new firmware to both partitions of a control processor.
autoreboot	Refers to the -b option of the firmwareDownload command. Enabled by default.
AW_TOV	Arbitration wait timeout value. The minimum time an arbitrating L_Port waits for a response before beginning loop initialization.
B	
backbone fabric	An optional capability that enables scalable meta-SANs by allowing the networking of multiple FC routers, which connect to the backbone fabric via EB_Port interfaces.
backup FCS switch	Relates to the Brocade Secure Fabric OS feature. The backup fabric configuration server serves as a backup in case the primary FCS switch fails. <i>See also</i> FCS switch , primary FCS switch .
BB fabric	A backbone fabric that connects FC Routers. The FC Routers communicate over the backbone fabric using FCRP (Fibre Channel Router Protocol).
BB_Credit	Buffer-to-buffer credit. The number of frames that can be transmitted to a directly connected recipient or within an arbitrated loop. Determined by the number of receive buffers available. <i>See also</i> buffer-to-buffer flow control , EE_Credit .

beacon	A tool in which all of the port LEDs on a switch are set to flash from one side of the switch to the other, to enable identification of an individual switch in a large fabric. A switch can be set to beacon by a CLI command or through Brocade Advanced Web Tools.
beginning running disparity	The disparity at the transmitter or receiver when the special character associated with an ordered set is encoded or decoded. <i>See also</i> disparity .
BER	Bit error rate. The rate at which bits are expected to be received in error. Expressed as the ratio of error bits to total bits transmitted. <i>See also</i> error .
BISR	Built-in self-repair.
BIST	Built-in self-test.
bit synchronization	The condition in which a receiver is delivering retimed serial data at the required bit error rate.
Bloom	The code name given to the third-generation Brocade Fabric ASIC. This ASIC is used in SilkWorm switches 3000-series and beyond.
boot code	Software that initialized the system environment during the early phase of the boot-up process. For example, boot code might determine the amount of available memory and how to access it.
boot flash	Flash (temporary) memory that stores the boot code and boot.
Brocade MSRS	<i>See</i> MSRS.
broadcast	The transmission of data from a single source to all devices in the fabric, regardless of zoning. <i>See also</i> multicast , unicast .
buffer-to-buffer flow control	Management of the frame transmission rate in either a point-to-point topology or in an arbitrated loop. <i>See also</i> BB_Credit .
bypass circuitry	Circuits that automatically remove a device from the data path when valid signals are dropped.

C

CA	Certificate authority. A trusted organization that issues digital certificates. <i>See also</i> digital certificate .
CAM	Content-addressable memory.
cascade	Two or more interconnected Fibre Channel switches. Brocade SilkWorm 2000 and later switches can be cascaded up to 239 switches, with a recommended maximum of seven interswitch links (no path longer than eight switches). <i>See also</i> fabric , ISL .
CDR	Clock and data recovery circuitry.

CE	Conformité Européenne.
CFG	Configuration.
CFN	Change fabric name. Refers to an ELS field that appears in portlogdump command output.
chassis	The metal frame in which the switch and switch components are mounted.
CIM	Common Information Model. A management structure enabling disparate resources to be managed by a common application.
Class 1 service	The class of frame-switching service for a dedicated connection between two communicating ports (also called “connection-oriented service”). Includes acknowledgement of frame delivery or nondelivery.
Class 2 service	A connectionless class of frame-switching service that includes acknowledgement of frame delivery or nondelivery.
Class 3 service	A connectionless class of frame-switching service that does not include acknowledgement of frame delivery or nondelivery. Can be used to provide a multicast connection between the frame originator and recipients, with acknowledgement of frame delivery or nondelivery.
Class 4 service	A connection-oriented service that allows fractional parts of the bandwidth to be used in a virtual circuit.
Class 6 service	A connection-oriented multicast service geared toward video broadcasts between a central server and clients.
Class F service	The class of frame-switching service for a direct connection between two switches, allowing communication of control traffic between the E_Ports. Includes acknowledgement of data delivery or nondelivery.
class of service	A specified set of delivery characteristics and attributes for frame delivery.
CLS	Close primitive signal. Used only in an arbitrated loop. Sent by an L_Port that is currently communicating in the loop, to close communication with another L_Port.
CM	Central memory.
CMA	Central memory architecture. An architecture centralizing memory usage in switches.
CMBISR	Central memory built-in self-repair.
CMT	Central memory test.
comma	A unique pattern (either 1100000 or 0011111) used in 8b/10b encoding to specify character alignment within a data stream. <i>See also</i> K28.5 .
community (SNMP)	A relationship between a group of SNMP managers and an SNMP agent, in which authentication, access control, and proxy characteristics are defined. <i>See also</i> SNMP .

compact flash	Flash (temporary) memory that is used in a manner similar to hard disk storage. It is connected to a bridging component that connects to the PCI bus of the processor. Not visible within the processor's memory space.
configuration	(1) A set of parameters that can be modified to fine-tune the operation of a switch. Use the configShow command to view the current configuration of your switch. (2) In Brocade Zoning, a zoning element that contains a set of zones. The Configuration is the highest-level zoning element and is used to enable or disable a set of zones on the fabric. <i>See also</i> zone configuration .
congestion	The realization of the potential of oversubscription. A congested link is one on which multiple devices are contending for bandwidth.
connection initiator	A port that has originated a Class 1 dedicated connection and received a response from the recipient.
connection recipient	A port that has received a Class 1 dedicated connection request and transmitted a response to the originator.
controller	A computer module that interprets signals between a host and a peripheral device. The controller typically is part of the peripheral device.
COS	Class of service.
CP	Control processor.
CRC	Cyclic redundancy check. A transmission error check that is included in every data frame.
credit	As it applies to Fibre Channel technology, the number of receive buffers available to transmit frames between ports. <i>See also</i> BB_Credit , EE_Credit .
cut-through	A switching technique that allows the route for a frame to be selected as soon as the destination address is received. <i>See also</i> route .

D

D_ID	Destination identifier. A 3-byte field in the frame header, used to indicate the address identifier of the N_Port to which the frame is headed.
DAS	Direct attached storage.
data word	A type of transmission word that occurs within frames. The frame header, data field, and CRC all consist of data words. <i>See also</i> frame , ordered set , transmission word .
DCC	Direct cable connection. DCC does not require network interface cards (NICs), making it relatively inexpensive and simple; however, it provides a limited connection between two PCs, and the data transfer rate is slower than with a true LAN.
dedicated simplex	A connection method that permits a single N_Port to simultaneously initiate a session with one N_Port as an initiator and have a separate Class 1 connection to another N_Port as a recipient.

