CHAPTER 25

W 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*.

write command-id

To configure a SCSI write command for a SAN tuner extension N port, use the **write command-id** command.

write command-id *cmd-id* **target** *pwwn* **transfer-size** *bytes* [**outstanding-ios** *value* [**continuous** | **num-transactions** *number*]]

Syntax Description

cmd-id	Specifies the command identifier. The range is 0 to 2147483647.
target *pwwn*	Specifies the target port WWN. The format is *hh*:*hh*:*hh*:*hh*:*hh*:*hh*:*hh*:*hh*.
transfer-size *bytes*	Specifies the transfer size in multiples of 512 bytes. The range is 512 to 8388608.
outstanding-ios *value*	Specifies the number of outstanding I/Os. The range is 1 to 1024.
continuous	Specifies that the command is performed continuously.
num-transactions *number*	Specifies a number of transactions. The range is 1 to 2147483647.

Defaults

The default for outstanding I/Os is 1.

Command Modes

SAN extension N port configuration submode.

Command History

Release	Modification
2.0(1b)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

To stop a SCSI write command in progress, use the **stop** command.

Examples

The following example configures a continuous SCSI write command.

```
switch# san-ext-tuner
switch(san-ext)# nWWN 10:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
switch(san-ext)# nport pwwn 12:00:00:00:00:00:00:56 vsan 13 interface gigabitethernet 1/2
switch(san-ext-nport)# write command-id 100 target 22:22:22:22:22:22:22:22 transfer-size
512000 outstanding-ios 2 continuous
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
nport pwwn	Configures a SAN extension tuner N port.
san-ext-tuner	Enables the SAN extension tuner feature.
show san-ext-tuner	Displays SAN extension tuner information.
stop	Cancels a SCSI command in progress on a SAN extension tuner N port.

write-accelerator

To enable write acceleration and tape acceleration for the FCIP interface, use the **write-accelerator** command in configuration mode. To disable this feature or revert to the default values, use the **no** form of the command.

write-accelerator [**tape-accelerator** [**flow-control-butter-size** *bytes*]]

no write-accelerator [**tape-accelerator** [**flow-control-butter-size**]]

Syntax Description

tape-accelerator	Enables tape acceleration.
flow-control-butter-size *bytes*	Specifies the flow control buffer size.

Defaults

Disabled.

The default flow control buffer size is 256 bytes.

Command Modes

Configuration mode.

Command History

Release	Modification
1.3(1)	This command was introduced.
2.0(1b)	Added **tape-accelerator** and **flow-control-butter-size** options.

Usage Guidelines

The write acceleration feature is disabled by default and must be enabled on both sides of the FCIP link. If it is only enabled on one side of the FCIP tunnel, then the tunnel will not initialize.

Examples

The following command enables write acceleration on the specified FCIP interface.

```
switch# config terminal
switch(config)# interface fcip 51
switch(config-if)# write-accelerator
```

The following command enables write acceleration and tape acceleration on the specified FCIP interface.

```
switch# config terminal
switch(config)# interface fcip 51
switch(config-if)# write-accelerator tape-accelerator
```

The following command disables tape acceleration on the specified FCIP interface.

```
switch# config terminal
switch(config)# interface fcip 51
switch(config-if)# no write-accelerator tape-acceleration
```

The following command disables both write acceleration and tape acceleration on the specified FCIP interface.

```
switch# config terminal
switch(config)# interface fcip 51
switch(config-if)# no write-accelerator
```

Related Commands

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

write erase

To clear a startup configuration, enter the **write erase** command from the EXEC mode prompt.

write erase [boot | debug]

Syntax Description

boot	Destroys boot configuration.
debug	Clears the existing debug configuration.

Defaults

None.

Command Modes

EXEC mode.

Command History

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

Usage Guidelines

Once this command is issued, the switch's startup configuration reverts to factory defaults. The running configuration is not affected. The **write erase** command erases the entire startup configuration with the exception of any configuration that affects the loader functionality.

The **write erase boot** command only erases the configuration that affects the loader functionality. The loader functionality configuration includes the boot variables and the mgmt0 IP configuration information (IP address, netmask, and default gateway).

Examples

The following example clears the existing startup configuration completely.

```
switch# write erase
```

The following example clears the loader functionality configuration.

```
switch# write erase boot
This command will erase the boot variables and the ip configuration of interface mgmt 0
```

wwn secondary-mac

To allocate secondary MAC addresses, use the **wwn secondary-mac** command.

www secondary-mac *wwn-id* **range** *address-range*

Syntax Description

secondary-mac *wwn-id*	The secondary MAC address with the format *hh*:*hh*:*hh*:*hh*:*hh*:*hh*.
range *address-range*	The range for the specified WWN. The only valid value is 64.

Command Modes

EXEC

Command History

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

Usage Guidelines

This command cannot be undone.

Changes to the worldwide names are only performed as required. They should not be changed on a daily basis. These changes should be made by an administrator or individual who is completely familiar with switch operations.

For more information, refer to the *Cisco MDS 9000 Family Configuration Guide*.

Examples

The following example allocates a secondary range of MAC addresses.

```
switch(config)# wwnm secondary-mac 00:99:55:77:55:55 range 64
This command CANNOT be undone.
Please enter the BASE MAC ADDRESS again: 00:99:55:77:55:55
Please enter the mac address RANGE again: 64
From now on WWN allocation would be based on new MACs.
Are you sure? (yes/no) no
You entered: no. Secondary MAC NOT programmed
```