

# **SANbox 5602 Fibre Channel Switch**

## **Installation Guide**

Firmware Version 4.2



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## Notes

# Section 1

## Introduction

This manual describes the features and installation of the SANbox® 5602 Fibre Channel switch, firmware version 4.2. This manual is organized as follows:

- [Section 1](#) describes the intended audience, related materials, safety notices, communications statements, laser safety information, electrostatic discharge sensitivity precautions, accessible parts, general program license, and technical support.
- [Section 2](#) is an overview of the switch. It describes indicator LEDs and all user controls and connections.
- [Section 3](#) describes the factors to consider when planning a fabric.
- [Section 4](#) explains how to install and configure the switch.
- [Section 5](#) describes the diagnostic methods and troubleshooting procedures.
- [Section 6](#) describes the removal and replacement of field replaceable units.
- [Appendix A](#) lists the switch specifications.
- [Appendix B](#) describes the Telnet command line interface.

Please read the communications statements and laser safety information later in this section. Use this manual with the *SANbox 5602 Switch Management User's Guide*.

### 1.1

#### Intended Audience

This manual introduces users to the switch and explains its installation and service. It is intended for users who are responsible for installing and servicing network equipment.

1.2

## Related Materials

The following manuals and materials are referenced in the text and/or provide additional information.

- *SANbox 5602 Switch Management User's Guide*, publication number 59097-00.
- *QLogic Switch Interoperability Guide v3.0*. This PDF document can be downloaded at <http://www.qlogic.com/interopguide/info.asp#inter>.
- Fibre Channel-Arbitrated Loop (FC-AL-2) Rev. 6.8.
- Fibre Channel-10-bit Interface Rev. 2.3.
- Definitions of Managed Objects for the Fabric Element in Fibre Channel Standard (draft-ietf-ipfc-fabric-element-mib-04.txt).

The Fibre Channel Standards are available from:

Global Engineering Documents, 15 Inverness Way East, Englewood, CO  
80112-5776 Phone: (800) 854-7179 or (303) 397-7956  
Fax: (303) 397-2740.

1.3

## Safety Notices

A **Warning** notice indicates the presence of a hazard that has the potential of causing personal injury.

4-3, 4-18, 6-1

A **Caution** notice indicates the presence of a hazard that has the potential of causing damage to the equipment.

4-4, 5-14, 6-2

1.4

## Sicherheitshinweise

Ein **Warnhinweis** weist auf das Vorhandensein einer Gefahr hin, die möglicherweise Verletzungen zur Folge hat.

4-3, 4-19, 6-1

Ein **Vorsichtshinweis** weist auf das Vorhandensein einer Gefahr hin, die möglicherweise Geräteschäden zur Folge hat.

4-4, 5-14, 6-2

1.5

## Notes informatives relatives à la sécurité

Une note informative **Avertissement** indique la présence d'un risque pouvant entraîner des blessures.

4-3, 4-18, 6-1

Une note informative **Attention** indique la présence d'un risque pouvant entraîner des dégâts matériels.

4-4, 5-14, 6-2

## 1.6 **Communications Statements**

The following statements apply to this product. The statements for other products intended for use with this product appear in their accompanying manuals.

### 1.6.1 **Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Class A Statement**

This equipment has been tested and found to comply with the limits for a Class A digital device, pursuant to Part 15 of the FCC Rules. These limits are designed to provide reasonable protection against harmful interference when the equipment is operated in a commercial environment. This equipment generates, uses, and can radiate radio frequency energy, and, if not installed and used in accordance with the instruction manual, may cause harmful interference to radio communications. Operation of this equipment in a residential area may cause unacceptable interference, in which case the user will be required to correct the interference at their own expense.

Neither the provider nor the manufacturer is responsible for any radio or television interference caused by unauthorized changes or modifications to this equipment. Unauthorized changes or modifications could void the user's authority to operate the equipment.

This device complies with Part 15 of the FCC Rules. Operation is subject to the following two conditions:

- This device may not cause harmful interference, and
- This device must accept any interference received, including interference that may cause undesired operation.

### 1.6.2 **Canadian Department of Communications Class A Compliance Statement**

This equipment does not exceed Class A limits for radio emissions for digital apparatus, set out in Radio Interference Regulation of the Canadian Department of Communications. Operation in a residential area may cause unacceptable interference to radio and TV reception requiring the owner or operator to take whatever steps necessary to correct the interference.

## 1.6.3

**Avis de conformité aux normes du ministère des Communications du Canada**

Cet équipement ne dépasse pas les limites de Classe A d'émission de bruits radioélectriques par les appareils numériques, telles que prescrites par le Règlement sur le brouillage radioélectrique établi par le ministère des Communications du Canada. L'exploitation faite en milieu résidentiel peut entraîner le brouillage des réceptions radio et télé, ce qui obligerait le propriétaire ou l'opérateur à prendre les dispositions nécessaires pour en éliminer les causes.

## 1.6.4

**CE Statement**

The CE symbol on the equipment indicates that this system complies with the EMC (Electromagnetic Compatibility) directive of the European Community (89/336/EEC) and to the Low Voltage (Safety) Directive (73/23/EEC). Such marking indicates that this system meets or exceeds the following technical standards:

- EN60950:2000 – “Safety of Information Technology Equipment”.
- EN60825-1/A2:2001 – “Safety of Laser Products, Part 1”.
- EN55022:1998 – “Limits and Methods of Measurement of Radio Interference Characteristics of Information Technology Equipment”.
- EN55024-1:1998 – “Electromagnetic compatibility - Generic immunity standard Part 1: Residential commercial, and light industry.”
  - IEC1000-4-2:1995 – “Electrostatic Discharge Immunity Test”
  - IEC1000-4-3:1995 – “Radiated, Radio-Frequency, Electromagnetic Field Immunity Test”
  - IEC1000-4-4:1995 – “Electrical Fast Transient/Burst Immunity Test”
  - IEC1000-4-5:1995 – “Surge Immunity Test”
  - IEC1000-4-6:1996 – “Immunity To Conducted Disturbances, Induced By Radio-Frequency Fields”
  - IEC1000-4-8:1993 – “Power Frequency Magnetic Field Immunity Test”
  - IEC1000-4-11:1994 – “Voltage Dips, Short Interruptions And Voltage Variations Immunity Tests”
- EN61000-3-2:1995 – “Limits For Harmonic Current Emissions (Equipment Input Current Less Than/Equal To 16 A Per Phase)” Class A
- EN61000-3-3:1995 – “Limitation Of Voltage Fluctuations And Flicker In Low-Voltage Supply Systems For Equipment With Rated Current Less Than Or Equal To 16 A”

### 1.6.5

## VCCI Class A Statement

この装置は、情報処理装置等電波障害自主規制協議会（VCCI）の基準に基づくクラス A 情報技術装置です。この装置を家庭環境で使用すると電波妨害を引き起こすことがあります。この場合には使用者が適切な対策を講ずるよう要求されることがあります。

This is a Class A product based on the standard of the Voluntary Control Council For Interference by Information Technology Equipment (VCCI). If this equipment is used in a domestic environment, radio disturbance may arise. When such trouble occurs, the user may be required to take corrective actions.

### 1.7

## Laser Safety Information

This product may use Class 1 laser optical transceivers to communicate over the fiber optic conductors. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS) does not consider Class 1 lasers to be hazardous. The International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) 825 Laser Safety Standard requires labeling in English, German, Finnish, and French stating that the product uses Class 1 lasers. Because it is impractical to label the transceivers, the following label is provided in this manual.



### 1.8

## Electrostatic Discharge Sensitivity (ESDS) Precautions

The assemblies used in the switch chassis are ESD sensitive. Observe ESD handling procedures when handling any assembly used in the switch chassis.



1.9

## Accessible Parts

The Field Replaceable Units (FRUs) for the SANbox 5602 switch are the following:

- Power supplies
- Small Form-Factor Pluggable (SFP) optical transceivers
- XPAK optical transceivers

1.10

## Pièces Accessibles

Les pièces remplaçables, Field Replaceable Units (FRU), du commutateur SANbox 5602 Fibre Channel Switch sont les suivantes:

- Alimentations de courant
- Interfaces aux media d'interconnexion appelés SFP transceivers.
- Interfaces aux media d'interconnexion appelés XPAK transceivers.

1.11

## Zugängliche Teile

Nur die folgenden Teile im SANbox 5602 Fibre Channel Switch können kundenseitig ersetzt werden:

- Netzteile
- Schnittstellen für die Zwischenverbindungsträger, SFP transceivers genannt.
- Schnittstellen für die Zwischenverbindungsträger, XPAK transceivers genannt.

1.12

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QLogic Corporation  
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1.12.1

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Customers should contact their authorized maintenance provider for technical support of their QLogic switch products. QLogic-direct customers may contact QLogic Technical Support; others will be redirected to their authorized maintenance provider.

Visit the QLogic support Web site listed in [Contact Information](#) for the latest firmware and software updates.

**1.13.1****Availability**

QLogic Technical Support is available from 7:00 AM to 7:00 PM Central Standard Time, Monday through Friday, excluding QLogic-observed holidays.

**1.13.2****Training**

QLogic offers certification training for the technical professional for both the SANblade™ HBAs and the SANbox switches. From the training link at [www.qlogic.com](http://www.qlogic.com), you may choose Electronic-Based Training or schedule an intensive "hands-on" Certification course.

Technical Certification courses include installation, maintenance and troubleshooting QLogic SAN products. Upon demonstrating knowledge using live equipment, QLogic awards a certificate identifying the student as a Certified Professional. The training professionals at QLogic may be reached by email at [tech.training@qlogic.com](mailto:tech.training@qlogic.com).

**1.13.3****Contact Information**

Telephone:	+1 952-932-4040
Fax:	+1 952-932-4018
Email:	
Technical Service	<a href="mailto:support@qlogic.com">support@qlogic.com</a>
Technical Training	<a href="mailto:tech.training@qlogic.com">tech.training@qlogic.com</a>
Support Web Site:	<a href="http://support.qlogic.com">support.qlogic.com</a>

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## Notes

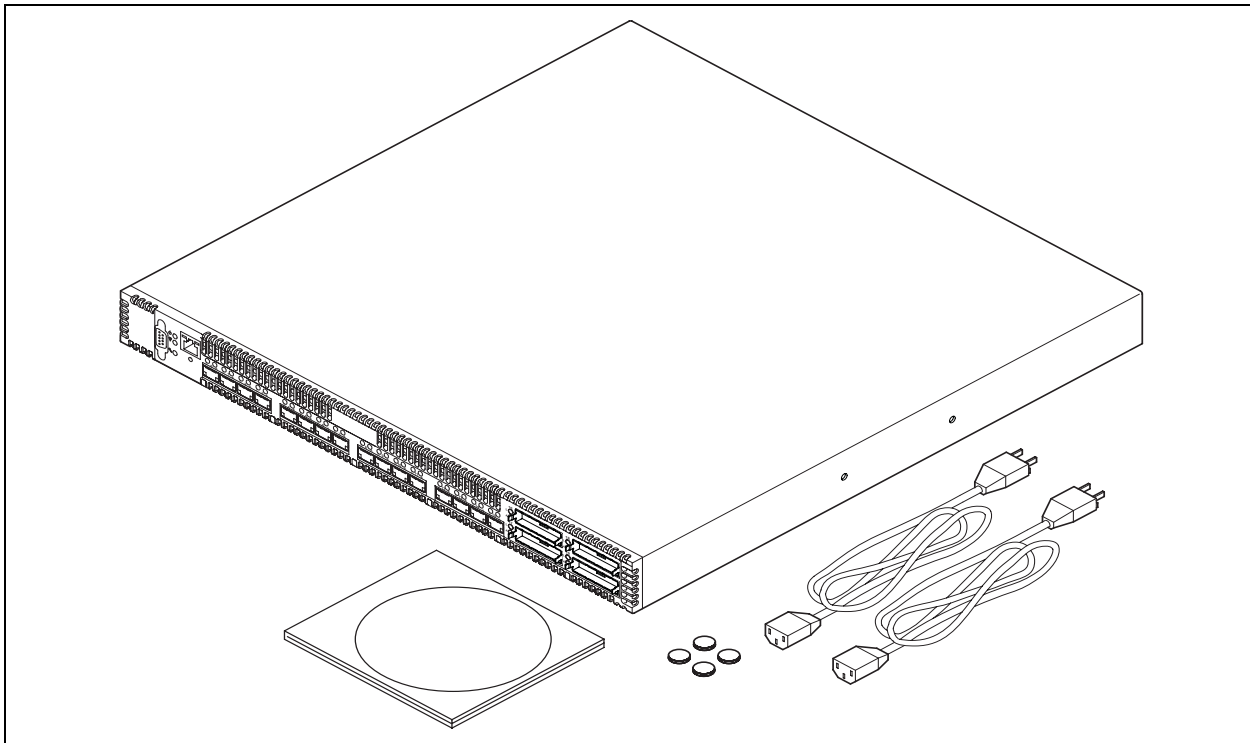
## Section 2

# General Description

This section describes the features and capabilities of the SANbox 5602 Fibre Channel switch. The following topics are described:

- [Chassis Controls and LEDs](#)
- [Fibre Channel Ports](#)
- [Ethernet Port](#)
- [Serial Port](#)
- [Power Supplies and Fans](#)
- [Switch Management](#)

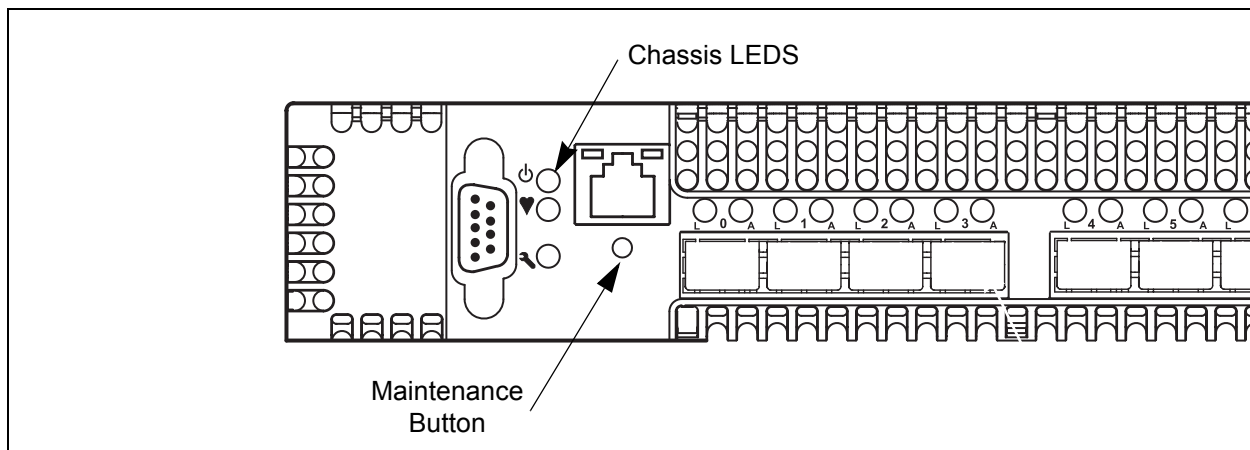
Fabrics are managed with the SANSurfer Switch Manager™ switch management application (version 4.02) and the Command Line Interface (CLI). Refer to the *SANbox 5602 Switch Management User's Guide* for information about using the SANSurfer Switch Manager application. Refer to [Appendix B Command Line Interface](#) for more information about the command line interface.



**Figure 2-1. SANbox 5602 Fibre Channel Switch**

## 2.1 Chassis Controls and LEDs

The Maintenance button shown in [Figure 2-2](#) is the only chassis control and is used to reset a switch or to recover a disabled switch. The chassis LEDs provide information about the switch's operational status. These LEDs include the Input Power LED, Heartbeat LED, and the System Fault LED. To apply power to the switch, plug the power cord into the switch AC power receptacle and into a 110 or 230 VAC power source.



**Figure 2-2. Chassis Controls and LEDs**

### 2.1.1 Maintenance Button

The Maintenance button is a dual-function momentary switch on the front panel. Its purpose is to reset the switch or to place the switch in maintenance mode. Maintenance mode sets the IP address to 10.0.0.1 and provides access to the switch for maintenance purposes when flash memory or the resident configuration file is corrupted. Refer to [“Recovering a Switch” on page 5-11](#) for more information about using maintenance mode.

#### 2.1.1.1 Resetting a Switch

To reset the switch, use a pointed tool to momentarily press and release (less than 2 seconds) the Maintenance button. The switch will respond as follows:

1. All the chassis LEDs will illuminate except the System Fault LED.
2. After approximately 1 minute, the power-on self test (POST) begins, extinguishing the Heartbeat LED.
3. When the POST is complete, the Input Power LED is illuminated and the Heartbeat LED is flashing once per second.

### 2.1.1.2

## Placing the Switch in Maintenance Mode

To place the switch in maintenance mode, do the following:

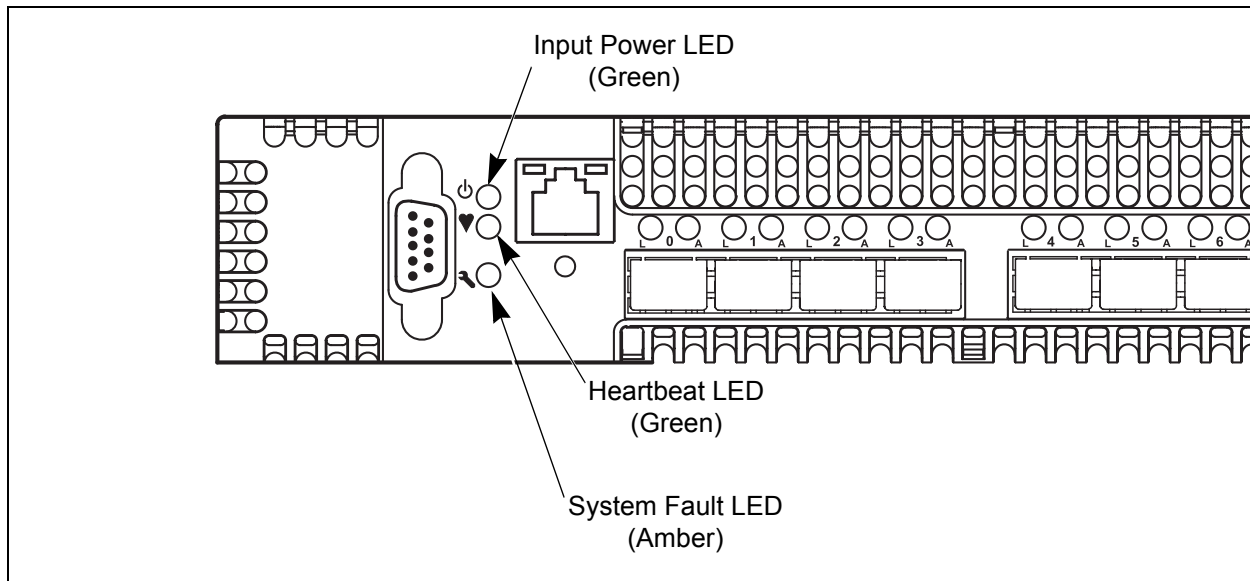
1. Isolate the switch from the fabric.
2. Press and hold the Maintenance button with a pointed tool. When the Heartbeat LED alone is illuminated, release the button.
3. After a few seconds, the POST begins illuminating all chassis LEDs.
4. When the POST is complete, the chassis LEDs extinguish leaving only the Heartbeat LED illuminated. The Heartbeat LED illuminates continuously while the switch is in maintenance mode.

To exit maintenance mode and return to normal operation, momentarily press and release the Maintenance button to reset the switch.

### 2.1.2

## Chassis LEDs

The chassis LEDs shown in [Figure 2-3](#) provide status information about switch operation. Refer to [“Port LEDs” on page 2-6](#) for information about port LEDs.



**Figure 2-3. Chassis LEDs**

2.1.2.1

### **Input Power LED (Green)**

The Input Power LED indicates the voltage status at the switch logic circuitry. During normal operation, this LED illuminates to indicate that the switch logic circuitry is receiving the proper DC voltages. When the switch is in maintenance mode, this LED is extinguished.

2.1.2.2

### **Heartbeat LED (Green)**

The Heartbeat LED indicates the status of the internal switch processor and the results of the POST. Following a normal power-up, the Heartbeat LED blinks about once per second to indicate that the switch passed the POST and that the internal switch processor is running. In maintenance mode, the Heartbeat LED illuminates continuously. Refer to [“Heartbeat LED Blink Patterns” on page 5-3](#) for more information about Heartbeat LED blink patterns.

2.1.2.3

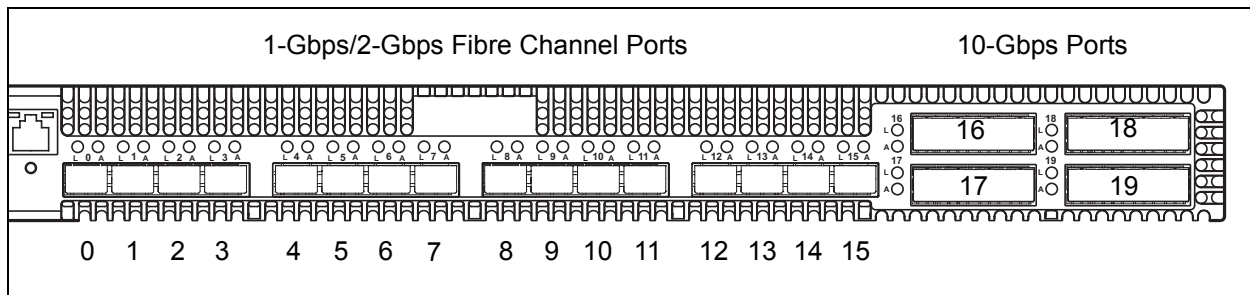
### **System Fault LED (Amber)**

The System Fault LED illuminates to indicate a fault exists in the switch firmware or hardware. Fault conditions include POST errors, over temperature conditions, and power supply malfunctions. The Heartbeat LED shows a blink code for POST errors and over temperature conditions. Refer to [“Heartbeat LED Blink Patterns” on page 5-3](#) for more information about Heartbeat LED blink patterns. The Power Supply Fault LED indicates power supply faults. Refer to [“Power Supply Diagnostics” on page 5-11](#) for information about power supply faults.

## 2.2 Fibre Channel Ports

The SANbox 5602 switch has 16 Fibre Channel 1-Gbps/2-Gbps ports and 4 Fibre Channel 10-Gbps ports. Ports are numbered 0–19 as shown in [Figure 2-4](#). Each of the 1-Gbps/2-Gbps ports is served by a Small Form-Factor Pluggable (SFP) optical transceiver and is capable of 1-Gbps or 2-Gbps transmission, or with optional licensing, 4-Gbps. SFPs are hot-pluggable. User ports can self-discover both the port type and transmission speed when connected to public devices or other switches. The 1-Gbps/2-Gbps port LEDs are located above their respective ports and provide port login and activity status information.

Each 10-Gbps port is served by an XPAK optical transceiver or an XPAK switch stacking cable for connecting to other SANbox 5602 switches. The XPAK switch stacking cable is a passive cable and transceiver assembly that is hot-pluggable. The 10-Gbps ports come from the factory with covers that must be removed before installing transceivers or cables. 10-Gbps port LEDs are located to the left of their respective ports and provide port login and activity status information.

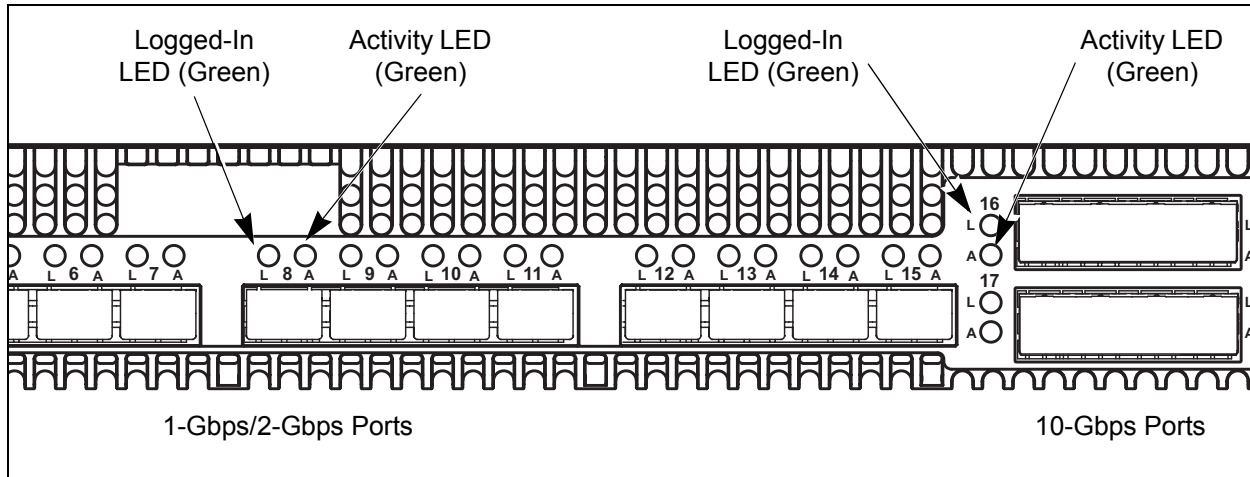


**Figure 2-4. Fibre Channel Ports**

The SANbox 5602 switch comes from the factory as an 8-, 12-, 16-, or 20-port switch, enabling ports 0–7, 0–11, 0–15, or 0–19 respectively. You can upgrade the SANbox 5602 switch to enable additional ports up to the 20-port maximum through the purchase of a license key. Refer to [“Upgrading the SANbox 5602 Switch” on page 4-25](#) for information about port licensing.

## 2.2.1 Port LEDs

Each port has its own Logged-In LED (L) and Activity LED (A) as shown in [Figure 2-5](#).



**Figure 2-5. Port LEDs**

### 2.2.1.1 Port Logged-In LED (Green)

The Logged-in LED indicates the logged-in or initialization status of the connected devices. After successful completion of the POST, the switch extinguishes all Logged-In LEDs. Following a successful loop initialization or port login, the switch illuminates the corresponding logged-in LED. This shows that the port is properly connected and able to communicate with its attached devices. The Logged-In LED remains illuminated as long as the port is initialized or logged in. If the port connection is broken or an error occurs that disables the port, the Logged-In LED will flash. Refer to [“Logged-In LED Indications”](#) on page 5-7 for more information about the Logged-In LED.

### 2.2.1.2 Port Activity LED (Green)

The Activity LED indicates that data is passing through the port. Each frame that the port transmits or receives causes this LED to illuminate for 50 milliseconds. This makes it possible to observe the transmission of a single frame. When extending credits, the Activity LED for a donor port will reflect the traffic of the recipient port. Refer to [“Distance”](#) on page 3-4 for more information about extended credits and donor ports.



### 2.2.2

## Transceivers

The SANbox 5602 switch supports SFP optical transceivers for the 1-Gbps/2-Gbps ports and XPAK optical transceivers for the 10-Gbps ports. A transceiver converts electrical signals to and from optical laser signals to transmit and receive data. Duplex fiber optic cables plug into the transceivers which then connect to the devices. A 1-Gbps/2-Gbps port is capable of transmitting at 1-Gbps, 2-Gbps, or 4-Gbps; however, the transceiver must also be capable of delivering at these rates.

The SFP and XPAK transceivers are hot pluggable. This means that you can remove or install a transceiver while the switch is operating without harming the switch or the transceiver. However, communication with the connected device will be interrupted. Refer to [“Install Transceivers” on page 4-4](#) for information about installing and removing SFP and XPAK optical transceivers.

### 2.2.3

## Port Types

SANbox 5602 switches support generic ports (G\_Port, GL\_Port), fabric ports (F\_Port, FL\_Port), and expansion ports (E\_Port). Switches come from the factory with all 1-Gbps/2-Gbps ports configured as GL\_Ports. The 10-Gbps ports come from the factory configured as G\_Ports. Generic, fabric, and expansion ports function as follows:

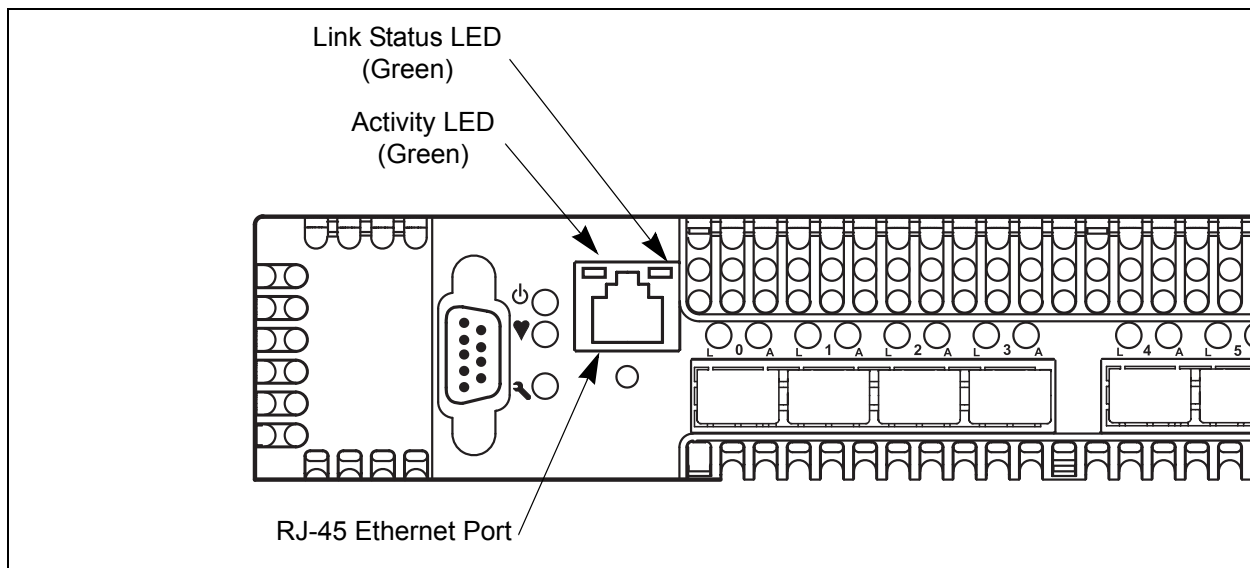
- A GL\_Port self-configures as an FL\_Port when connected to a public loop device, as an F\_Port when connected to a single public device, or as an E\_Port when connected to another switch. If the device is a single device on a loop, the GL\_Port will attempt to configure first as an F\_Port, then if that fails, as an FL\_Port.
- A G\_Port self-configures as an F\_Port when connected to a single public device, or as an E\_Port when connected to another switch.
- An FL\_Port supports a loop of up to 126 public devices. An FL\_Port can also configure itself during the fabric login process as an F\_Port when connected to a single public device (N\_Port).
- An F\_Port supports a single public device.

E\_Ports enable you to expand the fabric by connecting SANbox 5602 switches. SANbox 5602 switches self-discover all inter-switch connections. Refer to [“Multiple Chassis Fabrics” on page 3-6](#) for more information about multiple chassis fabrics. Refer to the *SANbox 5602 Switch Management User’s Guide* for information about defining port types.

### 2.3 Ethernet Port

The Ethernet port shown in [Figure 2-6](#) is an RJ-45 connector that provides a connection to a management workstation through a 10/100 Base-T Ethernet cable. A management workstation can be a Windows®, Solaris™, or a Linux® workstation that is used to configure and manage the switch fabric. You can manage the switch over an Ethernet connection using SANSurfer Switch Manager, the Command Line Interface (CLI), or SNMP. The switch through which the fabric is managed is called the fabric management switch.

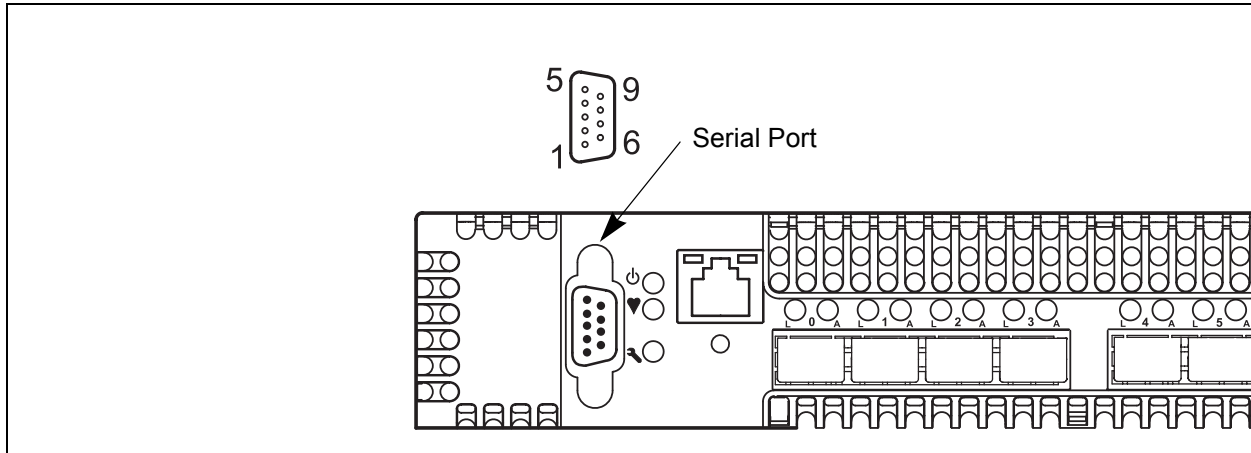
The Ethernet port has two LEDs: the Link Status LED (green) and the Activity LED (green). The Link Status LED illuminates continuously when an Ethernet connection has been established. The Activity LED illuminates when data is being transmitted or received over the Ethernet connection.



**Figure 2-6. Ethernet Port**

## 2.4 Serial Port

The SANbox 5602 switch is equipped with an RS-232 serial port for maintenance purposes. The serial port location is shown in [Figure 2-7](#). You can manage the switch through the serial port using the CLI.



**Figure 2-7. Serial Port and Pin Identification**

The serial port connector requires a null-modem F/F DB9 cable. The pins on the switch RS-232 connector are shown in [Figure 2-7](#) and identified in [Table 2-1](#). Refer to “[Connect the Workstation to the Switch](#)” on page 4-6 for information about connecting the management workstation through the serial port.

