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# Sun SPARC™ Enterprise M4000/M5000/M8000/M9000 Servers XSCF Reference Manual

## XSCF Control Package (XCP) 107*x*

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# Contents

# Preface

This manual contains the man pages for the eXtended System Control Facility (XSCF) firmware for Sun SPARC® Enterprise M4000/M5000/M8000/M9000 servers.

# Overview of Man Page Structure

The following table describes the sections included in man pages. The man pages of each manual section generally follow this order, but include only needed headings. For example, if there are no examples, there is no EXAMPLES section. Refer to the `Intro` page for a description of each man page, 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. 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. |
| DESCRIPTION | 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. |
| OPTIONS | This lists the command options with a concise summary of what each option does. The options are listed literally and in alphabetical order. Possible arguments to options are discussed under the option, and where appropriate, default values are supplied. |
| OPERANDS | This section lists the command operands and describes how they affect the actions of the command. |
| EXTENDED DESCRIPTION | This section includes further description. |
| EXAMPLES | This section provides examples of usage or of how to use a command or function. Wherever possible, a complete example including command-line entry and machine response is shown. Most examples illustrate concepts from the SYNOPSIS, DESCRIPTION, OPTIONS, and OPERANDS sections. |
| 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. |
| SEE ALSO | This section lists references to other man pages. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | Intro - eXtended System Control Facility (XSCF) man pages |
| **DESCRIPTION** | This manual contains XSCF man pages. |
| **LIST OF COMMANDS** | The following commands are supported: |

| | |
|---|---|
| Intro, intro | eXtended System Control Facility (XSCF) man pages |
| addboard | configure an eXtended System Board(XSB) into the domain configuration or assigns it to the domain configuration |
| addcodlicense | add a Capacity on Demand (COD) right-to-use (RTU) license key to the COD license database |
| addfru | add a Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) |
| adduser | create an XSCF user account |
| applynetwork | reset XSCF to reflect information that has been set for the XSCF network |
| cfgdevice | connect a DVD/TAPE drive to the port, disconnect it from the port, or display the status of the drive |
| clockboard | set or display the clock control unit used at system startup |
| console | connect to a domain console |
| deleteboard | disconnect an eXtended System Board (XSB) from the domain configuration |
| deletecodlicense | remove a Capacity on Demand (COD) right-to-use (RTU) license key from the COD license database |
| deletefru | delete a Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) |
| deleteuser | delete an XSCF user account |
| disableuser | disable an XSCF user account |
| enableuser | enable an XSCF user account |
| exit | exit the XSCF shell |
| flashupdate | update the firmware |
| fmadm | fault management configuration tool |
| fmdump | view fault management logs |
| fmstat | report fault management module statistics |
| getflashimage | download a firmware image file |
| ioxadm | manage External I/O Expansion Units |

| | |
|---|---|
| man | display manual pages of specified XSCF shell command |
| moveboard | move an eXtended System Board (XSB) from the current domain to another |
| nslookup | refer to the DNS server for the host |
| password | manage user passwords and expiration settings |
| poweroff | turn off the power to the specified domain |
| poweron | turn on the power to the specified domain |
| prtfru | display FRUID data on the system and External I/O Expansion Unit |
| rebootxscf | reset the XSCF |
| replacefru | replace a field replaceable unit (FRU) |
| reset | reset the specified domain |
| resetdateoffset | reset the time subtraction between XSCF and the domain. |
| sendbreak | send a break signal to the specified domain |
| setaltitude | set the altitude of the system or whether or not the air filter installed |
| setarchiving | configure the log archiving functionality |
| setaudit | manage the system auditing functionality |
| setautologout | set the session timeout time of the XSCF shell |
| setcod | set up the Capacity on Demand (COD) resources used for domains |
| setdate | set the date and time of XSCF |
| setdcl | set a domain component list (DCL) |
| setdomainmode | set a domain mode |
| setdomparam | forcibly rewrite OpenBoot PROM environment variables |
| setdscp | set the IP address assignments for the Domain to Service Processor Communications Protocol (DSCP) |
| setdualpowerfeed | set dual power feed mode |
| setemailreport | set up the email report configuration data |
| sethostname | set a host name and domain name for an XSCF unit |
| sethttps | start or stop the HTTPS service, which is used in the XSCF network. This command also performs authentication-related settings. |

| | |
|---|---|
| man | display manual pages of specified XSCF shell command |
| moveboard | move an eXtended System Board (XSB) from the current domain to another |
| nslookup | refer to the DNS server for the host |
| password | manage user passwords and expiration settings |
| poweroff | turn off the power to the specified domain |
| poweron | turn on the power to the specified domain |
| prtfru | display FRUID data on the system and External I/O Expansion Unit |
| rebootxscf | reset the XSCF |
| replacefru | replace a field replaceable unit (FRU) |
| reset | reset the specified domain |
| resetdateoffset | reset the time subtraction between XSCF and the domain. |
| sendbreak | send a break signal to the specified domain |
| setaltitude | set the altitude of the system or whether or not the air filter installed |
| setarchiving | configure the log archiving functionality |
| setaudit | manage the system auditing functionality |
| setautologout | set the session timeout time of the XSCF shell |
| setcod | set up the Capacity on Demand (COD) resources used for domains |
| setdate | set the date and time of XSCF |
| setdcl | set a domain component list (DCL) |
| setdomainmode | set a domain mode |
| setdomparam | forcibly rewrite OpenBoot PROM environment variables |
| setdscp | set the IP address assignments for the Domain to Service Processor Communications Protocol (DSCP) |
| setdualpowerfeed | set dual power feed mode |
| setemailreport | set up the email report configuration data |
| sethostname | set a host name and domain name for an XSCF unit |
| sethttps | start or stop the HTTPS service, which is used in the XSCF network. This command also performs authentication-related settings. |

