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CHAPTER 12

P Commands

The commands in this chapter apply to the Cisco MDS 9000 Family of multilayer directors and fabric switches. All commands are shown here in alphabetical order regardless of command mode. Please see the Command Mode section to determine the appropriate mode for each command. For more information, see the *Cisco MDS 9000 Family Configuration Guide*.

- ping
- power redundancy-mode
- poweroff
- purge fcdomain fcid
- pwd

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ping

To diagnose basic network connectivity, use the **ping** (packet internet groper) command.

ping {host | address}

Syntax Description	host	Host name of system to ping (max size is 64).
	address	Address of system to ping.

Defaults This command has no default settings.
Verify connectivity to the TFTP server using the **ping** command.

Command Modes EXEC

Usage Guidelines The ping program sends an echo request packet to an address, then awaits a reply. Ping output can help you evaluate path-to-host reliability, delays over the path, and whether the host can be reached or is functioning.

Examples

```
switch# ping 192.168.7.27
PING 192.168.7.27 (192.168.7.27): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 192.168.7.27: icmp_seq=0 ttl=255 time=0.4 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.7.27: icmp_seq=1 ttl=255 time=0.2 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.7.27: icmp_seq=2 ttl=255 time=0.2 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.7.27: icmp_seq=3 ttl=255 time=0.2 ms

--- 192.168.7.27 ping statistics ---
13 packets transmitted, 13 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.2/0.2/0.4 ms
```

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power redundancy-mode

To configure the capacity of the power supplies on the MDS 9500 family of switches, use the **power redundancy-mode** command.

power redundancy-mode combined | redundant [force]

Syntax	Description
combined	Configure power supply redundancy mode as combined
force	Force combined mode without prompting
redundant	Configure power supply redundancy mode as redundant

Defaults None.

Command Modes Configuration mode

Usage Guidelines

- If power supplies with different capacities are installed in the switch, the total power available differs based on the configured mode:
- In **redundant** mode, the total power is the lesser of the two power supply capacities. This reserves enough power to keep the system powered on in case of a power supply failure. This is the recommended/default mode.
- In **combined** mode, the total power is twice the lesser of the two power supply capacities. In case of a power supply failure, the entire system could be shut down, depending on the power usage at that time.
- When a new power supply is installed, the switch automatically detects the power supply capacity. If the new power supply has a capacity that is the lower than the current power usage in the switch and the power supplies are configured in **redundant** mode, the new power supply will be shutdown.
- When you change the configuration from **combined** to **redundant** mode and the system detects a power supply that has a capacity lower than the current usage, the power supply is shutdown. If both power supplies have a lower capacity than the current system usage, the configuration is not allowed.

Examples

The following examples demonstrates how the power supply redundancy mode could be set.

```
switch(config)# power redundancy-mode combined
WARNING: This mode can cause service disruptions in case of a power supply failure.
Proceed ? [y/n] y
switch(config)# power redundancy-mode redundant
```

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Related Commands	Command	Description
	show environment power	Display status of power supply modules, power supply redundancy mode and power usage summary.
	copy running-config startup-config	Copies all running configuration to the startup configuration, making power supply redundancy mode persistent across restarts.

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poweroff

To poweroff individual modules in the system, use the **poweroff module** command.

poweroff module *integer*

Syntax	Description
poweroff module	Powers off the specified module in the switch.
no	Powers up the specified module in the switch

Defaults None.

Command Modes Configuration mode

Usage Guidelines Use the poweroff module command to poweroff individual modules. The poweroff module command cannot be used to poweroff Supervisor modules

Examples

```
switch# config t
switch(config)# poweroff module 1
switch(config)#
switch(config)# no poweroff 1
switch(config)#
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show module	Displays information for a specified module.
	copy running-config startup-config	Copies all running configuration to the startup configuration, making power on/off states for modules persistent

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purge fcdomain fcid

To purge persistent FCIDs, use the **purge fcdomain fcid** command.

```
purge fcdomain fcid vsan vsan-range
```

Syntax Description	vsan <i>vsan-range</i>	Indicates that FCIDs are to be purged for a VSAN. The vsan range argument is ID of the VSAN range, from 1-4093.
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Defaults	None
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Command Modes	EXEC
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Usage Guidelines	None.
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Examples This example shows how to purge of all dynamic, unused FC IDs in VSAN 4

```
switch# purge fcdomain fcid vsan 4
switch#
```

This example shows how to purge all dynamic, unused FC IDs in VSANs 4, 5, and 6.

```
switch# purge fcdomain fcid vsan 3-5
switch#
```

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pwd

To display the current directory location, use the **pwd** command.

pwd

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Defaults None.

Command Modes Exec

Usage Guidelines None.

Examples This example changes the directory and displays the current directory.

```
switch# cd bootflash:logs
switch# pwd
bootflash:/logs
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	cd	Changes the current directory to the specified directory.

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