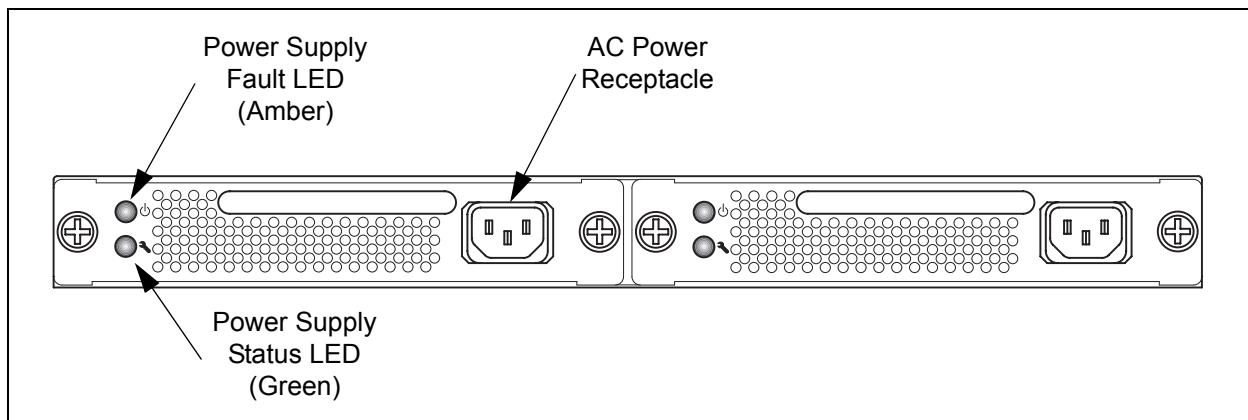
**Table 2-1. Serial Port Pin Identification**

Pin Number	Description
1	Carrier Detect (DCD)
2	Receive Data (RxD)
3	Transmit Data (TxD)
4	Data Terminal Ready (DTR)
5	Signal Ground (GND)
6	Data Set Ready (DSR)
7	Request to Send (RTS)
8	Clear to Send (CTS)
9	Ring Indicator (RI)

## 2.5 Power Supplies and Fans

The power supplies convert standard 110 or 230 VAC to DC voltages for the various switch circuits. Each power supply has an AC power receptacle and two status LEDs as shown in [Figure 2-8](#):

- The Power Supply Status LED (green) illuminates to indicate that the power supply is receiving AC voltage and producing the proper DC voltages.
- The Power Supply Fault LED (amber) illuminates to indicate that a power supply fault exists and requires attention.



**Figure 2-8. Power Supplies**

Each power supply is capable of providing all of the switch's power needs. During normal operation, each power supply provides half of the demand. If one power supply goes offline, the second power supply steps up and provides the difference.

The power supplies are hot swappable and interchangeable. Hot pluggable means that you can remove and replace one power supply while the switch is in operation without disrupting service. Refer to Section 6 Removal/Replacement for information about replacing the power supplies.

Connecting a power supply to an AC voltage source energizes the switch logic circuitry. Internal fans provide cooling. Air flow is front-to-back.

## 2.6

**Switch Management**

The switch supports the following management tools:

- [SANsurfer Switch Manager](#)
- [SANsurfer Switch Manager Web Applet](#)
- [Command Line Interface](#)
- [SANsurfer Switch Manager Application Programming Interface](#)
- [Simple Network Management Protocol](#)
- [File Transfer Protocol](#)

## 2.6.1

**SANsurfer Switch Manager**

SANsurfer Switch Manager is a workstation-based Java® application that provides a graphical user interface for fabric management. This includes SANsurfer Performance Viewer which graphs port performance. SANsurfer Switch Manager can run on a Windows, Solaris, or Linux workstation. A management workstation connects to the fabric through the Ethernet port of one or more switches and can provide in-band management for all other switches in the fabric. Refer to the *SANbox 5602 Switch Management User's Guide* for information about the SANsurfer Switch Manager application and its use.

## 2.6.2

**SANsurfer Switch Manager Web Applet**

To make switch management less dependent on a particular workstation, each switch contains a SANsurfer Switch Manager web applet. One instance of the web applet can be run at a time by opening the switch IP address with an internet browser. The switch comes from the factory with the web applet enabled, but you can disable it using the EmbeddedGUIEnabled parameter of the Set Setup System command.

The applet possesses the same features as the workstation-based version with the following exceptions:

- Extended Credits wizard
- Zoning Wizard
- SANsurfer Performance Viewer
- Condensed online help

2.6.3

### Command Line Interface

The command line interface (CLI) provides monitoring and configuration functions by which the administrator can manage the fabric and its switches. The CLI is available over an Ethernet connection or a serial connection. Refer to [Appendix B Command Line Interface](#) for more information.

2.6.4

### SANsurfer Switch Manager Application Programming Interface

The SANsurfer Switch Manager API enables an application provider to build a management application for QLogic switches. The library is implemented in ANSI standard C, relying only on standard POSIX run-time libraries (except for the Windows NT build). Contact your distributor or authorized reseller for information about the SANsurfer Switch Manager API.

2.6.5

### Simple Network Management Protocol

SNMP provides monitoring and trap functions for the fabric. SANbox firmware supports SNMP versions 1 and 2, the Fibre Alliance Management Information Base (FA-MIB) version 4.0, and the Fabric Element Management Information Base (FE-MIB) RFC 2837. Traps can be formatted using SNMP version 1 or 2. Refer to the *SANbox/SANbox2 Simple Network Management Protocol Reference Guide* for more information about using SNMP.

2.6.6

### File Transfer Protocol

FTP provides the command line interface for exchanging files between the switch and the management workstation. These files include firmware image files, configuration files, and log files. “[Backing up and Restoring Switch Configurations](#)” on [page B-4](#) provides an example of using FTP to transfer configuration files.

## Section 3

# Planning

Consider the following when planning a fabric:

- [Devices](#)
- [Device Access](#)
- [Performance](#)
- [Port Licensing](#)
- [Multiple Chassis Fabrics](#)
- [Fabric Security](#)
- [Fabric Management](#)

### 3.1

## Devices

When planning a fabric, consider the number of public devices and the anticipated demand. This will determine the number of ports that are needed and in turn the number of switches. Consider how many and what types of switches are needed.

The switch uses SFP transceivers in the 1-Gbps/2-Gbps ports, but the device host bus adapters you are using may not. Consider whether the device adapters use SFP or Gigabit Interface Converters (GBIC) transceivers, and choose fiber optic cables accordingly. Use LC-type cable connectors for SFP transceivers and SC-type cable connectors for GBIC transceivers. Also consider the transmission speed compatibility of your devices, HBAs, switches, and SFPs.

Consider the distribution of targets and initiators. An F\_Port supports a single public device. An FL\_Port can support up to 126 public devices in an arbitrated loop.

### 3.2 Device Access

Consider device access needs within the fabric. Access is controlled by the use of zones and zone sets. Some zoning strategies include the following:

- Group devices by operating system.
- Separate devices that have no need to communicate with other devices in the fabric or have classified data.
- Separate devices into department, administrative, or other functional group.
- Reserve a path and its bandwidth from one port to another.

A zone is a named group of devices that can communicate with each other. Membership in a zone can be defined by switch domain ID and port number, port Fibre Channel address, or by device worldwide name (WWN). Devices can communicate only with devices within the same zone. The SANbox 5602 switch supports both hard and soft zones. A zone can be a member of more than one zone set. Several zone sets can be defined for a fabric, but only one zone set can be active at one time. The active zone set determines the current fabric zoning.

A zoning database is maintained on each switch consisting of all inactive zone sets, the active zone set, all zones, aliases, and their membership. [Table 3-1](#) describes the zoning database limits, excluding the active zone set. Refer to the *SANbox 5602 Switch Management User's Guide* for more information about zoning.

**Table 3-1. Zoning Database Limits**

Limit	Description
MaxZoneSets	Maximum number of zone sets (256).
MaxZones	Maximum number of zones (1000).
MaxAliases	Maximum number of aliases (2500).
MaxTotalMembers	Maximum number of zone and alias members (10000) that can be stored in the switch's zoning database.
MaxZonesInZoneSets	Maximum number of zones that are components of zone sets (1000), excluding the orphan zone set, that can be stored in the switch's zoning database. Each instance of a zone in a zone set counts toward this maximum.
MaxMembersPerZone	Maximum number of members in a zone (2000)
MaxMembersPerAlias	Maximum number of members in an alias (2000)



### 3.2.1

## Soft Zones

Soft zoning divides the fabric for purposes of controlling device discovery. Devices in the same soft zone automatically discover and communicate freely with all other members of the same zone. The soft zone boundary is not secure; traffic across soft zones can occur if addressed correctly. The following rules apply to soft zones:

- Soft zones that include members from multiple switches need not include the ports of the inter-switch links.
- Soft zone boundaries yield to ACL zone boundaries.
- Soft zones can overlap; that is, a port can be a member of more than one soft zone.
- Membership can be defined by Fibre Channel address, domain ID and port number, or worldwide name.
- Soft zoning supports FL\_Ports and F\_Ports.

### 3.2.2

## Access Control List Hard Zones

Access Control List (ACL) zoning divides the fabric for purposes of controlling discovery and inbound traffic. ACL zoning is a type of hard zoning that is hardware enforced. This type of zoning is useful for controlling access to certain devices without totally isolating them from the fabric. Members can communicate with each other and transmit outside the ACL zone, but cannot receive inbound traffic from outside the zone. The following rules apply to ACL zones:

- The ACL zone boundary is secure against inbound traffic.
- ACL zones can overlap; that is, a port can be a member of more than one ACL zone.
- ACL zones that include members from multiple switches need not include the ports of the inter-switch links.
- ACL zone boundaries supersede soft zone boundaries.
- Membership can be defined only by domain ID and port number. A switch port can be a member of multiple ACL zones whose combined membership does not exceed 64.

### 3.3 Performance

The SANbox 5602 switch supports class 2 and class 3 Fibre Channel service at transmission rates of 1-, 2-, 4-, or 10-Gbps with a maximum frame size of 2148 bytes. A 1-Gbps/2-Gbps port adapts its transmission speed to match that of the device to which it is connected prior to login when the connected device powers up. 10-Gbps ports transmit at 10-Gbps. Related performance characteristics include the following:

- [Distance](#)
- [Bandwidth](#)
- [Latency](#)

#### 3.3.1 Distance

Consider the physical distribution of devices and switches in the fabric. Choose SFP transceivers that are compatible with the cable type, distance, Fibre Channel revision level, and the device host bus adapter. Refer to [Appendix A Specifications](#) for more information about cable types and transceivers.

Each Fibre Channel port is supported by a data buffer with a 16 credit capacity; that is, 16 maximum sized frames. For fibre optic cables, this enables full bandwidth over the following approximate distances:

- 26 kilometers at 1-Gbps (0.6 credits/Km)
- 13 kilometers at 2-Gbps (1.2 credits/Km)
- 6 kilometers at 4-Gbps (2.4 credits/km)

Beyond these distances, however, there is some loss of efficiency because the transmitting port must wait for an acknowledgement before sending the next frame.

Longer distances can be spanned at full bandwidth on 1-Gbps/2-Gbps ports by extending credits to G\_Ports, F\_Ports, and E\_Ports. Each port can donate 15 credits to a pool from which a recipient port can borrow. However, 1-Gbps/2-Gbps ports can borrow only from other 1-Gbps/2-Gbps ports. 10-Gbps ports cannot borrow or donate credits. The recipient port also loses a credit in the process. For example, you can configure a 1-Gbps/2-Gbps recipient port to borrow 15 credits from one donor port for a total of 30 credits (15+15=30). This will support communication over the following approximate distances:

- 50 Km at 1-Gbps ( $30 \div 0.6$ )
- 25 Km at 2-Gbps ( $30 \div 1.2$ )
- 12 km at 4-Gbps ( $30 \div 2.4$ )

You can configure recipient and donor ports using the SANsurfer Switch Manager application or the Set Config command. Refer to [“Set Config Command” on page B-39](#) for more information.

### 3.3.2 Bandwidth

Bandwidth is a measure of the volume of data that can be transmitted at a given transmission rate. A 1-Gbps/2-Gbps port can transmit or receive at nominal rates of 1-, 2-, or 4-Gbps depending on the device to which it is connected. This corresponds to actual bandwidth values of 106 MB, 212 MB, and 425 MB respectively. 10-Gbps ports transmit at a nominal rate of 10-Gbps which corresponds to an actual bandwidth value of 1275 MB. Multiple source ports can transmit to the same destination port if the destination bandwidth is greater than or equal to the combined source bandwidth. For example, two 1-Gbps source ports can transmit to one 2-Gbps destination port. Similarly, one source port can feed multiple destination ports if the combined destination bandwidth is greater than or equal to the source bandwidth.

In multiple chassis fabrics, each link between chassis contributes 106, 212, 425, or 1275 megabytes of bandwidth between those chassis depending on the speed of the link. When additional bandwidth is needed between devices, increase the number of links between the connecting switches. The switch guarantees in-order-delivery with any number of links between chassis.

### 3.3.3 Latency

Latency is a measure of how fast a frame travels from one port to another. The factors that affect latency include transmission rate and the source/destination port relationship as shown in [Table 3-2](#).

**Table 3-2. Port-to-Port Latency**

		Destination Rate				
		Gbps	1	2	4	10
Source Rate	1	< 0.6 μsec	< 0.8 μsec <sup>1</sup>	< 0.8 μsec <sup>1</sup>	< 0.8 μsec <sup>1</sup>	
	2	< 0.5 μsec	< 0.4 μsec	< 0.4 μsec <sup>1</sup>	< 0.4 μsec <sup>1</sup>	
	4	< 0.4 μsec	< 0.3 μsec	< 0.3 μsec	< 0.3 μsec <sup>1</sup>	
	10	< 0.4μsec	< 0.3 μsec	< 0.2 μsec	< 0.2 μsec	

<sup>1</sup> Based on minimum size frame of 36 bytes. Latency increases for larger frame sizes.

### 3.4 Port Licensing

The SANbox 5602 switch can come from the factory as an 8-, 12-, 16-, or 20-port switch, enabling ports 0–7, 0–11, 0–15, or 0–19 respectively. Ports 16–19 are 10-Gbps ports. You can upgrade the SANbox 5602 switch to enable additional ports up to the 20-port maximum. You can also upgrade transmission capabilities for ports 0–15 to include 4-Gbps. License keys are available for purchase to enable additional ports up to the 20-port maximum or to add the 4-Gbps capability.

Consider the number of ports that you require, the need for 10-Gbps ports, and the need for 4-Gbps port speed. Make arrangements to purchase the necessary license keys from your switch distributor or authorized reseller. Refer to [“Upgrading the SANbox 5602 Switch” on page 4-25](#) for information about using the license key to upgrade your switch.

### 3.5 Multiple Chassis Fabrics

By connecting switches together you can expand the number of available ports for devices. Each switch in the fabric is identified by a unique domain ID, and the fabric can automatically resolve domain ID conflicts. Because the Fibre Channel ports are self-configuring, you can connect SANbox 5602 switches together in a wide variety of topologies.

You can connect up to four SANbox 5602 switches together through the 10-Gbps ports, thus preserving the user ports for devices. This is called stacking. SANbox 5602 switches divide the 10-Gbps port buffer to balance traffic across the connection. The 10-Gbps ports operate with any standard XPAK interface. If the 10-Gbps ports are not licensed, you can connect SANbox 5602 switches with other switches through the 1-Gbps/2-Gbps ports in a wide variety of topologies. Consider your topology and cabling requirements.

## 3.5.1

## Optimizing Device Performance

When choosing a topology for a multiple chassis fabric, you should also consider the locality of your server and storage devices and the performance requirements of your application. Storage applications such as video distribution, medical record storage/retrieval or real-time data acquisition can have specific latency or bandwidth requirements.

The SANbox 5602 switch provides the lowest latency of any product in its class. Refer to [“Performance” on page 3-4](#) for information about latency. However, the highest performance is achieved on Fibre Channel switches by keeping traffic within a single switch instead of relying on ISLs. Therefore, for optimal device performance, place devices on the same switch under the following conditions:

- Heavy I/O traffic between specific server and storage devices.
- Distinct speed mismatch between devices such as the following:
  - A 2-Gbps server and a slower 1-Gbps storage device
  - A high performance server and slow tape storage device

### 3.5.2

## Domain ID, Principal Priority, and Domain ID Lock

The following switch configuration settings affect multiple chassis fabrics:

- Domain ID
- Principal priority
- Domain ID lock

The domain ID is a unique number from 1–239 that identifies each switch in a fabric. The principal priority is a number (1–255) that determines the principal switch which manages domain ID assignments for the fabric. The switch with the highest principal priority (1 is high, 255 is low) becomes the principal switch. If the principal priority is the same for all switches in a fabric, the switch with the lowest WWN becomes the principal switch.

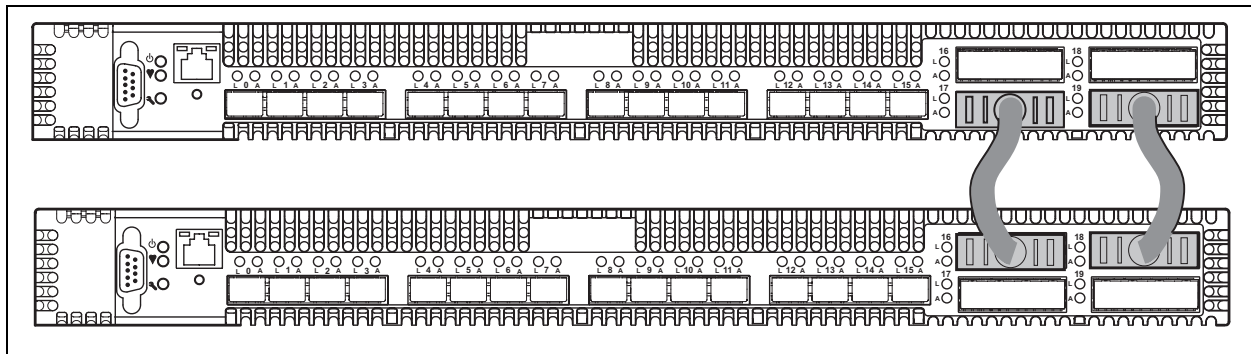
The domain ID lock allows (False) or prevents (True) the reassignment of the domain ID on that switch. Switches come from the factory with the domain ID set to 1, the domain ID lock set to False, and the principal priority set to 254. Refer to the *SANbox 5602 Switch Management User's Guide* for information about changing the domain ID and domain ID lock using SANsurfer Switch Manager. Refer to the [“Set Config Command” on page B-39](#) for information about changing the default domain ID, domain ID lock, and principal priority parameters.

An unresolved domain ID conflict means that the switch with the higher WWN will isolate as a separate fabric, and the Logged-In LEDs on both switches will flash green to show the affected ports. If you connect a new switch to an existing fabric with its domain ID unlocked, and a domain ID conflict occurs, the new switch will isolate as a separate fabric. However, you can remedy this by resetting the new switch or taking it offline then back online. The principal switch will reassign the domain ID and the switch will join the fabric.

**Note:** Domain ID reassignment is not reflected in zoning that is defined by domain ID/port number pair or Fibre Channel address. You must reconfigure zones that are affected by domain ID reassignment. To prevent zoning definitions from becoming invalid under these conditions, lock the domain IDs using SANsurfer Switch Manager or the Set Config Switch command.

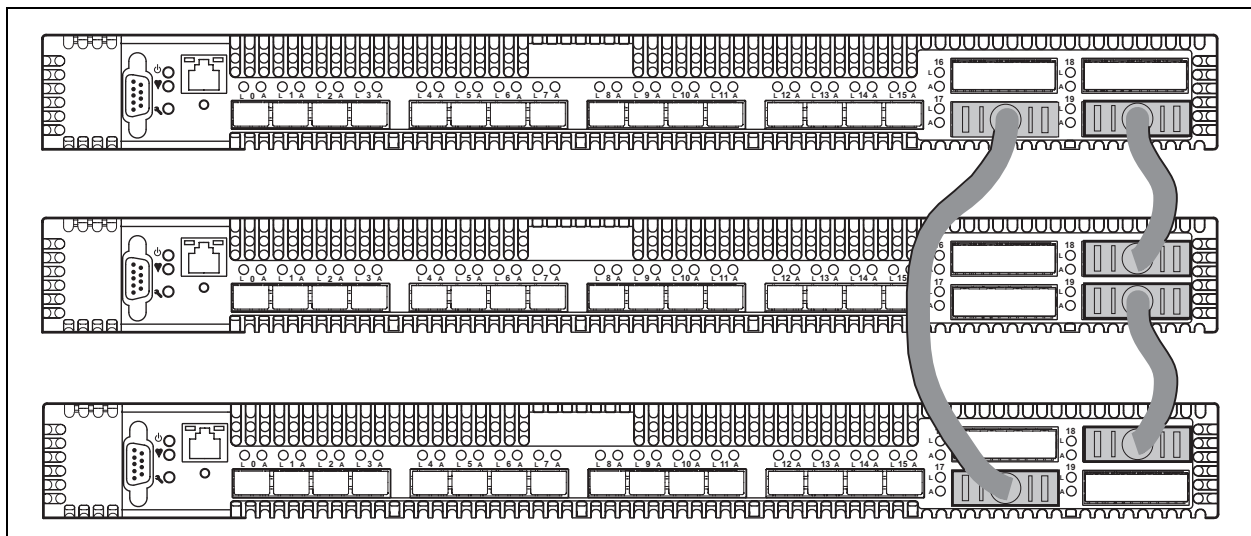
### 3.5.3 Stacking

You can connect up to four 20-port SANbox 5602 switches together through the 10-Gbps ports, thus preserving the user ports for devices. This is called stacking. The following 2-, 3-, and 4-switch stacking configurations are recommended for best performance and redundancy. Each 10-Gbps port contributes 1 GB of bandwidth between chassis with one chassis hop between any two ports. A two-switch stack uses two 3-inch XPAK switch stacking cables as shown in [Figure 3-1](#). 32 1-Gbps/2-Gbps ports are available for devices.



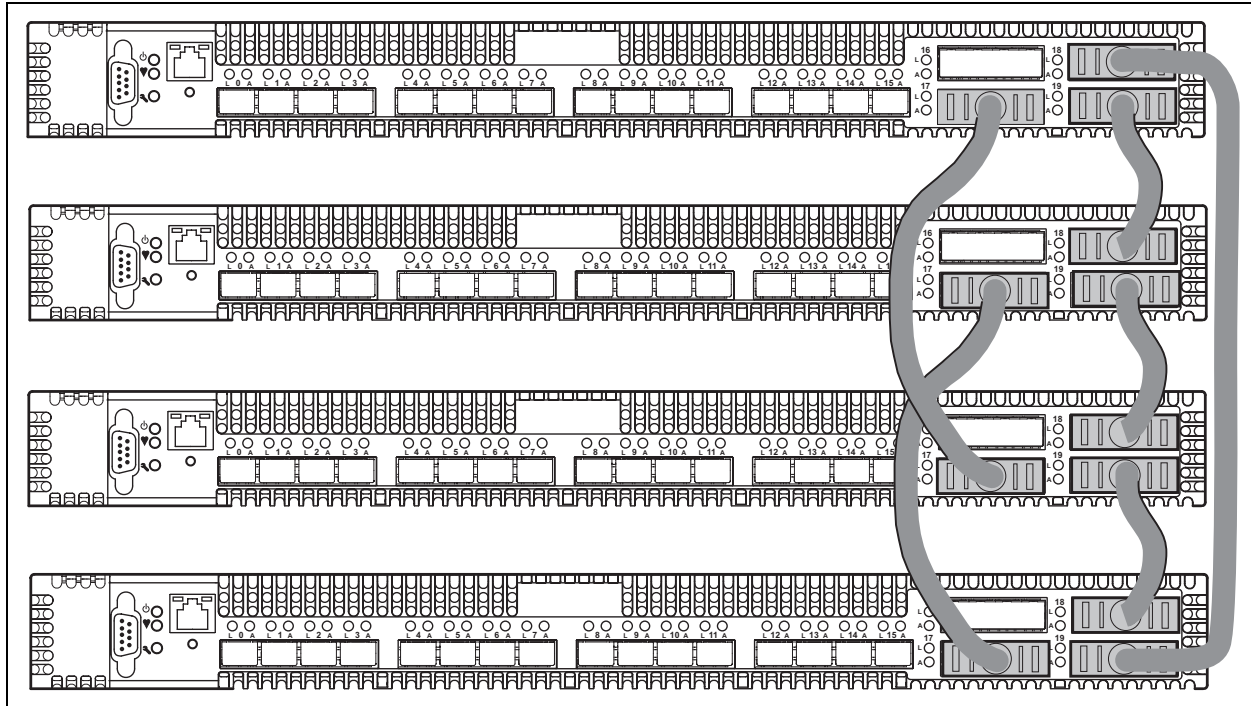
**Figure 3-1. Two-Switch Stack**

A three-switch stack uses two 3-inch and one 9-inch XPAK switch stacking cables as shown in [Figure 3-2](#). 48 1-Gbps/2-Gbps ports are available for devices.



**Figure 3-2. Three-Switch Stack**

A four-switch stack uses three 3-inch and three 9-inch XPAK switch stacking cables as shown in [Figure 3-3](#). 64 1-Gbps/2-Gbps ports are available for devices.



**Figure 3-3. Four-Switch Stack**



### 3.5.4

## Common Topologies

The SANbox 5602 switch supports the following topologies using the 1-Gbps/2-Gbps Fibre Channel ports:

- Cascade
- Mesh
- Multistage®

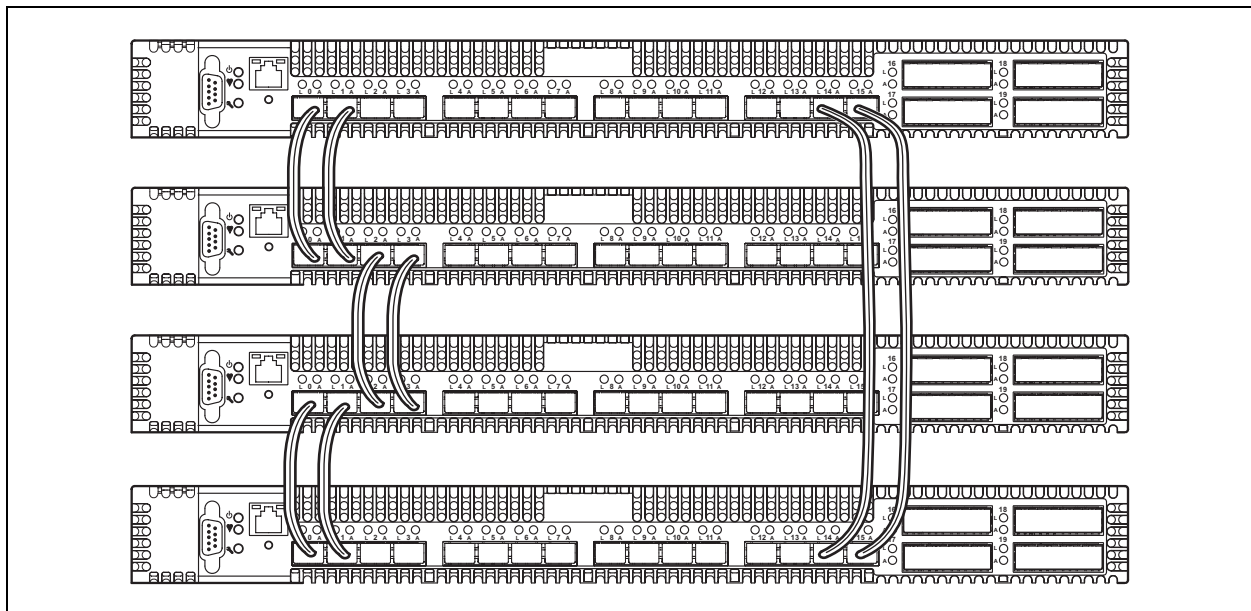
### 3.5.4.1

## Cascade Topology

A cascade topology describes a fabric in which the switches are connected in series. If you connect the last switch back to the first switch, you create a cascade-with-a-loop topology as shown in [Figure 3-4](#). The loop reduces latency because any switch can route traffic in the shortest direction to any switch in the loop. The loop also provides failover should a switch fail.

Using 16-port SANbox 5602 switches, the cascade fabric shown in [Figure 3-4](#) has the following characteristics:

- Each chassis link contributes up to 425 MB of bandwidth between chassis, 850 MB in full duplex. However, because of the sequential structure, that bandwidth will be shared by traffic between devices on other chassis.
- Latency between any two ports is no more than two chassis hops.
- 48 1-Gbps/2-Gbps Fibre Channel ports are available for devices.

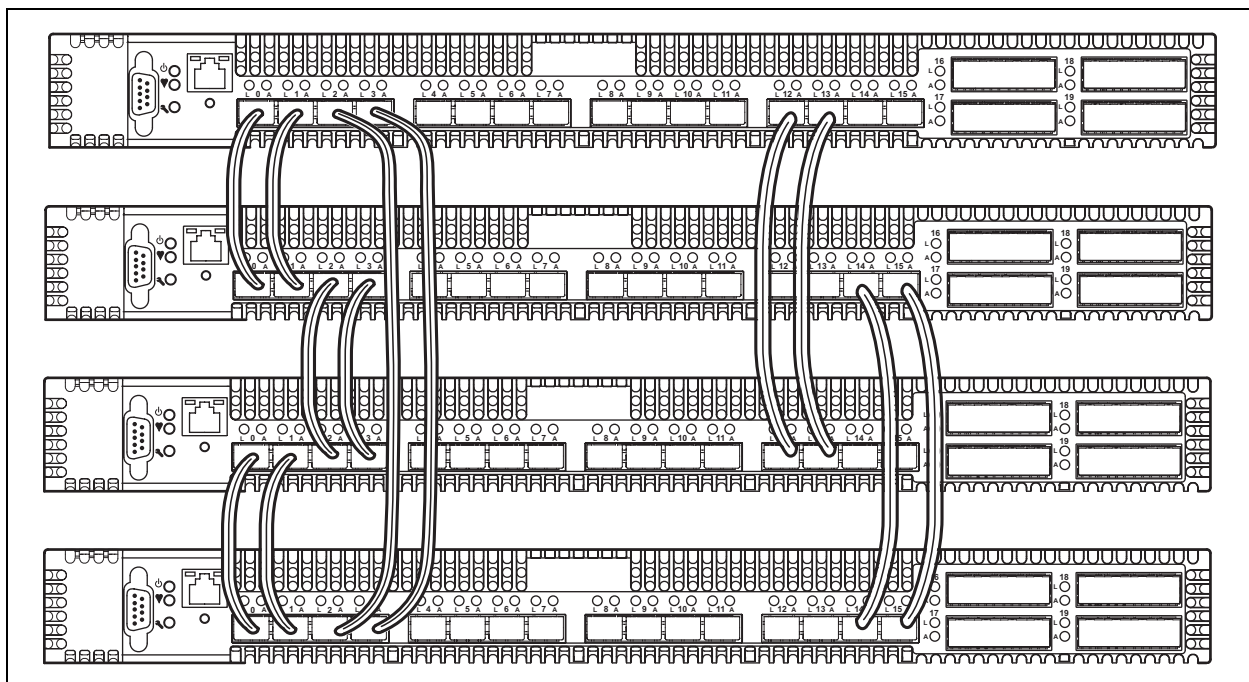


**Figure 3-4. Cascade-with-a-Loop Topology**

### 3.5.4.2 Mesh Topology

A mesh topology describes a fabric in which each chassis has at least one port directly connected to each other chassis in the fabric. Using 16-port SANbox 5602 switches the mesh fabric shown in [Figure 3-5](#) has the following characteristics:

- Each link contributes up to 425 MB of bandwidth between switches, 850 MB in full duplex. Because of multiple parallel paths, there is less competition for this bandwidth than with a cascade or a Multistage topology.
- Latency between any two ports is one chassis hop.
- 40 1-Gbps/2-Gbps Fibre Channel ports are available for devices.



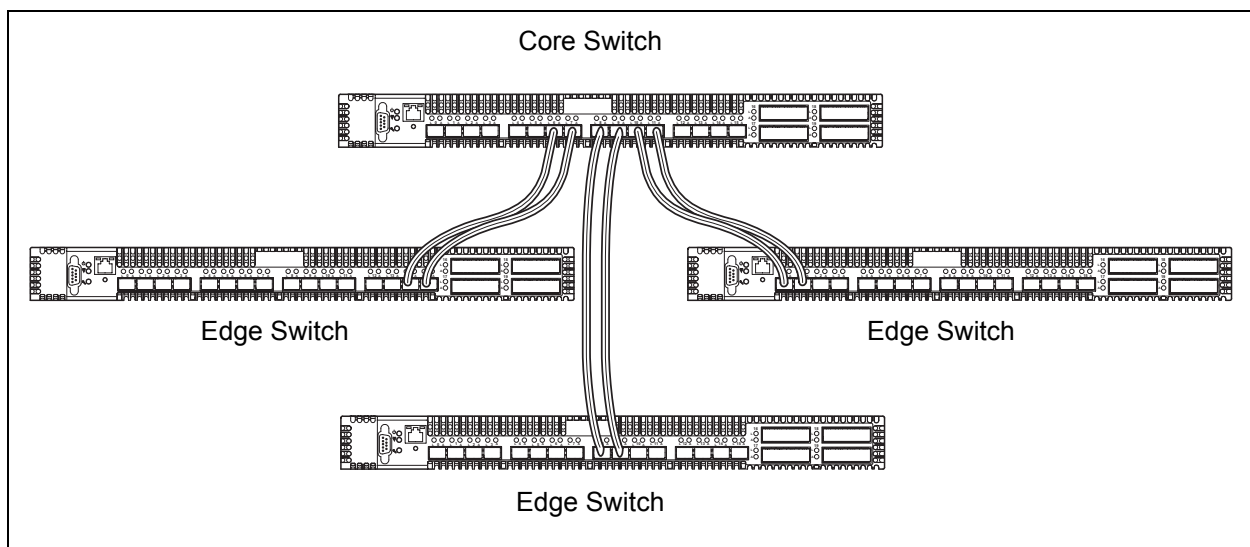
**Figure 3-5. Mesh Topology**

### 3.5.4.3

## Multistage Topology

A Multistage topology describes a fabric in which two or more edge switches connect to one or more core switches. Using 16-port SANbox 5602 switches, the Multistage fabric shown in [Figure 3-6](#) has the following characteristics:

- Each link contributes up to 425 MB of bandwidth between chassis. Competition for this bandwidth is less than that of a cascade topology, but greater than that of the mesh topology.
- Latency between any two ports is no more than two chassis hops.
- 52 1-Gbps/2-Gbps Fibre Channel ports are available for devices.



**Figure 3-6. Multistage Topology**

## 3.6 Fabric Security

Fabric security consists of the following:

- [User Account Security](#)
- [Fabric Services](#)

### 3.6.1 User Account Security

User account security consists of the administration of account names, passwords, expiration date, and authority level. If an account has Admin authority, all management tasks can be performed by that account in both SANsurfer Switch Manager™ and the Telnet command line interface. Otherwise only monitoring tasks are available. The default account name, Admin, is the only account that can create or change account names and passwords. Account names and passwords are always required when connecting to a switch. Consider your management needs and determine the number of user accounts, their authority needs, and expiration dates.

### 3.6.2 Fabric Services

Fabric services include security-related functions such as inband management and SNMP. Inband management is the ability to manage switches across inter-switch links using SANsurfer Switch Manager, SNMP, management server, or the application programming interface. The switch comes from the factory with inband management enabled. If you disable inband management on a particular switch, you can no longer communicate with that switch by means other than a direct Ethernet or serial connection.