| | |
|---|---|
| setldap | configure the Service Processor as a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) client |
| setlocale | sets the default locale of the XSCF |
| setlocator | control the blinking of the CHECK LED on the operator panel |
| setlookup | enable or disable the use of the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server for authentication and privilege lookup |
| setnameserver | set the domain name system (DNS) servers used in the XSCF network |
| setnetwork | configure a network interface using by XSCF |
| setntp | set the NTP servers used in the XSCF network |
| setpasswordpolicy | manage the system password policy |
| setpowerupdelay | set the warm-up time of the system and wait time before system startup |
| setprivileges | assign user privileges |
| setroute | set routing information for an XSCF network interface |
| setshutdowndelay | set the shutdown wait time at power interruption of the uninterruptible power supply (UPS) |
| setsmtp | set up the SMTP settings |
| setsnmp | manage the SNMP agent |
| setsnmpusm | specify the SNMPv3 agent's User-based Security Model (USM) configuration |
| setsnmpvacm | modify the SNMPv3 agent's View-based Access Control Model (VACM) configuration |
| setssh | set the SSH service used in the XSCF network. Also, generate the host public key, and register or delete the user public key, which are necessary for the SSH service |
| settelnet | start or stop the telnet service used in the XSCF network |
| settimezone | set the time zone and Daylight Saving Time of XSCF |
| setupfru | set up device hardware |
| setupplatform | set up platform specific settings |
| showaltitude | display the altitude of the system and whether the air filter installed |

| | |
|---|---|
| showarchiving | display log archiving configuration and status |
| showaudit | display the current auditing system state |
| showautologout | display the session timeout time of the XSCF shell |
| showboards | display information on an eXtended System Board (XSB) |
| showcod | display Capacity on Demand (COD) configuration information |
| 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 |
| showconsolepath | display information on the domain console that is currently connected |
| showdate | show the date and time of XSCF |
| showdcl | display the current domain component list (DCL) |
| showdevices | display current information on an eXtended System Board (XSB) |
| showdomainmode | display the domain mode |
| showdomainstatus | display the current domain component list (DCL) |
| showdscp | display the IP addresses assigned to the Domain to Service Processor Communications Protocol (DSCP) |
| showdualpowerfeed | display the current setting of dual power feed mode |
| showemailreport | display the email report configuration data |
| showenvironment | display the intake air temperature and humidity, temperature sensor information, voltage sensor information, and fan rotation information about the system |
| showfru | display the hardware settings of specified device |
| showhardconf | display information about field replaceable unit (FRU) installed in the system |
| showhostname | display the current host name for the XSCF unit |
| showhttps | display the status of the HTTPS service set for the XSCF network |
| showldap | display the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) configuration for the Service Processor |
| showlocale | display the current setting for the XSCF locale |

| | |
|---|---|
| showlocator | display the state of the CHECK LED on the operator panel |
| showlogs | display the specified log |
| showlookup | display the configuration for authentication and privileges lookup |
| showmonitorlog | display the contents of monitoring messages in real time. |
| shownameserver | display the registered domain name system (DNS) servers specified on the XSCF network |
| shownetwork | display information of network interfaces for XSCF |
| shownotice | display copyright and license information for the copyright information for eXtended System Control Facility (XSCF) Control Package (XCP) |
| showntp | display the NTP servers currently set for the XSCF network |
| showpasswordpolicy | display the current password settings |
| showpowerupdelay | display the current settings for the warm-up time of the system and wait time before system startup |
| showresult | display the exit status of the most recently executed command |
| showroute | display routing information for an XSCF network interface |
| showshutdowndelay | show the shutdown wait time at power interruption of the uninterruptible power supply (UPS) |
| showsmtp | display the SMTP configuration information |
| showsnmp | display the configuration information and current status of the SNMP agent |
| showsnmpusm | display the current User-based Security Model (USM) information for the SNMP agent |
| showsnmpvacm | display the current View-based Access Control Access (VACM) information for the SNMP agent |
| showssh | display the status, host public keys, fingerprint, or user public keys of the SSH service configured for the XSCF network |
| showstatus | display the degraded Field Replaceable Units (FRUs) |
| showtelnet | display the current status of the telnet service for the XSCF network |
| showtimezone | display the XSCF time zone and Daylight Saving Time information of current settings |

| | |
|---|---|
| showuser | display user account information |
| snapshot | collect and transfer environment, log, error, and FRUID data |
| switchscf | switch the XSCF unit between the active and standby states |
| testsb | perform an initial diagnosis of the specified physical system board (PSB) |
| unlockmaintenance | forcibly release the locked status of XSCF |
| version | display firmware version |
| viewaudit | display audit records |
| who | display a list of the user accounts who are logged in to the XSCF |

Intro(8)

| NAME | addboard - configure an eXtended System Board(XSB) into the domain configuration or assign it to the domain configuration |
|---|---|

**SYNOPSIS**

**addboard** [ [-q] -{y|n}] [-f] [-v] [-c configure] -d *domain_id xsb* [ *xsb*...]

**addboard** [ [-q] -{y|n}] [-f] [-v] -c assign -d *domain_id xsb* [ *xsb*...]

**addboard** [ [-q] -{y|n}] [-f] [-v] -c reserve -d *domain_id xsb* [ *xsb*...]

**addboard** -h

**DESCRIPTION**

The addboard(8) command, based on domain component list (DCL), configures a XSB into the domain configuration or assigns it to the domain configuration.

One of the following configuration methods can be specified:

| configure | Configures an XSB into the specified domain configuration. The incorporated XSB can be accessed from the operating system. |
|---|---|
| assign | Assigns an XSB to the specified domain. The assigned XSB is reserved for the specified domain and cannot be configured in or assigned to other domains. The assigned XSB is configured in the domain by reboot or execution of the addboard(8) command with "-c configure". |
| reserve | Reserves incorporation of an XSB into the domain configuration. The action of "reserve" is the same as "assign." |

**Privileges**

You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

| platadm | Can run this command for all domains. |
|---|---|
| domainadm | Can run this command only for your managed domains. |

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported:

| -c assign | Assigns an XSB to the domain configuration. If the -c option is omitted, "-c configure" is used. |
|---|---|
| -c configure | Configures an XSB in the domain configuration. If the -c option is omitted, "-c configure" is used. |
| -c reserve | Reserves incorporation of an XSB into the domain configuration. If the -c option is omitted, "-c configure" is used. |
| -d *domain_id* | Specifies the ID of the domain in which an XSB is to be configured or to which it is to be assigned. *domain_id* can be 0–23 depending on the system configuration. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| -f | | Forcibly incorporates into a domain an XSB. |
| | | **Note –** If the -f option is used to forcibly add a system board to a domain, all the added hardware resources may not work normally. For this reason, use of the -f option is not recommended in normal operation. If the -f option must be specified, verify the status of every added system board and device. |
| -h | | Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. |
| -n | | Automatically answers 'n' (no) to all prompts. |
| -q | | Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts. |
| -v | | Displays a detailed message. If this option is specified with the -q option, the -v option is ignored. |
| -y | | Automatically answers 'y' (yes) to all prompts. |