defined zone configuration	The set of all zone objects defined in the fabric. Can include multiple zone configurations. <i>See also</i> enabled zone configuration , zone configuration .
deskew	Related to the Brocade Trunking feature. The time difference between traffic traveling over each ISL other than the shortest ISL in the group and traffic traveling over that shortest ISL. The deskew number corresponds to nanoseconds divided by 10. The firmware automatically sets the minimum deskew value of the shortest ISL to 15.
DHCP	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol.
DHCPD	Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol daemon.
digital certificate	An electronic document issued by a CA (certificate authority) to an entity, containing the public key and identity of the entity. Entities in a secure fabric are authenticated based on these certificates. <i>See also</i> authentication , CA , public key .
disparity	The proportion of 1s and 0s in an encoded character. “Neutral disparity” means an equal number of each, “positive disparity” means a majority of 1s, and “negative disparity” means a majority of 0s.
DLS	Dynamic load-sharing. Dynamic distribution of traffic over available paths. Allows for recomputing of routes when an Fx_Port or E_Port changes status.
DMTF	Distributed Management Task Force.
domain controller	A domain controller or embedded port communicates with and gets updates from other switches' embedded ports. The well-known address is <i>fffdd</i> , where <i>dd</i> = domain number).
domain ID	A unique identifier for all switches in a fabric, used in routing frames. Usually automatically assigned by the principal switch but can be assigned manually. The domain ID for a Brocade SilkWorm switch can be any integer between 1 and 239.
DTE	Data terminal equipment. Usually refers to a terminal.
DWDM	Dense wave division multiplexing. Allows more wavelengths to use the same fiber. <i>See</i> WDM .
E	
E_D_TOV	Error-detect timeout value. The minimum amount of time a target waits for a sequence to complete before initiating recovery. Can also be defined as the maximum time allowed for a round-trip transmission before an error is declared. <i>See also</i> R_A_TOV , RR_TOV .
E_Port	Expansion port. A standard Fibre Channel mechanism that enables switches to network with each other, creating an ISL. <i>See also</i> ISL .
ECCN	Export classification control number. A government classification of encryption. For example, SSH is in the high-encryption category (number 5x02) and therefore has certain restrictions regarding its transfer.
edge fabric	A Fibre Channel fabric connected to an FC router via an EX_Port (where hosts and storage are attached in a meta-SAN).

EE_Credit	End-to-end credit. The number of receive buffers allocated by a recipient port to an originating port. Used by Class 1 and 2 services to manage frame exchange across the fabric, between source and destination. <i>See also</i> BB_Credit , end-to-end flow control .
EIA rack	A storage rack that meets the standards set by the Electronics Industry Association (EIA).
ELP	Exchange link parameters.
ELS	Extended link service. ELSs are sent to the destination N_Port to perform the requested function or service. ELS is a Fibre Channel standard that is sometimes referred to as “Fibre Channel Physical (FC_PH) ELS.”
EM	Environmental monitor. Monitors FRUs and reports failures.
embedded port	An embedded port (or domain controller) communicates and get updates from other switches' embedded ports. The well-known address is <i>fffdd</i> , where <i>dd</i> = domain number.
EMI	Electromagnetic interference.
emulex	A brand of host bus adapter.
enabled zone configuration	The currently enabled configuration of zones. Only one configuration can be enabled at a time. <i>See also</i> defined zone configuration , zone configuration .
end-to-end flow control	Governs flow of Class 1 and 2 frames between N_Ports. <i>See also</i> EE_Credit .
entry fabric	The basic Brocade software license that allows one E_Port per switch.
EOF	End of frame. A group of ordered sets used to mark the end of a frame.
error	As it applies to the Fibre Channel industry, a missing or corrupted frame, timeout, loss of synchronization, or loss of signal (link errors). <i>See also</i> loop failure .
EVMd	Event management database. Delivers FDMI-related events.
EX_Port	A type of E_Port that connects an FC router to an edge fabric. EX_Ports limit the scope of fabric services scope but provide device connectivity using FC-NAT.
exchange	The highest-level Fibre Channel mechanism used for communication between N_Ports. Composed of one or more related sequences, it can work in either one or both directions.
exported device	A device that has been mapped between fabrics (a host or storage port in one edge fabric can be exported to any other fabric by using LSAN zoning).

F

F_BSY	Fabric port busy frame. A frame issued by the fabric to indicate that a frame cannot be delivered because the fabric or destination N_Port is busy.
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F_Port	Fabric port. A port that is able to transmit under fabric protocol and interface over links. Can be used to connect an N_Port to a switch. <i>See also</i> FL_Port , Fx_Port .
F_RJT	Fabric port reject frame. A frame issued by the fabric to indicate that delivery of a frame is being denied, perhaps because a class is not supported, there is an invalid header, or no N_Port is available.
fabric	A collection of Fibre Channel switches and devices, such as hosts and storage. Also referred to as a “switched fabric.” <i>See also</i> cascade , SAN , topology .
fabric application platform	A device that enables fabric-based storage applications such as mirroring, data migration, snapshots, and virtual tape. The Brocade SilkWorm Fabric Application Platform can run in a central location, process data at wire-speed, and reside in existing data paths.
Fabric Manager	An optionally licensed Brocade software. Fabric Manager is a GUI that allows for fabric-wide administration and management. Switches can be treated as groups, and actions such as firmware downloads can be performed simultaneously.
Fabric Mode	One of two possible modes for an L_Port, in which the L_Port is connected to another port that is not loop capable, using fabric protocol.
fabric name	The unique identifier assigned to a fabric and communicated during login and port discovery.
fabric port count	The number of ports available for connection by nodes in a fabric.
fabric services	Codes that describe the communication to and from any well-known address.
fabric topology	The arrangement of switches that form a fabric.
Fabric Watch	An optionally licensed Brocade software. Fabric Watch can be accessed through either the command line or Advanced Web Tools, and it provides the ability to set thresholds for monitoring fabric conditions.
failover	Describes the Brocade SilkWorm 12000 process of one CP passing active status to another CP. A failover is nondisruptive.
FAN	Fabric address notification. Retains the AL_PA and fabric address when a loop reinitializes, if the switch supports FAN.
fan-in	The ratio of hosts to storage devices; the view of the SAN from the storage port's perspective.
fan-out	The ratio of storage devices to hosts; the view of the SAN from the host port's perspective.
FC router	A platform running the Brocade Fibre Channel Routing Service or FC-to-FC routing (for instance, the SilkWorm Fabric AP7420) that enables two or more fabrics to share resources (such hosts or storage devices) without merging those fabrics. The platform could simultaneously be used as an FC router and as an FCIP tunnel or iSCSI gateway.
FC-0	Lowest layer of Fibre Channel transport. Represents physical media.
FC-1	Layer of Fibre Channel transport that contains the 8b/10b encoding scheme.

- FC-2** Layer of Fibre Channel transport that handles framing and protocol, frame format, sequence/exchange management, and ordered set usage.
- FC-3** Layer of Fibre Channel transport that contains common services used by multiple N_Ports in a node.
- FC-4** Layer of Fibre Channel transport that handles standards and profiles for mapping upper-level protocols such as SCSI and IP onto the Fibre Channel Protocol.
- FC-AL-3** The Fibre Channel arbitrated-loop standard defined by ANSI. Defined on top of the FC-PH standards.
- FC-AV** Fibre Channel audio visual.
- FC-CT** Fibre Channel common transport.
- FC-FG** Fibre Channel generic requirements.
- FC-FLA** The Fibre Channel fabric loop-attach standard defined by ANSI.
- FC-FS** Fibre Channel framing and signaling.
- FC-GS** Fibre Channel generic services.
- FC-GS-2** Fibre Channel generic services, second generation.
- FC-GS-3** Fibre Channel Generic Services, third generation.
- FCIP** Fibre Channel over IP.
- FC-NAT** Fibre Channel network address translation.
- FC-PH** The Fibre Channel physical and signaling standard for FC-0, FC-1, and FC-2 layers of the Fibre Channel Protocol. Indicates signaling used for cable plants, media types, and transmission speeds.
- FC-PH-2** Fibre Channel Physical Interface, second generation.
- FC-PH-3** Fibre Channel Physical Interface, third generation.
- FC-PI** Fibre Channel Physical Interface standard, defined by ANSI.
- FC-PLDA** The Fibre Channel Private Loop Direct Attach standard defined by ANSI. Applies to the operation of peripheral devices on a private loop.
- FC_SB** Fibre Channel single bytes.
- FC_VI** Fibre Channel virtual interface.
- FCA** Flow-control acknowledgement (DLSW).
- FCIA** Fibre Channel Industry Association. An international organization of Fibre Channel industry professionals. Provides oversight of ANSI and industry-developed standards, among other tasks.