You can also enable or disable the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP). SNMP is the protocol governing network management and monitoring of network devices. SNMP security consists of a read community string and a write community string, that are the passwords that control read and write access to the switch. The read community string ("public") and write community string ("private") are set at the factory to these well-known defaults and should be changed if SNMP is enabled. If SNMP is enabled (default) and the the read and write community strings have not been changed from their defaults, you risk unwanted access to the switch. SNMP is enabled by default. Consider how you want to manage the fabric and what switches you do not want managed or monitored through other switches.

### 3.7 Fabric Management

The SANsurfer Switch Manager application and CLI execute on a management workstation that provides for the configuration, control, and maintenance of multiple fabrics. Supported platforms include Windows, Solaris, and Linux. The application can be installed and executed on the workstation, or you can run the SANsurfer Switch Manager web applet that is resident on the switch.

Consider how many fabrics will be managed, how many management workstations are needed, and whether the fabrics will be managed with the CLI, SANsurfer Switch Manager, or the SANsurfer Switch Manager web applet.

A switch supports a combined maximum of 19 logins reserved as follows:

- 4 logins or sessions for internal applications such as management server and SNMP
- 9 high priority Telnet sessions
- 6 logins or sessions for SANsurfer Switch Manager inband and out-of-band logins, Application Programming Interface (API) inband and out-of-band logins, and Telnet logins. Additional logins will be refused.

---

## Notes

## Section 4 Installation

This section describes how to install and configure the SANbox 5602 switch. It also describes how to load new firmware and how to recover a disabled switch.

### 4.1

#### Site Requirements

Consider the following items when installing a SANbox 5602 switch:

- [Fabric Management Workstation](#)
- [Switch Power Requirements](#)
- [Environmental Conditions](#)

### 4.1.1

#### Fabric Management Workstation

The requirements for fabric management workstations running SANSurfer Switch Manager are described in [Table 4-1](#):

**Table 4-1. Management Workstation Requirements**

Operating System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ Windows NT® 4.0/2000/2003</li><li>■ Linux Red Hat® 7.2, Gnome™ 1.4</li><li>■ Solaris 2.8/2.9, CDE</li></ul>
Memory	256 MB or more
Disk Space	150 MB per installation
Processor	500 MHz or faster
Hardware	CD-ROM drive, RJ-45 Ethernet port, RS-232 serial port (optional)
Internet Browser	Microsoft® Internet Explorer® 5.0 and later Netscape Navigator® 4.72 and later Mozilla™ 1.02 and later

Telnet workstations require an RJ-45 Ethernet port or an RS-232 serial port and an operating system with a Telnet client.

### 4.1.2

#### Switch Power Requirements

Power requirements are 1 Amp at 120 VAC or 0.5 A at 240 VAC.

### 4.1.3

## Environmental Conditions

Consider the factors that affect the climate in your facility such as equipment heat dissipation and ventilation. The switch requires the following operating conditions:

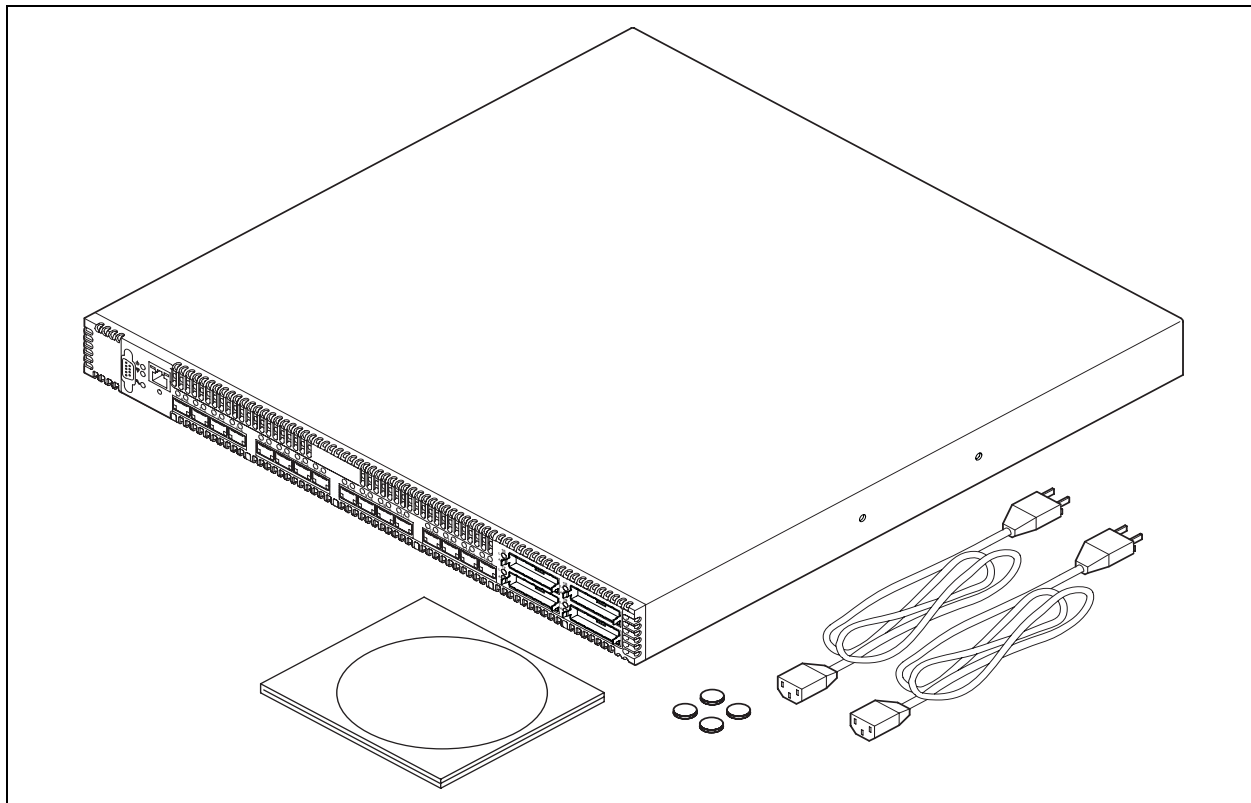
- Operating temperature range: 5 – 40°C (41 – 104°F)
- Relative humidity: 15 – 80%, non-condensing

### 4.2

## Installing a Switch

Unpack the switch and accessories. The SANbox 5602 product is shipped with the components shown in [Figure 4-1](#):

- SANbox 5602 Fibre Channel Switch (1) with firmware installed
- Power cords (2)
- Rubber feet (4)
- CD-ROM containing the SANSurfer Switch Manager switch management application, release notes, and documentation.



**Figure 4-1. SANbox 5602 Fibre Channel Switch**



Installing a SANbox 5602 switch involves the following steps:

1. Mount the switch.
2. Install transceivers.
3. Connect the management workstation to the switch.
4. Configure the management workstation.
5. Install the management application.
6. Start the management application.
7. Connect the switch to the AC power source.
8. Configure the switch.
9. Cable devices to the switch.

#### 4.2.1

### Mount the Switch

The switch can be placed on a flat surface and stacked or mounted in a 19" EIA rack. Refer to [“Dimensions” on page A-3](#) for weight and dimensional specifications. Adhesive rubber feet are provided for surface mounts. Without the rubber feet, the switch occupies 1U of space in an EIA rack. Rack mounting requires a QLogic rail kit (part number SB5602-RACKKIT) .

**WARNING!!** Mount switches in the rack so that the weight is distributed evenly. An unevenly loaded rack can become unstable possibly resulting in equipment damage or personal injury.

**AVERTISSEMENT!!** Installer les commutateurs dans l'armoire informatique de sorte que le poids soit réparti uniformément. Une armoire informatique déséquilibré risque d'entraîner des blessures ou d'endommager l'équipement.

**WARNUNG!!** Switches so in das Rack einbauen, dass das Gewicht gleichmäßig verteilt ist. Ein Rack mit ungleichmäßiger Gewichtsverteilung kann schwanken/umfallen und Gerätbeschädigung oder Verletzung verursachen.

---

***CAUTION!*** If the switch is mounted in a closed or multi-unit rack assembly, make sure that the operating temperature inside the rack enclosure does not exceed the maximum rated ambient temperature. Refer to [“Environmental” on page A-4](#).

Do not restrict chassis air flow. Allow 16 cm (6.5 in) minimum clearance at the front and rear of the switch (surface mount) or rack for service access and ventilation.

Multiple rack-mounted units connected to the AC supply circuit may overload that circuit or overload the AC supply wiring. Consider the power source capacity and the total power usage of all switches on the circuit. Refer to [“Electrical” on page A-4](#).

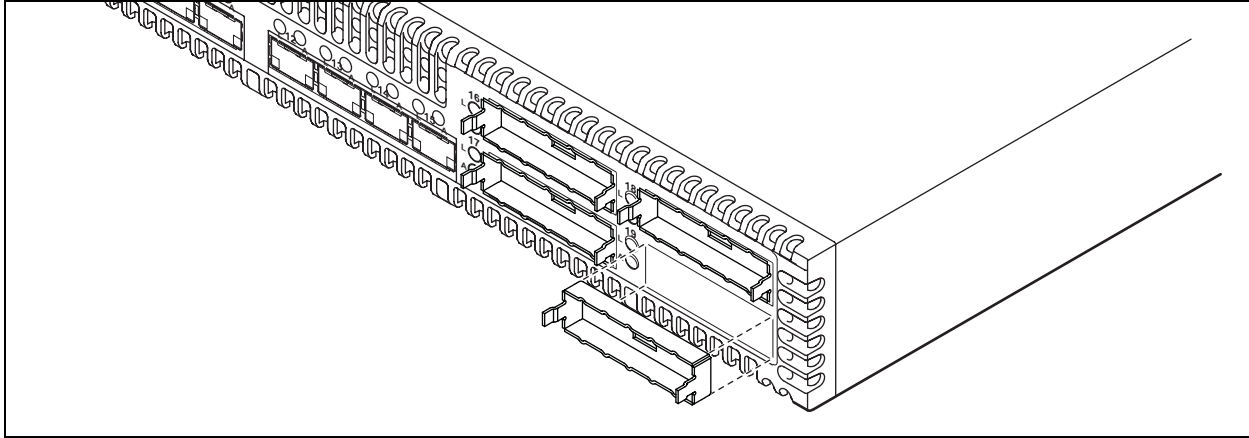
Reliable grounding in the rack must be maintained from the switch chassis to the AC power source.

#### 4.2.2 Install Transceivers

The switch supports a variety of SFP and XPAK transceivers. To install a transceiver, insert the transceiver into the port and gently press until it snaps in place. To remove a transceiver, gently press the transceiver into the port to release the tension, then pull on the release tab or lever and remove the transceiver. Different transceiver manufacturers have different release mechanisms. Consult the documentation for your transceiver.

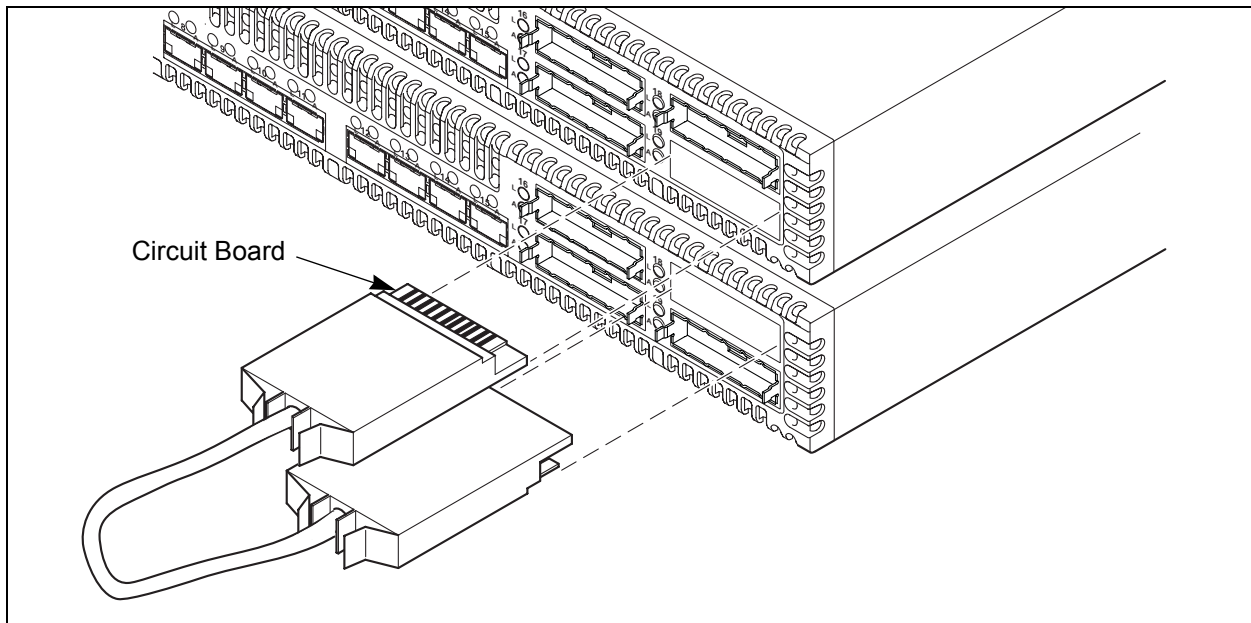
**Note:** The transceiver will fit only one way. If the transceiver does not install under gentle pressure, flip it over and try again.

If you are using the 10-Gbps ports, remove the port covers by the cover tabs using your fingers or pliers as shown in [Figure 4-2](#).



**Figure 4-2. Removing 10-Gbps Port Covers**

To install XPAK switch stacking cables, position the cable connectors with the circuit board toward the mid line of the respective switch faceplates as shown in [Figure 4-3](#). When installing the 3-inch XPAK switch stacking cable, insert the cable connectors into the 10-Gbps ports at the same time.



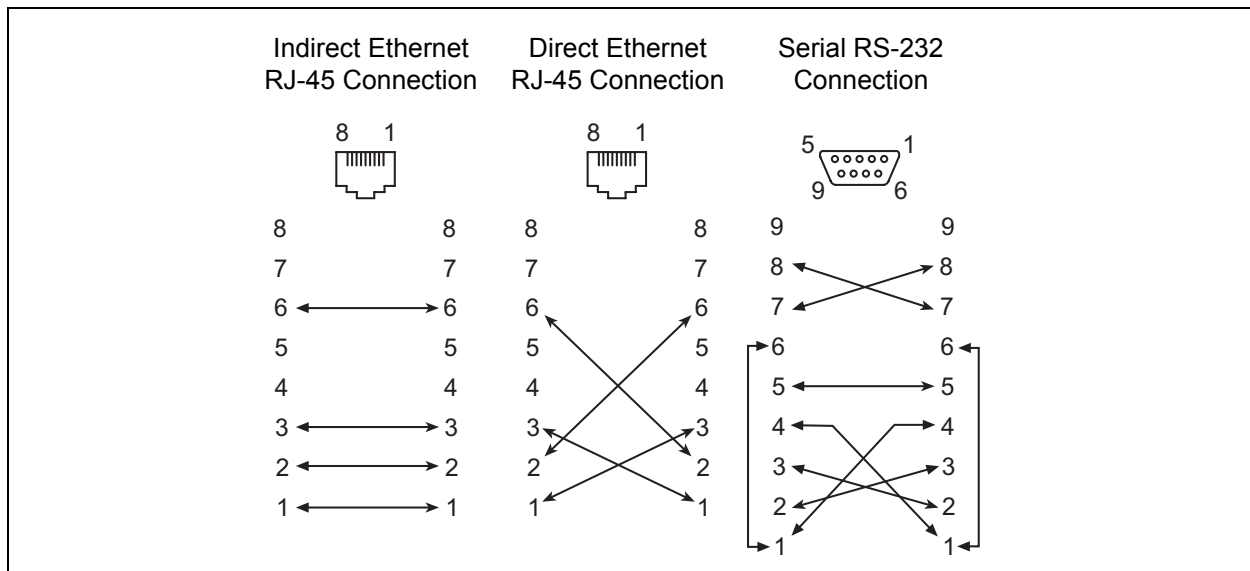
**Figure 4-3. Installing XPAK Switch Stacking Cables**

### 4.2.3

## Connect the Workstation to the Switch

You can manage the switch using SANSurfer Switch Manager or the command line interface. SANSurfer Switch Manager requires an Ethernet connection to the switch. The command line interface can use an Ethernet connection or a serial connection. Choose a switch management method, then connect the management workstation to the switch in one of the following ways:

- Indirect Ethernet connection from the management workstation to the switch RJ-45 Ethernet connector through an Ethernet switch or a hub. This requires a 10/100 Base-T straight cable as shown in [Figure 4-4](#).
- Direct Ethernet connection from the management workstation to the switch RJ-45 Ethernet connector. This requires a 10/100 Base-T cross-over cable as shown in [Figure 4-4](#).
- Serial port connection from the management workstation to the switch RS-232 serial port connector. This requires a null modem F/F DB9 cable as shown in [Figure 4-4](#).



**Figure 4-4. Workstation Cable Connections**

#### 4.2.4

### Configure the Workstation

If you plan to use the command line interface to configure and manage the switch, you must configure the workstation. This involves setting the workstation IP address for Ethernet connections, or configuring the workstation serial port. If you plan to use SANsurfer Switch Manager to manage the switch, the Configuration Wizard manages the workstation IP address for you – proceed to [“Install the Management Application”](#) on page 4-9.

#### 4.2.4.1

### Setting the Workstation IP Address for Ethernet Connections

The default IP address of a new switch is 10.0.0.1. To ensure that your workstation is configured to communicate with the 10.0.0 subnet, refer to the following instructions for your workstation:

- For a Windows workstation, do the following:
  1. Choose the **Start** button. Choose **Settings>Control Panel>Network and Dial-Up Connections**.
  2. Choose **Make New Connection**.
  3. Click the **Connect to a private network through the Internet** radio button then click the **Next** button.
  4. Enter 10.0.0.253 for the IP address.
- For a Linux or Solaris workstation, open a command window and enter the following command where (interface) is your interface name:

```
ifconfig (interface) ipaddress 10.0.0.253 netmask 255.255.255.0 up
```

#### 4.2.4.2

### Configuring the Workstation Serial Port

To configure the workstation serial port, do the following:

1. Connect a null modem F/F DB9 cable from a COM port on the management workstation to the RS-232 serial port on the switch.
2. Configure the workstation serial port according to your platform:
  - For Windows:
    - a. Open the HyperTerminal application. Choose the **Start** button, select **Programs, Accessories, HyperTerminal, and HyperTerminal**.
    - b. Enter a name for the switch connection and choose an icon in the Connection Description window. Choose the **OK** button.
    - c. Enter the following COM Port settings in the COM Properties window and choose the **OK** button.
      - Bits per second: 9600
      - Data Bits: 8
      - Parity: None
      - Stop Bits: 1
      - Flow Control: None
  - For Linux:
    - a. Set up minicom to use the serial port. Create or modify the `/etc/minirc.dfl` file with the following content.

```
pr portdev/ttyS0
pu minit
pu mreset
pu mhangup
```

`pr portdev/ttyS0` specifies port 0 on the workstation. Choose "pr" setting to match the workstation port to which you connected the switch.
    - b. Verify that all users have permission to run minicom. Review the `/etc/minicom.users` file and confirm that the line "ALL" exists or that there are specific user entries.
  - For Solaris: Modify the `/etc/remote` file to include the following lines. `/dev/term/a` refers to serial port a. Choose the "dv" setting to match the workstation port to which you connected to the switch.

```
SANbox:
\ :dv=/dev/term/a:br#9600:el=^C^S^Q^U^D:ie=%$:oe=^D:
```
3. Proceed to ["Connect the Switch to AC Power" on page 4-18](#).

#### 4.2.5

### Install the Management Application

You can manage the switch using SANsurfer Switch Manager as a standalone application or as a part of SANsurfer Management Suite™. SANsurfer Management Suite is QLogic's integrated fabric management application, managing both HBAs and switches.

- If your switch was shipped with a SANsurfer Switch Manager Disk, refer to [“SANsurfer Switch Manager” on page 4-9](#) for instructions on how to install SANsurfer Switch Manager.
- If your switch was shipped with a SANsurfer Management Suite Disk, refer to [“SANsurfer Management Suite” on page 4-11](#) for instructions on how to install and upgrade SANsurfer Management Suite.

Refer to the *SANbox 5602 Switch Management User's Guide* for more information about using, exiting, and uninstalling SANsurfer Management Suite and SANsurfer Switch Manager.

#### 4.2.5.1

### SANsurfer Switch Manager

You can install SANsurfer Switch Manager on a Windows, Linux, or Solaris workstation. To install SANsurfer Switch Manager from the SANsurfer Switch Manager disk, close all programs currently running, and insert the SANsurfer Switch Manager Installation Disk into the management workstation CD-ROM drive.

#### For a Windows workstation:

1. Using Windows Explorer, double-click the drive letter which contains the SANsurfer Switch Manager Installation Disk.
2. Double click the Switch\_Manager folder, then double click the Windows folder.
3. Double click the executable file and follow the SANsurfer Switch Manager installation instructions.

**For a Linux workstation:**

1. If a file browser does not open, double-click the CD-ROM icon to open the browser. Double click the Switch\_Manager folder, then double click the Linux folder. If there is no CD-ROM icon, do the following:
  - a. Open an xterm or other terminal window.
  - b. Mount the CD-ROM. From a shell prompt, enter the following command:

```
mount /mnt/cdrom
```
  - c. Change directory to location of the install program:

```
cd /mnt/cdrom/Switch_Manager/Linux
```
2. Enter the following command to make the install file executable:

```
chmod +x Linux_4.02.xx_xxxx.bin
```
3. Execute the install program and follow the installation instructions:

```
./Linux_4.02.xx_xxxx.bin
```

**For a Solaris workstation:**

1. Open a terminal window. If the disk isn't already mounted, enter the following command:

```
volcheck
```
2. Move to the directory on the disk that contains the executable. Enter the following command:

```
cd /cdrom/cdrom0/Switch_Manager/solaris
```
3. Add the package and follow the SANsurfer Switch Manager installation instructions. Enter the following command:

```
pkgadd -d sol_pkg
```



## 4.2.5.2

## SANsurfer Management Suite

The following instructions describe how to install SANsurfer Management Suite and upgrade SANsurfer Switch Manager. You can install SANsurfer Management Suite (SMS) on a Windows, Linux, or Solaris workstation. Choose the instructions for your workstation:

- [SMS Installation for Windows](#)
- [SMS Installation for Linux](#)
- [SMS Installation for Solaris](#)

## 4.2.5.2.1

### SMS Installation for Windows

Close all programs currently running, and insert the SANsurfer Management Suite Installation Disk into the management workstation CD-ROM drive.

1. If the SANsurfer Management Suite start page does not open in your default browser, do the following:
  - a. Using Windows Explorer, double-click the drive letter which contains the SANsurfer Management Suite Disk.
  - b. Locate and double-click the **Start\_Here.htm** file to open the SANsurfer Management Suite start page in your default browser.
2. On the SANsurfer Management Suite start page, click the **SANbox Switch Software** button.
3. On the SANbox Switch Software page, scroll to the SANbox Series area.
4. In the Operating System column, click the **Win NT/2000** link.
5. Click the **SANsurfer Management Software** link to open the File Download dialog.
6. You can run the installation file from the CD-ROM or download the installation file to your hard drive. Choose one of the following:
  - Open the installation file from the CD-ROM and follow the SANsurfer Switch Manager installation instructions.
  - Specify a location in which to save the **sansurfer\_windows\_install.exe** file, and click the **Save** button. Double-click the saved **sansurfer\_windows\_install.exe** file and follow the installation instructions.

7. When the installation is complete, start SANsurfer Management Suite using the SANsurfer file from the SANsurfer Management Suite installation directory. You can also start SANsurfer Management Suite by clicking the SANsurfer icon (if installed) on the desktop or from the Start menu. In SMS, Click the **Switch** tab in the left pane. From the Help menu, select **About ...** and make note of the version number. Close SANsurfer Management Suite.
8. To ensure you are using the most recent version of SANsurfer Switch Manager, visit the QLogic support web page and go to [Drivers, Software and Manuals](#).
  - a. Select your switch model from the pull-down menu. Locate the description for SANsurfer Switch Manager for Windows under "Management Software".
  - b. If the release version number (4.02.xx) is greater than what is currently installed, download the new version and proceed to [step 9](#). Otherwise, no upgrade is needed and the SMS installation is complete.
9. To start the installer, open the zip file and run the **SANsurferSwitchMgr\_Windows\_4.02.xx.exe** file.
10. When prompted for an installation directory, click the **Choose** button and select the same folder as the SANsurfer Management Suite installation in [step 6](#). The default SMS installation directory is **C:\Program Files\QLogic Corporation\SANsurfer**. Click the Next button.
11. When prompted for the location in which to create the program icons, click the **In an Existing Group** radio button, then specify the same group that was used for the SMS installation. The default SMS group is "QLogic Management Suite". Click the **Next** button.
12. Click the **Install** button to the start the installation. When the installation is complete, click the **Done** button.
13. In the SMS install directory, enter the following command to execute the chglax.bat file. If prompted to overwrite an existing file, enter Y to do so.

```
chglax.bat
```
14. Start SANsurfer Switch Manager from SANsurfer Management suite as you did in [step 7](#) and confirm that the new version is running.

## 4.2.5.2.2

**SMS Installation for Linux**

Close all programs currently running, and insert the SANsurfer Management Suite Installation Disk into the management workstation CD-ROM drive.

1. If a file browser dialog opens showing icons for the contents of the CD-ROM, double-click the **Start\_Here.htm** file to open the SANsurfer Management Suite start page. If a file browser does not open, double-click the CD-ROM icon to open the browser. If there is no CD-ROM icon, do the following:

- a. Open an xterm or other terminal window.
- b. Mount the CD-ROM. From a shell prompt, enter the following command:

```
mount /mnt/cdrom
```

- c. Execute your web browser to view the **Start\_Here.htm** document using one of the following commands:

```
mozilla file:/mnt/cdrom/Start_Here.htm
```

or

```
netscape file:/mnt/cdrom/Start_Here.htm
```

- d. The SANsurfer Management Suite start page opens in your browser.
2. On the SANsurfer Management Suite start page, click the **SANbox Switch Software** button.
3. On the SANbox Switch Software page, scroll to the SANbox Series area.
4. In the Operating System column, click the **Linux** link.
5. Click the **SANsurfer Management Software** link to open the File Download dialog.
6. Enter a path name to save the **sansurfer\_linux\_install.bin** file, and click the **Save** button.
7. Open a terminal window for the directory in which the **sansurfer\_linux\_install.bin** file was saved, and make the file executable.

```
chmod +x sansurfer_linux_install.bin
```

8. Execute the install program and follow the installation instructions

```
./sansurfer_linux_install.bin
```

9. When the installation is complete, start SANSurfer Management Suite using the SANSurfer file in the installation directory. Click the **Switch** tab from the left pane to open SANSurfer Switch Manager. From the Help menu, select **About ...** and make note of the release version number. Close SANSurfer Management Suite.
10. To ensure that you are using the most recent version of SANSurfer Switch Manager, visit the QLogic support web page and go to [Drivers, Software and Manuals](#).
  - a. Select your switch model from the pull-down menu. Locate the description for SANSurfer Switch Manager for Linux under "Management Software".
  - b. If the release version number (4.02.xx) is greater than what is currently installed on your workstation, download the new version and proceed to [step 11](#). Otherwise, no upgrade is needed and the SMS installation is complete.
11. From the tar.gz file, extract the **SANSurferSwitchMgr\_Linux\_4.02.xx.bin** file and make the file executable.

```
chmod +x sansurferswitchmgr_linux_4.02.xx.bin
```
12. Execute the install program and follow the installation instructions.

```
./sansurferswitchmgr_linux_4.02.xx.bin
```
13. When prompted for an installation directory, click the **Choose** button and select the same folder as the SANSurfer Management Suite installation in [step 9](#). The default SMS installation directory is /opt/QLogic\_Corporation/SANSurfer.
14. Enter the following script command from the installation directory:

```
./chglax
```
15. Start SANSurfer Switch Manager from SANSurfer Management suite as you did in [step 9](#) and confirm that the new version is running.

## 4.2.5.2.3

**SMS Installation for Solaris**

To install the SANSurfer Switch Manager application on Solaris from the SANSurfer Management Suite CD-ROM, do the following:

1. Insert the SANSurfer Management Suite Disk into the management workstation CD-ROM drive. If the SANSurfer Management Suite start page does not open in your default browser, do the following:
  - a. Right-click the Workspace Menu.
  - b. Select **File**, then select **File Manager**.
  - c. In File Manager, double-click the CD-ROM folder, and then double-click the Sansurfer folder.
  - d. In the Sansurfer folder, double-click the **Start\_Here.htm** file to open the SANSurfer Management Suite start page in your default browser.
2. On the SANSurfer Management Suite start page, click the **SANbox Switch Software** button.
3. On the SANbox Switch Software page, scroll to the SANbox Series area.
4. In the Operating System column, click the **Solaris SPARC** link.
5. Click the **SANSurfer Management Software** link to open the Save As dialog.
6. Enter a path name to save the **sansurfer\_solaris\_install.bin** file and click the **Save** button.
7. Open a terminal window for the directory in which the **sansurfer\_solaris\_install.bin** file was saved, and enter the following:

```
chmod +x sansurfer_solaris_install.bin
```
8. Execute the install program and follow the installation instructions:

```
./sansurfer_solaris_install.bin
```
9. When the installation is complete, start SANSurfer Management Suite using the SANSurfer file in the installation directory. Click the **Switch** tab from the left pane to open SANSurfer Switch Manager. From the Help menu, select **About ...** and make note of the release version number. Close SANSurfer Management Suite.

10. To ensure that you are using the most recent version of SANsurfer Switch Manager, visit the QLogic support web page and go to [Drivers, Software and Manuals](#).
  - a. Select your switch model from the pull-down menu. Locate the description for SANsurfer Switch Manager for Linux under "Management Software".
  - b. If the release version number (4.02.xx) is greater than what is currently installed on your workstation, download the new version. Otherwise, no upgrade is needed.
11. Open the tar file and save the **SANsurferSwitchMgr\_QLGCsol\_4.02.xx.bin** file in a folder and make the file executable.

```
# chmod +x sansurferswitchmgr_QLGCsol_4.02.xx
```
12. Install the new SANsurfer Switch Manager package:

```
# pkgadd -d sansurferswitchmgr_QLGCsol_4.02.xx
```
13. Change directories to the package location:

```
# cd /usr/opt/QLGCsol/bin
```
14. Locate and execute the file **sbm\_over\_sms.sh**:

```
# ./sbm_over_sms.sh
```
15. When prompted for the SMS installation directory, enter **d** if SMS was installed in its default directory (/opt/QLogic\_Corporation/SANsurfer). Otherwise, enter the path name for the SMS installation directory. The script will copy the necessary files to the specified installation directory.
16. Start SANsurfer Switch Manager from SANsurfer Management suite as you did in [step 9](#) and confirm that the new version is running.

#### 4.2.6

### Start SANsurfer Switch Manager

You can start SANsurfer Switch Manager as a standalone application or from SANsurfer Management Suite.

**Note:** After the switch is operational, you can also open the SANsurfer Switch Manager web applet, by entering the switch IP address in an internet browser. If your workstation does not have the Java 2 Run Time Environment program, you will be prompted to download it.

- To start SANsurfer Switch Manager as a standalone application, do the following.
  1. Start the SANsurfer Switch Manager using one of the following methods:
    - ❑ For Windows, double-click the SANsurfer Switch Manager shortcut, or select SANsurfer Switch Manager from Start menu, depending on how you installed the SANsurfer Switch Manager application. From a command line, you can enter the SANsurfer\_Switch\_Manager command:

```
<install_directory>SANsurfer_Switch_Manager.exe
```
    - ❑ For Linux or Solaris, enter the SANsurfer\_Switch\_Manager command:

```
<install_directory>./SANsurfer_Switch_Manager
```
  2. In the Initial Start dialog, click the **Open Configuration Wizard** button. When you power up the switch, the Configuration Wizard will recognize the switch and lead you through the configuration process.
- To start SANsurfer Switch Manager from SANsurfer Management Suite, do the following.
  1. Start the SANsurfer Management Suite application using one of the following methods:
    - ❑ For Windows, double-click the SANsurfer shortcut, or select **SANsurfer** from Start menu, depending on how you installed the SANsurfer application. From a command line, enter the following command:

```
<install_directory>\SANsurfer.exe
```
    - ❑ For Linux or Solaris enter the SANsurfer command:

```
<install_directory>./SANsurfer
```
  2. From the SANsurfer Management Suite home page, click the SANsurfer Switch Manager button.
  3. In the Initial Start dialog, click the **Open Configuration Wizard** button. When you power up the switch, the Configuration Wizard will recognize the switch and lead you through the configuration process.

#### 4.2.7

### Connect the Switch to AC Power

**WARNING!!** This product is supplied with a 3-wire power cable and plug for the user's safety. Use this power cable in conjunction with a properly grounded outlet to avoid electrical shock. An electrical outlet that is not correctly wired could place hazardous voltage on metal parts of the switch chassis. It is the responsibility of the customer to ensure that the outlet is correctly wired and grounded to prevent electrical shock.

You may require a different power cable in some countries because the plug on the cable supplied with the equipment will not fit your electrical outlet. In this case, you must supply your own power cable. The cable you use must meet the following requirements:

- For 125 Volt electrical service, the cable must be rated at 10 Amps and be approved by UL and CSA.
- For 250 Volt electrical service: The cable must be rated at 10 Amps, meet the requirements of H05VV-F, and be approved by VDE, SEMKO, and DEMKO.

**AVERTISSEMENT!!**

Pour la sécurité de l'utilisateur, l'appareil est livré avec un câble d'alimentation trifilaire et une fiche. Pour éviter toute secousse électrique, enficher ce câble à une prise correctement mise à la terre. Une prise électrique dont les fils sont mal branchés peut créer une tension dangereuse dans les pièces métalliques du châssis switch. Pour éviter toute secousse électrique, s'assurer que les fils sont correctement branchés et que la prise est bien mise à la terre.

Dans certains pays les prises électriques sont de modèle différent; on ne peut y enficher le câble de l'appareil. On doit donc en utiliser un autre ayant les caractéristiques suivantes:

- Alimentation 125 V: Câble pour courant nominal de 10 A, agréé LAC et CSA.
- Alimentation 250 V: Câble pour courant nominal de 10 A, conforme au H05VV-F, et agréé VDE, SEMKO et DEMKO.



**WARNUNG!!**

Dieses Produkt wird mit einem 3-adrigen Netzkabel mit Stecker geliefert. Dieses Kabel erfüllt die Sicherheitsanforderungen und sollte an einer vorschriftsmäßigen Schukosteckdose angeschlossen werden, um die Gefahr eines elektrischen Schlages zu vermeiden. Elektrosteckdosen, die nicht richtig verdrahtet sind, können gefährliche Hochspannung an den Metallteilen des switch-Gehäuses verursachen. Der Kunde trägt die Verantwortung für eine vorschriftsmäßige Verdrahtung und Erdung der Steckdose zur Vermeidung eines elektrischen Schlages.