**OPERANDS**    The following operand is supported:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *xsb* | | Specifies the XSB number to be configured or assigned. Multiple *xsb* operands are permitted, separated by spaces. The following xsb form is accepted: |
| | | *x*–y |
| | | where: |
| | *x* | An integer from 00–15. |
| | *y* | An integer from 0–3. |

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION**

- When the command is executed, a prompt to confirm execution of the command with the specified options is displayed. Enter "y" to execute the command or "n" to cancel the command.
- If "-c configure" is specified when either the domain power has been turned off or the operating system is not running, an error occurs.
- When "-c configure" is specified, hardware diagnosis is performed on the system board before it is incorporated into the domain. Therefore, command execution may take time.
- To use the addboard(8) command to configure or assign a system board, DCL must be set up in advance using the setdcl(8) command.
- If the addboard(8) command is executed under the progress of power-on or power-off processing, the busy status is returned. After that processing in the domain is completed, reexecute the command.

■ See the setdcl(**8**) and showdcl(**8**) commands for DCL.

**EXAMPLES** | **EXAMPLE 1** Configures XSB#00-0, #01-0, #02-0, and #03-0 into domain ID 0.

  XSCF> **addboard -y -c assign -d 0 00-0 01-0 02-0 03-0**

**EXAMPLE 2** Configures XSB#00-0, #01-0, #02-0, and #03-0 forcibly into domain ID 2.

  XSCF> **addboard -f -d 2 00-0 01-0 02-0 03-0**

**EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned:

0                  Successful completion.

>0                An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** | **deleteboard**(8), **moveboard**(8), **replacefru**(8), **setdcl**(8), **setdomainmode**(8), **setupfru**(8), **showboards**(8),**showdcl**(8), **showdevices**(8), **showdomainstatus**(8), **showfru**(8), **testsb**(8)

addboard(8)

**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(8) adds the COD RTU specified license key to the COD license database on the Service Processor. When the license key is added, the quantity of headroom is reduced by the quantity provided by the license key. The quantity of headroom cannot be lower than 0.

**Note –** Before you run this command, you must obtain a COD license key. To obtain a license key, contact your sales representative. For details on COD RTU license keys, refer to the COD documentation for your server.

**Privileges** | You must have platadm privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS** | The following option is supported:

-h | Displays usage statement.

When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

**OPERANDS** | The following operands are supported:

*license-signature* | Specifies the COD RTU license key to be added to the COD license database.

**EXAMPLES** | **EXAMPLE 1**   Adding a COD RTU License Key

```
XSCF> addcodlicense \
01:84000000:104:0301010100:3:00000000:xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
```

**EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned:

0 | Successful completion.

>0 | An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** | **deletecodlicense**(8), **setcod**(8), **showcod**(8), **showcodlicense**(8), **showcodusage**(8)

addcodlicense(8)

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | addfru - add a Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **addfru** |
| | **addfru** -h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | The addfru(8) command adds an FRU. |

The addfru(8) command enables the user to make the settings that are required for FRU addition and related to selecting, confirming, and mounting FRUs, interactively using menus.

The following FRUs can be added by the addfru(8) command:

- CPU/Memory Board unit (CMU)
- I/O unit (IOU)
- Fan unit (FANU)
- Power supply unit (PSU)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Privileges** | You must have fieldeng privileges to run this command. |

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

| | |
|---|---|
| **OPTIONS** | The following option is supported: |

-h           Displays usage statement.

| | |
|---|---|
| **EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned: |

0           Successful completion.

>0           An error occurred.

| | |
|---|---|
| **SEE ALSO** | **deletefru**(8), **replacefru**(8), **setupfru**(8), **showfru**(8), **showhardconf**(8), **testsb**(8), **unlockmaintenance**(8) |

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | adduser - create an XSCF user account |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **adduser** [–u *UID*] *user* |
| | **adduser** –h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | adduser(8) creates a new local XSCF user account. This account is used to configure, operate, manage and administrate the XSCF firmware. Initially, this account has no password. It cannot be used for login until either the password is set (using password(8)) or Secure Shell (SSH) public key authentication is set for the user. The new account will be locked but not disabled. The system can support up to 100 local users with an average length of 10 characters for the *user* operand. |

When invoked without the –u option, adduser automatically assigns a UID for the user account. When invoked with the –u option adduser assigns the given UID to the user account. Automatic UIDs are assigned starting from 100.

If the Service Processor is configured to use Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) for user account data, the user name and UID (if specified) must not already be in use, either locally or in LDAP.

When a user is created, adduser(8) command stores the current password policy values in a file for the user. For more information on setting password policy see, setpasswordpolicy(8).

| | |
|---|---|
| **Privileges** | You must have useradm privileges to run this command. |
| | Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information. |
| **OPTIONS** | The following options are supported. |

| | |
|---|---|
| –h | Displays usage statement. |
| | When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. |
| –u *UID* | Creates a new user with the given user identifier (UID). Specifying a UID is optional. If specified, the UID must be greater than or equal to 100; and 65534 and 65535 are reserved. If not specified, a UID is automatically assigned. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **OPERANDS** | The following operands are supported: |

| | |
|---|---|
| *user* | Specifies a valid user name to be added. The maximum length of the user name is 32 characters. New local XSCF user account can be combination of alpha-numeric, "-", or "_". Any combination of upper and lower case letters can be used. The first character must be an alphabetical character ("jsmith", "j_smith", "j_smith-0123", or "J_Smith-0123" for example). |

**EXAMPLES**  **EXAMPLE 1**  Creating a New User

  XSCF> **adduser -u 359 jsmith**

**EXIT STATUS**  The following exit values are returned:

0                  Successful completion.

>0                An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**  **deleteuser**(8), **disableuser**(8), **enableuser**(8), **password**(8), **setldap**(8), **setpasswordpolicy**(8), **showldap**(8), **showpasswordpolicy**(8), **showuser**(8)

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | applynetwork - reflect the information that has been set for the XSCF network |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **applynetwork** [ [-q] -{y\|n}] [-M] |
| | **applynetwork** -h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | applynetwork(8) command reflects the information that has been set for the XSCF network to XSCF. |

When you set one of the following for the XSCF network, it is necessary to execute the applynetwork(8) command to reflect the information to XSCF.