FCIP Tunneling Service	The Brocade Multiprotocol SAN Routing Service that enables SANs to span longer distances than could be supported with native Fibre Channel links. FCIP is a TCP/IP-based tunneling protocol that allows the transparent interconnection of geographically distributed SAN islands through an IP-based network.
FCLC	Fibre Channel Loop Community.
FCP	Fibre Channel Protocol. Mapping of protocols onto the Fibre Channel standard protocols. For example, SCSI FCP maps SCSI-3 onto Fibre Channel.
FCRP	Fibre Channel Router Protocol. A Brocade-authored protocol that enables LSAN switches to perform routing between different edge fabrics, optionally across a backbone fabric.
F CRS	Fibre Channel Routing Service. The Brocade Multiprotocol SAN Routing Service that extends hierarchical networking capabilities to Fibre Channel fabrics. Sometimes called “FC-to-FC routing,” FCRS enables devices located on separate fabrics to communicate without merging the fabrics. It also enables the creation of LSANs.
FCS	Fibre Channel switch.
FCS switch	Relates to the Brocade Secure Fabric OS feature. One or more designated switches that store and manage security parameters and configuration data for all switches in the fabric. They also act as a set of backup switches to the primary FCS switch. <i>See also</i> backbone fabric , primary FCS switch .
FC-SW-2	The second-generation Fibre Channel Switch Fabric standard defined by ANSI. Specifies tools and algorithms for the interconnection and initialization of Fibre Channel switches to create a multiswitch Fibre Channel fabric.
FDDI	Fibre Distributed Data Interface. An ANSI architecture for a metropolitan area network (MAN); a network based on the use of fiber-optic cable to transmit data at 100 Mb/sec.
FDMI	Fabric-Device Management Interface. FDMI is a database service provided by the fabric for Nx_Ports. The primary use is by HBA devices that register information about themselves and their ports.
FFFFF5	Well-known Fibre Channel address for a Class 6 multicast server.
FFFFF6	Well-known Fibre Channel address for a clock synchronization server.
FFFFF7	Well-known Fibre Channel address for a security key distribution server.
FFFFF8	Well-known Fibre Channel address for an alias server.
FFFFF9	Well-known Fibre Channel address for a QoS facilitator.
FFFFFA	Well-known Fibre Channel address for a management server.
FFFFFB	Well-known Fibre Channel address for a time server.
FFFFFC	Well-known Fibre Channel address for a directory server.
FFFFFD	Well-known Fibre Channel address for a fabric controller.

FFFFFFE	Well-known Fibre Channel address for a fabric F_Port.
FFFFFFF	Well-known Fibre Channel address for a broadcast alias ID.
Fibre Channel	The primary protocol used for building SANs to transmit data between servers, switches, and storage devices. Unlike IP and Ethernet, Fibre Channel was designed to support the needs of storage devices of all types. It is a high-speed, serial, bidirectional, topology-independent, multiprotocol, and highly scalable interconnection between computers, peripherals, and networks.
Fibre Channel transport	A protocol service that supports communication between Fibre Channel service providers. <i>See also</i> FSP .
FICON	A protocol used on IBM mainframes. Brocade SilkWorm switch FICON support enables a SilkWorm fabric to transmit FICON format data between FICON-capable servers and storage.
FID	Fabric ID. Unique identifier of a fabric in a meta-SAN.
fill word	An IDLE or ARB ordered set that is transmitted during breaks between data frames to keep the Fibre Channel link active.
firmware	The basic operating system provided with the hardware.
firmware watermarking	A Brocade SilkWorm switch feature that prevents an incompatible version of the Brocade Fabric OS to be downloaded to the SilkWorm 3000 series of switches.
FL_Port	Fabric loop port. A port that is able to transmit under fabric protocol and also has arbitrated-loop capabilities. Can be used to connect an NL_Port to a switch. <i>See also</i> F_Port , Fx_Port .
flash	Programmable nonvolatile RAM (NVRAM) memory that maintains its contents without power.
FLOGI	Fabric login. The process by which an N_Port determines whether a fabric is present and, if so, exchanges service parameters with it. <i>See also</i> PLOGI .
FOTP	Fiber Optic Test Procedure. Standards developed and published by the Electronic Industries Association (EIA) under the EIA-RS-455 series of standards.
FPD	Field-programmable device. Interchangeable with “PLD”.
FPGA	Field-programmable gate array. An FPD that allows high logic capacity.
fractional bandwidth	The partial use of a link to send data back and forth, with a maximum of 254 Class 4 connections per N_Port.
frame	The Fibre Channel structure used to transmit data between ports. Consists of a start-of-frame delimiter, header, optional headers, data payload, cyclic redundancy check (CRC), and end-of-frame delimiter. There are two types of frames: link control frames (transmission acknowledgements and so forth) and data frames.

frame relay	A protocol that uses logical channels, as used in X.25. Provides very little error-checking ability. Discards frames that arrive with errors. Allows a certain level of bandwidth between two locations (known as a "committed information rate": CIR) to be guaranteed by service provider. If CIR is exceeded for short periods (known as "bursts"), the network accommodates the extra data, if spare capacity is available. Frame relay is therefore known as "bandwidth on demand."
FRU	Field-replaceable unit. A component that can be replaced onsite.
FS	Fibre Channel service. A service that is defined by Fibre Channel standards and exists at a well-known address. For example, the Simple Name Server is a Fibre Channel service. <i>See also</i> FSP .
FSP	Fibre Channel Service Protocol. The common protocol for all fabric services, transparent to the fabric type or topology. <i>See also</i> FS .
FSPF	Fabric shortest path first. The Brocade routing protocol for Fibre Channel switches.
FSS	Fabric OS state synchronization. The FSS service is related to high availability (HA). The primary function of FSS is to deliver state update messages from active components to their peer standby components. FSS determines if fabric elements are synchronized (and thus FSS "compliant").
FTP	File Transfer Protocol.
FTS	Fiber Transport Services.
full fabric	The Brocade software license that allows multiple E_Ports on a switch, making it possible to create multiple ISL links.
full fabric citizenship	A loop device that has an entry in the Simple Name Server.
full duplex	A mode of communication that allows the same port to simultaneously transmit and receive frames. <i>See also</i> half duplex .
Fx_Port	A fabric port that can operate as either an F_Port or FL_Port. <i>See also</i> F_Port , FL_Port .