In manchen Ländern ist eventuell die Verwendung eines anderen Kabels erforderlich, da der Stecker des mitgelieferten Kabels nicht in die landesüblichen Steckdosen paßt. In diesem Fall müssen Sie sich ein Kabel besorgen, daß die folgenden Anforderungen erfüllt:

- Für 125 Volt-Netze: 10 Ampere Kabel mit UL- und CSA-Zulassung.
- Für 250 Volt-Netze: 10 Ampere Kabel gemäß den Anforderungen der H05VV-F und VDE-, SEMKO- und DEMKO-Zulassung.

To power up the switch, connect the power cords to the power supply receptacles on the back of the switch chassis and to a grounded AC outlet. To provide redundancy in the event of an AC power circuit failure, connect the switch power supplies to separate AC circuits. The switch responds in the following sequence:

1. The chassis LEDs (Input Power, Heartbeat, System Fault) illuminate followed by all port Logged-In LEDs. The Logged-In LEDs that illuminate indicate the ports that are enabled by the current license key.
2. After a couple seconds the System Fault LED is extinguished while the Input Power LED and Heartbeat LED remain illuminated.
3. After approximately one minute, the POST executes and the Heartbeat LED is extinguished.
4. After about another minute, the POST is complete, all LEDs are extinguished except the Input Power LED and the Heartbeat LED:
  - The Input Power LED remains illuminated indicating that the switch logic circuitry is receiving DC voltage. If not, contact your authorized maintenance provider.

- The Heartbeat LED indicates the results of the POST. The POST tests the condition of firmware, memories, data-paths, and switch logic circuitry. If the Heartbeat LED blinks steadily about once per second, the POST was successful, and you can continue with the installation process. Any other blink pattern indicates that an error has occurred. Refer to [“Heartbeat LED Blink Patterns” on page 5-3](#) for more information about error blink patterns.

#### 4.2.8

### Configure the Switch

You can configure the switch using the SANsurfer Switch Manager application or the command line interface. To configure the switch using SANsurfer Switch Manager, click the **Open Configuration Wizard** radio button in the Initial Start dialog, then click the **Proceed** button. The Configuration wizard explains and prompts you for the following configuration information:

Temporary IP address	
Temporary subnet mask	
Archive template file	
Switch domain ID (1–239)	
Domain ID Lock (Locked/Unlocked)	
Switch name	
Permanent IP address	
Permanent subnet mask	
Permanent gateway address	
Permanent network discovery method	
Date and time	
Admin account password	
Create a configuration archive?	

**Note:** Refer to [Table B-3](#) through [Table B-8](#) for information on factory configuration default values.

To configure the switch using the command line interface, do the following:

1. Open a command window according to the type of workstation and connection:
  - Ethernet (all platforms): Open a Telnet session with the default switch IP address and log in to the switch with default account name and password (admin/password).

```
telnet 10.0.0.1
SANbox Login: admin
Password:      *****
```
  - Serial – Windows: Open the HyperTerminal application on a Windows platform.
    - a. Choose the **Start** button, select **Programs, Accessories, HyperTerminal,** and **HyperTerminal.**
    - b. Select the connection you created earlier and choose the **OK** button.
  - Serial – Linux: Open a command window and enter the following command:

```
minicom
```
  - Serial – Solaris: Open a command window and enter the following command:

```
tip sanbox2
```
2. Open an admin session and enter the Set Setup System command. Enter the values you want for switch IP address (Eth0NetworkAddress) and the network mask (Eth0NetworkMask). Refer to [“Set Setup Command” on page B-57](#) for more information about this command.

```
SANbox #> admin start
SANbox (admin) #> set setup system
```
3. Open a Config Edit session and use the Set Config command to modify the switch configuration. Refer to the [“Config Command” on page B-12](#) and [“Set Config Command” on page B-39](#) for more information.

#### 4.2.9

### Cable Devices to the Switch

Connect cables to the SFP transceivers and their corresponding devices, and then energize the devices. Device host bus adapters can have SFP (or SFF) transceivers or GigaBit Interface Converters (GBIC). LC-type duplex fiber optic cable connectors are designed for SFP transceivers, while SC-type connectors are designed for GBICs. Duplex cable connectors are keyed to ensure proper orientation. Choose the fiber optic cable with the connector combination that matches the device host bus adapter.

GL\_Ports self configure as FL\_Ports when connected to loop of public devices or F\_Ports when connected to a single device. G\_Ports self configure as F\_Ports when connected to single public devices. Both GL\_Ports and G\_Ports self configure as E\_Ports when connected to another switch.

#### 4.3

### Install Firmware

The switch comes with current firmware installed. You can upgrade the firmware from the management workstation as new firmware becomes available. You can use the SANsurfer Switch Manager application or the CLI to install new firmware.

**Note:** You can load and activate version 4.2 firmware on an operating switch without disrupting data traffic or having to re-initialize attached devices. If you attempt to perform a non-disruptive activation without satisfying the following conditions, the switch will perform a disruptive activation:

- The current firmware version is a 4.x version that precedes the upgrade version.
- No changes are being made to switches in the fabric including powering up, powering down, disconnecting or connecting ISLs, and switch configuration changes.
- No port in the fabric is in the diagnostic state.
- No zoning changes are being made in the fabric.
- No changes are being made to attached devices including powering up, powering down, disconnecting, connecting, and HBA configuration changes.

Ports that are stable when the non-disruptive activation begins, then change states, will be reset. When the non-disruptive activation is complete, SANsurfer Switch Manager sessions reconnect automatically. However, Telnet sessions must be restarted manually.

#### 4.3.1

### Using SANsurfer Switch Manager to Install Firmware

To install firmware using SANsurfer Switch Manager, do the following:

1. Select a switch in the topology display and double-click to open the Faceplate display. Open the Switch menu and select **Load Firmware**.
2. In the Firmware Upload window, click the **Select** button to browse and select the firmware file to be uploaded.
3. Click the **Start** button to begin the firmware load process. You will be shown a message warning you that the switch will be reset to activate the firmware.
4. Click the **OK** button to continue firmware installation or click the **Cancel** button to cancel the firmware installation. SANsurfer Switch Manager will attempt a hot reset, if possible, to activate the firmware without disrupting data traffic. During a non-disruptive activation, all Logged-In LEDs are extinguished for several seconds. If a non-disruptive activation is not possible, SANsurfer Switch Manager gives you the opportunity to reset the switch and perform a disruptive activation.

#### 4.3.2

### Using the CLI to Install Firmware

To install firmware using the CLI when a File Transfer Protocol (FTP) server is present on the management workstation, use the Firmware Install command. Refer to the [“Firmware Install Command” on page B-19](#) for more information.

1. Enter the following command to download the firmware from a remote host to the switch, install the firmware, then reset the switch to activate the firmware. If possible, a non-disruptive activation will be performed.

```
SANbox (admin) #> firmware install
```

```
Warning: Installing new firmware requires a switch reset. A stable fabric is required to successfully activate the firmware on a switch without disrupting traffic. Therefore, before continuing with this action, ensure there are no administrative changes in progress anywhere in the fabric.
```

```
Continuing with this action will terminate all management sessions, including any Telnet sessions. When the firmware activation is complete, you may log in to the switch again.
```

```
Do you want to continue? [y/n]: y
```

```
Press 'q' and the ENTER key to abort this command.
```

2. Enter your account name on the remote host and the IP address of the remote host. When prompted for the source file name, enter the path for the firmware image file.

```
User Account : johndoe
IP Address : 10.20.20.200
Source Filename : 4.0.2.00.04_mpc
```

3. When prompted to install the new firmware, enter Yes to continue or No to cancel. If possible, a non-disruptive activation will be performed. This is the last opportunity to cancel.

```
About to install image. Do you want to continue? [y/n] y
Connected to 10.20.20.200 (10.20.20.200).
220 localhost.localdomain FTP server (Version
wu-2.6.1-18) ready.
```

4. Enter the password for your account name. The firmware will now be downloaded from the remote host to the switch, installed, and activated.

```
331 Password required for johndoe.
Password:*****
230 User johndoe logged in.
```

#### 4.4 Upgrading the SANbox 5602 Switch

The SANbox 5602 product can come from the factory as an 8-, 12-, 16-, or 20-port switch capable of 1-, 2-, and 10-Gbps port speeds. Ports 0–15 are capable of 1-Gbps/2-Gbps; ports 16–19 are capable of 10-Gbps. License keys are available for purchase to enable additional ports up to the 20-port maximum and to add 4-Gbps port speed capability to ports 0–15. To purchase a license key, contact your switch distributor or authorized reseller.

Upgrading a switch is not disruptive and does not require a switch reset. To upgrade a switch using SANSurfer Switch Manager, do the following:

1. Add a fabric with the IP address of the switch you want to upgrade.
2. Open the faceplate display for the switch you want to upgrade.
3. Open the Switch Menu and select **Features** to open the Feature Licenses dialog.
4. In the Feature Licenses dialog, click the **Add** button to open the Add License Key dialog.
5. In the Add License Key dialog, enter the license key in the Key field.
6. Click the **Get Description** button to display the upgrade description.
7. Click the **Add** button to upgrade the switch. Allow a minute or two for the upgrade to complete.

To upgrade a switch using the command line interface, refer to the [“Feature Command” on page B-18](#):

#### 4.5 Powering Down a Switch

Simply unplugging the switch from the power source does not allow the switch to complete executing tasks and could lead to flash memory corruption. For this reason, open a Telnet session and use the Shutdown command to initiate an orderly shut down, then power down the switch by unplugging both power cords. Refer to the [“Shutdown Command” on page B-90](#).

---

## Notes



## Section 5

# Diagnostics/Troubleshooting

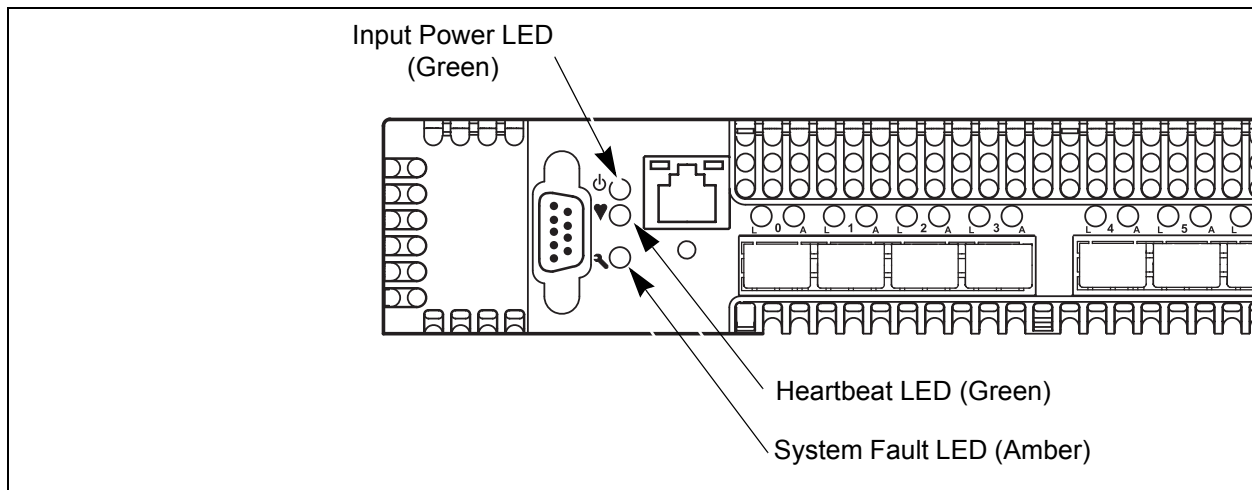
Diagnostic information about the switch is available through the chassis LEDs and the port LEDs. Diagnostic information is also available through the SANsurfer Switch Manager and CLI event logs and error displays. This section describes the following types of diagnostics:

- **Chassis Diagnostics** describes the Input Power LED and System Fault LED indications.
- **Power-On Self Test Diagnostics** describe the Heartbeat LED and the port Logged-In LED indications.
- **Power Supply Diagnostics** describes Power Supply Status LED and Power Supply Fault LED indications.

This section also describes how to use maintenance mode to recover a disabled switch.

### 5.1 Chassis Diagnostics

Chassis diagnostics are indicated by the chassis LEDs as shown in [Figure 5-1](#).



**Figure 5-1. Chassis LEDs**

The following conditions are described:

- **Input Power LED Is Extinguished**
- **System Fault LED Is Illuminated**

5.1.1

## Input Power LED Is Extinguished

The Input Power LED illuminates to indicate that the switch logic circuitry is receiving proper voltages. If the Input Power LED is extinguished, do the following:

1. Inspect the power cords and connectors. Is the cord unplugged? Is the cord or connector damaged?
  - Yes - Make necessary corrections or repairs. If the condition remains, continue.
  - No - Continue.
2. Inspect the AC power source. Is the power source delivering the proper voltage?
  - Yes - Continue.
  - No - Make necessary repairs. If the condition remains, continue.
3. Inspect the power supplies. Are the power supplies fully seated in their bays?
  - Yes - Continue. Replace the power supplies.
  - No - Reinstall the power supplies. If the condition remains, replace the power supplies.

5.1.2

## System Fault LED Is Illuminated

The System Fault LED illuminates to indicate that a fault exists in the switch firmware or hardware. If the System Fault LED illuminates, do the following:

- Check the Heartbeat LED for an error blink pattern and take the necessary actions. Refer to [“Heartbeat LED Blink Patterns” on page 5-3](#).
- Check the power supply LEDs and take the necessary actions. Refer to [“Power Supply Diagnostics” on page 5-11](#).

## 5.2 Power-On Self Test Diagnostics

The switch performs a series of tests as part of its power-up procedure. The POST diagnostic program performs the following tests:

- Checksum tests on the boot firmware in PROM and the switch firmware in flash memory
- Internal data loopback test on all ports
- Access and integrity test on the ASIC

During the POST, the switch logs any errors encountered. Some POST errors are critical, others are not. The switch uses the Heartbeat LED and the Logged-In LED to indicate switch and port status. A critical error disables the switch so that it will not operate. A non-critical error allows the switch to operate, but disables the ports that have errors. Whether the problem is critical or not, contact your authorized maintenance provider.

If there are no errors, the Heartbeat LED blinks at a steady rate of once per second. If a critical error occurs, the Heartbeat LED will show an error blink pattern and the System Fault LED will illuminate. If there are non-critical errors, the switch disables the failed ports and flashes the associated Logged-In LEDs. Refer to [“Heartbeat LED Blink Patterns” on page 5-3](#) for more information about Heartbeat LED blink patterns.

### 5.2.1 Heartbeat LED Blink Patterns

The Heartbeat LED indicates the operational status of the switch. When the POST completes with no errors, the Heartbeat LED blinks at steady rate of once per second. When the switch is in maintenance mode, the Heartbeat LED illuminates continuously. Refer to [“Recovering a Switch” on page 5-11](#) for more information about maintenance mode. All other blink patterns indicate critical errors. In addition to producing a Heartbeat error blink patterns, a critical error also illuminates the System Fault LED.

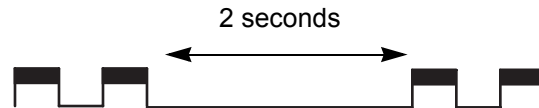
The Heartbeat LED shows an error blink pattern for the following conditions:

- 2 blinks - [Internal Firmware Failure Blink Pattern](#)
- 3 blinks - [System Error Blink Pattern](#)
- 4 blinks - [Configuration File System Error Blink Pattern](#)
- 5 blinks - [Over Temperature Blink Pattern](#)

### 5.2.1.1

## Internal Firmware Failure Blink Pattern

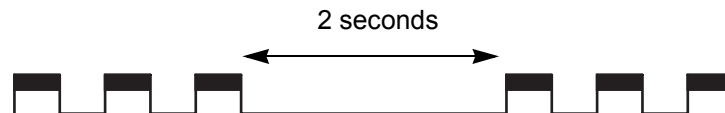
An internal firmware failure blink pattern is 2 blinks followed by a two second pause. The 2-blink error pattern indicates that the firmware has failed, and that the switch must be reset. Momentarily press and release the Maintenance button to reset the switch.



### 5.2.1.2

## System Error Blink Pattern

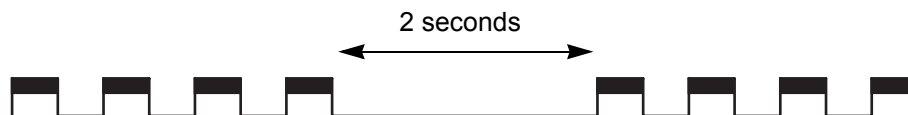
A system error blink pattern is 3 blinks followed by a two second pause. The 3-blink error pattern indicates that a POST failure or a system error has left the switch inoperable. If a system error occurs, contact your authorized maintenance provider. Momentarily press and release the Maintenance button to reset the switch.



### 5.2.1.3

## Configuration File System Error Blink Pattern

A configuration file system error blink pattern is 4 blinks followed by a two second pause. The 4-blink error pattern indicates that a configuration file system error has occurred, and that the configuration file must be recreated. Refer to [“Recovering a Switch” on page 5-11](#) for more information.



To recreate the configuration file, do the following:

**CAUTION!** Recreating the configuration file will delete all switch configuration settings.

1. Place the switch in maintenance mode. Press and hold the Maintenance button for 2–7 seconds. Refer to [“Recovering a Switch” on page 5-11](#) for more information about placing the switch in maintenance mode.
2. Establish a Telnet session using the default IP address 10.0.0.1.  

```
telnet 10.0.0.1
```
3. Enter the account name (prom) and password (prom), and press the Enter key.  

```
SANbox login: prom  
Password:xxxx
```
4. The following menu is displayed. Enter "6" (Remake Filesystem) and press the Enter key to recreate the configuration file.  

```
0) Exit  
1) Image Unpack  
2) Reset Network Config  
3) Reset User Accounts to Default  
4) Copy Log Files  
5) Remove Switch Config  
6) Remake Filesystem  
7) Reset Switch  
8) Update Boot Loader  
Option: 6
```
5. When the recreate process is complete, select option 7 to reset the switch and exit maintenance mode.
6. If a previously saved configuration file is available for the switch, do the following to restore the configuration file.
  - a. Establish communications with the switch using the File Transfer Protocol (FTP). Enter the following on the command line:  

```
>ftp 10.0.0.1
```
  - b. Enter the following account name and password:  

```
user:images  
password:images
```
  - c. Activate binary mode and copy the configuration file from the workstation to the switch. The configuration file must be named "configdata".  

```
ftp>bin  
ftp>put configdata
```
  - d. Close the FTP session.  

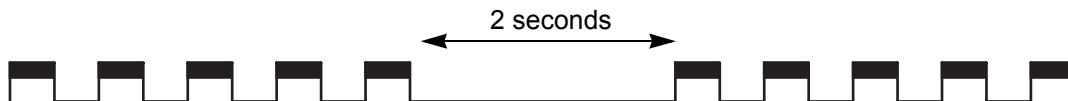
```
ftp>quit
```

- e. Establish communications with the switch using Telnet. Enter one of the following on the command line:
- ```
telnet xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx
```
- or
- ```
telnet switchname
```
- where *xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx* is the switch IP address and *switchname* is the switch name associated with the IP address.
- f. A Telnet window opens prompting you for a login. Enter an account name and password. The default account name and password are (admin, password).
- g. Open an admin session to acquire the necessary authority.
- ```
SANbox $>admin start
```
- h. Restore the configuration file. When the restore is complete, the switch will reset.
- ```
SANbox (admin) $>config restore
```

#### 5.2.1.4

### Over Temperature Blink Pattern

An over temperature blink pattern is 5 blinks followed by a two second pause. The 5-blink error pattern indicates that the air temperature inside the switch has exceeded the failure temperature threshold. The failure temperature threshold is 70° C.



If the Heartbeat LED shows the over temperature blink pattern, do the following:

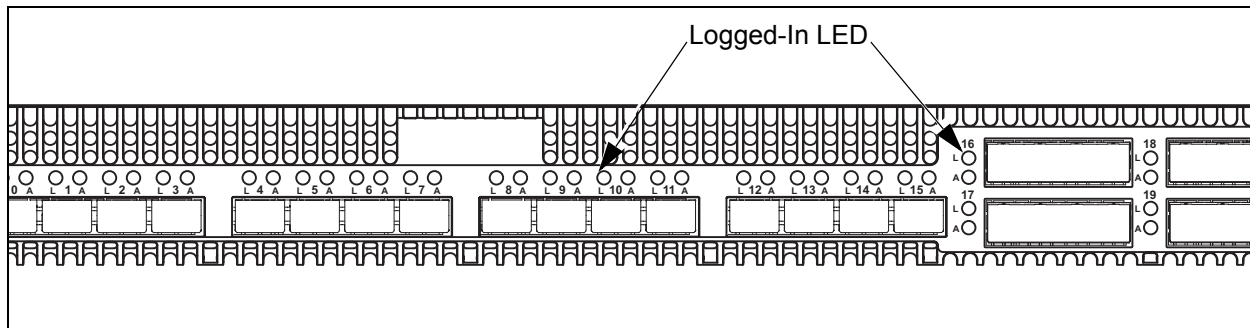
1. Inspect the chassis vents. Are the intake and exhaust vents clear?
  - Yes - Continue.
  - No - Remove any debris from fan intake and exhaust if necessary. If the condition remains, continue.
2. Inspect the Power Supply Fault LED on both power supplies. Is the Power Supply Fault LED illuminated on either power supply?
  - Yes - Replace the power supply. If the condition remains, continue.
  - No - Continue.

3. Observe the air flow direction from both power supplies. Are they the same?
  - Yes - Continue.
  - No - Determine the proper air flow direction for the switch. Replace the power supply with the incorrect air flow direction with another having the correct air flow direction. Air flow direction is marked on the power supply part number label. If the condition remains, continue.
4. Consider the ambient air temperature near the switch and clearance around the switch. Make necessary corrections. If the condition remains, open a command line window and log on to the switch. Enter the Shutdown command, then power down the switch. Contact your authorized maintenance provider.

### 5.2.2

## Logged-In LED Indications

Port diagnostics are indicated by the Logged-In LED for each port as shown in [Figure 5-2](#).



**Figure 5-2. Logged-In LED**

The Logged-In LED has three indications:

- Continuous illumination: A device is logged in to the port.
- Flashing once per second: A device is logging in to the port.
- Flashing twice per second: The port is down, offline, or an error has occurred.

If a Logged-In LED is flashing twice per second, review the event browser for alarm messages regarding the affected port. You can also inspect the alarm log using the Show Alarm command. If there is an error, alarm messages may point to one or more of the following conditions:

- E\_Port isolation
- Excessive port errors

### 5.2.2.1

## E\_Port Isolation

A Logged-In LED error indication is often the result of E\_Port isolation. An isolated E\_Port is indicated by a red link in the SANsurfer Switch Manager topology display. E\_Port isolation can be caused by the following:

- FL\_Port is connected to another switch
- Conflicting domain IDs
- Conflicting timeout values
- Conflicting zone membership between active zone sets

Refer to the *SANbox 5602 Switch Management User's Guide* for information about how to change domain IDs, timeout values, and edit zoning.

Review the event browser and do the following to diagnose and correct an isolated E\_Port:

1. Does the event browser show a repeating alarm about an unsupported E\_Port command on the affected port?
  - Yes - The port is configured as an FL\_Port and connected to another switch. Correct the port connection or the port type.
  - No - Continue.
2. Display the fabric domain IDs using the Show Domains command or the Switch data tab in the SANsurfer Switch Manager topology display. Are all domain IDs in the fabric unique?
  - Yes - Continue.
  - No - Correct the domain IDs on the offending switches using the Set Config Switch command or the SANsurfer Switch Manager Switch Properties window. Reset the port. If the condition remains, continue.
3. Compare the RA\_TOV and ED\_TOV timeout values for all switches in the fabric using the Show Config Switch command or the Switch data tab of the SANsurfer Switch Manager topology display. Is each timeout value the same on every switch?
  - Yes - Continue.
  - No - Correct the timeout values on the offending switches using the Set Config Switch command or the SANsurfer Switch Manager Switch Properties dialog. Reset the port. If the condition remains, continue.



4. Display the active zone set on each switch using the Zoning Active command or the Active Zoneset tab of the SANsurfer Switch Manager topology display. Compare the zone membership between the two active zone sets. Are they the same?
  - Yes - Contact your authorized maintenance provider.
  - No - Deactivate one of the active zone sets or edit the conflicting zones so that their membership is the same. Reset the port. If the condition remains, contact your authorized maintenance provider.

**Note:** This can be caused by merging two fabrics whose active zone sets have two zones with the same name, but different membership.

#### 5.2.2.2

### Excessive Port Errors

The switch can monitor a set of port errors and generates alarms based on user-defined sample windows and thresholds. These port errors include the following:

- CRC errors
- Decode errors
- ISL connection count
- Login errors
- Logout errors
- Loss-of-signal errors

Port threshold alarm monitoring is disabled by default. Refer to the *SANbox 5602 Switch Management User's Guide* for information about managing port threshold alarms.

If the count for any of these errors exceeds the rising trigger for three consecutive sample windows, the switch generates an alarm and disables the affected port, changing its operational state to "down". Port errors can be caused by the following:

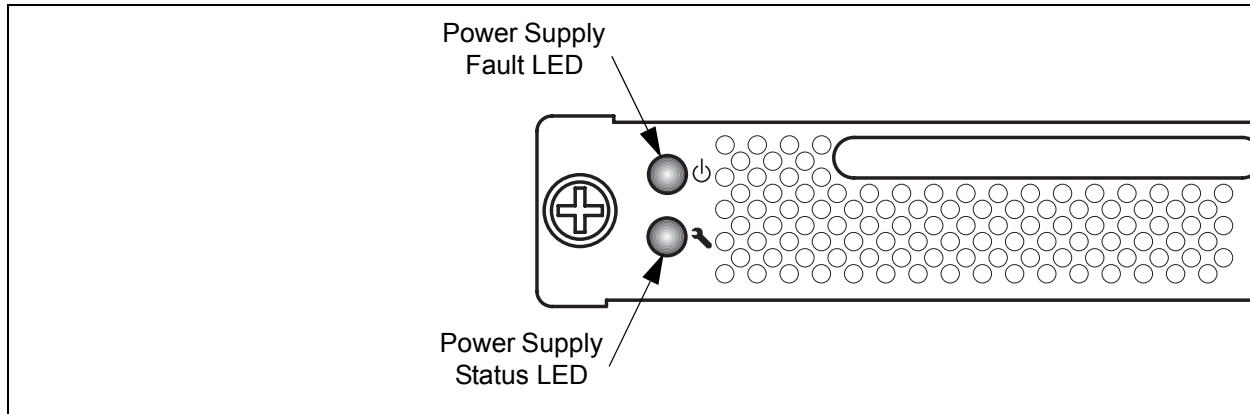
- Triggers are too low or the sample window is too small
- Faulty Fibre Channel port cable
- Faulty SFP
- Faulty port
- Fault device or HBA

Review the event browser to determine if excessive port errors are responsible for disabling the port. Look for a message that mentions one of the monitored error types indicating that the port has been disabled, then do the following:

1. Examine the alarm configuration for the associated error using the Show Config Threshold command or the SANsurfer Switch Manager application. Refer to the [“Show Config Command” on page B-77](#). Refer to [Table B-5](#) for a list of the alarm configuration defaults. Are the thresholds and sample window correct?
  - Yes - Continue
  - No - Correct the alarm configuration. If the condition remains, continue.
2. Reset the port, then perform an external port loopback test to validate the port and the SFP. Refer to the [“Test Command” on page B-91](#) or the *SANbox 5602 Switch Management User’s Guide* for information about testing ports. Does the port pass the test?
  - Yes - Continue
  - No - Replace the SFP and repeat the test. If the port does not pass the test, contact your authorized maintenance provider. Otherwise continue.
3. Replace the Fibre Channel port cable. Is the problem corrected?
  - Yes - Complete.
  - No - Continue.
4. Inspect the device to which the affected port is connected and confirm that the device and its HBA are working properly. Make repairs and corrections as needed. If the condition remains, contact your authorized maintenance provider.

### 5.3 Power Supply Diagnostics

A power supply has a Status LED (Green) and a Fault LED (Amber) as shown in [Figure 5-3](#). Under normal operating conditions, the Power Supply Status LED is illuminated and the Power Supply Fault LED is extinguished.



**Figure 5-3. Power Supply LEDs**

Consider the following indications:

- Power Supply Fault LED is illuminated. This means that the power supply is failing or has failed. Replace the power supply with another having the same air flow direction. Air flow direction is indicated on the power supply part number label. Refer to [“Power Supply Removal and Replacement”](#) on [page 6-2](#).
- All power supply LEDs are normal, yet the System Fault LED is illuminated and the Heartbeat LED does not show a blink pattern. This means that the two power supplies have different air flow directions. Replace the power supply with the incorrect air flow direction with another having the correct air flow direction. Air flow direction is marked on the power supply part number label. Refer to [“Power Supply Removal and Replacement”](#) on [page 6-2](#).

### 5.4 Recovering a Switch

A switch can become inoperable or unmanageable for the following reasons:

- Firmware becomes corrupt
- IP address is lost
- Switch configuration becomes corrupt
- Forgotten password

In these specific cases, you can recover the switch using maintenance mode. Maintenance mode temporarily returns the switch IP address to 10.0.0.1 and provides opportunities to do the following:

- Unpack a firmware image file
- Restore the network configuration parameters to the default values
- Remove all user accounts and restore the Admin account name password to the default.
- Copy the log file
- Restore factory defaults for all but user accounts and zoning
- Restore all switch configuration parameters to the factory default values
- Reset the switch
- Update the system boot loader

To recover a switch, do the following:

1. Place the switch in maintenance mode. Press and hold the Maintenance button with a pointed tool for 2–7 seconds. When the Heartbeat LED alone is illuminated, release the button.
2. Allow one minute for the switch to complete its tests. When the switch is in maintenance mode, the Heartbeat LED illuminates continuously. All other chassis LEDs are extinguished.
3. Establish a Telnet session with the switch using the maintenance mode IP address 10.0.0.1.
4. Enter the maintenance mode account name and password (prom, prom), and press the Enter key.

```
Sanbox login: prom
Password:xxxx
```

5. The maintenance menu displays several recovery options. To select a switch recovery option, press the corresponding number (displayed in option: field) on the keyboard and press the Enter key.

```
0) Exit
1) Image Unpack
2) Reset Network Config
3) Reset User Accounts to Default
4) Copy Log Files
5) Remove Switch Config
6) Remake Filesystem
7) Reset Switch
8) Update Boot Loader
Option:
```

These options and their use are described in the following subsections.

#### 5.4.1

### Maintenance – Exit

This option closes the current login session. To log in again, enter the maintenance mode account name and password (prom, prom). To return to normal operation, momentarily press and release the Maintenance button or power cycle the switch.

#### 5.4.2

### Maintenance – Image Unpack

This option unpacks and installs new firmware when the current firmware has become corrupt. Before using this option, you must load the new firmware image file onto the switch. The steps to install new firmware using this option are as follows:

1. Place the switch in maintenance mode. Refer to the procedure for maintenance mode in [“Recovering a Switch” on page 5-11](#).
2. Use FTP to load a new firmware image file onto the switch. Refer to [“Image Command” on page B-24](#) for an example of how to load the image file using FTP. Close the FTP session.
3. Establish a Telnet session with the switch using the default IP address 10.0.0.1.

```
telnet 10.0.0.1
```

4. Enter the maintenance mode account name and password (prom, prom), and press the Enter key.

```
Sanbox login: prom
Password:xxxx
```

5. Select option 1 from the maintenance menu. When prompted for a file name prompt, enter the firmware image file name.

```
Image filename: filename
Unpacking 'filename', please wait...
Unpackage successful.
```

6. Select option 7 to reset the switch and exit maintenance mode.

#### 5.4.3

### Maintenance – Reset Network Config

This option resets the network properties to the factory default values and saves them on the switch. Refer to [Table B-14](#) for the default network configuration values.

5.4.4

### Maintenance – Reset User Accounts to Default

This option restores the password for the Admin account name to the default (password) and removes all other user accounts from the switch.

5.4.5

### Maintenance – Copy Log Files

This option copies all log file buffers to a file on the switch named *logfile*. You can use FTP to download this file to the management workstation. You must download the logfile before resetting the switch.

5.4.6

### Maintenance – Remove Switch Config

This option deletes all configurations from the switch except the default configuration. This restores switch configuration parameters to the factory defaults except for user accounts and zoning. Refer to [Table B-3](#) through [Table B-8](#) for the factory default values.

5.4.7

### Maintenance – Remake Filesystem

In the event of a loss of power, the switch configuration may become corrupt. The file system on which the configuration is stored must be re-created. This option resets the switch to the factory default values including user accounts and zoning. Refer to [Table B-3](#) through [Table B-8](#) for the factory default values.

**CAUTION!** If you choose the **Remake Filesystem** option, you will lose all changes made to the fabric configuration that involve that switch, such as password and zoning changes. You must then restore the switch from an archived configuration or reconfigure the portions of the fabric that involve the switch.

5.4.8

### Maintenance – Reset Switch

This option closes the Telnet session, exits maintenance mode and reboots the switch using the current switch configuration. All unpacked firmware image files that reside on the switch are deleted.

5.4.9

### Maintenance – Update Boot Loader

This option updates the system boot loader which loads the Linux kernel into memory. Use this option only at the direction of your authorized maintenance provider.

## Section 6

# Removal/Replacment

This section describes the removal and replacement procedures for the following field replaceable units (FRU):

- SFP transceivers
- Power supplies

The switch is equipped with a battery that powers the non-volatile memory. This memory stores the switch configuration. The battery is not a field replaceable unit.

**WARNING!!** Danger of explosion if battery is incorrectly replaced. Replace only with the same or equivalent type recommended by the manufacturer. Dispose of the used battery according to the manufacturer's instructions.

**WARNUNG!!** Bei unsachgemäß ausgetauschter Batterie besteht Explosionsgefahr. Die Batterie nur mit der gleichen Batterie oder mit einem äquivalenten, vom Hersteller empfohlenen Batterietyp ersetzen. Die gebrauchte Batterie gemäß den Herstelleranweisungen entsorgen.

**AVERTISSEMENT!!** Danger d'explosion si le remplacement de la pile est incorrect. Ne remplacer que par une pile de type identique ou équivalent recommandé par le fabricant. Jeter la pile usagée en observant les instructions du fabricant.

### 6.1

## SFP Transceiver Removal and Replacement

The SFP transceivers can be removed and replaced while the switch is operating without damaging the switch or the transceiver. However, transmission on the affected port will be interrupted until the transceiver is installed.

