

System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Reference Manual

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Preface

This reference manual comprises the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 man pages. Both novice users and those familiar with the Solaris operating system can use online man pages to obtain information about the system and its features. A man page is intended to answer concisely the question "What does it do?" Man pages are generally intended for reference, not a tutorial.

Overview

This section contains a brief description of the SMS man pages and the information they contain. The intro(1M) man page describes, in alphabetical order, commands that are used chiefly for system maintenance and administration purposes.

What follows is a generic format for man pages. Each man page is made up of the following sections, which usually appear in the order shown here. When a particular section is not needed for a particular command, it is omitted. For example, if there are no notes to report, there is no NOTES section. See the intro(1) man page for more information and detail about each section, and man(1) for more information about man pages in general.

NAME

This section gives the names of the commands or functions documented, followed by a brief description of what they do.

SYNOPSIS

This section shows the syntax of commands or functions. When a command or file does not exist in the standard path, its full path name is shown. Options and arguments are alphabetized, with single-letter arguments first, and options with arguments next, unless a different argument order is required.

The following special characters are used in this section:

- [] Brackets. The option or argument enclosed in these brackets is optional. If the brackets are omitted, the argument must be specified.
- ... Ellipses. Several values may be provided for the previous argument, or the previous argument can be specified multiple times, for example "filename...".
- Separator. Only one of the arguments separated by this character can be specified at one time.
- Braces. The options and/or arguments enclosed within braces are interdependent, such that everything enclosed must be treated as a unit.

This section defines the functionality and behavior of the service. Thus it describes concisely what the command does. It does not discuss OPTIONS or cite EXAMPLES. Interactive commands, subcommands, requests, macros, functions and such, are described under USAGE.

This lists the command options with a concise summary of what each option does. The options are listed literally and in the order in which they appear in the SYNOPSIS section. Possible arguments to options are discussed under the option, and where appropriate, default values are supplied.

This section lists the command operands and describes how they affect the actions of the command.

DESCRIPTION

OPTIONS

OPERANDS

RETURN VALUES

If the man page documents functions that return values, this section lists these values and describes the conditions under which they are returned. If a function can return only constant values, such as 0 or -1, these values are listed in tagged paragraphs. Otherwise, a single paragraph describes the return values of each function. Functions declared void do not return values, so they are not discussed in RETURN VALUES.

On failure, most functions place an error code in the global variable errno, indicating why they failed. This section lists alphabetically all the error codes a function can generate and describes the conditions that cause each error. When more than one condition can cause the same error, each condition is described in a separate paragraph

under the error code.

USAGE This section lists special rules, features, and

commands that require in-depth explanation. The subsections listed below are used to explain built-

in functionality:

Commands Modifiers Variables Expressions Input Grammar

EXAMPLES This section provides examples of usage,

> including how to use a command or function. Wherever possible, a complete example, including command line entry and machine response, is shown. Examples are followed by explanations, variable substitution rules, or returned values. Most examples illustrate concepts from the SYNOPSIS, DESCRIPTION,

OPTIONS, and USAGE sections.

ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES This section lists any environment variables that

the command or function affects, followed by a

brief description of the effect.

ERRORS

EXIT STATUS This section lists the values the command returns

to the calling program or shell and the conditions that cause these values to be returned. Usually, zero is returned for successful completion and values other than zero for various error

conditions.

FILES This section lists all file names referred to by the

man page, files of interest, and files created or required by commands. Each file name is followed by a descriptive summary or

explanation.

ATTRIBUTES This section lists characteristics of commands,

utilities, and device drivers by defining the attribute type and its corresponding value. See

attributes(5) for more information.

SEE ALSO This section lists references to other man pages,

in-house documentation, and outside

publications.

NOTES This section lists additional information that does

not belong anywhere else on the page. It takes the form of an aside to the user, covering points of special interest. Critical information is never

covered here.

NAME

Intro - SMS Administration

DESCRIPTION

This section describes the commands executed in the system management software environment.

LIST OF COMMANDS

The following commands are supported:

addboard Assign, connect, and configure a board to a domain.

addcodlicense Install a Capacity on Demand (COD) license key on the

system controller (SC).

addtag Assign a domain name (tag) to a domain.

cancelcmdsync Command synchronization command.

codd Capacity on Demand (COD)daemon.

console Access the domain console.

dca Domain configuration agent.

deleteboard Unconfigure, disconnect, and unassign a system board

from a domain.

deletecodlicense Remove a Capacity on Demand (COD) license key on the

system controller (SC).

deletetag Remove the domain tag name associated with the

domain.

disablecomponent Add the specified component to the specified blacklist

file.

dsmd Domain status monitoring daemon.

dxs Domain X server.

efhd Error- and fault-handling daemon.

elad Event log access daemon.

enablecomponent Remove the specified component from the specified

blacklist.

erd Event-reporting daemon.

esmd Environmental status-monitoring daemon.

flashupdate Update the Flash PROMs located on the CPU boards,

MaxCPU boards, and system controllers (SC).

fomd Failover management daemon.

frad FRU access daemon.

help Display help information for SMS commands.

hpost Sun Fire high-end system power-on self-test (POST)

control application.

hwad Hardware access daemon.

initemdsync Command synchronization command.

kmd SMS key management daemon. mand Management network daemon.

mld Message-logging daemon.

moveboard Move a board from one domain to another.

osd OpenBoot PROM server daemon.

pcd Platform configuration database daemon.

poweroff Control power off.

poweron Control power on.

rcfgadm Remote configuration administration.

reset Send reset to all CPU ports of a specified domain.

resetsc Reset the other system controller (SC).

runcmdsync Prepare a specified script for recovery after a failover.

savecmdsync Command synchronization command.

setbus Perform dynamic bus reconfiguration on active

expanders in a domain.

setdatasync Modify the data propagation list used in data

synchronization.

setdate Set the date and time for the system controller (SC) or a

domain.

setdefaults Remove all instances of a previously active domain.

setfailover Modify the state of the system controller (SC) failover

mechanism.

setkeyswitch Change the position of the virtual keyswitch.

setobpparams Set up OpenBoot PROM variables for a domain.
setupplatform Set up the available component list for domains.

showboards Show the assignment information and status of the

boards.

help Display help information for SMS commands.

hpost Sun Fire high-end system power-on self-test (POST)

control application.

hwad Hardware access daemon.

initemdsync Command synchronization command.

smd SMS key management daemon.

mand Management network daemon.

mld Message-logging daemon.

moveboard Move a board from one domain to another.

osd OpenBoot PROM server daemon.

pcd Platform configuration database daemon.

poweroff Control power off.

poweron Control power on.

rcfgadm Remote configuration administration.

reset Send reset to all CPU ports of a specified domain.

resetsc Reset the other system controller (SC).

runcmdsync Prepare a specified script for recovery after a failover.

savecmdsync Command synchronization command.

setbus Perform dynamic bus reconfiguration on active

expanders in a domain.

setdatasync Modify the data propagation list used in data

synchronization.

setdate Set the date and time for the system controller (SC) or a

domain.

setdefaults Remove all instances of a previously active domain.

setfailover Modify the state of the system controller (SC) failover

mechanism.

Set up OpenBoot PROM variables for a domain.

Set up platform

Set up the available component list for domains.

showboards Show the assignment information and status of the

boards.

showbus	Display the bus configuration of expanders in active domains.
showcmdsync	Display the current command synchronization list.
showcodlicense	Display the current Capacity on Demand (COD) right-to-use (RTU) licenses stored in the COD license database.
showcodusage	Display the current usage statistics for Capacity on Demand (COD) resources.
showcomponent	Display the blacklist status for a component.
showdatasync	Display the status of system controller (SC) data synchronization for failover.
showdate	Display the date and time for the system controller (SC) or a domain.
showdevices	Display system board devices and resource usage information.
showenvironment	Display the environmental data.
showfailover	Display system controller (SC) failover status or role
showkeyswitch	Display the position of the virtual keyswitch.
showlogs	Display message log files.
showobpparams	Display OpenBoot PROM bring-up parameters for a domain.
showplatform	Display the board available component list and domain state for each domain.
showxirstate	Display CPU dump information after sending a reset pulse to the processors.
smsbackup	Back up the SMS environment.
smsconfig	Configure the SMS environment.
smsconnectsc	Access a remote SC console.
smsinstall	Install the SMS environment.
smsrestore	Restore the SMS environment.
smsupgrade	Upgrade the SMS environment.
smsversion	Change the active version of SMS to another co-resident version of the SMS software.
ssd	SMS startup daemon.

testemail Test the event-reporting features, which include event

message logging and email notification of events.

tmd Task management daemon.

wcapp wPCI application daemon.

NAME

addboard - assign, connect and configure a board to a domain

SYNOPSIS

addboard -d *domain_indicator* [-c *function*] [-r *retry_count* [-t *timeout*]] [-q] [-f] [-y | -n] *location* ...

addboard -h

DESCRIPTION

addboard(1M) assigns, connects, and configures a *location* to the domain *domain_id* or *domain_tag*.

The board must be either available or assigned to the domain to which it is being added. The -c option is used to specify the transition of the board from the current configuration state to a new configuration state. Configuration states are assign, connect, and configure. If the -c option is not specified, the default expected configuration state is configure.

Note – addboard performs tasks synchronously and does not return control to the user until the command is complete. If the board is not powered on or tested and a -c connect | configure option is specified, then the command powers on the board and tests it.

Note – If only one board is specified and it is in the automatic system recovery (ASR) blacklist file, addboard displays an error message and exits. If more than one board is specified, addboard displays a message that the board is being skipped, and then goes on to the next board or, after the last board, exits.

Note – If the addboard command fails, a board does not return to its original state. A dxs or dca error message is logged to the domain. If the error is recoverable, you can retry the command. If it is unrecoverable, you need to reboot the domain in order to use that board.

OPTIONS	The following options are supported:

-c function

Valid *function* values are assign, connect, and configure. This option is used to control the configuration state transition. Each successive function builds upon the last. For example, configure first assigns and then connects the board before configuring it.

The possible transition states and their meanings are as follows:

assign

Assigns the board to the logical domain. This is a board state in which the domain has sole access to the board; however, the board is not active. Once assigned, the board can be connected or configured into the domain with the use of either setkeyswitch on or the connect or configure options.

Assigns the board to the logical domain

connect

(if it is not already assigned). Transitions the board into the connected unconfigured state. In this state the system board is assigned to the logical domain and connected (becomes active). This state allows normal system access to hardware resources on the board, but the hardware resources of the board are not represented by the normal Solaris software data structures and thus are not available for use by the Solaris operating system. Operations allowed on the board are limited to configuration administration operations. This is an intermediate state and does not have any standalone implementation at this time.

configure

(if it is not already assigned). Transitions the board into the connected | configured state. In this state the board is not only assigned, active, and connected to a domain, but also configured into the Solaris operating system. The hardware resources on the board can be used by Solaris software.

Assigns the board to the logical domain

-d domain_indicator	Specifies the domain using one of the following:
	$domain_id$ – ID for a domain. Valid $domain_ids$ are A–R and are not case sensitive.
	${\it domain_tag}$ – Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M).
-f	Forces the specified action to occur. Typically, this is a hardware-dependent override of a safety feature. Forcing a state change operation can allow use of the hardware resources of an occupant that is not in the ok or unknown conditions, at the discretion of any hardware-dependent safety checks.
-h	Help. Displays usage descriptions.
	Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.
-n	Automatically answers no to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with the -q option.
-q	Quiet. Suppresses all messages to ${\tt stdout}$ including prompts.
	When used alone $\mbox{-}\mbox{\tt q}$ defaults to the $\mbox{-}\mbox{\tt n}$ option for all prompts.
	When used with either the $\neg y$ or the $\neg n$ option, $\neg q$ suppresses all user prompts and automatically answers with either 'y' or 'n' based on the option chosen.
-r retry_count	This command argument enables the user to specify retries in case of failures encountered during state transitions. The -r retry_count option can be used alone and indicates the number of times the configuration state change request should be retried by the domain.
-t timeout	This command argument enables the user to specify retries in case of failures encountered during state transitions. The -t timeout option cannot be used without the -r retry_count option and specifies the number of seconds that the domain should wait before the next retry is made. If the -t timeout is not specified, the default timeout is zero, meaning that the request is retried immediately.
-у	Automatically answers yes to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with the -q option.

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported:

location List of board locations separated by a space. Multiple location

arguments are permitted.

The following *location* forms are accepted:

Sun Fire 12K and E20K:

```
SB(0...8)
```

IO(0...8)

Sun Fire 15K and E25K:

```
SB(0...17)
```

IO(0...17)

Note – Use showboards(1M) to display board type.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

If you have platform administrator privileges, you can perform only the -c assign option.

If you have domain administrator or configurator privileges, you can execute this command, but only on your respective domains. If the board(s) are not already assigned to the domain, the board(s) must be in the available component list of the domain.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Assigning Boards to Domain C

To assign four boards to domain C you must have platform privileges or domain privileges and the boards must be in the domain available component list.

EXAMPLE 2 Assigning a Blacklisted Board to Domain C

To assign four boards to domain C you must have platform privileges or domain privileges and the boards must be in the domain available component list.

```
sc0:sms-user:> addboard -d C -c assign SB0 IO2 SB1 SB2
SB0 assigned to domain: C
IO2 assigned to domain: C
Warning: IO2 is blacklisted.
You will not be able to connect or configure it.
SB1 assigned to domain: C
SB2 assigned to domain: C
sc0:sms-user:>
```

EXAMPLE 3 Connecting Boards to Domain A

This example connects three boards to domain A, setting retries to five and timeout to five seconds. You must have domain privileges for domain A.

```
sc0:sms-user:> addboard -d A -c connect -r 5 -t 5 IO3
IO4 IO5
```

EXAMPLE 4 Connecting Boards Containing an ASR Blacklisted Board to Domain C

You must have domain privileges for domain C. Blacklisted boards are skipped.

```
sc0:sms-user:> addboard -d C -c connect SB0
SB0 is blacklisted. Exiting.
sc0:sms-user:>
```

EXAMPLE 5 Configuring Boards to Domain A

You must have domain privileges for domain A.

```
sc0:sms-user:> addboard -d A -c configure IO3 IO4 IO5
```

EXAMPLE 6 Configuring Boards Containing an ASR Blacklisted Board to Domain A

You must have domain privileges for domain A. Blacklisted boards are skipped.

```
sc0:sms-user:> addboard -d A -c configure IO7 IO8 IO9
Skipping IO8. It is blacklisted.
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

- O Successful completion.
- 1 No acknowledge.
- 2 Not supported.

Operation not supported. Invalid privileges. Busy. System busy. Data error. Library error. No library. Insufficient condition. Invalid. 11 Error. 12 A PID does not exist. 13 14 Invalid attribute. 30 Invalid board ID type. 31 Invalid permissions. 32 Assigned to another domain. 33 Unable to get permissions. 34 Unable to get domain board info. 35 Unable to get active board list. 36 Unable to get assigned board list. 38 Solaris not running. 39 Unable to assign/unassign. 40 Unable to get domain permissions. 41 Unable to get platform permissions. Invalid domain. 51 52 Invalid privileges. 53 Internal error. 54 Library error. 56 DR command syntax error. 57 Location already assigned. 58 Internal error.

Operation not supported. Invalid privileges. Busy. System busy. Data error. Library error. No library. Insufficient condition. 11 Invalid. Error. A PID does not exist. 13 Invalid attribute. Invalid board ID type. 31 Invalid permissions. Assigned to another domain. Unable to get permissions. Unable to get domain board info. Unable to get active board list. Unable to get assigned board list. Solaris not running. Unable to assign/unassign. Unable to get domain permissions. Unable to get platform permissions. Invalid domain. Invalid privileges. Internal error. Library error. DR command syntax error. Location already assigned. 58 Internal error.

- 59 Component blacklisted.
- Unable to get ASR blacklist.
- Unable to get domain blacklist.
- Unable to get platform blacklist.
- 70 DR operation failed.

FILES The following files are used by this command.

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/asr/blacklist List of components excluded by esmd.

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/platform/blacklist List of platform

components excluded.

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/domain_id/blacklist List of domain components excluded.

Note – This file is created and used internally and should *not* be edited manually. To remove a component from the ASR blacklist file, use enablecomponent(1M).

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

addtag(1M), enablecomponent(1M), esmd(1M), showcomponent(1M)

NAME

addcodlicense - add a Capacity on Demand (COD) right-to-use (RTU) license key to the COD license database

SYNOPSIS

addcodlicense license-signature

addcodlicense -h

DESCRIPTION

addcodlicense(1M) adds the COD RTU specified license key to the COD license database on the system controller (SC).

Note – Before you run this command, you must obtain a COD license key from the Sun License Center. For details on COD RTU license keys, refer to the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide*.

OPTIONS

The following option is supported:

-h Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h is ignored.

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported:

license-signature Specifies the COD RTU license key to be added to the COD

license database.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required You must have platform administrator group privileges to run this command.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Adding a COD RTU License Key

sc0:sms-user:> addcodlicense \
01:5014936C37048:01001:0201010302:4:20020430:jWGJdg/
kx78b0wyK2xrqIg

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

- 0 Successful completion.
- I Invalid usage.
- 2 Invalid group privileges.

- Duplicate license exists in the COD license database.
- Invalid license key.
- An internal error occurred. For further information, see

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/platform/messages.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

codd(1M), deletecodlicense(1M), showcodlicense(1M), showcodusage(1M)

NAME

addtag - assign a domain name (tag) to a domain

SYNOPSIS

addtag -d domain_indicator [-q] [-y | -n] new_tag

addtag -h

DESCRIPTION

addtag(1M) adds the specified domain tag name (new_tag) to a domain (domain_id | domain_tag). Only one name tag can be assigned to a domain, and it must be unique across all domains. addtag can also be used to change the domain_tag.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

-d *domain_indicator* Specifies the domain using one of the following:

domain_id - ID for a domain. Valid domain_ids are A-R

and are not case sensitive.

domain_tag - Name assigned to a domain.

-h Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h

is ignored.

-n Automatically answers no to all prompts. Prompts are

displayed unless used with the -q option.

-q Quiet. Suppresses all messages to stdout including

prompts.

When used alone -q defaults to the -n option for all

prompts.

When used with either the -y or the -n option, -q suppresses all user prompts and automatically answers

with either 'y' or 'n' based on the option chosen.

y and a second of the second o

Automatically answers yes to all prompts. Prompts are

displayed unless used with the -q option.

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported:

new_tag New tag name assigned to a domain. See Extended Description

for a description of invalid domain names.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Domain Name Tag Restrictions

The following restrictions are required on a domain name tag:

- No single character names are permitted.
- All domain name tags must be unique across all domains within a single chassis.
- Tags must adhere to the same restrictions as defined for Solaris software node names. Currently, the size restriction is set to 2 to 64 characters.

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator privileges to run this command.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Assigning the Tag eng2 to Domain A With Prompts

```
sc0:sms-user:> addtag -d A eng2
```

If a tag for this domain exists, you are prompted.

EXAMPLE 2 Assigning the Tag eng2 to Domain A Using the -y Option

```
sc0:sms-user:> addtag -d A -y eng2
```

Prompts are displayed and are automatically answered yes. This forces the domain tag to be set even if a tag already exists for this domain.

EXAMPLE 3 Assigning the Tag eng2 to Domain A Using the -n Option

```
sc0:sms-user:> addtag -d A -n eng2
```

Prompts are displayed and are automatically answered no. This sets the tag for this domain unless it has already been set.

EXAMPLE 4 Assigning the Tag eng2 to Domain A Using the -qy Options

```
sc0:sms-user:> addtag -d A -qy eng2
```

You are not prompted.

EXAMPLE 5 Assigning the Tag eng2 to Domain A Using the -qn Options

```
sc0:sms-user:> addtag -d A -qn eng2
```

The example assigns the tag eng2 to Domain A only if it has not already been set. You are not prompted.

EXAMPLE 6 Assigning the Tag eng2 to Domain A Using the -q Option

sc0:sms-user:> addtag -d A -q eng2

The example assigns the tag eng2 to Domain A if it is not already set. If it is set, the command does not change it. You are not prompted.

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0 Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

deletetag(1M)

NAME

cancelcmdsync - command synchronization command

SYNOPSIS

cancelcmdsync cmdsync_descriptor

initcmdsync script_name [parameters]

savecmdsync -M identifier cmdsync_descriptor

[cancel|init|save]cmdsync -h

DESCRIPTION

The command synchronization commands work together to control the recovery of user-defined scripts interrupted by a system controller (SC) failover. Insert the following commands in user-defined scripts to enable command synchronization:

initcmdsync Creates a command synchronization descriptor that identifies

the script to be recovered.

This descriptor is placed on a command synchronization list that identifies the scripts and commands to be restarted on

the new main SC after a failover.

savecmdsync Adds a marker that identifies a location in the script from

which processing can be resumed after a failover.

cancelcmdsync Removes a command synchronization descriptor from the

command synchronization list. This ensures that the script is

run only once and not after subsequent failovers.

Be sure that all exit paths of a script have a cancelcmdsync sequence to remove the descriptor from the command synchronization list. If you do not remove the descriptor and a failover occurs, the script is rerun on the new main SC.

Note – Both an initemdsync and a cancelemdsync sequence must be contained within a script to enable command synchronization. The use of the savecmdsync command is optional and marks only specific points in a script from which processing can be resumed. If specific restart points are not necessary, consider using runcmdsync(1M) instead.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

cmdsync_descriptor Specifies the command synchronization descriptor that

identifies the user-defined script. This descriptor is the standard output value returned by the initemdsync

command.

-h Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h is

ignored.

-M *identifier* Marks a location in the script from which the script can be

resumed after a failover. The identifier must be a positive

integer.

parameters Specifies the options or parameters associated with the user-

defined script. These parameters are stored on the spare SC and are used to restart the specified script after a failover.

script_name Identifies the name of the user-defined script to be

synchronized. *script_name* must be the absolute path name of

an executable command. The command must exist in the

same location on both SCs.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

The command synchronization commands are inserted at certain logical points within a user-defined script.

For instance, a Korn shell script might be structured as follows:

```
# MAIN CODE STARTS HERE
# Be sure to use a cleanup procedure to handle any
# interrupts.
# Use the cancelcmdsync to remove the script from the
# command synchronization list. Otherwise, the command
# will get restarted on the new main SC.
clean_up () {
       cancelcmdsync $desc
       exit
   }
# Declare the clean_up function to capture system signals
# and cleanup.
trap "clean_up" INT HUP TERM QUIT PWR URG
goto_label=1
# Process the arguments, capturing the -M marker point
# if provided
for arg in $*; do
      case $arg in
          -M )
       goto_label=$arg;;
       esac
# Place this script and all its parameters in the command
# synchronization list, which indicates the commands to
# be restarted after an SC failover.
\# NOTE: The script must be executable by the user defined
# in fomd.cf and reside in the same directory on both the
# main and the spare SC.
```

```
# If the command is not part of the defined PATH for
# the user, the absolute filename must be passed with the
# initcmdsync command
initemdsyne script name parameters
# The marker point is stored in the goto_label variable.
# Keep executing this script until all cases have been
# processed or an error is detected.
while (( $goto_label != 0 )); do
# Each case should represent a synchronization point
# in the script.
case $goto_label in
# Step 1: Do something
1)
                  do_something
# Execute the savecmdsync command with the script's
# descriptor and a unique marker to save the position.
# If a failover occurs here, the commands represented in
# the next goto_label (2) will be resumed.
           savecmdsync -M $(( $goto_label + 1 )) $desc
           goto_label=$(( $goto_label + 1 ))
             ;;
# Step 2: Do more things
2)
             do_more_things
             savecmdsync -M $(( $goto_label + 1 )) $desc
               goto_label=$(( $goto_label + 1 ))
               ;;
# Step 3: Finish the last step and set the goto_label to 0
# so that the script ends.
             finish_last_step
             goto_label=0
              ;;
 esac
# END OF MAIN CODE
# Remember to execute cancelcmdsync to remove the script from the
# command synchronization list. Otherwise, the command will be restarted
# after the failover.
cancelcmdsync $desc
```

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator, platform operator, platform service, domain administrator, or domain configurator privileges to run this command.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

O Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

Note – The standard output for initemdsync contains the command synchronization descriptor. Also, when failover is disabled (after a failover or in a single SC environment), scripts that contain synchronization commands generate error messages to the platform log file and return nonzero exit codes. These messages can be ignored.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

runcmdsync(1M), showcmdsync(1M)

NAME

codd - Capacity on Demand (COD) daemon

SYNOPSIS

codd

DESCRIPTION

codd(1M) is a process that runs on the main system controller (SC). This process does the following:

- Monitors the COD resources being used and verifies that the resources used are in agreement with the COD right-to-use (RTU) licenses in the COD license database file. Also logs any warning messages.
- Provides information on installed licenses, resource use, and board status.
- Handles the requests to add or delete COD RTU license keys.
- Configures headroom and COD RTU licenses reserved for domains.

This daemon is started automatically by the ssd(1M) daemon. If the codd daemon terminates, it is restarted automatically. Do not manually start this daemon from the command line.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

The codd daemon releases COD RTU licenses when the following events occur:

- A COD CPU board is powered off or disconnected from a running domain.
- A domain virtual keyswitch state changes from on/secure to standby/off

Clients of the codd daemon include:

addcodlicense(1M)	Adds a COD RTU license key to the COD license database on the system controller (SC)
dxs(1M)	Domain X server daemon
deletecodlicense(1M)	Removes a COD RTU license from the SC.
hpost(1M)	Sun Fire high-end systems power-on self-test (POST) control application
setdefaults(1M)	Remove all instances and reset reserved COD RTUs for a previously active domain.
setupplatform(1M)	Sets up the available component list and reserved COD RTUs for domains and configures platform COD headroom.
showcodlicense(1M)	Shows installed COD RTU licenses.
showcodusage(1M)	Shows current usage statistics for COD resources.
showplatform(1M)	Displays the board available component list, domain state, and reserved COD RTUs for each domain, and platform COD headroom.

The codd daemon is a client of

dsmd(1M) Domain status monitoring daemon

frad(1M) FRU access daemon

pcd(1M) Platform configuration database daemon

setkeyswitch(1M) Virtual keyswitch control command

FILES | The following file is supported:

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/platform/messages Stores message files.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

 $\label{eq:addcodlicense} addcodlicense (1M), des (1M), dxs (1M), frad (1M), hpost (1M), pcd (1M), set defaults (1M), set keyswitch (1M), set upplatform (1M), showcodlicense (1M), showcodusage (1M), showplatform (1M), ssd (1M)$

console - access the domain console

SYNOPSIS

console -d domain_indicator [[-f]| [-1]| [-g]| [-r]] [-e escapeChar]

console -h

DESCRIPTION

console(1M) creates a remote connection to the domain virtual console driver, making the window in which the command is executed a console window for the specified domain (domain_id or domain_tag). Many console commands can be attached simultaneously to a domain, but only one console has write permissions; all others have read-only permissions. Write permissions are in either locked or unlocked mode.

If console is invoked without any options it comes up in exclusive locked write mode (option -f). An exclusive session forcibly detaches all other sessions from the domain virtual console.

Locked write mode is more secure. It can be taken away only if another console is opened using console -f or ~* is entered from another running console window. In both cases the new console session is an exclusive session.

Unlocked write permission is not as secure. It can be taken away if another console command is started using console -g, console -1, or console -f, or if -g, -x, or -x is entered from another console window.

console can utilize either IOSRAM or the network path for domain console communication. You can manually toggle the communication path by using the ~= (tilde-equal sign) command. Doing so is useful if the network becomes inoperable, in which case the console sessions appears to be hung.

Tilde commands are described in EXTENDED DESCRIPTION.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:		
-d domain_indicator	Specifies the domain using one of the following:	
	domain_id – ID for a domain. Valid domain_ids are A–R and are not case sensitive.	
	$domain_tag$ – Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M).	
−e escapeChar	Set default escape character. Changes the escape character to be escapeCharacter. The default is ~ (tilde).	
	Valid escape characters are any except the following:	
	#@^&?*=.	
	See the note on rlogin in the Usage section that follows.	
-f	Force option (the default). Opens a domain console window with locked write permission, terminates all other open sessions, and prevents new ones from being opened. This constitutes an exclusive session. Use it only when you need exclusive use of the console (e.g. for private debugging).	
	Note – To restore multiple-session mode, either release the lock (\sim) or terminate the console session (\sim) .	
-g	Grab option. Opens a console window with unlocked write permission. If another session has unlocked write permission, that session becomes read-only. If another session has locked permission, this request is denied and the console window opens in read-only mode instead.	
-h	Help. Displays usage descriptions.	
	Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.	
-1	Lock option. Opens a console window with locked write permission. If another session has unlocked write permission, that session becomes read-only. If another session has locked permission, the request is denied and the console window opens in read-only mode instead.	
-r	Opens a console window in read-only mode.	

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Usage

In a domain console window, a tilde (~) that appears as the first character of a line is interpreted as an escape signal that directs console to perform some special action, as follows:

~?	Status message.
~.	Disconnect console session.
~#	Break to OpenBoot PROM or kadb.
~@	Acquire unlocked write permission; see -g.
~^	Release write permission.
~=	Toggle the communication path between the network and IOSRAM interfaces. You can use \sim = only in Private mode (see \sim *).
~&	Acquire locked write permission; see -1. You can issue this signal during a read-only or unlocked write session.
~*	Acquire locked write permission, terminate all other open sessions, and prevent new sessions from being opened; see -f. To restore multiple-session mode, either release the lock or terminate this session.

Note — rlogin also processes tilde—escape sequences whenever a tilde is entered at the beginning of a new line. If you need to send a tilde sequence at the beginning of a line and you are using rlogin, use two tildes (the first escapes the second for rlogin). Alternatively, do not enter a tilde at the beginning of a line when running inside of rlogin.

Note – If you use a kill -9 command to terminate a console session, the window or terminal in which the console command was executed goes into raw mode and appears hung. To escape this condition, type CTRL-j, then stty sane, and then CTRL-j.

Group Privileges Required

You must have domain administrator privileges on the domain specified. Users with only platform group privileges are not allowed access to a domain console.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Opening a Console Window in Locked Mode in Domain a

sc0:sms-user:> console -d a -1

Note – In the domain console window, vi(1) runs properly and the escape sequences (tilde commands) work as intended only if the environment variable TERM has the same setting as that of the console window. For example:

sc0:sms-user:> setenv TERM xterm

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0 Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

addtag(1M), dxs(1M), kill(1), rlogin(1), set(1), stty(1), vi(1), xterm(1M)

dca - domain configuration agent

SYNOPSIS

dca -d domain_indicator [-H hostname]

dca -h

DESCRIPTION

dca(1M) provides a communication mechanism between the dca on the system controller and the domain configuration server (dcs) on the specified domain. The dca provides communication services for remote dynamic reconfiguration commands.

This agent is automatically started by ssd(1M). Do *not* start it manually from the command line.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

-d *domain_indicator* Specifies the domain using one of the following:

domain_id - ID for a domain. Valid domain_ids are A-R

and are not case sensitive.

domain_tag - Name assigned to a domain using

addtag(1M).

-h Help. Displays usage description for the dca command.

Note - Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h

is ignored.

-H hostname The Solaris software host name of the domain associated

with the dca.

FILES

The following files are used by this command:

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/doors/<domain_id>/dca

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/pipes/<domain_id>/scdr0

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/pipes/<domain_id>/scdr1

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/pipes/<domain_id>/scdr2

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/pipes/<domain_id>/scdr3

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/pipes/<domain_id>/scdr4

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/pipes/<domain_id>/scdr5

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/pipes/<domain_id>/scdr6

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/pipes/<domain_id>/scdr7

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/pipes/<domain_id>/scdr8 /var/opt/SUNWSMS/pipes/<domain_id>/scdr9

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

addboard(1M), deleteboard(1M), moveboard(1M), rcfgadm(1M)

deleteboard - unconfigure, disconnect, and unassign a system board from a domain

SYNOPSIS

deleteboard [-c function] [-r retry_count [-t timeout]] [-q] [-f] [-y|-n] location...

deleteboard-h

DESCRIPTION

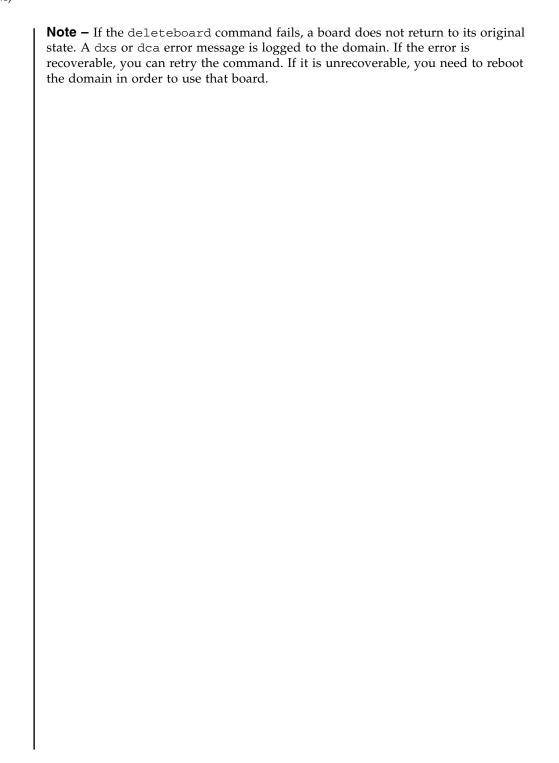
deleteboard(1M) removes a *location* from the domain it is currently assigned to and possibly active in. The board at that *location* must be in either the assigned or connected | configured states. The -c option is used to specify the transition of the board from the current configuration state to the new configuration state.

Configuration states are unconfigure, disconnect, and unassign. If the -c option is not specified, the default expected configuration state is unassign.

A domain administrator can unconfigure and disconnect a board but cannot unassign a board from a domain unless the board is in the domain available component list. See setupplatform(1M). This means the deleteboard *location* field must appear in the domain available component list.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.



-c function

Valid function values are unconfigure, disconnect, or unassign. The -c option is used to control the configuration state transition. Each successive function builds upon the last. For example, unassign first unconfigures and then disconnects the board before unassigning it.

The possible transition states and their meanings are as follows:

unconfigure

Unconfigures the board from the Solaris operating system running on the domain. Solaris software stops using any of the hardware resources on the board. Transitions

the board into the

connected unconfigured state. In this state the system board is assigned to the logical domain and connected (remains in the active state). This state allows normal system access to hardware resources on the board, but the hardware resources of the board are not represented by the normal Solaris software data structures and thus are not available to the Solaris operating system.

Operations allowed on the board are limited to configuration administration operations.

disconnect

Solaris operating system running on the domain. See unconfigure. Transitions the board into the disconnected unconfigured state. Removes the board from the physical domain. An UNCLAIM request is sent by the domain to the SC during this step. In this state the system board is assigned to the logical domain and disconnected.

Unconfigures the board from the

unassign

Unconfigures the board from the Solaris operating system running on the domain. See unconfigure.Disconnects the board. See disconnect. Moves the board out of the logical domain by changing its state to

available.

-f	Forces the specified action to occur. Typically, this is a hardware-dependent override of a safety feature. Forcing a state change operation can allow use of the hardware resources of an occupant that is not in the ok or unknown conditions, at the discretion of any hardware-dependent safety checks.
-h	Help. Displays usage descriptions.
	Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.
-n	Automatically answers no to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with the $-{\tt q}$ option.
-d	Quiet. Suppresses all messages to stdout including prompts.
	When used alone -q defaults to the -n option for all prompts.
	When used with either the $-y$ or the $-n$ option, $-q$ suppresses all user prompts, and automatically answers with either y' or n' based on the option chosen.
-r retry_count	This command argument enables the user to specify retries in case of failures encountered during state transitions. The -r retry_count option can be used alone and indicates the number of times the configuration state change request should be retried by the domain.
-t timeout	This command argument enables the user to specify retries in case of failures encountered during state transitions. The -t timeout option cannot be used without the -r retry_count option and specifies the number of seconds that the domain should wait before the next retry is made. If the -t timeout is not specified, the default timeout is zero, meaning that the request is retried immediately.
-у	Automatically answers yes to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with the $\mbox{-} \mbox{\bf q}$ option.

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported:

location List of board locations separated by a space. Multiple location

arguments are permitted.

The following *location* forms are accepted:

Sun Fire 12K and E20K:

SB(0...8)

IO(0...8)

Sun Fire 15K and E25K:

SB(0...17)

IO(0...17)

Note – Use showboards(1M) to display board type.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

Users with platform administrator privileges can perform only the -c unassign option if the board(s) are in the assigned state (that is, not active in a running domain).

Users with domain administrator or configurator privileges can execute this command but only on their respective domains. To unassign a board, the board must be in the domain available component list.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Unconfiguring Boards From a Domain

To unconfigure four boards from their domain, you must have domain administrator/configurator privileges and the boards must be in the domain available component list.

All boards are in the configured state in the example domain.

sc0:sms-user:> deleteboard -c unconfigure SB0 IO1 SB1 SB2

EXAMPLE 2 Unassigning Boards From a Running Domain

To unassign three active boards from their domain, set retries to five and timeout to three seconds. The boards are unconfigured and disconnected before being unassigned. You must have domain administrator/configurator privileges, and the boards must be in the domain available component list.

sc0:sms-user:> deleteboard -r5 -t3 IO3 IO4 IO5

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

Successful completion. No acknowledge. Not supported. Operation not supported. Invalid privileges. Busy. System busy. Data error. Library error. No library. Insufficient condition. 11 Invalid. 12 Error. A PID does not exist. 14 Invalid attribute. 30 Invalid board ID type. 31 Invalid permissions. 32 Assigned to another domain. 33 Unable to get permissions. Unable to get domain board info. Unable to get active board list. Unable to get assigned board list. Solaris not running. Unable to assign/unassign domain state. Unable to get domain permissions.

deleteboard(1M)

- 41 Unable to get platform permissions.
- 52 Invalid privileges
- 53 Internal error.
- 54 Library error.
- 56 DR command syntax error.
- 58 Internal error.
- 68 Location not assigned.
- 69 Location not configured.
- 70 DR operation failed.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

addboard(1M), moveboard(1M)

deletecodlicense - remove a Capacity on Demand (COD) right-to-use (RTU) license key from the COD license database

SYNOPSIS

deletecodlicense [-f] *license-signature*

deletecodlicense-h

DESCRIPTION

The deletecodlicense(1M) command removes the specified COD RTU license key from the COD license database on the SC. For further information about COD RTU license keys, refer to the SMS Administrator Guide.

The system checks the number of COD RTU licenses against the number of COD CPUs in use. If the license removal will result in an insufficient number of COD RTU licenses with respect to the CPU in use, the system does not delete the license key from the COD RTU license database. If you still want to delete the COD RTU license key, you must reduce the number of COD CPUs in use. You can either power off the appropriate number of domains or use dynamic reconfiguration (DR) to disconnect the appropriate number of boards.

However, you can force the deletion of a COD RTU license by specifying the -f option, even if the license removal will result in a license violation.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

-f Forces the specified COD RTU license key to be deleted from the COD license database.

-h Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h is ignored.

license-signature Specifies the COD RTU license key to be deleted from the COD license database.

Group Privileges Required You must have platform administrator group privileges to run this command.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Deleting a COD RTU license key

sc0:sms-user:>deletecodlicense\
01:5014936C37048:01001:0201010302:4:20020430:jWGJdg/kx78b0wyK2xrqIg

EXIT STATUS |

The following exit values are returned:

- Successful completion.
- Invalid usage
- Invalid group privileges.
- An internal error occurred. For further information, see /var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/platform/messages.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

addcodlicense(1M), codd(1M), showcodlicense(1M), showcodusage(1M)

NAME | deleteta

deletetag - remove the domain tag name associated with the domain

SYNOPSIS

deletetag -d domain_indicator [-q] [-y|-n]

deletetag -h

DESCRIPTION

deletetag(1M) removes the domain tag associated with the domain.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

-d domain_indicator	Specifies the domain using one of the following:
	domain_id – ID for a domain. Valid domain_ids are A–R and are not case sensitive.
	$domain_tag$ – Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M).
-h	Help. Displays usage descriptions.
	Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h is ignored.
-n	Automatically answers no to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with the -q option.
-d	Quiet. Suppresses all messages to stdout including prompts.
	When used alone, -q defaults to the -n option for all prompts.
	When used with either the -y or the -n option, -q suppresses all user prompts and automatically answers with either 'y' or 'n' based on the option chosen.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

-у

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator privileges to run this command.

Refer to Chapter 2, "SMS Security Options and Administrative Privileges" in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide* for more information.

Automatically answers yes to all prompts. Prompts are

displayed unless used with the -q option.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Deleting Tag eng2 From the Domain to Which It Was Assigned

sc0:sms-user:> deletetag -d eng2 -qy

You are not prompted.

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0 Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

If the *domain_id* does not have a tag, no error is returned.

deletetag(1M) is treated as successful.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

addtag(1M)

disablecomponent - add the specified component to the specified blacklist file

SYNOPSIS

disablecomponent [-d domain_indicator] [-i "reason"] location...

disablecomponent -h

DESCRIPTION

disablecomponent(1M) adds a component to the domain or platform blacklist, making it ineligible for booting.

The *blacklist* is an internal file that lists components that POST cannot use at boot time. POST reads the blacklist file(s) before preparing the system for booting, and passes along to OpenBoot PROM a list of only those components that have been successfully tested; those on the blacklist are excluded. SMS supports three blacklists: one for domain boards, one for platform boards, and the internal automatic system recovery (ASR) blacklist.

disablecomponent, when used without any option, edits the platform blacklist file.

disablecomponent *cannot* be used on the ASR blacklist file; only enablecomponent(1M) can be used to write to the ASR blacklist file.

For more information on the use and editing of platform and domain blacklists, refer to the *System Management Services (SMS)* 1.5 *Administrator Guide*.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

-d domain_indicator	Specifies the domain using one of the following:
	domain_id – ID for a domain. Valid domain_ids are A–R and are not case sensitive.
	$domain_tag$ – Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M).
-h	Help. Displays usage descriptions.
	$\mbox{\bf Note}$ — Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.
-ireason	Short, descriptive explanation for adding a component to the domain blacklist. Must be enclosed in either single or double quotation marks, or be a single word.

OPERANDS	The following operands are supported:

location

List of component locations, separated by forward slashes and comprising the following:

board_loc/proc/bank/logical_bank

board_loc/proc/bank/all_dimms_on_that_bank

board_loc/proc/all_banks_on_that_proc

board_loc/all_banks_on_that_board

board_loc/proc

board_loc/procs

board_loc/cassette

board_loc/bus

board_loc/paroli_link

Multiple *location* arguments are permitted, separated by a space.

The *location* forms are optional and are used to specify particular components on boards in specific locations.

For example, the *location* SB5/P0/B1/L1 indicates Logical Bank 1 of Bank 1 on Processor 0 at SB5.

The SB0/PP1 location indicates Processor Pair 1 at SB0.

The CS0/ABUS *location* indicates address bus 0 on the centerplane.

The EX11/DBUS1 *location* indicates data bus 1 at expander 11.

The following *board_loc* forms are accepted:

Sun Fire 12K and E20K:

SB(0...8)

IO(0...8)

Sun Fire 15K and E25K:

SB(0...17)

IO(0...17)

Processor locations indicate single processors or processor pairs.

There are four possible processors on a CPU/memory board. Processor pairs on that board are procs 0 and 1, and procs 2 and 3.

Note – If you blacklist a processor cpu0 in procpair0, its CPU partner, cpu1, is also removed from the domain configuration, and neither processor is used. If cpu1 is disabled, cpu0 remains in the domain configuration. If either cpu2 or cpu3 in procpair1 is disabled, the other CPU in the pair remains unaffected.

The MaxCPU has two processors, procs 0 and 1, and only one proc pair (PP0). Using PP1 for this board causes disablecomponent to exit and display an error message.

The following *proc* forms are accepted:

```
P(0...3) PP(0|1)
```

The following *bank* forms are accepted:

B(0|1)

The following *logical_bank* forms are accepted:

L(0|1)

The following *all_dimms_on_that_bank* form is accepted:

D

The following *all_banks_on_that_proc* form is accepted:

P

The following *all_banks_on_that_board* form is accepted:

В

The following *paroli_link* forms are accepted:

PAR (0 | 1)

The hsPCI assemblies contain hot-swappable cassettes.

The following *hsPCI* forms are accepted:

C(3|5)V(0|1)

The hsPCI+ assemblies contain hot-swappable cassettes.

The following *hsPCI*+ forms are accepted:

C3V(0|1|2) and C5V0

There are three bus locations: address, data, and response.

The following *bus* forms are accepted:

ABUS | DBUS | RBUS (0 | 1)

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator, domain administrator, or domain configurator privileges to run this command. If you have platform privileges, you can run this command for the platform components only. If you have domain privileges you can run this command only on the domain for which you have privileges.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Adding CSB 0 and Processor 2 on System Board 1 to the Domain A Blacklist

sc0:sms-user:> disablecomponent -dA CS0 SB1/P2

EXAMPLE 2 Adding the Logical Bank 0 of Bank 0 on Processor 0 on System Board 0 to the Domain A Blacklist

sc0:sms-user:> disablecomponent -dA SB0/P0/B0/L0

EXAMPLE 3 Adding All DIMMs on Bank 0 of Processor 1 on System Board 3 to the Domain A Blacklist

sc0:sms-user:> disablecomponent -dA SB3/P1/B0/D

EXAMPLE 4 Adding All Banks on Processor 0 on System Board 1 to the Domain B Blacklist

sc0:sms-user:> disablecomponent -dB SB1/P0/B

EXIT STATUS

FILES