- XSCF host name
- DNS domain name
- IP address
- netmask
- routing

When you execute the applynetwork(8)command, it displays the information which has been set to XSCF host name, DNS domain name, name server, IP address, net mask, and routing. After reflected the information of XSCF network, use the rebootxscf(8) command to reset XSCF, to complete the setting.

**Note –** If XSCF is reset without executing the applynetwork(8) command, network information that is set is not reflected in XSCF. Also, information that is set is deleted.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Privileges** | You must have platadm privileges to run this command. |
| | Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information. |
| **OPTIONS** | The following options are supported: |

| | |
|---|---|
| -h | Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. |
| -M | Displays text by page. This option provides a function that is the same as that of the more command. |
| -n | Automatically answers 'n' (no) to all prompts. |
| -q | Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts. |
| -y | Automatically answers 'y' (yes) to all prompts. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **EXTENDED DESCRIPTION** | ■ When the command is executed, a prompt to confirm execution of the command with the specified options is displayed. Enter "y" to execute the command or "n" to cancel the command. |

- Unless all of the host name, DNS domain name, IP address, net mask, and routing settings have been made, it results in errors. Please execute the sethostname(8), setnetwork(8), and setroute(8) command to set all items, then reexecute the applynetwork(8) command.

- To set to multiple interfaces, all of the host name, DNS domain name, IP address, net mask, and routing settings need to be set on every interface. In these interfaces, if any of these setting items omitted, it results in errors.

- To specify a host name, use the sethostname(8) command. To specify an IP address and net mask, use the setnetwork(8) command. To specify routing, use the setroute(8) command.

**EXAMPLES**   **EXAMPLE 1**   Reflects the information that has been set for the XSCF network.

On a midrange server:

```
XSCF> applynetwork
The following network settings will be applied:
 xscf#0 hostname  :hostname-0
 DNS domain name  :example.com
 nameserver       :10.23.4.3


 interface        :xscf#0-lan#0
 status           :up
 IP address       :10.24.144.214
 netmask          :255.255.255.0
 route            :-n 0.0.0.0 -m 0.0.0.0 -g 10.24.144.1


 interface        :xscf#0-lan#1
 status           :down
 IP address       :
 netmask          :
 route            :


 Continue? [y|n] :y
```

On a high-end server:

```
The case of high-end server.
XSCF> applynetwork
The following network settings will be applied:
 xscf#0 hostname  :hostname-0
 xscf#1 hostname  :hostname-1
 DNS domain name  :example.com
 nameserver       :10.23.4.3

 interface        :xscf#0-lan#0
 status           :up
 IP address       :10.24.144.214
 netmask          :255.255.255.0
 route            : -n 0.0.0.0 -m 0.0.0.0 -g 10.24.144.1

 interface        :xscf#0-lan#1
 status           :down
 IP address       :
 netmask          :
 route            :

 interface        :xscf#0-if
 status           :down
 IP address       :10.24.100.1
 netmask          :255.255.255.0

 interface        :lan#0
 status           :down
 IP address       :
 netmask          :

 interface        :xscf#1-lan#0
 status           :up
```

```
          IP address      :10.24.144.215
          netmask         :255.255.255.0
          route           : -n 0.0.0.0 -m 0.0.0.0 -g 10.24.144.1


          interface       :xscf#1-lan#1
          status          :down
          IP address      :
          netmask         :
          route           :


          interface       :xscf#1-if
          status          :down
          IP address      :10.24.100.2
          netmask         :255.255.255.0


          interface       :lan#1
          status          :down
          IP address      :
          netmask         :


  Continue? [y|n] :y
```

**EXAMPLE 2**    On the midrange server, reflects the information that has been set for the
                XSCF network. Automatically answers "y" to all prompts.

```
 XSCF> applynetwork -y
 The following network settings will be applied:
  xscf#0 hostname  :hostname-0
  DNS domain name  :example.com
  nameserver       :10.23.4.3


  interface        :xscf#0-lan#0
  status           :up
  IP address       :10.24.144.214
```

```
 netmask          :255.255.255.0
 route            :-n 0.0.0.0 -m 0.0.0.0 -g 10.24.144.1


 interface        :xscf#0-lan#1
 status           :down
 IP address       :
 netmask          :
 route            :


Continue? [y|n] :y
Please reset the XSCF by rebootxscf to apply the network settings.
Please confirm that the settings have been applied by executing
showhostname, shownetwork, showroute and shownameserver after rebooting
the XSCF.
```

**EXAMPLE 3**   Reflects the information that has been set for the XSCF network. Suppresses
                prompts, and automatically answers "y" to all prompts.

```
XSCF> applynetwork -q -y
```

**EXIT STATUS**   The following exit values are returned:

0                Successful completion.

>0               An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**   **rebootxscf**(8), **sethostname**(8), **setnameserver**(8), **setnetwork**(8), **setroute**(8)

applynetwork(8)

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | cfgdevice - connect the CD-RW/DVD-RW drive unit and the tape drive unit to the port, disconnect it from the port, or display the status of the drive |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **cfgdevice** [ [-q] -{y|n}] -c attach -p *port_no* |
| | **cfgdevice** [ [-q] -{y|n}] -c detach -p *port_no* |
| | **cfgdevice** -l [-M] |
| | **cfgdevice** -h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | The cfgdevice(8) connects the CD-RW/DVD-RW drive unit and the tape drive unit (hereafter collectively called the DVD drive/tape drive unit) to the specified port, disconnects it from the domain, or displays the current status of the DVD drive/tape drive unit. |
| | To connect the DVD drive/tape drive unit, the port number which is a PCI slot number on the I/O unit which installed IOU Onboard Device Card A (IOUA) needs to specify. Executing the cfgdevice(8) command, the DVD drive/tape drive unit is connected to specified port by the built-in switching unit. |

The current status of the drive that is displayed with this command includes the following types of status information:

port_no              Port number of the port where the IOUA is installed and that can be connected to the DVD drive/tape drive unit. It is displayed in the "*IOU number-PCI slot number*" format.

IOU/SAS-status       Connection status between IOUA and built-in switching unit. It is changed by specifying "attach" or "detach."

- enable/disable: Setting status of the cfgdeive(8) command

  enable: Connected with "-c attach."

  disable: Not connected.

- up/down: Logical connection between IOUA and built-in switching unit.

  up: Connected.

  down: Not connected.