To remove a transceiver, gently press the transceiver into the port to release the tension, then pull on the release tab or lever and remove the transceiver. Different transceiver manufacturers have different release mechanisms. Consult the documentation for your transceiver. To install, insert the transceiver into the port and gently press until it snaps in place.

**Note:** The SFP transceiver will fit only one way. If the SFP does not install under gentle pressure, flip it over and try again.

### 6.2

## Power Supply Removal and Replacement

The power supplies are hot pluggable. This means you can remove or install one of the power supplies while the switch is operating without disrupting service. The power supplies are also interchangeable; that is, the left and right power supplies are the same unit.

**CAUTION!**

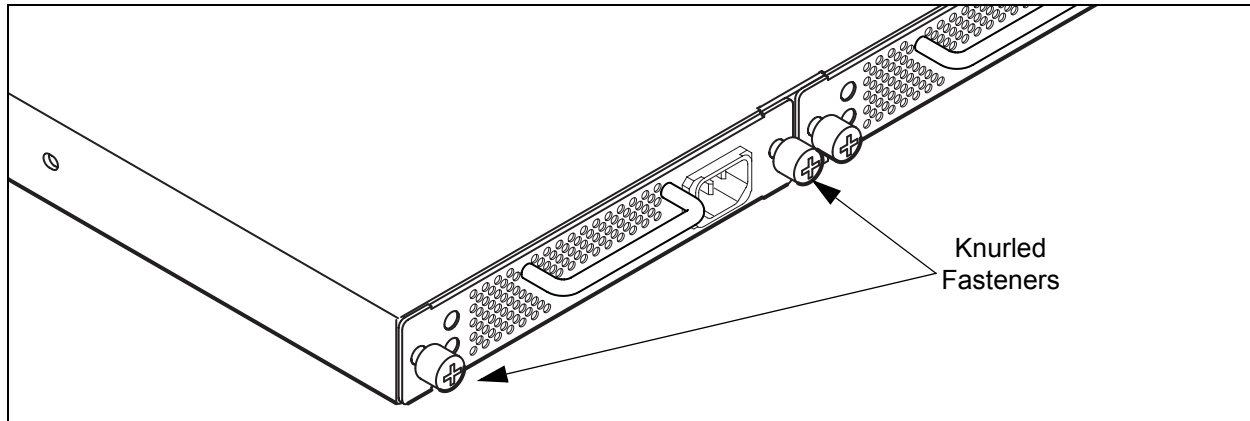
- Both power supplies must have the same air flow direction to prevent the switch from overheating.
- To avoid overheating, do not operate the switch with one power supply any longer than necessary.

When removing or replacing a power supply, consider the following:

- The left and right power supplies are interchangeable. However, you must orient the power supply so that AC receptacle is on the right.
- Both power supplies must have the same air flow direction. The part number label on the power supply indicates the air flow direction.
- When removing or replacing a power supply on an operating switch, be sure the Heartbeat LED is showing the normal 1 blink per second. This allows the switch to correctly report power supply status.

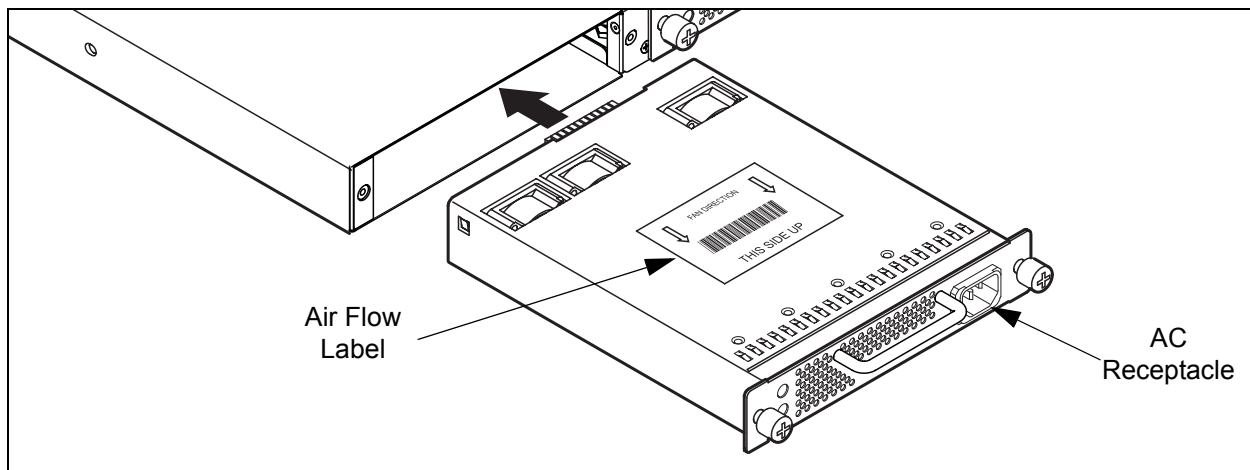


To remove a power supply, unplug the power supply and loosen the two knurled fasteners with a cross-head screw driver as shown in [Figure 6-1](#). Grasp the power supply handle and pull firmly to disengage the modular connector. Slide the power supply out of its bay.



**Figure 6-1. Power Supply Removal**

1. Confirm that the Heartbeat LED is showing the normal 1 blink per second. This allows the switch to correctly report power supply status.
2. Confirm that the new power supply is compatible with the switch air flow direction. The part number label on the power supply indicates the air flow direction as shown in [Figure 6-2](#).
3. With the AC receptacle on the right, slide the power supply into the bay until it is firmly seated. Secure the knurled fasteners.
4. Plug the power cord into the AC receptacle and confirm that the air flow is correct.



**Figure 6-2. Power Supply Installation**

---

## Notes

# Appendix A Specifications

This appendix contains the specifications for the SANbox 5602 Fibre Channel switch. Refer to [Section 2 General Description](#) for the location of all connections, switches, controls, and components.

## A.1 Fabric Specifications

Fibre Channel Protocols .....	FC-PH Rev. 4.3 FC-PH-2 FC-PH-3 FC-AL Rev 4.6 FC-AL-2 Rev 7.0 FC-FLA FC-GS FC-GS-2 FC-GS-3 FC-FG FC-Tape FC-VI FC-SW-2 Fibre Channel Element MIB RFC 2837 Fibre Alliance MIB Version 4.0
Fibre Channel Classes of Service ..	Classes 2 and 3
Modes of Operation .....	Fibre Channel Classes 2 and 3, connectionless
Port Types	
■ 1-Gbps/2-Gbps .....	G_Port, GL_Port, F_Port, FL_Port, E_Port
■ 10-Gbps Ports.....	G_Port, F_Port, E_Port
Port Characteristics .....	All ports are auto-discovering and self-configuring.

Number of Fibre Channel Ports .....	Variable and can be upgraded in the following configurations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 8 1-Gbps/2-Gbps FC ports</li> <li>■ 12 1-Gbps/2-Gbps FC ports</li> <li>■ 16 1-Gbps/2-Gbps FC ports</li> <li>■ 16 1-Gbps/2-Gbps FC ports plus 4 10-Gbps FC ports</li> </ul>
Scalability.....	Maximum 239 switches depending on configuration
Maximum User Ports .....	> 475,000 ports depending on configuration
Buffer Credits.....	16 buffer credits per port, ASIC embedded memory
Media Type	
Ports 0-15 .....	SFP optical transceiver
Ports 16-19 .....	XPAK switch stacking cables
Fabric Port Speed	
Ports 0-15 .....	1.0625, 2.125, or 4.250-Gbps
Ports 16-19 .....	12.750 Gbps
Maximum Frame Size.....	2148 bytes (2112 byte payload)
System Processor.....	200 MHz Motorola® 8245 PowerPc®
Fabric Latency (intra-switch)	
1-Gbps to 1-Gbps .....	< 0.6 µsec
2-Gbps to 2-Gbps .....	< 0.4 µsec
4-Gbps to 4-Gbps .....	< 0.3 µsec
10-Gbps to 10-Gbps .....	< 0.2 µsec
Bandwidth	
Point-to-Point .....	106 MB, Full Duplex @ 1-Gbps 212 MB, Full Duplex @ 2-Gbps 425 MB, Full Duplex @ 4-Gbps 1275 MB, Full Duplex @ 10-Gbps
Aggregate (single switch) .....	Up to 11.90 GB Full Duplex

## A.2 Maintainability

Diagnostics .....	Power-On Self Test (POST) tests all functional components except SFP transceivers. Port tests include online, internal, and external tests.
User Interface .....	LED indicators
Field Replaceable Units	Power supplies (model 5202 only)

## A.3 Fabric Management

Management Methods .....	SANsurfer Switch Manager Graphical User Interface Application Programming Interface Command Line Interface GS-3 Management Server SNMP FTP
Maintenance Connection .....	RS-232 connector; null modem F/F DB9 cable
Ethernet Connection .....	RJ-45 connector; 10/100 BASE-T cable
Switch Agent.....	Allows a network management station to obtain configuration values, traffic information, and failure data pertaining to the Fibre Channels using SNMP through the Ethernet interface.

## A.4 Dimensions

Width.....	17" (432 mm), 19 inch rack mount
Height .....	1.70" (43.2 mm) (1U)
Depth .....	19.69" (500 mm)
Weight.....	16 lbs (7.25 Kg)

---

## A.5 Electrical

Operating voltage .....	90 to 240 VAC; 50 to 60 Hz
Power source loading (maximum) ..	1 A at 120 VAC 0.5 A at 240 VAC
Heat Output (maximum) .....	100 watts
Circuit Protection .....	Internally fused

## A.6 Environmental

Temperature	
■ Operating .....	5 to 40°C (41 to 104°F)
■ Non-operating .....	-40 to 70°C (-40 to 158°F)
Humidity	
■ Operating .....	15% to 80%, non-condensing
■ Non-operating .....	25% to 90%, non-condensing
Altitude	
■ Operating .....	0 to 3048m (0 to 10,000 feet)
■ Non-operating .....	0 to 15,240m (0 to 50,000 feet)
Vibration	
■ Operating .....	IEC 68-2 5-500 Hz, random, 0.21 G rms, 10 minutes
■ Non-operating .....	5-500 Hz, random, 2.09 G rms, 10 minutes
Shock	
■ Operating .....	IEC 68-2 4 g, 11ms, 20 repetitions
■ Non-operating .....	30g, 292 ips, 3 repetitions, 3 axis
Air flow .....	Front-to-back

## A.7

**Regulatory Certifications**

Safety Standards .....	UL60950:2000 CSA 22.2 No. 60950-00 (Canada) EN60950:2000 (EC) CB Scheme-IEC 60950:1999
Emissions Standards .....	FCC Part 15B Class A ICES-03 Issue 3 VCCI Class A ITE CISPR 22, Class A EN 55022, Class A
Voltage Fluctuations .....	EN 61000-3-3
Harmonics.....	EN 61000-3-2
Immunity .....	EN 55024:1998
Marking .....	FCC Part 15 UL <sub>US</sub> (United States) TUV <sub>US</sub> (United States) cUL (Canada) cTUV (Canada) TUV Europe (Germany) VCCI CE

---

## Notes



## **Appendix B**

# **Command Line Interface**

The command line interface (CLI) enables you to perform a variety of fabric and switch management tasks through an Ethernet or a serial port connection. This section describes the following:

- [Logging On to a Switch](#)
- [User Accounts](#)
- [Working with Switch Configurations](#)
- [Commands](#)

### **B.1**

## **Logging On to a Switch**

To log on to a switch using Telnet, open a command line window on the workstation and enter the Telnet command followed by the switch IP address:

```
# telnet ip_address
```

A Telnet window opens prompting you for a login. Enter an account name and password.

To log on to a switch through the serial port, configure the workstation port with the following settings:

- 9600 baud
- 8-bit character
- 1 stop bit
- No parity

Enter an account name and password when prompted.

## B.2 User Accounts

Switches come from the factory with the following user account already defined:

Account name: admin  
Password: password  
Authority: Admin

This user account provides full access to the switch and its configuration. After planning your fabric management needs and creating your own user accounts, consider changing the password for this account.

- Refer to [“Commands” on page B-7](#) for information about authority levels.
- Refer to the [“User Command” on page B-95](#) for information about creating user accounts.
- Refer to [“Passwd Command” on page B-28](#) for information about changing passwords.

**Note:** A switch supports a combined maximum of 19 logins or sessions reserved as follows:

- 4 logins or sessions for internal applications such as management server and SNMP
- 9 high priority Telnet sessions
- 6 logins or sessions for SANsurfer Switch Manager inband and out-of-band logins, Application Programming Interface (API) inband and out-of-band logins, and Telnet logins. Additional logins will be refused.

## B.3 Working with Switch Configurations

Successful management of switches and fabrics with the command line interface depends on the effective use of switch configurations. Modifying configurations, backing up configurations, and restoring configurations are key switch management tasks.

**B.3.1****Modifying a Configuration**

A switch supports up to 10 configurations including the default configuration. Each switch configuration contains switch, port, port threshold alarm, and zoning configuration components.

The Show Switch command displays the name of the active configuration. A configuration name can have up to 31 characters excluding the pound symbol (#), semicolon (;), and comma (.). By editing the latest configuration and saving the results under a new name, you can create a history of configuration changes. Use the Config List command to display the names of the configurations stored on the switch

```
SANbox #> config list
Current list of configurations
-----
default
config_10132003
```

To modify a switch configuration you must open an Admin session with the Admin Start command. An Admin session prevents other accounts from making changes at the same time either through Telnet or SANsurfer Switch Manager. You must also open a Config Edit session with the Config Edit command and indicate which configuration you want to modify. If you do not specify a configuration name the active configuration is assumed. The Config Edit session provides access to the Set Config commands with which you make modifications to the port, switch, port threshold alarm, or zoning configuration components as shown:

```
SANbox #> admin start
SANbox (admin) #> config edit default
The config named default is being edited.
SANbox (admin-config)#> set config port . . .
SANbox (admin-config)#> set config switch . . .
SANbox (admin-config)#> set config threshold . . .
SANbox (admin-config)#> set config zoning . . .
```

The Config Save command saves the changes you made during the Config Edit session. In this case, changes to the configuration named *Default* are being saved to a new configuration named *config\_10132003*. However, the new configuration does not take effect until you activate it with the Config Activate command as shown:

```
SANbox (admin-config)#> config save config_10132003
SANbox (admin)#> config activate config_10132003
SANbox (admin)#> admin end
SANbox #>
```

The Admin End command releases the Admin session for other administrators when you are done making changes to the switch.

### B.3.2

## Backing up and Restoring Switch Configurations

Backing up and restoring a configuration is useful to protect your work or for use as a template in configuring other switches. The Config Backup command creates a file on the switch, named *configdata*. This file can be used to restore a switch configuration only from the command line interface; it cannot be used to restore a switch using SANsurfer Switch Manager.

```
SANbox #> admin start
SANbox (admin) #> config backup
```

The *configdata* file contains all of the switch configuration information including the following:

- All named switch configurations including the default configuration. This includes port, switch, port threshold alarm, and zoning configuration components.
- All SNMP and network information defined with the Set Setup command.
- The zoning database included all zone sets, zones, and aliases

You use FTP to download the *configdata* file to your workstation for safe keeping and to upload the file back to the switch for the restore function. To download the configdata file, open an FTP session on the switch and login with the account name *images* and password *images*. Transfer the file in binary mode with the Get command as shown:

```
>ftp ip_address
user:images
password: images

ftp>bin
ftp>get configdata
xxxxx bytes sent in xx secs.
ftp>quit
```

You should rename the *configdata* file on your workstation with the switch name and date, *config\_switch\_169\_10112003*, for example.

The restore operation begins with FTP to upload the configuration file from the workstation to the switch, then finishes with a Telnet session and the Config Restore command. To upload the configuration file, *config\_switch\_169\_10112003* in this case, open an FTP session with account name *images* and password *images*. Transfer the file in binary mode with the Put command as shown:

```
ftp ip_address
user:images
password: images
ftp> bin
ftp> put config_switch_169_10112003 configdata
Local file config_switch_169_10112003
Remote file configdata
ftp>quit
```

The restore process replaces all configuration information on the switch and afterwards the switch is automatically reset. If the restore process changes the IP address, all management sessions are terminated. Use the Set Setup System command to return the IP configuration to the values you want. Refer to the [“Set Setup Command” on page B-57](#). To restore the switch, open a Telnet session, then enter the Config Restore command from within an Admin session as shown:

```
SANbox #> admin start
SANbox (admin) #> config restore
The switch will be reset after restoring the configuration.
Please confirm (y/n): [n] y
```

## B.4 Commands

The command syntax is as follows:

```
command
  keyword
  keyword [value]
  keyword [value1] [value2]
```

The **Command** is followed by one or more keywords. Consider the following rules and conventions:

- Commands and keywords are case insensitive.
- Required keyword values appear in standard font: [value]. Optional values are shown in italics: *[value]*.
- Underlined portions of the keyword in the command format indicate the abbreviated form that can be used. For example the Delete keyword can be abbreviated Del.

The command-line completion feature makes entering and repeating commands easier. [Table B-1](#) describes the command-line completion keystrokes.

**Table B-1. Command-Line Completion**

Keystroke	Effect
Tab	Completes the command line. Enter at least one character and press the tab key to complete the command line. If more than one possibility exists, press the Tab key again to display all possibilities.
Up Arrow	Scrolls backward through the list of previously entered commands.
Down Arrow	Scrolls forward through the list of previously entered commands.
Control-A	Moves the cursor to the beginning of the command line
Control-E	Moves the cursor to the end of the command line.

The command set performs monitoring and configuration tasks. Commands related to monitoring tasks are available to all account names. Commands related to configuration tasks are available only within an admin session. An account must have Admin authority to enter the Admin Start command, which opens an admin session. Refer to the “Admin Command” on page B-9.

The commands and their page numbers are listed in Table B-2.

**Table B-2. Commands Listed by Authority Level**

Monitoring Commands	Configuration Command	
Help (B-21)	Admin (B-9)	
History (B-22)	<b>Admin Session Commands</b>	
Ping (B-29)		
Ps (B-30)		
Quit (B-31)		
Show (B-62)		
Show Config (B-77)		
Show Log (B-81)		
Show Perf (B-84)		
Show Setup (B-87)		
Uptime (B-94)		
Whoami (B-98)		
		Alias <sup>1</sup> (B-10)
		Config <sup>1</sup> (B-12)
		Create Support (B-15)
	Date <sup>1</sup> (B-17)	
	Feature <sup>1</sup> (B-18)	
	Firmware Install (B-19)	
	Hardreset (B-20)	
	Hotreset (B-23)	
	Image (B-24)	
	Lip (B-27)	
	Passwd (B-28)	
	Reset (B-32)	
	Set <sup>1</sup> (B-37)	
	Set Config (B-39)	
	Set Log (B-52)	
	Set Port <sup>1</sup> (B-55)	
	Set Setup (B-57)	
	Shutdown (B-90)	
	Test (B-91)	
	User <sup>1</sup> <sup>2</sup> (B-95)	
	Zone <sup>1</sup> (B-99)	
	Zoneset <sup>1</sup> (B-103)	
	Zoning <sup>1</sup> (B-105)	

<sup>1</sup>Some keywords do not require an Admin session.

<sup>2</sup> Some keywords can be executed only by the Admin account name.



## Admin Command

Opens and closes an Admin session. The Admin session provides commands that change the fabric and switch configurations. Only one Admin session can be open on the switch at any time. An inactive Admin session will time out after a period of time which can be changed using the Set Setup System command. Refer to the [“Set Setup Command” on page B-57](#).

**Authority** Admin

**Syntax** **admin**  
start (or begin)  
end (or stop)  
cancel

**Keywords** **start (or begin)**  
Opens the admin session.

**end (or stop)**  
Closes the admin session. The Hardreset, Hotreset, Logout, Shutdown, and Reset Switch commands will also end an admin session.

**cancel**  
Terminates an Admin session opened by another user. Use this keyword with care because it terminates the Admin session without warning the other user and without saving pending changes.

**Notes** Closing a Telnet window during an admin session does not release the session. In this case, you must either wait for the admin session to time out, or use the Admin Cancel command.

**Examples** The following example shows how to open and close an Admin session:

```
SANbox #> admin start

SANbox (admin) #>

.
.
.

SANbox (admin) #> admin end
SANbox #>
```

---

## Alias Command

Creates a named set of ports/devices. Aliases make it easier to assign a set of ports/devices to many zones. An alias can not have a zone or another alias as a member.

**Authority** Admin session for all keywords except List and Members

**Syntax** **alias**  
add [alias] [member\_list]  
copy [alias\_source] [alias\_destination]  
create [alias]  
delete [alias]  
list  
members [alias]  
remove [alias] [member\_list]  
rename [alias\_old] [alias\_new]

**Keywords** **add [alias] [member\_list]**  
Specifies one or more ports/devices given by [member\_list] to add to the alias named [alias]. Use a <space> to delimit ports/devices in [member\_list]. An alias can have a maximum of 2000 members. A port/device in [member\_list] can have any of the following formats:

- Domain ID and port number pair (Domain ID, Port Number). Domain IDs can be 1–239; port numbers can be 0–255.
- 6-character hexadecimal device Fibre Channel address (hex)
- 16-character hexadecimal worldwide port name (WWPN) with the format xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx.

The application verifies that the [alias] format is correct, but does not validate that such a port/device exists.

**copy [alias\_source] [alias\_destination]**

Creates a new alias named [alias\_destination] and copies the membership into it from the alias given by [alias\_source].

**create [alias]**

Creates an alias with the name given by [alias]. An alias name must begin with a letter and be no longer than 64 characters. Valid characters are 0-9, A-Z, a-z, \_, \$, ^, and -. The zoning database supports a maximum of 256 aliases.

**delete [alias]**

Deletes the specified alias given by [alias] from the zoning database. If the alias is a member of the active zone set, the alias will not be removed from the active zone set until the active zone set is deactivated.

**list**

Displays a list of all aliases. This keyword does not require an admin session.

**members [alias]**

Displays all members of the alias given by [alias]. This keyword does not require an admin session.

**remove [alias] [member\_list]**

Removes the ports/devices given by [member\_list] from the alias given by [alias]. Use a <space> to delimit ports/devices in [member\_list]. A port/device in [member\_list] can have any of the following formats:

- Domain ID and port number pair (Domain ID, Port Number). Domain IDs can be 1—239; port numbers can be 0—255.
- 6-character hexadecimal device Fibre Channel address (hex)
- 16-character hexadecimal worldwide port name (WWPN) for the device with the format xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx.

**rename [alias\_old] [alias\_new]**

Renames the alias given by [alias\_old] to the alias given by [alias\_new].

## Config Command

Manages the Fibre Channel configurations on a switch. For information about setting the port and switch configurations, refer to the [“Set Config Command” on page B-39](#).

**Authority** Admin session for all keywords except List

**Syntax** **config**  
**activate** [*config\_name*]  
backup  
cancel  
copy [*config\_source*] [*config\_destination*]  
**delete** [*config\_name*]  
**edit** [*config\_name*]  
list  
restore  
save [*config\_name*]

**Keywords** **activate** [*config\_name*]  
Activates the configuration given by [*config\_name*]. If you omit [*config\_name*], the currently active configuration is used. Only one configuration can be active at a time.

**backup**  
Creates a file named *configdata*, which contains the system configuration information. To download this file, open an FTP session, log in with account name/password of “images” for both, and type “get configdata”. Refer to [“Backing up and Restoring Switch Configurations” on page B-4](#).

**cancel**  
Terminates the current configuration edit session without saving changes that were made.

**copy** [*config\_source*] [*config\_destination*]  
Copies the configuration given by [*config\_source*] to the configuration given by [*config\_destination*]. The switch supports up to 10 configurations including the default configuration.

**delete** [*config\_name*]  
Deletes the configuration given by [*config\_name*] from the switch. You cannot delete the default configuration (Default Config) nor the active configuration.

**edit** [*config\_name*]  
Opens an edit session for the configuration given by [*config\_name*]. If you omit [*config\_name*], the currently active configuration is used.

**list**  
Displays a list of all available configurations on the switch. This keyword does not require an admin session.

**restore**

Restores configuration settings to an out-of-band switch from a backup file named *configdata*, which must be first uploaded on the switch using FTP. You create the backup file using the Config Backup command. Use FTP to load the backup file on a switch, then enter the Config Restore command. After the restore is complete, the switch automatically resets. Refer to [“Backing up and Restoring Switch Configurations” on page B-4](#).

- Note:**
- If the restore process changes the IP address, all management sessions are terminated. Use the Set Setup System command to return the IP configuration to the values you want. Refer to the [“Set Setup Command” on page B-57](#).
  - Configuration archive files created with the SANsurfer Switch Manager Archive function are not compatible with the Config Restore command.

**save [config\_name]**

Saves changes made during a configuration edit session in the configuration given by [config\_name]. If you omit [config\_name], the value for [config\_name] you chose for the most recent Config Edit command is used. [config\_name] can be up to 31 characters excluding #, semicolon (;), and comma (,). The switch supports up to 10 configurations including the default configuration.

**Notes**

If you edit the active configuration, changes will be held in suspense until you reactivate the configuration or activate another configuration.

**Examples**

The following shows an example of how to open and close a Config Edit session:

```
SANbox #> admin start
SANbox (admin) #> config edit
    The config named default is being edited.
.
.
SANbox (admin-config) #> config cancel
    Configuration mode will be canceled. Please confirm (y/n): [n] y
SANbox (admin) #> admin end
```

The following is an example of how to create a backup file (configdata) and download the file to the workstation.

```
SANbox #> admin start
SANbox (admin) #> config backup
SANbox (admin) #> admin end
SANbox #> exit

#>ftp symbolic_name or ip_address
user: images
password: images
ftp> bin
ftp> get configdata
ftp> quit
```

The following is an example of how to upload a configuration backup file (configdata) from the workstation to the switch, and then restore the configuration.

```
#> ftp symbolic_name or ip_address
user: images
password: images
ftp> bin
ftp> put configdata
ftp> quit

SANbox #> admin start
SANbox (admin) #> config restore
The switch will be reset after restoring the configuration.
Please confirm (y/n): [n] y
Alarm Msg: [day month date time year][A1005.0021][SM][Configuration is being
restored - this could take several minutes !]
Alarm Msg: [day month date time year][A1000.000A][SM][The switch will be reset in
3 seconds due to a config restore]
SANbox (admin) #>
Alarm Msg: [day month date time year][A1000.0005][SM][The switch is being reset]
Good bye.
```

## Create Support Command

Assembles all log files and switch memory data into a core dump file (dump\_support.tgz zip) and prompts you to send it to a remote host. This file is useful to technical support personnel for troubleshooting switch problems. Use this command when directed by your authorized maintenance provider. The command prompts you for the following:

- IP address of the remote host
- An account name and password on the remote host
- Pathname for an existing folder on the remote host

**Authority** Admin session

**Syntax** `create support`

**Examples** The following is an example of the Create Support command:

```
SANbox (admin) #> create support
Log Msg: [day month date time UTC 2004][C][8400.003B][Switch][Creating the support
file - this will take several seconds]

FTP the dump support file to another machine? (y/n): y
Enter IP Address of remote computer: 10.20.33.130
Login name: johndoe
Enter remote directory name: bin/support
Would you like to continue downloading support file? (y/n) [n]: y

Connected to 10.20.33.130 (10.20.33.130).
220 localhost.localdomain FTP server (Version wu-2.6.1-18) ready.
331 Password required for johndoe.
Password: xxxxxxxx
230 User johndoe logged in.
cd bin/support
250 CWD command successful.
lcd /itasca/conf/images
Local directory now /itasca/conf/images
bin
200 Type set to I.
put dump_support.tgz
local: dump_support.tgz remote: dump_support.tgz
227 Entering Passive Mode (10,20,33,130,232,133)
150 Opening BINARY mode data connection for dump_support.tgz.
226 Transfer complete.
43430 bytes sent in 0.292 secs (1.5e+02 Kbytes/sec)
Remote system type is UNIX.
Using binary mode to transfer files.
221-You have transferred 43430 bytes in 1 files.
221-Total traffic for this session was 43888 bytes in 1 transfers.
221 Thank you for using the FTP service on localhost.localdomain.

FTP the dump support file to another machine? (y/n): n
```



## Date Command

This command displays or sets the system date and time. To set the date and time the information string must be provided in this format: MMDDhhmmCCYY. The new date and time takes effect immediately. Network Time Protocol (NTP) must be disabled to set the time with the Date command. Refer to the [“Set Setup Command” on page B-57](#), System keyword, for information about NTP.

**Authority** Admin session except to display the date.

**Syntax** **date**  
*[MMDDhhmmCCYY]*

**Keywords** **[MMDDhhmmCCYY]**  
Specifies the date – this requires an admin session. If you omit [MMDDhhmmCCYY], the current date is displayed which does not require an admin session.

**Examples** The following is an example of the Date command:

```
SANbox #> date  
Mon Apr 07 07:51:24 2003
```

---

## Feature Command

Adds license key features to the switch and displays the license key feature log. To order a license key contact your switch distributor or your authorized reseller. Upgrading a switch is not disruptive, nor does it require a switch reset.

**Authority** Admin session for Add keyword only

**Syntax** **feature**  
    add [license\_key]  
    log

**Keywords** **add [license\_key]**  
Adds the feature that corresponds to the value given by [license\_key]. [license\_key] is case insensitive.

**log**  
Displays a list of installed license key features.

**Notes** SANbox 5602 switches can be upgraded to 12-, 16-, or 20- port configurations. You can also add 4-Gbps port speed capability to ports 0–15.

**Examples** The following is an example of the Feature Add command:

```
SANbox #> admin start
SANbox (admin) #> feature add 1-LCVXOWUNOJB6
License upgrade to 20 ports

    Once the feature has been added the switch will be reset.

    Do you want to continue with license upgrade procedure? (y/n): [n] y
    Alarm Msg:[day mon date time year][A1005.0030][SM][Upgrading Licensed Ports to
20]
```

The following is an example of the Feature Log command:

```
SANbox #> feature log
Mfg Feature Log:
-----

Switch Licensed for 8 ports

Customer Feature Log:
-----

1) day month date time year - Switch Licensed for 20 ports
1-LCVXOWUNOJB6
```

## Firmware Install Command

Downloads firmware from a remote host to the switch, installs the firmware, then resets the switch (without a power-on self test) to activate the firmware. If possible, a non-disruptive activation is performed. The command prompts you for the following:

- IP address of the remote host
- An account name and password on the remote host
- Pathname for the firmware image file

**Authority** Admin

**Syntax** `firmware install`

**Examples** The following is an example of the Firmware Install command:

```
SANbox (admin) #> firmware install
Warning: Installing new firmware requires a switch reset.
A stable fabric is required to successfully activate the firmware on a
switch without disrupting traffic. Therefore, before continuing with
this action, ensure there are no administrative changes in progress
anywhere in the fabric.
Continuing with this action will terminate all management sessions,
including any Telnet sessions. When the firmware activation is complete,
you may log in to the switch again.

Do you want to continue? [y/n]: y
    Press 'q' and the ENTER key to abort this command.
User Account      : johndoe
IP Address        : 10.20.33.130
Source Filename   : 4.2.00.11_mpc

About to install image. Do you want to continue? [y/n] y
Connected to 10.20.33.130 (10.20.33.130).
220 localhost.localdomain FTP server (Version wu-2.6.1-18) ready.
331 Password required for johndoe.
Password: xxxxxxxx
230 User johndoe logged in.
bin
200 Type set to I.
verbose
Verbose mode off.
    This may take several seconds...
    The switch will now reset.
Connection closed by foreign host.
```

---

## Hardreset Command

Resets the switch and performs a power-on self test. This reset disrupts traffic, activates the pending firmware, and clears the alarm log. To save the alarm log before resetting, refer to the [“Set Log Command” on page B-52](#).

**Authority** Admin session

**Syntax** `hardreset`

**Notes** To reset the switch without a power-on self test, refer to the [“Reset Command” on page B-32](#).

To reset the switch without disrupting traffic, refer to the [“Hotreset Command” on page B-23](#).

## Help Command

Displays a brief description of the specified command, its keywords, and usage.

**Authority** None

**Syntax** **help [command] [keyword]**

**Keywords** **[command]**

Displays a summary of the command given by [command] and its keywords. If you omit [command], the system displays all available commands.

**[keyword]**

Displays a summary of the keyword given by [keyword] belonging to the command given by [command]. If you omit [keyword], the system displays the available keywords for the specified command.

**all**

Displays a list of all available commands (including command variations).

**Examples** The following is an example of the Help Config command:

```
SANbox #> help config
config CONFIG_OPTIONS
The config command operates on configurations.
```

```
Usage: config { activate | backup | cancel | copy | delete |
               edit | list | restore | save }
```

The following is an example of the Help Config Edit command:

```
SANbox #> help config edit
config edit [CONFIG_NAME]
This command initiates a configuration session and places the current session
into config edit mode.
If CONFIG_NAME is given and it exists, it gets edited; otherwise, it gets
created. If it is not given, the currently active configuration is edited.
Admin mode is required for this command.
```

```
Usage: config edit [CONFIG_NAME]
```

## History Command

Displays a numbered list of the previously entered commands from which you can re-execute selected commands.

**Authority** None

**Syntax** `history`

**Notes** Use the History command to provide context for the `!` command:

- Enter `![command_string]` to re-execute the most recent command that matches `[command_string]`.
- Enter `![line number]` to re-execute the corresponding command from the History display
- Enter `![partial command string]` to re-execute a command that matches the command string.
- Enter `!!` to re-execute the most recent command.

**Examples** The following is an example of the History command:

```
SANbox #> history
```

```
 1 show switch
 2 date
 3 help set
 4 history
```

```
SANbox #> !3
```

```
help set
```

```
set SET_OPTIONS
```

```
There are many attributes that can be set.
```

```
Type help with one of the following to get more information:
```

```
Usage: set { alarm | beacon | config | log | pagebreak |
           port | setup | switch }
```

## Hotreset Command

Resets the switch for the purpose of activating the pending firmware without disrupting traffic. This command terminates all management sessions, saves all configuration information, and clears the event log. After the pending firmware is activated, the configuration is recovered. This process takes less than 80 seconds. To save the event log to a file before resetting, refer to the [“Set Log Command” on page B-52](#).

**Authority** Admin session

**Syntax** `hotreset`

- Notes**
- You can load and activate version 4.2.x firmware on an operating switch without disrupting data traffic or having to re-initialize attached devices under the following conditions:
    - ❑ The current firmware version is a 4.2.x version that precedes the upgrade version.
    - ❑ No changes are being made to switches in the fabric including powering up, powering down, disconnecting or connecting ISLs, and switch configuration changes.
    - ❑ No port in the fabric is in the diagnostic state.
    - ❑ No zoning changes are being made in the fabric.
    - ❑ No changes are being made to attached devices including powering up, powering down, disconnecting, connecting, and HBA configuration changes.
  - Ports that are stable when the non-disruptive activation begins, then change states, will be reset. When the non-disruptive activation is complete, SANsurfer Switch Manager sessions reconnect automatically. However, Telnet sessions must be restarted manually.
  - This command clears the event log and all counters.

