



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. See the “Command Modes” section to determine the appropriate mode for each command. For more information, refer to the *Cisco MDS 9000 Family Configuration Guide*.

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passive-mode

To configure the required mode to initiate an IP connection, use the **passive-mode** option. To enable passive mode for the FCIP interface, use the **no** form of the option.

passive-mode

no passive-mode

Syntax Description	passive-mode Configures a passive connection.				
Defaults	Disabled				
Command Modes	Configuration mode				
Command History	This command was introduced in Cisco MDS SAN-OS Release 1.1(1).				
Usage Guidelines	<p>Access this command from the <code>switch(config-if)#</code> submode.</p> <p>By default, the active mode is enabled to actively attempt an IP connection.</p> <p>If you enable the passive mode, the switch does not initiate a TCP connection and merely waits for the peer to connect to it.</p>				
Examples	<pre>switch# config t switch(config)# interface fcip 1 switch(config-if)# passive-mode</pre>				
Related Commandss	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Command</th> <th>Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>show interface fcip</td> <td>Displays an interface configuration for a specified FCIP interface.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Command	Description	show interface fcip	Displays an interface configuration for a specified FCIP interface.
Command	Description				
show interface fcip	Displays an interface configuration for a specified FCIP interface.				

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peer-info

To configure the peer information for the FCIP interface, use the **passive-mode** option. To disable the passive mode for the FCIP interface, use the **no** form of the option.

peer-info ipaddress *address* | **port** *number* | **profile-id** *entity-id*

no peer-info ipaddress *address* | **port** *number* | **profile-id** *entity-id*

Syntax	Description
peer-info	Configures the peer information.
ipaddress	Configures the peer IP address.
<i>address</i>	Enters the IP address.
port	Configures a peer port.
<i>number</i>	Enters the peer port number from 1 to 65535.
profile-id	Configures the peer profile ID to connect.
<i>profile-id</i>	Enters the peer ID from 1 to 255.

Defaults None

Command Modes Configuration mode

Command History This command was introduced in Cisco MDS SAN-OS Release 1.1(1).

Usage Guidelines Access this command from the `switch(config-if)#` submode.

The basic FCIP configuration uses the peer's IP address to configure the peer information. You can also use the peer's port number, port profile ID, or port WWN to configure the peer information. If you do not specify a port, the default 3225 port number is used to establish connection.

Examples The following command assigns an IP address to configure the peer information. Since no port is specified, the default port number, 3225, is used.

```
switch(config-if)# peer-info ipaddr 10.1.1.1
```

The following command deletes the assigned peer port information.

```
switch(config-if)# no peer-info ipaddr 10.10.1.1
```

The following command assigns the IP address and sets the peer TCP port to 3000. The valid port number range is from 0 to 65535.

```
switch(config-if)# peer-info ipaddr 10.1.1.1 port 3000
```

The following command deletes the assigned peer port information.

```
switch(config-if)# no peer-info ipaddr 10.1.1.1 port 2000
```

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The following command assigns the peer profile ID to connect to 20. The valid range is from 1 to 255

```
switch(config-if)# peer-info profile_id 20
```

The following command deletes the assigned peer profile ID information.

```
switch(config-if)# no peer-info profile_id 500
```

Related Commandss

Command	Description
show interface fcip	Displays an interface configuration for a specified FCIP interface.

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ping

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

ping {*host-name* | *system-address*}

Syntax Description	
<i>host-name</i>	Host name of system to ping. Maximum length is 64 characters.
<i>system-address</i>	Address of system to ping.

Defaults None.

Command Modes EXEC mode.

Command History This command was introduced in Cisco MDS SAN-OS Release 1.0(2).

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

Verify connectivity to the TFTP server using the **ping** command.

To abnormally terminate a ping session, type the **Ctrl-C** escape sequence

Examples The following example pings system 192.168.7.27.

```
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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port

To assign the port number of a Gigabit Ethernet interface to the FCIP profile, use the **port** command.

port *number*

no port *number*

Syntax Description	Command	Description
	port	Configures a peer port.
	<i>number</i>	Enters the peer port number from 1 to 65535.

Defaults Disabled

Command Modes Configuration mode—fcip profile submode

Command History This command was introduced in Cisco MDS SAN-OS Release 1.1(1).

Usage Guidelines Associates the profile with the assigned local port number. If a port number is not assigned for a FCIP profile, the default TCP port 3225 is used.

Examples

```
switch## config t
switch(config)# fcip profile 5
switch(config-profile)# port 5000
```

Related Commands	Command	Description
	show fcip profile	Displays information about the FCIP profile.
	interface fcip <i>interface_number</i> use-profile <i>profile-id</i>	Configures the interface using an existing profile ID from 1 to 255.
	show interface fcip	Displays an interface configuration for a specified FCIP interface.

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power redundancy-mode

To configure the capacity of the power supplies on the Cisco MDS 9500 Family of switches, use the **power redundancy-mode** command in configuration mode.

power redundancy-mode {combined | redundant [force]}

Syntax	Description
combined	Configures power supply redundancy mode as combined.
force	Forces combined mode without prompting.
redundant	Configures power supply redundancy mode as redundant.

Defaults Redundant mode.

Command Modes Configuration mode

Command History This command was introduced in Cisco MDS SAN-OS Release 1.0(2).

- 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 or 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 lower than the current power usage in the switch and the power supplies are configured in redundant mode, the new power supply will be shut down.
 - 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 shut down. If both power supplies have a lower capacity than the current system usage, the configuration is not allowed.

Examples The following examples demonstrate 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	Displays 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.

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poweroff module

To power off individual modules in the system, use the **poweroff module** command in configuration mode in configuration mode.

[no] poweroff module *module-number*

Syntax Description	no	Powers up the specified module in the switch
	<i>module-number</i>	Specifies the module number from 1 to 9.

Defaults None.

Command Modes Configuration mode.

Command History This command was introduced in Cisco MDS SAN-OS Release 1.0(2).

Usage Guidelines Use the **poweroff module** command to power off individual modules. The **poweroff module** command cannot be used to power off supervisor modules.

Examples The following example powers off and powers up module 1.

```
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.

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purge fcdomain fcid

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

purge fcdomain fcid vsan *vsan-id*

Syntax Description	vsan	Indicates that FCIDs are to be purged for a VSAN.
	<i>vsan-id</i>	The ID of the VSAN is from 1 to 4093.

Defaults None.

Command Modes EXEC mode.

Command History This command was introduced in Cisco MDS SAN-OS Release 1.0(2).

Usage Guidelines None.

Examples The following example shows how to purge all dynamic, unused FC IDs in VSAN 4

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

The following 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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purge module

To delete configurations for nonexistent modules, use the **purge module** command in EXEC mode.

purge module *slot* **running-config**

Syntax Description	module <i>slot</i>	Specifies the module slot number.
	running-config	Purges the running configuration from the specified module.

Defaults None.

Command Modes EXEC mode.

Command History This command was introduced in Cisco MDS SAN-OS Release 1.1(1).

Usage Guidelines This command cannot be issued on a supervisor module.

Examples The following example displays the output of the **purge module** command issued on the module in slot 8.

```
switch# purge module 8 running-config
switch#
```

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pwd

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

pwd

Syntax Description This command has no keywords or arguments.

Defaults None.

Command Modes EXEC mode.

Command History This command was introduced in Cisco MDS SAN-OS Release 1.0(2).

Usage Guidelines None.

Examples The following 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.