```
EXAMPLE 5 Adding All Banks on System Board 0 to the Domain D Blacklist
 sc0:sms-user:> disablecomponent -dD SB0/B
EXAMPLE 6 Adding Processor Pair 1 on System Board 3 to the Platform Blacklist
 sc0:sms-user:> disablecomponent SB3/PP1
EXAMPLE 7 Adding the hsPCI Cassette in the 5V slot 0 of IO Board 6 to the Domain A Black-
           list
 sc0:sms-user:> disablecomponent -dA IO6/C5V0
EXAMPLE 8 Adding Paroli Link 0 on wPCI Board 7 to the Platform Blacklist
 sc0:sms-user:> disablecomponent IO7/PAR0
EXAMPLE 9 Adding the Data Bus CS0 on EX9 to the Domain A Blacklist
 sc0:sms-user:> disablecomponent -dA EX9/DBUS0
EXAMPLE 10 Adding CSB 0 and Processor 2 on System Board 1 to the Domain A Blacklist Be-
           cause It Is Scheduled to Be Upgraded
 sc0:sms-user:> disablecomponent -dA -i upgrade CS0 SB1/P2
EXAMPLE 11 Adding Processor Pair 1 on System Board 3 to the Platform Blacklist Because It
           Needs Service
 sc0:sms-user:> disablecomponent -i "Needs service" SB3/PP1
The following exit values are returned:
0
                Successful completion.
>0
                An error occurred.
The following files are used by this command.
/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/platform/blacklist
                                                       List of platform
                                                       components excluded.
/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/domain_id/blacklist
                                                       List of domain
                                                       components to be
                                                       excluded.
```

ATTRIBUTES |

See attributes (5) for a description of the following attribute.

Attribute Type	Attribute Value
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

 $\verb| addboard(1M)|, \verb| enable component(1M)|, \verb| esmd(1M)|, \verb| showcomponent(1M)|$

dsmd - domain status monitoring daemon

SYNOPSIS

dsmd

DESCRIPTION

dsmd(1M) monitors domain status and operating system (OS) heartbeat for up to 18 domains on Sun Fire 15K/E25K systems, and up to nine domains on Sun Fire 12K/E20K systems.

dsmd automatically recovers the domain and handles domain-related hardware errors. In the event of a domain hang, dsmd resets the domain, collects CPU registers and hardware configuration dumps, and saves them to two files. This daemon also passes to efhd(1M) any automatic diagnosis (AD) information related to a domain stop.

All domain state changes are monitored and logged in domain-specific log files if the message level is INFO; otherwise there is no log for a state change.

This daemon is started automatically by the ssd(1M) daemon. Do *not* start it manually from the command line.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

dsmd logs the following events and attempts to recover from them:

- Domain boot failure
- Error reset
- Solaris OS hang
- Domain panic
- Domain reset/reboot
- DStop
- Boot/panic/error_reset_sync timeout

dsmd clients include:

codd(1M)	Capacity on Demand (COD) daemon
dxs(1M)	Domain X server daemon
efe	Event Front-end daemon
osd(1M)	OpenBoot PROM daemon
pcd(1M)	Platform configuration database daemon
$\operatorname{esmd}(1M)$	Environment status monitoring daemon

dsmd is a client of:

hwad(1M) Hardware access daemon

setkeyswitch(1M) Virtual keyswitch control command

For more information refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide.

FILES The following files are supported:

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/startup/ssd_start Default startup file for ssd.

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/domain_id/ Stores message files and

hpost dump files.

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/SMS/adm/domain_id/post/ Stores the dstop and

hardware configuration

dump files

/export/home/sms-user/xir_dump/ Stores xir dump files for all

domains.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

codd(1M), dxs(1M), efhd(1M), esmd(1M), hwad(1M), osd(1M), pcd(1M), reset(1M), setkeyswitch(1M), ssd(1M)

NAME |

dxs - domain X server

SYNOPSIS

dxs [-S] -d domain_indicator

dxs -h

DESCRIPTION

dxs(1M) provides software support for a domain. This support includes virtual console functionality, dynamic reconfiguration mailbox support, and PCI mailbox support. The mailbox support handles domain driver requests and events. The virtual console functionality enables one or more users running the console program to access the domain's virtual console.

When the domain is running Solaris software, dxs acts as a relay between the domain's console driver (cvcd) and the running console windows. When the domain is not running Solaris software, dxs acts as a relay between OpenBoot PROM and the running console windows.

A domain X server is automatically started for each active domain by the ssd(1M) daemon. Do *not* start it manually from the command line. dxs for the domain is terminated when the domain is shut down.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

-d domain_indicator	Specifies the domain using one of the following:
	domain_id – ID for a domain. Valid domain_ids are A–R and are not case sensitive.
	$domain_tag$ – Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M).
-h	Help. Displays usage descriptions for the specified <i>hostname</i> .
	Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h is ignored.
-S	Disables console output logging. By default, logging is enabled and is written to the /var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/

*domain id/*console file.

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

>0 An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES |

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

addtag(1M), console(1M), ssd(1M)

efhd - error and fault handling daemon

SYNOPSIS

efhd

DESCRIPTION

efhd(1M) performs automatic error diagnosis based on error information passed by dsmd(1M). efhd also updates the health status of components associated with a hardware failure, based on the list event that captures the diagnosis performed by the automatic diagnosis (AD) engine, POST, or the Solaris operating system on domains. efhd passes this list event to erd(1M) for reporting.

This daemon is started automatically by the ssd(1M) daemon. Do *not* start it manually from the command line.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

efhd(1M) does the following:

- Receives the diagnosis results performed by the other diagnosis engines in the system, POST, and the domain Solaris operating system
- Analyzes errors captured in dstop files
- Analyzes errors in the data path
- Analyzes non-fatal CPU errors
- Analyzes ECC errors
- Generates the error information used by the automatic diagnosis engine to determine components associated with the encountered errors
- Updates the component health status of the components associated with the encountered errors
- Passes the diagnosis results to erd(1M) for reporting

For more information, refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide.

FILES

The following files are supported:

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/startup/ssd_start	Default startup file for ssd
/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/SMS/config/efhd_rules.cf	Contains specialized diagnosis rules.
/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/SMS/config/efhd.cf	Contains efhd tunables
/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/SMS/config/SF12000.dict	Contains primary and
/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/SMS/config/SF15000.dict	known permutations of fault classes
/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/SMS/config/E20000.dict	

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/SMS/config/E25000.dict

ATTRIBUTES |

See attributes (5) for a description of the following attribute:

Attribute Type	Attribute Value
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

dsmd(1M), erd(1M), ssd(1M)

elad - event log access daemon

SYNOPSIS

elad

DESCRIPTION

elad(1M) controls access to the SMS event log (eventlog), which records fault and error events identified by the automatic diagnosis (AD) engine on a Sun Fire high-end system. This daemon also performs the following archive tasks:

- Starts a new event log file whenever the current event log reaches its size limit. The current log file is archived as eventlog.0. Whenever a new event log is created, the file names of existing archive logs are incremented by 1. A maximum of ten archive files (eventlog.0 through eventlog.9) is maintained.
- Deletes the oldest archive file, eventlog.9, whenever a new event log file is created.
- Passes error and list events to elad(1M) for recording.

This daemon is started automatically by the ssd(1M) daemon. Do *not* start it manually from the command line.

FILES

The following files are supported:

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/SMS/config/elad_tuning.txt Sets the size, number of

archive files to be maintained, and number of days that the archive files are to be

retained.

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/startup/ssd_start Default startup file for

ssd.

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/domain_id/ Stores message files and

hpost dump files.

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/SMS/adm/events/eventlog

Stores all the hardwarerelated error and fault

events

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

efhd(1M), elad(1M), erd(1M), mld(1M), ssd(1M)

enablecomponent - remove the specified component from the specified blacklist

SYNOPSIS

enablecomponent [-a|-d domain_indicator] location...

enablecomponent -h

DESCRIPTION

enablecomponent(1M) removes a component from the platform, domain, or ASR blacklist, making it eligible for booting.

The *blacklist* is an internal file that lists components that POST cannot use at boot time. POST reads the blacklist file(s) before preparing the system for booting, and passes along to OpenBoot PROM a list of only those components that have been successfully tested; those on the blacklist are excluded. SMS supports three blacklists: one for domain boards, one for platform boards, and the internal ASR blacklist.

The ASR *blacklist* is an internal file created by esmd when it powers off components due to environmental conditions. The ASR blacklist is also used by the power libraries and SMS commands to prevent turning on a bad component.

enablecomponent, when used without any option, edits the platform blacklist.

Use showcomponent(1M) to display whether a particular component is currently blacklisted.

For more information on the use and editing of platform and domain blacklists refer to the *System Management Services (SMS)* 1.5 *Administrator Guide*.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

-a Specifies the component named in <i>location</i> will	be
--	----

removed from the ASR blacklist.

-d *domain_indicator* Specifies the domain using one of the following:

domain_id - ID for a domain. Valid domain_ids are A-R

and are not case insensitive.

domain_tag - Name assigned to a domain using

addtag(1M).

-h Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h

is ignored.

OPERANDS	The following operands are supported:

location

List of component locations, separated by forward slashes and comprised of:

board_loc/proc/bank/logical_bank

board_loc/proc/bank/all_dimms_on_that_bank

board_loc/proc/all_banks_on_that_proc

board_loc/all_banks_on_that_board

board_loc/proc

board_loc/procs

board_loc/cassette

board_loc/bus

board_loc/paroli_link

Multiple *location* arguments are permitted, separated by a space.

The *location* forms are optional and are used to specify particular components on boards in specific locations.

For example, the *location* SB5/P0/B1/L1 indicates Logical Bank 1 of Bank 1 on Processor 0 at SB5.

The SB0/PP1 location indicates Processor Pair 1 at SB0.

The CS0/ABUS *location* indicates address bus 0 on the centerplane.

The EX11/DBUS1 *location* indicates data bus 1 at expander 11.

The following *board_loc* forms are accepted:

Sun Fire 12K and E20K:

SB(0...8)

IO(0...8)

Sun Fire 15K and E25K:

SB(0...17)

IO(0...17)

Processor locations indicate single processors or processor pairs.

There are four possible processors on a CPU/memory board. Processor pairs on that board are: procs 0 and 1, and procs 2 and 3.

The MaxCPU has two processors, procs 0 and 1, and only one proc pair (PP0). Using PP1 for this board causes enablecomponent to exit and display an error message.

The following *proc* forms are accepted:

$$P(0...3)$$
 $PP(0|1)$

The following *bank* forms are accepted:

B(0|1)

The following *logical_bank* forms are accepted:

L(0|1)

The following *all_dimms_on_that_bank* forms are accepted:

D

The following *all_banks_on_that_proc* forms are accepted:

В

The following *all_banks_on_that_board* forms are accepted:

В

The following *paroli_link* forms are accepted:

PAR (0 | 1)

The hsPCI assemblies contain hot-swappable cassettes.

The following *hsPCI* forms are accepted:

C(3|5)V(0|1)

The hsPCI+ assemblies contain hot-swappable cassettes.

The following *hsPCI*+ forms are accepted:

C3V(0|1|2) and C5V0

There are three bus locations: address, data, and response.

The following bus forms are accepted:

ABUS | DBUS | RBUS (0 | 1)

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator, domain administrator, or domain configurator privileges to run this command. If you have platform privileges, you can run this command for the platform components only. If you have domain privileges, you can run this command only on the domain for which you have privileges.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Removing CSB0 From the ASR Blacklist

sc0:sms-user:> enablecomponent -a CS0

EXAMPLE 2 Removing the Logical Bank 0 of Bank 0 on Processor 0 on System Board 0 From the Domain A Blacklist

sc0:sms-user:> enablecomponent -dA SB0/P0/B0/L0

EXAMPLE 3 Removing All DIMMs on Bank 0 of Processor 1 on System Board 3 From the Domain A Blacklist

sc0:sms-user:> enablecomponent -dA SB3/P1/B0/D

EXAMPLE 4 Removing All Banks on Processor 0 on System Board 1 From the Domain B Blacklist

sc0:sms-user:> enablecomponent -dB SB1/P0/B

EXAMPLE 5 Removing All Banks on System Board 0 From the Domain D Blacklist sc0:sms-user:> **enablecomponent** -**dD** SB0/B

EXAMPLE 6 Removing Processor Pair 0 on I/O Board 7 From the Platform Blacklist sc0:sms-user:> **enablecomponent IO7/PP0**

EXAMPLE 7 Removing Processor 1 on System Board 3 From the Domain A Blacklist sc0:sms-user:> **enablecomponent** -dA SB3/P1

EXAMPLE 8 Removing the hsPCI Cassette in the 3V slot 0 of IO Board 6 From the Domain A Blacklist

sc0:sms-user:> enablecomponent -dA IO6/C3V0

EXAMPLE 9 Removing the Paroli Link 0 on wPCI Board 5 From the Platform Blacklist sc0:sms-user:> **enablecomponent IO5/PAR0**

EXAMPLE 10 Removing the Address Bus CS0 on EX7 From the Domain A Blacklist sc0:sms-user:> **enablecomponent** -dA EX7/ABUS0

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

O Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

FILES

The following files are used by this command.

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/asr/blacklist List of components

excluded by esmd.

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/platform/blacklist List of platform

components excluded.

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/domain_id/blacklist List of domain

components excluded.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO	addboard(1M), disablecomponent(1M), esmd(1M), showcomponent(1M)

erd - event reporting daemon

SYNOPSIS

erd

DESCRIPTION

erd(1M) provides reporting services that deliver fault event text messages to platform and domain logs, information for Sun Management Center and Sun Remote Services, and email reports that contain fault event messages.

This daemon is started automatically by the ssd(1M) daemon. Do not start it manually from the command line.

FILES

The following files are supported:

Controls email /etc/opt/SUNWSMS/SMS/config/event_email.cf notifications

Default format of event /etc/opt/SUNWSMS/SMS/config/templates/ content in email sample_email

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/SMS/config/templates/ Default shell script to

send email sendmail.sh

Default startup file for /etc/opt/SUNWSMS/startup/ssd_start

ssd

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/SMS/adm/platform/events/ Stores all the hardwarerelated error and fault

eventlog

events

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for a description of the following attribute:

Attribute Type	Attribute Value
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

mld(1M), ssd(1M), testemail(1M)

esmd - environmental status monitoring daemon

SYNOPSIS

esmd

DESCRIPTION

esmd(1M) monitors system cabinet environmental conditions —for example, voltage, temperature, fan tray, and power supply. esmd logs abnormal conditions and takes action, if necessary, to protect the hardware.

This daemon is started automatically by the ssd(1M) daemon. Do *not* start it manually from the command line.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

esmd monitors the following boards for out-of-range conditions:

- CPU board
- MaxCPU board
- HPCI board
- HPCI+ board
- Expander board
- Centerplane support board
- SC control board
- SC I/O
- Fan control board
- Power supplies (bulk)

Component insertion

Board power off

Board power on

esmd recognizes the following events and alerts the appropriate clients/daemons:

Notices component presence from one polling cycle

Notices whenever a board is powered off or when

Notices when a board is powered on or when board

board power, previously on, is off.

power, previously off, is on.

•	to the next. esmd sends notification only if that client (hwad(1M), pcd(1M), dsmd(1M), and so on) has requested it for that particular component type.
Component removal	Notices component absence from one polling cycle to the next. esmd sends notification only if that client (hwad, pcd, and so on) has requested it for that particular component type.
PCI card insertion	Notices whenever a PCI card has been inserted into a PCI board.
PCI card removal	Notices whenever a PCI card has been removed from a PCI board.

Board temperature change Notices when temperature sensors on a board

register a two-degree difference or when a

temperature crosses a temperature threshold.

Board voltage change Notices if a voltage sensor value has changed so that

it is close to being out of range and again if the new value is out of range. In this case esmd removes the

board from the domain and powers it off.

Board current change Notices whenever any of the monitored board

current values change.

CSB state change Notices when any of the monitored CSB board

properties change.

EXB state change Notices when any of the monitored EXB board

properties change.

CPU state change Notices when any of the monitored CPU board

properties change.

properties change.

Fan tray state change Notices when any of the monitored fan tray

properties change.

properties change.

esmd clients include:

hwad Hardware access daemon

pcd Platform configuration database daemon

dsmd Domain status monitoring daemon

For more information refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5

Administrator Guide.

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0 Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

FILES The following file is supported.

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/platform/messages Stores message files.

ATTRIBUTES |

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

dsmd(1M), hwad(1M), pcd(1M), ssd(1M)

flashupdate - update the flash PROMs located on the CPU boards, MaxCPU boards, and system controllers (SCs)

SYNOPSIS

flashupdate -d domain_indicator -f path [-q|-v] [-y|-n]

flashupdate -f path [-q|-v] [-y|-n] location...

flashupdate -h

DESCRIPTION

flashupdate(1M) updates the flash PROMs (FPROMs) in the system controllers (SC), and the FPROMs in a domain's CPU and MaxCPU boards, given the board location.

To update the FPROMs in the system controller, you must log in to the SC you want to update, and specify the FPROM to be updated. (You cannot update one SC from the other SC.) Each FPROM has a specific image file associated with it:

FPROMs in CP1500-based SCs use the nSSCPOST.di image file.

FROMS in CP2140-based SCs use the oSSCPOST.di image file.

Once you have finished updating the SC FPROMs, you must shut down and reset the SC. See Example 6 in the EXAMPLES section. You do not need to reset the SC after updating CPU FPROMs.

Before you can update the CPU FPROMs, SMS must be running and the specified board must be powered on. This is not required for updating the SC FPROMs. If any of the domain's CPU or MaxCPU boards have the virtual keyswitch set to the secure position, the FPROM(s) are not updated.

flashupdate displays both the current FPROM and the flash image file information prior to any updates. You are prompted to update the FPROMs.

Note – No CLIs should be executed on a system board while flashupdate is running on that board. Wait until flashupdate completes before running any SMS commands involving that system board.

OPTIONS |

The following options are supported:

Specifies the domain using one of the following:
domain_id – ID for a domain. Valid domain_ids are A–R and are not case sensitive.
$domain_tag$ – Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M).
Name of the flash image file.
The <i>path</i> argument specifies the name of the image file that is used to update the FPROM given in the <i>location</i> argument.
Help. Displays usage descriptions.
Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h is ignored.
Automatically answers no to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with the -q option.
Quiet. Suppresses all messages to stdout including prompts.
When used alone, $-q$ defaults to the $-n$ option for all prompts.
When used with either the -y or the -n option, -q suppresses all user prompts and automatically answers with either 'y' or 'n' based on the option chosen.
Verbose. Displays version information about the firmware. The information displayed is intended for internal use by Sun service personnel. Its format is private and subject to change.
Automatically answers yes to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with the -q option.

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported:

location

FPROM location.

The FPROM location consists of *board_loc/FPROM_id*, separated by a forward slash.

The FPROM_id is specified only when you want to update a particular FPROM (FP0 or FP1) on a CPU board and the system controller (SC).

For example, the location, SB4/FP0, indicates the FPROM 0 on the CPU board in slot 4.

Sun Fire 12K and E20K:

SB(0...8)

IO(0...8)

Sun Fire 15K and E25K:

SB(0...17)

IO(0...17)

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator or domain administrator privileges to run this command. If you have platform administrator privileges, all boards can be updated. For domain administrators, only boards that are active in the administrator's domain or available to the administrator's domain can be updated.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Updating FPROM 0 in System Controller 0

You must reset the SC after running this command.

 ${\tt sc0:} sms-user:> {\tt flashupdate -f /opt/SUNWSMS/firmware/SCOBPimg.disc0/fp0}$

EXAMPLE 2 Updating FPROM 1 in System Controller 0

The first instance, which uses the nSSCPOST.di image, is for an SC with a CP1500 board. The second instance, which uses the oSSCPOST.di image, is for an SC with a CP2140 board. You must reset the SC after running this command.

```
sc0:sms-user:> flashupdate -f /opt/SUNWSMS/firmware/nSSCPOST.di
SC0/FP1
sc0:sms-user:> flashupdate -f /opt/SUNWSMS/firmware/oSSCPOST.di
```

EXAMPLE 3 Updating FPROM 0 in the System Controller 1

You must reset the SC after running this command.

SC0/FP1

```
sc1:sms-user:> flashupdate -f /opt/SUNWSMS/firmware/SCOBPimg.di
SC1/FP0
```

EXAMPLE 4 Updating Both FPROMs on CPU Board 0

SMS must be running, and the SB0 board must be powered on.

```
sc0:sms-user:> flashupdate -f /opt/SUNWSMS/hostobjs/sgcpu.flash SB0
Do you wish to update the FPROM (yes/no)? y
sc0:sms-user:>
```

EXAMPLE 5 Updating FPROMs in Domain A

SMS must be running, and the CPU boards in domain A must be powered on.

```
sc0:sms-user:> flashupdate -d A -f /opt/SUNWSMS/hostobjs/sgcpu.flash
```

EXAMPLE 6 Resetting the SC After Updating the SC FPROMs

Switch to superuser and shut down the SC.

```
sc0:sms-user:> su -
sc0:# shutdown -y -g0 -i0
...[system messages]
ok
```

In order for the new firmware to be enabled on your SC, you must now perform a reset of the SC. Type:

```
ok reset-all
```

If this does not reset the SC, then you must perform a hard reset.

Physically locate your system controller within your Sun Fire high-end system cabinet, and depress the Abort button and then the Reset button on the SC board. Once the SC has been reset you should see OpenBoot PROM messages indicating that the new version of the firmware is loading. After the system successfully returns to the ok prompt, verify that the flash update worked by typing:

ok show-dropins

```
Dropins for Flash device: /pci@1f,0/pci@1,1/ebus@1/flashprom@10,400000

Dropin name Size Checksum Date Date Version Vendor created flashed

SSCOBP-dropins 90 c84e 11/13/2001 11/13/2001 1.2 SUNW,sscobp....
```

Note the version number of the Dropins (1.2).

You can now boot your new installation of the Solaris software. Type:

```
ok boot new disk
```

Log in as a platform administrate and type:

```
sc0:sms-user:> flashupdate -f /opt/SUNWSMS/firmware/SCOBPimg.di SCO/FP0
```

```
Current SC FPROM Information

SC at SC0, FPROM 0:
Name: SSCOBP-dropins,
Version: 1.2
Size: 144,
Check Sum: 51278
Date Flashed: 11/13/01
Date Created: 11/13/01
Do you wish to update the SC User FPROM (yes/no)? n

sc0:sms-user:>
```

Compare version numbers. If they are the same, flashupdate was successful.

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0 Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

FILES

The following files are used by this command:

/opt/SUNWSMS/firmware/SCOBPimg.di Used to update the FPROM 0 on

the SC.

/opt/SUNWSMS/firmware/nSSCPOST.di Used to update the FPROM 1 on

the CP1500 SC.

/opt/SUNWSMS/firmware/oSSCPOST.di Used to update the FPROM1 on

the CP2140 SC.

the CPU and MaxCPU boards.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Interface stability	Evolving
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

setkeyswitch(1M)

fomd - failover management daemon

SYNOPSIS

fomd

DESCRIPTION

fomd(1M) is the core of the system controller (SC) failover mechanism. The fomd daemon detects faults on the local and remote SCs and takes the appropriate action (directing a failover/takeover).

The fomd daemon ensures that the necessary synchronization data between the two SCs is current. fomd runs on both the main and the spare SCs.

This daemon is automatically started by ssd(1M). Do *not* start it manually from the command line.

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

O Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

FILES

The following configuration file is required:

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/fomd.cf

Failover daemon configuration file

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

setfailover(1M), showfailover(1M)

NAME |

frad - FRU access daemon

SYNOPSIS

frad

DESCRIPTION

frad(1M) runs on the system controller (SC) and provides the exclusive mechanism by which SMS processes, including daemons, access any FRU SEEPROM within a given Sun Fire high-end system. frad also provides the platform-dependent interface to the Sun Fire high-end systems SEEPROMs required by the FRU ID software tools.

This daemon is started automatically by the ssd(1M) daemon. Do *not* start it manually from the command line.

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0 Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

ssd(1M)

help - display help information for SMS commands

SYNOPSIS

help [command_name]

help -h

DESCRIPTION

If no argument is included, help(1M) displays a list of valid SMS commands along with their correct syntax. Otherwise, the *command_name* operand displays that command's man page.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:.

-h

Help. Displays usage descriptions.

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported:

command_name Specific command for which help displays the man page.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator, platform operator, platform service, domain administrator, domain configurator, or superuser privileges to run this command.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Using Help

Displays all commands.

```
sc0:sms-user:> help
usage:
addboard -d domain_indicator [ -c function] [-r retry_count [-t timeout]]
[-q] [-y | -n] location...
addboard -h
....
smsversion -h
```

EXAMPLE 2 Using Help for a Command

Displays man(1M) page.

```
sc0:sms-user:> help addtag
```

Maintenance Commands

addtag(1M)

NAME

addtag - assign a domain name (tag) to a domain

SYNOPSIS

addtag -d $domain_indicator$ -a new_tag [-q] [-y | -n]

. . . .

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0 Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

man(1M)

hpost - Sun Fire high-end system power-on self-test (POST) control application

SYNOPSIS

hpost

DESCRIPTION

hpost(1M) is responsible for probing, testing, and configuring the hardware of a Sun Fire high-end system domain, preparing it for use by the OpenBoot PROM and the Solaris operating system. Alternate modes prepare a single board for attach to a running domain using dynamic reconfiguration (DR), create hardware state dump files on the system controller (SC), clear certain nonfatal hardware error states, and perform related Sun Fire high-end system hardware operations.

Note – This application is intended to be run only by other SMS applications or daemons. Invoking it directly from the command line can cause failures of running domains and is *not* a supported mode of use.

hpost's clients include:

- \blacksquare dsmd(1M)
- \blacksquare dxs(1M)
- setkeyswitch(1M)

hpost is a client of:

- hwad(1M)
- pcd(1M)

hpost requires and uses flash PROM images and downloadable local POST executables delivered in the SUNWSMSlp package.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSpo

SEE ALSO

dsmd(1m), hwad(1m), pcd(1m), setkeyswitch(1m), dxs(1m)

hwad - hardware access daemon

SYNOPSIS

hwad

DESCRIPTION

hwad(1M) provides the exclusive mechanism by which SMS processes, including daemons, access, control, monitor, and configure the hardware.

hwad runs in either main or spare mode and asks the failover daemon (fomd(1M)) for the role that the system controller (SC) should play when it comes up.

At start-up, hwad opens all the drivers (sbbc, echip, gchip, and console bus) and uses the ioctl calls to interface with them. It reads the contents of the device presence register to identify the boards present in the system, and makes them accessible to the clients.

IOSRAM and Mbox interfaces are also provided by hwad. This helps communication between the SC and the domain. For dynamic reconfiguration (DR), hwad directs communication to the new IOSRAM (tunnel switch). For darb interrupts, hwad notifies the dsmd(1M) if there is a dstop or rstop. It also notifies related SMS daemon(s), depending on the type of Mbox interrupt that occurs.

hwad detects and recovers console bus and jtag errors.

This daemon is started automatically by the ssd(1M) daemon. Do *not* start it manually from the command line.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

dsmd(1M), ssd(1M)

initemdsyne - command synchronization command

SYNOPSIS

cancelcmdsync cmdsync_descriptor

initcmdsync script_name [parameters]

savecmdsync -M identifier cmdsync_descriptor

[cancel|init|save]cmdsync -h

DESCRIPTION

The command synchronization commands work together to control the recovery of user-defined scripts interrupted by a system controller (SC) failover. Insert the following commands in user-defined scripts to enable command synchronization:

initcmdsync Creates a command synchronization descriptor that identifies

the script to be recovered.

This descriptor is placed on a command synchronization list that identifies the scripts and commands to be restarted on

the new main SC after a failover.

savecmdsync Adds a marker that identifies a location in the script from

which processing can be resumed after a failover.

cancelcmdsync Removes a command synchronization descriptor from the

command synchronization list. This ensures that the script is

run only once and not after subsequent failovers.

Be sure that all exit paths of a script have a cancelcmdsync sequence to remove the descriptor from the command synchronization list. If you do not remove the descriptor and a failover occurs, the script is rerun on the new main SC.

Note – Both an initemdsync and a cancelemdsync sequence must be contained within a script to enable command synchronization. The use of the savecmdsync command is optional and marks only specific points in a script from which processing can be resumed. If specific restart points are not necessary, consider using runcmdsync(1M) instead.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

cmdsync_descriptor Specifies the command synchronization descriptor that

identifies the user-defined script. This descriptor is the standard output value returned by the initcmdsync

command.

-h Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h is

ignored.

-M identifier Marks a location in the script from which the script can be

resumed after a failover. The identifier must be a positive

integer.

parameters Specifies the options or parameters associated with the user-

defined script. These parameters are stored on the spare SC and are used to restart the specified script after a failover.

script_name Identifies the name of the user-defined script to be

synchronized. *script_name* must be the absolute path name of

an executable command. The command must exist in the

same location on both SCs.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

The command synchronization commands are inserted at certain logical points within a user-defined script.

For instance, a Korn shell script might be structured as follows:

```
# MAIN CODE STARTS HERE
# Be sure to use a cleanup procedure to handle any
# interrupts.
# Use the cancelcmdsync to remove the script from the
# command synchronization list. Otherwise, the command
# will get restarted on the new main SC.
clean_up () {
       cancelcmdsync $desc
       exit
   }
# Declare the clean_up function to capture system signals
# and cleanup.
trap "clean_up" INT HUP TERM QUIT PWR URG
goto_label=1
# Process the arguments, capturing the -M marker point
# if provided
for arg in $*; do
      case $arg in
          -M )
       goto_label=$arg;;
       esac
# Place this script and all its parameters in the command
# synchronization list, which indicates the commands to
# be restarted after an SC failover.
\# NOTE: The script must be executable by the user defined
# in fomd.cf and reside in the same directory on both the
# main and the spare SC.
```

```
# If the command is not part of the defined PATH for
# the user, the absolute filename must be passed with the
# initcmdsync command
initemdsyne script name parameters
# The marker point is stored in the goto_label variable.
# Keep executing this script until all cases have been
# processed or an error is detected.
while (( $goto_label != 0 )); do
# Each case should represent a synchronization point
# in the script.
case $goto_label in
# Step 1: Do something
1)
                  do_something
# Execute the savecmdsync command with the script's
# descriptor and a unique marker to save the position.
# If a failover occurs here, the commands represented in
# the next goto_label (2) will be resumed.
           savecmdsync -M $(( $goto_label + 1 )) $desc
           goto_label=$(( $goto_label + 1 ))
             ;;
# Step 2: Do more things
2)
            do_more_things
             savecmdsync -M $(( $goto_label + 1 )) $desc
               goto_label=$(( $goto_label + 1 ))
               ;;
# Step 3: Finish the last step and set the goto_label to 0
# so that the script ends.
             finish_last_step
             goto_label=0
              ;;
esac
# END OF MAIN CODE
# Remember to execute cancelcmdsync to remove the script from the
# command synchronization list. Otherwise, the command will be restarted
# after the failover.
cancelcmdsync $desc
```

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator, platform operator, platform service, domain administrator, or domain configurator privileges to run this command.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

O Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

Note – The standard output for initemdsync contains the command synchronization descriptor. Also, when failover is disabled (after a failover or in a single SC environment), scripts that contain synchronization commands generate error messages to the platform log file and return nonzero exit codes. These messages can be ignored.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

runcmdsync(1M), showcmdsync(1M)

kmd - SMS key management daemon

SYNOPSIS

kmd

DESCRIPTION

kmd(1M) manages the IPSec security associations (SAs) necessary for securing the communication between the system controller (SC) and servers running on a domain. kmd manages per-socket policies for connections initiated by clients on the SC to servers on a domain. kmd manages shared policies for connections initiated by clients on the domain to servers on the SC.

The current default configuration includes authentication policies for the dca(1M) and dxs(1M) clients on the SC, which connect to the dcs(1M) and cvcd(1M) servers on a domain.

This daemon is started automatically by the ssd(1M) daemon. Do *not* start it manually from the command line.

Note – kmd must be run as a root process to be permitted to use the pf_key interface to IPSec.

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

O Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

FILES

The following file is used to configure kmd:

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/kmd_policy.cf

kmd_policy.cf configures the shared and per-socket policies managed by kmd.

Changes to the policies are made by editing the kmd_policy.cf file on the SC. Corresponding changes must be made on the affected domain(s).

The format of kmd_policy.cf is a table of eight fields separated by the pipe (|) character:

dir | d_port | protocol | sa_type | auth_alg | encr_alg | domain | login

The fields are defined as follows:

dir Direction to connect from.

Values: sctodom, domtosc

d_port Destination port.

protocol Protocol for the socket.

Values: tcp, udp

sa_type Security association type.

Values: ah, esp

auth_alg Authentication algorithm.

Values: none, md5, sha1

encr_alg Encryption algorithm.

Values: none, des, 3des

domain Domain ID.

Values: integers 0-17or a [space].

A space for the domain ID defines a policy that applies to all domains. A policy for a specific domain overrides a

policy that applied to all domains.

login Login name.

Values: Any valid login name.

The default policies in the kmd_policy.cf file are as follows:

```
sctodom|665|tcp|ah|md5|none| |sms-dca|
sctodom|442|tcp|ah|md5|none| |sms-dxs|
```

The configuration of policies on a domain is the standard IPSec configuration file

(/etc/inet/ipsecconf.init).

The default policies are shown below.

```
{ dport sun-dr } permit { auth_alg md5 }
{ sport sun-dr } apply {auth_alg md5 sa unique }
{ dport cvc_hostd } permit {auth_alg md5 }
{ sport cvc_hostd } apply {auth_alg md5 sa unique }
```

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSr SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

ssd(1M), sckmd(1M), ipsecconf(1M), $pf_key(1M)$, ipsec(1M), dca(1M), dxs(1M), dcs(1M), cvcd(1M)

NAME |

mand - management network daemon

SYNOPSIS

mand

DESCRIPTION

mand(1M) supports the management network (MAN) drivers and the failover management daemon (fomd(1M)) by providing the required network configuration. This configuration information includes host names, IP addresses, and netmasks. mand is also responsible for initializing and updating these respective fields in the platform configuration database (pcd(1M)) daemon as well as the in MAN driver on the system controller (SC).

mand is an SMS daemon running on both the main and spare SCs. Its role is set up by fomd.

This daemon is started automatically by the ssd(1M) daemon. Do *not* start it manually from the command line.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

SC-to-Domain and Domain-to-SC Internal Network (I1) data includes:

- Network mask
- SC host name
- SC IP address
- Domain[A–R] host name
- Domain[A–R] IP address

SC-to-SC Internal Network (I2) data includes:

- Network mask
- SC 0 host name
- SC 0 IP address
- SC 1 host name
- SC 1 IP address

SC External Community (C) data includes:

- Community Failover IP address
- Community physical interface name

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

O Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

FILES | The following configuration file is required:

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/MAN.cf

This file includes the domain-to-SC, the SC-to-domain, and the SC-to-SC management network data as well as the community data for external access to the SC.

Do \it{not} manually modify the MAN.cf file.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

fomd(1M), pcd(1M), smsconfig(1M), ssd(1M)

NAME I

mld - message-logging daemon

SYNOPSIS

mld [-f config_file] [-t]

DESCRIPTION

mld(1M) provides logging services to all SMS daemons and processes. mld is the first SMS daemon started by ssd(1M) in order to capture the output of all other SMS daemons and processes during their startup phases.

■ Platform log messages are stored in:

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/platform/messages
in the following format:

time host program [pid]: [msg_id hrtime_t level file_line] message

file_line is optional and appears only in verbose mode.

For example:

Feb 2 09:16:10 2002 sun15 mld[904]:[209 2345678901 INFO MLDLOGGER.cc 141] Platform messages file created.

■ Domain log messages are stored in

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/domain_id/messages

in the same format as platform messages, with additional *domain_id* | *domain_tag* information following the pid:

time host program [pid]domain_id|domain_tag:[msg_id hrtime_t level file_line] message

For example:

Feb 2 09:18:55 2002 sun15 mld[904]-B(engB):
[314 2345678902 ERR LogManager.cc 424]
message queue limit exceeded, messages will be dropped.

Domain syslog messages are stored in

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/domain_id/syslog in the same format in which they are received.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

-f config_file Provides an absolute path to an alternative remote-message-reception configuration file.

-t Disables remote message reception (for example, domain syslog messages).

EXIT STATUS

.The following exit values are returned:

0 Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

FILES

The following file is used by this command:

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/.logger

Message logging daemon configuration

file.

This file supports three configuration directives:

FILE Specifies where to send messages. The default is msgdaemon

and should not be changed.

LEVEL Specifies the minimum level necessary for mld to log a

message. The supported levels are: debug, info, notice, warning, err, crit, alert, and emerg. The default is

notice.

MODE Specifies the verbosity of the messages. Two modes are

available: verbose and terse. The default is verbose.

Note – All directive arguments are not case sensitive.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

ssd(1M)

moveboard - move a board from one domain to another

SYNOPSIS

moveboard \neg d domain_indicator [\neg c function] [\neg r retry_count [\neg t timeout]] [\neg q] [\neg f] [\neg y| \neg n] location

moveboard -h

DESCRIPTION

moveboard(1M) first attempts to unconfigure, disconnect, and unassign *location* from the domain it is currently assigned to and possibly active in, and then proceeds to assign, connect, and configure *location* to the domain *domain_id* or *domain_tag*.

The -c function command option is used to specify the transition of the board from the current configuration state to a new configuration state. Configuration states are assign, connect, and configure. If the -c option is not specified, the default expected configuration state is configure.

Note – moveboard performs tasks synchronously and does not return control to the user until the command is complete. If the board is not powered on or tested and a –c connect | configure option is specified, then the command powers on the board and tests it.

Note – If the specified board is in the automatic system recovery (ASR) blacklist file, moveboard displays an error message when assigning a board and then continues. When using the connect or configure functions, moveboard displays an error message and then exits.

Note – If the moveboard command fails, a board does not return to its original state. A dxs or dca error message is logged to the domain. If the error is recoverable, you can retry the command. If it is unrecoverable, you need to reboot the domain in order to use that board.

OPTIONS	The following options are supported.

-c function

Valid *function* values are assign, connect, and configure. One of these values is used to control the configuration state transition.

The possible transition states and their meanings are as follows:

assign

Unconfigures the board from the Solaris operating system running on the domain. Solaris software stops using any of the hardware resources on the board. (See deleteboard -c unconfigure.) Disconnects the board. Transitions the board into the disconnected unconfigured state. (See deleteboard -c disconnect.) Unassigns the board from the current domain. (See deleteboard -c unassign.) Moves the board out of the logical domain by changing its state to available. Assigns the board to the new logical domain. This is a board state in which the domain has sole access to the board; however, the board is not active. Once assigned, the board can be connected or configured into the domain with the use of either setkeyswitch on or the connect or configure options.

connect

Unconfigures the board from the Solaris operating system running on the domain. Solaris software stops using any of the hardware resources on the board. (See deleteboard -c unconfigure.) Disconnects the board. Transitions the board into the disconnected unconfigured state. (See deleteboard -c disconnect.) Unassigns the board from the current domain. (See deleteboard -c unassign.) Moves the board out of the logical domain by changing its state to available. Assigns the board to the new logical domain. (See assign earlier in this section; see also addboard(1M) -c assign.) Transitions the board into the connected unconfigured state. In this state the board is assigned to the logical domain and connected (active). This state allows the normal system access to hardware resources on the board. The hardware resources of the board are not represented by the normal Solaris software data structures, however, and cannot be used by the Solaris operating system. Allowed operations on the board are limited to configuration administration operations. (See also addboard -c connect.) This is an intermediate state and does not have any standalone implementation at this time.

configure

Unconfigures the board from the Solaris operating system running on the domain. Solaris software stops using any of the hardware resources on the board. (See deleteboard -c unconfigure.) Disconnects the board. Transitions the board into the disconnected unconfigured state. (See deleteboard -c disconnect.) Unassigns the board from the current domain. (See deleteboard -c unassign.) Moves the board out of the logical domain by changing its state to available. Assigns the board to the new logical domain. (See assign earlier in this section; see also addboard -c assign.) Transitions the board into the connected unconfigured state. In this state, the board is assigned to the logical domain and connected (active). This state allows the normal system access to hardware resources on the board. The hardware resources of the board are not represented by the normal Solaris software data structures, however, and cannot be used by the Solaris operating system. Allowed operations on the board are limited to configuration administration operations. (See connect earlier in this section; see also addboard -c connect.) Transitions the board into the connected configured state. In this state, the board is not only assigned and connected to a domain, but also configured into the Solaris operating system. The hardware resources on the board can be used by Solaris software. (See also addboard -c configure.)

-d domain_indicator Specifies the domain using one of the following:

domain_id – ID for a domain. Valid domain_ids are A–R and are not case sensitive.

domain_tag - Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M).

This is the domain to which the board is being moved.

-f	Forces the specified action to occur. Typically, this is a hardware-dependent override of a safety feature. Forcing a state change operation can allow use of the hardware resources of an occupant that is not in the ok or unknown conditions, at the discretion of any hardware-dependent safety checks.
-h	Help. Displays usage descriptions.
	Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h is ignored.
-n	Automatically answers no to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with the -q option.
-d	Quiet. Suppresses all messages to stdout including prompts.
	When used alone -q defaults to the -n option for all prompts.
	When used with either the -y or the -n option, -q suppresses all user prompts and automatically answers with either 'y' or 'n' based on the option chosen.
-r retry_count	This command argument enables the user to specify retries in case of failures encountered during state transitions. The -r retry_count option can be used alone and indicates the number of times the configuration state change request should be retried by the domain.
-t timeout	This command argument enables the user to specify retries in case of failures encountered during state transitions. The -t timeout option cannot be used without the -r retry_count option and specifies the number of seconds that the domain should wait before the next retry is made. If the -t timeout is not specified, the default timeout is zero, meaning that the request is retried immediately.
-у	Automatically answers yes to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with the -q option.

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported:

location

Board location separated by a space. Multiple *location* arguments are *not* permitted.

The following *location* forms are accepted:

Sun Fire 12K and E20K:

SB(0...8)

IO(0...8)

Sun Fire 15K and E25K:

SB(0...17)

IO(0...17)

Note – Use showboards(1M) to display board type.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

Users with platform administrator privileges can perform the -c assign option if the board is in the assigned state (not active in a running domain) of the domain from which the board is being removed.

Users with domain administrator or configurator privileges can execute this command, but only on their respective domains. You must belong to both domain groups affected, and the board must be in the available component list of both domains.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

For all examples, if the board is currently active in another domain, you must have domain administrator privileges for that domain. In addition, you must have platform administrator privileges or the board must be in the domain available component list in order for it to be unassigned from its current domain.

You must have platform privileges or the board must be in the domain's available component list for you to assign the system board to a new domain. In addition, the user must have domain privileges in the new domain in order to connect or configure the board into the domain.

Assigning a CPU Board at SB4 to Domain A EXAMPLE 1

```
sc0:sms-user:> moveboard -d A -c assign SB4
SB4 assigned to domain: A
```

EXAMPLE 2 Assigning a Blacklisted CPU Board at SB4 to Domain A

```
sc0:sms-user:> moveboard -d A -c assign SB4
SB4 assigned to domain: A
Warning: SB4 is blacklisted.
You will not be able to connect or configure it.
sc0:sms-user:>
```

EXAMPLE 3 Configuring an IO Board Into Domain A

Note: The default function is set to configure.

```
sc0:sms-user:> moveboard -d A IO2
IO2 unassigned from domain: B
IO2 assigned to domain: A
assign IO2
assign IO2 done
poweron IO2
poweron IO2 done
test IO2
test IO2 done
connect IO2
connect IO2 done
configure IO2
configure IO2 done
notify online /devices/pci@5d,700000
notify online /devices/pci@5d,600000
notify online /devices/pci@5c,700000
notify online /devices/pci@5c,600000
notify add capacity IO2 done
```

EXAMPLE 4 Connecting an IO Board at IO7 to Domain R

You must have platform privileges, or the board must be in the domain available component list.

```
sc0:sms-user:> moveboard -d R -c connect IO7
```

EXAMPLE 5 Connecting a Blacklisted Board to Domain C

```
sc0:sms-user:> moveboard -d C -c connect SB0
SB0 is blacklisted. Exiting.
sc0:sms-user:>
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned:

	0
0	Successful completion.
1	No acknowledge.
2	Not supported.
3	Operation not supported.
4	Invalid privileges.
5	Busy.
6	System busy.
7	Data error.
8	Library error.
9	No library.
10	Insufficient condition.
11	Invalid.
12	Error.
13	A PID does not exist.
14	Invalid attribute.
30	Invalid board ID type.
31	Invalid permissions.
32	Assigned to another domain.
33	Unable to get permissions.
34	Unable to get domain board info.
35	Unable to get active board list.
36	Unable to get assigned board list.
38	Solaris not running.
39	Unable to assign/unassign domain state.
40	Unable to get domain permissions.
41	Unable to get platform permissions.
51	Invalid domain.
52	Invalid privileges.
55	Library error.

56	DR command syntax error.
58	Internal error.
59	Component blacklisted.
60	Unable to get ASR blacklist.
61	Unable to get domain blacklist.
62	Unable to get platform blacklist.
64	Activity check error.
65	Unassign check error.
66	Unassign, unrestricted check error.
67	Domain permissions check error.
70	DR operation failed.

FILES

The following files are used by this command:

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/asr/blacklist	List of components excluded by esma.
/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/platform/blacklist	List of platform components excluded.
/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/domain_id/blacklist	List of domain components excluded.

Note – This file is created and used internally and should *not* be edited manually. To remove a component from the ASR blacklist file, use enablecomponent(1M).

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

addtag(1M), addboard(1M), deleteboard(1M), enablecomponent(1M), esmd(1M), showcomponent(1M)

NAME

osd - OpenBoot PROM server daemon

SYNOPSIS

osd

DESCRIPTION

osd(1M) provides software support for OpenBoot PROM. It provides an SMS event-based interface to setkeyswitch(1M) for laying out IDPROM and REBOOTARGS information prior to domain bring up.

osd also receives mailbox commands from OpenBoot PROM. These mailbox commands are acted upon, and a result is returned to OpenBoot PROM. Commands include get-time-of-day, set-time-of-day, get-idprom, get-nvram-data, set-nvram-data, get-reboot-args, set-reboot-args, and do-tunnel-switch. One instance of osd on the system controller (SC) is shared between all domains.

This daemon is automatically started by ssd(1M). Do *not* start it manually from the command line.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required osd is run as the sms-osd user.

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

O Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

setkeyswitch(1M)

NAME

pcd - platform configuration database daemon

SYNOPSIS

pcd

DESCRIPTION

pcd(1M) provides and manages controlled access to platform, domain, and system board configuration data. It is an SMS daemon running on the system controller (SC) and a key component of SMS configuration. All system management applications access the database information through the pcd daemon.

In addition to managing platform configuration data, the pcd notifies registered system management applications when pertinent database changes have occurred. These notifications are registered as events and are transparent to the user.

This daemon is started automatically by the ssd(1M) daemon. Do not start it manually from the command line.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Platform data for SMS 1.2 (version 1) includes:

Platform Type Platform Name Rack ID Coherent Memory Address Slice Map Clock Frequency Clock Device Type SC IP Address SC Logical IP Host Adress SC Host Netmask SCO to SC1 IP Address SC1 to SC0 IP Adress SC to SC Netmask

Platform data for SMS 1.3 (version 2) includes:

Platform Type Platform Name Rack ID Coherent Memory Address Slice Map Clock Frequency Clock Device Type SC IP Address SC Logical IP Host Address SC Host Netmask SCO to SC1 IP Address SC1 to SC0 IP Address SC to SC Netmask COD Head Rooom

Platform data for SMS 1.4 and later (version 3) includes:

Platform Type
Platform Name
Chassis Host ID
Cachable Memory Address Slice Map
Clock Frequency
Clock Device Type
SC IP Address
SC Logical IP Host Address
SC Host Netmask Address
SC0 to SC1 IP Address
SC1 to SC0 IP Address
SC to SC IP Netmask
COD Head Rooom
Chassis Serial Number

Domain data for SMS 1.2 (version 1) includes:

Domain Number Domain Tag OS Version OS Type Slot 0 Available Board List Slot 1 Available Board List Slot 0 Assigned Board List Slot 1 Assigned Board List Slot 0 Active Board List Slot 1 Active Board List Golden SRAM Expansion Slot Keyswitch Active Ethernet Expansion Slot Creation Time Domain State Bringup Priority IP Host Address Hostname Host Netmask Broadcast Address OBP Virtual Address OBP Physical Address

Domain data for SMS 1.3 and later (version 2) includes:

```
Domain Number
Domain Tag
OS Version
OS Type
Slot 0 Available Board List
Slot 1 Available Board List
Slot 0 Assigned Board List
Slot 1 Assigned Board List
Slot 0 Active Board List
Slot 1 Active Board List
Golden SRAM Expansion Slot
Keyswitch
Active Ethernet Expansion Slot
Creation Time
Domain State
Bringup Priority
IP Host Address
Hostname
Host Netmask
Broadcast Address
OBP Virtual Address
OBP Physical Address
Domain Reserved RTU
```

System board data for SMS 1.2 (version 1) includes:

```
Expansion Number
Slot Number
Board Type Number
Board State Number
Domain Assigned Number
ABL State; Domain(s) Board Is In
Test Status
Test Level
Memory Clear State
```

System board data for SMS 1.3 and later (version 2) includes:

```
Expansion Number
Slot Number
Board Type Number
Board State Number
Domain Assigned Number
ABL State; Domain(s) Board Is In
Test Status
Test Level
Memory Clear State
COD Enable
```

SIGNALS

SIGHUP Rereads the database files and recaches information. **FILES** | **Note** – *Never* modify these files by hand.