---

## Image Command

Manages and installs switch firmware.

**Authority** Admin session

**Syntax** **image**  
cleanup  
fetch [account\_name] [ip\_address] [file\_source] [file\_destination]  
install  
list  
unpack [file]

**Keywords** **cleanup**

Removes all firmware image files from the switch. All firmware image files are removed automatically each time the switch is reset.

**fetch [account\_name] [ip\_address] [file\_source] [file\_destination]**

Retrieves image file given by [file\_source] and stores it on the switch with the file name given by [file\_destination]. The image file is retrieved from the FTP server with the IP address given by [ip\_address] and an account name given by [account\_name]. If an account name needs a password to access the FTP server, the system will prompt you for it.

**install**

Downloads firmware from a remote host to the switch, installs the firmware, then resets the switch (without a power-on self test) to activate the firmware. If possible, a non-disruptive activation is performed. The command prompts you for the following:

- IP address of the remote host
- An account name and password on the remote host
- Pathname for the firmware image file

**list**

Displays the list of image files that reside on the switch.

**unpack [file]**

Installs the firmware file given by [file]. After unpacking the file, a message appears confirming successful unpacking. The switch must be reset for the new firmware to take effect.

**Notes**

To provide consistent performance throughout the fabric, ensure that all switches are running the same version of firmware.

To install firmware when the management workstation has an FTP server, use the Image Install command or the [“Firmware Install Command” on page B-19](#). To install firmware when the management workstation does not have an FTP server, do the following:

1. Connect to the switch through the Ethernet port or the serial port.



2. Move to the folder or directory on the workstation that contains the new firmware image file.
3. Establish communications with the switch using the File Transfer Protocol (FTP). Enter one of the following on the command line:  

```
>ftp xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx
```

or  

```
>ftp switchname
```

where *xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx* is the switch IP address, and *switchname* is the switch name associated with the IP address.
4. Enter the following account name and password:  

```
user:images
```

```
password: images
```
5. Activate binary mode and copy the firmware image file on the switch:  

```
ftp>bin
```

```
ftp>put filename
```
6. Wait for the transfer to complete, then close the FTP session.  

```
xxxxx bytes sent in xx secs.
```

```
ftp>quit
```
7. Establish communications with the switch using the CLI. Enter one of the following on the command line:  

```
telnet xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx
```

or  

```
telnet switchname
```

where *xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx* is the switch IP address, and *switchname* is the switch name associated with the IP address.
8. A Telnet window opens prompting you for a login. Enter an account name and password. The default account name and password are (admin, password).
9. Open an Admin session to acquire the necessary authority.  

```
SANbox $>admin start
```
10. Display the list of firmware image files on the switch to confirm that the file was loaded.  

```
SANbox (admin) $>image list
```
11. Unpack the firmware image file to install the new firmware in flash memory.  

```
SANbox (admin) $>image unpack filename
```

12. Wait for the unpack to complete.

```
image unpack command result: Passed
```

13. A message will prompt you to reset the switch to activate the firmware. Resetting the switch is disruptive. Use the Hotreset command to attempt a non-disruptive activation.

```
SANbox (admin) $>hotreset
```

**Examples** The following is an example of the Image Install command:

```
SANbox (admin) #> image install
Warning: Installing new firmware requires a switch reset.
Continuing with this action will terminate all management sessions,
including any Telnet sessions. When the firmware activation is complete,
you may log in to the switch again.

Do you want to continue? [y/n]: y
Press 'q' and the ENTER key to abort this command.

User Account      : johndoe
IP Address        : 10.20.33.130
Source Filename   : 4.2.00.11_mpc

About to install image. Do you want to continue? [y/n] y

Connected to 10.20.33.130 (10.20.33.130).
220 localhost.localdomain FTP server (Version wu-2.6.1-18) ready.
331 Password required for johndoe.
Password: xxxxxxxxx
230 User johndoe logged in.
bin
200 Type set to I.
verbose
Verbose mode off.
This may take several seconds...
The switch will now reset.
Connection closed by foreign host.
```

## Lip Command

Reinitializes the specified loop port.

**Authority** Admin session

**Syntax** `lip [port_number]`

**Keywords** `[port_number]`

The number of the port to be reinitialized. Ports are numbered beginning with 0.

**Examples** The following is an example of the Lip command:

```
SANbox (admin) #> lip 2
```

---

## Passwd Command

Changes a user account's password.

**Authority** Admin account name and an admin session to change another account's password; You can change you own password without an Admin session.

**Syntax** `passwd [account_name]`

**Keywords** `[account_name]`

The user account name. To change the password for an account name other than your own, you must open an admin session with the account name Admin. If you omit `[account_name]`, you will be prompted to change the password for the current account name.

**Examples** The following is an example of the Passwd command:

```
SANbox (admin) #> passwd user2
```

```
Press 'q' and the ENTER key to abort this command.
```

```
account OLD password : *****
```

```
account NEW password (4-20 chars) : *****
```

```
please confirm account NEW password: *****
```

```
password has been changed.
```

## Ping Command

Initiates an attempt to communicate with another switch over an Ethernet network and reports the result.

**Authority** None

**Syntax** **ping**  
ip\_address

**Keywords** **ip\_address**  
The IP address of the switch to query.

**Examples** The following is an example of a successful Ping command:

```
SANbox #> ping 10.20.11.57
Ping command issued. Waiting for response...
SANbox #>
Response successfully received from 10.20.11.57.
```

This following is an example of an unsuccessful Ping command:

```
SANbox #> ping 10.20.10.100
Ping command issued. Waiting for response...
No response from 10.20.10.100. Unreachable.
```

## Ps Command

Displays current system process information.

**Authority** None

**Syntax** ps

**Examples** The following is an example of the Ps command:

```
SANbox #> ps
PID  PPID  %CPU   TIME      ELAPSED  COMMAND
338   327   0.0   00:00:00  3-01:18:35  cns
339   327   0.0   00:00:01  3-01:18:35  ens
340   327   0.0   00:00:21  3-01:18:35  dlog
341   327   0.1   00:05:35  3-01:18:35  ds
342   327   0.2   00:11:29  3-01:18:35  mgmtApp
343   327   0.0   00:00:04  3-01:18:35  fc2
344   327   0.0   00:02:16  3-01:18:35  nserver
345   327   0.0   00:02:44  3-01:18:35  mserver
346   327   0.8   00:35:12  3-01:18:35  util
347   327   0.0   00:00:29  3-01:18:35  snmpservicepath
348   327   0.0   00:02:46  3-01:18:34  eport
349   327   0.0   00:00:21  3-01:18:34  PortApp
350   327   5.6   04:08:24  3-01:18:34  port_mon
351   327   0.0   00:01:38  3-01:18:34  zoning
352   327   0.0   00:00:01  3-01:18:34  diagApp
404   327   0.0   00:00:04  3-01:18:27  snmpd
405   327   0.0   00:00:02  3-01:18:27  snmpmain
406   405   0.0   00:00:00  3-01:18:26  snmpmain
```

---

## Quit Command

Closes the Telnet session.

**Authority** None

**Syntax** **quit, exit, or logout**

**Notes** You can also enter Control-D to close the Telnet session.

---

## Reset Command

Resets the switch configuration parameters. If you omit the keyword, the default is Reset Switch.

**Authority** Admin session

**Syntax** **reset**  
    config [*config\_name*]  
    factory  
    port [*port\_number*]  
    snmp  
    switch (default)  
    system  
    zoning

**Keywords** **config [*config\_name*]**  
Resets the configuration given by [*config\_name*] to the factory default values for switch, port, port threshold alarm, and zoning configuration. If [*config\_name*] does not exist on the switch, a configuration with that name will be created. If you omit [*config\_name*], the active configuration is reset. You must activate the configuration for the changes to take effect. Refer to [Table B-3](#) through [Table B-6](#) for switch, port, and port threshold alarm configuration default values.

**factory**  
Resets switch configuration, port configuration, port threshold alarm configuration, zoning configuration, SNMP configuration, system configuration, and zoning to the factory default values. The switch configuration is activated automatically. Refer to [Table B-3](#) through [Table B-8](#).

- Note:**
- Because this keyword changes network parameters, the workstation could lose communication with the switch and release the Admin session.
  - This keyword does not affect installed license keys.

**port [*port\_number*]**  
Reinitializes the port given by [*port\_number*]. Ports are numbered beginning with 0.

**snmp**  
Resets the SNMP configuration settings to the factory default values. Refer to [Table B-7](#) for SNMP configuration default values.

**switch**  
Resets the switch without a power-on self test. This is the default. This reset disrupts traffic and does the following:

- Activates the pending firmware.
- Closes all management sessions.



- Clears the event log. To save the event log before resetting, refer to the “[Set Log Command](#)” on page B-52.

To reset the switch with a power-on self test, refer to the “[Hardreset Command](#)” on page B-20. To reset the switch without disrupting traffic, refer to the “[Hotreset Command](#)” on page B-23.

**system**

Resets the system configuration settings to the factory default values. Refer to [Table B-8](#) for system configuration default values.

- Note:**
- Because this keyword changes network parameters, the workstation could lose communication with the switch.
  - This keyword does not affect installed license keys.

**zoning**

Clears the zoning database and deactivates the active zone set. The zoning configuration values (autosave, default visibility) remain unchanged.

**Notes**

The following tables specify the various factory default settings:

**Table B-3. Switch Configuration Defaults**

Parameter	Default
Admin State	Online
Broadcast Enabled	True
InbandEnabled	True
FDMIEnabled	True
FDMIEntries	1000
Domain ID	1 (0x Hex)
Domain ID Lock	False
Symbolic Name	SANbox
R_A_TOV	10000
E_D_TOV	2000
Principal Priority	254
Configuration Description	Default Config

**Table B-4. Port Configuration Defaults**

Parameter	1-Gbps/2-Gbps Port Defaults	10-Gbps Port Defaults
Admin State	Online	Online
Link Speed	Auto	10-Gbps
Port Type	GL	G
Symbolic Name	Portn, where n is the port number	10G-n, where n is the port number
ALFairness	False	N/A
DeviceScanEnabled	True	True
ForceOfflineRSCN	False	False
ARB_FF	False	N/A
InteropCredit	0	0
ExtCredit	0	N/A
FANEnable	True	N/A
AutoPerfTuning	True	True
LCFEnable	False	False
MFSEnable	False	False
MSEnable	True	False
NoClose	False	N/A
IOStreamGuard	Auto	Auto
VIEnable	False	False
PDISCPingEnable	True	N/A

**Table B-5. Port Threshold Alarm Configuration Defaults**

Parameter	Default
ThresholdMonitoringEnabled	False
CRCErrorsMonitoringEnabled	True
RisingTrigger	25
FallingTrigger	1
SampleWindow	10
DecodeErrorsMonitoringEnabled	True
RisingTrigger	200
FallingTrigger	0
SampleWindow	10
ISLMonitoringEnabled	True
RisingTrigger	2
FallingTrigger	0
SampleWindow	10
LoginMonitoringEnabled	True
RisingTrigger	5
FallingTrigger	1
SampleWindow	10
LogoutMonitoringEnabled	True
RisingTrigger	5
FallingTrigger	1
SampleWindow	10
LOSMonitoringEnabled	True
RisingTrigger	100
FallingTrigger	5
SampleWindow	10

**Table B-6. Zoning Configuration Defaults**

Parameter	Default
InteropAutoSave	True
DefaultVisibility	All

**Table B-7. SNMP Configuration Defaults**

Parameter	Default
SNMPEnabled	True
Contact	<syscontact undefined>
Location	<sysLocation undefined>
Description	SANbox 5602 FC Switch
Trap [1-5] Address	Trap 1: 10.0.0.254; Traps 2–5: 0.0.0.0
Trap [1-5] Port	162
Trap [1-5] Severity	Warning
Trap [1-5] Version	2
Trap [1-5] Enabled	False
ObjectID	1.3.6.1.4.1.1663.1.1.1.1.24
AuthFailureTrap	False
ProxyEnabled	True

**Table B-8. System Configuration Defaults**

Parameter	Default
Ethernet Network Discovery	Static
Ethernet Network IP Address	10.0.0.1
Ethernet Network IP Mask	255.0.0.0
Ethernet Gateway Address	10.0.0.254
Admin Timeout	30 minutes
InactivityTimeout	0
LocalLogEnabled	True
RemotelogEnabled	False
RemoteLogHostAddress	10.0.0.254
NTPClientEnabled	False
NTPServerAddress	10.0.0.254
EmbeddedGUIEnabled	True

## Set Command

Sets a variety of switch parameters.

**Authority** Admin session for all keywords except Alarm, Beacon, and Pagebreak which are available without an Admin session.

**Syntax** **set**  
alarm [option]  
beacon [state]  
config [option]  
log [option]  
pagebreak [state]  
port [option]  
setup [option]  
switch [state]

**Keywords** **alarm [option]**  
Controls the display of alarms in the session output stream or clears the alarm log. [option] can be one of the following:

clear

Clears the alarm log history. This value requires an Admin session.

on

Enables the display of alarms in the session output stream.

off

Disables the display of alarms in the session output stream.

**beacon [state]**

Enables or disables the flashing of the Logged-In LEDs according to [state]. This keyword does not require an admin session. [state] can be one of the following:

on

Enables the flashing beacon.

off

Disables the flashing beacon.

**config [option]**

Sets switch, port, port threshold alarm, and zoning configuration parameters. Refer to the [“Set Config Command” on page B-39](#).

**log [option]**

Specifies the type of entries to be entered in the event log. Refer to the [“Set Log Command” on page B-52](#).

**pagebreak [state]**

Specifies how much information is displayed on the screen at a time according to the value given by [state]. This keyword does not require an admin session. [state] can be one of the following:

on

Limits the display of information to 20 lines at a time. The page break functions affects the following commands: Alias (List, Members), Show (Alarm, Log), Zone (List, Members), Zoneset (List, Zones), Zoning (Active, List).

off

Allows continuous display of information without a break.

**port [option]**

Sets port state and speed for the specified port. The previous Set Config Port settings are restored after a switch reset or a reactivation of a switch configuration. Refer to the [“Set Port Command” on page B-55](#).

**setup [option]**

Changes SNMP and system configuration settings. Refer to the [“Set Setup Command” on page B-57](#).

**switch [state]**

Changes the administrative state for all ports on the switch to the state given by [state]. The previous Set Config Switch settings are restored after a switch reset or a reactivation of a switch configuration. [state] can be one of the following:

online

Places all ports online

offline

Places all ports offline.

diagnostics

Prepares all ports for testing.

**Examples** The following examples enables and disables the beacon:

```
SANbox #> set beacon on
```

```
Command succeeded.
```

```
SANbox $> set beacon off
```

```
Command succeeded.
```

## Set Config Command

Sets switch, port, port threshold alarm, and zoning configuration parameters. The changes you make with this command are not retained when you reset or power cycle the switch unless you save them using the Config Save command. Refer to the “[Config Command](#)” on page B-12.

**Authority** Admin session and a Config Edit session

**Syntax** **set config**  
     port *[port\_number]*  
     ports *[port\_number]*  
     switch  
     threshold  
     zoning

**Keywords** **port *[port\_number]***  
 Initiates an edit session in which to change configuration parameters for the port number given by *[port\_number]*. If you omit *[port\_number]*, the system begins with port 0 and proceeds in order through the last port. For each parameter, enter a new value or press the Enter key to accept the current value shown in brackets. Enter “q” to end the configuration for one port, or “qq” to end the configuration for all ports. [Table B-9](#) describes the port parameters.

**ports *[port\_number]***  
 Initiates an editing session in which to change configuration parameters for all ports based on the configuration for the port given by *[port\_number]*. If you omit *[port\_number]*, port 0 is used. For each parameter, enter a new value or press the Enter key to accept the current value shown in brackets. Enter “q” to end the configuration. [Table B-9](#) describes the port parameters.

**Table B-9. Set Config Port Parameters**

Parameter	Description
AdminState	Port administrative state: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Online – Activates and prepares the port to send data. This is the default.</li> <li>■ Offline – Prevents the port from receiving signal and accepting a device login.</li> <li>■ Diagnostics – Prepares the port for testing and prevents the port from accepting a device login.</li> <li>■ Down – Disables the port by removing power from the port lasers.</li> </ul>
LinkSpeed	Transmission speed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 1-Gbps/2-Gbps Ports: 1-Gbps, 2 Gbps, 4-Gbps, or Auto. The default is Auto.</li> <li>■ 10-Gbps Ports: 10-Gbps</li> </ul>

**Table B-9. Set Config Port Parameters (Continued)**

Parameter	Description
PortType	Port type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ 1-Gbps/2-Gbps Ports: GL, G, F, FL, Donor. The default is GL.</li> <li>■ 10-Gbps Ports: G</li> </ul>
SymbolicPortName	Descriptive name for the port. The name can be up to 32 characters excluding #, semicolon (;), and comma (.). The default is Port n where n is the port number.
ALFairness (1-Gbps/2-Gbps ports only)	Arbitration loop fairness. Enables (True) or disables (False) the switch's priority to arbitrate on the loop. The default is False.
DeviceScanEnabled	Enables (True) or disables (False) the scanning of the connected device for FC-4 descriptor information during login. The default is True.
ForceOfflineRSCN	Enables (False) or disables (True) the immediate transmission of RSCN messages when communication between a port and a device is interrupted. If enabled, the RSCN message is delayed for 200 ms for locally attached devices and 400 ms for devices connected through other switches. The default is False. This parameter is ignored if IOStreamGuard is enabled.
ARB_FF (1-Gbps/2-Gbps ports only)	Send ARB_FF (True) instead of IDLEs (False) on the loop. The default is False.
InteropCredit	Interoperability credit. The number of buffer-to-buffer credits per port. 0 means the default (16) is unchanged. Changing interoperability credits is necessary only for E_Ports that are connected to non-FC-SW-2-compliant switches. Contact your authorized maintenance provider for assistance in using this feature.
ExtCredit (1-Gbps/2-Gbps ports only)	Extended credits. The number of port buffer credits that this port can acquire from donor ports. The default is 0.
FANEnable (1-Gbps/2-Gbps ports only)	Fabric address notification. Enables (True) or disables (False) the communication of the FL_Port address, port name, and node name to the logged-in NL_Port. The default is True.



**Table B-9. Set Config Port Parameters (Continued)**

Parameter	Description
AutoPerfTuning	<p>Automatic performance tuning for FL_Ports only. The default is True.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ If AutoPerfTuning is enabled (True) and the port is an FL_Port, MFSEnable is automatically enabled. LCFEnable and VIEnable are overridden to False.</li> <li>■ If AutoPerfTuning is disabled (False), MFSEnable, LCFEnable, and VIEnable retain their original values.</li> </ul>
LCFEnable	<p>Link control frame preference routing. This parameter appears only if AutoPerfTuning is False. Enables (True) or disables (False) preferred routing of frames with R_CTL = 1100 (Class 2 responses). The default is False. Enabling LCFEnable will disable MFSEnable.</p>
MFSEnable	<p>Multi-Frame Sequence bundling. This parameter appears only if AutoPerfTuning is False. Prevents (True) or allows (False) the interleaving of frames in a sequence. The default is False. Enabling MFSEnable disables LCFEnable and VIEnable.</p>
VIEnable	<p>Virtual Interface (VI) preference routing. This parameter appears only if AutoPerfTuning is False. Enables (True) or disables (False) VI preference routing. The default is False. Enabling VIEnable will disable MFSEnable.</p>
MSEnable	<p>Management server enable. Enables (True) or disables (False) management server on this port. The default is True.</p>
NoClose (1-Gbps/2-Gbps ports only)	<p>Loop circuit closure prevention. Enables (True) or disables (False) the loop's ability to remain in the open state indefinitely. True reduces the amount of arbitration on a loop when there is only one device on the loop. The default is False.</p>

**Table B-9. Set Config Port Parameters (Continued)**

Parameter	Description
IStreamGuard	<p>I/O Stream Guard. Enables or disables the suppression of RSCN messages. IStreamGuard can have the following values:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Enable – Suppresses the reception of RSCN messages from other ports for which IStreamGuard is enabled.</li> <li>■ Disable – Allows free transmission and reception of RSCN messages.</li> <li>■ Auto – Suppresses the reception of RSCN messages under the following conditions: 1) The port is connected to an initiator device with a QLogic HBA, 2) The DeviceScanEnable parameter is enabled. Auto is the default.</li> </ul>
PDISCPingEnable (1-Gbps/2-Gbps ports only)	<p>Enables (True) or disables (False) the transmission of ping messages from the switch to all devices on a loop port. The default is True.</p>

**switch**

Initiates an editing session in which to change switch configuration settings. The system displays each parameter one line at a time and prompts you for a value. For each parameter, enter a new value or press the Enter key to accept the current value shown in brackets. [Table B-10](#) describes the Set Config Switch parameters.

**Table B-10. Set Config Switch Parameters**

Parameter	Description
AdminState	<p>Switch administrative state: online, offline, or diagnostics. The default is Online.</p>
BroadcastEnabled	<p>Broadcast. Enables (True) or disables (False) forwarding of broadcast frames. The default is True.</p>
InbandEnabled	<p>Inband management. Enables (True) or disables (False) the ability to manage the switch over an ISL. The default is True.</p>

**Table B-10. Set Config Switch Parameters (Continued)**

Parameter	Description
FDMIEnabled	Fabric Device Monitoring Interface. Enables (True) or disables (False) the monitoring of target and initiator device information.
FDMIEntries	The number of device entries to maintain in the FDMI database. Enter a number from 0–1000. The default is 1000.
DefaultDomainID	Default domain ID. The default is 1.
DomainIDLock	Prevents (True) or allows (False) dynamic reassignment of the domain ID. The default is False.
SymbolicName	Descriptive name for the switch. The name can be up to 32 characters excluding #, semicolon (;), and comma (.). The default is SANbox.
R_A_TOV	Resource Allocation Timeout Value. The number of milliseconds the switch waits to allow two ports to allocate enough resources to establish a link. The default is 10000.
E_D_TOV	Error Detect Timeout Value. The number of milliseconds a port is to wait for errors to clear. The default is 2000.
PrincipalPriority	The priority used in the FC-SW-2 principal switch selection algorithm. 1 is high, 255 is low. The default is 254.
ConfigDescription	Switch configuration description. The configuration description can be up to 32 characters excluding #, semicolon (;), and comma (.). The default is Config Default.

**Table B-10. Set Config Switch Parameters (Continued)**

Parameter	Description
InteropMode  LegacyAddressFormat	Propagates just the active zone set throughout the fabric (True, compliant) or the entire zoning database (False, non-compliant). The default is True.  Available only when the InteropMode parameter is False, this parameter enables (True) or disables (False) the use of legacy address formatting for interoperating with non-FC-SW-2 switches. Refer to <a href="#">“InteropMode” on page B-44</a> . The default is False.

**threshold**

Initiates a configuration session by which to generate and log alarms for selected events. The system displays each event, its triggers, and sampling window one line at a time and prompts you for a value. For each parameter, enter a new value or press the Enter key to accept the current value shown in brackets. These parameters must be saved in a configuration and activated before they will take effect. Refer to the “[Config Command](#)” on page B-12 for information about saving and activating a configuration. [Table B-11](#) describes the Set Config Threshold parameters. The switch will down a port if an alarm condition is not cleared within three consecutive sampling windows (by default 30 seconds). Reset the port to bring it back online. An alarm is cleared when the threshold monitoring detects that the error rate has fallen below the falling trigger.

**Table B-11. Set Config Threshold Parameters**

Parameter	Description
Threshold Monitoring Enabled  CRCErrorsMonitoringEnabled DecodeErrorsMonitoringEnabled ISLMonitoringEnabled LoginMonitoringEnabled LogoutMonitoringEnabled LOSMonitoringEnabled	Master enable/disable parameter for all events. Enables (True) or disables (False) the generation of all enabled event alarms. The default is False.  The event type enable/disable parameter. Enables (True) or disables (False) the generation of alarms for each of the following events: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ CRC errors</li> <li>■ Decode errors</li> <li>■ ISL connection count</li> <li>■ Device login errors</li> <li>■ Device logout errors</li> <li>■ Loss-of-signal errors</li> </ul>
Rising Trigger	The event count above which a rising trigger alarm is logged. The switch will not generate another rising trigger alarm for that event until the count descends below the falling trigger and again exceeds the rising trigger.
Falling Trigger	The event count below which a falling trigger alarm is logged. The switch will not generate another falling trigger alarm for that event until the count exceeds the rising trigger and descends again below the falling trigger.
Sample Window	The period of time in seconds in which to count events.

**zoning**

Initiates an editing session in which to change switch zoning attributes. The system displays each parameter one line at a time and prompts you for a value. For each parameter, enter a new value or press the Enter key to accept the current value shown in brackets.

**Table B-12. Set Config Zoning Parameters**

Parameter	Description
InteropAutoSave	Available only when the InteropMode parameter is True, this parameter enables (True) or disables (False) the saving of changes to active zone set in the switch's permanent memory. Refer to " <a href="#">InteropMode</a> " on page B-44. The default is True. Disabling the Autosave parameter can be useful to prevent the propagation of zoning information when experimenting with different zoning schemes. However, leaving the Autosave parameter disabled can disrupt device configurations should a switch have to be reset. For this reason, the Autosave parameter should be enabled in a production environment.
DefaultVisibility	Enables (All) or disables (None) communication among the switch's ports/devices and the fabric in the absence of an active zone set. The default is All.

**Examples** The following is an example of the Set Config Port command:

```
SANbox #> admin start
SANbox (admin) #> config edit
SANbox (admin-config) #> set config port 1
```

A list of attributes with formatting and current values will follow.  
Enter a new value or simply press the ENTER key to accept the current value.  
If you wish to terminate this process before reaching the end of the list  
press 'q' or 'Q' and the ENTER key to do so.

```
Configuring Port Number: 1
```

```
-----
```

AdminState	(1=Online, 2=Offline, 3=Diagnostics, 4=Down)	[Online]
LinkSpeed	(1=1Gb/s, 2=2Gb/s, 3=Auto)	[Auto ]
PortType	(GL / G / F / FL / Donor)	[GL ]
SymPortName	(string, max=32 chars)	[Port1 ]
ALFairness	(True / False)	[False ]
DeviceScanEnable	(True / False)	[True ]
ForceOfflineRSCN	(True / False)	[False ]
ARB_FF	(True / False)	[False ]
InteropCredit	(decimal value, 0-255)	[0 ]
ExtCredit	(dec value, increments of 15, non-loop only)	[0 ]
FANEnable	(True / False)	[True ]
AutoPerfTuning	(True / False)	[False ]
LCFEnable	(True / False)	[False ]
MFSEnable	(True / False)	[False ]
VIEnable	(True / False)	[False ]
MSEnable	(True / False)	[True ]
NoClose	(True / False)	[False ]
IOStreamGuard	(Enable / Disable / Auto)	[Disable]
PDISCPingEnable	(True / False)	[True ]

Finished configuring attributes.

This configuration must be saved (see config save command) and  
activated (see config activate command) before it can take effect.

To discard this configuration use the config cancel command.

```
SANbox (admin-config) #>
```

The following is an example of the Set Config Port command for a 10-Gbps port:

```
SANbox #> admin start
SANbox (admin) #> config edit
SANbox (admin-config) #> set config port 16
```

A list of attributes with formatting and current values will follow.  
Enter a new value or simply press the ENTER key to accept the current value.  
If you wish to terminate this process before reaching the end of the list  
press 'q' or 'Q' and the ENTER key to do so.

Configuring Port Number: 16

-----

AdminState	(1=Online, 2=Offline, 3=Diagnostics, 4=Down)	[Online ]
LinkSpeed	(10=10Gb/s)	[10Gb/s ]
PortType	(G / F)	[G ]
SymPortName	(string, max=32 chars)	[10G-16 ]
DeviceScanEnable	(True / False)	[True ]
ForceOfflineRSCN	(True / False)	[False ]
AutoPerfTuning	(True / False)	[Fales ]
LCFEnable	(True / False)	[False ]
MFSEnable	(True / False)	[False ]
VIEnable	(True / False)	[False ]
MSEnable	(True / False)	[True ]
IOStreamGuard	(Enable / Disable / Auto)	[Disabled]

Finished configuring attributes.

This configuration must be saved (see config save command) and  
activated (see config activate command) before it can take effect.

To discard this configuration use the config cancel command.

```
SANbox (admin-config) #>
```



The following is an example of the Set Config Switch command:

```
SANbox #> admin start
SANbox (admin) #> config edit
SANbox (admin-config) #> set config switch
```

A list of attributes with formatting and default values will follow.  
Enter a new value or simply press the ENTER key to accept the current value.  
If you wish to terminate this process before reaching the end of the list  
press 'q' or 'Q' and the ENTER key to do so.

```
AdminState          (1=Online, 2=Offline, 3=Diagnostics) [Online      ]
BroadcastEnable     (True / False)                        [False       ]
InbandEnabled       (True / False)                        [False       ]
FDMIEnabled         (True / False)                        [True        ]
FDMIEntries         (decimal value, 0-1000)                [1000        ]
DefaultDomainID     (decimal value, 1-239)                  [11          ]
DomainIDLock        (True / False)                        [True        ]
SymbolicName        (string, max=32 chars) [SANbox      ]
R_A_TOV             (decimal value, 100-100000 msec) [10000       ]
E_D_TOV             (decimal value, 10-20000 msec)  [2000        ]
PrincipalPriority    (decimal value, 1-255)          [254         ]
ConfigDescription   (string, max=32 chars)          [Default Config]
InteropMode         (True / False)                        [True        ]
```

The following is an example of the Set Config Threshold command:

```
SANbox #> admin start
SANbox (admin) #> config edit
SANbox (admin-config) #> set config threshold
A list of attributes with formatting and current values will follow.
Enter a new value or simply press the ENTER key to accept the current value.
If you wish to terminate this process before reaching the end of the list
press 'q' or 'Q' and the ENTER key to do so.
ThresholdMonitoringEnabled      (True / False)          [False  ]
CRCErrorsMonitoringEnabled      (True / False)          [True   ]
  RisingTrigger                  (decimal value, 1-1000) [25    ]
  FallingTrigger                  (decimal value, 0-1000) [1     ]
  SampleWindow                    (decimal value, 1-1000 sec) [10   ]
DecodeErrorsMonitoringEnabled   (True / False)          [True   ]
  RisingTrigger                  (decimal value, 1-1000) [200   ]
  FallingTrigger                  (decimal value, 0-1000) [0     ]
  SampleWindow                    (decimal value, 1-1000 sec) [10   ]
ISLMonitoringEnabled            (True / False)          [True   ]
  RisingTrigger                  (decimal value, 1-1000) [2     ]
  FallingTrigger                  (decimal value, 0-1000) [0     ]
  SampleWindow                    (decimal value, 1-1000 sec) [10   ]
LoginMonitoringEnabled          (True / False)          [True   ]
  RisingTrigger                  (decimal value, 1-1000) [5     ]
  FallingTrigger                  (decimal value, 0-1000) [1     ]
  SampleWindow                    (decimal value, 1-1000 sec) [10   ]
LogoutMonitoringEnabled         (True / False)          [True   ]
  RisingTrigger                  (decimal value, 1-1000) [5     ]
  FallingTrigger                  (decimal value, 0-1000) [1     ]
  SampleWindow                    (decimal value, 1-1000 sec) [10   ]
LOSMonitoringEnabled           (True / False)          [True   ]
  RisingTrigger                  (decimal value, 1-1000) [100   ]
  FallingTrigger                  (decimal value, 0-1000) [5     ]
  SampleWindow                    (decimal value, 1-1000 sec) [10   ]
Finished configuring attributes.
This configuration must be saved (see config save command) and
activated (see config activate command) before it can take effect.
To discard this configuration use the config cancel command.
```

The following is an example of the Set Config Zoning command.

```
SANbox #> admin start
SANbox (admin) #> config edit
SANbox (admin-config) #> set config zoning
```

A list of attributes with formatting and current values will follow.

Enter a new value or simply press the ENTER key to accept the current value.

If you wish to terminate this process before reaching the end of the list press 'q' or 'Q' and the ENTER key to do so.

```
InteropAutoSave      (True / False) [True]
DefaultVisibility    (All / None)  [All ]
```

Finished configuring attributes.

This configuration must be saved (see config save command) and activated (see config activate command) before it can take effect.

To discard this configuration use the config cancel command.

---

## Set Log Command

Specifies the events to record in the event log and display on the screen. You determine what events to record in the switch event log using the Component, Level, and Port keywords. You determine what events are automatically displayed on the screen using the Display keyword. Alarms are always displayed on the screen.

**Authority** Admin session

**Syntax** **set log**  
archive  
clear  
component [filter\_list]  
display [filter]  
level [filter]  
port [port\_list]  
restore  
save  
start (default)  
stop

**Keywords** **archive**  
Collects all log entries and stores the result in new file named *logfile* that is maintained in switch memory where it can be downloaded using FTP. To download *logfile*, open an FTP session, log in with account name/password of “images” for both, and type “get logfile”.

**clear**  
Clears all log entries.

**component [filter\_list]**  
Specifies one or more components given by [filter\_list] to monitor for events. A component is a firmware module that is responsible for a particular portion of switch operation. Use a <space> to delimit values in the list. [filter\_list] can be one or more of the following:

All  
Monitors all components. To maintain optimal switch performance, do not use this setting with the Level keyword set to Info.

Chassis  
Monitors chassis hardware components such as fans and power supplies.

Eport  
Monitors all E\_Ports.

Mgmtserver  
Monitors management server status.

Nameserver  
Monitors name server status.

None  
Monitor none of the component events.

Other  
Monitors other miscellaneous events.

Port  
Monitors all port events.

SNMP  
Monitors all SNMP events.

Switch  
Monitors switch management events.

Zoning  
Monitors zoning conflict events.

**display [filter]**

Specifies the log events to automatically display on the screen according to the event severity levels given by [filter]. [filter] can be one of the following values:

**Critical**

Critical severity level events. The critical level describes events that are generally disruptive to the administration or operation of the fabric, but require no action.

**Warn**

Warning severity level events. The warning level describes events that are generally not disruptive to the administration or operation of the fabric, but are more important than the informative level events.

**Info**

Informative severity level events. The informative level describes routine events associated with a normal fabric.

**None**

Specifies no severity levels for display on the screen.

**level [filter]**

Specifies the severity level given by [filter] to use in monitoring and logging events for the specified components or ports. [filter] can be one of the following values:

**Critical**

Monitors critical events. The critical level describes events that are generally disruptive to the administration or operation of the fabric, but require no action.

**Warn**

Monitors warning and critical events. The warning level describes events that are generally not disruptive to the administration or operation of the fabric, but are more important than the informative level events.

**Info**

Monitors informative, warning, and critical events. The informative level describes routine events associated with a normal fabric. This is the default severity level.

**None**

Monitors none of the severity levels.

**port [port\_list]**

Specifies one or more ports to monitor for events. Choose one of the following values:

**[port\_list]**

Specifies port or ports to monitor. Use a <space> to delimit values in the list. Ports are numbered beginning with 0.