G

G_Port	Generic port. A port that can operate as either an E_Port or an F_Port. A port is defined as a G_Port when it is not yet connected or has not yet assumed a specific function in the fabric.
gateway	Hardware that connects incompatible networks by providing translation for both hardware and software. For example, an ATM gateway can be used to connect a Fibre Channel link to an ATM connection.
GBIC	Gigabit interface converter. A removable serial transceiver module that allows gigabaud physical-level transport for Fibre Channel and gigabit Ethernet.
Gbit/sec	Gigabits per second (1,062,500,000 bits/second).
GB/sec	Gigabytes per second (1,062,500,000 bytes/second).

- GLM** Gigabit Link Module. A semitransparent transceiver that incorporates serializing/deserializing functions.
- GMT** Greenwich Mean Time. An international time zone. Also known as "UTC."
- GUI** A graphic user interface, such as Brocade Advanced Web Tools arbitrated-loop topology and Brocade Fabric Manager.

H

- HA** High availability. A set of features in Brocade SilkWorm switches that is designed to provide maximum reliability and nondisruptive replacement of key hardware and software modules.
- half duplex** A mode of communication that allows a port to either transmit or receive frames at any time except simultaneously (with the exception of link control frames, which can be transmitted at any time). *See also full duplex.*
- hard address** The AL_PA that an NL_Port attempts to acquire during loop initialization.
- Hardware Translative Mode** A method for achieving address translation. There are two hardware translative modes available to a QuickLoop enabled switch: Standard Translative Mode and QuickLoop Mode.
- HBA** Host bus adapter. The interface card between a server or workstation bus and the Fibre Channel network.
- HCPLD** High-capacity PLD. Refers to both CPLDs and FPGAs.
- header** A Fibre Channel frame has a header and a payload. The header contains control and addressing information associated with the frame.
- hop count** The number of ISLs a frame must traverse to get from its source to its destination.
- host** A computer system that provides end users with services like computation and storage access.
- hot swappable** A hot swappable component can be replaced under power.
- HTTP** Hypertext Transfer Protocol. The standard TCP/IP transfer protocol used on the World Wide Web.
- hub** A Fibre Channel wiring concentrator that collapses a loop topology into a physical star topology. Nodes are automatically added to the loop when active and removed when inactive.
- hunt group** A number of N_Ports registered as a single Alias_ID so that the fabric can route a word to a port that is not busy.
- HW** Hardware.

I

- I2C** Related to internal circuitry on motherboard. *[Is this useful?]*

ID_ID	Insistent domain ID. A parameter of the configure command in the Brocade Fabric OS.
idle	Continuous transmission of an ordered set over a Fibre Channel link when no data is being transmitted, to keep the link active and maintain bit, byte, and word synchronization.
iFCP	Internet Fibre Channel Protocol. Supports Fibre Channel Layer 4 FCP-Over-TCP/IP. It is a gateway-to-gateway protocol in which TCP/IP switching and routing components enhance/replace Fibre Channel fabric. <i>[does it really begin with a lowercase "i"??]</i>
IFL	Interfabric link. A connection between a router and an edge fabric. Architecturally, these can be of type EX_Port-to-E_Port or EX_Port-to-EX_Port.
in-band	Transmission of management protocol over the Fibre Channel.
initiator	A server or workstation on a Fibre Channel network that initiates communications with storage devices. <i>See also</i> target .
Insistent Domain ID Mode	Sets the domain ID of a switch as insistent, so that it remains the same over reboots, power cycles, failovers, and fabric reconfigurations. This mode is required to support FICON® traffic.
integrated fabric	The fabric created by a Brocade SilkWorm 6400, consisting of six SilkWorm 2250 switches cabled together and configured to handle traffic seamlessly as a group.
intercabinet	A specification for copper cabling that allows up to 33-meter distances between cabinets.
intermix	Allows any unused bandwidth in a Class 1 connection.
interswitch link	<i>See</i> ISL .
IOD	In-order delivery. A parameter that, when set, guarantees that frames are either delivered in order or dropped.
IP	Internet Protocol. The addressing part of TCP.
IPI	Intelligent Peripheral Interface.
IQN	iSCSI qualified name.
ISC	Internet Software Consortium.
iSCSI	Internet Small Computer Systems Interface. A protocol that defines the processes for transferring block storage applications over TCP/IP networks by encapsulating SCSI commands into TCP and transporting them over the network via IP.
iSCSI Gateway Service	The Brocade multiprotocol SAN routing service that maps the FCP protocol to the IP transport. This service projects iSCSI hosts onto the backbone fabric of a gateway switch.
ISL	Interswitch link. A Fibre Channel link from the E_Port of one switch to the E_Port of another. <i>See also</i> cascade , E_Port .

ISL oversubscription ratio The ratio of the number of free ports (non-ISL) to the number of ISLs on a switch.

isolated E_Port An E_Port that is online but not operational due to overlapping domain IDs or nonidentical parameters (such as E_D_TOVs). *See also* [E_Port](#).

ISP Internet service provider.

IU Information unit. A set of information as defined by either an upper-level process protocol definition or upper-level protocol mapping.

J

JBOD "Just a bunch of disks." Indicates a number of disks connected in a single chassis to one or more controllers. *See also* [RAID](#).

jitter A deviation in timing for a bit stream as it flows through a physical medium.

K

K28.5 A special 10-bit character used to indicate the beginning of a transmission word that performs Fibre Channel control and signaling functions. The first seven bits of the character are the comma pattern. *See also* [comma](#).

key A string of data (usually a numeric value) shared between two entities and used to control a cryptographic algorithm. Usually selected from a large pool of possible keys to make unauthorized identification of the key difficult. *See also* [key pair](#).

key pair In public key cryptography, a pair of keys consisting of an entity's public and private key. The public key can be publicized, but the private key must be kept secret. *See also* [public key cryptography](#).

L

L_Port Loop port. A node port (NL_Port) or fabric port (FL_Port) that has arbitrated-loop capabilities. An L_Port can be in either Fabric Mode or Loop Mode.

LAN Local area network. A network in which transmissions typically take place over fewer than 5 kilometers (3.4 miles).

latency The time required to transmit a frame. Together, latency and bandwidth define the speed and capacity of a link or system.

LED Light-emitting diode. Used to indicate the status of elements on a switch.

LIFA Loop-initialization fabric-assigned frame. Contains a bitmap of all fabric-assigned AL_PAs and is the first frame transmitted in the loop initialization process after a temporary loop master has been selected.