The following files are supported:

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/.pcd/platform_info Contains platform database

information.

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/.pcd/domain_info Contains domain database

information.

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/.pcd/sysboard_info Contains system board

database information

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

ssd(1M)

NAME

poweroff - control power off

SYNOPSIS

poweroff [-q] [-y|-n] [location]

poweroff -h

DESCRIPTION

poweroff(1M) powers off the specified dual 48V power supply, fan tray, or board. If no arguments are specified and you have platform administrator privileges, the entire system, with the exception of the bulk power supplies, the fan trays, and the spare system controller (SC), powers off. If active domains are utilizing the component that is going to be powered off, a listing of those domains and an "Are you sure?" prompt are given by default.

Note – When you power off a bulk power supply poweroff trips the circuit breaker. In that case the poweron command alone can not restore power. You must manually flip the breaker back on and then run poweron.

If you do not have platform administrator privileges, the [location] command operand *must* be specified and the board must be assigned to a domain for which you have domain administrator or configurator privileges.

Note – This command has no effect on the position of the virtual keyswitch.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

-n	негр.	Displays	usage	descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h is ignored.

Automatically answers no to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with the -q option.

Quiet. Suppresses all messages to stdout including prompts.

When used alone -q defaults to the -n option for all prompts.

When used with either the -y or the -n option, -q suppresses all user prompts, and automatically answers with either 'y' or 'n' based on the option chosen.

Automatically answers yes to all prompts. Prompts are displayed -у unless used with the -q option.

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported:

location

Component location separated by a space. Multiple *location* forms are *not* permitted.

The following *location* forms are accepted:

Sun Fire 12K/E20K

```
SB(0...8)
```

IO(0...8)

CS(0|1)

FT(0...7)

PS(0...5)

EX (0...8)

SC(0|1) [Only the spare SC can be powered off.]

Sun Fire 15K /E25K

SB(0...17)

IO(0...17)

CS(0|1)

FT(0...7)

PS(0...5)

EX(0...17)

SC(0|1) [Only the spare SC can be powered off.]

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have either platform administrator or domain administrator/configurator privileges to run this command.

If you have domain privileges, you must also specify the [location] operand, and the [location] must be a domain configuration unit (DCU) that is assigned to a domain for which you have domain privileges.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Powering Off a Power Supply

In this example poweroff prompts you for a reply.

```
sc0:sms-user:> poweroff ps5
```

!!!WARNING!!!WARNING!!!WARNING!!!WARNING!!! !!!WARNING!!!WARNING!!!WARNING!!!WARNING!!!

This will trip the breakers on PS at PS5, which must be turned on manually! Are you sure you want to continue to power off this component? (yes/no)? Y

EXAMPLE 2 Powering Off a CPU Board at Expander Position 0

In this example poweroff forces the board off by suppressing any stdout messages and answering yes to all prompts.

```
sc0:sms-user:> poweroff -qy SB0
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

poweron(1M)

NAME

poweron - control power on

SYNOPSIS

poweron [-q] [-y|-n] [location]

poweron -h

DESCRIPTION

poweron(1M) powers on the specified dual 48V power supply, fan tray, or board. If no arguments are specified and you have platform administrator privileges, the entire system is powered on (provided that no additional 48V power supply modules need to be powered on to support the new power requirements).

Note – When you power off a bulk power supply, poweroff trips the circuit breaker. In that case the poweron command alone cannot restore power. You must manually flip the breaker back on, and then run poweron.

If you do not have platform administrator privileges, the *location* command operand *must* be specified and the board must be assigned to a domain for which you have domain administrator or configurator privileges. If sufficient power and cooling is not available for the requested board, you are prompted whether to continue poweron, or to discontinue poweron. A minimum of five 48V power supply modules (4-KW modules) are required to power a fully configured system. Thus, with N+1 redundancy, six power supply modules are used. If powering on a component requires another component to be powered on, such as a board requiring a 48V power supply module, the poweron request fails.

For SMS 1.5 and subsequent releases, the default behavior has changed. When the poweron command fails, instead of terminating automatically, it displays a prompt asking whether you want to continue with the attempt to power on the system:

```
sc0:sms-user:> poweron SB0

EXB at EXO is off. Attempt to poweron CPU at SBO is discouraged.

Are you sure you want to continue the power ON (yes/no)?
```

If you enter "Y," the system will continue to attempt a poweron, and will display the results. If you enter "N," the system will discontinue the attempt to power on.

The -y and -q option automatically selects the "No" answer to this question, replicating the previous default behavior. The -y option does not apply to this particular prompt.

If a specified component is in the automatic system recovery (ASR) blacklist file, an error message is displayed. If you have platform administrator privileges you are prompted to continue. If you do not, the operation is terminated and an error message is displayed.

The following options are supported. OPTIONS |

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h is ignored.

Automatically answers no to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with the -q option.

Quiet. Suppresses all messages to stdout including prompts.

When used alone, -q defaults to the -n option for all prompts.

When used with either the -y or the -n option, -q suppresses all user prompts, and automatically answers with either "Y" or "N" based on the option chosen.

Automatically answers "yes" to all prompts (except the prompt that appears when the poweron command fails). Prompts are displayed unless used with the -q option.

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported:

location

Component location separated by a space. Multiple *location* forms are *not* permitted.

The following *location* forms are accepted:

Sun Fire 12K/E20K

SB(0...8)

IO(0...8)

CS(0|1)

FT(0...7)

PS(0...5)

EX (0...8)

Sun Fire 15K /E25K

SB(0...17)

IO(0...17)

CS(0|1)

FT(0...7)

PS(0...5)

EX(0...17)

SC(0|1) [Only the spare SC can be powered on.]

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have either platform administrator or domain administrator/configurator privileges to run this command.

If you have domain privileges, you must also specify the *location* operand and the *location* must be a domain configuration unit (DCU) that is assigned to a domain for which you have domain privileges.

You must have platform administrator privileges in order to power on a board listed in the ASR blacklist file.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Powering On the Dual 48V Power Supply

The power supply is located on the front side in the 0 bank position.

```
sc0:sms-user:> poweron PS0
```

EXAMPLE 2 Powering On the Dual 48V Power Supply When Both AC Inputs are Bad

When the AC inputs are bad you will receive a warning.

```
sc0:sms-user:> poweron PS0
Both AC inputs to PSO are bad, did you remember to turn on the breakers?
```

EXAMPLE 3 Powering On a CPU in the ASR Blacklist File

You must have platform administrator privileges. Otherwise, poweron terminates and displays an error message.

```
sc0:sms-user:> poweron SB0
Component SBO is in the ASR blacklist.
Are you sure you want to continue the power ON (yes/no)? Y
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

Successful completion.

An error occurred.

FILES

The following file is used by this command:

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/asr/blacklist List of components excluded by esmd

Note – This file is created and used internally and should *not* be edited manually.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for description of the following attribute.

Attribute Type	Attribute Value
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

esmd(1M), poweroff(1M)

NAME I

rcfgadm - remote configuration administration

SYNOPSIS

rcfgadm -d *domain_indicator* [-f][-y|-n][-v][-o *hardware_options*] -c *function* [-r *retry_count* [-T *timeout*]] *ap_id...*

rcfgadm -d *domain_indicator* [-f][-y|-n][-v][-o *hardware_options*] -x *hardware_function* $ap_id...$

rcfgadm -d domain_indicator [-v] [-a] [-s listing_options] [-o hardware_options] [-1 [ap_id | ap_type]...]

rcfgadm -d domain_indicator [-v] [-o hardware_options] -t ap_id...

rcfgadm -d domain_indicator [-v] [-o hardware_options] -h [ap_id | ap_type]

DESCRIPTION

rcfgadm(1M) provides remote configuration administration operations on dynamically reconfigurable hardware resources. The rcfgadm command allows configuration administration operations on the specified domain from the system controller. These operations include displaying status (-1), initiating testing (-t), invoking configuration state changes (-c), invoking hardware specific functions (-x), and obtaining configuration administration help messages (-h).

rcfgadm performs configuration administration at attachment points, which are places where system software supports dynamic reconfiguration of hardware resources during continued operation of Solaris software.

Configuration administration distinguishes between hardware resources that are physically present in the machine and hardware resources that are configured and visible to the Solaris environment. The nature of configuration administration functions are hardware-specific and rcfgadm performs configuration by calling hardware-specific libraries.

Configuration administration operates on an attachment point. Hardware resources located at attachment points might or might not be physically replaceable during system operation but are dynamically reconfigurable by way of the configuration administration interfaces.

An attachment point defines two unique elements, which are distinct from the hardware resources that exist beyond the attachment point. The two elements of an attachment point are a receptacle and an occupant. Physical insertion or removal of hardware resources occurs at an attachment point and results in a receptacle gaining or losing an occupant. Configuration administration supports the physical insertion and removal operations, as well as other configuration administration functions at an attachment point.

Attachment points have associated state and condition information. The configuration administration interfaces provide control for transitioning attachment point states. A receptacle can exist in one of three states: empty, disconnected, or

connected. An occupant can exist in one of two states: configured or unconfigured.

A receptacle can provide the empty state, which is the normal state of a receptacle when the attachment point has no occupants. A receptacle can also provide the disconnected state if it has the capability of isolating its occupants from normal system access. Typically this state is used for various hardware-specific testing prior to bringing the occupant's resources into full use by the system, or as a step in preparing an occupant for physical removal or reconfiguration. A receptacle in the disconnected state isolates its occupant from the system as much as its hardware allows, but can provide access for testing and setup. A receptacle must provide the connected state, which allows normal access to hardware resources contained on any occupants. The connected state is the normal state of a receptacle that contains an occupant and that is not currently undergoing configuration administration operations.

The hardware resources contained on an occupant in the unconfigured state are not represented by normal Solaris software data structures and are thus not available for use by the Solaris operating system. Operations allowed on an unconfigured occupant are limited to configuration administration operations. The hardware resources of an occupant in the configured state are represented by normal Solaris software data structures, and thus some or all of those hardware resources can be in use by the Solaris operating system. All occupants provide both the configured and unconfigured states.

An attachment point can be in one of five conditions: unknown, ok, failing, failed, or unusable. An attachment point can enter the system in any condition, depending upon results of power-on tests and nonvolatile record keeping.

An attachment point with an occupant in the configured state is in one of four conditions: unknown, ok, failing, or failed. If the condition is not failing or failed, an attachment point can change to failing during the course of operation if a hardware-dependent recoverable error threshold is exceeded. If the condition is not failed, an attachment point can change to failed during operation as a result of an unrecoverable error.

An attachment point with an occupant in the unconfigured state can be in any of the defined conditions. The condition of an attachment point with an unconfigured occupant can decay from ok to unknown after a system-dependent time threshold. Initiating a test function changes the attachment point condition to ok, failing, or failed, depending on the outcome of the test. An attachment point that does not provide a test function can leave the attachment point in the unknown condition. If a test is interrupted, the attachment point condition can be set to the previous condition, to unknown, or to failed. An attachment point in the unknown, ok, failing, or failed conditions can be retested.

An attachment point can exist in the unusable condition for a variety of reasons, such as inadequate power or cooling for the receptacle, an occupant that is

unidentifiable, unsupported, incorrectly configured, and so on. An attachment point in the unusable condition can never be used by the system. It typically remains in this condition until the physical cause is remedied.

An attachment point also maintains busy information that indicates when a state change is in progress or the condition is being reevaluated.

Designate attachment points using hardware-specific identifiers (ap_ids) that are related to the type and location of the attachment points in the system device hierarchy. An ap id cannot be ambiguous; it must identify a single attachment point. Two types of ap_id specifications are supported: physical and logical.

A physical *ap_id* contains a fully specified path name, while a logical *ap_id* contains a shorthand notation that identifies an attachment point in a more user-friendly way.

For example, an attachment point representing system board 6 would have a physical ap_id of /devices/pseudo/dr@0:SB6, while the logical ap_id would be SB6.

Attachment points can also be created dynamically. A dynamic attachment point is named relative to a base attachment point that is present in the system. ap_ids for dynamic attachment points consist of a base component followed by two colons (::) and a dynamic component. The base component is the base attachment point ap_id. The dynamic component is hardware-specific and is generated by the corresponding hardware-specific library.

For example, consider a base attachment point, which represents a system board, with the physical ap_id /devices/pseudo/dr@0:SB16 and logical ap_id SB16.

A CPU attached to this system board could be represented by a dynamic attachment point with logical ap id SB16::cpu2, where SB16 is the base component and cpu2 is the hardware-specific dynamic component. Similarly, the physical *ap_id* for this dynamic attachment point would be:

/devices/pseudo/dr@0:SB16::cpu2.

An *ap_type* is a partial form of a logical *ap_id* that can be ambiguous and not specify a particular attachment point. An ap_type is a substring of the portion of the logical ap_id, up to but not including, the colon (:) separator. For example, an ap_type of pci would show all attachment points whose logical *ap_ids* begin with pci.

The use of ap_types is discouraged. The new select suboption to the -s option provides a more general and flexible mechanism for selecting attachment points. See OPTIONS.

rcfgadm interacts primarily with hardware-dependent functions contained in hardware-specific libraries, and thus its behavior is hardware-dependent.

For each configuration administration operation, a service interruption can be required. If the requested operation requires a noticeable service interruption to interactive users, confirmation is requested before the operation is started.

A prompt is displayed on the standard error output for confirmation on the standard input. Confirmation can be overridden with the -y or -n option to always answer yes or no, respectively. Hardware-specific options, such as test level, are supplied as suboptions using the -o option.

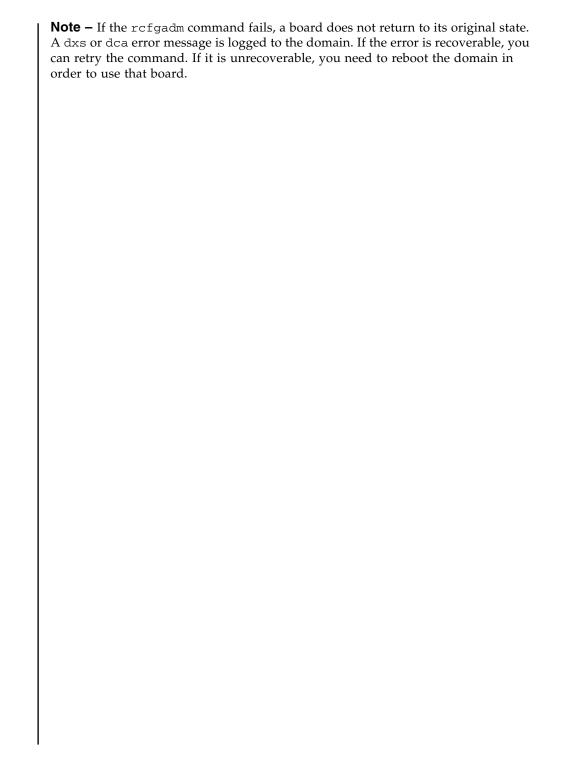
Operations that change the state of the system configuration are audited by the system log daemon syslogd(1M).

The arguments for this command conform to the getopt(3C) and getsubopt(3C) syntax conventions.

Refer to the Sun Fire High-end and Midrange Servers Dynamic Reconfiguration User Guide for more information.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.



Specifies that the -1 option must also list dynamic attachment points. Performs the state change function on the attachment point specified by *ap_id*.

> Specify function as disconnect, connect, configure, or unconfigure. These functions cause state transitions at the attachment point by calling hardware-specific library routines.

The possible transition states and their meanings are as follows:

disconnect

Change the receptacle state to disconnected.

If the occupant state is configured, the disconnect function first attempts to unconfigure the occupant. The disconnect function powers the board off by default. The board is ready to be removed from the slot at that point. The -o nopoweroff option specifies skipping the power off step, leaving the board powered on. The board is left assigned to the domain by default. The -o unassign option instructs the domain to give up the ownership of the board once the board is disconnected. Once the board has been unassigned, it may no longer be accessible to cfgadm because another domain might have assigned the board to itself.

connect

Performs hardware-specific operations to put the receptacle into the connected state, which allows an occupant to operate normally through the receptacle.

■ configure

Performs hardware-specific operations that allow an occupant's hardware resources to be used by Solaris software. Occupants that are configured are part of the system configuration and are available for manipulation by Solaris software device manipulation maintenance commands (for example, psradm(1M), mount(1M), and if config(1M)).

■ unconfigure

Performs hardware-specific operations that logically remove an occupant's hardware resources from the system. The occupant must currently be configured, and its hardware resources must not be in use by the Solaris operating system.

State transition functions can fail due to the condition of the attachment point or other hardware-dependent considerations. All state change functions in the direction of adding resources (connect and configure) are passed on to the hardware-specific library when the attachment point is in the ok or unknown condition. All other conditions require the use of the force (-f) option to allow these functions to be passed on to the hardwarespecific library. Attachment point condition does not prevent a hardware-specific library being called for the removal (disconnect and unconfigure) of hardware resources from the system. Hardware-specific libraries can reject state change functions if the attachment point is in the unknown condition.

The condition of an attachment point is not necessarily changed by the state change functions; however, errors during state change operations can change the attachment point condition. Specify the force option (-f) to override a condition and force a state change that would otherwise fail. Hardware-specific safety and integrity checks can prevent the force option from having any effect.

-d domain_indicator

Specifies the domain using one of the following:

domain_id - ID for a domain. Valid domain_ids are A-R and are not case sensitive.

domain_tag - Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M).

-f

Forces the specified action to occur. Typically, this is a hardware-dependent override of a safety feature. Forcing a state change operation can allow use of the hardware resources of an occupant that is not in the ok or unknown condition, at the discretion of any hardware-dependent safety checks.

-h [ap_id | ap_type]

Prints the help message text. If ap_id or ap_type is specified, the help routine of the hardware-specific library for the attachment point indicated by the argument is called.

-1 [ap_id | ap_type]

Lists the state and condition of attachment points specified. Filter attachment points with the -s option and select suboption. Invoking rcfgadm without one of the action options is equivalent to -1 without an argument. The format of the list display is controlled by the -v and -s options. When the -a option is specified, attachment points are dynamically expanded.

-n

Automatically answers no to all prompts.

*−*o *hardware_options*

Supplies hardware-specific options to the main command option.

The following are valid *hardware_options*:

■ parsable

Applies only when the -s option is used. The parsable suboption specifies that info is returned for system board and IO assembly only.

■ unassign

Applies only when the -c disconnect option is used. The unassign suboption specifies that the domain is to give up ownership of the board.

■ nopoweroff

Applies only when the -c disconnect option is used. The nopoweroff suboption specifies that the board is not to be powered off after it is disconnected.

-r retry_count

Specifies the number of times the dynamic reconfiguration (DR) request is retried on the domain. The default is zero.

-s listing_options

Supplies listing options to the list (-1) command. listing_options conforms to the getsubopt(3C) syntax convention. The suboptions are used to specify the attachment point selection criteria (select=select_string), the type of matching desired (match=match_type), the order of listing (sort=field_spec), the data that is displayed (cols=field_spec and cols2=field_spec), the column delimiter (delim=string), and whether to suppress column headings (noheadings). When the select suboption is specified, only attachment points that match the specified criteria are listed. The select suboption has the following syntax:

```
rcfgadm -s
select=attr1(value1):attr2(value2)...
```

where an attr is one of ap_id, class, or type. ap_id refers to the logical ap_id field, class refers to attachment point class, and type refers to the type field. value1, value2, and so on are the corresponding values to be matched. The type of match can be specified by the match suboption as follows:

```
rcfgadm -s
match=match_type, select=attr1(value1)...
```

where *match_type* can be either exact or partial. The default value is exact.

Suboptions can contain special characters that can be interpreted in ways other than as part of rcfgadm suboptions. For example, a command might contain parentheses, which are acceptable for suboptions but are interpreted as special characters when entered on the command line. Arguments to the select suboption can be quoted to protect them from the UNIX C shell interpretation.

A *field_spec* is one or more data-fields concatenated with the use of a colon (:), as in data-field:datafield:data-field. A data-field is comprised of ap_id, physid, r_state, o_state, condition, type, busy, status_time, status_time_p and info. The ap_id field output is the logical name for the attachment point, while the physid field contains the physical name. The r_state field can be empty, disconnected, or connected. The o_state field can be configured or unconfigured. The busy field can be either y if the attachment point is busy, or n if it is not. The type and info fields are hardwarespecific. The *status_time_p* field is a parsable version of the *status_time* field. If an attachment point has an associated class, the *class* field lists the class name.

The order of the fields in *field_spec* is significant. For the sort suboption, the first field given is the primary sort key. For the cols and cols2 suboptions, the fields are printed in the order requested. Reverse the order of sorting on a data-field by placing a minus (-) before the data-field name within the *field_spec* for the sort suboption. The default value for sort is *ap_id*. The default values for cols and cols2 depend on whether the -v option is given. Without it, cols is ap_id:r_state:o_state:condition and cols2 is not set; with -v, cols is ap_id:r_state:o_state:condition:info and

cols2 is status_time:type:busy:physid.

The default value for delim is a single space. The value of delim can be a string of arbitrary length. The delimiter cannot include a comma (,) character; see getsubopt(3C). These listing options can be used to create parsable output.

Specifies the time interval, in seconds, between retries. This option cannot be used alone and must be specified with the -r retry_count option. The default value is zero, meaning the that DR request is retried immediately.

Performs a test of one or more attachment points. The test function is used to reevaluate the condition of the attachment point.

The results of the test are used to update the condition of the specified occupant to ok if no faults are found, failing if recoverable faults are found, or failed if any unrecoverable faults are found.

If a test is interrupted, the attachment point condition can be restored to its previous value, set to unknown if no errors were found, set to failing if only recoverable errors were found, or set to failed if any unrecoverable errors were found. The attachment point should be set to ok only upon normal completion of testing with no errors.

-T timeout

-t

Executes in verbose mode. For the -c, -t, and -x options, displays a message giving the results of each attempted operation. Displays detailed help information for the -h option. Displays verbose information for each attachment point for the -1 option.

-x hardware_function

Performs hardware-specific functions.

Lists hardware-specific private functions using rcfgadm -h *ap_id*.

The following are valid for *hardware_function*:

- assign ap_id Assign a board to a domain.
- unassign *ap_id* Unassign a board from a domain.
- poweron *ap_id* Power on a board.
- poweroff *ap_id* Power off a board.

Automatically answers yes to all prompts. Prompts are displayed.

OPERANDS	The following operands are supported:

ap_id

Refer to attachment points by hardware-specific identifiers (ap_ids) that are related to the type and location of the attachment points in the system device hierarchy. An ap_id cannot be ambiguous; it must identify a single attachment point. Two types of *ap_id* specifications are supported: physical and logical. A physical ap_id contains a fully specified path name, while a logical *ap_id* contains a shorthand notation that identifies an attachment point in a more user-friendly way.

Physical *ap_ids*:

/devices/pseudo/dr@0:IO4

/devices/pseudo/dr@0:IO6

/devices/pseudo/dr@0:IO14

/devices/pseudo/dr@0:SB4

/devices/pseudo/dr@0:SB6

Logical *ap_ids*:

IO4

I06

IO14

SB4

SB6

ap_type

An *ap_type* is a partial form of a logical *ap_id* that can be ambiguous and not specify a particular attachment point. An *ap_type* is a substring of the portion of the logical *ap_id* up to, but not including, the colon (:) separator. For example, an *ap_type* of pci would show all attachment points whose logical *ap_ids* begin with pci. The two *ap_types* shown here are static and dynamic.

Static *ap_types*:

HPCI

CPU

MCPU

pci-pci/hp

Dynamic ap_types:

cpu

mem

io

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

The privileges required for using this command depend on the desired operation. rcfgadm can assign or unassign boards that are not connected to a domain. To assign or unassign a board, you must have either platform administrator privileges or domain administrator/configurator privileges for the specified domain and the board must be in the domain's available component list. For more information see setupplatform(1M) and showplatform(1M).

The assign and unassign operations are private, hardware-specific operations. Assign a board using rcfgadm -x assign ap_id . Unassign a board using rcfgadm -x unassign ap_id . The ap_ids for assign and unassign must be logical ap_ids specifying a board, such as SB0 or IO2.

Domain administrator or domain configurator privileges are required for test, state change, list or hardware-specific operations.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES |

EXAMPLE 1 Listing Attachment Points in the Device Tree for Domain A

The following example lists all attachment points except dynamic attachment points.

sc0: <i>sms-u</i>	sc0:sms-user:> rcfgadm -d a			
Ap_Id	Type	Receptacle	Occupant	Condition
IO4	PCI	connected	configured	ok
I06	MCPU	disconnected	unconfigured	unknown
IO14	PCI	connected	configured	ok
SB4	CPU	disconnected	unconfigured	unknown
SB6	CPU	connected	configured	ok
SB16	CPU	connected	configured	ok

EXAMPLE 2 Listing All Configurable Hardware Information for Domain A

The following example lists all current configurable hardware information, including those represented by dynamic attachment points:

sc0	:sms-user:>	rcfgadm	-đ	a -al		
Ap_	Id	Type		Receptacle	Occupant	Condition
IO4		PCI		connected	configured	ok
IO4	::pci0	io		connected	configured	ok
IO4	::pci1	io		connected	configured	ok
IO4	::pci2	io		connected	configured	ok
IO4	::pci3	io		connected	configured	ok
I06		MCPU		disconnected	unconfigured	unknown
IO14	4	PCI		connected	configured	ok
IO14	4::pci0	io		connected	configured	ok
IO14	4::pci1	io		connected	configured	ok
IO14	4::pci2	io		connected	configured	ok
IO14	4::pci3	io		connected	configured	ok
SB4		CPU		disconnected	unconfigured	unknown
SB6		CPU		connected	configured	ok
SB6	::cpu0	cpu		connected	configured	ok
SB6	::cpu1	cpu		connected	configured	ok
SB6	::cpu2	cpu		connected	configured	ok
SB6	::cpu3	cpu		connected	configured	ok
SB6	::memory	memory		connected	configured	ok
SB16	5	CPU		connected	configured	ok
SB16	б::cpu0	cpu		connected	configured	ok
SB16	б::cpu1	cpu		connected	configured	ok
SB16	б∷cpu2	cpu		connected	configured	ok
SB16	б∷cpu3	cpu		connected	configured	ok
SB1	δ∷memory	memory		connected	configured	ok

EXAMPLE 3 Creating a Selective List Based on Attachment Point Attributes for Domain A

The following example lists all attachment points at *location* SB6 and of *type* cpu. The argument to the -s option is quoted to protect it from the shell.

EXAMPLE 4 Listing Current Configurable Hardware Information in Verbose Mode for Domain A

The following example lists current configurable hardware information in verbose mode:

```
sc0:sms-user:> rcfgadm -d a -v -l SB16

Ap_Id Receptacle Occupant Condition Information
SB16 connected configured ok powered-on, assigned
When Type Busy Phys_Id

Mar 6 13:30 CPU n /devices/pseudo/dr@0:SB16
```

EXAMPLE 5 Using the Force Option on Domain A

The following example configures an occupant in the failing state to the system using the force option:

```
sc0:sms-user:> rcfgadm -d a -f -c configure SB6
```

EXAMPLE 6 Unconfiguring an Occupant From the System on Domain A

The following example unconfigures an occupant from the system:

```
sc0:sms-user:> rcfgadm -d a -c unconfigure IO14
```

EXAMPLE 7 Configuring an Occupant at an Attachment Point

The following example configures an occupant:

```
sc0:sms-user:> rcfgadm -d a -c configure SB6
```

EXAMPLE 8 Using the -o parsable option:

The following example displays system board and IO assembly information as a set of "name=value" pairs:

sc0: <i>sms-user</i> :>	rcfgadm -d G -s cols=ap_id:type -o parsable
Ap_Id	Type
IO0	unknown
IO5	HPCI
IO11	HPCI
SB0	CPU
SB11	CPU

EXAMPLE 9 Disconnecting But Not Powering Off SB0:

The following example displays domain G giving up ownership of the board.

sc0:sms-user:> rcfgadm -d G -c disconnect -o unassign,nopoweroff

ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES

See environ (5) for descriptions of the following environment variables that affect the execution of command_name: LC_TIME,LC-MESSAGES,TZ.

LC_MESSAGES	Determines how rcfgadm displays column headings and error messages. Listing output data is not affected by the setting of this variable.
LC_TIME	Determines how rcfgadm displays human-readable status changed time (status_time).
TZ	Specifies the time zone used when converting the status changed time. This applies to both the human-readable (<i>status_time</i>) and parsable (<i>status_time_p</i>) formats.

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0	Successful completion.
1	No acknowledge.
2	Not supported.
3	Operation not supported.
4	Invalid privileges.
5	Busy.
6	System busy.
7	Data error.
8	Library error.

9	No library.
10	Insufficient condition.
11	Invalid.
12	Error.
13	A PID does not exist.
14	Invalid attribute.
30	Invalid board ID type.
31	Invalid permissions.
32	Assigned to another domain.
33	Unable to get permissions.
34	Unable to get domain board info.
35	Unable to get active board list.
36	Unable to get assigned board list.
37	Get blacklist failed.
38	Solaris not running.
39	Invalid privileges.
40	Unable to get domain permissions.
41	Unable to get platform permissions.
42	Failed to get domain blacklist.
43	Failed to get platform blacklist.
56	DR command syntax error.
70	DR operation failed.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

 $\verb"addtag" (1M)", \verb"cfgadm_sbd" (1M)", \verb"setupplatform" (1M)", \verb"showplatform" (1M)"$

DIAGNOSTICS

Diagnostic messages appear on the standard error output. Other than options and usage errors, the following are diagnostic messages produced by this utility:

rcfgadm: Configuration administration not supported on ap_id

rcfgadm: No library found for ap_id

rcfgadm: ap_id is ambiguous

rcfgadm: Operation: Insufficient privileges

rcfgadm: Attachment point is busy, try again

rcfgadm: No attachment points with specified attributes found

rcfgadm: System is busy, try again

rcfgadm: Operation: Operation requires a service interruption

rcfgadm: Operation: Data error: error_text

rcfgadm: Operation: Hardware specific failure: error_text

rcfgadm: Attachment point not found

rcfgadm: Configuration operation succeeded

rcfgadm: Configuration operation canceled

rcfgadm: Configuration operation invalid

rcfgadm: Configuration operation not supported

rcfgadm: Library error

rcfgadm: Insufficient condition

rcfgadm: SCDR/DCA door failure

rcfgadm: DCA/DCS communication error

rcfgadm: DCA internal failure

rcfgadm: PCD event failure

rcfgadm: Callback function failure

rcfgadm: SCDR library internal error

rcfgadm: Board is already assigned to another domain

rcfgadm: Unable to get active or assigned domain info

rcfgadm: Unable to get privileges

rcfgadm: DRCMD library invalid parameter

See config_admin(3CFGADM) for additional details regarding error messages.

reset - send reset to all CPU ports of a specified domain	
reset $-d$ domain_indicator [, domain_indicator] [$-d$ domain_indicator [, domain_indicator]] [$-d$ [$-y$] [$-x$]	
reset -h	
reset(1M) enables you to reset one or more domains in one of two ways: reset the hardware to a clean state or send an externally initiated reset (XIR) signal. The default is to reset the hardware to a clean state. You receive an error if the virtual keyswitch is in the secure position. By default, reset gives an optional confirmation prompt. Refer to the <i>System Management Services</i> (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.	
The following options a	are supported:
-d domain_indicator	Specifies the domain using one of the following:
	domain_id –ID for a domain. Valid domain_ids are A–R and are not case sensitive.
	$domain_tag$ – Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M).
	Note – Multiple <i>domain_indicators</i> must be separated by a comma.
-h	Help. Displays usage descriptions.
	Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.
-n	Automatically answers "no" to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with the $-q$ option.
-d	Quiet. Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts.
	When used alone, $-q$ defaults to the $-n$ option for all prompts.
	When used with either the -y or the -n option, -q suppresses all user prompts and automatically answers with either "y" or "n" based on the option chosen.
-x	Sends an XIR signal to the processors in the specified domain.
-у	Automatically answers "yes" to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with the -q option.
	reset -d domain_indica [-d domain_indicator [, reset -h reset(1M) enables you hardware to a clean sta default is to reset the h keyswitch is in the sec confirmation prompt. If Administrator Guide for The following options a -d domain_indicator -h -n -q

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have domain administrator privileges to run this command.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Resetting Domain C

```
sc0:sms-user:> reset -d C
Do you want to send RESET to domain C?[y|n]: y
RESET initiated for domain: C
Powering on: CSB at CS0
Already powered on: CSB at CS0
Powering on: CSB at CS1
Already powered on: CSB at CS1
Powering on: EXB at EX0
Already powered on: EXB at EX0
Powering on: HPCI at IO0
```

EXAMPLE 2 XIR Reset of Domain C

```
sc0:sms-user:> reset -d C -x
Do you want to send XIR to domain C? [y|n]:y
XIR to processor SB3/P0 initiated
XIR to processor SB3/P1 initiated
XIR to processor SB3/P2 initiated
XIR to processor SB3/P3 initiated
XIR initiated to all processors for domain: C
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for a description of the following attribute.

Attribute Type	Attribute Value
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO | addtag(1M)

resetsc - reset the *other* system controller (SC)

SYNOPSIS

resetsc [-q][-y|-n]

resetsc -h

DESCRIPTION

resetsc(1M) resets the other SC. This might typically be done after failover. This command either runs from the main SC and resets the spare or runs from the spare and resets the main. An SC cannot reset itself. If the SC chosen is not powered on, resetsc prompts the user to power it on. If the chosen SC does not power on, resetsc terminates and returns an error.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

-h Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h is

ignored.

Automatically answers no to all prompts. Prompts are displayed -n

unless used with the -q option.

Quiet. Suppresses all messages to stdout including prompts. -q

When used alone -q defaults to the -n option for all prompts.

When used with either the -y or the -n option, -q suppresses all user prompts and automatically answers with either 'y' or 'n'

based on the option chosen.

Automatically answers yes to all prompts. Prompts are displayed -у

unless used with the -q option.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator privileges to run this command.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

Resetting the Other SC Using Prompts EXAMPLE 1

sc0:sms-user:> resetsc About to reset other SC. Are you sure you want to continue? (y or [n])

EXAMPLE 2 Resetting the Other SC When the Other SC Is Powered Off

```
sc0:sms-user:> resetsc
The other SC is not powered on.
Do you want to try to power it on? (y or [n])
```

EXAMPLE 3 Resetting the Other SC Answering Yes to All Prompts

```
sc0:sms-user:> resetsc -y
About to reset other SC.
Are you sure you want to continue? [y]
```

EXAMPLE 4 Resetting the Other SC Suppressing All Prompts

```
sc0:sms-user:> resetsc -q
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0	Successful completion.
1	The user has invalid permission.
2	Memory allocation failed.
3	Cannot determine other SC's presence.
4	Other SC is not present.
5	Cannot determine power state of other SC.
6	Unable to power on other SC.
7	Unable to reset other SC.
8	Flag registration failed.
9	Invalid command-line argument.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

runcmdsync - prepare a specified script for recovery after a failover

SYNOPSIS

runcmdsync script_name [parameters]

runcmdsync -h

DESCRIPTION

The runcmdsync(1M) command prepares the specified script for automatic synchronization (recovery) after a failover. runcmdsync creates a command synchronization descriptor that identifies the script to be recovered. This descriptor is added to the command synchronization list that determines the scripts to be restarted after a failover. The runcmdsync command also removes this descriptor from the command synchronization list when the script terminates.

To specify restart points in a script, see initcmdsync(1M) and the family of synchronization commands.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h is

ignored.

Identifies the script to be prepared for command synchronization.

script_name must be the absolute path name of an executable command. The command must exist in the same location on both

SCs.

parameters Specifies the options or parameters associated with the specified

script. These parameters are stored on the spare system controller (SC) and are used to restart the specified command or script after

an automatic failover.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator, platform operator, platform service, domain administrator, or domain configurator privileges to run this command.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

Successful completion.

An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES |

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

 $\verb|cancelcmdsync(1M), initcmdsync(1M), savecmdsync(1M), showcmdsync(1M)|$

savecmdsync - command synchronization command

SYNOPSIS

cancelcmdsync cmdsync_descriptor

initcmdsync script_name [parameters]

savecmdsync -M identifier cmdsync_descriptor

[cancel|init|save]cmdsync -h

DESCRIPTION

The command synchronization commands work together to control the recovery of user-defined scripts interrupted by a system controller (SC) failover. Insert the following commands in user-defined scripts to enable command synchronization:

Creates a command synchronization descriptor that identifies initcmdsync

the script to be recovered.

This descriptor is placed on a command synchronization list that identifies the scripts and commands to be restarted on

the new main SC after a failover.

Adds a marker that identifies a location in the script from savecmdsync

which processing can be resumed after a failover.

cancelcmdsync Removes a command synchronization descriptor from the

command synchronization list. This ensures that the script is

run only once and not after subsequent failovers.

Be sure that all exit paths of a script have a cancelcmdsync sequence to remove the descriptor from the command synchronization list. If you do not remove the descriptor and a failover occurs, the script is rerun on the new main SC.

Note – Both an initemdsync and a cancelemdsync sequence must be contained within a script to enable command synchronization. The use of the savecmdsync command is optional, and marks only specific points in a script from which processing can be resumed. If specific restart points are not necessary, consider using runcmdsync(1M) instead.

OPTIONS	The following

The following options are supported:

cmdsync_descriptor Specifies the command synchronization descriptor that

identifies the user-defined script. This descriptor is the standard output value returned by the initemdsync

command.

-h Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h is

ignored.

-M *identifier* Marks a location in the script from which the script can be

resumed after a failover. The identifier must be a positive

integer.

parameters Specifies the options or parameters associated with the user-

defined script. These parameters are stored on the spare SC and are used to restart the specified script after a failover.

script_name Identifies the name of the user-defined script to be

synchronized. *script_name* must be the absolute path name of

an executable command. The command must exist in the

same location on both SCs.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

The command synchronization commands are inserted at certain logical points within a user-defined script.

For instance, a Korn shell script might be structured as follows:

```
# MAIN CODE STARTS HERE
# Be sure to use a cleanup procedure to handle any
# interrupts.
# Use the cancelcmdsync to remove the script from the
# command synchronization list. Otherwise, the command
# will get restarted on the new main SC.
clean_up () {
       cancelcmdsync $desc
        exit
    }
# Declare the clean_up function to capture system signals
# and cleanup.
trap "clean_up" INT HUP TERM QUIT PWR URG
goto_label=1
# Process the arguments, capturing the -M marker point
# if provided
for arg in $*; do
      case $arg in
           -M )
       goto_label=$arg;;
       esac
# Place this script and all its parameters in the command
# synchronization list, which indicates the commands to
# be restarted after an SC failover.
# NOTE: The script must be executable by the user defined
# in fomd.cf and reside in the same directory on both the
# main and the spare SC.
```

```
# If the command is not part of the defined PATH for
# the user, the absolute filename must be passed with the
# initcmdsync command
initemdsyne script name parameters
# The marker point is stored in the goto_label variable.
# Keep executing this script until all cases have been
# processed or an error is detected.
while (( $goto_label != 0 )); do
# Each case should represent a synchronization point
# in the script.
case $goto_label in
# Step 1: Do something
1)
                  do_something
# Execute the savecmdsync command with the script's
# descriptor and a unique marker to save the position.
# If a failover occurs here, the commands represented in
# the next goto_label (2) will be resumed.
           savecmdsync -M $(( $goto_label + 1 )) $desc
           goto_label=$(( $goto_label + 1 ))
             ;;
# Step 2: Do more things
2)
             do more things
             savecmdsync -M $(( $goto_label + 1 )) $desc
               goto_label=$(( $goto_label + 1 ))
               ;;
# Step 3: Finish the last step and set the goto_label to 0
# so that the script ends.
             finish_last_step
             goto_label=0
              ;;
esac
# END OF MAIN CODE
# Remember to execute cancelcmdsync to remove the script from the
# command synchronization list. Otherwise, the command will be restarted
# after the failover.
cancelcmdsync $desc
```

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator, platform operator, platform service, domain administrator, or domain configurator privileges to run this command.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

Note – The standard output for initcmdsync contains the command synchronization descriptor. Also, when failover is disabled (after a failover or in a single SC environment), scripts that contain synchronization commands generate error messages to the platform log file and return nonzero exit codes. These messages can be ignored.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

runcmdsync(1M), showcmdsync(1M)

setbus - perform dynamic bus reconfiguration on active expanders in a domain

SYNOPSIS

setbus [-q] [-y|-n] -c csb [-b buses] [location...]

setbus -h

DESCRIPTION

setbus(1M) dynamically reconfigures bus traffic on active expanders in a domain to use either one centerplane support board (CSB) or both. Using both CSBs is considered normal mode. Using one CSB is considered degraded mode.

This feature enables you to swap out a CSB without having to power off the system.

OPTIONS

The -y and -n are optional arguments that take effect only if the setbus command displays a confirmation message such as the one shown below. The -y argument supplies an automatic affirmative response to the confirmation message. The -n argument supplies an automatic negative response.

If changing the configuration on the chosen expander requires changing the configuration on additional expanders, setbus displays the following prompt:

The expander board in position *location* communicates with expanders not already listed, and will be added to the list of boards to reconfigure. Are you sure you want to continue the reconfiguration? (yes/no)?

Additionally, setbus resets any boards that are powered on but not active. Any attach-ready state is lost. To bring the boards back to an attach-ready state, refer to the Sun Fire High-end and Midrange Systems Dynamic Reconfiguration User Guide.

Note – If you have degraded all expanders to one CSB you cannot un-degrade a single expander; you must set them all at the same time, otherwise setbus fails.

The following options are supported

Specifies which buses to configure. There are three buses to configure. Valid buses are: a Configures the address bus d Configures the response bus The default is to configure all three buses. -c csb Specifies which CSB(s) to use. CS0 Configures the hardware to use CS0 (degraded mode) CS1 Configures the hardware to use CS1 (degraded mode) CS1 Configures the hardware to use CS1 (degraded mode) -h Help. Displays usage descriptions. Note — Use alone. Any option specified in addition to —h is ignored. -n Automatically answers "no" to any prompt displayed by the setbus command. -q Quiet. Suppresses all messages to stdout including prompts. When used alone, —q defaults to the —n option for all prompts. When used with either the —y or the —n option, —q suppresses all user prompts and automatically answers with either 'y' or 'n' based on the option chosen. -y Automatically answers "yes" to any prompt displayed by the setbus command.			
d Configures the data bus r Configures the response bus The default is to configure all three buses. -c csb Specifies which CSB(s) to use. CS0 Configures the hardware to use CS0 (degraded mode) CS1 Configures the hardware to use CS1 (degraded mode) CS0, CS1 Configures the hardware to use both CSBs (normal mode) -h Help. Displays usage descriptions. Note — Use alone. Any option specified in addition to —h is ignored. -n Automatically answers "no" to any prompt displayed by the setbus command. -q Quiet. Suppresses all messages to stdout including prompts. When used alone, —q defaults to the —n option, —q suppresses all user prompts and automatically answers with either 'y' or 'n' based on the option chosen. -y Automatically answers "yes" to any prompt displayed by the	-b buses	•	
The default is to configure all three buses. CSD Specifies which CSB(s) to use. CSD Configures the hardware to use CSD (degraded mode) CSI Configures the hardware to use CSI (degraded mode) CSD, CSI Configures the hardware to use DSI (degraded mode) CSO, CSI Configures the hardware to use both CSBs (normal mode) Help. Displays usage descriptions. Note — Use alone. Any option specified in addition to —h is ignored. Automatically answers "no" to any prompt displayed by the setbus command. Quiet. Suppresses all messages to stdout including prompts. When used alone, —q defaults to the —n option for all prompts. When used with either the —y or the —n option, —q suppresses all user prompts and automatically answers with either 'y' or 'n' based on the option chosen. Automatically answers "yes" to any prompt displayed by the		a	Configures the address bus
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Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored. -n Automatically answers "no" to any prompt displayed by the setbus command. -q Quiet. Suppresses all messages to stdout including prompts. When used alone, -q defaults to the -n option for all prompts. When used with either the -y or the -n option, -q suppresses all user prompts and automatically answers with either 'y' or 'n' based on the option chosen. -y Automatically answers "yes" to any prompt displayed by the		CS0,CS1	
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all user prompts and automatically answers with either 'y' or 'n' based on the option chosen. -y Automatically answers "yes" to any prompt displayed by the			-q defaults to the -n option for all
		all user prompts a	nd automatically answers with either 'y' or
	-y	•	wers "yes" to any prompt displayed by the

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported:

location

Specifies which expander slots to configure. The default is to configure all. Multiple *locations* are separated by spaces.

Valid locations are:

Sun Fire 12K/E20K:

EX(0...8)

Sun Fire 15K/E25K:

EX(0...17)

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator privileges to reconfigure any set of communicating expanders (SOCX) in the system.

Domain administrators or configurators can reconfigure only the SOCX assigned to the domain(s) in which they have privileges.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Setting All Buses on All Active Domains to Use CS0

This example displays setbus output when there are inactive boards powered on in one or more of the domains.

```
sc0:sms-user:> setbus -c CS0
The following boards are powered on but are not active in a domain:
SB13
IO9 assigned to domain J
IO16 assigned to domain Q
SB17
These boards will be reset, and any attach-ready state will be lost.
```

EXAMPLE 2 Setting All Buses on All Active Domains to Use Both CSBs

```
sc0:sms-user:> setbus -c CS0,CS1
```

EXAMPLE 3 Setting Address Bus on All Domains to Use CS0

```
sc0:sms-user:> setbus -c CS0 -b a
```

EXAMPLE 4 Setting Address and Data Buses on Active EX1 to Use CS1

sc0:sms-user:> setbus -c CS1 -b ad EX1

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for a description of the following attribute.

Attribute Type	Attribute Value
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

showbus (1M)

NAME |

setcsn - set the chassis serial number for a Sun Fire high-end system

SYNOPSIS

setcsn -c chassis_serial_number

setcsn -h

DESCRIPTION

setcsn(1M) enables you to record the chassis serial number that identifies a Sun Fire high-end system. The chassis serial number is printed on a label located on the front of the system chassis, near the bottom center.

If you are upgrading to SMS 1.5 from an earlier SMS version, you must run the setcsn command to record the chassis serial number. The chassis serial number can be recorded only once. This command verifies the specified serial number, and if the number was previously recorded, this command will not allow you to set a different serial number.

Run this command on the main system controller. The chassis serial number is maintained as part of the platform configuration information.

Note – Sun manufacturing records the chassis serial number of Sun Fire high-end systems that ship with SMS 1.5 installed. Run the showplatform(1M) command to determine whether a chassis serial number was previously assigned to your system.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

high-end system. You obtain this number from a label on the front of the system chassis, near the bottom center. The serial number can be a maximum of 20

alphanumeric characters.