**All**

Specifies all ports.

**None**

Disables monitoring on all ports.

**restore**

Restores and saves the port, component, and level settings to the default values.

**save**

Saves the log settings for the component, severity level, port, and display level. These settings remain in effect after a switch reset. The log settings can be viewed using the Show Log Settings command. To export log entries to a file, use the Set Log Archive command.

**start**

Starts the logging of events based on the Port, Component, and Level keywords assigned to the current configuration. The logging continues until you enter the Set Log Stop command.

**stop**

Stops logging of events.

**Notes**

In addition to critical, warn, and informative severity levels, the highest event severity level is alarm. The alarm level describes events that are disruptive to the administration or operation of a fabric and require administrator intervention. Alarms are always logged and always displayed on the screen.

## Set Port Command

Sets port state and speed for the specified port temporarily until the next switch reset or new configuration activation. This command also clears port counters.

**Authority** Admin session except for the Clear keyword.

**Syntax** **set port [port\_number]**  
    bypass [alpa]  
    clear  
    enable  
    speed [transmission\_speed]  
    state [state]

**Keywords** **[port\_number]**  
Specifies the port. Ports are numbered beginning with 0.

**bypass [alpa]**

Sends a Loop Port Bypass (LPB) to a specific Arbitrated Loop Physical Address (ALPA) or to all ALPAs on the arbitrated loop. [alpa] can be a specific ALPA or the keyword ALL to choose all ALPAs.

**clear**

Clears the counters on the port. This keyword does not require an admin session.

**enable**

Sends a Loop Port Enable (LPE) to all ALPAs on the arbitrated loop.

**speed [transmission\_speed]**

Specifies the transmission speed for the specified port. Choose one of the following port speed values:

1Gb/s

One gigabit per second. This applies only to ports 0–15.

2Gb/s

Two gigabits per second. This applies only to ports 0–15.

4Gb/s

Four gigabits per second. This applies only to ports 0–15.

10Gb/s

Ten gigabits per second. This applies only to ports 16–19.

Auto

The port speed is automatically detected. This applies only to ports 0–15.

**state [state]**

Specifies one of the following administrative states for the specified port:

Online

Places the port online. This activates and prepares the port to send data.

Offline

Places the port offline. This prevents the port from receiving signal and accepting a device login.

Diagnostics

Prepares the port for testing. This prepares the port for testing and prevents the port from accepting a device login.

Down

Disables the port by removing power from the port lasers.



## Set Setup Command

Changes SNMP and system configuration settings. The switch maintains one SNMP configuration and one system configuration.

**Authority** Admin session

**Syntax** **set setup**  
snmp  
system

**Keywords** **snmp**  
Prompts you in a line-by-line fashion to change SNMP configuration settings. [Table B-13](#) describes the SNMP fields. For each parameter, enter a new value or press the Enter key to accept the current value shown in brackets.

**Table B-13. SNMP Configuration Settings**

Entry	Description
SNMPEnabled	Enables (True) or disables (False) SNMP on the switch. The default is True.
Contact	Specifies the name of the person to be contacted to respond to trap events. The name can be up to 64 characters excluding #, semicolon (;), and comma (.). The default is undefined.
Location	Specifies the name of the switch location. The name can be up to 64 characters excluding #, semicolon (;), and comma (.). The default is undefined.
Trap [1-5] Address	Specifies the workstation IP address to which SNMP traps are sent. The default address for trap 1 is 10.0.0.254. The default address for traps 2–5 is 0.0.0.0. Addresses, other than 0.0.0.0, for all traps must be unique.
Trap [1-5] Port	Specifies the workstation port to which SNMP traps are sent. Valid workstation port numbers are 1–65535. The default is 162.
Trap [1-5] Severity	Specifies the severity level to use when monitoring trap events. The default is Warning
Trap [1-5] Version	Specifies the SNMP version (1 or 2) to use in formatting traps. The default is 2.
Trap [1-5] Enabled	Specifies whether traps (event information) are enabled or disabled (default).

**Table B-13. SNMP Configuration Settings (Continued)**

Entry	Description
ReadCommunity	Read community password that authorizes an SNMP agent to read information from the switch. This is a write-only field. The value on the switch and the SNMP management server must be the same. The read community password can be up to 32 characters excluding #, semicolon (;), and comma (,). The default is "public".
WriteCommunity	Write community password that authorizes an SNMP agent to write information to the switch. This is a write-only field. The value on the switch and the SNMP management server must be the same. The write community password can be up to 32 characters excluding #, semicolon (;), and comma (,). The default is "private".
TrapCommunity	Trap community password that authorizes an SNMP agent to receive traps. This is a write-only field. The value on the switch and the SNMP management server must be the same. The trap community password can be up to 32 characters excluding #, semicolon (;), and comma (,). The default is "public".
AuthFailureTrap	Enables (True) or disables (False) the generation of traps in response to trap authentication failures. The default is False.
ProxyEnabled	Enables (True) or disables (False) SNMP communication with other switches in the fabric. The default is True.

**system**

Prompts you in a line-by-line fashion to change system configuration settings. [Table B-14](#) describes the system configuration fields. For each parameter, enter a new value or press the Enter key to accept the current value shown in brackets.

**Note:** Changing the IP address will terminate all Ethernet management sessions.

**Table B-14. System Configuration Settings**

Entry	Description
Eth0NetworkDiscovery	Ethernet boot method: 1 - Static, 2 - Bootp, 3 - DHCP, 4 - RARP. The default is 1 - Static.
Eth0NetworkAddress	Ethernet Internet Protocol (IP) address. The default is 10.0.0.1.

**Table B-14. System Configuration Settings (Continued)**

Entry	Description
Eth0NetworkMask	Ethernet subnet mask address.
Eth0GatewayAddress	Ethernet IP address gateway.
AdminTimeout	Amount of time in minutes the switch waits before terminating an idle Admin session. Zero (0) disables the time out threshold. The default is 30, the maximum is 1440.
InactivityTimeout	Amount of time in minutes the switch waits before terminating an idle Telnet command line interface session. Zero (0) disables the time out threshold. The default is 0, the maximum is 1440.
LocalLogEnabled	Enables (True) or disables (False) the saving of log information on the switch. The default is True.
RemoteLogEnabled	Enables (True) or disables (False) the recording of the switch event log on a remote host that supports the syslog protocol. The default is False.
RemoteLogHostAddress	The IP address of the host that will receive the switch event log information if remote logging is enabled. The default is 10.0.0.254.
NTPClientEnabled	Enables (True) or disables (False) the Network Time Protocol (NTP) client on the switch. This client enables the switch to synchronize its time with an NTP server. This feature supports NTP version 4 and is compatible with version 3. An Ethernet connection to the server is required and you must first set an initial time and date on the switch. The synchronized time becomes effective immediately. The default is False.
NTPServerAddress	The IP address of the NTP server from which the NTP client acquires the time and date. The default is 10.0.0.254.
EmbeddedGUIEnabled	Enables (True) or disables (False) the SANsurfer Switch Manager Web applet. Changing this parameter to False while the applet is running will terminate the applet. The default is True.

**Examples** The following is an example of the Set Setup SNMP command:

```
SANbox #> admin start
SANbox (admin) #> set setup snmp

A list of attributes with formatting and current values will follow.
Enter a new value or simply press the ENTER key to accept the current value.
If you wish to terminate this process before reaching the end of the list
press 'q' or 'Q' and the ENTER key to do so.

Trap Severity Options
-----
unknown, emergency, alert, critical, error, warning, notify, info, debug, mark

SNMPEnabled      (True / False)          [True          ]
Contact          (string, max=64 chars)  [<sysContact undefined]
Location         (string, max=64 chars)  [sysLocation undefined]
Trap1Address     (dot-notated IP Address) [10.20.71.15   ]
Trap1Port       (decimal value)         [162           ]
Trap1Severity    (see allowed options above) [warning       ]
Trap1Version     (1 / 2)                 [2             ]
Trap1Enabled     (True / False)         [False        ]
Trap2Address     (dot-notated IP Address) [0.0.0.0       ]
Trap2Port       (decimal value)         [162           ]
Trap2Severity    (see allowed options above) [warning       ]
Trap2Version     (1 / 2)                 [2             ]
Trap2Enabled     (True / False)         [False        ]
Trap3Address     (dot-notated IP Address) [0.0.0.0       ]
Trap3Port       (decimal value)         [162           ]
Trap3Severity    (see allowed options above) [warning       ]
Trap3Version     (1 / 2)                 [2             ]
Trap3Enabled     (True / False)         [False        ]
Trap4Address     (dot-notated IP Address) [0.0.0.0       ]
Trap4Port       (decimal value)         [162           ]
Trap4Severity    (see allowed options above) [warning       ]
Trap4Version     (1 / 2)                 [2             ]
Trap4Enabled     (True / False)         [False        ]
Trap5Address     (dot-notated IP Address) [0.0.0.0       ]
Trap5Port       (decimal value)         [162           ]
Trap5Severity    (see allowed options above) [warning       ]
Trap5Version     (1 / 2)                 [2             ]
Trap5Enabled     (True / False)         [False        ]
ReadCommunity    (string, max=32 chars)  [public        ]
WriteCommunity   (string, max=32 chars)  [private       ]
TrapCommunity    (string, max=32 chars)  [public        ]
AuthFailureTrap  (True / False)         [False        ]
ProxyEnabled     (True / False)         [True          ]
```

The following is an example of the Set Setup System command:

```
SANbox (admin) #> set setup system
```

A list of attributes with formatting and current values will follow.

Enter a new value or simply press the ENTER key to accept the current value.

If you wish to terminate this process before reaching the end of the list

press 'q' or 'Q' and the ENTER key to do so.

```
Eth0NetworkDiscovery (1=Static, 2=Bootp, 3=Dhcp, 4=Rarp) [Static ]
Eth0NetworkAddress (dot-notated IP Address) [10.0.0.1 ]
Eth0NetworkMask (dot-notated IP Address) [255.255.255.0]
Eth0GatewayAddress (dot-notated IP Address) [10.0.0.254 ]
AdminTimeout (dec value 0-1440 minutes, 0=never) [30 ]
InactivityTimeout (dec value 0-1440 minutes, 0=never) [0 ]
LocalLogEnabled (True / False) [True ]
RemoteLogEnabled (True / False) [False ]
RemoteLogHostAddress (dot-notated IP Address) [10.0.0.254 ]
NTPClientEnabled (True / False) [False ]
NTPServerAddress (dot-notated IP Address) [10.0.0.254 ]
EmbeddedGUIEnabled (True / False) [True ]
```

---

## Show Command

Displays fabric, switch, and port operational information.

**Authority** None

**Syntax** **show**  
about  
alarm *[option]*  
broadcast  
chassis  
config *[option]*  
domains  
donor  
fabric  
fdmi *[port\_wwn]*  
interface  
log *[option]*  
lsdb  
mem *[count]*  
ns *[option]*  
pagebreak  
perf *[option]*  
port *[port\_number]*  
post log  
setup *[option]*  
steering *[domain\_id]*  
support  
switch  
topology  
users  
version

**Keywords** **about**  
Displays an introductory set of information about operational attributes of the switch. This keyword is equivalent to the Version keyword.

**alarm *[option]***  
Displays the alarm log and session display setting. If you omit *[option]*, the command displays the last 200 alarm entries. The alarm log is cleared when the switch is reset or power cycled. *[option]* has the following value:

setting  
Displays the status of the parameter that controls the display of alarms in the session output stream. This parameter is set using the Set Alarm command.

**broadcast**  
Displays the broadcast tree information and all ports that are currently transmitting and receiving broadcast frames.

**chassis**

Displays chassis component status and temperature.

**config [option]**

Displays switch, port, and zoning configuration attributes. Refer to the [“Show Config Command” on page B-77](#).

**domains**

Displays list of each domain and its worldwide name in the fabric.

**donor**

Displays list of current donor configuration for all ports.

**fabric**

Displays list of each domain, symbolic name, worldwide name, node IP address, and port IP address.

**fdmi [port\_wwn]**

Displays detailed information about the device host bus adapter given by [port\_wwn]. If you omit [port\_wwn], the command displays a summary of host bus adapter information for all attached devices in the fabric. Illegal characters in the display appear as question marks (?).

**interface**

Displays the status of the active network interfaces.

**log [option]**

Displays log entries. Refer to the [“Show Log Command” on page B-81](#). The log is cleared when the switch is reset or power cycled.

**lsdb**

Displays Link State database information

**mem [count]**

Displays information about memory activity for the number of seconds given by [count]. If you omit [count], the value 1 is used. Displayed memory values are in 1K block units.

**Note:** This keyword will display memory activity updates until [count] is reached – it cannot be interrupted. Therefore, avoid using large values for [count].

**ns [option]**

Displays name server information for the specified [option]. If you omit [option], name server information for the local domain ID is displayed. [option] can have the following values:

all

Displays name server information for all switches and ports.

[domain\_id]

Displays name server information for the switch given by [domain\_id].

[domain\_id] is a switch domain ID.

[port\_id]

Displays name server information for the port given by [port\_id]. [port\_id] is a port Fibre Channel address.

**pagebreak**

Displays the current pagebreak setting. The pagebreak setting limits the display of information to 20 lines (On) or allows the continuous display of information without a break (Off).

**perf [option]**

Displays performance information for all ports. Refer to the [“Show Perf Command” on page B-84](#).

**port [port\_number]**

Displays operational information for the port given by [port\_number]. Ports are numbered beginning with 0. If [port number] is omitted, information is displayed for all ports. [Table B-15](#) describes the port parameters.

**Table B-15. Show Port Parameters**

Entry	Description
Alinit	Incremented each time the port begins AL initialization.
AlinitError	Number of times the port entered initialization and the initialization failed.
Bad Frames	Number of frames that have framing errors.
ClassXFramesIn	Number of class x frames received by this port.
ClassXFramesOut	Number of class x frames sent by this port.
ClassXWordsIn	Number of class x words received by this port.
ClassXWordsOut	Number of class x words sent by this port.
ClassXToss	Number of times an SOFi3 or SOFn3 frame is tossed from TBUF.
DecodeError	Number of decode errors detected



**Table B-15. Show Port Parameters (Continued)**

Entry	Description
EpConnects	Number of times an E_Port connected through ISL negotiation.
FBusy	Number of times the switch sent a F_BSY because Class 2 frame could not be delivered within ED_TOV time. Number of class 2 and class 3 fabric busy (F_BSY) frames generated by this port in response to incoming frames. This usually indicates a busy condition on the fabric or N_Port that is preventing delivery of this frame.
Flowererrors	Received a frame when there were no available credits.
FReject	Number of frames from devices that were rejected.
InvalidCRC	Invalid CRC detected.
InvalidDestAddr	Invalid destination address detected.
LIP_AL_PD_ALPS	Number of F7, AL_PS LIPs, or AL_PD (vendor specific) resets, performed.
LIP_F7_AL_PS	This LIP is used to reinitialize the loop. An L_Port, identified by AL_PS, may have noticed a performance degradation and is trying to restore the loop.
LIP_F8_AL_PS	This LIP denotes a loop failure detected by the L_Port identified by AL_PS.
LIP_F7_F7	A loop initialization primitive frame used to acquire a valid AL_PA.
LIP_F8_F7	A loop initialization primitive frame used to indicate that a loop failure has been detected at the receiver.
Link Failures	Number of optical link failures detected by this port. A link failure is a loss of synchronization or a loss of signal while not in the offline state. A loss of signal causes the switch to attempt to re-establish the link. If the link is not re-established, a link failure is counted. A link reset is performed after a link failure.
Login	Number of device logins
Logout	Number of device logouts
LoopTimeouts	A two (2) second timeout as specified by FC-AL-2.
LossOfSync	Number of synchronization losses (>100 ms) detected by this port. A loss of synchronization is detected by receipt of an invalid transmission word.

**Table B-15. Show Port Parameters (Continued)**

Entry	Description
PrimSeqErrors	Primitive sequence errors detected.
RxLinkResets	Number of link reset primitives received from an attached device.
RxOfflineSeq	Number of offline sequences received. An OLS is issued for link initialization, a Receive & Recognize Not_Operational (NOS) state, or to enter the offline state.
TotalErrors	Total number of errors detected.
TotalLIPsRecvd	Number of loop initialization primitive frames received by this port.
TotalLIPsXmitd	Number of loop initialization primitive frames transmitted by this port.
TotalLinkResets	Total number of link reset primitives.
TotalOfflineSeq	Total number of Offline Sequences issued and received by this port.
TotalRxFrames	Total number of frames received by this port.
TotalRxWords	Total number of words received by this port.
TotalTxFrames	Total number of frames issued by this port.
TotalTxWords	Total number of words issued by this port.
TxLinkResets	Number of Link Resets issued by this port.
TxOfflineSeq	Total number of Offline Sequences issued by this port.

**post log**

Displays the Power On Self Test (POST) log which contains results from the most recently failed POST.

**setup [option]**

Displays setup attributes for the system, SNMP, and the switch manufacturer. Refer to the [“Show Setup Command” on page B-87](#).

**steering [domain\_id]**

Displays the routes that data takes to the switch given by [domain\_id]. If you omit [domain\_id], the system displays routes for all switches in the fabric.

**support**

Executes a series of commands that display a complete description of the switch, its configuration, and operation. The display can be captured from the screen and used for diagnosing problems. This keyword is intended for use at the request of your authorized maintenance provider. The commands that are executed include the following:

- Alias List
- Config List
- Date
- History
- Ps
- Show (About, Alarm, Backtrace, Chassis, Config Port, Config Switch, Config Threshold, Dev, Dev Settings, Domains, Donor, Fabric, Log, Log Archive, Log Settings, Lsdb, Mem, Ns, Perf, Port, Setup Mfg, Setup Snmp, Setup System, Steering, Switch, Topology, Users)
- Uptime
- User Accounts
- Whoami
- Zoneset (Active, List)
- Zoning (History, Limits, List)

**switch**

Displays switch operational information. [Table B-16](#) describes the switch operational parameters.

**Table B-16. Switch Operational Parameters**

Parameter	Description
SymbolicName	Descriptive name for the switch
SwitchWWN	Switch world wide name
SwitchType	Switch model
BootVersion	PROM boot version
CreditPool	Number of port buffer credits available to recipient ports
DomainID	Switch domain ID
FirstPortAddress	FC address of switch port 0
FlashSize - MBytes	Size of the flash memory in megabytes

**Table B-16. Switch Operational Parameters (Continued)**

Parameter	Description
LogLevel	Event severity level used to record events in the event log
MaxPorts	Number of ports available on the switch
NumberOfResets	Number of times the switch has been reset over its service life
ReasonForLastReset	Action that caused the last reset
ActiveImageVersion - build date	Active firmware image version and build date.
PendingImageVersion - build date	Firmware image version and build date that is pending. This image will become active at the next reset or power cycle.
ActiveConfiguration	Name of the switch configuration that is in use.
AdminState	Switch administrative state
AdminModeActive	Admin session status
BeaconOnStatus	Beacon status as set by the Set Beacon command.
OperationalState	Switch operational state
PrincipalSwitchRole	Principal switch status. True indicates that this switch is the principal switch.
BoardTemp (1) - Degrees Celsius	Internal switch temperature at circuit board sensor 1
SwitchDiagnosticsStatus	Results of the power-on self test
SwitchTemperatureStatus	Switch temperature status: normal, warning, failure

**topology**

Displays all connected devices.

**users**

Displays a list of logged-in users. This is equivalent to the User List command.

**version**

Displays an introductory set of information about operational attributes of the switch. This keyword is equivalent to the About keyword.

**Examples** The following is an example of the Show Chassis command:

```
SANbox #> show chassis
Chassis Information
-----
BoardTemp (1) - Degrees Celsius   36
FanStatus (1)                      Good
FanStatus (2)                      Good
FanDirection (1)                   BackToFront
FanDirection (2)                   BackToFront
PowerSupplyStatus (1)              Good
PowerSupplyStatus (2)              Good
HeartBeatCode                      1
HeartBeatStatus                    Normal
```

The following is an example of the Show Domains command:

```
SANbox #> show domains
Principal switch is (remote): 10:00:00:60:69:50:0b:6c
Upstream Principal ISL is      : 1
Domain ID List:
    Domain 97 (0x61) WWN = 10:00:00:c0:dd:00:71:ed
    Domain 98 (0x62) WWN = 10:00:00:60:df:22:2e:0c
    Domain 99 (0x63) WWN = 10:00:00:c0:dd:00:72:45
    Domain 100 (0x64) WWN = 10:00:00:c0:dd:00:ba:68
    Domain 101 (0x65) WWN = 10:00:00:60:df:22:2e:06
    Domain 102 (0x66) WWN = 10:00:00:c0:dd:00:90:ef
    Domain 103 (0x67) WWN = 10:00:00:60:69:50:0b:6c
    Domain 104 (0x68) WWN = 10:00:00:c0:dd:00:b8:b7
```

The following is an example of the Show Fabric command:

```
SANbox #> show fabric
```

Domain	WWN	Enet IP Addr	FC IP Addr	SymbolicName
16 (0x10)	10:00:00:c0:dd:00:77:81	10.20.68.11	0.0.0.0	gui sb1 .11
17 (0x11)	10:00:00:c0:dd:00:6a:2d	10.20.68.12	0.0.0.0	sw12
18 (0x12)	10:00:00:c0:dd:00:c3:04	10.20.68.160	0.0.0.0	sw .160
19 (0x13)	10:00:00:c0:dd:00:bc:56	10.20.68.108	0.0.0.0	Sb2 .108

The following is an example of the Show FDMI command:

```
SANbox #> show fdi
```

HBA ID	PortID	Manufacturer	Model	Ports
21:01:00:e0:8b:27:aa:bc	610000	QLogic Corporation	QLA2342	2
21:00:00:00:ca:25:9b:96	180100	QLogic Corporation	QL2330	2

The following is an example of the Show FDMI WWN command:

```
SANbox #> show fdi 21:00:00:e0:8b:09:3b:17
```

```
FDMI Information
```

```
-----
```

Manufacturer	QLogic Corporation
SerialNumber	[04202
Model	QLA2342
ModelDescription	QLogic QLA2342 PCI Fibre Channel Adapter
PortID	610000
NodeWWN	20:00:00:e0:8b:07:aa:bc
HardwareVersion	FC5010409-10
DriverVersion	8.2.3.10 Beta 2 (W2K VI)
OptionRomVersion	1.21
FirmwareVersion	03.02.13.
OperatingSystem	SunOS 5.8
MaximumCTPayload	2040
NumberOfPorts	1

```
Port 21:01:00:e0:8b:27:aa:bc
```

SupportedFC4Types	FCP
SupportedSpeed	2Gb/s
CurrentSpeed	2Gb/s
MaximumFrameSize	2048
OSDeviceName	
HostName	

The following is an example of the Show NS (local domain) command:

```
SANbox #> show ns
  Seq Domain      Port      Port
  No  ID          ID        Type COS PortWWN          NodeWWN
  ---  ---
  1   19 (0x13) 1301e1 NL    3   21:00:00:20:37:73:13:69 20:00:00:20:37:73:13:69
  2   19 (0x13) 1301e2 NL    3   21:00:00:20:37:73:12:9b 20:00:00:20:37:73:12:9b
  3   19 (0x13) 1301e4 NL    3   21:00:00:20:37:73:05:26 20:00:00:20:37:73:05:26
  4   19 (0x13) 130d00 N     3   21:01:00:e0:8b:27:a7:bc 20:01:00:e0:8b:27:a7:bc
```

The following is an example of the Show NS [domain\_ID] command:

```
SANbox #> show ns 18
  Seq Domain      Port      Port
  No  ID          ID        Type COS PortWWN          NodeWWN
  ---  ---
  1   18 (0x12) 120700 N     3   21:00:00:e0:8b:07:a7:bc 20:00:00:e0:8b:07:a7:bc
```

The following is an example of the Show NS [port\_ID] command:

```
SANbox #> show ns 1301e1
  Port ID: 1301e1
  -----
  PortType           NL
  PortWWN            21:00:00:20:37:73:13:69
  SymbolicPortName
  NodeWWN            20:00:00:20:37:73:13:69
  SymbolicNodeName
  NodeIPAddress      0.0.0.0
  ClassOfService     3
  PortIPAddress      0.0.0.0
  FabricPortName     20:01:00:c0:dd:00:bc:56
  FC4Type            FCP
  FC4Desc            (NULL)
```

The following is an example of the Show Interface command:

```
SANbox #> show interface
eth0      Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:C0:DD:00:BD:ED
          inet addr:10.20.68.107  Bcast:10.20.68.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
          UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
          RX packets:4712 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:3000 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:100
          RX bytes:415313 (405.5 Kb)  TX bytes:716751 (699.9 Kb)
          Interrupt:11 Base address:0xfcc0
lo        Link encap:Local Loopback
          inet addr:127.0.0.1  Mask:255.0.0.0
          UP LOOPBACK RUNNING  MTU:16436  Metric:1
          RX packets:304 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
          TX packets:304 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
          collisions:0 txqueuelen:0
          RX bytes:20116 (19.6 Kb)  TX bytes:20116 (19.6 Kb)
```



The following is an example of the Show Port command:

```
SANbox #> show port 1
Port Number: 1
-----
AdminState      Online      OperationalState Online
AsicNumber      0           PerfTuningMode  Normal
AsicPort        1           PortID          0e0800
ConfigType      GL          PortWWN         20:08:00:c0:dd:03:d5:94
DiagStatus      Passed      RunningType     E
EpConnState     Connected   MediaPartNumber PL-XPL-VC-SG3-22
EpIsoReason     NotApplicable
MediaRevision   1
IOStreamGuard   Disabled    MediaType       400-M5-SN-I
LinkSpeed       2Gb/s      MediaVendor     Unknown
LinkState       Active      MediaVendorID   00000485
LoginStatus     LoggedIn    SymbolicName    Port8
MaxCredit       16         SyncStatus      SyncAcquired
MediaSpeeds     1Gb/s, 2Gb/s, 4Gb/s XmitterEnabled  True

ALInit          5           LIP_F8_AL_PS   0
ALInitError     0           LIP_F8_F7      0
BadFrames       0           LinkFailures   2
Class2FramesIn  0           Login          3
Class2FramesOut 0           Logout         2
Class2WordsIn   0           LoopTimeouts   1
Class2WordsOut  0           LossOfSync     2
Class3FramesIn  999        PrimSeqErrors  0
Class3FramesOut 540        RxLinkResets   1
Class3Toss      0           RxOfflineSeq   0
Class3WordsIn   29516      TotalErrors    628777
Class3WordsOut  8406      TotalLinkResets 6
DecodeErrors    628775    TotalLIPsRecvd 5
EpConnects     3           TotalLIPsXmitd 7
FBusy          0           TotalOfflineSeq 5
FlowErrors     0           TotalRxFrames  999
FReject        0           TotalRxWords   29516
InvalidCRC     0           TotalTxFrames  540
InvalidDestAddr 0          TotalTxWords   8406
LIP_AL_PD_AL_PS 0          TxLinkResets   5
LIP_F7_AL_PS   0           TxOfflineSeq   5
LIP_F7_F7      5
```

The following is an example of the Show Switch command:

```
SANbox #> show switch
Switch Information
-----
SymbolicName                sw .108
SwitchWWN                   100000c0dd00bc56
SwitchType                  SANbox 5602
BootVersion                 Vx.x.x.x-0 (day month date time year)
CreditPool                 0
DomainID                   19 (0x13)
FirstPortAddress            130000
FlashSize - MBytes         128
LogLevel                   Critical
MaxPorts                   20
NumberOfResets             15
ReasonForLastReset         PowerUp
ActiveImageVersion - build date Vx.x.x.0-2 (day month date time year)
PendingImageVersion - build date Vx.x.x.0-17 (day month date time year)
ActiveConfiguration        default
AdminState                 Online
AdminModeActive            False
BeaconOnStatus             False
OperationalState          Online
PrincipalSwitchRole        False
BoardTemp (1) - Degrees Celsius 32
SwitchDiagnosticsStatus    Passed
SwitchTemperatureStatus    Normal
```

The following is an example of the Show Topology command:

```
SANbox #> show topology
Unique ID Key
-----
A = ALPA, D = Domain ID, P = Port ID
Port  Local Local          Remote Remote          Unique
Number Type  PortWWN          Type  NodeWWN          ID
-----
5     F     20:05:00:c0:dd:00:bd:ec N     20:00:00:00:c9:22:1e:93 010500 P
10    E     20:0a:00:c0:dd:00:bd:ec E     10:00:00:c0:dd:00:80:21 4(0x4) D
```

The following is an example of the Show Topology command for port 1:

```
SANbox #> show topology 1
  Local Link Information
  -----
  PortNumber 1
  PortID      650100
  PortWWN     20:01:00:c0:dd:00:91:11
  PortType    F

  Remote Link Information
  -----
  Device 0
  NodeWWN 50:80:02:00:00:06:d5:38
  PortType NL
  Description (NULL)
  IPAddress 0.0.0.0

  Device 1
  NodeWWN 20:00:00:20:37:2b:08:c9
  PortType NL
  Description (NULL)
  IPAddress 0.0.0.0

  Device 2
  Description (NULL)
  IPAddress 0.0.0.0

  Device 3
  NodeWWN 20:00:00:20:37:2b:05:c9
  PortType NL
  Description (NULL)
  IPAddress 0.0.0.0
```

The following is an example of the Show Version command:

```
SANbox #> show version
*****
*
*      Command Line Interface SHell   (CLISH)
*
*
*****

SystemDescription      SANbox 5602 FC Switch
Eth0NetworkAddress    10.20.11.192 (use 'set setup system' to update)
MACAddress             00:c0:dd:00:71:ee
WorldWideName          10:00:00:c0:dd:00:71:ed
ChassisSerialNumber    FAM033100024
SymbolicName           SANbox
ActiveSWVersion        Vx.x.x.x-26
ActiveTimestamp         day month date time year
DiagnosticsStatus      Passed
LicensedPorts          20
4GLicensedPorts        True
```

## Show Config Command

Displays switch, port, alarm threshold, and zoning for the current configuration.

**Authority** None

**Syntax** **show config**  
    port [*port\_number*]  
    switch  
    threshold  
    zoning

**Keywords** **port [*port\_number*]**  
Displays configuration parameters for the port number given by [*port\_number*]. Ports are numbered beginning with 0. If [*port\_number*] is omitted, all ports are specified.

**switch**  
Displays configuration parameters for the switch.

**threshold**  
Displays alarm threshold parameters for the switch.

**zoning**  
Displays zoning configuration parameters for the switch.

**Examples** The following is an example of the Show Config Port command:

```
SANbox #> show config port 3
  Port Number: 3
-----
AdminState      Offline
LinkSpeed      Auto
PortType       GL
SymbolicName    Port3
ALFairness     False
DeviceScanEnabled True
ForceOfflineRSCN False
ARB_FF         False
InteropCredit  0
ExtCredit      0
FANEnabled     True
AutoPerfTuning False
LCFEnabled     False
MFSEnabled     True
MSEnabled     True
NoClose        False
IOStreamGuard  Disabled
VIEnabled      False
PDISCPingEnable True
```

This an example of the Show Config Port command for a 10-Gbps port:

```
SANbox #> show config port 16
Configuration Name: default
-----
Port Number: 16
-----
AdminState           Online
LinkSpeed            10Gb/s
PortType              G
SymbolicName         10G-16
DeviceScanEnabled    True
ForceOfflineRSCN     False
AutoPerfTuning       False
LCFEnabled           False
MFSEnabled           False
MSEnabled            True
IOStreamGuard        Disabled
VIEnabled            False
PDISCPingEnabled     True
```

The following is an example of the Show Config Switch command:

```
SANbox #> show config switch
Configuration Name: default
-----
Switch Configuration Information
-----
AdminState           Online
BroadcastEnabled     False
InbandEnabled        True
FDMIEnabled          False
FDMIEntries          10
DomainID             19 (0x13)
DomainIDLock         True
SymbolicName         sw108
R_A_TOV              10000
E_D_TOV              2000
PrincipalPriority     254
ConfigDescription    Default Config
ConfigLastSavedBy    admin@OB-session5
ConfigLastSavedOn    day month date time year
InteropMode          True
Legacy Address Format False1
```

The following is an example of the Show Config Threshold command:

```
SANbox #> show config threshold
Configuration Name: default
-----

Threshold Configuration Information
-----
ThresholdMonitoringEnabled    False
CRCErrorsMonitoringEnabled   True
RisingTrigger                 25
FallingTrigger                1
SampleWindow                  10
DecodeErrorsMonitoringEnabled True
RisingTrigger                 25
FallingTrigger                0
SampleWindow                  10
ISLMonitoringEnabled         True
RisingTrigger                 2
FallingTrigger                0
SampleWindow                  10
LoginMonitoringEnabled       True
RisingTrigger                 5
FallingTrigger                1
SampleWindow                  10
LogoutMonitoringEnabled      True
RisingTrigger                 5
FallingTrigger                1
SampleWindow                  10
LOSMonitoringEnabled         True
RisingTrigger                 100
FallingTrigger                5
SampleWindow                  10
```

---

<sup>1</sup> Appears only if InteropMode is False.

---

The following is an example of the Show Config Zoning command:

```
SANbox #> show config zoning
```

```
Configuration Name: default
```

```
-----
```

```
Zoning Configuration Information
```

```
-----
```

```
InteropAutoSave      True
```

```
DefaultVisibility    All
```



## Show Log Command

Displays the contents of the log or the parameters used to create and display entries in the log. The log contains a maximum of 1200 entries. When the log reaches its entry capacity, subsequent entries overwrite the existing entries, beginning with the oldest.

**Authority** None

**Syntax** **show log**  
[number of events]  
component  
display [filter]  
level  
options  
port  
settings

**Keywords** **[number of events]**  
Specifies the number of the most recent events to display from the event log. [number of events] must be a positive integer.

**component**  
Displays the components currently being monitored for events. The components are as follows:

All  
Monitors all components.

Chassis  
Monitors chassis hardware components such as fans and power supplies.

Eport  
Monitors all E\_Ports.

Mgmtserver  
Monitors management server status.

Nameserver  
Monitors name server status.

None  
Monitor none of the component events.

Other  
Monitors other miscellaneous events.

Port  
Monitors all port events

SNMP  
SNMP events.

Switch  
Monitors switch management events.

Zoning  
Monitors zoning conflict events.

**display [filter]**

Displays log events on the screen according to the component or severity level filter given by [filter]. [filter] can be one of the following:

Info  
Displays all informative events.

Warning  
Displays all warning events.

Critical  
Displays all critical events.

Eport  
Displays all events related to E\_Ports.

Mgmtserver  
Displays all events related to the management server.

Nameserver  
Displays all events related to the name server.

Port [port\_number]  
Displays all events related to the port given by [port\_number].

SNMP  
Displays all events related to SNMP.

Switch  
Displays all events related to switch management.

Zoning  
Displays all events related to zoning.

**level**

Displays the event severity level logging setting and the display level setting.

**options**

Displays the options that are available for configuring event logging and automatic display to the screen. Refer to the for information about how to configure event logging and display level.