LIHA	Loop-initialization hard-assigned frame. A hard-assigned AL_PA that is indicated by a bit set and is the third frame transmitted in the loop initialization process after a temporary loop master has been selected.
LILP	Loop-initialization loop-position frame. The final frame transmitted in a loop initialization process. A returned LIRP contains an accumulation of all of the AL_PA position maps. This allows loop members to determine their relative loop position. This is an optional frame and is not transmitted unless the LIRP is also transmitted.
Link Services	A protocol for link-related actions.
LIP	Loop initialization primitive. The signal used to begin initialization in a loop. Indicates either loop failure or node resetting.
LIPA	Loop-initialization previously assigned. The device marks a bit in the bitmap if it did not log in with the fabric in a previous loop initialization.
LIRP	Loop-initialization report position frame. The first frame transmitted in the loop initialization process after all L_Ports have selected an AL_PA. The LIRP gets transmitted around the loop so all L_Ports can report their relative physical position. This is an optional frame.
LISA	Loop-initialization soft-assigned frame. The fourth frame transmitted in the loop initialization process after a temporary loop master has been selected. L_Ports that have not selected an AL_PA in a LIFA, LIPA, or LIHA frame select their AL_PA here.
LISM	Loop-initialization select master frame. The first frame transmitted in the initialization process when L_Ports select an AL_PA. LISM is used to select a temporary loop master or the L_Port that will subsequently start transmission of the LIFA, LIPA, LIHA, LISA, LIRP, or LILP frames.
LM_TOV	Loop master timeout value. The minimum time that the loop master waits for a loop initialization sequence to return.
login server	The unit that responds to login requests.
Loom	The code name given to the second-generation Brocade Fabric ASIC. This is the ASIC used in the SilkWorm 2xxx series of switches.
loop circuit	A temporary bidirectional communication path established between L_Ports.
loop failure	Loss of signal within a loop for any period of time, or loss of synchronization for longer than the timeout value.
Loop_ID	A hexadecimal value representing one of the 127 possible AL_PA values in an arbitrated loop.
loop initialization	The logical procedure used by an L_Port to discover its environment. Can be used to assign AL_PA addresses, detect loop failure, or reset a node.
Loop Mode	One of two possible modes for an L_Port, in which the L_Port is in an arbitrated loop, using loop protocol. An L_Port in Loop Mode can also be in Participating Mode or Nonparticipating Mode.
looplet	A set of devices connected in a loop to a port that is a member of another loop.

- LPB** Loop port bypass. A primitive sequence transmitted by an L_Port to bypass one or all L_Ports to which it is directed. It is used only in arbitrated loops.
- LPE** Loop port enable. A primitive sequence transmitted by an L_Port to enable one or all L_Ports that have been bypassed with the LPB. It is used only in arbitrated loops.
- LPSM** Loop Port State Machine. Logic that monitors and performs the tasks required for initialization and access to the loop. It is maintained by an L_Port to track behavior through different phases of loop operations. Alternatively, the logical entity that performs arbitrated-loop protocols and defines the behavior of L_Ports when they require access to an arbitrated loop.
- LR** Link reset. A primitive sequence used during link initialization between two N_Ports in point-to-point topology or an N_Port and an F_Port in fabric topology. The expected response is an LRR.
- LRR** Link reset response. A primitive sequence during link initialization between two N_Ports in point-to-point topology or an N_Port and an F_Port in fabric topology. It is sent in response to an LR and expects a response of Idle.
- LSAN** Logical storage area network. An LSAN enables device and storage connectivity that spans two or more fabrics. The path between devices in an LSAN can be local to a fabric or cross one or more FC routers and one or more backbone fabrics.
- LSAN zone** The mechanism by which LSANs are administered. An FC router attached to two fabrics will “listen” for the creation of matching LSAN zones on both fabrics. If this occurs, it will create phantom domains and FC-NAT entries as appropriate, and insert entries for them into the name servers on the fabrics. LSAN zones are compatible with all standard zoning mechanisms.
- LWL** Long wavelength. A type of fiber optic cabling that is based on 1300-nm lasers and supports link speeds of 1.0625 Gb/sec. Can also refer to the type of GBIC or SFP. *See also* [SWL](#).

M

- MALLOC** Memory allocation. Usually relates to buffer credits.
- MAN** Metropolitan area network.
- MB/sec** Megabytes per second.
- Mbit/sec** Megabits per second.
- meta-SAN** The collection of all devices, switches, edge and backbone fabrics, LSANs, and FC routers that make up a physically connected but logically partitioned storage network. LSANs span between edge fabrics using FC routers. In a data network, this would simply be called “the network.” However, an additional term is required to specify the difference between a single-fabric network (“SAN”), a multifabric network without cross-fabric connectivity (“dual-redundant fabric SAN”), and a multifabric network with connectivity (“meta-SAN”).

- metric** A relative value assigned to a route to aid in calculating the shortest path (1000 @ 1 Gbit/sec, 500 @ 2 Gbits/sec).
- MIA** Media interface adapter. A device that converts optical connections to copper ones, and vice-versa.
- MIB** Management Information Base. An SNMP structure to help with device management, providing configuration and device information.
- MMF** Multimode fiber. *See* [SWL](#).
- MOF** Managed Object Format file.
- MRK** Mark primitive signal. Used only in arbitrated loop, MRK is transmitted by an L_Port for synchronization and is vendor specific.
- MS** Management Server. The Management Server allows a storage area network (SAN) management application to retrieve information and administer the fabric and interconnected elements, such as switches, servers, and storage devices. The MS is located at the Fibre Channel well-known address FFFFFAh.
- MSD** Management Server daemon. Monitors the MS. Includes the Fabric Configuration Service and the Unzoned Name Server.
- MSRS** Multiprotocol SAN Routing Services. An optionally licensed software bundle available on certain Brocade platforms, such as the SilkWorm Fabric AP7420, that includes the Fibre Channel Routing Service, the iSCSI Gateway Service, and the FCIP Tunneling Service.
- MTBF** Mean time between failures. An expression of time, indicating the longevity of a device.
- multicast** The transmission of data from a single source to multiple specified N_Ports (as opposed to all the ports on the network). *See also* [broadcast](#), [unicast](#).
- multimode** A fiber optic cabling specification that allows up to 500 meters between devices.

N

- N_Port** Node port. A port on a node that can connect to a Fibre Channel port or to another N_Port in a point-to-point connection. *See also* [NL_Port](#), [Nx_Port](#).
- Name Server** Simple Name Server (SNS). A switch service that stores names, addresses, and attributes for up to 15 minutes and provides them as required to other devices in the fabric. SNS is defined by Fibre Channel standards and exists at a well-known address. Also referred to as "directory service."
- NAS** Network-attached storage. A disk array connected to a controller that gives access via a LAN.
- NDMP** Network Data Management Protocol. Used for tape backup without using server resources.
- NL_Port** Node loop port. A node port that has arbitrated-loop capabilities. Used to connect an equipment port to the fabric in a loop configuration through an FL_Port. *See also* [N_Port](#), [Nx_Port](#).
- node** A Fibre Channel device that contains an N_Port or NL_Port.

