

RedHat Enterprise Linux

WWN

Qlogic HBA WWN

How to identify/get QLogic WWN on Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 (RHEL5).

First identify your installed or recognised

```
# lspci | grep -i fibre
04:00.0 Fibre Channel: QLogic Corp. ISP2432-based 4Gb Fibre Channel to PCI Express HBA (rev 03)
04:00.1 Fibre Channel: QLogic Corp. ISP2432-based 4Gb Fibre Channel to PCI Express HBA (rev 03)
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05:00.1 Fibre Channel: QLogic Corp. ISP2432-based 4Gb Fibre Channel to PCI Express HBA (rev 03)
```

On Red Hat Enterprise Linux 5 (5.x) is on /sys/class/fc_host/hostX/port_name

(X is your device 1,2,3,...N)

For get use:

```
cat /sys/class/fc_host/hostX/port_name
```

Sample with multiple HBA (Fibre) QLogic

```
# ls /sys/class/fc_host/
host1 host2 host3 host4
# cat /sys/class/fc_host/host[1-4]/port_name
0x2100001b32936e24
0x2101001b32b36e24
0x2100001b32932821
0x2101001b32b32821
```

On Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4 (AS/ES) is on /proc/scsi/qla2xxx/1 (1,2,3,..N)

Sample:

```
# egrep [node|port] /proc/scsi/qlx2xxx/0
scsi-qla0-adapter-node=200000e08b1c19f2;
scsi-qla0-adapter-port=210000e08b1c19f2;
```

Other HBA WWN

Verified on Suse Linux Enterprise Server and CentOS/Redhat

The info is in

```
/sys/class/scsi_host/hostN/device/fc_host/hostN/port_name
```

Where “N” is the number of device for your fiber HBAs.

Unfortunately, you may have a large number of listings depending on the different cards (besides fiber HBA) that you have on your system. In my example, I have six listings:

```
host0  
host1  
host2  
host3  
host4  
host5
```

but only two represent a fiber HBA.

So you may have to do some digging. In my case they are

```
host4  
host5
```

(I have two HBAs installed)

So ...

```
[root@centos63node01 ~]# cat  
/sys/class/scsi_host/host4/device/fc_host/host4/port_name  
0x5001438003af1ffc  
[root@centos63node01 ~]# cat  
/sys/class/scsi_host/host5/device/fc_host/host5/port_name  
0x5001438003af1b9e  
[root@centos63node01 ~]#
```

Here is a one liner command to find it. This is added 2/28/2014 per a comment on my blog made by reader Liivo L (THANKS Liivo L!!)

```
[root@testlinux ~]# cat  
/sys/class/scsi_host/host*/device/fc_host/host*/node_name  
0x20000024ff5763d2  
0x20000024ff5763d3  
[root@testlinux ~]#
```

This is the way I did have it written down prior to Liivo L's comment. Here's my shortcut bash command if you don't want to look around. This command is executed in the `/sys/class/scsi_host`

directory. While the one liner command is easier, this is a nice example of using a “for do done” loop on your command line (very handy for many other things)

```
[root@centos63node01 scsi_host]# for i in 0 1 2 3 4 5; do cat
host$i/device/fc_host/host$i/port_name; done
cat: host0/device/fc_host/host0/port_name: No such file or directory
cat: host1/device/fc_host/host1/port_name: No such file or directory
cat: host2/device/fc_host/host2/port_name: No such file or directory
cat: host3/device/fc_host/host3/port_name: No such file or directory
0x5001438003af1ffc
0x5001438003af1b9e
[root@centos63node01 scsi_host]#
```

MPIO

[mpio.sh](#)

```
mpathconf --user_friendly_names y --find_multipaths y --
with_multipathd y
/etc/init.d/multipathd start

for i in /sys/class/fc_host/host*
do
echo '1' > $i/issue_lip
done

for i in /sys/class/scsi_host/host*
do
echo '- - -' > $i/scan
done
```

[hint](#)

From:
<https://micronode.ru/> - **micronode.ru**

Permanent link:
https://micronode.ru/wiki/storage/fibre_channel/find_wwn/rhel

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