-h Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition

to -h is ignored.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator or platform service privileges to run this command.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Setting the Chassis Serial Number

sc0:sms-user:> setcsn -c 352A00008

EXIT STATUS |

The following exit values are returned:

- Successful completion.
- Usage error.
- Permission error.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

pcd(1M), showplatform(1M)

setdatasync - modify the data propagation list used in data synchronization

SYNOPSIS

setdatasync [-i interval] schedule filename

setdatasync cancel *filename*

setdatasync push *filename*

setdatasync backup

setdatasync -h

DESCRIPTION

setdatasync enables you to specify a user-created file to be added to or removed from the data propagation list. This list identifies the files to be copied from the main to the spare system controller (SC) as part of data synchronization for automatic failover. The specified user file and the directory in which it resides must have read and write permissions for the user on both SCs.

The data synchronization process checks the user-created files on the main SC for any changes. If the user-created files on the main SC have changed since the last propagation, they are repropagated to the spare SC. By default, the data synchronization process checks a specified file every 60 minutes; however, you can use setdatasync to indicate how often a user file should be checked for modifications.

Note – After a file is propagated from the main SC to the spare, the file is repropagated to the spare only when the file on the main SC is updated. If you remove a propagated file from the spare SC, that file is not automatically repropagated until the corresponding file on the main SC has been changed.

You can also use setdatasync to do the following:

- Propagate a specified file to the spare SC without adding the file to the data propagation list.
- Resynchronize the SC configuration files on the main and spare SCs.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

backup

Forces re-synchronization after something other than SMS creates undesired changes to SMS files on the spare SC.

setdatasync backup re-propagates every SMS configuration, data and log file. fomd does this automatically. Using setdatasync backup can slow down automatic fond file propagation.

The time required to execute setdatasync backup is approximately proportional to the number of files being transferred. Other factors that can affect the speed of file transfer include: the average size of files being transferred, the amount of memory available on the SCs, the load (CPU cycles and disk traffic) on the SCs, and whether the I2 network is functioning. For more information, refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide.

Use setdatasync backup only in the following situations.

■ SMS was re-installed on the spare SC while SMS was running on the main SC.

Note – SMS users groups must be setup correctly on the spare before running setdatasync backup

- SMS files were deleted from the spare SC while SMS was running on the main SC.
- SMS files were overwritten or corrupted on the spare SC (regardless of whether SMS was running or not).

cancel filename

Removes (cancels) the specified file from the data propagation list, which means the specified file will no longer be propagated to the spare SC. This option does not actually remove the specified file from the spare SC. The file name must contain the absolute path and cannot be a symbolic link to another file.

Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h is ignored.

-h

-i interval Indicates how often the specified file should be checked for

modifications. The default interval is 60 minutes. The interval can range from 1 to 1440 minutes (24 hours).

push filename Propagates (pushes) the specified file to the spare SC

without adding it to the data propagation list. The file name must contain the absolute path and cannot be a

symbolic link to another file.

schedule *filename* Adds the specified file to the data propagation list. The file

name must contain the absolute path and cannot be a symbolic link to another file. During data synchronization, the file is propagated to the same absolute path on the

spare SC.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator, platform operator, platform service, domain administrator, or domain configurator privileges to run this command.

Refer to Chapter 2, "SMS Security Options and Administrative Privileges" in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Propagating a User File From Main to Spare Every 30 Minutes

The path to the user-specified file must be an absolute path and cannot contain a symbolic link.

sc0:sms-user:> setdatasync -i 30 schedule /path/filename

EXAMPLE 2 Removing File Name From Data Propagation List

The path to the user-specified file must be an absolute path and cannot contain a symbolic link.

sc0:sms-user:> setdatasync cancel /path/filename

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES |

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

showdatasync(1M), smsbackup(1M)

NAME | setdate - set the date and time for the system controller (SC) or a domain

SYNOPSIS | **setdate** [-d domain_indicator] [-u] [-q] [mmdd]HHMM | mmddHHMM[cc]yy[.SS]

setdate -h

DESCRIPTION setdate(1M) enables the SC platform administrator to set the SC or optionally set

a domain date and time values. Enables domain administrators to set the date and time values for their domains. After the date and time are set setdate(1M)

displays the current date and time.

OPTIONS The following options are supported:

-d *domain_indicator* Specifies the domain using one of the following:

domain_id -ID for a domain. Valid domain_ids are A-R and

are not case sensitive.

domain_tag - Name assigned to a domain using

addtag(1M).

Sets the domain time of day (TOD) when the domain keyswitch is in the OFF or STANDBY position. This option is not the primary use of setdate. Normally, setdate is used without this option to set the SC TOD.

-h Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h

is ignored.

-q Does not display current date and time after you set the

new value.

-u Interprets and displays the time using Greenwich Mean

Time (GMT). The default is the local time zone.

OPERANDS | The following operands are supported:

[mmdd]HHMM[.SS] Date and time format. mm is the month (1–12), dd

is the day of the month (1-31), HH is the hour (0-23), MM is the minute (0-59), and SS is the second

(0-59).

mmddHHMM[cc]yy[.SS] Date and time format. mm is the month (1–12), dd

is the day of the month (1-31), HH is the hour (0-23), MM is the minute (0-59), cc is century minus one, yy is the two-digit year, and SS is the

second (0-59).

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform or domain administrator privileges to run this command. If you have domain administrator privileges you can run this command only for your domain.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Setting the Local Date in Pacific Standard Time

```
sc0:sms-user:> setdate 020210302002.00
System Controller: Sat Feb 2 10:30:00 PST 2002
```

EXAMPLE 2 Setting the Date Using GMT

```
sc0:sms-user:> setdate -u 020218302002.00
System Controller: Sat Feb 2 18:30:00 GMT 2002
```

EXAMPLE 3 Setting the Local Time in Pacific Standard Time for Domain A

```
sc0:sms-user:> setdate -d a 020210302002.00
Domain a: Sat Feb 2 10:30:00 PST 2002
```

EXAMPLE 4 Setting the Date for Domain A Using GMT

```
sc0:sms-user:> setdate -d a -u 020218302002.00
Domain a: Sat Feb 2 18:30:00 GMT 2002
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

Successful completion.

An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

addtag(1M), setkeyswitch(1M), showdate(1M)

setdefaults - remove all instances of a previously active domain and reset Capacity on Demand (COD) information

SYNOPSIS

setdefaults [-d domain_indicator [-p]] [-y | -n]

setdefaults -h

DESCRIPTION

setdefaults(1M) removes all SMS instances of a previously active domain and Capacity on Demand (COD) information. A domain instance includes all pcd entries *except* network information; all message, console, and syslog log files; and, optionally, all NVRAM and boot parameters. pcd entries and NVRAM and boot parameters are returned to system default settings. IDPROM data is not affected.

The COD information that is removed includes instant access CPUs (headroom) and reserved domain COD right-to-use (RTU) licenses. Only the platform administrator can reset the headroom value. The platform or domain administrator can reset reserved domain COD RTU licenses.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

-d domain_indicator	Specifies the domain using one of the following:
	domain_id -ID for a domain. Valid domain_ids are A-R and are not case sensitive.
	$domain_tag$ – Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M).
-h	Help. Displays usage descriptions.
	Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h is ignored.
-n	Automatically answers no to all prompts.
-р	Preserves NVRAM and boot parameter data. By default, you are asked whether or not you want to remove the NVRAM and boot parameter data. If the -p option is used, you are not prompted and the data is preserved.
-у	Automatically answers yes to all prompts.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

If the <code>-d</code> <code>domain_indicator</code> is specified, the <code>setdefaults</code> command resets domain information. The domain cannot be active, and the virtual keyswitch must be set to off. Otherwise, the <code>setdefaults</code> command exits with an error. Platform administrators can reset the access control list (ACL) and the domain COD RTU licenses, but the domain administrator cannot.

If you have platform administrator privileges and you do not specify the -d domain_indicator, the setdefaults command resets the COD headroom, provided that the reset does not cause any COD RTU license violations.

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator or domain administrator privileges for the specified domain to run this command.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Setting Defaults on Domain A With Domain, NVRAM, and Boot Parameter **Prompts**

```
sc0:sms-user:> setdefaults -d a
Are you sure you want to remove domain info? y
Do you want to remove NVRAM and boot parameter data? y
```

EXAMPLE 2 Setting Defaults on Domain A Without Prompts, Saving NVRAM and Boot Parameter Data

```
sc0:sms-user:> setdefaults -d a -p -y
```

EXAMPLE 3 Setting Defaults on Domain A Without Prompts and Without Saving NVRAM and Boot Parameter Data

```
sc0:sms-user:> setdefaults -d a -y
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0	Successful completion.
1	An invalid domain was specified.
2	An invalid option was entered.
3	No domain, or more than one domain, was specified.
4	The user has invalid permission.
5	The keyswitch is in an invalid position.
6	The domain is currently active.
7	An error occurred talking to the pcd.
8	An error occurred talking to the mld.
9	An error occurred talking to the osd.

FILES

10	An internal error occurred.	
11	The user canceled the operation.	
12	An error occurred talking to the codd.	
The following f	iles are affected by this command:	
/var/opt/SUN	WSMS/.pcd/domain_info	Domain pcd information file.
/var/opt/SUN	WSMS/.pcd/sysboard_info	Platform pcd information file.
/var/opt/SUN	WSMS/adm/ <i>domain_id</i> /console	Domain console log file. Up to ten message files are stored on the system at any one time—console.0 through console.9.
/var/opt/SUN	WSMS/adm/ <i>domain_id</i> /messages	Domain log file. Up to ten message files are stored on the system at any one time— message. 0 through message. 9.
/var/opt/SUN	WSMS/adm/ <i>domain_id</i> /syslog	Domain syslog file. Up to ten message files are stored on

the system at any

one time-

syslog.0 through

syslog.9.

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/data/domain_id/bootparamdata

Domain boot parameter information file.

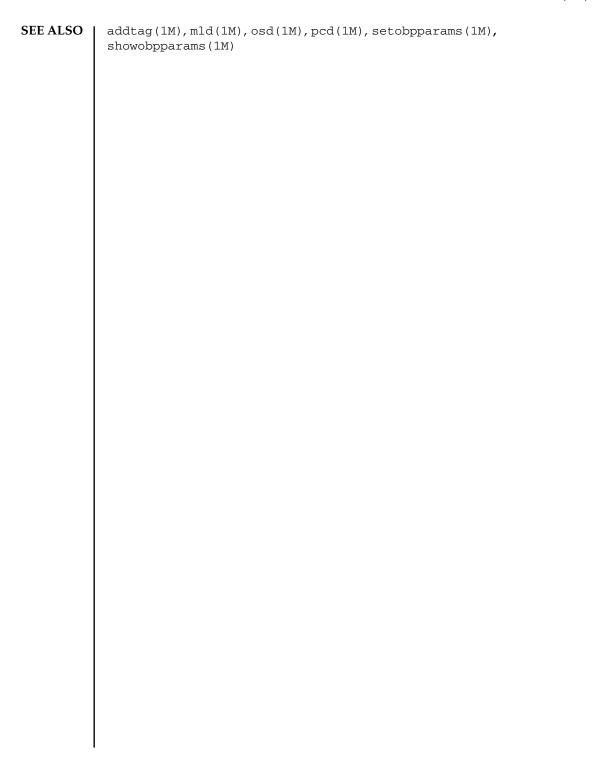
/var/opt/SUNWSMS/data/domain_id/nvramdata

Domain nvram information file.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop



setfailover - modify the state of the system controller (SC) failover mechanism

SYNOPSIS

setfailover action

setfailover -h

DESCRIPTION

setfailover(1M) provides the ability to modify the state of failover for the SC failover mechanisms.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

-h Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h is ignored.

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported:

action	The following are valid actions:		
	force	Forces a failover to the spare SC. The spare SC must be available.	
	off	Disables the failover mechanism. This prevents a failover until the mechanism is reenabled.	
	on	Enables failover for systems that previously had failover disabled due to a failover or an operator request. on instructs the command to attempt to reenable failover only. If failover cannot be reenabled, subsequent use of the showfailover command indicates	

the current failure that prevented the enable.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required You must have platform administrator privileges to run this command.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

These commands produce no output when successful. An error message appears if the action can not be performed.

EXAMPLE 1 Turning Failover On

sc0:sms-user:> setfailover on

EXAMPLE 2 Turning Failover Off

sc0:sms-user:> setfailover off

EXAMPLE 3 Forcing a Failover

sc0:sms-user:> setfailover force

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

showfailover(1M)

setkeyswitch - change the position of the virtual keyswitch

SYNOPSIS

setkeyswitch -d domain_indicator [-q] [-y | -n] position

setkeyswitch -h

DESCRIPTION

setkeyswitch(1M) changes the position of the virtual keyswitch to the specified value. setkeyswitch is responsible for powering on or powering off boards and bringing up a domain. See the OPERANDS section for more information.

If the domain specified contains a board in the automatic system recovery (ASR) blacklist file, an error message is displayed, setkeyswitch skips power on of that board and setkeyswitch continues.

The state of each virtual keyswitch is maintained between power cycles of the system controller (SC) or physical power cycling of the power supplies by the pcd(1M). Use showkeyswitch to display the current position of a virtual keyswitch.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

Note – The -y and -n are optional arguments to the setkeyswitch(1M) command. If one of these optional arguments is not provided, setkeyswitch prompts you for confirmation when changing from the on, diag, or secure position to the off or standby position.

-d domain_indicator Specifies the domain using one of the following:

domain_id - ID for a domain. Valid domain_ids are A-R

and are not case sensitive.

domain_tag -- Name assigned to a domain using

addtag(1M).

-h Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h

is ignored.

-n	Automatically answers no to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with the -q option.
-đ	Quiet. Suppresses all messages to stdout including prompts.
	When used alone -q defaults to the -n option for all prompts.
	When used with either the -y or the -n option, -q suppresses all user prompts and automatically answers with either 'y' or 'n' based on the option chosen.
-у	Automatically answers yes to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with the -q option.

OPERANDS

This section describes operands for the position option. The following operands are supported:

position Valid *position* operands are:

> From the off or standby position, on on

> > powers on all boards assigned to the domain (if not already powered on). Then the domain is brought up. From the diag position, on is nothing more than a position change and does not affect a running

domain. From the secure position, on restores write permission to the domain.

From the on, diag, or secure position,

powered on).

standby optionally displays a confirmation prompt. If you answer 'yes' then it determines if the domain is in a suitable state to be reset and deconfigured (for example, the OS is not running). If the domain is in a suitable state to be reset and deconfigured, then setkeyswitch resets and deconfigures all boards assigned to the domain. If not, then prior to the reset and deconfiguration, setkeyswitch gracefully shuts down the domain. From the off position, standby powers on all boards assigned to the domain (if not already

off

From the on, diag, or secure position, off optionally displays a confirmation prompt. If you answer 'yes' then it determines if the domain is in a suitable state to be powered off (for example, the OS is not running). If the domain is in a suitable state to be powered off, then setkeyswitch powers off all boards assigned to the domain. If not, then setkeyswitch aborts and logs a message to the domain log. From the standby position, off powers off all the boards in the domain.

diag

From the off or standby position, diag powers on all boards assigned to the domain (if not already powered on). Then the domain is brought up just as in the on position, except that POST is invoked with verbosity and diagnostic levels set to, at least, their defaults. From the on position, diag results in nothing more than a position change, but upon automatic system recovery (ASR) of the domain, POST is invoked with verbosity and diagnostic levels set to, at least, their defaults. From the secure position, diag restores write permission to the domain and upon ASR, post is invoked with verbosity and diagnostic levels set to, at least, their defaults. For more information on ASR, refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide.

secure

From the off or standby position, secure powers on all boards assigned to the domain (if not already powered on). Then the domain is brought up just as in the on position, except that the secure position removes write permission to the domain; for example, flashupdates and resets will not work. From the on position, secure removes write permission to the domain (as previously described). From the diag position, secure removes write permission to the domain (as previously described).

off

From the on, diag, or secure position, off optionally displays a confirmation prompt. If you answer 'yes' then it determines if the domain is in a suitable state to be powered off (for example, the OS is not running). If the domain is in a suitable state to be powered off, then setkeyswitch powers off all boards assigned to the domain. If not, then setkeyswitch aborts and logs a message to the domain log. From the standby position, off powers off all the boards in the domain.

diag

From the off or standby position, diag powers on all boards assigned to the domain (if not already powered on). Then the domain is brought up just as in the on position, except that POST is invoked with verbosity and diagnostic levels set to, at least, their defaults. From the on position, diag results in nothing more than a position change, but upon automatic system recovery (ASR) of the domain, POST is invoked with verbosity and diagnostic levels set to, at least, their defaults. From the secure position, diag restores write permission to the domain and upon ASR, post is invoked with verbosity and diagnostic levels set to, at least, their defaults. For more information on ASR, refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide.

secure

From the off or standby position, secure powers on all boards assigned to the domain (if not already powered on). Then the domain is brought up just as in the on position, except that the secure position removes write permission to the domain; for example, flashupdates and resets will not work. From the on position, secure removes write permission to the domain (as previously described). From the diag position, secure removes write permission to the domain (as previously described).

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have domain administrator privileges for the specified domain to run this command.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Setting Keyswitch on Domain A On

sc0:sms-user:> setkeyswitch -d A on

Using Keyswitch on a Domain Containing a Board in the ASR Blacklist File

sc0:sms-user:> setkeyswitch -d A on SBO is in the ASR Blacklist.

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

FILES

The following file is used by this command:

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/asr/blacklist

List of components excluded by esmd.

Note – This file is created and used internally and should *not* be edited manually.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values	
Availability	SUNWSMSop	

SEE ALSO

addtag(1M), esmd(1M), flashupdate(1M), pcd(1M), reset(1M), showkeyswitch(1M)

NAME | setobpparams - set up OpenBoot PROM variables for a domain

SYNOPSIS | **setobpparams** -d domain_indicator param=value...

setobpparams -h

DESCRIPTION

setobpparams(1M) enables a domain administrator to set the virtual NVRAM and REBOOT variables passed to OpenBoot PROM by setkeyswitch(1M). The -d option with $domain_id$ or a $domain_tag$ is required. You must reboot the domain in order for any changes to take effect.

This command is intended for error recovery and not for routine system administration. For more information refer to the *System Management Services (SMS)* 1.5 Administrator Guide.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

-d *domain_indicator* Specifies the domain using one of the following:

domain_id - ID for a domain. Valid domain_ids are A-R

and are not case sensitive.

domain_tag - Name assigned to a domain using

addtag(1M).

-h Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h

is ignored.

OPERANDS	The following operands are supported:						

param=value

 ${\tt NVRAM}$ and ${\tt REBOOT}$ variable values for OpenBoot PROM. Valid variables are:

■ diag-switch?

Default value= false

When set to false, the default boot device is specified by boot-device and the default boot file by boot-file.

When set to true, OpenBoot PROM runs in diagnostic mode and you need to set either diag-device or diag-file to specify the correct default boot device or file. These default boot device and file settings cannot be set using setobpparams. Use setenv(1) in OpenBoot PROM.

■ auto-boot?

Default value= false

When set to true, the domain boots automatically after poweron or reset-all. The boot device and boot file used are based on the settings for diag-switch (see above). Neither bootdevice nor boot-file can be set using setobpparams. In the event the OK prompt is unavailable, such as a repeated panic, use setobpparams to set auto-boot? to false.

When the auto-boot? variable is set to false using setobpparams, the reboot variables are invalidated, the system will not boot automatically and will stop in OpenBoot PROM where new NVRAM variables can be set.

■ fcode-debug?

Default value= false

When set to true, this variable includes name fields for plugin device FCodes.

■ use-nvramrc?

Default value= false

When set to true, this variable executes commands in NVRAMRC during system start-up.

■ security-mode

Default value= none

Firmware security level.

Valid variable values for all but security mode are:

- true
- false

Valid variable values for security mode are:

- none
- command
- full

where:

none - Means that no password is required (default)

command - Means that all commands except boot(1M) and go require the password.

full - Means that all commands except for go require the password.

Note – It is important to remember your security password and to set the security password before setting the security mode. If you forget this password, you cannot use your system; you must call your vendor's customer support service to make your system bootable again. For more information on securitymode and other OpenBoot PROM variables, see the OpenBoot 4.x Command Reference Manual.

Note – Most, but not all, shells require single quotes around the variable values to prevent the question mark from being treated as a special character. See Example 1.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

Domain administrator or configurator privileges for the specified domain are required.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Setting OpenBoot PROM Variable diag-switch to On for Domain A sc0:sms-user:> setobpparams -d a 'diag-switch?=true'

EXAMPLE 2 Setting OpenBoot PROM Variable security-mode to Full for Domain A sc0:sms-user:> setobpparams -d a security-mode=full

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0 Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values		
Availability	SUNWSMSop		

SEE ALSO

addtag(1M), setkeyswitch(1M), showobpparams(1M)

setupplatform - set up the available component list and Capacity on Demand (COD) resources used for domains

SYNOPSIS

setupplatform-p available [-d domain_indicator [-a|-r] location...]

setupplatform -p cod [headroom | -d domain_indicator domainRTU]

setupplatform [-d domain_indicator -]

setupplatform -h

DESCRIPTION

setupplatform(1M) sets up the available component list and COD resources to be used for domains. If a domain_id or domain_tag is specified, a list of boards must be specified. An empty board list can be specified as a dash(-). When no domain_id or domain tag is specified, current values are displayed in the square brackets ([]) at the command prompt. If no value is specified for a parameter, it retains its current value.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

Adds the slot(s) to the available component list for the

domain.

Specifies the domain using one of the following:

domain_id - ID for a domain. Valid domain_ids are A-R

and are not case sensitive.

domain_tag - Name assigned to a domain using

addtag(1M).

-h Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to

h is ignored.

available Modifies the domain available component list.

Assigns COD resources.

Removes the slots from the available component list for

the domain.

Clears the entire available component list.

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported:

domainRTU Number of COD right-to-use (RTU) licenses to be reserved for a

domain.

headroom Amount of headroom (processors) to be enabled.

location Board location separated by a space.

The following *location* forms are accepted:

Sun Fire 12K/E20K:

SB(0...8)

IO(0...8)

Sun Fire 15K/E25K:

SB(0...17)

IO(0...17)

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

If you run the setupplatform command without specifying any options, the command prompts you for platform and COD information. You are asked to specify the available component list for all 18 domains, the amount of COD headroom to be used, and the number of COD RTU licenses to be reserved for your domains. When you are prompted for COD information, the maximum values allowed are displayed within parentheses () and default values are displayed within brackets [].

Use the -p cod option with the setupplatform command to enable COD headroom (processors to be used on demand). Use the -d *domain_indicator* with the -p cod option to specify the number of domain COD RTU licenses to be reserved.

You can reset the domain available component list and COD RTU reservation values by running the setupplatform command with a domain indicator and the '-' option.

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator privileges to run this command.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

Use showplatform(1M) to display the available component list once you have run setupplatform.

EXAMPLE 1 Setting Up Available Component List for All Domains

```
sc0:sms-user:> setupplatform
Available component list for domain domainA [SB3 SB2 SB1 IO5 IO4 IO3]?
r SB1
Are you sure[no]: (yes/no)? y
Available for domain DomainB [SB6 SB4 SB1 IO3 IO2 ]? -
Are you sure[no]: (yes/no)? y
Available for domain C [SB7 SB5 IO8 IO7]? -a SB17 SB16
Available for domain D [SB9 SB8 SB4 SB2 IO6 IO5 IO1]?
Available for domain E [SB0 IO0]?
Available for domain F []?
Available for domain G []?
Available for domain H []?
Available for domain I []?
Available for domain J []?
Available for domain K []?
Available for domain L []?
Available for domain M []?
Available for domain N []?
Available for domain 0 []?
Available for domain P []?
Available for domain Q []?
Available for domain R []?
PROC Headroom Quantiy (0 to disable, 8 MAX) [0]? 4
PROC RTUs reserved for domain A (10 MAX) [0]? 3
PROC RTUs reserved for domain B (7 MAX) [0]? 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain C (7 MAX) [0]? 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain D (7 MAX) [0]? 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain E (7 MAX) [0]? 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain F (7 MAX) [0]? 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain G (7 MAX) [0]? 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain H (7 MAX) [0]? 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain I (7 MAX) [0]? 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain J (7 MAX) [0]? 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain K (7 MAX) [0]? 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain L (7 MAX) [0]? 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain M (7 MAX) [0]? 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain N (7 MAX) [0]? 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain O (7 MAX) [0]? 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain P (7 MAX) [0]? 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain Q (7 MAX) [0]? 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain R (10 MAX) [3]? 3
```

```
sc0:sms-user:> showplatform -p available
Available for domain DomainA:
SB3 SB2
IO0 IO4 IO3
Available for domain DomainB:
None
None
Available for domain DomainC:
SB1 SB6 SB7 SB5
I08 I07
Available for domain D:
SB9 SB8 SB4
IO6 IO5 IO1
Available for domain E:
SB0
IO0
Available for domain DomainF:
None
None
Available for domain DomainG:
None
None
Available for domain DomainH:
None
None
Available for domain I:
None
None
Available for domain J:
None
None
Available for domain DomainK:
None
None
Available for domain L:
None
None
Available for domain M:
None
None
Available for domain N:
None
None
Available for domain 0:
None
None
Available for domain P:
None
None
Available for domain Q:
None
Available for domain R:
None
 None
```

EXAMPLE 2 Setting Up Available Component List for Domain engB to Boards at SB0, IO1,

```
and IO2
 sc0:sms-user:> setupplatform -p available -d engB SB0 IO1 IO2
EXAMPLE 3 Clearing All Boards in engB Available Component List and Reserved COD
           RTUs
 sc0:sms-user:> setupplatform -d engB -
EXAMPLE 4 Adding Boards at SB0 and IO2 to engB Available Component List
 sc0:sms-user:> setupplatform -p available engB -a SB0 IO2
EXAMPLE 5 Removing Boards at SB3 and IO3 From engB Available Component List
 sc0:sms-user:> setupplatform -p available -d engB -r SB3 IO3
EXAMPLE 6 Setting COD CPU Headroom Quantity and Reserve Domain COD RTU Licens-
 sc0:sms-user:> setupplatform -p cod
 PROC Headroom Quantity (0 to disable, 8 MAX) [0]? 4
 PROC RTUs reserved for domain A (10 MAX) [0]? 3
 PROC RTUs reserved for domain B (7 MAX) [0]? 0
 PROC RTUs reserved for domain C (9 MAX) [2]? 0
 PROC RTUs reserved for domain R (7 MAX) [0]? 0
EXAMPLE 7 Set the COD Headroom CPUs to 8
 sc0:sms-user:> setupplatform -p cod 8
EXAMPLE 8 Set the number of COD RTUs for Domain eng B to 6
 sc0:sms-user:> setupplatform -p cod -d engB 6
The following exit values are returned:
```

EXIT STATUS

- Successful completion.
- An internal error occurred. For further information, see /var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/platform/messages.

ATTRIBUTES |

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values	
Availability	SUNWSMSop	

SEE ALSO

addtag(1M), showplatform(1M)

showboards - show the assignment information and status of the boards

SYNOPSIS

showboards [-d domain_indicator] [-v]

showboards [-d domain_indicator] -c

showboards -h

DESCRIPTION

showboards(1M) displays board assignments and board status, including the clock source and status for all boards. If domain id or domain tag is specified, this command displays which boards are assigned or available to the given domain. The information displayed also indicates whether a board is a Capacity on Demand (COD) board.

If the -v option is used, showboards displays all components, including domain configuration units (DCUs) such as CPUs, MCPUs, HPCI, HPCI+s, and WPCI; as well as the system controllers (SCs) and other compoents that are not DCUs.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

-d domain_indicator	Specifies the domain using one of the following:		
	domain_id – ID for a domain. Valid domain_ids are A–R and are not case sensitive.		
	$domain_tag$ – Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M).		

Clock source. Displays the clock source and status for all system, expander, I/O, and centerplane support boards and the SCs. See Example 6.

> If a domain is specified (with the -d option), the -c option displays the clock information only for the system and I/O boards accessible by that domain.

Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h is ignored.

Verbose. Displays all components, including DCUs.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator, platform operator, platform service privileges or domain administrator, or domain configurator privileges for the specified domain to run this command.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

Platform administrator privileges:

- If no options are specified, showboards displays all components including those DCUs that are assigned or available.
- If domain id or domain tag is specified, showboards displays information on DCUs that are assigned and available to that domain. DCUs assigned to other domains are not displayed.
- If the -v option is provided, showboards displays information on all assigned or available DCUs. In addition, showboards displays information on all other components.
- If domain_id or domain_tag and the -v option are specified, showboards displays information on DCUs that are assigned or available to that domain. In addition, showboards displays information on all other components. DCUs assigned to other domains are not displayed.

Domain administrator/configurator privileges:

- If no options are specified, showboards displays all boards for all domains for which you have privileges, including those DCUs that are assigned or available.
- If domain id or domain tag is specified, showboards displays information on DCUs that are assigned or available to that domain. DCUs assigned to other domains are not displayed. Available DCUs are those boards that are in the domain's available component list. See setupplatform(1M) and showplatform(1M). You must have domain administrator or configurator privileges for the specified domain.
- The -v option is not available to this user.

Status Fields Displayed

This section describes status information displayed in the showboards command output.

The Pwr field contains one of five measurements:

On Full voltage detected. No voltage detected. OffMin Some voltage detected. Unk Unknown. Unable to determine board power on state. The slot is empty, so power state is not applicable.

Min does not imply that the board can be used at this point, but only that some power was detected on the board. It should not be used until it has been powered on. Conversely, it should not be removed from the system before being powered off.

The Board Status field contains one of four values:

The board is assigned to a domain and has passed POST.

Assigned The board is assigned to a domain.

Available The board is available to be assigned to a domain.

Domain assignment or activity is not applicable for this board.

The Test status field reflects the recorded entry in the PCD database from the last POST run. The Test Status field contains one of six values:

The board passed POST. Passed

Degraded The board is in a degraded mode.

Failed The board failed POST.

Contact your Sun Service representative, who can determine

whether or not the board needs to be replaced.

iPOST The board is in POST.

The board has not been tested. Unknown

The test status for this board is unavailable.

The Domain field contains one of four values:

domain_id ID for a domain.

domain_tag Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M).

Isolated The board is not assigned to any domain.

Domain assignment is not applicable for this board.

Status Fields Displayed by the -c option

This section describes status information displayed by the showboards -c output.

The Clock Signal Status field provides three indicators:

A good clock signal is detected by the hardware.

A bad clock signal has been detected by the hardware.

The clock status is unknown.

The Clock Source field provides three indicators:

SC0 Clock System controller 0 is providing the clock signal.
SC1 Clock System controller 1 is providing the clock signal.

Unknown The current clock source is unknown.

The SC0 and SC1 Clock Status fields each provide the following indicators:

Good System controller is on and is running.

Failed System controller has failed.

SC-Off System controller is off.

No-SC There is no system controller in the Clock Status field.

The Auto-Clock Selection field provides three indicators:

Enabled Hardware may automatically attempt to switch clock sources, if

necessary.

Disabled Hardware will not switch clock sources automatically.

Unknown The clock select mode is unknown.

EXAMPLES | **EXAMPLE 1** Listing boards for Platform Administrators on Sun Fire 15K/E25K System

sc0:sms-user:>	a b a sub a a sad a
SCU:SMS-USer:>	snowboards

Location	Pwr	Туре	Board Status	Test Status	Domain
SB0	On	CPU	Active	Passed	domainC
SB1	On	V3CPU	Active	Passed	A
SB2	On	V3CPU	Active	Passed	D
SB3	On	CPU	Active	Passed	engB
SB4	On	CPU	Active	Passed	engB
SB5	On	CPU	Active	Passed	engB
SB6	On	CPU	Active	Passed	A
SB7	On	CPU	Active	Passed	domainC
SB8	Off	CPU	Available	Unknown	Isolated
SB9	On	CPU	Active	Passed	dmnJ
SB10	Off	CPU	Available	Unknown	Isolated
SB11	Off	CPU	Available	Unknown	Isolated
SB12	Off	CPU	Assigned	Unknown	engB
SB13	-	Empty Sl		-	Isolated
SB14	Off	CPU	Assigned	Failed	domainC
SB15	On	CPU	Active	Passed	P
SB16	On	CPU	Active	Passed	domainC
SB17	_	Empty Sl		=	dmnR
IO0	_	Empty Sl		_	Isolated
IO1	On	HPCI	Active	Passed	A
102	On	MCPU	Active	Passed	engB
IO3	On	MCPU	Active	Passed	domainC
104	On	HPCI+	Available	Degraded	domainC
105	Off	HPCI+	Assigned	Unknown	engB
106	On	HPCI	Active	Passed	A
IO7	On	HPCI	Active	Passed	dmnJ
I08	On	WPCI	Active	Passed	Q -
IO9	On	HPCI+	Assigned	iPOST	dmnJ -
IO10	Off	HPCI	Assigned	Unknown	engB -
IO11	Off	HPCI	Assigned	Failed	engB
IO12	Off	HPCI	Assigned	Unknown	engB
IO13	-	Empty Sl			Isolated
IO14	Off	HPCI+	Available	Unknown	Isolated
IO15	On	HPCI	Active	Passed	P
IO16	On	HPCI	Assigned	Unknown	Q dmnR
IO17	_	Empty Sl	ot Assigned	_	CHILIK

The following example illustrates showboards output if you have platform administrator privileges and specify a domain on a Sun Fire 15K/E25 system. The output does not include boards that are assigned to other domains.

EXAMPLE 2 Listing boards for Platform Administrators for Domain B

sc0:sms-user:> **showboards** -d b

Location	Pwr	Туре	Board Status	Test Status	Domain
SB3	On	CPU	Active	Passed	engB
SB4	On	CPU	Active	Passed	engB
SB5	On	CPU	Active	Passed	engB
SB8	Off	CPU	Available	Unknown	Isolated
SB10	Off	CPU	Available	Unknown	Isolated
SB11	Off	CPU	Available	Unknown	Isolated
SB12	Off	CPU	Assigned	Unknown	engB
SB13	_	Empty Slot	Available	_	Isolated
IO0	_	Empty Slot	Available	_	Isolated
IO2	On	MCPU	Active	Passed	engB
IO5	Off	HPCI+	Assigned	Unknown	engB
IO10	Off	HPCI	Assigned	Unknown	engB
IO11	Off	HPCI	Assigned	Failed	engB
IO12	On	HPCI	Assigned	Unknown	engB
IO13	-	Empty Slot	Available	-	Isolated
IO14	Off	HPCI+	Available	Unknown	Isolated

The following example illustrates showboards output if you have platform administrator privileges and use the -v option on a Sun Fire 15K/E25K system. The command shows all components. If a board is a COD board, it is specified in the Type of Board field.

EXAMPLE 3 Listing boards for Platform Administrators Using the -v Option

sc0:sms-user:> showboards -v

Location	Pwr	Type of Board	Board Status	Test Status	Domain
SC0	On	SC	Main	_	_
SC1	On	SC	Spare	-	_
PS0	On	PS	_	=	_
PS1	On	PS	=	=	-
PS2	On	PS	_	_	_
PS3	On	PS	_	_	_
PS4	Off	PS	_	_	_
PS5	On	PS	_	-	_
FT0	On	FANTRAY	_	-	_
FT1	On	FANTRAY	_	-	_
FT2	On	FANTRAY	_	-	_
FT3	On	FANTRAY	-	-	_
FT4	On	FANTRAY	-	-	_
FT5	On	FANTRAY	-	-	_
FT6	On	FANTRAY	_	=	_
FT7	On	FANTRAY	_	=	_
CS0	On	CSB	_	=	_
CS1	On	CSB	_	=	_
EX0	-	EXB	_	=	_
EX1	-	EXB	_	=	_
EX2	-	EXB	=	=	-
EX3	-	EXB	=	=	-
EX4	On	EXB	=	=	_

i						
	EX5	_	EXB	=	=	-
	EX6	On	EXB	-	_	-
	EX7	-	EXB	_	_	-
	EX8	-	EXB	_	-	_
	EX9	-	EXB	=	=	-
	EX10	-	EXB	-	-	-
	EX11	-	EXB	_	_	_
	EX12	Off	EXB	=	=	-
	EX13	-	EXB	-	-	-
	EX14	-	EXB	-	-	-
	EX15	_	EXB	_	_	_
	EX16	On	EXB	_	_	_
	EX17	_	EXB	_	_	_
	IO4/C3V0	On	C3V	_	_	domainC
	IO4/C5V0	On	C5V	_	_	domainC
	IO4/C3V1	On	C3V	_	_	domainC
	IO4/C5V1	On	C5V	_	_	domainC
				_	_	
	IO6/C3V0	On	C3V			A
	IO6/C5V0	On	C5V	-	_	A
	IO6/C3V1	On	C3V	-	-	A
	IO6/C5V1	On	C5V	_	-	A
	IO9/C3V0	On	C3V	_	-	dmnJ
	IO9/C5V0	On	C3V	=	=	dmnJ
	IO9/C3V1	On	C3V	_	-	dmnJ
	IO9/C3V2	On	C3V	-	_	dmnJ
	IO12/C3V0	Off	Unknown	_	-	engB
	IO12/C5V0	Off	Unknown	_	_	engB
	IO12/C3V1	Off	Unknown	_	_	engB
	IO12/C5V1	Off	Unknown	_	_	engB
	IO16/C3V0	On	C3V	Assigned	Unknown	Q
	IO16/C5V0	On	C5V	Assigned	Unknown	Q
	IO16/C3V1	On	C3V	Assigned	Unknown	Q
				-		
	IO16/C5V1	On	C5V	Assigned	Unknown	Q Januari a G
	SB0	On	CPU	Active	Passed	domainC
	SB1	On	V3CPU	Active	Passed	A
	SB2	On	V3CPU	Active	Passed	D
	SB3	On	CPU	Active	Passed	engB
	SB4	On	CPU (COD)	Active	Passed	engB
	SB5	On	CPU	Active	Passed	engB
	SB6	On	CPU (COD)	Active	Passed	A
	SB7	On	CPU	Active	Passed	domainC
	SB8	Off	CPU	Available	Unknown	Isolated
	SB9	On	CPU	Active	Passed	dmnJ
	SB10	Off	CPU	Available	Unknown	Isolated
	SB11	Off	CPU	Available	Unknown	Isolated
	SB12	Off	CPU (COD)	Assigned	Unknown	engB
	SB13	_	Empty Slot	Available	_	Isolated
	SB14	Off	CPU	Assigned	Failed	domainC
	SB15	On	CPU	Active	Passed	P
	SB16	On	CPU (COD)	Active	Passed	domainC
	SB17	-	Empty Slot	Assigned	-	dmnR
		_	Empty Slot	Available		Isolated
	IO0				Paggod	
	I01	On On	HPCI	Active	Passed	A
	IO2	On	MCPU	Active	Passed	engB
	IO3	On	MCPU	Active	Passed	domainC
	IO4	On	HPCI	Available	Degraded	domainC
	I05	Off	HPCI+	Assigned	Unknown	engB
	I06	On	HPCI	Active	Passed	A
	I07	On	HPCI	Active	Passed	dmnJ
	I08	On	wPCI	Active	Passed	Q

IO9	On	HPCI+	Assigned	iPOST	dmnJ
IO10	Off	HPCI	Assigned	Unknown	engB
IO11	Off	HPCI	Assigned	Failed	engB
IO12	Off	HPCI	Assigned	Unknown	engB
IO13	-	Empty Slot	Available	-	Isolated
IO14	Off	HPCI+	Available	Unknown	Isolated
IO15	On	HPCI	Active	Passes	Isolated
IO16	On	HPCI	Assigned	Unknown	Q
IO17	_	Empty Slot	Assigned	_	dmnR

The following example illustrates showboards output if you have domain privileges for domains B, J, and R on a Sun Fire 15K/E25K system. showboards displays information for those boards that are assigned or available to domains B, J, and R. Boards that are assigned to other domains or that do not appear in the available component list for domains B, J, or R are not displayed.

EXAMPLE 4 Listing boards for Domain Admin With Privileges on Domains B, J, and R

sc0:sms-user:> showboards

Location	Pwr	Туре	Board Status	Test Status	Domain
SB3	On	CPU	Active	Passed	engB
					-
SB4	On	CPU	Active	Passed	engB
SB5	On	CPU	Active	Passed	engB
SB8	Off	CPU	Available	Unknown	Isolated
SB9	On	CPU	Active	Passed	dmnJ
SB10	Off	CPU	Available	Unknown	Isolated
SB11	Off	CPU	Available	Unknown	Isolated
SB12	Off	CPU	Assigned	Unknown	engB
SB13	-	Empty Slo	t Available	-	Isolated
SB17	-	Empty Slo	t Assigned	-	dmnR
IO0	-	Empty Slo	t Available	_	Isolated
IO2	On	MCPU	Active	Passed	engB
IO5	Off	HPCI+	Assigned	Unknown	engB
I07	On	HPCI	Active	Passed	dmnJ
IO9	On	HPCI+	Assigned	iPOST	dmnJ
IO10	Off	HPCI	Assigned	Unknown	engB
IO11	Off	HPCI	Assigned	Failed	engB
IO12	Off	HPCI	Assigned	Unknown	engB
IO13	-	Empty Slo	t Available	-	Isolated
IO14	Off	HPCI+	Available	Unknown	Isolated
IO17	-	Empty Slo	t Assigned	-	dmnR

In the following example, showboards displays output if you have domain privileges on domains B, J, and R on a Sun Fire 15K/E25K system. The command shows board information for those DCUs that are assigned or available to the specified domain. DCUs that are assigned to other domains or that do not appear in the specified domain's available component list are not displayed.

EXAMPLE 5 Listing boards for Domain Administrators for Domain B

sc0:sms-user:> showboards -d b

Location	Pwr	Type	Board Status	Test Status	Domain
SB3	On	CPU	Active	Passed	engB
SB4	On	CPU	Active	Passed	engB
SB5	On	CPU	Active	Passed	engB
SB6	-	Empty Slo	t Available	=	Isolated
SB8	Off	CPU	Available	Unknown	Isolated
SB8	Off	CPU	Available	Unknown	Isolated
SB10	Off	CPU	Available	Unknown	Isolated
SB11	Off	CPU	Available	Unknown	Isolated
SB12	Off	CPU	Assigned	Unknown	engB
SB13	-	Empty Slo	t Available	_	Isolated
IO0	-	Empty Slo	t Available	_	Isolated
IO2	On	MCPU	Active	Passed	engB
I05	Off	HPCI+	Assigned	Unknown	engB
106	-	Empty Slo	t Available	_	Isolated
IO10	Off	HPCI	Assigned	Unknown	engB
IO11	Off	HPCI	Assigned	Failed	engB
IO12	Off	HPCI	Assigned	Unknown	engB
IO13	_	Empty Slo	t Available	_	Isolated
IO14	Off	HPCI+	Available	Unknown	Isolated

EXAMPLE 6 Displaying Clock Source and Status For All Boards

sc0:sms-user:> showboards -c

Location	Pwr	Current Clock Source	SC0 Clock Status	SC1 Clock Status	Auto-Clock Selection
CS0 CS1	On On	SCO Clock SCO Clock	Good Good	Good Good	Disabled Disabled
EX0	On	SC0 Clock	Good	Good	Disabled
EX15 EX16	Off Off	- -	-	-	-
EX17 SB0	On On	SC0 Clock SC0 Clock	Good Good	Good Good	Disabled Disabled
SB1	On	SC0 Clock	Good	Good	Disabled
SB17 IO0	On On	SCO Clock SCO Clock	Good Good	Good Good	Disabled Disabled
•					
IO17	On	SC0 Clock	Good	Good	Disabled

EXIT STATUS |

The following exit values are returned:

- 0 Successful completion.
- 1 An invalid domain was specified.
- 2 An invalid command-line option was specified.
- 3 An incorrect number of domains was specified.
- 4 The user does not have valid privileges.
- 5 An internal error occurred.
- 6 An error occurred getting board information.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop
Interface Stability	Evolving
Command Output	Unstable

SEE ALSO

addtag(1M), setupplatform(1M), showcodusage(1M), showplatform(1M)

showbus - display the bus configuration of expanders in active domains

SYNOPSIS

showbus [-v]

showbus -h

DESCRIPTION

showbus (1M) displays the bus configuration of expanders in active domains. This information defaults to displaying configuration by slot order EX0–EX17.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

-h Help. Displays usage descriptions.

> **Note** – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h is ignored.

-v

Verbose. Displays all available command information. In addition to expander configuration, the domain, domain keyswitch position, and slot 0 and slot 1 board assignments are displayed.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator, operator, or service privileges to display all sets of communicating expanders (SOCX) in the system.

Domain administrators or configurators can display only the SOCX assigned to the domain(s) in which they have privileges.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES |

EXAMPLE 1 Display Bus Configuration for All Domains

-1---

This display is the default for platform administrators. A domain administrator/configurator must have privileges on all domains in order to obtain this display. Otherwise only those domains for which the user has privileges are displayed.

sc0:sms-user:> showbus					
Location	Address	Data	Response	SOCX	
EX0	CS0	CS1	CS0	0x0001	
EX1	UNCONF	UNCONF	UNCONF	UNCONF	
EX2	UNCONF	UNCONF	UNCONF	UNCONF	
EX3	UNCONF	UNCONF	UNCONF	UNCONF	
EX4	BOTH	BOTH	BOTH	0×14010	
EX5	UNCONF	UNCONF	UNCONF	UNCONF	
EX6	UNCONF	UNCONF	UNCONF	UNCONF	
EX7	UNCONF	UNCONF	UNCONF	UNCONF	
EX8	UNCONF	UNCONF	UNCONF	UNCONF	
EX9	UNCONF	UNCONF	UNCONF	UNCONF	
EX10	UNCONF	UNCONF	UNCONF	UNCONF	
EX11	UNCONF	UNCONF	UNCONF	UNCONF	
EX12	UNCONF	UNCONF	UNCONF	UNCONF	
EX13	UNCONF	UNCONF	UNCONF	UNCONF	
EX14	BOTH	BOTH	BOTH	0x14010	
EX15	UNCONF	UNCONF	UNCONF	UNCONF	
EX16	BOTH	BOTH	BOTH	0x14010	
EX17	UNCONF	UNCONF	UNCONF	UNCONF	

EXAMPLE 2 Display Showbus Information for All Domains Using -v

```
sc0:sms-user:> showbus -v
SOCX: 0x00002
-----
Address: BOTH
 Data: BOTH
Response: BOTH
_____
Domain:A - - ON/Running OBP
 Domain:A - - ON/Running OBP
Location: EX1 SB1: On/active IO1: On/active
-----
UNCONFIGURED
Domain: B - - OFF/Powered Off
Location: EX12 SB12: Off/assigned I012: Off/assigned
Domain: C - - OFF/Powered Off
 Location: EX10 SB10: Off/assigned IO10: Off/assigned
_____
UNASSIGNED
_____
 Location: EX0 SB0: On/unassigned IO0: Off/unassigned Location: EX2 SB2: Off/unassigned IO2: On/unassigned Location: EX6 SB6: Off/unassigned IO6: On/unassigned Location: EX9 SB9: On/unassigned IO0: Off/unassigned Location: EX11 SB11: Off/unassigned IO11: Off/unassigned
```

EXIT STATUS |

The following exit values are returned:

Successful completion.