SAS-status           Connection status between I/O unit and the system.

- enable/disable: Connection setting between I/O unit and the system. When starting a domain with no I/O unit, the "disable" may be displayed.

  enable: Yes

  disable: No

- up/down: Logical connection between I/O unit and the system.

  up: Connected.

  down: Not connected.

The cfgdevice(8) command is valid only for high-end server.

**Privileges**   You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

- For connection and disconnection:

  platadm, fieldeng

- For displaying the status:

  platadm, fieldeng

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**  The following options are supported:

| | |
|---|---|
| -c attach | Connects the DVD drive/tape drive unit to the specified port. |
| -c detach | Disconnects the DVD drive/tape drive unit from the specified port. |
| -h | Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. |
| -l | Displays the current status of the DVD drive/tape drive unit currently set up. |
| -M | Displays text by page.  This option provides a function that is the same as that of the more command. |
| -n | Automatically answers 'n' (no) to all prompts. |
| -p *port_no* | Specifies the number of the port, in the specified domain, to which the DVD drive/tape drive unit is to be connected. *port_no* can be specified in the '*IOU number-PCI slot number*' format. The -p option cannot be omitted. |
| -q | Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts. |
| -y | Automatically answers 'y' (yes) to all prompts. |

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION**

- When the command is executed, a prompt to confirm execution of the command with the specified options is displayed.  Enter "y" to execute the command or "n" to cancel the command.

- If connection or disconnection is made when the power supply of the system is ON, settings are made immediately after cfgdevice(**8**) command execution. When the power supply of the system is OFF, connection or disconnection is reserved and settings are made after the power supply is turned on.

- The DVD/tape connection is maintained even if the domain configuration is changed, or a CPU/Memory Board unit (CMU) or I/O unit (IOU) is replaced with a connected DVD drive/tape drive unit.

- The DVD/tape connection is maintained even if the domain power is turned off or the system is rebooted.

- The DVD drive/tape drive unit is mounted in each of the base and expansion cabinets in a high-end server that has the expansion cabinet. In such cases, each DVD drive/tape drive unit can be connected only to a domain within the cabinet in which the drive is mounted. Settings for connection must be made for both the base cabinet and expansion cabinet.

```
XSCF> cfgdevice -l

Current connection for DVD/DAT:

  Main chassis:     port 0-0
```

```
   Expansion chassis: port 8-0
 Expander status
 Port No. IOU/SAS-status SAS-status
 ---------------------------------
 0-0     enable  up      enable  up
 0-2     disable down    enable  up
 0-4     disable down    enable  up
 0-6     disable down    enable  up
 1-0     disable down    enable  up
 1-2     disable down    enable  up
 1-4     disable down    enable  up
 1-6     disable down    enable  up
 2-0     disable down    enable  up
 2-2     disable down    enable  up
 2-4     disable down    enable  up
 2-6     disable down    enable  up
 8-0     enable  up      enable  up
 8-2     disable down    enable  up
 8-4     disable down    enable  up
 8-6     disable down    enable  up
```

**EXAMPLES**    **EXAMPLE 1**    When the system is being powered off, reserves the connection of the DVD drive/tape drive unit to the port 0-0.

```
XSCF> cfgdevice -c attach -p 0-0
Are you sure you want to attach the device [y|n] :y
Completed.( Reservation )
```

**EXAMPLE 2**    When the system is being powered on, connects the DVD drive/tape drive unit to port 0-0.

```
XSCF> cfgdevice -c attach -p 0-0
Are you sure you want to attach the device [y|n] :y
Completed.
```

**EXAMPLE 3**    Disconnects the DVD drive/tape drive unit from the port 0-0.

```
XSCF> cfgdevice -f -c detach -p 0-0
Are you sure you want to detach the device [y|n] :y
Completed.
```

**EXAMPLE 4**    Displays the status of individual DVD drive/tape drive unit set (without the expansion cabinet).

```
XSCF> cfgdevice -l
Current connection for DVD/DAT: port 0-0
Expander status
Port No. IOU/SAS-status SAS-status
----------------------------------
 0-0     enable  up      enable  up
 0-2     disable down    enable  up
```

**EXAMPLE 5**    Displays the status of individual DVD drive/tape drive unit set (with the expansion cabinet).

```
XSCF> cfgdevice -l
Current connection for DVD/DAT: port 0-0
Expander status
Port No. IOU/SAS-status SAS-status
----------------------------------
 0-0     enable  up      enable  up
 0-2     disable down    enable  up
 0-4     disable down    enable  up
 0-6     disable down    enable  up
 1-0     disable down    enable  up
 1-2     disable down    enable  up
 1-4     disable down    enable  up
 1-6     disable down    enable  up
 2-0     disable down    enable  up
 2-2     disable down    enable  up
 2-4     disable down    enable  up
```

```
  2-6     disable down    enable  up
  8-0     enable  up      enable  up
  8-2     disable down    enable  up
  8-4     disable down    enable  up
  8-6     disable down    enable  up
```

**EXAMPLE 6**   Connects the DVD drive/tape drive unit to port 0-0 when the system is being powered on.  Automatically answers "y" to all prompts.

```
 XSCF> cfgdevice -y -c attach -p 0-0
 Are you sure you want to attach the device [y|n] :y
 Completed.
```

**EXAMPLE 7**   Connects the DVD drive/tape drive unit to port 0-0 when the system is being powered on.  Automatically answers "y" to all prompts without displaying messages.

```
 XSCF> cfgdevice -q -y -c attach -p 0-0
```

**EXIT STATUS**   The following exit values are returned:

0                 Successful completion.

>0                An error occurred.

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | console - connect to a domain console |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **console** [ [−q] −{y\|n}] −d *domain_id* [−f \| −r] [−s *escapeChar*] |
| | **console** −h |

**DESCRIPTION**

The console(8) command connects the XSCF shell console to the console of the specified domain (domain console).

Domain consoles include a writable console and read-only console. Only one writable console and multiple read-only consoles can be connected to one domain. An attempt to set up a connection to another writable console while one writable console is already connected results in an error. Even in this case, however, a user with the platadm or domainadm privilege can forcibly establish a connection to a writable console, in which case the currently connected writable console is disconnected.

To exit the domain console and return to the XSCF shell console, press the Enter key and then enter '#.'.

**Note** – The console(8) command does not automatically log out the domain command line. Make certain to log out from the domain prior to exiting the console.