**port**

Displays the ports being monitored for events. If an event occurs which is of the defined level and on a defined component, but not on a defined port, no entry is made in the log.

**settings**

Displays the current filter settings for component, severity level, port, and display level. This command is equivalent to executing the following commands separately: Show Log Component, Show Log Level, and Show Log Port.

**Examples** The following is an example of the Show Log Component command:

```
SANbox #> show log component
Current settings for log
-----
FilterComponent   NameServer MgmtServer Zoning Switch Blade Port Eport Snmp
```

## The following is an example of the Show Log Level command:

```
SANbox #> show log level
Current settings for log
-----
FilterLevel       Info
DisplayLevel      Critical
```

## The following is an example of the Show Log Options command:

```
SANbox #> show log options
Allowed options for log
-----
FilterComponent
All, None, NameServer, MgmtServer, Zoning, Switch, Blade, Port, Eport, Snmp
FilterLevel       Critical, Warn, Info, None
DisplayLevel      Critical, Warn, Info, None
```

## The following is an example of the Show Log command:

```
SANbox #> show log
[327][day month date time year][I][Eport Port:0/8][Eport State=
E_A0_GET_DOMAIN_ID]
[328][day month date time year][I][Eport Port: 0/8][FSPF PortUp state=0]
[329][day month date time year][I][Eport Port: 0/8][Sending init hello]
[330][day month date time year][I][Eport Port: 0/8][Processing EFP, oxid= 0x8]
[331][day month date time year][I][Eport Port: 0/8][Eport State = E_A2_IDLE]
[332][day month date time year][I][Eport Port: 0/8][EFP,WWN= 0x100000c0dd00b845,
len= 0x30]
[333][day month date time year][I][Eport Port: 0/8][Sending LSU oxid=0xc:type=1]
[334][day month date time year][I][Eport Port: 0/8][Send Zone Merge Request]
[335][day month date time year][I][Eport Port: 0/8][LSDB Xchg timer set]
[336][day month date time year][I][Eport Port: 0/8][Setting attribute
Oper.UserPort.0.8.EpConnState Connected]
```

---

## Show Perf Command

Displays port performance in frames/second and bytes/second. If you omit the keyword, the command displays data transmitted (out), data received (in), and total data transmitted and received in frames/second and bytes per second.

**Authority** None

**Syntax** **show perf**  
    byte *[port\_number]*  
    inbyte *[port\_number]*  
    outbyte *[port\_number]*  
    frame *[port\_number]*  
    inframe *[port\_number]*  
    outframe *[port\_number]*  
    errors *[port\_number]*

**Keywords** **byte *[port\_number]***  
Displays continuous performance data in total bytes/second transmitted and received for the port group (0–15 or 16–19) that includes *[port\_number]*. If you omit *[port\_number]*, ports 0–15 are displayed. Type “q” and press the Enter key to stop the display.

**inbyte *[port\_number]***  
Displays continuous performance data in bytes/second received for the port group (0–15 or 16–19) that includes *[port\_number]*. If you omit *[port\_number]*, ports 0–15 are displayed. Type “q” and press the Enter key to stop the display.

**outbyte *[port\_number]***  
Displays continuous performance data in bytes/second transmitted for the set of 16 ports (0–15 or 16–19) that includes *[port\_number]*. If you omit *[port\_number]*, ports 0–15 are displayed. Type “q” and press the Enter key to stop the display.

**frame *[port\_number]***  
Displays continuous performance data in total frames/second transmitted and received for the set of 16 ports (0–15 or 16–19) that includes *[port\_number]*. If you omit *[port\_number]*, ports 0–15 are displayed. Type “q” and press the Enter key to stop the display.

**inframe *[port\_number]***  
Displays continuous performance data in frames/second received for the port group (0–15 or 16–19) that includes *[port\_number]*. If you omit *[port\_number]*, ports 0–15 are displayed. Type “q” and press the Enter key to stop the display.

**outframe *[port\_number]***  
Displays continuous performance data in frames/second transmitted for the port group (0–15 or 16–19) that includes *[port\_number]*. If you omit *[port\_number]*, ports 0–15 are displayed. Type “q” and press the Enter key to stop the display.

**errors [port\_number]**

Displays continuous error counts for the port group (0–15 or 16–19) that includes [port\_number]. If you omit [port\_number], ports 0–15 are displayed. Type “q” and press the Enter key to stop the display.

**Examples** The following is an example of the Show Perf command:

```
SANbox #> show perf
```

Port	Bytes/s	Bytes/s	Bytes/s	Frames/s	Frames/s	Frames/s
Number	(in)	(out)	(total)	(in)	(out)	(total)
0	7K	136M	136M	245	68K	68K
1	58K	0	58K	1K	0	1K
2	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	0	7K	7K	0	245	245
7	136M	58K	136M	68K	1K	70K
8	7K	136M	136M	245	68K	68K
9	58K	0	58K	1K	0	1K
10	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	7K	7K	0	245	245
15	136M	58K	136M	68K	1K	70K
16	47M	23K	47M	23K	726	24K
17	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	23K	47M	47M	726	23K	24K
19	0	0	0	0	0	0



The following is an example of the Show Perf Byte command:

```
SANbox #> show perf byte
```

```
Displaying bytes/sec (total)... (Press any key to stop display)
```

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137M	58K	0	0	0	0	8K	137M
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	136M	58K	0	0	0	0	8K	136M
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	135M	58K	0	0	0	0	7K	135M
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137M	58K	0	0	0	0	8K	137M
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	136M	58K	0	0	0	0	7K	136M
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	137M	58K	0	0	0	0	8K	137M
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	136M	58K	0	0	0	0	8K	136M
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	136M	58K	0	0	0	0	7K	136M

q

## Show Setup Command

Displays the current SNMP and system settings.

**Authority** None

**Syntax** **show setup**  
mfg  
snmp  
system

**Keywords** **mfg**  
Displays manufacturing information about the switch.

**snmp**  
Displays the current SNMP settings.

**system**  
Displays the current system settings.

**Examples** The following is an example of the Show Setup Mfg command:

```
SANbox #> show setup mfg
Manufacturing Information
-----
BrandName           QLogic
BuildDate           Unknown
PartNumber          SANbox 5602
SerialNumber        FAM0331000011
LicensedPorts       20
MACAddress          00:c0:dd:02:cc:17
PlanarPartNumber    Unknown
SwitchSymbolicName SANbox
SwitchWWN           10:00:00:c0:dd:02:cc:16
SystemDescription   SANbox 5602 FC Switch
SystemObjectID      1.3.6.1.4.1.1663.1.1.1.1.24
```

The following is an example of the Show Setup Snmp command:

```
SANbox #> show setup snmp
SNMP Information
-----
SNMPEnabled          True
Contact              <sysContact undefined>
Location             N_107 System Test Lab
Description           SANbox 5602 FC Switch
Trap1Address         10.0.0.254
Trap1Port            162
Trap1Severity        warning
Trap1Version         2
Trap1Enabled         False
Trap2Address         0.0.0.0
Trap2Port            162
Trap2Severity        warning
Trap2Version         2
Trap2Enabled         False
Trap3Address         0.0.0.0
Trap3Port            162
Trap3Severity        warning
Trap3Version         2
Trap3Enabled         False
Trap4Address         0.0.0.0
Trap4Port            162
Trap4Severity        warning
Trap4Version         2
Trap4Enabled         False
Trap5Address         0.0.0.0
Trap5Port            162
Trap5Severity        warning
Trap5Version         2
Trap5Enabled         False
ObjectID             1.3.6.1.4.1.1663.1.1.1.1.24
AuthFailureTrap      True
ProxyEnabled         True
```



The following is an example of the Show Setup System command:

```
SANbox #> show setup system
System Information
-----
Eth0NetworkDiscovery      Static
Eth0NetworkAddress       10.20.11.32
Eth0NetworkMask           255.255.252.0
Eth0GatewayAddress        10.20.8.254
AdminTimeout              30
InactivityTimeout         0
LocalLogEnabled           True
RemoteLogEnabled          False
RemoteLogHostAddress      10.0.0.254
NTPClientEnabled          True
NTPServerAddress          51.68.85.102
EmbeddedGUIEnabled        True
```

---

## Shutdown Command

Terminates all data transfers on the switch at convenient points and closes the Telnet session. Always power cycle the switch after entering this command.

**Authority** Admin session

**Syntax** **shutdown**

**Notes** Always use this command to perform an orderly shut down before removing power from the switch.

When the shutdown is complete, the Heartbeat LED is extinguished.

## Test Command

Tests ports using internal (SerDes level), external (transceiver), and online loopback tests. Internal and external tests require that the port be placed in diagnostic mode. Refer to the [“Set Command” on page B-37](#) for information about changing the port administrative state. While the test is running, the remaining ports on the switch remain fully operational.

**Authority** Admin session

**Syntax** **test**  
port [port\_number] [test\_type]  
cancel  
status

**Keywords** **port [port\_number] [test\_type]**  
Tests the port given by [port\_number] using the test given by [test\_type]. If you omit [test\_type], Internal is used. [test\_type] can have the following values:

internal

Tests the SerDes for all port speeds independent of the capabilities of the transceiver. This is the default. The port must be in diagnostics mode to perform this test.

**Note:** An internal test on a 10-Gbps port verifies that a complete path exists, but does not send a test frame.

external

Tests both the SerDes and transceiver for all port speeds that are supported by the transceiver. The port must be in diagnostics mode to perform this test, and a loopback plug must be installed in the transceiver.

**Note:** An external test on a 10-Gbps port verifies that a complete path exists, but does not send a test frame.

online

Tests communications between the port and its device node or device loop at the operating port speed. The port being tested must be online and connected to a remote device. The port passes if the test frame that was sent by the ASIC matches the frame that is received. This test does not disrupt communication on the port.

**cancel**  
Cancels the online test in progress.

**status**  
Displays the status of a test in progress, or if there is no test in progress, the status of the test that was executed last.

**Examples** To run an internal or external port test, do the following:

1. To start an admin session, enter the following command and press the Enter key.

```
admin start
```

2. Place the port in Diagnostics mode, enter the following command ( $x$  = port number) and press the Enter key.

```
set port x state diagnostics
```

3. Choose the type of port loopback test to run:

- To run an internal loopback test, enter the following:

```
test port x internal
```

- To run an external loopback test, enter the following command. A loopback plug must be installed for this test to pass.

```
test port x external
```

4. A series of test parameters are displayed on the screen. Press the Enter key to accept each default parameter value, or type a new value for each parameter and press the Enter key. The TestLength parameter is the number of frames sent, the FrameSize (256 byte maximum in some cases) parameter is the number of bytes in each frame, and the DataPattern parameter is the pattern in the payload.
5. After the test type has been chosen and the command executed, a message on the screen will appear detailing the test results.
6. After the test is run, put the port back into online state by entering the following command ( $x$  = port number) and pressing the Enter key.

```
set port x state online
```

7. To verify port is back online, enter the following command and press the Enter key. The contents of the AdminState field should display be "Online".

```
show port x
```

The online loopback (node-to-node) test requires that port be online and connected to a remote device. To run the online loopback test, do the following:

1. To start an admin session, enter the following command and press the Enter key.

```
admin start
```

2. To run the online loopback test, enter the following command and press the Enter key.

```
test port x online
```

3. A series of test parameters are displayed on the screen. Press the Enter key to accept each default parameter value, or type a new value for each parameter and press the Enter key. The TestLength parameter is the number of frames sent, the FrameSize (256 byte maximum in some cases) parameter is the number of bytes in each frame, and the DataPattern parameter is the pattern in the payload. Before running the test, make sure that the device attached to the port can handle the test parameters.

```
SANbox (admin) #> test port x online
```

```
A list of attributes with formatting and current values will follow. Enter a new value or simply press the ENTER key to accept the default value. If you wish to terminate this process before reaching the end of the list press 'q' or 'Q' and the ENTER key to do so.
```

```
TestLength      (decimal value, 1-4294967295)  [100    ]
FrameSize       (decimal value, 36-2148)          [256    ]
DataPattern     (32-bit hex value or 'Default') [Default]
StopOnError     (True/False)                    [False  ]
Do you want to start the test? (y/n) [n]
```

4. After all parameter values are defined, press the Y key to start the test. After the command executes, a message on the screen will appear detailing the test results.

---

## Uptime Command

Displays the elapsed up time since the switch was last reset and reset method. A hot reset or non-disruptive firmware activation does not reset the elapsed up time reported by this command.

**Authority** None

**Syntax** `uptime`

**Examples** The following is an example of the Uptime command:

```
SANbox #> uptime
```

```
Elapsed up time : 0 day(s), 2 hour(s), 28 min(s), 44 sec(s)  
Reason last reset: NormalReset
```

## User Command

Administers and displays user accounts.

**Authority** Admin account name and an Admin session. The Accounts and List keywords are available to all account names without an Admin session.

**Syntax** **user**  
accounts  
add  
delete [account\_name]  
edit  
list

**Keywords** **accounts**  
Displays all user accounts that exist on the switch. This keyword is available to all account names without an Admin session.

### **add**

Add a user account to the switch. You will be prompted for an account name, a password, authority, and an expiration date.

- A switch can have a maximum of 15 user accounts.
- Account names are limited to 15 characters; passwords must be 4–20 characters.
- Admin authority grants permission to use the Admin command to open an admin session, from which all commands can be entered. Without Admin authority, you are limited to view-only commands.
- The expiration date is expressed in the number of days until the account expires (2000 maximum). The switch will issue an expiration alarm every day for seven days prior to expiration. 0 (zero) specifies that the account has no expiration date.

### **delete [account\_name]**

Deletes the account name given by [account\_name] from the switch.

### **edit**

Initiates an edit session that prompts you for the account name for which to change the expiration date and authority.

### **list**

Displays the list of users currently logged in and their session numbers. Provides the same function as the Show Users command. This keyword is available to all account names without an Admin session.

**Notes** Authority level or password changes that you make to an account that is currently logged in do not take effect until that account logs in again.

**Examples** The following is an example of the User Accounts command:

```
SANbox (admin) #> user accounts
```

```
Current list of user accounts
-----
images      (admin authority = False, never expires)
admin       (admin authority = True , never expires)
chuckca     (admin authority = False, expires in < 50 days)
gregj       (admin authority = True , expires in < 100 days)
fred        (admin authority = True , never expires)
```

The following is an example of the User Add command:

```
SANbox (admin) #> user add
```

```
Press 'q' and the ENTER key to abort this command.
account name (1-15 chars)      : user1
account password (4-20 chars)  : *****

please confirm account password: *****

set account expiration in days (0-2000, 0=never): [0] 100

should this account have admin authority? (y/n): [n] y

OK to add user account 'user1' with admin authority
and to expire in 100 days?

Please confirm (y/n): [n] y
```

The following is an example of the User Edit command:

```
SB211.192 (admin) #> user edit
```

```
Press 'q' and the ENTER key to abort this command.

account name (1-15 chars)      : user1
set account expiration in days (0-2000, 0=never): [0]
should this account have admin authority? (y/n): [n]

OK to modify user account 'user1' with no admin authority
and to expire in 0 days?

Please confirm (y/n): [n]
```



The following is an example of the User Delete command:

```
SANbox (admin) #> user del user3
```

```
The user account will be deleted. Please confirm (y/n): [n] y
```

The following is an example of the User List command:

```
SANbox (admin) #> user list
```

User	Ethernet Addr-Port	Logged in Since
----	-----	-----
admin@OB-session1	10.20.68.108-1031	day month date time year
admin@OB-session2	10.20.68.108-1034	day month date time year
snmp@OB-session3	Unknown	day month date time year
snmp@IB-session4	Unknown	day month date time year
admin@OB-session5	Unknown	day month date time year

---

## Whoami Command

Displays the account name, session number, and switch domain ID for the Telnet session.

**Authority** None

**Syntax** **whoami**

**Examples** The following is an example of the Whoami command:

```
SANbox #> whoami
```

```
User name      : admin@session2  
Switch name    : SANbox  
Switch domain ID: 21 (0x15)
```

## Zone Command

Manages zones and zone membership on a switch.

**Authority** Admin session and a Zoning Edit session. Refer to the [“Zoning Command” on page B-105](#) for information about starting a Zoning Edit session. The List, Members, and Zonesets keywords are available without an Admin session.

**Syntax**

**zone**

- add [zone] [member\_list]
- copy [zone\_source] [zone\_destination]
- create [zone]
- delete [zone]
- list
- members [zone]
- remove [zone] [member\_list]
- rename [zone\_old] [zone\_new]
- type [zone] [*zone\_type*]
- zonesets [zone]

**Keywords** **add [zone] [member\_list]**  
Specifies one or more ports/devices given by [members] to add to the zone named [zone]. Use a <space> to delimit aliases and ports/devices in [member\_list]. A zone can have a maximum of 2000 members. [member\_list] can have any of the following formats:

- Domain ID and port number pair (Domain ID, Port Number). Domain IDs can be 1–239; port numbers can be 0–255.
- 6-character hexadecimal device Fibre Channel address (hex)
- 16-character hexadecimal worldwide port name (WWPN) with the format xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx.
- Alias name

The application verifies that the [members] format is correct, but does not validate that such a member exists.

**copy [zone\_source] [zone\_destination]**

Creates a new zone named [zone\_destination] and copies the membership into it from the zone given by [zone\_source].

**create [zone]**

Creates a zone with the name given by [zone]. An zone name must begin with a letter and be no longer than 64 characters. Valid characters are 0-9, A-Z, a-z, \_, \$, ^, and -. The zoning database supports a maximum of 1000 zones.

**delete [zone]**

Deletes the specified zone given by [zone] from the zoning database. If the zone is a component of the active zone set, the zone will not be removed from the active zone set until the active zone set is deactivated.

---

**list**

Displays a list of all zones and the zone sets of which they are components. This keyword does not require an Admin session.

**members [zone]**

Displays all members of the zone given by [zone]. This keyword does not require an Admin session.

**remove [zone] [member\_list]**

Removes the ports/devices given by [member\_list] from the zone given by [zone]. Use a <space> to delimit aliases and ports/devices in [member\_list].

[member\_list] can have any of the following formats:

- Domain ID and port number pair (Domain ID, Port Number). Domain IDs can be 1–239; port numbers can be 0–255.
- 6-character hexadecimal device Fibre Channel address (hex)
- 16-character hexadecimal worldwide port name (WWPN) with the format xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx.
- Alias name

**rename [zone\_old] [zone\_new]**

Renames the zone given by [zone\_old] to the zone given by [zone\_new].

**type [zone] [zone\_type]**

Specifies the zone type given by [zone\_type] to be assigned to the zone name given by [zone]. If you omit the [zone\_type], the system displays the zone type for the zone given by [zone]. [zone\_type] can be one of the following:

soft – name server zone

hardACL – Access control list hard zone. This keyword is case sensitive.

**zonesets [zone]**

Displays all zone sets of which the zone given by [zone] is a component. This keyword does not require an Admin session.

**Examples** The following is an example of the Zone List command:

```
SANbox #> zone list

Zone          ZoneSet
-----
wnn_b0241f
              zone_set_1

wnn_23bd31
              zone_set_1

wnn_221416
              zone_set_1

wnn_2215c3
              zone_set_1

wnn_0160ed
              zone_set_1

wnn_c001b0
              zone_set_1

wnn_401248
              zone_set_1

wnn_02402f
              zone_set_1

wnn_22412f
              zone_set_1
```

**The following is an example of the Zone Members command:**

```
SANbox #> zone members wnn_b0241f

Current List of Members for Zone: wnn_b0241f
-----
50:06:04:82:bf:d2:18:c2
50:06:04:82:bf:d2:18:d2
21:00:00:e0:8b:02:41:2f
```

---

The following is an example of the Zone Zonesets command:

```
SANbox #> zone zonesets zone1
```

```
Current List of ZoneSets for Zone: zone1
```

```
-----  
zone_set_1
```

## Zoneset Command

Manages zone sets and component zones across the fabric.

**Authority** Admin session and a Zoning Edit session. Refer to the [“Zoning Command” on page B-105](#) for information about starting a Zoning Edit session. The Active, List, and Zones keywords are available without an Admin session. You must close the Zoning Edit session before using the Activate and Deactivate keywords.

**Syntax**

```
zoneset  
  activate [zone_set]  
  active  
  add [zone_set] [zone_list]  
  copy [zone_set_source] [zone_set_destination]  
  create [zone_set]  
  deactivate  
  delete [zone_set]  
  list  
  remove [zone_set] [zone_list]  
  rename [zone_set_old] [zone_set_new]  
  zones [zone_set]
```

**Keywords**

**activate [zone\_set]**  
Activates the zone set given by [zone\_set]. This keyword deactivates the active zone set. Close the Zoning Edit session before using this keyword.

**active**  
Displays the name of the active zone set. This keyword does not require Admin session.

**add [zone\_set] [zone\_list]**  
Adds a list of zones and aliases given by [zone\_list] to the zone set given by [zone\_set]. Use a <space> to delimit zone and alias names in [zone\_list].

**copy [zone\_set\_source] [zone\_set\_destination]**  
Creates a new zone set named [zone\_set\_destination] and copies into it the zones from the zone set given by [zone\_set\_source].

**create [zone\_set]**  
Creates the zone set with the name given by [zone\_set]. A zone set name must begin with a letter and be no longer than 64 characters. Valid characters are 0-9, A-Z, a-z, \_, \$, ^, and -. The zoning database supports a maximum of 256 zone sets.

**deactivate**  
Deactivates the active zone set. Close the Zoning Edit session before using this keyword.

**delete [zone\_set]**  
Deletes the zone set given by [zone\_set]. If the specified zone set is active, the command is suspended until the zone set is deactivated.

**list**

Displays a list of all zone sets. This keyword does not require an Admin session.

**remove [zone\_set] [zone\_list]**

Removes a list of zones given by [zone\_list] from the zone set given by [zone\_set]. Use a <space> to delimit zone names in [zone\_list]. If [zone\_set] is the active zone set, the zone will not be removed until the zone set has been deactivated.

**rename [zone\_set\_old] [zone\_set\_new]**

Renames the zone set given by [zone\_set\_old] to the name given by [zone\_set\_new]. You can rename the active zone set.

**zones [zone\_set]**

Displays all zones that are components of the zone set given by [zone\_set]. This keyword does not require an Admin session.

**Notes**

- A zone set must be active for its definitions to be applied to the fabric.
- Only one zone set can be active at one time.
- A zone can be a component of more than one zone set.

**Examples**

The following is an example of the Zoneset Active command:

```
SANbox #> zoneset active

ActiveZoneSet      Bets
LastActivatedBy    admin@OB-session6
LastActivatedOn    day month date time year
```

The following is an example of the Zoneset List command:

```
SANbox #> zoneset list

Current List of ZoneSets
-----
alpha
beta
```

The following is an example of the Zoneset Zones command:

```
SANbox #> zoneset zones ssss

Current List of Zones for ZoneSet: ssss
-----
zone1
zone2
zone3
```



## Zoning Command

Opens a Zoning Edit session in which to create and manage zone sets and zones. Refer to the [“Zone Command” on page B-99](#) and the [“Zoneset Command” on page B-103](#).

**Authority** Admin session except for the Active, History, Limits, and List keywords.

**Syntax** **zoning**  
active  
cancel  
clear  
edit  
history  
limits  
list  
restore  
save

**Keywords** **active**  
Displays information for the active zone set including component zones and zone members. This keyword does not require an Admin session.

**cancel**  
Closes the current Zoning Edit session. Any unsaved changes are lost.

**clear**  
Clears all inactive zone sets from the volatile edit copy of the zoning database. This keyword does not affect the non-volatile zoning database. However, if you enter the Zoning Clear command followed by the Zoning Save command, the non-volatile zoning database will be cleared from the switch.

**Note:** The preferred method for clearing the zoning database from the switch is the Reset Zoning command.

**edit**  
Opens a Zoning Edit session.

**history**  
Displays a history of zoning modifications. This keyword does not require an Admin session. History information includes the following:

- Time of the most recent zone set activation or deactivation and the user who performed it
- Time of the most recent modifications to the zoning database and the user who made them.
- Checksum for the zoning database

**limits**

Displays the number of zone sets, zones, aliases, members per zone, members per alias, and total members in the zoning database. This keyword also displays the switch zoning database limits, excluding the active zone set, which are described in [Table B-17](#). This keyword does not require an Admin session.

**Table B-17. Zoning Database Limits**

Limit	Description
MaxZoneSets	Maximum number of zone sets (256)
MaxZones	Maximum number of zones (1000)
MaxAliases	Maximum number of aliases (2500)
MaxTotalMembers	Maximum number of zone and alias members (10000) that can be stored in the switch's zoning database.
MaxZonesInZoneSets	Maximum number of zones that are components of zone sets (1000), excluding those in the orphan zone set, that can be stored in the switch's zoning database. Each instance of a zone in a zone set counts toward this maximum.
MaxMembersPerZone	Maximum number of members in a zone (2000)
MaxMembersPerAlias	Maximum number of members in an alias (2000)

**list**

Lists all fabric zoning definitions. This keyword does not require an Admin session.

**restore**

Reverts the changes to the zoning database that have been made during the current Zoning Edit session since the last Zoning Save command was entered.

**save**

Saves changes made during the current Zoning Edit session. The system will inform you that the zone set must be activated to implement any changes. This does not apply if you entered the Zoning Clear command during the Zoning Edit session.

**Examples** The following is an example of the Zoning Edit command:

```

SANbox #> admin start
SANbox (admin) #> zoning edit
SANbox (admin-zoning) #>
.
.
SANbox (admin-zoning) #> zoning cancel

    Zoning edit mode will be canceled. Please confirm (y/n): [n] y

SANbox (admin) #> admin end

```

The following is an example of the Zoning Limits command:

```

SANbox #> zoning limits

    Zoning Attribute      Maximum      Current      [Zoning Name]
    -----
MaxZoneSets             256          6
MaxZones                 1000         17
MaxAliases               2500         1
MaxTotalMembers         10000        166f
MaxZonesInZoneSets      1000         19
MaxMembersPerZone      2000
                        10          D_1_JBOD_1
                        23          D_1_Photons
                        9           D_2_JBOD1
                        16          D_2_NewJBOD_2
                        5           E1JBOD1
                        5           E2JBOD2
                        3           LinkResetZone
                        3           LinkResetZone2
                        8           NewJBOD1
                        8           NewJBOD2
                        24          Q_1Photon1
                        8           Q_1_NewJBOD1
                        13          Q_1_Photon_1
                        21          Q_2_NewJBOD2
                        3           ZoneAlias
                        3           ZoneDomainPort
                        4           ZoneFCAddr
MaxMembersPerAlias      2000
                        2           AliasInAZone

```

The following is an example of the Zoning List command:

```
SANbox #> zoning list

Active ZoneSet Information

ZoneSet      Zone      ZoneMember
-----
wnn

          wwn_b0241f
                50:06:04:82:bf:d2:18:c2
                50:06:04:82:bf:d2:18:d2
                21:00:00:e0:8b:02:41:2f

          wwn_23bd31
                50:06:04:82:bf:d2:18:c2
                50:06:04:82:bf:d2:18:d2
                10:00:00:00:c9:23:bd:31

          wwn_221416
                50:06:04:82:bf:d2:18:c2
                50:06:04:82:bf:d2:18:d2
                10:00:00:00:c9:22:14:16

          wwn_2215c3
                50:06:04:82:bf:d2:18:c2
                50:06:04:82:bf:d2:18:d2
                10:00:00:00:c9:22:15:c3

Configured Zoning Information

ZoneSet      Zone      ZoneMember
-----
wnn

          wwn_b0241f
                50:06:04:82:bf:d2:18:c2
                50:06:04:82:bf:d2:18:d2
                21:00:00:e0:8b:02:41:2f

          wwn_23bd31
                50:06:04:82:bf:d2:18:c2
                50:06:04:82:bf:d2:18:d2
                10:00:00:00:c9:23:bd:31
```

```
wwn_221416
    50:06:04:82:bf:d2:18:c2
    50:06:04:82:bf:d2:18:d2
    10:00:00:00:c9:22:14:16
```

```
wwn_2215c3
    50:06:04:82:bf:d2:18:c2
    50:06:04:82:bf:d2:18:d2
    10:00:00:00:c9:22:15:
```

---

## Notes

# Glossary

## **Access Control List Zone**

Access Control List zoning divides the fabric for purposes of controlling discovery and inbound traffic.

## **Active Zone Set**

The zone set that defines the current zoning for the fabric.

## **Active Firmware**

The firmware image on the switch that is in use.

## **Activity LED**

A port LED that indicates when frames are entering or leaving the port.

## **Administrative State**

State that determines the operating state of the port, I/O blade, or switch. The configured administrative state is stored in the switch configuration. The configured administrative state can be temporarily overridden using the command line interface.

## **Alarm**

A message generated by the switch that specifically requests attention. Alarms are generated by several switch processes. Some alarms can be configured.

## **Alias**

A named set of ports or devices. An alias is not a zone, and can not have a zone or another alias as a member.

## **AL\_PA**

Arbitrated Loop Physical Address

## **Arbitrated Loop**

A Fibre Channel topology where ports use arbitration to establish a point-to-point circuit.

## **Arbitrated Loop Physical Address (AL\_PA)**

A unique one-byte value assigned during loop initialization to each NL\_Port on a loop.

## **ASIC**

Application Specific Integrated Circuit. A chip designed for a specific applications, such as a transmission protocol or a computer.

## **Auto Save**

Zoning parameter that determines whether changes to the active zone set that a switch receives from other switches in the fabric will be saved to permanent memory on that switch.

## **BootP**

Boot Strap Protocol. A type of network server.

## **Buffer Credit**

A measure of port buffer capacity equal to one frame.

## **Cascade Topology**

A fabric in which the switches are connected in series. If you connect the last switch back to the first switch, you create a cascade-with-a-loop topology.

---

### **Class 2 Service**

A service which multiplexes frames at frame boundaries to or from one or more N\_Ports with acknowledgment provided.

### **Chassis Hop**

A measure of fabric latency represented by the ISL that any frame crosses when travelling from one switch to another. A frame that travels from one switch to another over an ISL experiences one chassis hop.

### **Class 3 Service**

A service which multiplexes frames at frame boundaries to or from one or more N\_Ports without acknowledgment.

### **Configured Zone Sets**

The zone sets stored on a switch excluding the active zone set.

### **Default Visibility**

Zoning parameter that determines the level of communication among ports/devices when there is no active zone set.

### **Domain ID**

User defined number that identifies the switch in the fabric.

### **Event Log**

Log of messages describing events that occur in the fabric.

### **Expansion Port**

E\_Port that connects to another FC-SW-2 compliant switch.

### **Fabric Database**

The set of fabrics that have been opened during a SANsurfer Switch Manager session.

### **Fabric Device Management Interface**

An interface by which device host bus adapters can be managed through the fabric.

### **Fabric Management Switch**

The switch through which the fabric is managed.

### **Fabric Name**

User defined name associated with the file that contains user list data for the fabric.

### **Fabric Port**

An F\_Port or FL\_Port.

### **Fabric Security**

The functions that provide security for fabric users and devices including user account security, and fabric services.

### **Fabric Services**

A component of fabric security that provides for the control of inband management and SNMP on a switch.

### **Fabric View File**

A file containing a set of fabrics that were opened and saved during a previous SANsurfer Switch Manager session.

### **FDMI**

See Fabric Device Management Interface.

### **Flash Memory**

Memory on the switch that contains the chassis control firmware.



**Frame**

Data unit consisting of a start-of-frame (SOF) delimiter, header, data payload, CRC, and an end-of-frame (EOF) delimiter.

**FRU**

Field Replaceable Unit

**Heartbeat LED**

A chassis LED that indicates the status of the internal switch processor and the results of the Power-On Self-Test.

**Inactive Firmware**

The firmware image on the switch that is not in use.

**Inband Management**

The ability to manage a switch through another switch over an inter-switch link.

**Initiator**

The device that initiates a data exchange with a target device.

**In-Order-Delivery**

A feature that requires that frames be received in the same order in which they were sent.

**Input Power LED**

A chassis LED that indicates that the switch logic circuitry is receiving proper DC voltages.

**Inter-Switch Link**

The connection between two switches using E\_Ports.

**IP**

Internet Protocol

**LIP**

Loop Initialization Primitive sequence

**Logged-In LED**

A port LED that indicates device login or loop initialization status.

**Maintenance Button**

Formerly known as the Force PROM button. Momentary button on the switch used to reset the switch or place the switch in maintenance mode.

**Maintenance Mode**

Formerly known as force PROM mode. Maintenance mode sets the IP address to 10.0.0.1 and provides access to the switch for maintenance purposes.

**Management Information Base**

A set of guidelines and definitions for SNMP functions.

**Management Workstation**

PC workstation that manages the fabric through the fabric management switch.

**Mesh Topology**

A fabric in which each chassis has at least one port directly connected to each other chassis in the fabric.

**MIB**

Management Information Base

**Multistage Topology**

A fabric in which two or more edge switches connect to one or more core switches.

**Network Time Protocol**

A network protocol that enables a client to synchronize its time with a server.

---

**NL\_Port**

Node Loop Port. A Fibre Channel device port that supports arbitrated loop protocol.

**N\_Port**

Node Port. A Fibre Channel device port in a point-to-point or fabric connection.

**NTP**

Network Time Protocol

**Pending Firmware**

The firmware image that will be activated upon the next switch reset.

**POST**

Power-On Self Test

**Power-On Self Test**

Diagnostics that the switch chassis performs at start up.

**Principal Switch**

The switch in the fabric that manages domain ID assignments.

**SANsurfer Switch Manager**

Switch management application.

**Simple Network Management Protocol**

An application protocol that manages and monitors network communications and functions. It also controls the Management Information Base (MIB).

**SFP**

Small Form-Factor Pluggable.

**Small Form-Factor Pluggable**

A transceiver device, smaller than a GigaBit Interface Converter, that plugs into the Fibre Channel port.

**SNMP**

Simple Network Management Protocol

**Soft Zone**

Soft zoning divides the fabric for purposes of controlling discovery. Members of the same soft zone automatically discover and communicate freely with all other members of the same zone.

**Target**

A storage device that responds to an initiator device.

**User Account**

An object stored on a switch that consists of an account name, password, authority level, and expiration date.

**User Account Security**

A component of fabric security that provides for the administration and authentication of account names, passwords, expiration dates, and authority level.

**VCCI**

Voluntary Control Council for Interference

**Voluntary Control Council for Interference**

A consortium of Japanese electronics industry associations that have established voluntary standards for controlling electromagnetic interference (EMI).

**Worldwide Name (WWN)**

A unique 64-bit address assigned to a device by the device manufacturer.

**WWN**

Worldwide Name

**XPAK**

A specification authored by a consortium of companies to govern the development of small form factor 10 Gigabit modules.

**Zone**

A set of ports or devices grouped together to control the exchange of information.

**Zone Set**

A set of zones grouped together. The active zone set defines the zoning for a fabric.

**Zoning Database**

The set of zone sets, zones, and aliases stored on a switch.



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