An error occurred. >0

ATTRIBUTES

See ${\tt attributes}\, ({\tt 5})$ for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values		
Availability	SUNWSMSop		

SEE ALSO

setbus(1M)

showcmdsync - display the current command synchronization list

SYNOPSIS

showcmdsync [-v]

showcmdsvnc -h

DESCRIPTION

showcmdsync displays the command synchronization list to be used by the spare system controller (SC) to determine which commands or scripts need to be restarted after an SC failover.

The command synchronization list is displayed in the format *Descriptor, Identifier, Cmd*, where:

Descriptor Specifies the command synchronization descriptor that represents

a particular script.

Identifier Identifies a marker point in the script from which the script can be

resumed on the new main SC after an automatic failover occurs. The identifier -1 indicates that the script does not have any

marker points.

Cmd Indicates the name of the script to be restarted.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

-h Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note - Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is

ignored.

-v Verbose. Displays all available command information.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator, platform operator, platform service, domain administrator, or domain configurator privileges to run this command.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Displaying a Command Synchronization List

sc0:sms-user:>	showcmdsync			
DESCRIPTOR	IDENTIFIER	CMI)	
0	-1	c1	a1	a2

EXIT STATUS |

The following exit values are returned:

Successful completion.

An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values		
Availability	SUNWSMSop		

SEE ALSO

cancelcmdsync(1M), initcmdsync(1M), runcmdsync(1M), savecmdsync(1M)

showcodlicense - display the current Capacity on Demand (COD) right-to-use (RTU) licenses stored in the COD license database

SYNOPSIS

showcodlicense [-r] [-v]

showcodlicense -h

DESCRIPTION

showcodlicense(1M) displays COD license information stored in the COD license database.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

-h Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h is

ignored.

-r Displays the license information in the raw *license-signature*

format, as stored in the COD license database.

-v Verbose. Displays both the formatted license information and raw

license-signature data.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

The showcodlicense command displays the following COD information:

Description Type of resource (processor).

Lic Ver Version number of the license, which is always set to 01.

Expiration None.

Count Number of right-to-use licenses granted for the given

resource.

Status GOOD, which indicates that the given resource is valid, or

EXPIRED, which indicates that the resource license is no

longer valid.

Cls Not supported. Tier class value is always set to 1.

Tier Num Not supported. Tier number value is always set to 1.

Req Not supported. Required number of lower-tier licenses is

always set to 0.

Group Privileges Required You must have platform administrator or platform operator group privileges to run this command.

Refer to Chapter 2, "SMS Security Options and Administrative Privileges" in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXAMPLES

The following examples show the COD license information displayed:

Displaying Formatted License Data EXAMPLE 1

sc0:sms-user:> showcodlicense

	Lic					Tier	
Description	Ver	Expiration	Count	Status	Cls	Num	Req
PROC	01	NONE	16	GOOD	1	1	0

EXAMPLE 2 Displaying Raw License Data

sc0:sms-user:> showcodlicense -r

01:5014936C37048:03001:0201010100:16:00000000:RKQhd8zKNnTwvxT5DJ1ZNQ

EXAMPLE 3 Displaying Formatted and Raw License Data

sc0:sms-user:> showcodlicense -v

	Lic					Tier	
Description	Ver	Expiration	Count	Status	Cls	Num	Req
PROC	01	NONE	16	GOOD	1	1	0
01:5014936C3	7048:	03001:0201010	100:16:	00000000:	RKQhd	8zKNn	TwvxT5DJ1ZNQ

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

- Successful completion.
- Invalid usage.
- The user does not have valid privileges.
- An internal error occurred. For further information see /var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/platform/messages.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values		
Availability	SUNWSMSop		

SEE ALSO

addcodlicense(1M), codd(1M), deletecodlicense(1M), showcodusage(1M)

showcodusage - display the current usage statistics for Capacity on Demand (COD) resources

SYNOPSIS

showcodusage [-v] [-p resource | domains]

showcodusage -h

DESCRIPTION

showcodusage(1M) shows current information about COD right-to-use (RTU) licenses in use. By default, this command displays a summary of COD RTU licenses used and installed, along with the current state of each resource.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

-h Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h is ignored

ignored.

-p domains Displays the license usage for each domain. The statistics reported

include the number of COD RTU licenses used by the domain, resources assigned to the domain, and COD RTU licenses reserved

for the domain.

-p resource Displays license usage by resource type.

-v Verbose. Displays all available COD usage information, including

COD RTU license use for both the system and its domains.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

The showcodusage -p resource command displays the following COD usage information for the system:

Resource Identifies the type of COD resources available (processors).

In Use Specifies the number of COD CPUs currently used in the

system.

Installed Specifies the number of COD CPUs installed in the system.

License Specifies the number of COD RTU licenses installed.

Specifies one of the following COD attributes: Status

> Indicates that there are sufficient licenses OK

> > for the COD CPUs in use. Also specifies the number of remaining COD resources available and the number of any instant access CPUs (headroom) available.

The number of instant access COD CPUs **HEADROOM**

in use.

Violation Indicates a COD RTU license violation

> exists. Specifies the number of COD CPUs in use that exceeds the number of COD RTU licenses available. This situation can occur when you force the deletion of a COD RTU license key from the COD RTU license database, but the COD CPU associated with the license key is still in

use.

The showcodusage -p domain command displays the following COD usage information for each domain:

Domain/Resource Identifies COD RTU resource (processor) for each domain. An

Unused processor is a COD CPU that has not yet been

assigned to a domain.

In Use Specifies the number of COD CPUs currently used in the

domain.

Installed	Specifies the number of COD CPU resources installed in the domain.			
Reserved	Specifies the number of COD RTU licenses allocated to the domain.			
Status	Contains one of the following when the -v option is s			
	Licensed	The domain COD CPU has a COD RTU license and is in use.		
	Unlicensed	A COD RTU license for the domain COD CPU could not be obtained and it is not in use.		

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator, platform operator, or domain administrator group privileges to run this command.

The COD CPU is not in use.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

Users with platform administrator privileges can view both resource and domain usage summaries. Users with domain administrator privileges can view only the domain usage summaries for which they have privileges, and a report of unused licenses.

EXAMPLE 1 Displaying COD Usage by Resource

sc0:sms-us	er:> show	wcodusage	-p resour	ce	
Resource	In Use	Installed	Licensed	Status	
PROC	4	4	16	OK: 12	available

Unused

EXAMPLE 2 Displaying COD Usage by Domain

sc0:sms-user:> showcodusage -p domains					
Domain/Resource	In Use	Installed	Reserved		
A - PROC	0	0	0		
B - PROC	0	0	0		
C - PROC	0	0	0		
D - PROC	4	4	0		
E - PROC	0	0	0		
F - PROC	0	0	0		
G - PROC	0	0	0		
H - PROC	0	0	0		
I - PROC	0	0	0		
J - PROC	0	0	0		
K - PROC	0	0	0		
L - PROC	0	0	0		
M - PROC	0	0	0		
N - PROC	0	0	0		
O - PROC	0	0	0		
P - PROC	0	0	0		
Q - PROC	0	0	0		
R - PROC	0	0	0		
Unused - PROC	0	0	12		

EXAMPLE 3 Displaying COD Usage by Resource and Domain

sc0:sms-user:> showcodusage -v								
Resource	In Use	Instal	led	Licens		Sta	tus	
PROC	4		4		16	OK:	12	available
Domain/Re				talled		serv		Status
A - PROC		0		0			0	
B - PROC		0		0			0	
SB6	- PROC	0		0				
	SB6/P0							Unused
	SB6/P1							Unused
	SB6/P2							Unused
	SB6/P3							Unused
C - PROC		0		0			0	
	- PROC	0		0				
S	B12/P0							Unused
	B12/P1							Unused
	B12/P2							Unused
	B12/P3							Unused
D - PROC	D12/13	4		4			0	onabea
	- PROC	4		4			0	
	SB4/P0	-		-				Licensed
	SB4/P1							Licensed
								Licensed
	SB4/P2							
	SB4/P3	4		4				Licensed
	- PROC	4		4				TT
	B16/P0							Unused
	B16/P1							Unused
	B16/P2							Unused
	B16/P3			•			0	Unused
E - PROC		0		0			0	
F - PROC		0		0			0	
G - PROC		0		0			0	
H - PROC		0		0			0	
I - PROC		0		0			0	
J - PROC		0		0			0	
K - PROC		0		0			0	
L - PROC		0		0			0	
M - PROC		0		0			0	
N - PROC		0		0			0	
O - PROC		0		0			0	
P - PROC		0		0			0	
Q - PROC		0		0			0	
R - PROC		0		0			0	
Unused -	PROC	0		0			12	
		•		ŭ			_	

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

- O Successful completion.
- 1 User cancel.

- Invalid usage.
- User does not have valid privileges.
- An internal error occurred. For further information see /var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/platform/messages.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

showcodlicense(1M), codd(1M)

showcomponent - display the blacklist status for a component

SYNOPSIS

showcomponent [-a|-d domain_indicator] [-v] [location]...

showcomponent -h

DESCRIPTION

showcomponent (1M) indicates whether the specified component is listed in the platform, domain, or ASR blacklist file.

If neither the -a nor the -d option is specified, showcomponent displays the platform blacklist. If no *location* is specified, showcomponent displays all components in the specified blacklist.

The *blacklist* is an internal file that lists components that POST cannot use at boot time. POST reads the blacklist file(s) before preparing the system for booting, and passes along to OpenBoot PROM a list of only those components that have been successfully tested; those on the blacklist are excluded.

SMS supports three blacklists: one for domain boards, one for platform boards, and the internal automatic system recovery (ASR) blacklist.

For more information on the use and editing of platform and domain blacklists refer to the *System Management Services (SMS)* 1.5 *Administrator Guide*.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

-a Specifies the ASR blacklist.

-d *domain_indicator* Specifies the domain using one of the following:

domain_id - ID for a domain. Valid domain_ids are A-R

and are not case sensitive.

domain_tag - Name assigned to a domain using

addtag(1M).

-h Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h

is ignored.

-v Verbose. Displays all available command information.

OPERANDS	The following operands are supported:
	•

location List of component locations, separated by forward slashes and

comprised of:

board_loc/proc/bank/logical_bank

board_loc/proc/bank/all_dimms_on_that_bank

board_loc/proc/all_banks_on_that_proc

board_loc/all_banks_on_that_board

board_loc/proc

board_loc

board_loc/procs

board_loc/cassette

board_loc/bus

board_loc/paroli_link

Multiple *location* arguments are permitted, separated by a space.

The *location* forms are optional and are used to specify particular components on boards in specific locations.

For example, the location SB5/P0/B1/L1 indicates

Logical Bank 1 of Bank 1 on Processor 0 at SB5.

The SB0/PP1 location indicates Processor Pair 1 at SB0.

The CS0/ABUS1 location indicates address bus 1 at CS0.

The following *board_loc* forms are accepted:

Sun Fire 12K/E20K:

```
SB(0...8)
```

Sun Fire 15K/E25K:

Processor locations indicate single processors or processor pairs.

There are four possible processors on a CPU/memory board. Processor pairs on that board are procs 0 and 1, and procs 2 and 3.

The MaxCPU has two processors: procs 0 and 1, and only one proc pair (PP0). Using PP1 for this board causes showcomponent to exit and display an error message.

The following *proc* forms are accepted:

$$P(0...3)$$
 $PP(0|1)$

The following *bank* forms are accepted:

B(0|1)

The following *logical_bank* forms are accepted:

L(0|1)

The following *all_dimms_on_that_bank* forms are accepted:

D

The following *all_banks_on_that_proc* forms are accepted:

В

The following *all_banks_on_that_board* forms are accepted:

В

The following *paroli_link* forms are accepted:

PAR (0 | 1)

The hsPCI assemblies contain hot-swappable cassettes.

The following *hsPCI* forms are accepted:

C(3|5)V(0|1)

The hsPCI+ assemblies contain hot-swappable cassettes.

The following *hsPCI*+ forms are accepted:

C3V(0|1|2) and C5V0

There are three bus locations: address, data, and response.

The following *bus* forms are accepted:

ABUS | DBUS | RBUS (0 | 1)

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator, platform operator, platform service, domain administrator, or domain configurator privileges to run this command. If you have domain privileges you can run this command only on the domain for which you have privileges.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Displaying Whether SB0 is ASR Blacklisted

```
sc0:sms-user:> showcomponent -a SB0
Component SBO is disabled: #High Voltage
```

EXAMPLE 2 Displaying Whether SB15 ("V3CPU") is ASR Blacklisted

```
sc0:sms-user:> showcomponent -a SB15
Component V3CPU at SB15 is NOT disabled in the specified blacklist
```

EXAMPLE 3 Displaying Whether SB11 ("CPU") is ASR Blacklisted

```
sc0:sms-user:> showcomponent -a SB11
Component CPU at SB11 is disabled in the specified blacklist: # ESMD sensor
read failure 0528.1306.24
```

EXAMPLE 4 Displaying Whether Four Boards/Components in Domain B Are Blacklisted

sc0:sms-user:> showcomponent -dB IO4/PP0 SB5 IO6/C5V0 EX7/ABUS0 Component IO4/PP0 is disabled: #High temp Component SB5 is disabled: <no reason given> Component IO6/C5V0 is NOT disabled.

Component EX7/ABUS0 is NOT disabled.

EXAMPLE 5 Displaying Whether the Logical Bank on IO7 in Domain B Is Blacklisted

sc0:sms-user:> showcomponent -dB IO7/P0/B1/L0
Component IO7/P0/B1/L0 is disabled: <no reason given>

EXAMPLE 6 Displaying All Platform-Blacklisted Components

sc0:sms-user:> **showcomponent**Component SB0 is disabled: #High temp
Component SB3 is disabled:
Component IO2 is disabled. <no reason given>

EXAMPLE 7 Displaying All Domain B Blacklisted Components

sc0:sms-user:> showcomponent -dB
Component IO4/PP0 is disabled: #High temp
Component SB5 is disabled: <no reason given>

EXAMPLE 8 Displaying All ASR-Blacklisted Components

sc0:sms-user:> showcomponent -a
Component SB0 is disabled: #High temp

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

FILES

The following files are used by this command.

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \end{tabular} \begin{tabular}{ll} \end{tabular} List of components \\ excluded by esmd. \\ \end{tabular}$

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/platform/blacklist List of platform

components excluded.

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/domain_id/blacklist List of domain

components excluded.

Note – The ASR blacklist file is created and used internally and should *not* be edited manually.

ATTRIBUTES |

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

enablecomponent(1M), disablecomponent(1M), esmd(1M)

showdatasync - display the status of system controller (SC) data synchronization for failover

SYNOPSIS

showdatasync [-1 | -Q] [-V]

showdatasync -h

DESCRIPTION

showdatasync provides the current status of files propagated (copied) from the main SC to its spare. Data propagation synchronizes data on the spare SC with data on the main SC, so that the spare SC is current with the main SC if an SC failover occurs.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

-h Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h is ignored.

-1 Lists the files in the current data propagation list. For details on the information displayed see the EXTENDED DESCRIPTION section.

-Q Lists the files queued for propagation. Each file name includes the absolute path to the file.

-v Verbose. Displays all available command information.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

This section describes the information displayed by the showdatasync command.

If you do not specify an option with the showdatasync command, the following information is displayed:

File Propagation Status: Active File: Oueued files:

where:

Displays the current status of data synchronization: File

Propagation

Status

Active Indicates that the data synchronization

process is enabled and functioning

normally.

Disabled Indicates that the data synchronization

process has been disabled because SC

failover was disabled.

Failed Indicates that the data synchronization

process cannot currently propagate files to

the spare SC.

Displays either the absolute path of the file currently being Active File

propagated or a dash (-) indicating that the link is idle.

Specifies the number of files to be propagated but not yet Oueued files

processed.

If you specify the -1 option with the showdatasync command, each entry in the data propagation list is displayed in the format:

TIME PROPAGATED INTERVAL time interval filename

where:

time Indicates the last time that the file was propagated from the

main SC to the spare.

Specifies the interval, in minutes, between checks for file

modification. The default interval is 60 minutes.

filename Provides the absolute path and name of the propagated file.

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator, platform operator, platform service, domain administrator, or domain configurator privileges to run this command.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Displaying Data Synchronization Status

sc0:sms-user:> showdatasvnc File Propagation State: ACTIVE Active File: Queued files:

EXAMPLE 2 Displaying Data Synchronization List

```
sc0:sms-user:> showdatasync -1
```

TIME PROPAGATED INTERVAL FILE Mar 23 16:00:00 60 /tmp/t1

EXAMPLE 3 Displaying Data Synchronization Queue

sc0:sms-user:> showdatasync -Q
FILE
/tmp/t1

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0 Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values			
Availability	SUNWSMSop			

SEE ALSO

setdatasync(1M)

showdate - display the date and time for the system controller (SC) or a domain

SYNOPSIS

showdate [-d domain_indicator] [-u] [-v]

showdate -h

DESCRIPTION

showdate (1M) displays the SC's current date and time. Optionally, showdate displays domain time of day.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

-d domain_indicator	Specifies the d	omain using one	of the following:
---------------------	-----------------	-----------------	-------------------

domain_id - ID for a domain. Valid domain_ids are A-R

and are not case sensitive.

domain_tag - Name assigned to a domain using

addtag(1M).

-h Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h

is ignored.

Interprets and displays the time using Greenwich Mean -11

Time (GMT). The default is the local time zone.

Verbose. Displays all available command information.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator, platform operator, or platform service privileges to display the date on the SC. You must have domain administrator or domain configurator privileges for the specified domain to display the domain date.

Refer to Chapter 2, "SMS Security Options and Administrative Privileges" in the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

Showing the Current Local Date in Pacific Standard Time EXAMPLE 1

sc0:sms-user:> showdate System Controller: Sat Feb 2 15:23:21 PST 2002

EXAMPLE 2 Showing the Current Date Using GMT

sc0:sms-user:> showdate -u System Controller: Sat Feb 2 23:23:21 GMT 2002

EXAMPLE 3 Showing the Current Local Date on Domain A in Pacific Standard Time

sc0:sms-user:> showdate -d a
Domain a: Sat Feb 2 15:33:20 PST 2002

EXAMPLE 4 Showing the Current Date on Domain A Using GMT

sc0:sms-user:> showdate -d a -u
Domain a: Sat Feb 2 23:33:20 GMT 2002

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0 Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values			
Availability	SUNWSMSop			

SEE ALSO

addtag(1M), setdate(1M)

showdevices - display system board devices and resource usage information

SYNOPSIS

showdevices [-v] [-p bydevice|byboard|query|force] *location*...

showdevices [-v] [-p bydevice|byboard] -d *domain_indicator*

showdevices -h

DESCRIPTION

showdevices (1M) displays the configured physical devices on system boards and the resources made available by these devices. Usage information is provided by applications and subsystems that are actively managing system resources. You can perform offline queries of managed resources to display the predicted impact of a system board DR operation. Unmanaged devices are not displayed by default; you must use the -v option.

showdevices gathers device information from one or more Sun Fire high-end system domains. The command uses dca(1M) as a proxy to gather the information from the domains.

OPTIONS

The following options a	are supported.					
-d domain_indicator	Specifies the doma	ain using one of the following:				
	domain_id - ID for a domain. Valid domain_ids are A-R and are not case sensitive.					
	$domain_tag - Nanaddtag(1M)$.	ne assigned to a domain using				
-h	Help. Displays us	age descriptions.				
	Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addi is ignored.					
-p	Displays specific 1	reports.				
	Valid arguments for −p are:					
	bydevice	List output is grouped by device type (CPU, memory, IO). This is the default.				
	byboard	List output is grouped by system board. Default output is in tabular format grouped by device type (CPU, memory, IO).				
	query	List output is the result of a query to predict the effect of removing a system board				
	force	Forced offline query. Resource consumers are requested to apply force semantics in predicting whether they are able to relinquish usage of the system resources. (see cfgadm(1M)).				
	Note – The guer with the –d option	y and force arguments are <i>not</i> valid n.				
-v	unmanaged I/O c actively managed physically configu	levices. Includes both managed and levices. Managed devices export resources. Unmanaged devices are ared but do not export actively managed ge information is available for es.				

OPERANDS |

The following operands are supported:

location List of board locations, separated by a space. Multiple location

arguments are permitted.

The following *location* forms are accepted:

Sun Fire 12K/E20K:

SB(0...8)

IO(0...8)

Sun Fire 15K/E25K:

SB(0...17)

IO(0...17)

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Showdevices fields:

domain Tag or identifier

Board identifier board

CPU:

id Processor ID

Processor state

CPU frequency in MHz speed CPU ecache size in MB ecache

Memory:

Board memory size in MB board mem

Amount of nonrelocatable memory on board in

Base physical address of memory on board base address

domain mem System memory size in MB

Board identifier

If a memory drain is in progress, the following is available:

target board Target board identifier

deleted Amount of memory already deleted in MB

remaining Amount of memory remaining to be deleted in

MB

I/O devices:

device I/O device instance name resource Managed resource name

usage Description of resource usage instance query Result of offline query of resources

Group Privileges Required

You must have domain administrator/configurator privileges on all boards specified to run this command.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Displaying devices for Board IO1

sc0:sms-user:> showdevices IO1

IO Devi	ices				
domain	board	device	resource	usage	
A	IO1	sd3	/dev/dsk/c0t3d0s0	mounted filesystem	"/"
A	IO1	sd3	/dev/dsk/c0t3s0s1	dump device (swap)	
A	IO1	sd3	/dev/dsk/c0t3s0s1	swap area	
A	IO1	sd3	/dev/dsk/c0t3d0s3	mounted filesystem	"/var"
A	IO1	sd3	/var/run	mounted filesystem	"/var/run"

EXAMPLE 2 Displaying devices for SB1 and IO1

```
sc0:sms-user> showdevices sb1 io1
 CPU
 ___

        domain
        board
        id
        state
        speed
        ecache
        usage

        B
        SB1
        32
        online
        1050
        8

        B
        SB1
        33
        online
        1050
        8

        B
        SB1
        34
        online
        1050
        8

        B
        SB1
        35
        online
        1050
        8

        B
        SB1
        36
        online
        1050
        8

        B
        SB1
        37
        online
        1050
        8

        B
        SB1
        38
        online
        1050
        8

        B
        SB1
        39
        online
        1050
        8

 Memory
 ----
SB1 16384 934 0x200000000 16384
 IO Devices
 _____
                        board device resource usage IO1 ce0 SUNW_network/ce0 ce0 hosts IP
 domain
 addresses: 10.1.134.133
B IO1 sd0 /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s0 mounted filesystem "/"
B IO1 sd0 /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s1 swap area
B IO1 sd0 /dev/dsk/c0t0d0s1 dump device (swap)
```

EXAMPLE 3 Displaying Offline Query Result for System Board IO1

```
sc0:sms-user:> showdevices -p query IO1
Location IO1 - Domain A
 IO Devices
device resource query usage/reason
sd3 /dev/dsk/c0t3d0s0 fail mounted filesystem "/"
sd3 /dev/dsk/c0t3s0s1 fail dump device (swap)
sd3 /dev/dsk/c0t3s0s1 fail swap area
sd3 /dev/dsk/c0t3d0s3 fail mounted filesystem "/var"
sd3 /var/run - mounted filesystem "/""

    mounted filesystem "/var/run"
```

The query field shows the predicted result of removing the resource. The failure of the mounted file system /var to offline prevents the query from reaching the layered mount point /var/run.

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

- 0 Successful completion.
- 1 An invalid domain was specified.
- 2 A command line error such as an invalid option was detected.
- 3 More than one domain was specified.
- 4 An error occurred while communicating with pcd.
- 5 An error occurred while communicating with a domain.
- 6 An error occurred while handling device information.
- 7 An internal error, such as failed memory allocation, occurred.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for a description of the following attribute.

Attribute Type	Attribute Value
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

addtag(1M), dca(1M), pcd(1M)

showenvironment - display the environmental data

SYNOPSIS

showenvironment [-d domain_indicator [, domain_indicator]...]...[-p temps | volts | currents | fans | powers [,temps | volts | currents | fans | powers]...] [-v]

showenvironment [-d domain_indicator[, domain_indicator]...]... [-p faults] [-v]

showenvironment -h

DESCRIPTION

showenvironment(1M) displays the environmental data (temperatures, voltages, and so on). If a domain domain_id or domain_tag is specified, environmental data relating to the domain is displayed, provided that the user has domain privileges for that domain. If a domain is not specified, all domain data permissible to the user is displayed.

Note – Only *domain configuration units* (DCUs) (for example, CPU or I/O) belong to a domain. Displaying environmental data relating to such things as fan trays, bulk power, or other boards (exb, csb) requires platform privileges. You can also specify individual reports for temperatures, voltages, currents, bulk power status, and fan tray status; or specify faults with the -p option. If the -p option is not present, all reports are shown.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

-d domain_indicator Specifies the domain using one of the following:

domain_id - ID for a domain. Valid domain_ids are A-R

and are not case sensitive.

domain_tag - Name assigned to a domain using

addtag(1M).

-h Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h

is ignored.

Displays specific reports. Multiple report arguments are -p

separated by commas.

Valid reports are:

temps List output is grouped by temperature

volts List output is grouped by voltage List output is grouped by current currents fans List output is grouped by fans

List output is grouped by bulk power powers

supplies

-p faults List output is of all component readings not within the

optimum thresholds.

Note – The faults argument cannot be used in conjunction with any other report argument.

-v Verbose. Displays all available command information.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

The Unit field contains one of three measurements:

C Degrees Celsius

V Volts

Amperes Α

The Status field can contain one of 16 states.

Temperature readings:

INVALID

OVERLIMIT Over limit HIGH_CRIT High critical High warning HIGH_WARN Low critical LOW_CRIT LOW_WARN Low warning OK Optimum Reading failure

Voltage readings:

High maximum HIGH_MAX

Low minimum LOW MIN

Acceptable

Reading failure INVALID

Current readings:

The difference between both companion component readings is OK

within tolerance.

BAD The difference between both companion component readings is

out of tolerance.

INVALID Reading failure.

Miscellaneous:

Power on. ON

Power off. OFF

A HotPlug card is present in slot 1. PRESENCE

Failure state. FAIL

Set to high speed. HIGH

Set to normal speed. NORMAL

Reading failure. INVALID

AGE Age of the reading.

Unknown power/board type. UNKNOWN

Group Privileges Required

Only domain information for which you have domain administrator or configurator privileges for is displayed. Otherwise, you must have platform administrator, operator, or service privileges.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Displaying Environmental Data for All Domains on a Sun Fire 15K/E25K System

SC at SC0 RIO Temp 38 C 64 SC at SC0 IOA Temp 31 C 64 SC at SC0 PS0 Temp 46 C 64 SC at SC0 PS1 Temp 37 C 64 SCPER at SCPER0 AMB 0 Temp 26 C 5. SCPER at SCPER0 AMB 1 Temp 25 C 5.	4.6		STATUS OK
SC at SC0 RIO Temp 38 C 64 SC at SC0 IOA Temp 31 C 64 SC at SC0 PS0 Temp 46 C 64 SC at SC0 PS1 Temp 37 C 64 SCPER at SCPER0 AMB 0 Temp 26 C 5 SCPER at SCPER0 AMB 1 Temp 25 C 5	4.6 4.6 4.6	sec	
SC at SC0 IOA Temp 31 C 64 SC at SC0 PS0 Temp 46 C 64 SC at SC0 PS1 Temp 37 C 64 SC at SC0 PS1 Temp 37 C 64 SCPER at SCPER0 AMB 0 Temp 26 C 5. SCPER at SCPER0 AMB 1 Temp 25 C 5.	4.6 4.6		
SC at SCO PS0 Temp 46 C 64 SC at SCO PS1 Temp 37 C 64 SCPER at SCPER0 AMB 0 Temp 26 C 5. SCPER at SCPER0 AMB 1 Temp 25 C 5.	4.6		OK
SC at SCO PS1 Temp 37 C 64 SCPER at SCPERO AMB 0 Temp 26 C 5. SCPER at SCPERO AMB 1 Temp 25 C 5.		sec	OK
SCPER at SCPERO AMB 0 Temp 26 C 5. SCPER at SCPERO AMB 1 Temp 25 C 5.		sec	OK
SCPER at SCPER0 AMB 1 Temp 25 C 5.		sec	HIGH WARN
SCIENT AC SCIENT AND I Temp 25 C 5.		sec	OK
CCDED at CCDEDA AMB 2 Temp 25 C 5		sec	OK
SC at SC0 1.5 VDC 1.48 V 76		sec	OK
De de Deo 1.5 VDe 1.10 V 76		sec	OK
SC at SC0 3.3 VDC HK 3.28 V 76		sec	OK
			OK
		sec	OK
		sec	
SC at SC0 -12.0 VDC -12.39 V 76		sec	OK
		sec	OK
SCPER at SCPERO 5.0 VDC 4.99 V 75		sec	OK
SCPER at SCPERO +12.0 VDC 11.95 V 75		sec	OK
		sec	OK
		sec	OK
SC at SC0 3.3 V_PS0 5.71 A 76		sec	OK
SC at SC0 3.3 V_PS1 6.29 A 76		sec	OK
SC at SC0 5.0 V_PS0 6.46 A 76		sec	OK
SC at SC0 5.0 V_PS1 6.59 A 76		sec	OK
SC at SC1 RIO Temp 34 C 65		sec	OK
SC at SC1 IOA Temp 26 C 65		sec	OK
SC at SC1 PS0 Temp 42 C 65		sec	OK
SC at SC1 PS1 Temp 34 C 65		sec	OK
		sec	OK
SC at SC1 CBH Temp 45 C 65		sec	OK
SCPER at SCPER1 AMB 0 Temp 20 C 10	0.2	sec	OK
SCPER at SCPER1 AMB 1 Temp 20 C 10	0.2	sec	OK
SCPER at SCPER1 AMB 2 Temp 20 C 10	0.2	sec	OK
SC at SC1 1.5 VDC 1.48 V 76	6.4	sec	OK
SC at SC1 3.3 VDC 3.28 V 76	6.4	sec	OK
SC at SC1 3.3 VDC HK 3.26 V 76 SC at SC1 5.0 VDC 4.99 V 76	6.4	sec	OK
SC at SC1 5.0 VDC 4.99 V 76	6.4	sec	OK
SC at SC1 +12.0 VDC 12.03 V 76	6.4	sec	OK
SC at SC1 -12.0 VDC -12.01 V 76	6.4	sec	OK
	6.6	sec	OK
SCPER at SCPER1 5.0 VDC 5.02 V 76	6.6	sec	OK
SCPER at SCPER1 +12.0 VDC 12.10 V 76	6.6	sec	OK
SC at SC1	6.9	sec	OK
SC at SC1 1.5 CVT1 VDC 1.32 A 76		sec	OK
SC at SC1 3.3 V_PS0 6.00 A 76		sec	OK
SC at SC1 3.3 V_PS1 6.29 A 76		sec	OK
_		sec	OK
SC at SC1 5.0 V_PS1 6.34 A 76		sec	OK
			OK
		sec	
		sec	OK
		sec	OK
		sec	OK
CSB at CS1 AMB Bot Temp 28 C 66	6.7	sec	OK

CSB at CS1	SBBC Temp	44	C	66.7	sec	OK
CSB at CS1	1.5 VDC	1.50	V	78.2	sec	OK
CSB at CS1	3.3 VDC	3.30	V	78.2	sec	OK
CSB at CS1	2.5 VDC	2.56	V	78.2	sec	OK
CSB at CS1	3.3 VDC HK	3.30	V	78.2	sec	OK
CP at CP0	DMX0 Temp	40	С	67.1	sec	OK
CP at CP0	DMX1 Temp	39	С	67.1	sec	OK
CP at CP0	_	35	C	67.1		
	DMX3 Temp				sec	OK
CP at CP0	DMX5 Temp	33	C	67.1	sec	OK
CP at CP0	AMX0 Temp	41	С	67.1	sec	OK
CP at CP0	AMX1 Temp	39	C	67.1	sec	OK
CP at CP0	RMX Temp	41	С	67.1	sec	OK
CP at CP0	DARB Temp	36	C	67.1	sec	OK
	_					
CP at CP1	DMX0 Temp	39	С	66.8	sec	OK
CP at CP1	DMX1 Temp	41	С	66.8	sec	OK
CP at CP1	DMX3 Temp	37	C	66.8	sec	OK
CP at CP1	DMX5 Temp	35	С	66.8	sec	OK
CP at CP1	AMX0 Temp	43	C	66.8	sec	OK
	_					
CP at CP1	AMX1 Temp	41	C	66.8	sec	OK
CP at CP1	RMX Temp	43	С	66.8	sec	OK
CP at CP1	DARB Temp	39	C	66.8	sec	OK
EXB at EX0	AMB Top Temp	36	C	68.9	sec	OK
EXB at EXO	AMB Bot Temp	33	С	68.9	sec	OK
EXB at EXO	SBBC Temp	55	C	68.9		OK
	_				sec	
EXB at EXO	AXQ Temp	41	С	68.9	sec	OK
EXB at EX0	SDIM Temp	43	С	68.9	sec	OK
EXB at EX0	SDISC Temp	45	C	68.9	sec	OK
EXB at EX0	SDISE Temp	39	C	68.9	sec	OK
EXB at EX0	1.5 VDC	1.51	V	79.7	sec	OK
EXB at EXO	3.3 VDC	3.30	V	79.7	sec	OK
EXB at EXO	2.5 VDC					
		2.51	V	79.7	sec	OK
EXB at EX0	3.3 VDC HK	3.30	V	79.7	sec	OK
CPU at SB0	PROC 0 Temp	63	C	6.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB0	PROC 1 Temp	48	С	6.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB0	PROC 2 Temp	69	С	6.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB0	PROC 3 Temp	75	C	6.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB0	-	67	C	6.0		
	SDC0 Temp				sec	OK
CPU at SB0	ARO Temp	62	C	6.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB0	DX0 Temp	61	С	6.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB0	DX1 Temp	63	C	6.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB0	DX2 Temp	58	C	6.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB0	DX3 Temp	55	С	6.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB0	SBBC0 Temp	58	C	6.0	sec	OK
	_					
CPU at SB0	SBBC1 Temp	59	С	6.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB0	1.5 VDC	1.51	V	27.3	sec	OK
CPU at SB0	3.3 VDC	3.30	V	27.3	sec	OK
CPU at SB0	Core 0 Volt	1.63	V	27.3	sec	OK
CPU at SB0	Core 1 Volt	1.63	V	27.3	sec	OK
CPU at SB0	Core 2 Volt	1.63	V	27.3	sec	OK
CPU at SB0	Core 3 Volt	1.66	V	27.3	sec	OK
HPCI at IO0	PS0 Temp	40	C	71.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO0	PS1 Temp	35	C	71.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO0	SDC0 Temp	65	С	71.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO0	ARO Temp	63	С	71.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IOO	DX0 Temp	61	C	71.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IOO	-					
	DX1 Temp	50	C	71.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IOO	SBBC Temp	37	С	71.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO0	IOAO Temp	49	С	71.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO0	IOA1 Temp	49	C	71.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO0	1.5 VDC	1.50	V	14.2	sec	OK

HPCI at IOO	3.3 VDC	3.30	V	14.2	sec	OK
HPCI at IOO	5.0 VDC	4.99	V	14.2	sec	OK
HPCI at IOO	+12.0 VDC	11.95	V	14.2	sec	OK
HPCI at IOO	-12.0 VDC	-11.92	V	14.2	sec	OK
HPCI at IOO	3.3 VDC HK	3.28	V	14.2	sec	OK
HPCI at IOO	1.5 CVT0 VDC	1.37	A	14.2	sec	OK
HPCI at IOO	1.5 CVT1 VDC	1.87	A	14.2	sec	OK
HPCI at IOO	3.3 V_PS0	9.81	A	14.2	sec	OK
HPCI at IOO	3.3 V_PS1	10.10	A	14.2	sec	OK
HPCI at IO0	5.0 V_PS0	3.41	A	14.2	sec	OK
HPCI at IOO		3.29		14.2		
	5.0 V_PS1		Α		sec	OK
Schizo0.0	Schizo 0 Slot 0	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo1.0	Schizo 1 Slot 0	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo0.1	Schizo 0 Slot 1	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo1.1	Schizo 1 Slot 1		N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
EXB at EX1						
	AMB Top Temp	36	C	71.2	sec	OK
EXB at EX1	AMB Bot Temp	33	C	71.2	sec	OK
EXB at EX1	SBBC Temp	47	C	71.2	sec	OK
EXB at EX1	AXQ Temp	38	С	71.2	sec	OK
EXB at EX1	SDIM Temp	42	Ċ	71.2	sec	OK
	_					
EXB at EX1	SDISC Temp	43	C	71.2	sec	OK
EXB at EX1	SDISE Temp	36	C	71.2	sec	OK
EXB at EX1	1.5 VDC	1.50	V	82.0	sec	OK
EXB at EX1	3.3 VDC	3.30	V	82.0	sec	OK
EXB at EX1			V	82.0		
	2.5 VDC	2.49			sec	OK
EXB at EX1	3.3 VDC HK	3.28	V	82.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB1	PROC 0 Temp	43	C	2.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB1	PROC 1 Temp	45	C	2.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB1	PROC 2 Temp	46	C	2.0	sec	OK
	_					
CPU at SB1	PROC 3 Temp	45	C	2.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB1	SDC0 Temp	66	C	2.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB1	ARO Temp	72	C	2.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB1	DX0 Temp	61	C	2.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB1	DX1 Temp	60	Ċ	2.0	sec	OK
	-					
CPU at SB1	DX2 Temp	59	C	2.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB1	DX3 Temp	54	C	2.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB1	SBBC0 Temp	68	C	2.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB1	SBBC1 Temp	58	C	2.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB1	1.5 VDC	1.52	V	26.7	sec	OK
CPU at SB1	3.3 VDC	3.32	V	26.7	sec	OK
CPU at SB1	Core 0 Volt	1.63	V	26.7	sec	OK
CPU at SB1	Core 1 Volt	1.62	V	26.7	sec	OK
CPU at SB1	Core 2 Volt	1.62	V	26.7	sec	OK
CPU at SB1	Core 3 Volt	1.62	V	26.7	sec	OK
HPCI at IO1		48		74.3		
	PS0 Temp		C		sec	OK
HPCI at IO1	PS1 Temp	37	C	74.3	sec	OK
HPCI at IO1	SDC0 Temp	74	C	74.3	sec	OK
HPCI at IO1	AR0 Temp	66	C	74.3	sec	OK
HPCI at IO1	DX0 Temp	62	С	74.3	sec	OK
		58				
HPCI at IO1	DX1 Temp		C	74.3	sec	OK
HPCI at IO1	SBBC Temp	54	C	74.3	sec	OK
HPCI at IO1	IOAO Temp	56	C	74.3	sec	OK
HPCI at IO1	IOA1 Temp	53	C	74.3	sec	OK
HPCI at IO1	1.5 VDC	1.49	V	16.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO1	3.3 VDC	3.30	V	16.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO1	5.0 VDC	4.99	V	16.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO1	+12.0 VDC	11.95	V	16.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO1	-12.0 VDC	-11.92	V	16.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO1	3.3 VDC HK	3.28	V	16.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO1	1.5 CVTO VDC	1.87	A	16.9	sec	OK
111.01 00 101	1.3 0010 000	1.07	4.1	10.7	DCC	J10

HPCI at IO1	1.5 CVT1 VDC	1.49	A	16.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO1	3.3 V_PS0	9.96	A	16.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO1	3.3 V_PS1	10.10	A	16.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO1	5.0 V_PS0	5.12	A	16.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO1	5.0 V_PS1	5.12	A	16.9	sec	OK
Schizo0.0	Schizo 0 Slot 0	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo1.0	Schizo 1 Slot 0	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo0.1	Schizo 0 Slot 1	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo1.1	Schizo 1 Slot 1	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
EXB at EX2	AMB Top Temp	34	C	74.4	sec	OK
EXB at EX2	AMB Bot Temp	32	C	74.4	sec	OK
	_					
EXB at EX2	SBBC Temp	47	C	74.4	sec	OK
EXB at EX2	AXQ Temp	38	C	74.4	sec	OK
EXB at EX2	SDIM Temp	40	C	74.4	sec	OK
EXB at EX2	SDISC Temp	44	C	74.4	sec	OK
	_					
EXB at EX2	SDISE Temp	38	С	74.4	sec	OK
EXB at EX2	1.5 VDC	1.51	V	2.0	sec	OK
EXB at EX2	3.3 VDC	3.30	V	2.0	sec	OK
EXB at EX2	2.5 VDC	2.51	V	2.0	sec	OK
EXB at EX2	3.3 VDC HK	3.30	V	2.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB2	PROC 0 Temp	41	C	5.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB2	PROC 1 Temp	44	C	5.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB2	PROC 2 Temp	44	C	5.1		OK
	_				sec	
CPU at SB2	PROC 3 Temp	42	C	5.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB2	SDC0 Temp	68	C	5.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB2	AR0 Temp	61	C	5.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB2	DX0 Temp	62	C	5.1	sec	OK
	-					
CPU at SB2	DX1 Temp	62	С	5.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB2	DX2 Temp	62	C	5.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB2	DX3 Temp	54	C	5.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB2	SBBC0 Temp	60	C	5.1	sec	OK
	_					
CPU at SB2	SBBC1 Temp	58	С	5.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB2	1.5 VDC	1.50	V	28.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB2	3.3 VDC	3.30	V	28.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB2	Core 0 Volt	1.62	V	28.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB2	Core 1 Volt	1.63	V	28.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB2	Core 2 Volt	1.63	V	28.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB2	Core 3 Volt	1.61	V	28.1	sec	OK
HPCI at IO2	PS0 Temp	48	С	76.4	sec	OK
	-					
HPCI at IO2	PS1 Temp	37	C	76.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO2	SDC0 Temp	72	С	76.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO2	AR0 Temp	66	С	76.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO2	DX0 Temp	59	С	76.4	sec	OK
	DX1 Temp	50	C	76.4		
HPCI at IO2	-				sec	OK
HPCI at IO2	SBBC Temp	41	С	76.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO2	IOA0 Temp	57	C	76.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO2	IOA1 Temp	55	С	76.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO2	1.5 VDC	1.48	V	16.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO2	3.3 VDC	3.30	V	16.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO2	5.0 VDC	5.02	V	16.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO2	+12.0 VDC	11.95	V	16.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO2	-12.0 VDC	-11.92	V	16.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO2	3.3 VDC HK	3.28	V	16.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO2	1.5 CVT0 VDC	1.43	A	16.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO2	1.5 CVT1 VDC	1.87	A	16.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO2	3.3 V_PS0	9.96	A	16.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO2	3.3 V_PS1	9.96	A	16.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO2	5.0 V_PS0	3.66	A	16.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO2	5.0 V_PS1	3.41	A	16.4	sec	OK
Schizo0.0	Schizo 0 Slot 0	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
		· · ·		.,		

-11 4 0			,_	/-		
Schizo1.0	Schizo 1 Slot 0	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo0.1	Schizo 0 Slot 1	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo1.1	Schizo 1 Slot 1	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
EXB at EX3	AMB Top Temp	34	C	77.4	sec	OK
EXB at EX3	AMB Bot Temp	33	C	77.4	sec	OK
EXB at EX3	SBBC Temp	55	C	77.4	sec	OK
EXB at EX3	AXQ Temp	39	C	77.4	sec	OK
EXB at EX3	SDIM Temp	44	C	77.4	sec	OK
EXB at EX3	SDISC Temp	45	C	77.4	sec	OK
EXB at EX3	SDISE Temp	41	C	77.4	sec	OK
EXB at EX3	1.5 VDC	1.51	V	4.0	sec	OK
EXB at EX3	3.3 VDC	3.30	V	4.0	sec	OK
EXB at EX3	2.5 VDC	2.49	V	4.0	sec	OK
EXB at EX3	3.3 VDC HK	3.28	V	4.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB3	PROC 0 Temp	43	C	3.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB3	PROC 1 Temp	43	C	3.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB3	PROC 2 Temp	43	C	3.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB3	PROC 3 Temp	42	C	3.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB3	SDC0 Temp	68	C	3.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB3	AR0 Temp	58	C	3.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB3	DX0 Temp	58	C	3.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB3	DX1 Temp	56	C	3.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB3	DX2 Temp	58	C	3.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB3	DX3 Temp	56	C	3.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB3	SBBC0 Temp	58	C	3.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB3	SBBC1 Temp	54	C	3.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB3	1.5 VDC	1.50	V	30.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB3	3.3 VDC	3.30	V	30.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB3	Core 0 Volt	1.63	V	30.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB3	Core 1 Volt	1.63	V	30.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB3	Core 2 Volt	1.62	V	30.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB3	Core 3 Volt	1.62	V	30.8	sec	OK
HPCI at IO3	PS0 Temp	46	C	79.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO3	PS1 Temp	37	C	79.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO3	SDC0 Temp	73	C	79.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO3	AR0 Temp	65	C	79.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO3	DX0 Temp	64	C	79.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO3	DX1 Temp	55	C	79.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO3	SBBC Temp	40	C	79.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO3	IOA0 Temp	55	C	79.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO3	IOA1 Temp	50	C	79.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO3	1.5 VDC	1.49	V	16.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO3	3.3 VDC	3.30	V	16.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO3	5.0 VDC	4.99	V	16.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO3	+12.0 VDC	12.03	V	16.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO3	-12.0 VDC	-12.01	V	16.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO3	3.3 VDC HK	3.28	V	16.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO3	1.5 CVT0 VDC	1.86	A	16.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO3	1.5 CVT1 VDC	1.73	A	16.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO3	3.3 V_PS0	9.96	A	16.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO3	3.3 V_PS1	10.25	A	16.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO3	5.0 V_PS0	3.29	A	16.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO3	5.0 V_PS1	3.41	A	16.0	sec	OK
Schizo0.0	Schizo 0 Slot 0	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo1.0	Schizo 1 Slot 0	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo0.1	Schizo 0 Slot 1	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo1.1	Schizo 1 Slot 1	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
EXB at EX4	AMB Top Temp	35	C	79.0	sec	OK
EXB at EX4	AMB Bot Temp	32	C	79.0	sec	OK
EXB at EX4	SBBC Temp	45	C	79.0	sec	OK