node count	The number of nodes attached to a fabric.
node name	The unique identifier for a node, communicated during login and port discovery.
Nonparticipating Mode	A mode in which an L_Port in a loop is inactive and cannot arbitrate or send frames but can retransmit received transmissions. This mode is entered if there are more than 127 devices in a loop and an AL_PA cannot be acquired. <i>See also</i> L_Port , Participating Mode .
NOS	Not operational. The NOS primitive sequence is transmitted to indicate that the FC_Port transmitting the NOS has detected a link failure or is offline, waiting for the offline sequence (OLS) to be received.
NR_Port	A normal E_Port used to connect an FC router to a backbone fabric.
NS	Name Server. The service provided by a fabric switch that stores names, addresses, and attributes related to Fibre Channel objects. Can cache information for up to 15 minutes. Also known as "Simple Name Server" or as a "directory service." <i>See also</i> Simple Name Server (SNS) .
NSCAM	Name Server Cache Manager. Updates the Name Server (NS) databases across switches as a background task.
Nx_Port	A node port that can operate as either an N_Port or NL_Port.
O	
OFC	Open fiber control. A method used to enable and disable laser signaling for higher-intensity laser transceivers.
OLS	Primitive sequence offline.
ON	Offline notification. Refers to an ELS field that appears in portLogDump command output.
OPN	Open primitive signal. Applies only to arbitrated loop; sent by an L_Port that has won the arbitration process to open communication with one or more ports on the loop.
ordered set	A transmission word that uses 8b/10b mapping and begins with the K28.5 character. Ordered sets occur outside of frames and include the following items: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Frame delimiters. Mark frame boundaries and describe frame contents. Primitive signals. Indicate events. Primitive sequences. Indicate or initiate port states. <p>Ordered sets are used to differentiate Fibre Channel control information from data frames and to manage frame transport.</p>
originator	The Nx_Port that originated an exchange.
out-of-band	Transmission of management protocol outside of the Fibre Channel network, usually over Ethernet.
oversubscription	A situation in which more nodes could potentially contend for a resource than the resource could simultaneously support (typically an ISL). Oversubscription could be a desirable attribute in fabric topology, as long as it does not produce unacceptable levels of congestion.

OX_ID Originator ID or exchange ID. Refers to the exchange ID assigned by the originator port.

P

PAL Programmable Array Logic. A relatively small FPD.

parallel The simultaneous transmission of data bits over multiple lines.

Participating Mode A mode in which an L_Port in a loop has a valid AL_PA and can arbitrate, send frames, and retransmit received transmissions. *See also* [L_Port](#), [Nonparticipating Mode](#).

passive copper A low-cost copper Fibre Channel connection, allowing distances up to 13 meters between devices.

path selection The selection of a transmission path through the fabric. Brocade switches use the FSPF protocol. *See also* [FSPF](#).

payload A Fibre Channel frame has a header and a payload. The payload contains the information being transported by the frame; it is determined by the higher-level service or FC_4 upper-level protocol. There are many different payload formats, based on protocol.

PBC Port bypass circuit. A circuit in hubs or a disk enclosure to open or close a loop to add or remove nodes.

PCM Pulse-code modulation. A standard method of encoding analog audio signals in digital form.

Performance Monitoring A Brocade SilkWorm switch feature that monitors port traffic and includes frame counters, SCSI read monitors, SCSI write monitors, and other types of monitors.

persistent error log Error messages of a high enough level (by default, Panic or Critical) are saved to flash memory on the switch instead of to RAM. These messages are saved over reboots and power cycles, constituting the persistent error log. Note that each CP on a SilkWorm 12000 has its own unique persistent error log.

phantom address An AL_PA value that is assigned to a device that is not physically in the loop. Also known as "phantom AL_PA."

phantom device A device that is not physically in an arbitrated-loop but is logically included through the use of a phantom address.

phantom domain *See* xlate domain.

PID Port identifier.

PKI Public key infrastructure. An infrastructure that is based on public key cryptography and CA (certificate authority) and that uses digital certificates. *See also* [CA](#), [digital certificate](#), [public key cryptography](#).

PKI certification utility Public key infrastructure certification utility. A utility that makes it possible to collect certificate requests from switches and to load certificates to switches. *See also* [digital certificate](#), [PKI](#).

PLDA Private loop direct-attached. A technical report specifying a logical loop.

PLOGI	Port login. The port-to-port login process by which initiators establish sessions with targets. <i>See also</i> FLOGI .
point-to-point	A Fibre Channel topology that employs direct links between each pair of communicating entities. <i>See also</i> topology .
port	In a Brocade SilkWorm switch environment, an SFP or GBIC receptacle on a switch to which an optic cable for another device is attached.
port address	In Fibre Channel technology, the port address is defined in hexadecimal. In the Brocade Fabric OS, a port address can be defined by a domain and port number combination or by area number. In an ESCON Director, an address used to specify port connectivity parameters and to assign link addresses for attached channels and control units.
port card	A hardware component that provides a platform for field-replaceable, hot swappable ports.
port log	A record of all activity on a switch, kept in volatile memory.
port log dump	A view of what happens on a switch, from the switch's point of view. The portLogDump command is used to read the port log.
port name	A user-defined alphanumeric name for a port.
port swapping	Port swapping is the ability to redirect a failed port to another port. This feature is available in Fabric OS v4.1.0 and higher.
port_name	The unique identifier assigned to a Fibre Channel port. Communicated during login and port discovery.
POST	Power-on self-test. A series of tests run by a switch after it is turned on.
PPP	Point-to-Point Protocol.
primary FCS switch	Relates to the Brocade Secure Fabric OS feature. The primary fabric configuration server switch actively manages security and configurations for all switches in the fabric. <i>See also</i> backbone fabric , FCS switch.
primitive sequence	An ordered set that is transmitted repeatedly and continuously. Primitive sequences are transmitted to indicate specific conditions within or conditions encountered by the receiver logic of an FC_Port. <i>See</i> OLS and NOS .
primitive signals	An ordered set that indicates actions or events and requires just one occurrence to trigger a response. IDLE and R_RDY are used in all three topologies: ARB, OPN, and CLS. MRK is used in arbitrated loop.
principal switch	The first switch to boot up in a fabric. Ensures unique domain IDs among roles.
private device	A device that supports arbitrated-loop protocol and can interpret 8-bit addresses but cannot log in to the fabric.
private key	The secret half of a key pair. <i>See also</i> key , key pair .

private loop	An arbitrated loop that does not include a participating FL_Port.
private loop device	A device that supports a loop and can understand 8-bit addresses but does not log in to the fabric.
private NL_Port	An NL_Port that communicates only with other private NL_Ports in the same loop and does not log in to the fabric.
protocol	A defined method and set of standards for communication. Determines the type of error-checking, the data-compression method, how sending devices indicate an end of message, and how receiving devices indicate receipt of a message.
pstate	Port State Machine.
PSU	Power supply unit.
public device	A device that supports arbitrated-loop protocol, can interpret 8-bit addresses, and can log in to the fabric.
public key	The public half of a key pair. <i>See also</i> key , key pair .
public key cryptography	A type of cryptography that uses a key pair, with the two keys in the pair called at different points in the algorithm. The sender uses the recipient's public key to encrypt the message, and the recipient uses the recipient's private key to decrypt it. <i>See also</i> key pair , PKI .
public loop	An arbitrated loop that includes a participating FL_Port and can contain both public and private NL_Ports.
public NL_Port	An NL_Port that logs in to the fabric, can function within either a public or a private loop, and can communicate with either private or public NL_Ports.

Q

QLA	A type of Fibre Channel controller.
QLFA	QuickLoop Fabric Assist. Arbitrated-loop technology.
QoS	Quality of service.
quad	A group of four adjacent ports that share a common pool of frame buffers.
queue	A mechanism for each AL_PA address that allows for collecting frames prior to sending them to the loop.
QuickLoop	A Brocade software product that allows multiple ports on a switch to create a logical loop. Devices connected via QuickLoop appear to each other as if they are on the same arbitrated loop.
QuickLoop Mode	Allows initiator devices to communicate with private or public devices that are not in the same loop.