**Privileges**

You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

platadm, platop, fieldeng

  Can run this command for all domains.

domainadm, domainmgr, domainop

  Can run this command only for your accessible domains.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported.

| | |
|---|---|
| −d *domain_id* | Specifies only one ID of the domain to which to connect to a domain console. *domain_id* can be 0–23 depending on the system configuration. |
| −f | Forcibly connects to a writable console. The currently connected writable console is disconnected. Only users who belong to the platadm or domainadm privilege can specify this option. |
| −h | Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. |
| −n | Automatically answers 'n' (no) to all prompts. |

| | |
|---|---|
| -q | Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts. |
| -r | Sets up a connection to a read-only console. |
| -s *escapeChar* | Specifies an escape character. The default is '#' (sharp). The character specified for *escapeChar* must be enclosed in double quotation (" "). The following symbols can be specified for *escapeChar*: |

'#', '@', '^', '&', '?', '*', '=', '.', '\|'

Specified escape character is available only in the session that executed the console(8) command.

| | |
|---|---|
| -y | Automatically answers 'y' (yes) to all prompts. |

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION**

- When the command is executed, a prompt to confirm execution of the command with the specified options is displayed. Enter "y" to execute the command or "n" to cancel the command.

- The domain console regards '#' used at the beginning of a line as an escape character. An escape character is specified to instruct the console to perform special processing. Examples of processing that can be specified in combination with '#' are as follows.

| | |
|---|---|
| #? | Outputs a status message. |
| #. | Disconnects the console. |

- To enter '#' at the beginning of a line, enter '#' twice.
- To display information on the currently connected domain console, use the showconsolepath(8) command.

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:

| | |
|---|---|
| 0 | Successful completion. |
| >0 | An error occurred. |

**SEE ALSO**

**sendbreak**(8), **showconsolepath**(8)

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | clockboard - Set or display the clock control unit used at system startup |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **clockboard** |
| | **clockboard** -s *CLKU_B-number* |
| | **clockboard** -h |

**DESCRIPTION**

The clockboard(8) command specifies the clock control unit used when the system power is turned on, or it displays the clock control unit that is currently used and the clock control unit used at the next system startup.

The number 0 or 1 is used to specify or display a clock control unit. When the clockboard(8) command is executed with no options, the clock control unit that is currently used and the one used at the next system startup are displayed.

The clockboard(8) command is valid only for high-end server.

**Privileges**

You must have fieldeng privilege to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported:

-h                      Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-s *CLKU_B-number*   Specifies the clock control unit to be used the next time the system power is turned on. Either 0 or 1 can be specified for *CLKU_B-number*.

**EXAMPLES**

**EXAMPLE 1**   Displays the clock control unit that is currently used and the one used at the next system startup.

```
XSCF> clockboard
current CLKU_B number    :0
next CLKU_B number     :1
```

**EXAMPLE 2**   Specifies the clock control unit used at the next system startup.

```
XSCF> clockboard -s 1
```

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:

0                      Successful completion.

>0                     An error occurred.

clockboard(8)

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | deleteboard - disconnect an eXtended System Board (XSB) from the domain configuration |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **deleteboard** [ [-q] -{y|n}] [-f] [-v] [-c disconnect] *xsb* [ *xsb*...] |
| | **deleteboard** [ [-q] -{y|n}] [-f] [-v] -c unassign *xsb* [ *xsb*...] |
| | **deleteboard** [ [-q] -{y|n}] [-f] [-v] -c reserve *xsb* [ *xsb*...] |
| | **deleteboard** -h |

**DESCRIPTION**  The deleteboard(8) command disconnects an XSB from the domain configuration in which it has been configured.

One of the following disconnection methods can be specified:

disconnect  Disconnects the XSB from the domain configuration but keeps it assigned. Because the XSB thus remains assigned to the domain configuration, it can be configured again in the domain by reboot the domain or execution of the addboard(8) command.

unassign  Completely disconnects the XSB from the main configuration and puts it in the system board pool. The XSB in the system board pool can be incorporated into or assigned to other domain configurations.

reserve  Does not immediately disconnects the XSB from the domain configuration but only reserves detachment. When the domain power is shut down, the reserved XSB is disconnected from the domain configuration and put in the system board pool.

**Privileges**  You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

platadm  Can run this command for all domains.

domainadm  Can run this command only for your managed domains.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

deleteboard(8)

<table>
<tr><td><strong>OPTIONS</strong></td><td colspan="2">The following options are supported.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td><code>-c disconnect</code></td><td>Detaches the XSB from the domain configuration and keeps it assigned. If the <code>-c</code> option is omitted, "<code>-c disconnect</code>" is used.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td><code>-c reset</code></td><td>Reserves disconnect of an XSB. If the <code>-c</code> option is omitted, "<code>-c disconnect</code>" is used.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td><code>-c unassign</code></td><td>Disconnects the XSB completely from the domain configuration and puts it in the system board pool. If the <code>-c</code> option is omitted, "<code>-c disconnect</code>" is used.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td><code>-f</code></td><td>Forcibly detaches the specified XSB.<br><br><strong>Note –</strong> If the <code>-f</code> option is used to forcibly add a system board to a domain, all the added hardware resources may not work normally. For this reason, use of the <code>-f</code> option is not recommended in normal operation. If the <code>-f</code> option must be specified, verify the status of every added system board and device.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td><code>-h</code></td><td>Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td><code>-n</code></td><td>Automatically answers 'n' (no) to all prompts.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td><code>-q</code></td><td>Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td><code>-v</code></td><td>Displays a detailed message. If this option is specified with the <code>-q</code> option, the <code>-v</code> option is ignored.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td><code>-y</code></td><td>Automatically answers 'y' (yes) to all prompts.</td></tr>
<tr><td><strong>OPERANDS</strong></td><td colspan="2">The following operand is supported:</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td><em>xsb</em></td><td>Specifies the XSB number to be disconnected. Multiple <em>xsb</em> operands are permitted, separated by spaces. The following xsb form is accepted:<br><br><em>x</em>–y<br><br>where:</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td><em>x</em>          An integer from <code>00</code>–<code>15</code>.</td></tr>
<tr><td></td><td></td><td><em>y</em>          An integer from <code>0</code>–<code>3</code>.</td></tr>
<tr><td><strong>EXTENDED DESCRIPTION</strong></td><td colspan="2">■ When the command is executed, a prompt to confirm execution of the command with the specified options is displayed. Enter "<code>y</code>" to execute the command or "<code>n</code>" to cancel the command.</td></tr>
</table>

- If "-c disconnect" is specified when either the domain power has been turned off or the XSB is already disconnected from the domain configuration, no operation is performed. If domain power-on or power-off is in progress, the command results in an error.