EXB at EX4	AXQ Temp	40	C	79.0	sec	OK
EXB at EX4	SDIM Temp	42	С	79.0	sec	OK
EXB at EX4		44	С	79.0	sec	OK
EXB at EX4	SDISE Temp	36	С	79.0	sec	OK
EXB at EX4	1.5 VDC	1.50	V	5.5	sec	OK
EXB at EX4	3.3 VDC	3.28	V	5.5	sec	OK
EXB at EX4	2.5 VDC	2.51	V	5.5	sec	OK
EXB at EX4	3.3 VDC HK	3.28	V	5.5	sec	OK
	PROC 0 Temp	60	C	2.1	sec	OK
	PROC 1 Temp	65	C	2.1	sec	OK
	PROC 2 Temp	68	C	2.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB4	PROC 3 Temp	62	C	2.1	sec	OK
	SDC0 Temp	70	C	2.1	sec	OK
	ARO Temp	62	C	2.1	sec	OK
		62	C	2.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB4	DX0 Temp DX1 Temp	60	C	2.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB4	DX2 Temp	57	C	2.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB4	DX2 Temp DX3 Temp	53	C	2.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB4	SBBCO Temp	64	C	2.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB4	SBBC0 Temp SBBC1 Temp	62	C	2.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB4	1.5 VDC		V	31.9	sec	OK
CPU at SB4	3.3 VDC	1.51	V	31.9	sec	OK
CPU at SB4	Core 0 Volt	1 65	7.7	31.9	sec	OK
CPU at SB4	Core 1 Volt	1 65	7.7	31.9	sec	OK
CPU at SB4	Core 2 Volt	1.65 1.62	7.7	31.9	sec	OK
CPU at SB4	Core 2 Volt Core 3 Volt PS0 Temp	1 63	V	31.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO4	DCU Temp	1.63	C	81.3	sec	OK
HPCI at IO4	PS0 Temp PS1 Temp	35	C	81.3	sec	OK
HPCI at IO4	CDC0 Tomp	68	C	81.3		OK
	SDC0 Temp AR0 Temp	64	C	81.3	sec	OK
		64	C	81.3	sec	
HPCI at 104	DX0 Temp DX1 Temp	50	C	81.3	sec	OK
HPCI at IO4 HPCI at IO4	DXI Temp	40			sec	OK
HPCI at 104	SBBC Temp IOA0 Temp		C	81.3	sec	OK
HPCI at IO4	TOAU Temp	53 50	C	81.3	sec	OK
HPCI at IO4	IOA1 Temp		C	81.3	sec	OK
	1.5 VDC	1.50	V	15.5	sec	OK
HPCI at IO4	3.3 VDC	3.30	V	15.5	sec	OK
HPCI at IO4	5.0 VDC	4.99	V	15.5	sec	OK
HPCI at IO4	+12.0 VDC	11.95		15.5	sec	OK
HPCI at IO4	-12.0 VDC	-11.92	V	15.5	sec	OK
HPCI at IO4	3.3 VDC HK	3.28	V	15.5	sec	OK
HPCI at IO4	1.5 CVT0 VDC	1.55	A	15.5	sec	OK
	1.5 CVT1 VDC	1.85		15.5	sec	OK
HPCI at IO4	3.3 V_PS0	9.66	A	15.5	sec	OK
HPCI at IO4	3.3 V_PS1	9.66 3.41	A	15.5	sec	OK
HPCI at IO4	5.0 V_PS0	3.41	A	15.5	sec	OK
HPCI at IO4	5.0 V_PS1 Schizo 0 Slot 0	3.54	A	15.5		OK
		N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo1.0	Schizo 1 Slot 0		N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
	Schizo 0 Slot 1		N/A			PRESENCE
Schizo1.1	Schizo 1 Slot 1		N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
EXB at EX5	AMB Top Temp	35	C	80.6	sec	OK
EXB at EX5	AMB Bot Temp	32	C	80.6	sec	OK
EXB at EX5	SBBC Temp	45	C	80.6	sec	OK
EXB at EX5	AXQ Temp	40	C	80.6	sec	OK
EXB at EX5	SDIM Temp	41	C	80.6	sec	OK
EXB at EX5	SDISC Temp	46	C	80.6	sec	OK
EXB at EX5	SDISE Temp	36	C	80.6	sec	OK
EXB at EX5	1.5 VDC	1.51	V	6.9	sec	OK
EXB at EX5	3.3 VDC	3.30	V	6.9	sec	OK

EXB at EX5	2.5 VDC	2.49	V	6.9	sec	OK
EXB at EX5	3.3 VDC HK	3.28	V	6.9	sec	OK
CPU at SB5	PROC 0 Temp	62	C	3.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB5	PROC 1 Temp	68	C	3.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB5	PROC 2 Temp	66	C	3.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB5	PROC 3 Temp	64	C	3.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB5	SDC0 Temp	66	C	3.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB5	AR0 Temp	60	C	3.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB5	DX0 Temp	58	С	3.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB5	DX1 Temp	58	С	3.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB5	DX2 Temp	58	С	3.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB5	DX3 Temp	52	C	3.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB5	SBBC0 Temp	58	C	3.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB5	SBBC1 Temp	59	С	3.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB5	1.5 VDC	1.51	V	31.7	sec	OK
CPU at SB5	3.3 VDC	3.30	V	31.7	sec	OK
CPU at SB5	Core 0 Volt	1.64	V	31.7	sec	OK
CPU at SB5	Core 1 Volt	1.65	V	31.7	sec	OK
CPU at SB5	Core 2 Volt	1.63	V	31.7	sec	OK
CPU at SB5	Core 3 Volt	1.63	V	31.7	sec	OK
HPCI at IO5	PS0 Temp	42	C	83.1	sec	OK
HPCI at IO5	PS1 Temp	32	C	83.1	sec	OK
HPCI at IO5	SDC0 Temp	64	C	83.1	sec	OK
HPCI at IO5	AR0 Temp	58	C	83.1	sec	OK
HPCI at IO5	DX0 Temp	57	C	83.1	sec	OK
HPCI at IO5	DX1 Temp	51	C	83.1	sec	OK
HPCI at IO5	SBBC Temp	40	C	83.1	sec	OK
HPCI at IO5	IOA0 Temp	49	C	83.1	sec	OK
HPCI at IO5	IOA1 Temp	52	C	83.1	sec	OK
HPCI at IO5	1.5 VDC	1.49	V	16.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO5	3.3 VDC	3.30	V	16.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO5	5.0 VDC	4.99	V	16.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO5	+12.0 VDC	12.03	V	16.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO5	-12.0 VDC	-12.01	V	16.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO5	3.3 VDC HK	3.28	V	16.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO5	1.5 CVT0 VDC	1.90	A	16.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO5	1.5 CVT1 VDC	1.39	A	16.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO5	3.3 V_PS0	9.81	A	16.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO5	3.3 V_PS1	9.96	A	16.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO5	5.0 V_PS0	3.29	A	16.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO5	5.0 V_PS1	3.41	A	16.9	sec	OK
Schizo0.0	Schizo 0 Slot 0	N/A	N/A	N/A	500	PRESENCE
Schizo1.0	Schizo 1 Slot 0	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo1.0	Schizo 0 Slot 1	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo1.1	Schizo 1 Slot 1		N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
EXB at EX6	AMB Top Temp	35	C	87.1	sec	OK
EXB at EX6	AMB Bot Temp	32	C	87.1	sec	OK
EXB at EX6	SBBC Temp	57	C	87.1	sec	OK
EXB at EX6	AXQ Temp	38	C	87.1	sec	OK
EXB at EX6	SDIM Temp	40	C	87.1		OK
EXB at EX6	SDIFF TEMP	42	C	87.1	sec sec	OK
EXB at EX6	SDISE Temp	36	C	87.1	sec	OK
EXB at EX6	1.5 VDC	1.51	V	13.1	sec	OK
EXB at EX6	3.3 VDC	3.32	V	13.1	sec	OK
EXB at EX6	2.5 VDC	2.51	V	13.1	sec	OK
EXB at EX6	3.3 VDC HK	3.28	V	13.1		OK
CPU at SB6	PROC 0 Temp	3.⊿8 60	V C	12.6	sec	
CPU at SB6	PROC 0 Temp PROC 1 Temp	65	C	12.6	sec sec	OK
CPU at SB6	PROC 1 Temp PROC 2 Temp	67	C	12.6	sec	OK OK
CPU at SB6	PROC 2 Temp PROC 3 Temp	62	C	12.6		OK
CEU at DD0	TYOC 2 TEMP	UZ		14.0	sec	OK

CPU at SB6	SDC0 Temp	81	C	12.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB6	ARO Temp	69	C	12.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB6	DX0 Temp	66	С	12.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB6	DX1 Temp	61	Ċ	12.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB6	DX1 Temp DX2 Temp	58	C	12.6		OK
	_				sec	
CPU at SB6	DX3 Temp	55	C	12.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB6	SBBC0 Temp	60	C	12.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB6	SBBC1 Temp	60	C	12.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB6	1.5 VDC	1.51	V	36.7	sec	OK
CPU at SB6	3.3 VDC	3.32	V	36.7	sec	OK
CPU at SB6	Core 0 Volt	1.65	V	36.7	sec	OK
CPU at SB6	Core 1 Volt	1.65	V	36.7	sec	OK
CPU at SB6	Core 2 Volt	1.63	V	36.7		OK
					sec	
CPU at SB6	Core 3 Volt	1.63	V	36.7	sec	OK
HPCI at IO6	PS0 Temp	48	C	3.8	sec	OK
HPCI at IO6	PS1 Temp	30	C	3.8	sec	OK
HPCI at IO6	SDC0 Temp	73	C	3.8	sec	OK
HPCI at IO6	ARO Temp	66	C	3.8	sec	OK
HPCI at IO6	DX0 Temp	60	C	3.8	sec	OK
HPCI at IO6	DX1 Temp	50	C	3.8	sec	OK
HPCI at IO6	SBBC Temp	40	C	3.8	sec	OK
HPCI at IO6	-		C	3.8		
	IOAO Temp	56			sec	OK
HPCI at IO6	IOA1 Temp	53	C	3.8	sec	OK
HPCI at IO6	1.5 VDC	1.50	V	21.7	sec	OK
HPCI at IO6	3.3 VDC	3.28	V	21.7	sec	OK
HPCI at IO6	5.0 VDC	4.99	V	21.7	sec	OK
HPCI at IO6	+12.0 VDC	11.95	V	21.7	sec	OK
HPCI at IO6	-12.0 VDC	-12.01	V	21.7	sec	OK
HPCI at IO6	3.3 VDC HK	3.30	V	21.7	sec	OK
HPCI at IO6	1.5 CVT0 VDC	1.56	A	21.7	sec	OK
HPCI at IO6	1.5 CVT1 VDC	1.84	A	21.7	sec	OK
HPCI at IO6	3.3 V_PS0	10.25	A	21.7	sec	OK
HPCI at IO6	3.3 V_PS1	10.10	A	21.7	sec	OK
HPCI at IO6		4.02	A	21.7		OK
	5.0 V_PS0				sec	
HPCI at IO6	5.0 V_PS1	3.78	A	21.7	sec	OK
Schizo0.0	Schizo 0 Slot 0	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo1.0	Schizo 1 Slot 0	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo0.1	Schizo 0 Slot 1	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo1.1	Schizo 1 Slot 1	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
EXB at EX7	AMB Top Temp	34	C	88.1	sec	OK
EXB at EX7	AMB Bot Temp	32	C	88.1	sec	OK
EXB at EX7	SBBC Temp	46	С	88.1	sec	OK
EXB at EX7	AXQ Temp	38	С	88.1	sec	OK
EXB at EX7	SDIM Temp	42	C	88.1	sec	OK
EXB at EX7	SDISC Temp	42	C	88.1	sec	OK
	_		C	88.1		
EXB at EX7	SDISE Temp	36			sec	OK
EXB at EX7	1.5 VDC	1.51	V	14.1	sec	OK
EXB at EX7	3.3 VDC	3.30	V	14.1	sec	OK
EXB at EX7	2.5 VDC	2.51	V	14.1	sec	OK
EXB at EX7	3.3 VDC HK	3.28	V	14.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB7	PROC 0 Temp	47	C	2.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB7	PROC 1 Temp	50	C	2.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB7	PROC 2 Temp	53	C	2.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB7	PROC 3 Temp	49	C	2.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB7	SDC0 Temp	64	C	2.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB7	AR0 Temp	59	C	2.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB7	DX0 Temp	60	C	2.1		OK
	DX0 Temp DX1 Temp		C		sec	
CPU at SB7	-	59		2.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB7	DX2 Temp	58	C	2.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB7	DX3 Temp	53	C	2.1	sec	OK

CPU at SB7	SBBC0 Temp	57	C	2.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB7	SBBC1 Temp	56	С	2.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB7	1.5 VDC	1.51	V	37.4	sec	OK
CPU at SB7	3.3 VDC	3.32	V	37.4	sec	OK
CPU at SB7	Core 0 Volt	1.63	V	37.4	sec	OK
	Core 1 Volt	1.63				
CPU at SB7			V	37.4	sec	OK
CPU at SB7	Core 2 Volt	1.63	V	37.4	sec	OK
CPU at SB7	Core 3 Volt	1.62	V	37.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO7	PS0 Temp	42	C	4.6	sec	OK
HPCI at IO7	PS1 Temp	32	C	4.6	sec	OK
HPCI at IO7	SDC0 Temp	69	C	4.6	sec	OK
HPCI at IO7	AR0 Temp	61	C	4.6	sec	OK
HPCI at IO7	DX0 Temp	55	C	4.6	sec	OK
HPCI at IO7	DX1 Temp	48	C	4.6	sec	OK
HPCI at IO7	SBBC Temp	44	C	4.6	sec	OK
HPCI at IO7	IOA0 Temp	53	C	4.6	sec	OK
HPCI at IO7	IOA1 Temp				bee	BAD
HPCI at IO7	1.5 VDC	1.49	V	22.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO7	3.3 VDC	3.30	V	22.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO7	5.0 VDC	4.99	V	22.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO7	+12.0 VDC	11.95	V	22.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO7	-12.0 VDC	-11.92	V	22.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO7	3.3 VDC HK	3.30	V	22.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO7	1.5 CVT0 VDC	1.82	A	22.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO7	1.5 CVT1 VDC	1.49	A	22.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO7	3.3 V_PS0	9.66	Α	22.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO7	3.3 V_PS1	9.81	A	22.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO7	5.0 V_PS0	3.41	A	22.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO7	5.0 V PS1	3.54	A	22.0	sec	OK
EXB at EX8	AMB Top Temp	35	C	1.4	sec	OK
EXB at EX8	AMB Bot Temp	33	C	1.4	sec	OK
EXB at EX8	-			1.4		
	SBBC Temp	56	C		sec	OK
EXB at EX8	AXQ Temp	38	C	1.4	sec	OK
EXB at EX8	SDIM Temp	44	С	1.4	sec	OK
EXB at EX8	SDISC Temp	46	С	1.4	sec	OK
EXB at EX8	SDISE Temp	40	C	1.4	sec	OK
EXB at EX8	1.5 VDC	1.51	V	18.1	sec	OK
EXB at EX8	3.3 VDC	3.30	V	18.1	sec	OK
EXB at EX8	2.5 VDC	2.49	V	18.1	sec	OK
EXB at EX8	3.3 VDC HK	3.28	V	18.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB8	PROC 0 Temp	62	C	0.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB8	PROC 1 Temp	67	C	0.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB8	PROC 2 Temp	72	С	0.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB8	PROC 3 Temp	70	С	0.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB8	SDC0 Temp	66	C	0.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB8	AR0 Temp	63	C	0.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB8	DX0 Temp	61	C	0.1	sec	OK
	_					
CPU at SB8	DX1 Temp	59	C	0.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB8	DX2 Temp	59	C	0.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB8	DX3 Temp	53	С	0.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB8	SBBC0 Temp	65	C	0.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB8	SBBC1 Temp	66	C	0.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB8	1.5 VDC	1.52	V	41.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB8	3.3 VDC	3.30	V	41.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB8	Core 0 Volt	1.63	V	41.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB8	Core 1 Volt	1.64	V	41.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB8	Core 2 Volt	1.64	V	41.1	sec	OK
CPU at SB8	Core 3 Volt	1.65	V	41.1	sec	OK
HPCI at IO8	PS0 Temp	45	C	6.3	sec	OK
HPCI at IO8	PS1 Temp	37	C	6.3	sec	OK
HECT OF TOO	tor remb	J /	C	0.5	500	OK

HPCI at IO8	SDC0 Temp	74	С	6.3	sec	OK
HPCI at IO8	ARO Temp	66	C	6.3	sec	OK
HPCI at IO8	-	64	C	6.3		OK
	DX0 Temp				sec	
HPCI at IO8	DX1 Temp	54	C	6.3	sec	OK
HPCI at IO8	SBBC Temp	40	C	6.3	sec	OK
HPCI at IO8	IOA0 Temp	56	C	6.3	sec	OK
HPCI at IO8	IOA1 Temp	49	C	6.3	sec	OK
HPCI at IO8	1.5 VDC	1.49	V	25.6	sec	OK
HPCI at IO8	3.3 VDC	3.30	V	25.6	sec	OK
HPCI at IO8	5.0 VDC	4.99	V	25.6	sec	OK
HPCI at IO8	+12.0 VDC	12.03	V	25.6		OK
					sec	
HPCI at IO8	-12.0 VDC	-12.01	V	25.6	sec	OK
HPCI at IO8	3.3 VDC HK	3.30	V	25.6	sec	OK
HPCI at IO8	1.5 CVT0 VDC	1.85	A	25.6	sec	OK
HPCI at IO8	1.5 CVT1 VDC	1.48	A	25.6	sec	OK
HPCI at IO8	3.3 V_PS0	9.81	A	25.6	sec	OK
HPCI at IO8	3.3 V_PS1	10.10	A	25.6	sec	OK
HPCI at IO8	5.0 V_PS0	3.54	A	25.6	sec	OK
HPCI at IO8	5.0 V_PS1	3.54	A	25.6	sec	OK
Schizo0.0	Schizo 0 Slot 0	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo1.0	Schizo 1 Slot 0	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo1.0	Schizo 0 Slot 1					
		N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo1.1	Schizo 1 Slot 1	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
EXB at EX9	AMB Top Temp	34	C	4.2	sec	OK
EXB at EX9	AMB Bot Temp	31	C	4.2	sec	OK
EXB at EX9	SBBC Temp	46	C	4.2	sec	OK
EXB at EX9	AXQ Temp	36	C	4.2	sec	OK
EXB at EX9	SDIM Temp	40	C	4.2	sec	OK
EXB at EX9	SDISC Temp	42	C	4.2	sec	OK
EXB at EX9	SDISE Temp	36	С	4.2	sec	OK
EXB at EX9	1.5 VDC	1.51	V	20.9	sec	OK
EXB at EX9	3.3 VDC	3.30	V	20.9	sec	OK
EXB at EX9	2.5 VDC	2.49	V	20.9	sec	OK
EXB at EX9	3.3 VDC HK	3.28	V	20.9		OK
					sec	
CPU at SB9	PROC 0 Temp	39	C	1.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB9	PROC 1 Temp	41	C	1.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB9	PROC 2 Temp	43	C	1.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB9	PROC 3 Temp	41	C	1.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB9	SDC0 Temp	62	C	1.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB9	AR0 Temp	56	C	1.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB9	DX0 Temp	56	C	1.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB9	DX1 Temp	56	С	1.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB9	DX2 Temp	53	С	1.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB9	DX3 Temp	47	С	1.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB9	SBBC0 Temp	49	C	1.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB9	SBBC1 Temp	54	C	1.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB9	1.5 VDC			43.7		
		1.51	V		sec	OK
CPU at SB9	3.3 VDC	3.34	V	43.7	sec	OK
CPU at SB9	Core 0 Volt	1.63	V	43.7	sec	OK
CPU at SB9	Core 1 Volt	1.63	V	43.7	sec	OK
CPU at SB9	Core 2 Volt	1.62	V	43.7	sec	OK
CPU at SB9	Core 3 Volt	1.62	V	43.7	sec	OK
HPCI+ at IO9	D147#0_0	34	C	9.3	sec	OK
HPCI+ at IO9	D147#0_1	41	C	9.3	sec	OK
HPCI+ at IO9	D147#0_2	33	С	9.3	sec	OK
HPCI+ at IO9	D147#1_0	36	C	9.3	sec	OK
HPCI+ at IO9	D147#1_1	42	C	9.3	sec	OK
HPCI+ at IO9	D147#1_1 D147#1_2	39	C	9.3	sec	OK
HPCI+ at IO9	XMITSO Temp	37	C	9.3	sec	OK
HPCI+ at IO9 HPCI+ at IO9	XMITSO Temp	49	C	9.3	sec	OK
iirci+ ac 109	vurior remb	± J	C	9.3	sec	OI

HPCI+ at IO9	SBBC Temp	35	С	9.3	sec	OK
HPCI+ at IO9	SDC0 Temp	58	C	9.3	sec	OK
HPCI+ at IO9	AR0 Temp	57	C	9.3	sec	OK
HPCI+ at IO9	DX0 Temp	55	C	9.3		OK
	-				sec	
HPCI+ at IO9	DX1 Temp	48	C	9.3	sec	OK
HPCI+ at IO9	1.5 VDC0	1.51	V	28.3	sec	OK
HPCI+ at IO9	2.5 VDC0	2.48	V	28.3	sec	OK
HPCI+ at IO9	3.3 VDC0	3.28	V	28.3	sec	OK
HPCI+ at IO9	5.0 VDC0	5.05	V	28.3	sec	OK
HPCI+ at IO9	+12.0 VDC0	12.34	V	28.3	sec	OK
HPCI+ at IO9	-12.0 VDC0	-12.18	V	28.3	sec	OK
HPCI+ at IO9	3.3 VDC HK0	3.32	V	28.3	sec	OK
HPCI+ at IO9	1.5 VDC1	1.52	V	28.3	sec	OK
HPCI+ at IO9	2.5 VDC1	2.48	V	28.3	sec	OK
	3.3 VDC1			28.3		
HPCI+ at IO9		3.28	V		sec	OK
HPCI+ at IO9	5.0 VDC1	5.05	V	28.3	sec	OK
HPCI+ at IO9	+12.0 VDC1	12.34	V	28.3	sec	OK
HPCI+ at IO9	-12.0 VDC1	-12.10	V	28.3	sec	OK
HPCI+ at IO9	3.3 VDC HK1	3.32	V	28.3	sec	OK
XMITS0.0	XMITS 0 Slot 0	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
XMITS1.0	XMITS 1 Slot 0	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
XMITS0.1	XMITS 0 Slot 1	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
XMITS1.1	XMITS 1 Slot 1	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
EXB at EX10	AMB Top Temp	32	C	4.3	sec	OK
EXB at EX10	AMB Bot Temp	30	C	4.3	sec	OK
EXB at EX10	SBBC Temp	43	C	4.3	sec	OK
EXB at EX10	AXO Temp	36	C	4.3		OK
	~ -				sec	
EXB at EX10	SDIM Temp	38	C	4.3	sec	OK
EXB at EX10	SDISC Temp	40	C	4.3	sec	OK
EXB at EX10	SDISE Temp	34	С	4.3	sec	OK
EXB at EX10	1.5 VDC	1.51	V	19.0	sec	OK
EXB at EX10	3.3 VDC	3.30	V	19.0	sec	OK
EXB at EX10	2.5 VDC	2.51	V	19.0	sec	OK
EXB at EX10	3.3 VDC HK	3.30	V	19.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB10	PROC 0 Temp	51	C	4.4	sec	OK
CPU at SB10	PROC 1 Temp	57	C	4.4	sec	OK
CPU at SB10	PROC 2 Temp	59	С	4.4	sec	OK
CPU at SB10	PROC 3 Temp	54	C	4.4	sec	OK
CPU at SB10	SDC0 Temp	64	C	4.4	sec	OK
CPU at SB10	AR0 Temp	58	C	4.4	sec	OK
CPU at SB10	DX0 Temp	58	C	4.4	sec	OK
CPU at SB10	DX1 Temp	58	C	4.4		OK
CPU at SB10	DX1 Temp DX2 Temp			4.4	sec	
	-	58	C		sec	OK
CPU at SB10	DX3 Temp	53	C	4.4	sec	OK
CPU at SB10	SBBC0 Temp	56	C	4.4	sec	OK
CPU at SB10	SBBC1 Temp	55	С	4.4	sec	OK
CPU at SB10	1.5 VDC	1.52	V	43.3	sec	OK
CPU at SB10	3.3 VDC	3.32	V	43.3	sec	OK
CPU at SB10	Core 0 Volt	1.65	V	43.3	sec	OK
CPU at SB10	Core 1 Volt	1.66	V	43.3	sec	OK
CPU at SB10	Core 2 Volt	1.64	V	43.3	sec	OK
CPU at SB10	Core 3 Volt	1.63	V	43.3	sec	OK
HPCI at IO10	PS0 Temp	40	C	8.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO10	PS1 Temp	29	Ċ	8.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO10	SDC0 Temp	68	C	8.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO10	AR0 Temp	64	C	8.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO10	DX0 Temp	55	C	8.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO10	DX1 Temp	46	C	8.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO10	SBBC Temp	37	C	8.4		OK
	-				sec	
HPCI at IO10	IOA0 Temp	51	С	8.4	sec	OK

HPCI at IO10	IOA1 Temp	48	С	8.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO10	1.5 VDC	1.48	V	27.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO10	3.3 VDC	3.32	V			
				27.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO10	5.0 VDC	4.99	V	27.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO10	+12.0 VDC	12.03	V	27.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO10	-12.0 VDC	-12.01		27.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO10	3.3 VDC HK	3.28	V	27.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO10	1.5 CVT0 VDC	1.87	A	27.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO10	1.5 CVT1 VDC	1.41	A	27.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO10	3.3 V_PS0	9.81	A	27.9	sec	OK
		9.81				
HPCI at IO10	3.3 V_PS1		A	27.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO10	5.0 V_PS0	3.41	A	27.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO10	5.0 V_PS1	3.78	A	27.9	sec	OK
Schizo0.0	Schizo 0 Slot 0	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo1.0	Schizo 1 Slot 0	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo0.1	Schizo 0 Slot 1	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo1.1	Schizo 1 Slot 1	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
EXB at EX11	AMB Top Temp	31	C	4.8	sec	OK
EXB at EX11	AMB Bot Temp	29	Ċ	4.8	sec	OK
	_					
EXB at EX11	SBBC Temp	53	C	4.8	sec	OK
EXB at EX11	AXQ Temp	38	C	4.8	sec	OK
EXB at EX11	SDIM Temp	59	C	4.8	sec	OK
EXB at EX11	SDISC Temp	42	Ċ	4.8	sec	OK
	_					
EXB at EX11	SDISE Temp	26	C	4.8	sec	OK
EXB at EX11	1.5 VDC	1.51	V	20.2	sec	OK
EXB at EX11	3.3 VDC	3.30	V	20.2	sec	OK
EXB at EX11	2.5 VDC	2.49	V	20.2	sec	OK
EXB at EX11	3.3 VDC HK	3.28				
			V	20.2	sec	OK
CPU at SB11	PROC 0 Temp	38	C	2.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB11	PROC 1 Temp	41	C	2.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB11	PROC 2 Temp	41	C	2.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB11	PROC 3 Temp	41	C	2.8	sec	OK
	_	60				
CPU at SB11	SDC0 Temp		C	2.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB11	AR0 Temp	62	C	2.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB11	DX0 Temp	59	C	2.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB11	DX1 Temp	55	С	2.8	sec	OK
	-	54	C			
CPU at SB11	DX2 Temp			2.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB11	DX3 Temp	46	C	2.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB11	SBBC0 Temp	52	C	2.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB11	SBBC1 Temp	52	C	2.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB11	1.5 VDC	1.50	V	44.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB11	3.3 VDC	3.32	V	44.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB11	Core 0 Volt	1.63	V	44.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB11	Core 1 Volt	1.62	V	44.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB11	Core 2 Volt	1.61	V	44.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB11	Core 3 Volt	1.62	V	44.6	sec	OK
HPCI at IO11	PS0 Temp	37	C	10.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO11	PS1 Temp	29	C	10.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO11	SDC0 Temp	61	C	10.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO11	AR0 Temp	54	C	10.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO11	DX0 Temp	49	C	10.0	sec	OK
	_					
HPCI at IO11	DX1 Temp	42	C	10.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO11	SBBC Temp	34	С	10.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO11	IOA0 Temp	46	C	10.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO11	IOA1 Temp	42	С	10.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO11	1.5 VDC	1.49	V	29.1	sec	OK
HPCI at IO11	3.3 VDC	3.30	V	29.1	sec	OK
HPCI at IO11	5.0 VDC	4.99	V	29.1	sec	OK
HPCI at IO11	+12.0 VDC	12.03	V	29.1	sec	OK
HPCI at IO11	-12.0 VDC	-12.11		29.1	sec	OK
			-			

HPCI at IO11	3.3 VDC HK	3.28	V	29.1	sec	OK
HPCI at IO11	1.5 CVT0 VDC	1.88	A	29.1	sec	OK
HPCI at IO11	1.5 CVT1 VDC	1.50	A	29.1	sec	OK
HPCI at IO11	3.3 V_PS0	9.66	A	29.1	sec	OK
HPCI at IO11	3.3 V_PS1	9.81	A	29.1	sec	OK
HPCI at IO11	5.0 V_PS0	3.54	A	29.1	sec	OK
HPCI at IO11	5.0 V_PS1	3.41	A	29.1	sec	OK
EXB at EX12	AMB Top Temp	32	C	8.5	sec	OK
EXB at EX12	AMB Bot Temp	31	C	8.5	sec	OK
EXB at EX12	SBBC Temp	50	C	8.5	sec	OK
EXB at EX12	AXQ Temp	38	C	8.5	sec	OK
EXB at EX12	-	44	C	8.5	sec	OK
EXB at EX12	SDISC Temp	42	C	8.5	sec	OK
EXB at EX12	SDISE Temp	38	C	8.5	sec	OK
EXB at EX12	1.5 VDC	1.50	V	24.6	sec	OK
EXB at EX12	3.3 VDC	3.28	V	24.6	sec	OK
EXB at EX12	2.5 VDC	2.51	V	24.6	sec	OK
EXB at EX12	3.3 VDC HK	3.28	V	24.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB12	PROC 0 Temp	32	C	4.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB12	PROC 1 Temp	35	C	4.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB12	PROC 2 Temp	34	C	4.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB12	PROC 3 Temp	32	C	4.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB12	SDC0 Temp	60	C	4.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB12	AR0 Temp	55	C	4.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB12	DX0 Temp	54	C	4.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB12	DX1 Temp	54	C	4.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB12	DX2 Temp	52	C	4.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB12	DX3 Temp	48	C	4.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB12	SBBC0 Temp	53	C	4.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB12		52	C	4.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB12	1.5 VDC	1.51	V	49.7	sec	OK
CPU at SB12	3.3 VDC	3.30	V	49.7	sec	OK
CPU at SB12	Core 0 Volt	1.36	V	49.7	sec	OK
CPU at SB12	Core 1 Volt	1.36	V	49.7	sec	OK
CPU at SB12	Core 2 Volt	1.36	V	49.7	sec	OK
CPU at SB12	Core 3 Volt	1.36	V	49.7	sec	OK
HPCI at IO12	PS0 Temp	40	C	15.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO12	PS1 Temp	35	C	15.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO12	SDC0 Temp	67	C	15.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO12	AR0 Temp	60	C	15.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO12	DX0 Temp	56	C	15.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO12	DX1 Temp	49	C	15.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO12	SBBC Temp	36	C	15.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO12	IOA0 Temp	50	C	15.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO12	IOA1 Temp	46	C	15.4	sec	OK
HPCI at IO12	1.5 VDC	1.49	V	34.1	sec	OK
HPCI at IO12	3.3 VDC	3.30	V	34.1	sec	OK
HPCI at IO12	5.0 VDC	5.02	V	34.1	sec	OK
HPCI at IO12	+12.0 VDC	11.88	V	34.1	sec	OK
HPCI at IO12	-12.0 VDC	-11.92	V	34.1	sec	OK
HPCI at IO12	3.3 VDC HK	3.28	V	34.1	sec	OK
HPCI at IO12	1.5 CVT0 VDC	1.49	A	34.1	sec	OK
HPCI at IO12	1.5 CVT1 VDC	1.87	A	34.1	sec	OK
HPCI at IO12	3.3 V_PS0	10.10	A	34.1	sec	OK
HPCI at IO12	3.3 V_PS1	9.96	A	34.1	sec	OK
HPCI at IO12	5.0 V_PS0	3.66	A	34.1	sec	OK
HPCI at IO12	5.0 V_PS1	3.54	A	34.1	sec	OK
Schizo0.0	Schizo 0 Slot 0	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo1.0	Schizo 1 Slot 0	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo0.1	Schizo 0 Slot 1	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE

G-hi1 1	0-hi 1 01-+ 1	NT / N	NT / N	NT / N		DDECEMOR
Schizo1.1 EXB at EX13	Schizo 1 Slot 1 AMB Top Temp	N/A 32	N/A C	N/A 10.4		PRESENCE OK
EXB at EX13		32 29	C	10.4	sec	OK
EXB at EX13	AMB Bot Temp SBBC Temp	43	C	10.4	sec sec	OK
EXB at EX13	AXQ Temp	36	C	10.4	sec	OK
EXB at EX13	SDIM Temp	38	C	10.4	sec	OK
EXB at EX13	SDIM Temp	42	C	10.4	sec	OK
EXB at EX13	SDISC TEMP	34	C	10.4	sec	OK
EXB at EX13	1.5 VDC	1.51	V	26.5	sec	OK
EXB at EX13	3.3 VDC	3.32	V	26.5	sec	OK
EXB at EX13	2.5 VDC	2.51	V	26.5	sec	OK
EXB at EX13	3.3 VDC HK	3.30	V	26.5	sec	OK
CPU at SB13	PROC 0 Temp	42	Ċ	7.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB13	PROC 1 Temp	45	C	7.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB13	PROC 2 Temp	44	C	7.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB13	PROC 3 Temp	44	C	7.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB13	SDC0 Temp	63	C	7.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB13	AR0 Temp	58	C	7.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB13	DX0 Temp	56	Ċ	7.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB13	DX1 Temp	59	Ċ	7.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB13	DX2 Temp	53	Ċ	7.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB13	DX3 Temp	48	C	7.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB13	SBBC0 Temp	52	C	7.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB13	SBBC1 Temp	54	С	7.0	sec	OK
CPU at SB13	1.5 VDC	1.49	V	50.9	sec	OK
CPU at SB13	3.3 VDC	3.30	V	50.9	sec	OK
CPU at SB13	Core 0 Volt	1.61	V	50.9	sec	OK
CPU at SB13	Core 1 Volt	1.63	V	50.9	sec	OK
CPU at SB13	Core 2 Volt	1.61	V	50.9	sec	OK
CPU at SB13	Core 3 Volt	1.61	V	50.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO13	PS0 Temp	37	C	16.5	sec	OK
HPCI at IO13	PS1 Temp	32	C	16.5	sec	OK
HPCI at IO13	SDC0 Temp	64	C	16.5	sec	OK
HPCI at IO13	ARO Temp	62	С	16.5	sec	OK
HPCI at IO13	DX0 Temp	60	C	16.5	sec	OK
HPCI at IO13	DX1 Temp	48	C	16.5	sec	OK
HPCI at IO13	SBBC Temp	35	C	16.5	sec	OK
HPCI at IO13	IOAO Temp	47	C	16.5	sec	OK
HPCI at IO13	IOA1 Temp	43	C	16.5	sec	OK
HPCI at IO13	1.5 VDC	1.50	V	35.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO13	3.3 VDC	3.30	V	35.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO13	5.0 VDC	5.02	V	35.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO13	+12.0 VDC	11.88	V	35.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO13	-12.0 VDC	-12.01 3.28	V	35.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO13 HPCI at IO13	3.3 VDC HK 1.5 CVT0 VDC	3.28 1.76	V	35.0 35.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO13	1.5 CVT1 VDC 1.5 CVT1 VDC	1.53	A A	35.0	sec	OK OK
HPCI at IO13	3.3 V_PS0	9.81	A	35.0	sec sec	OK
HPCI at IO13	3.3 V_PS1	9.81	A	35.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO13	5.0 V_PS0	3.17	A	35.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO13	5.0 V_PS1	3.29	A	35.0	sec	OK
Schizo0.0	Schizo 0 Slot 0	N/A	N/A	N/A	bee	PRESENCE
Schizo1.0	Schizo 1 Slot 0	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo0.1	Schizo 0 Slot 1	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo1.1	Schizo 1 Slot 1	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
EXB at EX14	AMB Top Temp	33	C	11.3	sec	OK
EXB at EX14	AMB Bot Temp	30	C	11.3	sec	OK
EXB at EX14	SBBC Temp	51	C	11.3	sec	OK
EXB at EX14	AXQ Temp	38	C	11.3	sec	OK
EXB at EX14	SDIM Temp	38	C	11.3	sec	OK

EXB at EX14	SDISC Temp	40	C	11.3	sec	OK
EXB at EX14	SDISE Temp	36	C	11.3	sec	OK
EXB at EX14	1.5 VDC	1.51	V	27.5	sec	OK
EXB at EX14	3.3 VDC	3.30	V	27.5	sec	OK
EXB at EX14	2.5 VDC	2.51	V	27.5	sec	OK
EXB at EX14	3.3 VDC HK	3.30	V	27.5	sec	OK
CPU at SB14	PROC 0 Temp	39	С	5.5	sec	OK
CPU at SB14	PROC 1 Temp	41	C	5.5	sec	OK
CPU at SB14	PROC 2 Temp	42	C	5.5	sec	OK
CPU at SB14	PROC 3 Temp	40	C	5.5	sec	OK
CPU at SB14	SDC0 Temp	62	C	5.5	sec	OK
CPU at SB14	AR0 Temp	58	C	5.5	sec	OK
CPU at SB14	DX0 Temp	58	C	5.5	sec	OK
CPU at SB14	DX1 Temp	58	C	5.5	sec	OK
CPU at SB14	DX2 Temp	57	C	5.5	sec	OK
CPU at SB14	DX3 Temp	50	C	5.5	sec	OK
CPU at SB14	SBBC0 Temp	54	C	5.5	sec	OK
CPU at SB14	SBBC1 Temp	62	C	5.5	sec	OK
CPU at SB14	1.5 VDC	1.51	V			
				0.2	sec	OK
CPU at SB14	3.3 VDC	3.32	V	0.2	sec	OK
CPU at SB14	Core 0 Volt	1.63	V	0.2	sec	OK
CPU at SB14	Core 1 Volt	1.63	V	0.2	sec	OK
CPU at SB14	Core 2 Volt	1.62	V	0.2	sec	OK
CPU at SB14	Core 3 Volt	1.61	V	0.2	sec	OK
HPCI at IO14	PS0 Temp	43	C	17.8	sec	OK
HPCI at IO14	PS1 Temp	37	C	17.8	sec	OK
HPCI at IO14	SDC0 Temp	60	C	17.8	sec	OK
HPCI at IO14	AR0 Temp	56	C	17.8	sec	OK
HPCI at IO14	DX0 Temp	55	C	17.8	sec	OK
HPCI at IO14	DX1 Temp	48	C	17.8	sec	OK
HPCI at IO14	SBBC Temp	41	C	17.8	sec	OK
HPCI at IO14	IOA0 Temp	46	C	17.8	sec	OK
HPCI at IO14	IOA1 Temp	45	C	17.8	sec	OK
HPCI at IO14	1.5 VDC	1.53	V	35.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO14	3.3 VDC	3.30	V	35.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO14	5.0 VDC	5.02	V	35.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO14	+12.0 VDC	11.95	V	35.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO14	-12.0 VDC	-11.92	V	35.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO14	3.3 VDC HK	3.30	V	35.9	sec	OK
HPCI at IO14	1.5 CVT0 VDC	2.07	A	36.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO14	1.5 CVT1 VDC	1.52	A	36.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO14	3.3 V_PS0	9.81	A	36.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO14	3.3 V_PS1	9.81	A	36.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO14	5.0 V PS0	3.66	A	36.0	sec	OK
HPCI at IO14	5.0 V_PS1	3.17	A	36.0	sec	OK
Schizo0.0	Schizo 0 Slot 0	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo1.0	Schizo 1 Slot 0	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo0.1	Schizo 0 Slot 1	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo1.1	Schizo 1 Slot 1	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
EXB at EX15	AMB Top Temp	35	C	12.5	sec	OK
EXB at EX15	AMB Bot Temp	31	C	12.5	sec	OK
	-	48				
EXB at EX15	SBBC Temp		C	12.5	sec	OK
EXB at EX15	AXQ Temp	40	C	12.5	sec	OK
EXB at EX15	SDIM Temp	40	C	12.5	sec	OK
EXB at EX15	SDISC Temp	42	C	12.5	sec	OK
EXB at EX15	SDISE Temp	36	C	12.5	sec	OK
EXB at EX15	1.5 VDC	1.51	V	29.2	sec	OK
EXB at EX15	3.3 VDC	3.30	V	29.2	sec	OK
EXB at EX15	2.5 VDC	2.49	V	29.2	sec	OK
EXB at EX15	3.3 VDC HK	3.28	V	29.2	sec	OK

CPU at SB15	PROC 0 Temp	62	С	0.5	sec	OK
CPU at SB15	PROC 1 Temp	67	С	0.5	sec	OK
CPU at SB15	PROC 2 Temp	68	C	0.5	sec	OK
CPU at SB15	PROC 3 Temp	61	C	0.5	sec	OK
CPU at SB15	SDC0 Temp	67	C	0.5	sec	OK
CPU at SB15	AR0 Temp	66	С	0.5	sec	OK
CPU at SB15	DX0 Temp	60	С	0.5	sec	OK
CPU at SB15	DX1 Temp	58	С	0.5	sec	OK
CPU at SB15	DX2 Temp	58	С	0.5	sec	OK
CPU at SB15	DX3 Temp	50	C	0.5	sec	OK
CPU at SB15	SBBC0 Temp	56	C	0.5	sec	OK
CPU at SB15	SBBC1 Temp	57	C	0.5	sec	OK
CPU at SB15	1.5 VDC	1.52	V	1.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB15	3.3 VDC	3.34	V	1.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB15	Core 0 Volt	1.66	V	1.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB15	Core 1 Volt	1.65	V	1.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB15	Core 2 Volt	1.64	V	1.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB15	Core 3 Volt	1.63	V	1.8	sec	OK
HPCI at IO15	PS0 Temp	42	Ċ	19.6	sec	OK
HPCI at IO15	PS1 Temp	34	C	19.6	sec	OK
HPCI at IO15	SDC0 Temp	69	C	19.6		OK
HPCI at IO15	ARO Temp	62	C	19.6	sec	OK
HPCI at IO15	-	56	C	19.6	sec	
HPCI at IO15	DX0 Temp	48	C	19.6	sec	OK OK
	DX1 Temp		C	19.6	sec	
HPCI at IO15	SBBC Temp	38	C	19.6	sec	OK
HPCI at IO15	IOA0 Temp	52			sec	OK
HPCI at IO15	IOA1 Temp	50	C	19.6	sec	OK
HPCI at IO15	1.5 VDC	1.49	V	37.5	sec	OK
HPCI at IO15	3.3 VDC	3.28	V	37.5	sec	OK
HPCI at IO15	5.0 VDC	4.99	V	37.5	sec	OK
HPCI at IO15	+12.0 VDC	11.95	V	37.5	sec	OK
HPCI at IO15	-12.0 VDC	-12.01	V	37.5	sec	OK
HPCI at IO15	3.3 VDC HK	3.30	V	37.5	sec	OK
HPCI at IO15	1.5 CVTO VDC	1.49	A	37.5	sec	OK
HPCI at IO15	1.5 CVT1 VDC	1.85	A	37.5	sec	OK
HPCI at IO15	3.3 V_PS0	10.25	A	37.5	sec	OK
HPCI at IO15	3.3 V_PS1	9.81	A	37.5	sec	OK
HPCI at IO15	5.0 V_PS0	3.78	A	37.5	sec	OK
HPCI at IO15	5.0 V_PS1	3.78	A .	37.5	sec	OK
Schizo0.0	Schizo 0 Slot 0	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo1.0	Schizo 1 Slot 0	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo0.1	Schizo 0 Slot 1	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo1.1	Schizo 1 Slot 1	N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
EXB at EX16	AMB Top Temp	34	C	13.7	sec	OK
EXB at EX16	AMB Bot Temp	32	C	13.7	sec	OK
EXB at EX16	SBBC Temp	54	С	13.7	sec	OK
EXB at EX16	AXQ Temp	38	С	13.7	sec	OK
EXB at EX16	SDIM Temp	42	C	13.7	sec	OK
EXB at EX16	SDISC Temp	44	С	13.7	sec	OK
EXB at EX16	SDISE Temp	38	С	13.7	sec	OK
EXB at EX16	1.5 VDC	1.51	V	30.3	sec	OK
EXB at EX16	3.3 VDC	3.32	V	30.3	sec	OK
EXB at EX16	2.5 VDC	2.51	V	30.3	sec	OK
EXB at EX16	3.3 VDC HK	3.30	V	30.3	sec	OK
CPU at SB16	PROC 0 Temp	39	C	1.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB16	PROC 1 Temp	42	C	1.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB16	PROC 2 Temp	42	C	1.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB16	PROC 3 Temp	40	C	1.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB16	SDC0 Temp	67	C	1.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB16	AR0 Temp	60	C	1.8	sec	OK

CPU at SB16	DX0 Temp	62	С	1.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB16	DX1 Temp	62	C	1.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB16	DX2 Temp	60	C	1.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB16	DX3 Temp	54	C	1.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB16	SBBC0 Temp	57	C	1.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB16	SBBC1 Temp	55	C	1.8	sec	OK
CPU at SB16	1.5 VDC	1.51	V	3.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB16	3.3 VDC	3.32	V	3.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB16	Core 0 Volt	1.61	V	3.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB16	Core 1 Volt	1.62	V	3.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB16	Core 2 Volt	1.62	V	3.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB16	Core 3 Volt	1.60	V	3.6	sec	OK
HPCI at IO16	PS0 Temp	46	C	21.6	sec	OK
HPCI at IO16	PS1 Temp	37	C	21.6	sec	OK
HPCI at IO16	SDC0 Temp	70	C	21.6	sec	OK
HPCI at IO16	AR0 Temp	64	C	21.6	sec	OK
HPCI at IO16	DX0 Temp	59	C	21.6	sec	OK
HPCI at IO16	DX1 Temp	49	C	21.6	sec	OK
HPCI at IO16	SBBC Temp	43	C	21.6	sec	OK
HPCI at IO16	IOA0 Temp	57	C	21.6	sec	OK
HPCI at IO16	IOA1 Temp	48	C	21.6	sec	OK
HPCI at IO16	1.5 VDC	1.49	V	39.2	sec	OK
HPCI at IO16	3.3 VDC	3.30	V	39.2	sec	OK
HPCI at IO16	5.0 VDC	4.96	V	39.2	sec	OK
HPCI at IO16	+12.0 VDC	12.03	V	39.2	sec	OK
HPCI at IO16	-12.0 VDC	-12.01	V	39.2	sec	OK
HPCI at IO16	3.3 VDC HK	3.30	V	39.2	sec	OK
HPCI at IO16	1.5 CVT0 VDC	1.57	A	39.2	sec	OK
HPCI at IO16	1.5 CVT1 VDC	1.86	A	39.2	sec	OK
HPCI at IO16	3.3 V_PS0	9.96	A	39.2	sec	OK
HPCI at IO16	3.3 V_PS1	9.81	A	39.2	sec	OK
HPCI at IO16	5.0 V_PS0	3.29	A	39.2	sec	OK
HPCI at IO16	5.0 V_PS1 Schizo 0 Slot 0	3.29	A NT/A	39.2 N/A	sec	OK
Schizo0.0 Schizo1.0	Schizo 1 Slot 0	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A		PRESENCE PRESENCE
Schizo0.1	Schizo 0 Slot 1	N/A N/A	N/A N/A	N/A N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo1.1	Schizo 1 Slot 1		N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
EXB at EX17	AMB Top Temp	36	C	14.8	sec	OK
EXB at EX17	AMB Bot Temp	34	C	14.8	sec	OK
EXB at EX17	SBBC Temp	58	C	14.8	sec	OK
EXB at EX17	AXQ Temp	54	C	14.8	sec	OK
EXB at EX17	SDIM Temp	66	C	14.8	sec	OK
EXB at EX17	SDISC Temp	44	С	14.8	sec	OK
EXB at EX17	SDISE Temp	18	C	14.8	sec	OK
EXB at EX17	1.5 VDC	1.51	V	31.2	sec	OK
EXB at EX17	3.3 VDC	3.30	V	31.2	sec	OK
EXB at EX17	2.5 VDC	2.51	V	31.2	sec	OK
EXB at EX17	3.3 VDC HK	3.30	V	31.2	sec	OK
CPU at SB17	PROC 0 Temp	54	C	5.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB17	PROC 1 Temp	43	C	5.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB17	PROC 2 Temp	45	C	5.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB17	PROC 3 Temp	42	C	5.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB17	SDC0 Temp	68	C	5.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB17	AR0 Temp	62	C	5.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB17	DX0 Temp	62	C	5.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB17	DX1 Temp	60	C	5.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB17	DX2 Temp	61	C	5.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB17	DX3 Temp	54	C	5.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB17	SBBC0 Temp	58	C	5.6	sec	OK
CPU at SB17	SBBC1 Temp	58	C	5.6	sec	OK