R

R_A_TOV	Resource allocation timeout value. The maximum time a frame can be delayed in the fabric and still be delivered. <i>See also</i> E_D_TOV , RR_TOV .
R_CTL	Route control. The first 8 bits of the header, which defines the type of frame and its contents.
R_RDY	Receiver ready. A primitive signal indicating that the port is ready to receive a frame.
R_T_TOV	Receiver transmitter timeout value, used by receiver logic to detect loss of synchronization between transmitters and receivers.
radius	The greatest "distance" between any edge switch and the center of a fabric. A low-radius network is better than a high-radius network.
RAID	Redundant array of independent disks. A collection of disk drives that appear as a single volume to the server and are fault tolerant through mirroring or parity checking. <i>See also</i> JBOD .
RAIT	Redundant array of independent tapes.
RCS	Reliable Commit Service. Refers to Brocade-specific ILS command code.
RCS_SFC	RCS Stage Fabric Config. Refers to Brocade-specific ILS command code.
receiver	A device that performs detection and signal processing.
redundancy	Having multiple occurrences of a component to maintain high availability (HA).
remote switch	An optional product for long-distance fabrics, requiring a Fibre Channel-to-ATM or SONET gateway.
repeater	A circuit that uses a recovered clock to regenerate and transmit an outbound signal.
request rate	The rate at which requests arrive at a servicing entity.
resilience	A fabric's ability to adapt to or tolerate a failure of a component within the fabric.
resilient core/ edge topology	Two or more switches acting as a core to interconnect multiple edge switches. Nodes attach to the edge switches.
responder	The N_Port with which an exchange originator attempts to communicate.
retimer	A circuit that uses an independent clock to generate outbound signals.
return loss	The ratio (expressed in dB) of incident power to reflected power, when a component or assembly is introduced into a link or system. Can refer to optical power or to electrical power in a specified frequency range.
RLS	Read Link Status.
route	As it applies to a fabric, the communication path between two switches. Might also apply to the specific path taken by an individual frame, from source to destination. <i>See also</i> FSPF .

routing	The assignment of frames to specific switch ports, according to frame destination.
RR_TOV	Resource recovery timeout value. The minimum time a target device in a loop waits after an LIP before logging out an SCSI initiator. <i>See also</i> E_D_TOV , R_A_TOV .
RSCN	Registered state change notification. A switch function that allows notification of fabric changes to be sent from the switch to specified nodes. The fabric controller issues RSCN requests to N_Ports and NL_Ports, but only if they have registered to be notified of state changes in other N_Ports and NL_Ports. This registration is performed via the State Change Registration (SCR) Extended Link Service. An N_Port or NL_Port can issue an RSCN to the fabric controller without having completed SCR with the fabric controller.
RTWR	Reliable transport with response. Might appear as a task in portLogDump command output.
running disparity	A binary parameter indicating the cumulative disparity (positive or negative) of all previously issued transmission characters.
RW	Read/write. Refers to access rights.
RX	Receiving frames.
RX_ID	Responder exchange identifier. A 2-byte field in the frame header that can be used by the responder of the exchange to identify frames as being part of a particular exchange.

S

S_ID	Source ID. Refers to the native port address (24 bit address).
SAN	Storage area network. A network of systems and storage devices that communicate using Fibre Channel protocols. <i>See also</i> fabric .
SAN architecture	The overall design of a storage network solution, which includes one or more related fabrics, each of which has a topology.
SAN port count	The number of ports available for connection by nodes in the entire SAN.
scalability	One of the properties of a SAN: the size to which a SAN topology can grow port and switch counts with ease.
SCC	SC connector. An SC connector is a fiber-optic cable connector that uses a push-pull latching mechanism similar to common audio and video cables. For bidirectional transmissions, two fiber cables and two SC connectors (dual SC) are generally used. SC is specified by the TIA as FOCIS-3.
SCN	State change notification. Used for internal state change notifications, not external changes. This is the switch logging that the port is online or is an Fx_Port, not what is sent from the switch to the Nx_Ports.
SCSI	Small Computer Systems Interface. A parallel bus architecture and a protocol for transmitting large data blocks to a distance of 15 to 25 meters.
SCSI-2	An updated version of the SCSI bus architecture.

SCSI-3	An SCSI standard that defines transmission of SCSI protocol data over different kinds of links.
SDRAM	The main memory for a switch.
sectelnet	A protocol similar to telnet but with encrypted passwords for increased security.
Secure Fabric OS	An optionally licensed Brocade feature that provides advanced, centralized security for a fabric.
security policy	Rules that determine how security is implemented in a fabric. Security policies can be customized through Brocade Secure Fabric OS or Brocade Fabric Manager.
SEQ_ID	Sequence identifier. A 1-byte field in the frame header change to identify the frames as being part of a particular exchange sequence between a pair of ports.
sequence	A group of related frames transmitted in the same direction between two N_Ports.
sequence initiator	The N_Port that begins a new sequence and transmits frames to another N_Port.
sequence recipient	Serializing/deserializing circuitry. A circuit that converts a serial bit stream into parallel characters, and vice-versa.
serial	The transmission of data bits in sequential order over a single line.
server	A computer that processes end-user applications or requests.
service rate	The rate at which an entity can service requests. <i>See also</i> request rate .
SES	SCSI Enclosure Services. A subset of the SCSI protocol used to monitor temperature, power, and fan status for enclosed devices.
SFF	Small-form-factor. An industry term for a smaller transceiver. <i>See</i> SFP .
SFP	Small-form-factor pluggable. A transceiver used on 2 GB/sec switches that replaces the GBIC.
SFP cable	A cable specifically designed for use with an SFP. Not compatible with GBICs.
SI	Sequence initiative.
SilkWorm	The brand name for the Brocade family of switches.
Simple Name Server (SNS)	A switch service that stores names, addresses, and attributes for up to 15 minutes and provides them as required to other devices in the fabric. SNS is defined by Fibre Channel standards and exists at a well-known address. Also referred to as “directory service” or “name server.”
Single CP Mode	The -s option of the firmwareDownload command. Using firmwareDownload -s enables Single CP Mode. In the SilkWorm 12000, Single CP Mode enables a user to upgrade a single CP and to select full install, autoreboot, and autocommit.
Single Mode	The fiber-optic cabling standard for devices up to 10 km apart.