- If "-c unassign" is specified when either the domain power has been turned off or the XSB is already disconnected from the domain configuration, the XSB is switched from the assigned state to a system board pool. If the XSB is already in a system board pool, no operation is performed.

- If "-c reserve" is specified when either the domain power has been turned off or the XSB is already disconnected from the domain configuration, the XSB is immediately switched from the assigned state to a system board pool. If the XSB is already in a system board pool, no operation is performed. If domain power-on or power-off is in progress, the command results in an error.

- When the XSB is disconnected, the hardware resource on the XSB is disconnected from the operating system. For this reason, command execution may take time.

- The state in which an XSB has been assigned means that configuring the XSB in the specified domain has been reserved. The reserved XSB is configured when the domain is rebooted or the addboard(8) command is executed. An already assigned XSB cannot be specified for configuring or assignment from other domains.

- An XSB in the system board pool means that the XSB belongs to no domain and is therefore available for configuring or assignment.

**EXAMPLES**

**EXAMPLE 1** Puts the system board XSB#00-0, #01-0, #02-0, and #03-0 in the system board pool

```
XSCF> deleteboard -c unassign 00-0 01-0 02-0 03-0
```

**EXAMPLE 2** Reserves disconnection of XSB#00-0, #01-0, #02-0, and #03-0 .

```
XSCF> deleteboard -c reserve 00-0 01-0 02-0 03-0
```

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:

| | |
|---|---|
| 0 | Successful completion. |
| >0 | An error occurred. |

**SEE ALSO**

**addboard**(8), **moveboard**(8), **replacefru**(8), **setdcl**(8), **setupfru**(8), **showboards**(8), **showdcl**(8), **showdevices**(8), **showdomainstatus**(8), **showfru**(8)

deleteboard(8)

**NAME**

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(8) command removes the specified COD RTU license key from the COD license database on the Service Processor. For further information about COD RTU license keys, refer to the *OPL Administration 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. Power off the appropriate number of domains or disconnect the appropriate number of boards.

**Privileges**

You must have platadm privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported:

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

-h          Displays usage statement.

            When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

**OPERANDS**

The following operands are supported:

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

**EXAMPLES**

**EXAMPLE 1**    Deleting a COD RTU license key

```
XSCF> deletecodlicense \
01:84000000:104:0301010100:3:00000000:xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
```

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:

0          Successful completion.

>0          An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** | **addcodlicense**(8), **setcod**(8), **showcod**(8), **showcodlicense**(8), **showcodusage**(8)

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | deletefru - delete a Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **deletefru** |
| | **deletefru** -h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | The deletefru(**8**) command deletes a FRU. |

The deletefru(**8**) command allows the user to make the settings that are required for FRU deletion and related to selecting, confirming, and removing FRUs interactively using menus.

The following FRUs can be deleted:

- CPU/Memory Board unit (CMU)
- I/O unit (IOU)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Privileges** | You must have fieldeng privileges to run this command. |

Refer to setprivileges(**8**) for more information.

| | |
|---|---|
| **OPTIONS** | The following option is supported: |

-h                    Displays usage statement.

| | |
|---|---|
| **EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned: |

0                     Successful completion.

>0                    An error occurred.

| | |
|---|---|
| **SEE ALSO** | **addfru**(8), **deleteboard**(8), **replacefru**(8), **setupfru**(8), **showdomainstatus**(8), **showfru**(8), **showhardconf**(8), **unlockmaintenance**(8) |

deletefru(8)

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | deleteuser - delete an XSCF user account |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **deleteuser** *user* |
| | **deleteuser** -h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | deleteuser(8) deletes a local XSCF user account. All local account data associated with the user account is deleted including password and Secure Shell (SSH) keys. |
| | The local user's currently running XSCF shell and browser sessions are terminated at once. The user's account is removed from the system and they cannot log back in. You cannot delete your own account. |
| **Privileges** | You must have useradm privileges to run this command. |
| | Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information. |
| **OPTIONS** | The following option is supported: |
| | -h          Displays usage statement. |
| | When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. |
| **OPERANDS** | The following operands are supported: |
| | *user*          Specifies a valid user name. The name of the user account to be deleted. |
| **EXAMPLES** | **EXAMPLE 1**    Deleting a User |

```
  XSCF> deleteuser jsmith
```

| | |
|---|---|
| **EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned: |
| | 0          Successful completion. |
| | >0          An error occurred. |
| **SEE ALSO** | **adduser**(8), **disableuser**(8), **enableuser**(8) |

deleteuser(8)

**NAME** | disableuser - disable an XSCF user account

**SYNOPSIS** | **disableuser** *user*

**disableuser** -h

**DESCRIPTION** | disableuser(8) disables a local XSCF user account for subsequent logins. Current sessions are not affected.

When an account is disabled, it cannot be used for login. This applies to console (serial) and telnet connections, as well as the Secure Shell (SSH). XSCF Web login is also disabled. All local XSCF account data associated with the user remains on the system. This includes password and SSH keys. You can reenable a disabled account using enableuser(8).

**Privileges** | You must have useradm privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS** | The following option is supported:

-h            Displays usage statement.

When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

**OPERANDS** | The following operands are supported:

*user*            Specifies a valid user name of the user account to be disabled.