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CPU at SE		1.5 VI 3.3 VI		1.50 3.32	V	$\frac{4.6}{4.6}$	sec	OK
CPU at SE) Volt	1.62	V	4.6	sec sec	OK OK
CPU at SE			1 Volt	1.62	V	4.6	sec	OK
CPU at SE			volt Volt	1.63	V	4.6	sec	OK
CPU at SE			Volt Volt	1.62	V	4.6	sec	OK
HPCI at I		PS0 Te		46	C	22.7	sec	OK
HPCI at I		PS1 Te	-	35	C	22.7	sec	OK
HPCI at I		SDC0	_	72	C	22.7	sec	OK
HPCI at I		ARO Te	_	65	C	22.7	sec	OK
HPCI at I		DX0 Te	_	68	C	22.7	sec	OK
HPCI at I		DX1 Te	_	56	C	22.7	sec	OK
HPCI at I		SBBC 5	-	54	C	22.7	sec	OK
HPCI at I	017	IOA0 5	_	55	С	22.7	sec	OK
HPCI at I	017	IOA1	remp	48	С	22.7	sec	OK
HPCI at I	017	1.5 V	DC _	1.49	V	40.1	sec	OK
HPCI at I	017	3.3 VI		3.30	V	40.1	sec	OK
HPCI at I	017	5.0 V		4.99	V	40.1	sec	OK
HPCI at I	017	+12.0	VDC	11.95	V	40.1	sec	OK
HPCI at I	017	-12.0	VDC	-12.01	V	40.1	sec	OK
HPCI at I	017	3.3 VI	DC HK	3.30	V	40.1	sec	OK
HPCI at I	017	1.5 C	VTO VDC	1.87	A	40.1	sec	OK
HPCI at I	017	1.5 C	VT1 VDC	1.49	A	40.1	sec	OK
HPCI at I	017	3.3 V_	_PS0	9.81	A	40.1	sec	OK
HPCI at I	017	3.3 V_	_PS1	9.81	A	40.1	sec	OK
HPCI at I		5.0 V	_PS0	3.54	A	40.1	sec	OK
HPCI at I	017	5.0 V		3.29	A	40.1	sec	OK
Schizo0			o 0 Slot		N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo1			o 1 Slot		N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo0			o 0 Slot		N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
Schizo1	. • ±	SCHIZ	o 1 Slot	1 N/A	N/A	N/A		PRESENCE
עז ג מחווז גים	DOMED	CDE	ים חק					
FANTRAY	POWER		בט רו	ANO FAN1	FAN2	FAN3	FAN4	FAN5
 FT0	ON	 NORI	: MAL O	 K OK	 OK	OK	 OK	OK
 FT0 FT1	ON ON	NORI	: MAL OI MAL OI	C OK	OK OK	OK OK	OK OK	OK
 FT0 FT1 FT2	ON ON ON	NORI NORI NORI	MAL OI MAL OI MAL OI	X OK X OK X OK	OK OK OK	OK OK OK	OK OK OK	OK OK OK
FT0 FT1 FT2 FT3	ON ON ON ON	NORI NORI NORI NORI	MAL OIMAL OIMAL OIMAL OI	COK COK COK COK COK	OK OK OK OK	OK OK OK OK	OK OK OK OK	OK OK OK OK
FT0 FT1 FT2 FT3 FT4	ON ON ON ON ON	NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI	MAL OI MAL OI MAL OI MAL OI MAL OI MAL OI	C OK OK OK OK OK OK OK	OK OK OK OK OK	OK OK OK OK OK	OK OK OK OK OK	OK OK OK OK OK
FT0 FT1 FT2 FT3 FT4 FT5	ON ON ON ON ON	NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI	MAL OI	X OK OK OK OK OK OK OK OK OK	OK OK OK OK OK OK	OK OK OK OK OK OK	OK OK OK OK OK	OK OK OK OK OK OK
FT0 FT1 FT2 FT3 FT4 FT5 FT6	ON ON ON ON ON ON ON ON	NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI	MAL OI	X OK	OK OK OK OK OK OK OK	OK OK OK OK OK OK OK	OK OK OK OK OK OK	OK OK OK OK OK OK OK
FT0 FT1 FT2 FT3 FT4 FT5	ON ON ON ON ON	NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI	MAL OI	X OK	OK OK OK OK OK OK	OK OK OK OK OK OK	OK OK OK OK OK	OK OK OK OK OK OK
FT0 FT1 FT2 FT3 FT4 FT5 FT6 FT7	ON ON ON ON ON ON ON	NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI	MAL OI	X OK	OK OK OK OK OK OK OK	OK OK OK OK OK OK OK OK	OK OK OK OK OK OK OK OK	OK
FT0 FT1 FT2 FT3 FT4 FT5 FT6 FT7	ON ON ON ON ON ON ON	NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI	MAL OI	X OK	OK OK OK OK OK OK OK	OK OK OK OK OK OK OK OK	OK OK OK OK OK OK OK OK	OK
FT0 FT1 FT2 FT3 FT4 FT5 FT6 FT7 POWER PS at PS0	ON ON ON ON ON ON ON ON ON	NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI	MAL OI	X OK	OK OK OK OK OK OK OK	OK OK OK OK OK OK OK OK	OK OK OK OK OK OK OK OK	OK
FT0 FT1 FT2 FT3 FT4 FT5 FT6 FT7 POWER PS at PS0 PS at PS1	ON O	NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI	MAL OI	K OK	OK OK OK OK OK OK OK	OK	OK	OK
FT0 FT1 FT2 FT3 FT4 FT5 FT6 FT7 POWER PS at PS0 PS at PS1 PS at PS2	ON O	NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI	MAL OI MA	C1 DC0 AIL ON	OK	OK	OK	OK
FT0 FT1 FT2 FT3 FT4 FT5 FT6 FT7 POWER PS at PS0 PS at PS1	ON O	NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI	MAL OI MA	C1 DC0 AIL ON AIL ON COK	OK	OK ON	OK OK OK OK OK OK OK OK OK	OK
FT0 FT1 FT2 FT3 FT4 FT5 FT6 FT7 POWER PS at PS0 PS at PS1 PS at PS2 PS at PS3	ON O	NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI	MAL OI MA	C1 DC0 AIL ON AIL ON COK	OK O	OK ON ON ON	OK	OK
FT0 FT1 FT2 FT3 FT4 FT5 FT6 FT7 POWER PS at PS0 PS at PS1 PS at PS2 PS at PS3 PS at PS4 PS at PS5 POWER	ON O	NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI	MAL OI K K F K K F K K F K K F K K F K K F K K F K K F K K F K K F K K F K K F K K F K K K F K K K F K K K K K K K K	K OK	OK O	OK O	OK O	OK
FT0 FT1 FT2 FT3 FT4 FT5 FT6 FT7 POWER PS at PS0 PS at PS1 PS at PS2 PS at PS3 PS at PS4 PS at PS5 POWER	ON O	NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI	MAL OI MA	K OK	OK O	OK O	OK O	OK
FT0 FT1 FT2 FT3 FT4 FT5 FT6 FT7 POWER PS at PS0 PS at PS1 PS at PS2 PS at PS3 PS at PS4 PS at PS5 POWER PS at PS0	ON O	NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI K OI	MAL OI K FZ K FZ K FZ K FZ AIL OI UNIT	X OK	OK O	OK O	OK O	OK
FT0 FT1 FT2 FT3 FT4 FT5 FT6 FT7 POWER PS at PS0 PS at PS1 PS at PS2 PS at PS3 PS at PS4 PS at PS5 POWER PS at PS0 Current0	ON O	NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI	MAL OI MA	C1 DC0 C1 DC0 AIL ON	OK O	OK O	OK O	OK
FT0 FT1 FT2 FT3 FT4 FT5 FT6 FT7 POWER PS at PS0 PS at PS1 PS at PS2 PS at PS3 PS at PS4 PS at PS5 POWER PS at PS0	ON O	NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI NORI K OI	MAL OI K FZ K FZ K FZ K FZ AIL OI UNIT	X OK	OK O	OK O	OK O	OK

Power PS at PS1	2058.04	W	N/A
Current0	40.64	A	N/A
Current1	0.00	A	N/A
48VDC	47.01	V	N/A
Power	1910.49	W	N/A
PS at PS2			
Current0	40.24	A	N/A
Current1	0.00	A	N/A
48VDC	48.21	V	N/A
Power	1939.97	W	N/A
PS at PS3			
Current0	38.64	A	N/A
Current1	0.00	A	N/A
48VDC	48.41	V	N/A
Power	1870.56	W	N/A
PS at PS4			
Current0	0.00	A	N/A
Current1	40.64	A	N/A
48VDC	48.60	V	N/A
Power	1975.10	W	N/A
PS at PS5			
Current0	41.43	A	N/A
Current1	0.00	A	N/A
48VDC	48.60	V	N/A
Power	2013.50	W	N/A
Total Power	11767.66	W	N/A

EXAMPLE 2	Showin	g Pow	er Out	tput						
POWER		TIV	AC0		AC1		DC0	DC1	FAN0	FAN1
PS at PS0		 K	OK		FAIL		ON	ON	OK	OK
PS at PS1	. 01	Χ	OK		FAIL		ON	ON	OK	OK
PS at PS2	OI	Κ	OK		FAIL		ON	ON	OK	OK
PS at PS3	OI	Κ	OK		FAIL		ON	ON	OK	OK
PS at PS4	OI	Κ	FAIL		OK		ON	ON	OK	OK
PS at PS5	OI	Κ	OK		FAIL		ON	ON	OK	OK
POWER		VALUE		UNI	Т	STA	TUS			
PS at PS0			-		-					
Current C)	41.83	3	А		N/A	L			
Current1		0.00		А		N/A				
48VDC		49.20)	V		N/A				
Power		2058.	.04	W		N/A				
PS at PS1										
Current C)	39.84	1	А		N/A				
Current1		0.00		Α		N/A	L			
48VDC		47.01	L	V		N/A	L			
Power		1872	. 88	W		N/A				
PS at PS2	!									
Current C)	39.84	1	Α		N/A				
Current1		0.00		Α		N/A				
48VDC		48.21	L	V		N/A	L			
Power		1920.	. 69	W		N/A				
PS at PS3										
Current C		38.25	5	А		N/A				
Current1	-	0.00		А		N/A				
48VDC		48.41		V		N/A				
Power		1851.	. 68	W		N/A				
PS at PS4										
CurrentO		0.00		A		N/A				
Current1		39.84		A		N/A				
48VDC		48.60		V		N/A				
Power		1936.	. 22	M		N/A				
PS at PS5		44 00		_		,_				
CurrentO		41.03	3	A		N/A				
Current1	-	0.00		A		N/A				
48VDC		48.60		V		N/A				
Power		1994		W		N/A				
Total Pow	er	11633	5.5/	W		N/A	L			

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0	Successful completion.
1	An invalid domain was used.
2	An invalid command-line option was used
3	Invalid permission.
4	An internal error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES |

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop
Interface Stability	Evolving
Command Output	Unstable

SEE ALSO

addtag(1M)

showfailover - display system controller (SC) failover status or role

SYNOPSIS

showfailover [-r] [-v]

showfailover -h

DESCRIPTION

showfailover(1M) enables you to monitor the state of the SC failover mechanism. This command displays the current status of the failover mechanisms. If you do not specify a -r option, then the following information is displayed:

SC Failover Status: state

The failover mechanism can be in one of four states: ACTIVATING, ACTIVE, DISABLED, or FAILED. See the EXTENDED DESCRIPTION section.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

Help. Displays usage descriptions. -h

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h is

ignored.

Displays the SC's role as either MAIN, SPARE, or UNKNOWN.

Verbose. Displays all available command information.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION The failover mechanism states are as follows:

ACTIVATING Indicates that the failover mechanism is preparing to

transition to the ACTIVE state. Failover becomes active when

all tests have passed and files have been synchronized.

ACTIVE	Indicates that the failover mechanism is enabled and is functioning normally.
DISABLED	Indicates that the failover mechanism has been disabled due to a failover or an operator request (for example, setfailover off).
FAILED	Indicates that the failover mechanism has detected a failure that prevents a failover.
	In addition, if the external network has been configured, showfailover displays the state of each of the external network interface links monitored by the failover processes. The display format is as follows:
	external community name: [UP DOWN]
	A failure string is returned, describing the failure condition. Each failure string has a code associated with it. The codes and associated failure strings are defined in the following table.

String	Explanation
None	No failure.
S-SC EXT NET	The spare SC external network interface has failed.
S-SC CONSOLE BUS	A fault has been detected on the spare SC's console bus path.
S-SC LOC CLK	The spare SC's local clock has failed.
S-SC DISK FULL	The spare SC's system is full.
S-SC IS DOWN	The spare SC is down and/or unresponsive. If this message results from the I2 network/HASRAMs being down then the spare SC could still be running Login to the spare SC to verify.
S-SC MEM EXHAUSTED	The spare SC's memory/swap space has been exhausted.

String	Explanation
S-SC SMS DAEMON	At least one SMS daemon could not be started/restarted on the spare SC.
S-SC INCOMPATIBLE SMS VERSION	The spare SC is running a different version of SMS software. Both SCs must be running the same version.
I2 NETWORK/HASRAMS DOWN	Both interfaces for communication between the SCs are down. The main cannot tell what version of SMS is running on the spare nor what its state is. It declares the spare SC down and logs a message to that effect. Dependent services, including file propagation, are unavailable.

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator, platform operator, or platform service privileges to run this command.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Displaying a Failover Status That Indicates That Everything is OK

```
sc0:sms-user:> showfailover
SC Failover Status: ACTIVE
C1: UP
```

EXAMPLE 2 Displaying a Failover Status That Indicates That the Spare SC System is Full

```
sc0:sms-user:> showfailover
SC Failover Status: FAILED
S-SC DISK FULL
C1: UP
```

EXAMPLE 3 Displaying the SC Role

```
sc0:sms-user:> showfailover -r
SPARE
```

EXAMPLE 4 Displaying the Status of All Monitored Components

```
sc0:sms-user:> showfailover -v
SC Failover Status:
Status of Shared Memory:
 HASRAM (CSB at CS0): ......Good
 Status of xc30p13-sc0:
 Private HASRAM Network:.....Good
 Public Network......NOT TESTED
 Disk Status:
  Console Bus Status:
  EXB at EX1: ......Good
  EXB at EX2: ......Good
  Status of xc30p13-sc1:
 Private HASRAM Network:......Good
 Public Network: ......NOT TESTED
 System Memory: .....34.2%
 Disk Status:
  Console Bus Status:
  EXB at EX1: ......Good
  EXB at EX2: ......Good
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0 Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop
Interface Stability	Evolving
Command Output	Unstable

SEE ALSO	setfailover(1M)

showkeyswitch - display the position of the virtual keyswitch

SYNOPSIS

showkeyswitch -d domain_indicator [-v]

showkeyswitch -h

DESCRIPTION

showkeyswitch(1M) displays the position of the virtual keyswitch of the specified domain. The state of each virtual keyswitch is maintained between power cycles of the system controller (SC) or physical power cycling of the power supplies by the pcd(1M).

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

-d *domain_indicator* Specifies the domain using one of the following:

domain_id -ID for a domain. Valid domain_ids are A-R and

are not case sensitive.

domain_tag - Name assigned to a domain using

addtag(1M).

-h Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h

is ignored.

-v Verbose. Displays all available command information.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required You must have platform administrator, platform operator, platform service, domain administrator, or configurator privileges for the specified domain to run this command.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Displaying the Keyswitch Status for Domain A

sc0:sms-user:> showkeyswitch -d A
Virtual keyswitch position: ON

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

O Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES |

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

addtag(1M), setkeyswitch(1M), pcd(1M)

showlogs - display message log files or the event logs.

SYNOPSIS

showlogs [-F] [-f filename] [-d domain_indicator] [-p m | c | s] [-v]

showlogs [-F] [-f filename] [-d domain_indicator] [-E] [-p e
[event_class | list | ereport | ena0x<ena_value> | uuid<uuid_value> | event_code] [
number]]

showlogs -h

DESCRIPTION

showlogs(1M) displays the following:

- Message logs, console logs, or syslog for the platform or a specified domain, depending on the options specified. The default is the platform message log. You must have platform group privileges to run the default; otherwise you receive an error message.
- Portions of the event log, depending on the options specified.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

-d domain_indicator	Specifies the domain using one of the following:
	domain_id – ID for a domain. Valid domain_ids are A–R and are not case sensitive.
	$domain_tag$ – Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M).
	If you specify a domain with the -p e options, the event logs for only that domain are displayed.
-F	Displays only lines that have been appended to the log file since the showlogs command was executed. Similar to the tail -f command. Output continues until interrupted by Ctrl-c.
-£ filename	Places the output of the showlogs command into a specified file.
-E	Formats and condenses the event log information displayed when specified with the -p e options.
-h	Help. Displays usage descriptions.
	Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h is ignored.

-p

Displays a specific log type: the platform message log, domain console log, domain syslog, or event log.

Valid arguments for -p are:

Displays the platform message log. Displaying the platform message log requires platform group privileges.

Displays the domain console log. Displaying the domain console log requires the -d option and domain privileges for that domain.

Displays the domain syslog. Displaying the domain syslog requires domain privileges for that domain. syslogs forwarded to the system controller (SC) are stored in /var/opt/SUSNWSMS/adm/anonymous.

e [event_class | list | ereport | ena0x<ena_value> | uuid<uuid_value>|event_code][number]]

Displays information from the event log. The -p e option displays the last entry in the event log by default, unless you specify a *number* of events to be displayed. Displaying event log information requires platform administration or service privileges.

You can use the following arguments to display certain event log information. This information can be used for additional troubleshooting purposes by your service provider.

Displays a specific log type: the platform message log, domain console log, domain syslog, or event log.

Valid arguments for -p are:

Displays the platform message log. Displaying the platform message log requires platform group privileges.

Displays the domain console log. Displaying the domain console log requires the -d option and domain privileges for that domain.

Displays the domain syslog. Displaying the domain syslog requires domain privileges for that domain. syslogs forwarded to the system controller (SC) are stored in /var/opt/SUSNWSMS/adm/anonymous.

■ e [event_class|list|ereport|ena0x<ena_value>| uuid<uuid_value>|event_code][number]]

Displays information from the event log. The -p e option displays the last entry in the event log by default, unless you specify a *number* of events to be displayed. Displaying event log information requires platform administration or service privileges.

You can use the following arguments to display certain event log information. This information can be used for additional troubleshooting purposes by your service provider.

- event_class Displays the last event in the event log that matches a specified ereport event class. The *event_class* is a dot-separated string that identifies the error report event class, for example: ereport.asic.sdc.porterr.parity_bidi_er
- list Displays the last list event in the event log. A list event provides a list of faults associated with the hardware error.
- ereport Displays the last error event in the event log. An error report contains data on an unexpected condition or behavior.
- ena0x<ena_value> Displays the error event in the event log that matches the Error Numeric Association (ENA) hex value specified, where <ena_value> is a hex value. For example, in the ENA specification ena0xc4fc168cfe77b402, the hex value is c4fc168cfe77b402. The ENA differentiates multiple instances of the same error event.
- uuid<uuid_value> Displays the list event in the event log that matches the Universal Unique Identifier (UUID) value specified, where <uuid_value> is the UUID value. For example, in the UUID specification uuid042c2762-982f-11d7-800a-080020fa6556, the UUID value is 042c2762-982f-11d7-800a-080020fa6556. The UUID is used by the system to track fault management activity.
- event_code Displays the last list event that matches the specified event code, which is a dash-separated alphanumeric text string that uniquely identifies an event type, for example: SF15000-8000-A1. The event code summarizes the fault classes involved in the list events and is used by your service provider to obtain further information concerning the event.
- *number* An integer that indicates a specific number of events to be displayed. The events displayed match any other arguments specified. If a number is specified with the -p e option, the specified number of the events in the event log is displayed. For example, -p e 5 displays the last five events in the event log.

-v

Verbose. Displays all available command information.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

The group privileges determines the type of showlogs output that you can view:

- If you have platform administrator, operator, or service privileges, you can display the platform messages log file.
- If you have platform administrator or service privileges, you can display event log information.
- If you have domain administrator/configurator privileges, you can display only those log files for domains for which you have privileges.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Displaying Platform Message Log to Standard Out

```
sc0:sms-user:> showlogs
Aug 24 14:30:53 2000 xc8-sc0 hwad[104609]: [0 5751139758216 ERR SCCSR.cc
1347] getCrt - Client: 104621.14 has locked - 167
Aug 24 14:30:53 2000 xc8-sc0 hwad[104609]: [0 5751170721148 ERR SCCSR.cc
1362] getCrt - Client: 104621.14 about to unlock - 167.....
```

EXAMPLE 2 Displaying Domain A Message Log to Standard Out

```
sc0:sms-user:> showlogs -d A
Aug 15 14:28:05 2000 xc8-sc0 dsmd[106850]-A(): [0 8500962546702 INFO
Observers.cc 125] DOMAIN_UP A event has been sent to SYMON, rc = 0.
Aug 15 14:28:05 2000 xc8-sc0 dsmd[106850]-A(): [0 8500963756755 INFO
DomainMon.cc 183] Start monitoring domain A every 5 second....
```

EXAMPLE 3 Displaying Newly Appended Lines to Domain A Message Log to Standard Out

```
sc0:sms-user:> showlogs -d A -F
Aug 25 14:28:05 2000 xc8-sc0 dsmd[106850]-A(): [0 8500960648900 INFO
Observers.c c 193] DOMAIN_UP A event has been sent to DXS, rc = 0.....
```

EXAMPLE 4 Displaying Domain A Console Log to Standard Out

```
sc0:sms-user:> showlogs -d A -p c

** Domain Server Shutting Down - disconnecting

** Domain Server Shutting Down - disconnecting
Sun Fire 15K/E25K system, using IOSRAM based Console OpenBoot 4.0, 2048
MB memory installed, Serial #10000000. Ethernet address 8:0:20:b8:2d:b1,
Host ID: 80a3e446.
```

EXAMPLE 5 Displaying Domain sms2 Syslog to Standard Out

```
sc0:sms-user:> showlogs -d sms2 -p s
Sep 7 13:51:49 sms2 agent[6629]: [ID 240586 daemon.alert] syslog
Sep 07 13:51:49 agent {received software termination signal}
Sep 7 13:51:49 sms2 agent[6629]: [ID 985882 daemon.alert] syslog
Sep 07 13:51:49 agent *** terminating execution ***
Sep 7 13:51:50 sms2 platform[22481]: [ID 345917 daemon.alert] syslog
Sep 07 13:51:50 platform *** terminating execution ***
Sep 7 14:49:07 sms2 platform[4309]: [ID 745356 daemon.alert] syslog
Sep 07 14:49:07 platform general parsing error
Sep 7 14:49:07 sms2 platform[4309]: [ID 334248 daemon.alert] syslog
Sep 07 14:49:07 platform file://localhost/scmonitor-d.x;flags=ro
Sep 7 14:49:07 sms2 platform[4309]: [ID 449452 daemon.alert] syslog
Sep 07 14:49:07 platform couldn't load file ...
```

Displaying the Last Event in the Event Log **EXAMPLE 6**

```
sc0:sms-user:> showlogs -p e
version: 1
class: list.suspects
fault-diag-time: Mon Jun 6 17:20:15 MDT 2005
    scheme: diag-engine
    authority:
               product-id: SF15000
               chassis-id: 301AFFFFF
               domain-id: D
    name: sms-de
    version: 1.5
uuid: 0x147e965ebb5ec
code: SF15000-8000-A1
list-sz: 1
fault-events:
              version: 1
              class: fault.board.io.proc
              fault-diag-time: Mon Jun 6 17:20:15 MDT 2005
              DE:
                  scheme: diag-engine
                  authority:
                             product-id: SF15000
                             chassis-id: 301AFFFFF
                             domain-id: D
                  name: sms-de
                  version: 1.5
              ENA-list-sz: 4
              ENA-list: 0x62a6680600000002
                        0x636a74de00000402
                        0x6400cd9800000802
                        0x64be80d400000c02
              FRU:
                   scheme: sf-hc
                   part: 5015396
                   serial: 445883
                   authority:
                             product-id: SF15000
                              chassis-id: 301AFFFFF
                              domain-id: D
```

```
component: IO15
                resource:
                          scheme: sf-hc
                          part: 5015396
                          serial: 445883
                          authority:
                                     product-id: SF15000
                                     chassis-id: 301AFFFFF
                                     domain-id: D
                          component: io15/p0
                certainty: 100
EXAMPLE 7 Displaying the Last Event in the Event Log – Condensed Format
 sc0:sms-user:> showlogs -E -p e
 List Event Class: list.suspects
 Diagnosis Engine Name: sms-de
 Diagnosis EngineVersion: 1.5
 Timestamp: Mon Jun 6 17:20:15 MDT 2004
 Code: SF15000-8000-A1
 Number of fault events: 1
 Fault Event Class: fault.board.io.proc
 Fault Event Timestamp: Mon Jun 6 17:20:15 MDT 2005
 Domain ID affected by the failure: D
 Diagnosis Engine Name: sms-de
 Diagnosis Engine Version: 1.5
 Indicted resource component: io15/p0
 PnSn: 5015396445883
 Certainty: 100
 FRU: IO15
 Part Number Serial Number: 5015396445883
EXAMPLE 8 Displaying the Last Three List Events in the Event Log – Condensed Format
 sc0:sms-user:> showlogs -E -p e list 3
 List Event Class: list.suspects
 Diagnosis Engine Name: sms-de
 Diagnosis EngineVersion: 1.5
 Timestamp: Mon Jun 6 17:20:15 MDT 2005
 Code: SF15000-8000-A1
 Number of fault events: 1
 Fault Event Class: fault.board.io.proc
 Fault Event Timestamp: Mon Jun 6 17:20:15 MDT 2005
 Domain ID affected by the failure: D
 Diagnosis Engine Name: sms-de
 Diagnosis Engine Version: 1.5
 Indicted resource component: io15/p0
 PnSn: 5015396445883
 Certainty: 100
 FRU: IO15
```

```
Part Number Serial Number: 5015396445883
List Event Class: list.suspects
Diagnosis Engine Name: sms-de
Diagnosis EngineVersion: 1.5
Timestamp: Mon Jun 6 13:21:20 MDT 2005
Code: SF15000-8000-A1
Number of fault events: 1
Fault Event Class: fault.board.io.proc
Fault Event Timestamp: Mon Jun 6 13:21:20 MDT 2005
Domain ID affected by the failure: D
Diagnosis Engine Name: sms-de
Diagnosis Engine Version: 1.5
Indicted resource component: io4/p1
PnSn: 5015397028518
Certainty: 100
FRU: IO4
Part Number Serial Number: 5015397028518
List Event Class: list.suspects
Diagnosis Engine Name: sms-de
Diagnosis EngineVersion: 1.5
Timestamp: Mon Jun 6 13:15:18 MDT 2005
Code: SF15000-8000-A1
Number of fault events: 1
Fault Event Class: fault.board.io.proc
Fault Event Timestamp: Mon Jun 6 13:15:18 MDT 2005
Domain ID affected by the failure: D
Diagnosis Engine Name: sms-de
Diagnosis Engine Version: 1.5
Indicted resource component: io17/p1
PnSn: 5015397028488
Certainty: 100
FRU: IO17
Part Number Serial Number: 5015397028488
         Displaying the Event Log for a Specific Event Code – Condensed Format
sc0:sms-user:> showlogs -E -p e SF15000-8000-H7
List Event Class: list.suspects
Diagnosis Engine Name: sms-de
Diagnosis EngineVersion: 1.5
Timestamp: Mon Jun 6 12:28:12 MDT 2005
Code: SF15000-8000-H7
Number of fault events: 1
Fault Event Class: fault.board.sb.proc
Fault Event Timestamp: Mon Jun 6 12:28:12 MDT 2005
Domain ID affected by the failure: B
Diagnosis Engine Name: sms-de
Diagnosis Engine Version: 1.5
Indicted resource component: sb12/p0
```

PnSn: 5014362008423

Certainty: 100 FRU: SB12

Part Number Serial Number: 5014362008423

EXAMPLE 10 Displaying an Ereport (Error Report) – Condensed Format

sc0:sms-user:> showlogs -E -p e ereport

Error Event Class:

 ${\tt ereport.asic.proc.emushad.isap:_system_request_parity_error_on_incoming}$

addr

Domain ID affected by the failure: D

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

O Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

FILES

The following files are used:

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/platform/messages Platform message file

 $/ \verb|var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm|/ \textit{domain_id}/ \verb|message| sages \\ Domain message file$

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/domain_id/console Domain console file

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/domain_id/syslog Domain syslog file

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/SMS/adm/platform/events/ Stores all the hardware-

eventlog related error and fault

events

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for a description of the following attribute.

Attribute Type	Attribute Value
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

tail(1)

showobpparams - display OpenBoot PROM bring up parameters for a domain

SYNOPSIS

showobpparams -d domain_indicator [-v]

showobpparams -h

DESCRIPTION

showobpparams(1M) enables a domain administrator to display the virtual NVRAM and REBOOT parameters passed to OpenBoot PROM by setkeyswitch(1M). The -d option with *domain_id* or *domain_tag* is required.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

-d domain_indicator Specifies the domain using one of the following:

domain_id - ID for a domain. Valid domain_ids are A-R

and are not case sensitive.

domain_tag - Name assigned to a domain using

addtag(1M).

Help. Displays usage descriptions. -h

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h

is ignored.

Verbose. Displays all available command information.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have domain administrator or domain configurator privileges for the specified domain to run this command.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Displaying OpenBoot PROM Parameters for Domain A

sc0:sms-user:> showobpparams -d a auto-boot?=false diag-switch?=true fcode-debug?=false use-nvramrc?=false security-mode=none

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

Successful completion.

An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES |

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

addtag(1M), setkeyswitch(1M), setobpparams(1M)

showplatform - display the platform type, board available component list, the domain state for each domain, and Capacity on Demand (COD) information.

SYNOPSIS

showplatform [-d domain_indicator] [-p report] [-v]

showplatform -h

DESCRIPTION

showplatform(1M) displays the platform type, chassis serial number, available component list, domain state, and Ethernet address for domains. COD information includes the headroom amount, number of installed COD right-to-use (RTU) licenses, and the number of COD RTU licenses reserved for domains. If a domain_id or domain_tag is specified, only the information for that domain is displayed. If domain_indicator and -p option are not specified, the available component list, domain states, Ethernet addresses, and COD information for all domains for which you have privileges are displayed.

For platform type, older Sun Fire 12K/15K systems will display Sun Fire 15000, unless they have been manually updated by Sun service. Newer systems will display one of the following:

Sun Fire 12K

Sun Fire 15K

Sun Fire E20K

Sun Fire E25K

-d *domain_indicator* Specifies the domain using one of the following:

domain_id - ID for a domain. Valid domain_ids are A-R

and are not case sensitive.

domain_tag - Name assigned to a domain using

addtag(1M).

-h Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h

is ignored.

-р *report* Displays specific reports.

Valid reports are:

domains List output is grouped by domain state.

available List output is grouped by domain available

component list.

ethernet List output is grouped by domain Ethernet

addresses.

cod Capacity on Demand information is

displayed.

csn The chassis serial number of the Sun Fire

high-end system is displayed.

platform Displays the platform type of the Sun Fire

high-end system.

-v Verbose. Displays all available command information.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

The domain status is one of the following:

Unknown The domain state could not be determined. For

Ethernet addresses, the domain idprom image file

does not exist. Contact your Sun service

representative.

Powered Off The domain is powered off.

Keyswitch Standby The keyswitch for the domain is in STANDBY

position.

Running Domain POST The domain power-on self-test is running.

Loading OBP The OpenBoot PROM for the domain is being

loaded.

Booting OBP	The OpenBoot PROM for the domain is booting.
Running OBP	The OpenBoot PROM for the domain is running.
In OBP Callback	The domain has been halted and has returned to the OpenBoot PROM.
Loading Solaris	The OpenBoot PROM is loading the Solaris software.
Booting Solaris	The domain is booting the Solaris software.
Domain Exited OBP	The domain OpenBoot PROM has exited.
OBP Failed	The domain OpenBoot PROM has failed.
OBP in sync Callback to OS	The OpenBoot PROM is in sync callback to the Solaris software.
Exited OBP	The OpenBoot PROM has exited.
In OBP Error Reset	The domain is in OpenBoot PROM due to an error reset condition.
Solaris Halted, in OBP	Solaris software is halted and the domain is in OpenBoot PROM.
OBP Debugging	The OpenBoot PROM is being used as a debugger.
Environmental Domain Halt	The domain was shut down due to an environmental emergency.
Booting Solaris Failed	OpenBoot PROM is running, but boot attempt has failed.
Loading Solaris Failed	OpenBoot PROM is running, but loading attempt has failed.
Running Solaris	Solaris software is running on the domain.
Solaris Quiesce In- progress	A Solaris software quiesce is in progress.
Solaris Quiesced	Solaris software has quiesced.
Solaris Resume In- progress	A Solaris software resume is in progress.
Solaris Panic	Solaris software has panicked, and panic flow has started.
Solaris Panic Debug	Solaris software has panicked and is entering debugger mode.
Solaris Panic Continue	Solaris software has exited debugger mode, and panic flow continues.
	T

Solaris Panic Dump	Panic dump has started.
Solaris Halt	Solaris software is halted.
Solaris Panic Exit	Solaris software has exited as a result of a panic.
Environmental Emergency	An environmental emergency has been detected.
Debugging Solaris	Debugging Solaris software; this is not a hung condition.
Solaris Exited	Solaris software has exited.
Domain Down	The domain is down and setkeyswitch is in the ON, DIAG, or SECURE position.
In Recovery	The domain is in the midst of an automatic system recovery.

Group Privileges Required

If you have platform administrator, operator, or service privileges, showplatform displays the available component list and board state information on all domains. Otherwise, only information for domains for which you have domain administrator or configurator privileges is displayed.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

Note — An Unknown state for an Ethernet address as shown in the following example indicates a missing idprom image file for the domain. Contact your Sun service representative.

EXAMPLE 1 Displaying the Available Component List, Domain State, and COD Information for All Domains on a Sun Fire 15K/E25K System

The output shown is what you would see if you had platform privileges.

```
sc0:sms-user:> showplatform

PLATFORM:
=======
Platform Type: Sun Fire 15000

CSN:
====
Chassis Serial Number: 353A00053

COD:
====
Chassis HostID : 5014936C37048

PROC RTUs installed : 8

PROC Headroom Quantity : 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain A : 4
```

```
PROC RTUs reserved for domain B : 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain C: 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain D: 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain E: 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain F : 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain G: 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain H : 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain I: 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain J : 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain K : 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain L : 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain M : 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain N : 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain 0 : 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain P: 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain Q: 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain R: 0
Available Component List for Domains:
Available for domain newA:
         SB0 SB1 SB2 SB7
          IO1 IO3 IO6
Available for domain engB:
         No System boards
         No IO boards
Available for domain domainC:
         No System boards
          IO0 IO1 IO2 IO3 IO4
Available for domain engl:
         No System boards
         No IO boards
Available for domain E:
         No System boards
         No IO boards
Available for domain domainF:
         No System boards
         No IO boards
Available for domain dmnG:
         No System boards
         No IO boards
Available for domain domain H:
         No System boards
         No IO boards
Available for domain I:
         No System boards
         No IO boards
Available for domain dmnJ:
         No System boards
         No IO boards
Available for domain K:
         No System boards
         No IO boards
Available for domain L:
         No System boards
         No IO boards
Available for domain M:
         No System boards
         No IO boards
```

```
Available for domain N:
         No System boards
         No IO boards
Available for domain O:
         No System boards
         No IO boards
Available for domain P:
         No System boards
         No IO boards
Available for domain Q:
         No System boards
         No IO boards
Available for domain dmnR:
         No System boards
          No IO boards
Domain Ethernet Addresses:
Domain ID Domain Tag Ethernet Address A newA 8:0:20:b8:79:e4
    newA 8:0:20:b0.75.2
engB 8:0:20:b4:30:8c
domainC 8:0:20:b8:2d:b0
- 8:0:20:b7:30:b7:0
В
С
         -
eng1
D
                           8:0:20:f1:b7:0
8:0:20:be:f8:a4
8:0:20:b8:29:c8
E
           domainF
G
          dmnG
                            8:0:20:f3:5f:14
Η
                            8:0:20:be:f5:d0
Ι
            dmnJ
                            UNKNOWN
J
                            8:0:20:f1:ae:88
K
L
                            8:0:20:b7:5d:30
                            8:0:20:f1:b8:8
Μ
Ν
                            8:0:20:f3:5f:74
Ω
                            8:0:20:f1:b8:8
Ρ
                            8:0:20:b8:58:64
Q
                             8:0:20:f1:b7:ec
                             8:0:20:f1:b7:10
            dmnR
Domain Configurations:
Solaris Nodename
DomainID Domain Tag
                                                Domain Status
       newA
engB
Α
                                                Powered Off
                                             Keyswitch Standby
Running OBP
Running Solaris
Running Solaris
Running Solaris
                        sun15-b
sun15-c
В
          domainC
С
D
          -
eng1
                         sun15-d
                         sun15-e
sun15-f
E
F
          domainF
          dmnG
                         sun15-g
                                              Running Solaris
Η
                          sun15-g
                                              Solaris Ouiesced
                                                Powered Off
Ι
                                                Powered Off
J
            dmnJ
K
                           sun15-k
                                                Booting Solaris
L
                                                Powered Off
Μ
                                                Powered Off
                           sun15-n
Ν
                                                Keyswitch Standby
0
                                                Powered Off
```

P	_	sun15-p	Running Solaris
Q	_	sun15-q	Running Solaris
R	dnmR	sun15-r	Running Solaris

EXAMPLE 2 Showing the Available Component List and Domain State for Domain engB

```
sc0:sms-user:> showplatform -d engB
PLATFORM TYPE:
====
Platform Type: Sun Fire 15000
====
PROC RTUs reserved for domain B : 0
Available Component List for Domains:
_____
Available for domain engB:
     SB4 SB5 SB6
        IO4 IO5
Domain Ethernet Addresses:
Domain ID Domain Tag Ethernet Address B engB 8:0:20:b4:30:8c
Domain Configurations:
DomainID Domain Tag Solaris Nodename Domain Status
B engB sun15-b Keyswitch Standby
```

EXAMPLE 3 Displaying the Platform for Domain Administrators

The following example shows the domain available component list and state information for all domains for which you have domain administrator or configurator privileges; in this case, domains engB, C, and E.

```
sc0:sms-user:> showplatform
 PLATFORM TYPE
 ==========
 Platform type: Sun Fire 15000
 COD:
 ====
 PROC RTUs reserved for domain B : 0
 PROC RTUs reserved for domain C: 0
 PROC RTUs reserved for domain E: 0
 Available Component List for Domains:
 Available for domain engB:
           SB1 SB2 SB3 SB4 SB5 SB6
            101 102 103 104 105 106 107
 Available for domain C:
            SB1 SB2 SB3 SB4 SB5 SB6
            101 102 103 104 105 106 107
 Available for domain E:
           SB1 SB2 SB3 SB4 SB5 SB6
            101 102 103 104 105 106 107
 Domain Ethernet Addresses:

        Domain ID
        Domain Tag
        Ethernet Address

        B
        engB
        8:0:20:b4:30:8c

        C
        domainC
        8:0:20:b7:30:b0

        E
        eng1
        8:0:20:f1:b7:0

 Domain Configurations:
 DomainID Domain Tag Solaris Nodename Domain Status
B engB sun15-b Keyswitch Standby
C domainC sun15-c Running OBP
E eng1 sun15-e Running Solaris
EXAMPLE 4 Showing the Available Component List for Domain engB
 sc0:sms-user:> showplatform -d engB -p available
 Available Component List for Domains:
 Available for domain engB:
    SB4 SB5 SB6
     IO4 IO5
```

EXAMPLE 5 Displaying Domain Status for Domain engB

```
sc0:sms-user:> showplatform -d engB -p domains
Domain Configurations:
DomainID Domain Tag Solaris Nodename
                                    Domain Status
       engB
                   sun15-b
                                   Keyswitch Standby
```

EXAMPLE 6 Displaying COD Right-to-Use (RTU) License Reservation for Domain engB

```
sc0:sms-user:> showplatform -d engB -p cod
COD:
PROC RTUs reserved for domain B : 0
```

EXAMPLE 7 Displaying All COD Information

The output shown is what you would see if you had platform privileges. If the Chassis HostID value is Unknown, power on the centerplane support boards and then run the command showplatform -p cod again to display the Chassis HostID. After you power on the centerplane support boards, allow up to one minute for the Chassis HostID information to display in the showplatform output.

```
sc0:sms-user:> showplatform -p cod
COD:
====
Chassis HostID : 5014936C37048
PROC RTUs installed: 8
PROC Headroom Quantity: 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain A: 4
PROC RTUs reserved for domain B: 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain C: 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain D : 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain E: 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain F : 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain G: 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain H : 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain I: 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain J : 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain K : 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain L : 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain M : 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain N : 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain 0 : 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain P: 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain Q : 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain R: 0
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0 Successful completion.

- 1 An invalid domain was specified.
- 2 An invalid command-line option was specified.
- 3 An incorrect number of domains was specified.
- 4 The user does not have valid privileges.
- An error occurred while communicating with the platform

configuration daemon (pcd(1M)).

An error occurred while communicating with the hardware access

daemon (hwad(1M)).

7 An error occurred while communicating with the task

management daemon (tmd(1M)).

- 8 An internal error occurred.
- 9 An error occurred while communicating with the Capacity on

Demand daemon (codd(1M)).

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop
Interface Stability	Evolving
Command Output	Unstable

SEE ALSO

 $add codlicense (1M), add tag (1M), hwad (1M), pcd (1M), setupplatform (1M), \\tmd (1M)$

showxirstate - display CPU dump information only after a reset pulse has been sent to the processors

SYNOPSIS

showxirstate -d domain_indicator [-v]

showxirstate -f filename [-v]

showxirstate -h

DESCRIPTION

showxirstate(1M) displays CPU dump information, but only after a reset pulse (with the reset -x command) has been sent to the processors. This save-state dump can be used to analyze the cause of abnormal domain behavior. showxirstate creates a list of all active processors in that domain and retrieves the save-state information for each processor, including its signature.

If a *domain_indicator* or *filename* is not specified, showxirstate returns an error.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

-d domain_indicator Specifies the domain using one of the following:

domain_id - ID for a domain. Valid domain_ids are A-R

and are not case sensitive.

domain_tag - Name assigned to a domain using

addtag(1M).

Name of the file containing a previously generated

xir_dump. The default is /var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/

domain_id/dump and cannot be changed.

-h Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h

is ignored.

Verbose. Displays all available command information. -v

EXTENDED **DESCRIPTION**

Group Privileges Required

You must have domain administrator privileges on the specified domain to run this command. No special privileges are required to read the xir_dump files.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Displaying Dump Information for Domain A With 1 CPU

```
sc0:sms-user:> showxirstate -dA
Location: SB4/P0
XIR Magic XIR Version 00415645 Buglevel 00000000
XIR Save Total Size 0x58495253 bytes
ver
    : 00000000.00000000
tba : 00000000.00000000
pil : 0x0
y : 00000000.00000000
afsr : 00000000.0000000 afar : 00000000.00000000
pcontext: 00000000.00000000 scontext: 00000000.00000000
dcu : 00000000.00000000
    : 00000000.00000000
dcr
pcr : 00000000.00000000
gsr : 00000000.00000000
softint : 0x0000
pa_watch: 00000000.00000000
va_watch: 00000000.00000000
instbp : 00000000.00000000
tick: 00000000.00000000 tick_cmpr: 00000000.00000000
stick: 00000000.00000000 stick_cmpr: 00000000.00000000
tl: 0
tt tstate
            tpc
                        tnpc
Globals:
            Alternate
                                    MMU
R Normal
                        Interrupt
00000000.00000000
00000000.00000000
00000000.00000000
00000000.00000000
00000000.00000000
00000000.00000000
 6 \hspace{0.1cm} 00000000.00000000 \hspace{0.1cm} 00000000.00000000 \hspace{0.1cm} 00000000.00000000 \\
00000000.00000000
00000000.00000000
wstate: 0x00
cansave: 0 cleanwin: 0
canrestore: 0 otherwin: 0
Register Windows:
Window 0
```

```
R Locals
0 00000000.0000000
                     00000000.00000000
1 00000000.00000000
                     00000000.00000000
2 00000000.00000000
                     00000000.00000000
3 0000000.00000000
                     00000000.00000000
4 00000000.00000000
                     00000000.00000000
 00000000.00000000
                     0000000.00000000
6 00000000.00000000
                     0000000.00000000
7 00000000.00000000
                     00000000.00000000
Window 1
R Locals
0 00000000.0000000
                     00000000.00000000
1 00000000.00000000
                     00000000.00000000
2 00000000.00000000
                     00000000.00000000
3 0000000.00000000
                     00000000.00000000
4 00000000.00000000
                     00000000.00000000
 00000000.00000000
                     00000000.00000000
6 00000000.00000000
                     00000000.00000000
7 00000000.00000000
                     0000000.00000000
Window 2
R Locals
                     Ins
0 00000000.00000000
                     00000000.00000000
1 00000000.00000000
                     00000000.00000000
2 00000000.00000000
                     0000000.00000000
3 0000000.00000000
                     00000000.00000000
4 00000000.00000000
                     00000000.00000000
5 00000000.00000000
                     0000000.00000000
6 00000000.00000000
                     0000000.00000000
7 00000000.00000000
                     00000000.00000000
Window 3
R Locals
                     Ins
0 00000000.00000000
                     00000000.00000000
1 00000000.00000000
                     00000000.00000000
2 00000000.00000000
                     00000000.00000000
3 0000000.00000000
                     00000000.00000000
4 00000000.00000000
                     0000000.00000000
 00000000.00000000
                     00000000.00000000
6 00000000.00000000
                     00000000.00000000
7 00000000.00000000
                     00000000.00000000
Window 4
R Locals
                     Ins
0 00000000.00000000
                     00000000.00000000
1 00000000.00000000
                     00000000.00000000
2 00000000.00000000
                     00000000.00000000
3 0000000.00000000
                     00000000.00000000
4 00000000.00000000
                     00000000.00000000
5 00000000.00000000
                     00000000.00000000
6 00000000.00000000
                     00000000.00000000
7 00000000.00000000
                     00000000.00000000
Window 5
R Locals
                     Ins
```

```
0 0000000.00000000 0000000.00000000
1 00000000.00000000 00000000.00000000
2 0000000.0000000 0000000.00000000
3 0000000.00000000 0000000.00000000
4 0000000.00000000 0000000.00000000
5 00000000.00000000 00000000.00000000
6 0000000.00000000 00000000.00000000
7 0000000.0000000 0000000.00000000
Window 6
R Locals
                  Ins
0 0000000.00000000 0000000.00000000
1 00000000.00000000 00000000.00000000
2 0000000.0000000 0000000.00000000
3 0000000.00000000 0000000.00000000
4 0000000.0000000 0000000.00000000
5 00000000.00000000
                  00000000.00000000
6\ 00000000.00000000\ 00000000.00000000
7 0000000.0000000 0000000.00000000
Window 7
R Locals
                  Ins
0 0000000.00000000 0000000.00000000
1 00000000.00000000 00000000.00000000
2 0000000.0000000 0000000.00000000
3 0000000.0000000 0000000.00000000
4 0000000.0000000 0000000.00000000
5 0000000.0000000 0000000.00000000
6 0000000.00000000 00000000.00000000
7 0000000.0000000 0000000.00000000
nest_save_ptr: 00000000
XIR Nest Version 00000000 Buglevel 00000000
XIR Nest nest_count 0 save_block 88
tick: 00000000.00000000
stick: 00000000.00000000
t1: 73
tt tstate
                 tpc
                                   tnpc
```

Processor signatures:

SB0/P0: Solaris/Run/Null (4f530100) SB0/P1: Solaris/Run/Null (4f530100) SB0/P2: Solaris/Run/Null (4f530100) SB0/P3: Solaris/Run/Null (4f530100) IOO/PO: Solaris/Run/Null (4f530100) IOO/P1: Solaris/Run/Null (4f530100) SB1/P0: OBP/???/Null (4f421300)

SB1/P1: Solaris/Run/Null (4f530100)

SB1/P2: OBP/Exit/Error Reset Reboot (4f420209)

SB1/p3: Solaris/Run/Null (4f530100) IO1/P0: Solaris/Run/Null (4f530100) IO1/P1: Solaris/Run/Null (4f530100)

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

reset (1M)

smsbackup - back up the SMS environment

SYNOPSIS

smsbackup directory_name

smsbackup -h

DESCRIPTION

smsbackup(1M) creates a cpio(1) archive of files that maintain the operational environment of SMS. To create a complete and accurate backup, turn off SMS before running smsbackup. For information about manually starting and stopping SMS refer to the *System Management Services (SMS)* 1.5 *Installation Guide* .