S-Link Service	Facilities used between an N_Port and the fabric, or between two N_Ports, for login, sequence/exchange management, and maintaining connections.
SLP	Service Location Protocol.
SMDS	Switched Multimegabit Data Service. A good protocol for interconnecting LANs; however, SMDS has less error-checking capability than Frame Relay.
SMF	Single-mode fiber. <i>See</i> LWL .
SMI	Storage Management Initiative. A broad-based initiative sponsored by the Storage Networking Industry Association (SNIA) to standardize all aspects of storage management for multivendor storage networking products.
SMI	Structure of management information. A notation for setting or retrieving SNMP management variables.
SMI-S	Storage Management Initiative Specification. Defines the interface that allows storage management systems to manage and monitor storage area network (SAN) resources.
SNA/SDLC	Systems Network Architecture/Synchronous Data Link Control. A structure for transferring data among a variety of computing platforms.
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol. An Internet management protocol that uses either IP for network-level functions and UDP for transport-level functions, or TCP/IP for both. Can be made available over other protocols, such as UDP/IP, because it does not rely on the underlying communication protocols. <i>See also</i> community (SNMP) .
SNS	Simple Name Server.
SOF	Start of frame. A group of ordered sets that marks the beginning of a frame and indicates the class of service the frame will use.
soft zone	A zone consisting of zone members that are made visible to each other through client service requests. Typically, soft zones contain zone members that are visible to devices using Name Server exposure of zone members. The fabric does not enforce a soft zone. Note that well-known addresses are implicitly included in every zone.
SoIP	SCSI-over-IP.
SONET	Synchronous optical network. A standard for optical networks that provides building blocks and flexible payload mappings.
special character	A 10-bit character that does not have a corresponding 8-bit value but is still considered valid. The special character is used to indicate that a particular transmission word is an ordered set. This is the only type of character to have five 1s or 0s in a row.
SPLD	Simple PLD. Usually, either a PLA or PAL.
SPOF	Single point of failure. Any component in a SAN whose malfunction could bring down the entire SAN.

SSH	Secure shell. Used starting in Brocade Fabric OS v4.1 to support encrypted telnet sessions to the switch. SSH encrypts all messages, including the client sending the password at login.
Standard Translative Mode	Allows public devices to communicate with private devices that are directly connected to the fabric.
stealth mode	A method used in some switches to simulate Brocade switches using QuickLoop.
striping	A RAID technique for writing a file to multiple disks on a block-by-block basis, with or without parity.
switch	A fabric device providing bandwidth and high-speed routing of data via link-level addressing.
switch name	The arbitrary name assigned to a switch.
switch port	A port on a switch. Switch ports can be E_Ports, F_Ports, or FL_Ports.
switch-to-switch authentication	The process of authenticating both switches in a switch-to-switch connection using digital certificates. <i>See also</i> authentication , digital certificate .
SWL	Short wavelength. A type of fiber optic cabling that is based on 850 nm lasers and supports 1.0625 GB/sec. link speeds. Can also refer to the type of GBIC or SFP. <i>See also</i> LWL .
syslog	Syslog daemon. Used to forward error messages.

T

T10	A standards committee chartered with creating standards for SCSI.
T11	A standards committee chartered with creating standards for Fibre Channel.
tachyon	A chip that supports FC-0 through FC-2 on a single chip.
target	A storage device on a Fibre Channel network. <i>See also</i> initiator .
TC	Track changes.
TCP/IP	Transmission Control Protocol Internet Protocol.
telnet	A virtual terminal emulation used with TCP/IP. “Telnet” is sometimes used as a synonym for the Brocade Fabric OS CLI.
tenancy	The time from when a port wins arbitration in a loop until the same port returns to the monitoring state. Also referred to as “loop tenancy.”
throughput	The rate of data flow achieved within a cable, link, or system. Usually measured in bps (bits per second or b/sec). <i>See also</i> BB fabric .
tiering	The process of grouping particular SAN devices by function and then attaching these devices to particular switches or groups of switches based on that function.

Time Server	A Fibre Channel service that allows for the management of all timers.
topology	As it applies to Fibre Channel technology, the configuration of the Fibre Channel network and the resulting communication paths allowed. There are three possible topologies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Point to point. A direct link between two communication ports. Switched fabric. Multiple N_Ports linked to a switch by F_Ports. Arbitrated loop. Multiple NL_Ports connected in a loop.
TPC	Third-party copy. A protocol for performing tape backups without using server resources.
track changes	A Brocade Fabric OS feature that can be enabled to report specific activities (for example, logins, logouts, and configuration task changes). The output from the track-changes feature is dumped to the error log for the switch.
transceiver	A device that converts one form of signaling to another for transmission and reception; in fiber optics, optical to electrical.
translate domain	<i>See</i> xlate domain.
Translative Mode	A mode in which private devices can communicate with public devices across the fabric.
transmission character	A 10-bit character encoded according to the rules of the 8b/10b algorithm.
transmission word	A group of four transmission characters.
trap (SNMP)	The message sent by an SNMP agent to inform the SNMP management station of a critical error. <i>See also</i> SNMP .
trunking	In Fibre Channel technology, a feature that enables distribution of traffic over the combined bandwidth of up to four ISLs between adjacent switches, while preserving in-order delivery.
trunking group	A set of up to four trunked ISLs.
trunking ports	The ports in a set of trunked ISLs.
TS	Time Server.
TTL	Time-to-live. The number of seconds an entry exists in cache before it expires.
tunneling	A technique for enabling two networks to communicate when the source and destination hosts are both on the same type of network but are connected by a different type of network.
TX	Transmit.

U

- U_Port** Universal port. A switch port that can operate as a G_Port, E_Port, F_Port, or FL_Port. A port is defined as a U_Port when it is not connected or has not yet assumed a specific function in the fabric.
- UDP** User Datagram Protocol. A protocol that runs on top of IP and provides port multiplexing for upper-level protocols.
- ULP** Upper-level protocol. The protocol that runs on top of Fibre Channel. Typical upper-level protocols are SCSI, IP, HIPPI, and IPI.
- ULP_TOV** Upper-level timeout value. The minimum time that an SCSI ULP process waits for SCSI status before initiating ULP recovery.
- unicast** The transmission of data from a single source to a single destination. *See also* [broadcast](#), [multicast](#).
- UTC** Universal Time Conversion. Also known as “Coordinated Universal Time,” which is an international standard of time. UTC is 8 hours behind Pacific Standard Time and 5 hours behind Eastern Standard Time. *See also* [GMT](#).

W

- WAN** Wide area network.
- WAN_TOV** Wide area network timeout value.
- watchdog** A software daemon that monitors Fabric OS modules on the kernel.
- WBEM** *[need definition; BOFMS]*
- WDM** Wavelength division multiplexer. Allows multiple wavelengths to be combined or filtered on a single cable.
- well-known address** As it pertains to Fibre Channel technology, a logical address defined by Fibre Channel standards as assigned to a specific function and stored on the switch.
- workstation** A computer used to access and manage the fabric. Also referred to as a “management station” or “host.”
- WTV** Write timeout value. Refers to an ELS field that appears in [portLogDump](#) command output.
- WWN** World Wide Name. An identifier that is unique worldwide. Each entity in a fabric has a separate WWN.

X

- X.25** A protocol that uses logical channels. X.25 allows high-quality communications between computers and can accommodate “noisy” data communications through error-detection and -correction (retransmission) algorithms.

xlate domain Translate domain. A router virtual domain that represents an entire fabric. Device connectivity can be achieved from one fabric to another, over the router and through this virtual domain, without merging the two fabrics. Also known as “phantom domains.”

Z

zone A set of devices and hosts attached to the same fabric and configured as being in the same zone. Devices and hosts within the same zone have access to others in the zone but are not visible to any outside the zone.

zone configuration A specified set of zones. Enabling a configuration enables all zones in that configuration. *See also* [defined zone configuration](#), [enabled zone configuration](#).

zoning A feature in fabric switches or hubs that allows segmentation of a node by physical port, name, or address.

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