Whenever changes are made to the SMS environment—for example, by shutting down a domain— you must run smsbackup again to maintain a current backup file for the system controller.

The name of the backup file is sms_backup. *X.X.* cpio, where *X.X* represents the active version from which the backup was taken.

Restore SMS backup files using the smsrestore(1M) command.

If any errors occur, smsbackup writes error messages to /var/sadm/system/logs/smsbackup if /var/sadm/system/logs exists and /var/tmp if it does not exist.

OPTIONS

The following option is supported

-h

Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h is ignored.

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported:

directory_name

Name of the directory in which the backup file is created. This file can reside in any directory on the system, connected network or tape device to which you have read/write privileges. If no *directory_name* is specified, a backup file is created in /var/tmp. The *directory_name* does not require the absolute path name for the file.

The *directory_name* specified must be mounted as a UFS file system. Specifying a TMPFS file system, such as /tmp, causes smsbackup to fail. If you are not certain that your *directory_name* is mounted as a UFS file system, type:

/usr/bin/df -F ufs directory_name

A UFS file system returns directory information. Any other type of file system returns a warning.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have superuser privileges to run this command.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Backing Up SMS to /var/opt/SUNWSMS/bkup

sc0:sms-user:> smsbackup /var/opt/SUNWSMS/bkup

EXAMPLE 2 Backing Up SMS to Tape Device 0

sc0:sms-user:> smsbackup /dev/rmt/0

EXAMPLE 3 Backing Up SMS to TMPFS System

sc0:sms-user:> smsbackup /tmp

ERROR: smsbackup fails to backup to /tmp, a TMPFS file system. Please specify a directory that is mounted on a UFS file system. ABORT:

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

FILES

The following file is used by this command:

/var/sadm/system/logs/smsbackup

smsbackup log file

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

smsrestore(1M)

smsconfig - configures the SMS environment

SYNOPSIS

```
smsconfig -m
smsconfig -m I1 [ domain_id | sc | netmask]
smsconfig -m I2 [sc0 | sc1 | netmask]
smsconfig -m L
smsconfig -m L
smsconfig -a -u username -G platform_role platform
smsconfig -r -u username -G platform_role platform
smsconfig -a -u username -G domain_role domain_id
smsconfig -r -u username -G domain_role domain_id
smsconfig -1 domain_id
smsconfig -1 platform
smsconfig -v
smsconfig -h
```

DESCRIPTION

smsconfig(1M) configures the SMS environment in a three areas: network management, security, and user group privileges.

smsconfig configures and modifies host name and IP address settings used by the MAN daemon, mand(1M). For each network, smsconfig can singularly set one or more *interface* designations within that network. By default, smsconfig steps through the configuration of both internal networks and the external community network.

Note – Once you have configured or changed the configuration of the MAN network you *must* reboot the system controller (SC) in order for the changes to take effect.

To configure an individual network, append the <code>net_id</code> to the command line. Management network <code>net_ids</code> are designated <code>I1</code>, <code>I2</code>, and <code>L</code>. Configure a single <code>interface</code> within an enterprise network by specifying both the desired <code>interface</code> and its <code>net_id</code>. Any changes made to the network configuration on one SC using <code>smsconfig</code> <code>-m</code> must be run on the other SC. Network configurations files are not automatically propagated.

For security purposes, SMS disables forwarding, broadcast, and multicast by setting the appropriate ndd utility variables upon startup.

smsconfig configures the UNIX groups used by SMS to describe user privileges. SMS uses a default set of UNIX groups installed locally on each SC. smsconfig enables you to customize those groups using the -g option. For more information refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Installation Guide .

smsconfig also adds users to SMS groups and configures domain and platform administrative privileges. smsconfig sets access control list (ACL) attributes on SMS directories.

Note – Do *not* manually edit the /etc/group SMS file entries to add or remove users. Otherwise user access will be compromised.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

-a	Adds a user to an SMS group and provides read, write, and execute access for a domain or for the platform directories. You must specify a valid <i>username</i> , SMS group, and if applicable, a <i>domain_id</i>
-G	Indicates an SMS group. No group name is case sensitive.
-g	Configures the UNIX groups used by SMS to describe user privileges.
-h	Help. Displays usage descriptions.
	Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h is ignored.
-1	Lists all users with access to the specified SMS domain or platform.
-m	Configures all interfaces for all enterprise networks and the external community.
-m I1	Configures all interfaces for enterprise network I1. Network designation is not case sensitive. You can exclude a domain from the I1 network configuration by using the word NONE as the MAN <i>hostname</i> . This applies to the I1 network only.
-m I2	Configures all interfaces for enterprise network 12. Network designation is not case sensitive.
-m L	Configures all interfaces for the external community network. Network designation is not case sensitive.
-r	Removes a user from an SMS group and denies read, write, and execute access for a domain or for the platform directories. You must specify a valid <i>username</i> , SMS group and if applicable, a <i>domain_id</i> .

-s This interface is deprecated. rsh/ssh is no longer required.

-u *username* Indicates user login name.

-v Displays the network configuration.

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported:

domain id ID for a domain. Valid domain ids are A-R and are not case

sensitive.

domain_role Valid domain_roles are:

admn

rcfg

platform Specifies the Sun Fire high-end platform and platform-specific

directories. The platform name must begin with a letter, can contain numbers, letters, and the "-" symbol, and must not exceed 15 characters. (It must comply with RFC-921.) The platform name is used as the default prefix for hostnames of internal network interfaces. In Example 1, below, the platform

name is sun15.

platform_role Valid platform_roles are:

admn

oper

SVC

SC0, SC1 Interface designation for the Sun Fire high end systems SC.

Interface designations are not case sensitive.

netmask A 32-bit number that masks or screens out the network part of

an IP address in a subnet so that only the host computer part of the address remains visible. Commonly displayed in decimal numbers; for example, 255.255.255.0 is a common netmask in a

Class C subnet. netmask is not case sensitive.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have superuser privileges to run this command.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

Setting Up the MAN Network

You must configure all interfaces in the MAN network. This example steps through all the prompts needed to completely set up all three enterprise networks using IPv4.

Caution — The IP addresses shown in the following examples are examples only. Refer to your Sun Fire System Site Planning Guide for valid IP addresses for your network. Using invalid network IP addresses could, under certain circumstances, make your system unbootable!

There are no prompts for netmasks, and /etc/ipnodes are modified in addition to /etc/hosts.

On the CP1500 board, the default NICs for community C1 are hme0 and eri1. On the CP2140 board, they are eri0 and eri3. The CP2140 board has no hme devices. IP addresses on the external network for failover, hme0, eri0, eri1, and eri3 on each SC must be unique. The floating IP address is the same on both SCs.

By default, the I1 network settings are derived from the base network address entered for that network. You can exclude a domain from the I1 network configuration by using the word NONE as the MAN hostname. See EXAMPLE 4. For more information, refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Installation Guide.

Once you have configured the MAN network, you *must* reboot the SC.

EXAMPLE 1 Configuring the MAN Network

```
sc0:# smsconfig -m
The platform name identifies the entire host machine to the SMS software.
The platform name occupies a different name space than domain names
(hostnames of bootable systems).
What is the name of the platform this SMS will service? sun15
Configuring the External Network for Community C1
Do you want to define this Community? [y,n] y
Two network interfaces controllers (NICs) are required for IPMP network
Enter NICs associated with community C1 [hme0 eri1]: [Return]
Enter hostname for hme0 [sun15-sc0-hme0]: [Return]
Enter IP address for sun15-sc0-hme0: 10.1.1.52
Enter hostname for eril [sun15-sc0-eril]: [Return]
Enter IP address for sun15-sc0-eri1: 10.1.1.53
The Logical/Floating IP hostname and address will "float" over to
whichever system controller (SCO or SC1) is acting as the main SC.
Enter Logical/Floating IP hostname for community C1 [sun15-sc-C1]:
 [Return]
Enter IP address for sun15-sc-C1: 10.1.1.50
```

```
Enter Netmask for community C1: 255.255.25.0
Enter hostname for community C1 failover address [sun15-sc0-C1-
failover]:[Return]
Enter IP address for sun15-sc0-C1-failover: 10.1.1.51
Hostname
                       IP Address (platform=sun15)
                       10.1.1.50
sun15-sc-C1
sun15-sc0-C1-failover 10.1.1.51
sun15-sc0-eri0
                      10.1.1.52
sun15-sc0-eri3
                      10.1.1.53
Do you want to:
1) Accept these network settings.
 2) Edit these network settings.
3) Delete these network settings and go onto the next community? [y,n] {m y}
Configuring the External Network for Community C2
Do you want to define this Community? [y,n] n
Configuring I1 Management Network - 'I1' is the Domain to SC MAN.
MAN I1 Network Identification
Enter the IP network number (base address) for the I1 network: 10.2.1.0
Enter the netmask for the I1 MAN network [ 255.255.255.224 ]: [Return]
              IP Address platform=sun15)
Hostname
_____
              _____
              255.255.255.224
netmask-i1
sun15-sc-i1
              10.2.1.1
sun15-a
              10.2.1.2
              10.2.1.3
sun15-b
              10.2.1.4
sun15-c
sun15-d
              10.2.1.5
sun15-e
              10.2.1.6
sun15-f
              10.2.1.7
sun15-q
              10.2.1.8
              10.2.1.9
sun15-h
              10.2.1.10
sun15-i
              10.2.1.11
sun15-j
sun15-k
              10.2.1.12
sun15-1
              10.2.1.13
              10.2.1.14
sun15-m
sun15-n
              10.2.1.15
sun15-o
              10.2.1.16
sun15-p
              10.2.1.17
sun15-q
              10.2.1.18
sun15-r
              10.2.1.19
Do you want to accept these network settings? [y,n] y
Configuring I2 Management Network - 'I2' is for SC to SC MAN.
MAN I2 Network Identification
Enter the IP network number (base address) for the I2 network: 10.3.1.0
Enter the netmask for the I2 MAN network [ 255.255.255.252 ]:[Return]
Hostname
                 IP Address(platform=sun15)
_____
                  _____
```

```
netmask-i2
                   255.255.255.252
sun15-sc0-i2
                    10.3.1.1
sun15-sc1-i2
                    10.3.1.2
Do you want to accept these settings? [y,n] y
Creating /.rhosts to facilitate file propagation ... done.
MAN Network configuration modified!
Changes will take effect on next reboot.
The following changes are about to be applied to the "/etc/hosts" hosts
file.
ADD: 10.2.1.2 sun15-a #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.3 sun15-b #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.5 sun15-D #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.4 sun15-C #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.5 sun15-d #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.6 sun15-e #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.7 sun15-f #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.8 sun15-g #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.9 sun15-h #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.10 sun15-i #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.11 sun15-j #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.12 sun15-k #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.13 sun15-1 #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.14 sun15-m #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.15 sun15-n #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.16 sun15-o #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.17 sun15-p #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.18 sun15-q #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.19 sun15-r #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.1 sun15-sc-i1 #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.1.1.50 sun15-sc-C1 #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.1.1.51 sun15-sc0-C1-failover #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.1.1.52 sun15-sc0-hme0 #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.1.1.53 sun15-sc0-eri1 #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.3.1.1 sun15-sc0-i2 #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.3.1.2 sun15-sc1-i2 #smsconfig-entry#
Update the hosts file, "/etc/hosts", with these changes? [y,n] Y
Hosts file "/etc/hosts" has been updated.
The following information is about to be applied to the "/etc/netmasks"
file.
ADD network: 10.1.1.50, mask: 255.255.255.0
ADD network: 10.2.1.0, mask: 255.255.255.224
ADD network: 10.3.1.0, mask: 255.255.255.252
______
Update the netmasks file, "/etc/netmasks", with these changes? [y,n] Y
Netmasks file "/etc/netmasks" has been updated.
smsconfig complete. Log file is /var/sadm/system/logs/smsconfig
sc#
```

EXAMPLE 2 Configuring the I2 Network

```
sc0: # smsconfig -m I2
Configuring I2 Management Network - 'I2' is for SC to SC MAN
Which System Controller are you configuring [choose 0 or 1]: 0.
Hostname IP Address (platform=sun15)
_____
netmask-i2 255.255.252
sun15-sc0-i2 10.3.1.1
sun15-sc1-i2 10.3.1.2
Do you want to accept these network settings? [y,n] n
MAN I2 Network Identification
Enter the IP network number (base address) for the I2 network: 172.16.0.0
Enter the netmask for the I2 MAN network [ 255.255.255.252 ]: [Return]
Hostname IP Address (platform=sun15)
_____
                   _____
netmask-i2
                  255.255.255.252

      sun15-sc0-i2
      172.16.0.1

      sun15-sc1-i2
      172.16.0.2

Do you want to accept these network settings? [y,n] y
Creating /.rhosts to facilitate file propagation ... done.
MAN Network configuration modified!
Changes will take effect on the next reboot.
The following changes are about to be applied to the "/etc/hosts" hosts
file.
ADD: 172.16.0.1 sun15-sc0-i2 #smsconfig-entry# ADD: 172.16.0.2 sun15-sc1-i2 #smsconfig-entry#
Update the hosts file, "/etc/hosts". with these changes [y,n] y
Hosts file "/etc/hosts" has been updated.
The following information is about to be applied to the "/etc/netmasks"
file.
ADD network: 172.16.0.0, mask: 255.255.255.252
Update the netmasks file, "/etc/netmasks", with these changes? [y,n] y
Netmasks file "/etc/netmasks" has been updated.
sc#
```

EXAMPLE 3 Configuring Internal Host Name and IP Address, SC to Domain B, on the I1 Network

```
sc0: # smsconfig -m I1 B
Enter the MAN hostname for DB-I1 [ sun15-b ]: domainB-i1
I could not automatically determine the IP address of domainB-i1.
Please enter the IP address of domainB-i1: 10.2.1.20
You should make sure that this host/IP address is set up properly in the
 /etc/inet/hosts file or in your local name service system.
Network: I1 (DB-I1) Hostname: domainB-i1 IP Address: 10.2.1.20
Do you want to accept these settings? [y,n] y
Creating /.rhosts to facilitate file propagation ... done.
MAN Network configuration modified!
Changes will take effect on the next reboot.
The following changes are about to be applied to the "/etc/hosts" hosts
file.
ADD: 10.2.1.20 domainB-i1 #smsconfig-entry#
Update the hosts file, "/etc/hosts", with these changes? [y,n] Y
Hosts file "/etc/hosts" has been updated.
sc#
```

EXAMPLE 4 Excluding Domain D From the I1 Network

By excluding a domain, you will no longer be able to perform DR operations (rcfgadm) from the SC on that domain. You can still perform DR operations (cfgadm) on the domain itself. Refer to the Sun Fire High-End Systems Dynamic *Reconfiguration (DR) User Guide* for more information.

```
sc0: # smsconfig -m I1 D
Enter the MAN hostname for DB-I1 [ sun15-b ]: NONE
Network: I1 (DB-I1)
Hostname: NONE IP Address: None
Do you want to accept these settings? [y,n] y
Creating /.rhosts to facilitate file propagation ... done.
sc#
```

EXAMPLE 5 Configuring Non-Default Groups

In this example, all domain administrator and domain reconfiguration groups are left as the default groups.

```
sc0: # smsconfig -g
1) Edit current configuration
2) Restore default groups
3) Ouit
Select one of the above options: 1
NOTE: In order to configure a new group the group must already exist.
The Platform Administrator group has configuration control, a means to
get environmental status, the ability to assign boards to domains, power
control and other generic service processor functions.
Enter the name of the Platform Administrator group [platadmn]? zeus
The Platform Operator group has a subset of the platform privileges,
limited generally to platform power control and platform status.
Enter the name of the Platform Operator group [platoper]? poseidon
The Platform Service group posses platform service command privileges in
addition to limited platform control and platform configuration status
privileges
Enter the name of the Platform Service group [platsvc]? kronos
The Domain Administrator group posses domain control and status, and
console access privileges (for the respective domain), but does not
posses platform wide control or platform resource allocation privileges.
Enter the name of the Domain A Administrator group [dmnaadmn]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain B Administrator group [dmnbadmn]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain C Administrator group [dmncadmn]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain D Administrator group [dmndadmn]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain E Administrator group [dmneadmn]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain F Administrator group [dmnfadmn]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain G Administrator group [dmngadmn]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain H Administrator group [dmnhadmn]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain I Administrator group [dmniadmn]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain J Administrator group [dmnjadmn]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain K Administrator group [dmnkadmn]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain L Administrator group [dmnladmn]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain M Administrator group [dmnmadmn]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain N Administrator group [dmnnadmn]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain O Administrator group [dmnoadmn]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain P Administrator group [dmnpadmn]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain Q Administrator group [dmnqadmn]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain R Administrator group [dmnradmn]? [Return]
The Domain Reconfiguration group posses a subset of the Domain
Administration group privileges. This group has no domain control other
than board power and reconfiguration (for the respective domain).
```

```
Enter the name of the Domain A Reconfiguration group [dmnarcfg]? [Return]
 Enter the name of the Domain B Reconfiguration group [dmnbrcfg]? [Return]
 Enter the name of the Domain C Reconfiguration group [dmncrcfg]? [Return]
 Enter the name of the Domain D Reconfiguration group [dmndrcfg]? [Return]
 Enter the name of the Domain E Reconfiguration group [dmnercfg]? [Return]
 Enter the name of the Domain F Reconfiguration group [dmnfrcfg]? [Return]
 Enter the name of the Domain G Reconfiguration group [dmngrcfg]? [Return]
 Enter the name of the Domain H Reconfiguration group [dmnhrcfg]? [Return]
 Enter the name of the Domain I Reconfiguration group [dmnircfg]? [Return]
 Enter the name of the Domain J Reconfiguration group [dmnjrcfg]? [Return]
 Enter the name of the Domain K Reconfiguration group [dmnkrcfg]? [Return]
 Enter the name of the Domain L Reconfiguration group [dmnlrcfg]? [Return]
 Enter the name of the Domain M Reconfiguration group [dmnmrcfg]? [Return]
 Enter the name of the Domain N Reconfiguration group [dmnnrcfg]? [Return]
 Enter the name of the Domain O Reconfiguration group [dmnorcfg]? [Return]
 Enter the name of the Domain P Reconfiguration group [dmnprcfg]? [Return]
 Enter the name of the Domain Q Reconfiguration group [dmnqrcfg]? [Return]
 Enter the name of the Domain R Reconfiguration group [dmnrrcfg]? [Return]
 Configuration complete.
 Select one of the above options:
 1) Edit current configuration
 2) Restore default groups
 Select one of the above options: 3
 sc#
EXAMPLE 6
         Displaying the Network Configuration
 sc0: # smsconfig -v
 NETWORK CONFIGURATION
 Platform name: xc
 Internal I1 Management Network - Used for Domain to SC
 communication
     MAN I1 SC Hostname: sun15-sc-i1
     MAN I1 SC IP Address: 192.168.103.1
     MAN I1 Network Mask: 255.255.255.224
     Domain Hostname
                        IP Address
     ______
             sun15-a 192.168.103.2
             sun15-b 192.168.103.3
             sun15-c 192.168.103.4
             sun15-d 192.168.103.5
             sun15-e 192.168.103.6
             sun15-f 192.168.103.7
             sun15-g 192.168.103.8
             sun15-h 192.168.103.9
             sun15-i 192.168.103.10
             sun15-j 192.168.103.11
             sun15-k 192.168.103.12
             sun15-1 192.168.103.13
             sun15-m 192.168.103.14
             sun15-n 192.168.103.15
```

EXAMPLE 7 Adding a User to the Domain Administrator Group and Configuring Access to the Domain B Directories

You must specify a valid user name and valid SMS group and domain.

```
sc0: # smsconfig -a -u fdjones -G admn B fdjones has been added to the dmnBadmn group. All privileges to domain B have been applied.
```

EXAMPLE 8 Adding a User to the Domain Configurator Group and Configuring Access to the Domain C Directories

You must specify a valid user name and valid SMS group and domain.

```
sc0: # smsconfig -a -u fdjones -G rcfg C fdjones has been added to the dmnCrcfg group. All privileges to domain C have been applied.
```

EXAMPLE 9 Configuring Access to the Platform Directories

You must specify a valid user name and valid SMS group and the platform.

```
sc0: # smsconfig -a -u jtd -G svc platform
jtd has been added to the platsvc group.
All privileges to the platform have been applied.
```

EXAMPLE 10 Displaying Users With Access to the Domain C Directories

```
sc0: # smsconfig -1 C
fdiones
shea
```

EXAMPLE 11 Displaying Users With Access to the Platform Directories

```
sc0: # smsconfig -1 platform
fdjones
jtd
```

EXAMPLE 12 Removing User Access to the Domain C Directories

You must specify a valid username and valid SMS group. Any user who belongs to more than one group with access to a domain must be removed from all groups before directory access is denied.

```
sc0: # smsconfig -r -u fdjones -G rcfg C
fdjones has been removed from the dmnCrcfg group.
fdjones belongs to the dmnCadmn group
Access to domain C remains unchanged.
sc0: # smsconfig -r -u fdjones -G admn C
fdjones has been removed from the dmnCadmn group.
```

EXAMPLE 13 Configuring Using an Invalid Group name

All access to domain C is now denied.

You must specify a valid SMS group.

```
sc0: # smsconfig -a -u fdjones -G staff D
ERROR: group staff does not exist
ABORTING.
```

EXAMPLE 14 Mixing Groups and Designations

You must specify group names with the correct area designations. The admn group works with either designation.

```
sc0: # smsconfig -a -u fdjones -G rcfg platform
ERROR: group rcfg cannot access the platform
ABORTING.
```

sc0: # smsconfig -a -u fdjones -G oper D ERROR: group oper cannot access a domain

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0 Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

FILES

The following configuration files are required:

/etc/hostname.scman0 MAN Ethernet interface file /etc/hostname.scman1 MAN Ethernet interface file

 $\verb|/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/MAN.cf| MAN daemon configuration file$

Note — MAN.cf is an internal SMS system file and should *not* be modified except by authorized Sun Microsystems personnel.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop
Interface Stability	Evolving

SEE ALSO

mand(1M), ndd(1M), scp(1)

smsconnectsc - accesses a remote SC console

SYNOPSIS

smsconnectsc [-y|n]

smsconnectsc -h

DESCRIPTION

smsconnectsc creates a remote tip console session from a local SC in order to reach a hung remote SC console.

smsconnectsc enables the bit that connects the local SC's port B to the remote SC's RS-232 port A when you are logged in to the local SC. The remote SC is the SC that is hanging. Once the tty connection is enabled, smsconnectsc invokes a tip console session to the remote SC. Using the tip console session, you can do whatever needs to be done to the remote SC.

smsconnectsc works in the absence of an external connection to the remote SC. If the remote SC has an active external connection to port A, then smsconnectsc fails and the session usually hangs. To exit, type:

After you finish, there are several ways to end the session, depending on whether you logged in to the local SC using telnet or rlogin. See the EXTENDED DESCRIPTION section.

Using smsconnectsc as your permanent console connection to your system controller is not recommended; it should only be used when there is a problem with your external console connection.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

Help. Displays usage descriptions. -h

> **Note** – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h is ignored.

Automatically answers "no" to all prompts.

Automatically answers "yes" to all prompts.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Usage

In the tip console window established by smsconnectsc, a tilde (~) that appears as the first character of a line is interpreted as an escape signal that directs the tip console to perform the following action:

~. Disconnect the tip session.

If you have established a telnet session to the local SC this disconnects the tip session and you remain logged in to the local SC.

If you have established an rlogin session in to the local SC, this disconnects the tip session and *also* disconnects your rlogin session.

Note – The tilde does not appear on the display until after you have pressed the period.

~~. Disconnect tip session.

~~. Works only with rlogin. If you have established a telnet session in to the local SC, you receive the following error message:

```
~.: Command not found
```

If you have established an rlogin session in to the local SC, this disconnects the tip session and you remain logged in to the local SC.

Note – The first tilde does not appear on the display screen. The second tilde does not appear until after you have pressed the period.

rlogin also processes tilde-escape sequences whenever a tilde is displayed at the beginning of a new line. If you need to send tilde sequence at the beginning of a line and you are using rlogin, use two tildes (the first escapes the second for rlogin). Alternatively, do not enter a tilde at the beginning of a line when running inside of rlogin. If you use a kill -9 command to terminate a console session, the window or terminal in which the smsconnectsc command was executed goes into raw mode, and appears hung. To escape this condition, type:

```
sc#:sms-user:> CTRL-j
sc#:sms-user:> stty sane
sc#:sms-user:> CTRL-j
```

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator privileges to run this command.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Creating a Remote Connection From the Local SC to the Hung Remote SC

In the following example the local SC is shown as sc1 and the remote SC is shown as sc0. Log in to the local SC as a platform administrator.

```
sc1:sms-user:> smsconnectsc
TTY connection is OFF. About to connect to other SC.
Do you want to continue (yes/no)? y
connected
sc0:sms-user:>
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

Successful completion.

An error occurred. >0

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

rlogin(1M), tip(1M)

smsinstall - install the SMS environment

SYNOPSIS

smsinstall directory_name

smsinstall -p

smsinstall -h

DESCRIPTION

smsinstall(1M) installs SMS packages on the main or spare SMS system controllers (SCs). You use this command when there are no previous versions of SMS on your system. If you use this command and there are previous versions of SMS installed, the command exits and returns an error message.

The smsinstall command automatically hardens the SCs after installation. Refer to the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Installation Guide* for instructions on how to install SMS using this command.

If you are not running smsinstall from the Product directory (/download_directory/System_Management_Services_1_5/Product), you must use the absolute path.

If any errors occur, smsinstall writes error messages to /var/sadm/system/logs/smsinstall.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported

-h Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h is

ignored.

-p Performs post-package add actions only.

OPERANDS

The following operand is supported:

directory_name Name of the directory which contains the SMS packages.

The default path to the Product directory, directory_name, is: /download_directory/System_Management_Services_1_5/Product where download_directory is the location where you downloaded the files from the Web.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have superuser privileges to run this command.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES |

EXAMPLE 1 Installing SMS From the Web

sc#:sms-user:> /opt/SUNWSMS/bin/smsinstall download_directory

Checking if Solaris Security Toolkit is already installed. Installing Solaris Security Toolkit package SUNWjass Copyright 2004 Sun Microsystems, Inc. All rights reserved. Use is subject to license terms.

Installation of <SUNWjass> was successful. Installing Solaris Security Toolkit package SUNBEfixm

Installation of <SUNBEfixm> was successful. Installing Solaris Security Toolkit package SUNBEmd5

Installation of <SUNBEmd5> was successful. Solaris Security Toolkit packages installed successfully.

Installing SMS packages. Please wait. . .

pkgadd -n -d "../Product" -a /tmp/smsinstall.admin.24308 SUNWscdvr.u SUNWSMSr SUNWSMSop SUNWSMSdf SUNWSMSjh SUNWSMSlp SUNWSMSmn SUNWSMSob SUNWSMSod SUNWSMSpd SUNWSMSpo SUNWSMSpp SUNWSMSsu SUNWufrx.u SUNWufu SUNWwccmn

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Installation of <SUNWscdvr> was successful. Verifying that all SMS packages are installed.OK Setting up /etc/init.d/sms run control script for SMS 1.5 Setting up /etc/init.d/zoedsms run control script for SMS 1.5

Attempting to restart daemon picld /etc/init.d/picld stop /etc/init.d/picld start

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/SMS1.5/startup/zoedsms.

Running Solaris Security Toolkit 4.1.1 hardening on System Controller. [NOTE] The following prompt can be disabled by setting JASS_NOVICE_USER

[WARN] Depending on how the Solaris Security Toolkit is configured, it is both possible and likely that by default all remote shell and file transfer access to this system will be disabled upon reboot effectively locking out any user without console access to the system.

Are you sure that you want to continue? (YES/NO) [YES] [NOTE] Executing driver, sunfire_15k_sc-secure.driver Solaris Security Toolkit hardening step executed successfully on the System Controller but it will not take effect until the next reboot. Before rebooting, please make sure SSH or the serial line is setup for use after the reboot. smsinstallcomplete. Log file is /var/sadm/system/logs/smsinstall.

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

Successful completion.

An error occurred.

FILES | The following file is used by this command:

/var/sadm/system/logs/smsinstall

 $\verb|smsinstall| log file$

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop
Interface Stability	Evolving

SEE ALSO

smsconfig(1M), smsupgrade(1M)

System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Installation Guide

smsrestore - restore the SMS environment

SYNOPSIS

smsrestore filename

smsrestore -h

DESCRIPTION

smsrestore(1M) restores the operational environment of the SMS from a backup file created by smsbackup(1M). Use smsrestore to restore the SMS environment after the SMS software has been installed on a new disk.

Turn off failover and stop SMS before running smsrestore; start SMS and turn on failover, if you want, afterward. For information about manually starting and stopping SMS refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Installation Guide .

If any errors occur, smsrestore writes error messages to /var/sadm/system/ logs/smsrestore.

Note – If the main SMS environment has changed since the backup file was created— for example, by shutting down a domain— you must run smsbackup(1M) again in order to maintain a current backup file for the system controller.

OPTIONS

The following option is supported.

-h Help. Displays usage descriptions.

> **Note** – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h is ignored.

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported:

filename

Name of the backup file that was created by smsbackup(1M). If the specified file is not in the current directory, the *filename* must contain the full path name for the file. This file can reside anywhere on the system, connected network, or tape device. If no *filename* is specified, you receive an error message.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have superuser privileges to run this command.

Refer to Chapter 2, "SMS Security Options and Administrative Privileges" in the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Restoring SMS

sc# smsrestore sms_backup.1.0.cpio

EXAMPLE 2 Restoring SMS From Tape Device 0

sc# smsrestore /dev/rmt/0/sms_backup.1.0.cpio

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0 Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

FILES

The following file is used by this command:

/var/sadm/system/logs/smsrestore

smsrestore log file

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

smsbackup(1M)

smsupgrade - upgrades the SMS software to the current version

SYNOPSIS

smsupgrade [-b] [-r] *directory_name*

smsupgrade -p

smsupgrade -h

DESCRIPTION

smsupgrade(1M) upgrades SMS software on the main or spare SMS system controllers. Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Installation Guide for instructions about how to upgrade SMS using this command.

If you are not running smsupgrade from the Product directory you must use the absolute path.

If any errors occur, smsupgrade writes error messages to /var/sadm/system/ logs/smsupgrade.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported

Neither smsbackup(1M) nor smsrestore(1M) are performed.

The default is to run smsbackup to directory /var/tmp before

upgrading SMS.

Help. Displays usage descriptions. -h

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h is

ignored.

Performs post-package add actions only; it does not perform

smsbackup or smsrestore.

smsrestore(1M) is *not* performed after the upgrade

The default is to run smsrestore from directory /var/tmp after

upgrading SMS.

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported:

directory_name Name of the directory that contains the SMS packages.

> If you are installing from the Web, the path to the Product directory, directory_name, is /download_directory/

System Management Services 1 5/Product; where download_directory is the location where you downloaded the files from the Web.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have superuser privileges to run this command.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Upgrading SMS

```
sc0:sms-user:> cd download_directory/System_Management_Services_1_5/Tools/
sc0:sms-user:> ./smsupgrade directory_name

Attempting to stop daemon picld
/etc/init.d/picld stop

Verifying that all SMS packages are installed
......OK

Backing up SMS to /var/tmp/sms_backup.1.5.cpio before upgrade.
Please wait. . .
smsbackup /var/tmp
```

```
smsbackup: Backup configuration file created: /var/tmp
sms_backup.1.5.cpio
SMS backup complete.
Checking if Solaris Security Toolkit is already installed.
Installing Solaris Security Toolkit package SUNWjass
Copyright 2005 Sun Microsystems, Inc. All rights
reserved.
Use is subject to license terms.
Installation of <SUNWjass> was successful.
Installing Solaris Security Toolkit package SUNBEfixm
Installation of <SUNBEfixm> was successful.
Installing Solaris Security Toolkit package SUNBEmd5
Installation of <SUNBEmd5> was successful.
Solaris Security Toolkit packages installed successfully.
Installing SMS packages. Please wait. . .
pkgadd -n -d "../Product" -a /tmp/smsinstall.admin.24308 SUNWscdvr.u
SUNWSMSr SUNWSMSop SUNWSMSdf SUNWSMSjh SUNWSMSlp
SUNWSMSmn SUNWSMSob
SUNWSMSod SUNWSMSpd SUNWSMSpp SUNWSMSsu
SUNWufrx.u SUNWufu
SUNWw.cmn
Copyright 2005 Sun Microsystems, Inc. All rights
reserved.
Use is subject to license terms.
Installation of <SUNWscdvr> was successful.
Installation of <SUNWSMSr> was successful.
Verifying that all SMS packages are installed. OK
Setting up /etc/init.d/sms run control script for SMS 1.5
Setting up /etc/init.d/zoedsms run control script for SMS 1.5
New SMS version 1.5 is active
Restoring SMS from /var/tmp/sms_backup.1.4.1.cpio after upgrade.
Please wait...
smsrestore /var/tmp/sms_backup.1.4.1.cpio
smsrestore complete. Log file is /var/sadm/system/logs/smsrestore.
Attempting to start daemon picld
/etc/init.d/picld start
Attempting to start zoed...
zoed started.
It is recommended to harden the System Controller after an
SMS upgrade. Execute the following to do this:
  1) /opt/SUNWjass/bin/jass-execute -q \
       sunfire_15k_sc-secure.driver
  2) Reboot the System Controller
smsupgrade complete. Log file is /var/sadm/system/logs
smsupgrade.
```

EXIT STATUS |

The following exit values are returned:

0 Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

FILES

The following files are used by this command:

/var/sadm/system/logs/smsupgrade smsupgrade log file

/var/tmp/sms_backup.1.5.cpio SMS backup file

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop
Interface Stability	Evolving

SEE ALSO

smsbackup(1M), smsconfig(1M), smsinstall(1M), smsrestore(1M)

System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Installation Guide

smsversion - change the active version of SMS to another co-resident version of the SMS software

SYNOPSIS

smsversion new_version

smsversion -t

smsversion -h

DESCRIPTION

smsversion(1M) can be used to switch between two co-installed (and consecutively released) versions of SMS.

You can switch versions between SMS 1.4 and 1.5; however, if you also have SMS 1.4.1 installed, you can only switch from SMS 1.5 to 1.4.1, not back to SMS 1.4. Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Installation Guide for more information.

smsversion permits two-way SMS version-switching between sequential coresident installations on the same operating environment but with the following conditions:

Condition	Explanation	
New features	The features supported in the newer version of SMS may not be supported in the older version. Switching to an older version of SMS can result in the loss of those features. Also, the settings for the new features might be erased.	
Flash PROM differences	Switching versions of SMS requires reflashing the CPU flash PROMs with the correct files. These files can be found in the /opt/SUNWSMS/ <sms_version>/firmware directory. Use flashupdate(1M) to reflash the PROMs after you have switched versions. Refer to the flashupdate man page, the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide, and the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Installation Guide for more information on updating flash PROMs.</sms_version>	

smsversion, when invoked with no command-line argument, displays the list of all properly installed versions of SMS on the current system controller. You can pick from that list, and smsversion stores a copy of the current configuration environment and then switches all necessary software links necessary for activating the new version of the software. smsversion can run with an optional commandline argument specifying the target version for switching.

Once smsversion completes the switch, the target version becomes the active version. To restore the configuration automatically saved by smsversion you must use smsrestore(1M). Your previous configuration is not automatically restored as part of the version switch.

To restore your previous configuration, do the following:

■ Turn off failover and stop SMS. Then run smsrestore.

Note – If you changed your network configuration using smsconfig -m *after* you created the backup you just restored, you must run smsconfig -m and reboot before proceeding to the next step.

■ Start SMS and turn on failover. For information about manually starting and stopping SMS, refer to the *System Management Services (SMS)* 1.5 *Installation Guide.*

If any errors occur, smsversion writes error messages to /var/sadm/system/logs/smsversion.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

-h Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.

-t Displays the current active version of SMS and exits.

OPERANDS

The following operand is supported:

version_number Release number of the target SMS version

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have superuser privileges to run this command. This command must be run as root, or SMS will return an error.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Displaying the Version with One Version of SMS Installed

Displays the active version and exits when only one version of SMS is installed.

sc# /opt/SUNWSMS/bin/smsversion -t
1.4.1

EXAMPLE 2 Changing the Active Version of SMS

Displays versions of SMS installed on this system controller. Choose the inactive version and perform a version switch.

You must stop SMS before switching versions; otherwise, SMS returns an error. To switch versions, you perform these steps in order, as described in the *System* Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Installation Guide. Examples of the output for upgrade and downgrade follow. Disable failover. Stop SMS on the Main SC. Run smsversion on the Main SC. Run smsrestore on the Main SC, using the backup cpio file created by smsversion. Restart SMS on the Main SC. Stop SMS on the Spare SC. Run smsversion on the Spare SC. Run smsrestore on the Spare SC. Restart SMS on the Spare SC.

Enable failover.

EXAMPLE 3 Switching To a Higher SMS Version

```
sc# /opt/SUNWSMS/bin/smsversion 1.5
 smsversion: Active SMS version < 1.4.1 >
 You have requested SMS Version 1.5
 Is this correct? [y,n] y
 smsversion: Upgrading SMS from <1.4.1> to <1.5>.
 smsversion: SMS version 1.5 installed
 To move to a different version of SMS an archive of
 critical files will be created. What is the name of
 the directory or tape device where the archive will be
 stored? [/var/tmp][return]
 smsversion: Backup configuration file created: /var/tmp/
 sms_backup.1.5.cpio
 smsversion: Switching to target version <1.5>.
 smsversion: New Version <1.5> Active
 smsversion: Active SMS version < 1.5 >
 To use the previous SMS configuration settings type:
 smsrestore /var/tmp/sms_backup.1.5.cpio
 smsversion complete. Log file is /var/sadm/system/logs/smsversion.
          Downgrading SMS Versions
EXAMPLE 4
 sc# /opt/SUNWSMS/bin/smsversion 1.4.1
 smsversion: Active SMS version < 1.5 >
 You have requested SMS Version 1.4.1
 Is this correct? [y,n] y
 smsversion: Downgrading SMS from <1.5> to <1.4>.
 To move to a different version of SMS an archive of
 critical files will be created. What is the name of
 the directory or tape device where the archive will be
 Enter archive location [/var/tmp]: [return]
 smsversion: Backup configuration file created: /var/tmp/
 sms_backup.1.5.cpio
 smsversion: Switching to target version <1.4.1>.
 smsversion: New Version <1.4.1> Active
 You are downgrading to a version of SMS that requires you
 to perform the following operations:
  1) Undo hardening
  2) Redo hardening
```

3) Reboot the System Controller

Perform these activities with the following command sequence:

- 1) /opt/SUNWjass/bin/jass-execute -u
- 2) /opt/SUNWjass/bin/jass-execute -q sunfire_15k_sc-secure.driver
- 3) reboot

smsversion: Active SMS version < 1.4.1 > To restore the previous SMS configuration setting type: smsrestore /var/tmp/sms_backup.1.5.cpio smsversion complete. Log file is /var/sadm/system/logs/smsversion.

EXIT STATUS |

The following exit values are returned:

Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

FILES

The following files are used by this command:

/opt/SUNWsms/bin/smsversion smsversion command

smsversion log file /var/sadm/system/logs/smsversion

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for a description of the following attribute.

Attribute Type	Attribute Value
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

smsbackup(1M), smsrestore(1M)

NAME | ssd - SMS startup daemon

SYNOPSIS | **ssd** [-f startup_file]

ssd [-i message]

DESCRIPTION

ssd(1M) starts, stops, and monitors all the key daemons and servers of SMS. When executed with no options ssd reads from the ssd_start file, which lists the daemons and servers that ssd starts and monitors.

Do *not* execute this program manually. ssd(1M) is automatically invoked by a Solaris software run-control script and is periodically monitored for restart.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

-f startup_file Uses this file instead of the default ssd_start file.

-i *message* Places a notice message in the platform log file. Specified and used

exclusively by the sms startup script.

FILES

The following files are supported:

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/startup/ssd_start
/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/startup/sms
Default startup file for SMS

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

NAME |

testemail - Test SMS event-reporting features

SYNOPSIS

testemail

- -c fault_class[,fault_class...]
- -d domain_indicator
- [-i indicted_resource[,indicted_resource...]]

testemail -h

DESCRIPTION

testemail(1M) generates test events so you can verify that they were logged in the SMS platform message log file and reported by email as specified in the email control file (event_email.cf). For more information about the email control file, see the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide.

When you invoke testemail, you can specify:

- The event (or events) that testemail will generate
- The domain in which the event (or events) will be generated
- The components that will be reported faulty by the test event.

addtag(1M).

Make sure that the system board is powered on before you run testemail, or the command will write error messages to the platform message log file.

OPTIONS

Use these options:

-h	Help. Displays descriptions of testemail arguments and options.
	Note – Use alone. Other options included with –h are ignored.
-c fault_class [,fault_class]	The event class or comma-separated list of event classes that testemail will generate. For example:
	-c fault_class,fault_class
	Valid event classes are described in the file /etc/opt/SUNWSMS/SMS/config/SF15000.dict.
-d domain-indicator	The domain in which testemail will generate the events. Can be one of the following:
	domain_id – Valid domain_ids are the characters A–R, and are not case sensitive.
	domain_tag - Name assigned to a domain using

[-i indicted_resource [,indicted_ resource ...]] Optional. The component, or a comma-separated list of components, that will be reported faulty by the event. For example:

-i indicted_resource,indicted_resource,indicted_resource

A component does not have to be faulty to be included in the test event.

Accepted components are:

- board (a system_board, io_board, expander_board, or centerplane_support_board)
- system_board/port
- io_board/port
- system_board/port/physical bank/dimm
- system_board/port/physical bank/dimm/logical_dimm
- system_board/port/ecache
- io_board/port/iobus
- centerplane
- centerplane support
- *bus* (address bus, data bus, or response bus)
- expander_board/cdcdimm0
- expander_board/bus
- system_controller
- system_controller_peripheral
- fan _tray
- power_supply

where	
system_board	SB(017) for Sun Fire 15K/E25K systemsSB(08) for Sun Fire 12K/E20K systems
io_board	IO(017) for Sun Fire 15K/E25K systemsIO(08) for Sun Fire 12K/E20K systems
expander_board	EX (017) for Sun Fire 15K/E25K systemsEX (08) for Sun Fire 12K/20K systems
port or processors for system_boards	P(03)
physical bank	B(0 1)
dimm	D(03)
logical dimm	L(0 1)
io_bus	I(0 1)
ecache	E(0 1)
centerplane	CP(0 1)
centerplane support	CS(0 1)
bus	ABUS DBUS RBUS (0 1)
system_controller	SC(0 1)
system_controller_peri pheral	SCPER(0 1)
fan tray	FT(07)
power supply	PS(05)

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Test Results

The results of the email test consist of:

- Event messages in the platform messages log that record the test fault and event code, and a text string to ignore the message.
- Emails that notify the recipients specified in the email control file

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator or platform service privileges to run this command.

Refer to the System Management Services (SMS) 1.5 Administrator Guide for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Generating Test Fault Events for Expander and I/O Boards

sc0:sms-user:> /opt/SUNWSMS/SMS/lib/smsadmin/testemail -c fault.board.ex.1112,fault.board.io.1112 -dD -i EX7,IO8

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0 Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

FILES

The following files are used by this command:

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/SMS/config/event_email.cf

Specifies the recipients of email notifications for different fault classes

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop
Interface Stability	Evolving
Command Output	Unstable

SEE ALSO

erd(1M)

tmd - task management daemon

SYNOPSIS

tmd [-t number]

DESCRIPTION

tmd(1M) provides task management services, such as scheduling for SMS. The purpose of this service is to reduce the number of conflicts that can arise during concurrent invocations of the hardware tests and configuration software.

This daemon is started automatically by ssd(1M). Do not start it manually from the command line.

OPTIONS

The following option is supported:

-t number

This option allows the number of concurrent invocations to be throttled. The value must be a positive number, greater than or equal to one.

Caution– Changing the default value can adversely affect system functionality. Do not adjust this parameter unless instructed by a Sun service representative to do so.

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

ssd(1M)

wcapp - wPCI application daemon

SYNOPSIS

wcapp

DESCRIPTION

wcapp(1M) is responsible for implementing Sun Fire Link clustering functionality—specifically, handling requests from the domain-side drivers and responding to requests for information from the external Sun Fire Link fabric manager server. wcapp runs in a Java Virtual Machine (JVM) included with Solaris 8 02/02 operating environment or later.

wcapp is responsible for managing Sun Fire Link clustering for all the domains in the Sun Fire high-end system. The Java side of wcapp exports a set of Java Remote Method Invocation (RMI) interfaces that can be used by the Sun Fire Link fabric manager to set up and monitor a cluster.

This daemon is automatically started by ssd(1M). Do *not* start it manually from the command line.

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

O Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES

See attributes (5) for descriptions of the following attributes.

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

ssd(1M)