**EXAMPLES** | **EXAMPLE 1**    Disabling a User Account

```
XSCF> disableuser jsmith
```

**EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned:

0            Successful completion.

>0            An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** | **adduser**(8), **deleteuser**(8), **enableuser**(8), **showuser**(8)

disableuser(8)

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | enableuser - enable an XSCF user account |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **enableuser** *user* |
| | **enableuser** -h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | enableuser(8) enables a local XSCF user account. An enabled account can be used for login at the console, using Secure Shell (SSH). Using this command, you can reenable accounts disabled by disableuser. |
| **Privileges** | You must have useradm privileges to run this command. |
| | Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information. |
| **OPTIONS** | The following option is supported. |
| | -h          Displays usage statement. |
| | When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. |
| **OPERANDS** | The following operands are supported: |
| | *user*          Specifies the valid user name of the account to be enabled. |
| **EXAMPLES** | **EXAMPLE 1**    Enable a User Account |
| |   XSCF> **enableuser jsmith** |
| **EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned: |
| | 0          Successful completion. |
| | >0          An error occurred. |
| **SEE ALSO** | **adduser**(8), **deleteuser**(8), **disableuser**(8), **showuser**(8) |

| | |
|---:|:---|
| **NAME** | exit - exit the XSCF shell |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **exit** |
| **DESCRIPTION** | The exit(1) command exits and closes the XSCF shell. |
| **Privileges** | No privileges are required to run this command. |
| | Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information. |

exit(1)

**NAME** | flashupdate - update the firmware

**SYNOPSIS** | **flashupdate** -c check -m xcp -s *version*

**flashupdate** [ [-q] -{y|n}] -c update -m xcp -s *version*

**flashupdate** -c sync

**flashupdate** -h

**DESCRIPTION** | The flashupdate(8) command updates the firmware that is provided for the SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000/M8000/M9000 servers.

The entire firmware shown below is updated. Whether update can be performed can be checked beforehand.

- Update of the entire firmware (XSCF, OpenBoot PROM) (xcp)

**Privileges** | You must have platadm or fieldeng privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS** | The following options are supported:.

-c check        Checks whether the specified firmware can be updated.

-c update      Updates the specified firmware. In case the XSCF unit is duplicated configuration, updates the firmware of both XSCF units.

-c sync        Synchronizes the firmware versions of the XSCF units when the XSCF units are duplicated configuration. This option is used when replacing an XSCF unit.

-h             Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-m xcp         Specifies the entire firmware as a target.

-n             Automatically answers 'n' (no) to all prompts.

|  |  |
|---|---|
| -q | Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts. |
| -s *version* | Specifies a XCP comprehensive firmware version. For version, specify a major version, minor version and micro version continuously. |

The XCP version number appears as xyyz by four digits, where:

|  |  |
|---|---|
| *x* | Major firmware release number |
| *yy* | Minor release number |
| z | Micro release number |
| -y | Automatically answers 'y' (yes) to all prompts. |

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION**

- When the command is executed, a prompt to confirm execution of the command with the specified options is displayed. Enter "y" to execute the command or "n" to cancel the command.

- When the firmware is updated, the XSCF unit is reset. Therefore, LAN connection to the XSCF is canceled if already established.

- When there's a faulty FRU, can't update the firmware. Resolve the FRU fault then update.

**EXAMPLES**

**EXAMPLE 1** Check whether the entire firmware can be updated to version 1020.

```
XSCF> flashupdate -c check -m xcp -s 1020
```

**EXAMPLE 2** Updates the entire firmware to version from 1010 to 1020.

```
XSCF> flashupdate -c update -m xcp -s 1020
The XSCF will be reset. Continue? [y|n] :y
XCP update is started (XCP version=1020:last version=1010)
OpenBoot PROM update is started
OpenBoot PROM update has been completed (OpenBoot PROM version=01010001)
XSCF update is started (SCF=0, bank=1, XCP version=1020:last version=1010)
XSCF download is started (SCF=0, bank=1, XCP version=1020:last
version=1010, Firmware Element ID=00:version=01010002:last
version=01010001)
XSCF download has been completed (SCF=0, bank=1, XCP version=1020:last
version=1010, Firmware Element ID=00:version=01010002:last
version=01010001)
```

```
        :

        :

XSCF download is started (SCF=0, bank=1, XCP version=1020:last

version=1010, Firmware Element ID=07:version=01010002:last

version=01010001)

XSCF download has been completed (SCF=0, bank=1, XCP version=1020:last

version=1010, Firmware Element ID=07:version=01010002:last

version=01010001)

XSCF update has been completed (SCF=0, bank=1, XCP version=1020:last

version=1010)

XSCF update is started (SCF=0, bank=0, XCP version=1020:last version=1010)

XSCF download is started (SCF=0, bank=0, XCP version=1020:last

version=1010, Firmware Element ID=00:version=01010002:last

version=01010001)

XSCF download has been completed (SCF=0, bank=0, XCP version=1020:last

version=1010, Firmware Element ID=00:version=01010002:last

version=01010001)

        :

        :

XSCF download is started (SCF=0, bank=0, XCP version=1020:last

version=1010, Firmware Element ID=07:version=01010002:last

version=01010001)

XSCF download has been completed (SCF=0, bank=0, XCP version=1020:last

version=1010, Firmware Element ID=07:version=01010002:last

version=01010001)

XSCF is rebooting to update the reserve bank
```

**EXAMPLE 3**   When XSCF unit is duplicated configuration, synchronizes the firmware ver-
sions after replacement of the XSCF unit.

```
XSCF> flashupdate -c sync
```

EXIT STATUS     The following exit values are returned:

0                    Successful completion

>0                An error occurred.

SEE ALSO     **version** ( 8 )

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | fmadm - fault management configuration tool |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **fmadm** [-q] config |
| | **fmadm** -h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | fmadm (8) can be used to view system configuration parameters related to fault management. |

fmadm can be used to:

View the set of diagnosis engines and agents that are currently participating in fault management

View the list of system components that have been diagnosed as faulty

The Fault Manager attempts to automate as many activities as possible, so use of fmadm is typically not required. When the Fault Manager needs help from a human administrator or service representative, it produces a message indicating its needs. It also refers you to a URL containing the relevant knowledge article. The web site might ask you to use fmadm or one of the other fault management utilities to gather more information or perform additional tasks. The documentation for fmdump(8) describes more about tools to observe fault management activities.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Privileges** | You must have platop, platadm, or fieldeng privileges to run this command. |
| | Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information. |
| **OPTIONS** | The following options are supported. |

-h          Displays usage statement.

            When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-q          Sets quiet mode. fmadm does not produce messages indicating the result of successful operations to standard output.

**OPERANDS** | The following operands are supported:

config      Displays the configuration of the Fault Manager itself, including the module name, version, and description of each component module. Fault Manager modules provide services such as automated diagnosis, self-healing, and messaging for hardware and software present on the system.

**EXAMPLES**  **EXAMPLE 1**  Displaying the Fault Manager Configuration

```
XSCF> fmadm config
MODULE             VERSION STATUS  DESCRIPTION
case-close         1.0   active  Case-Close Agent
fmd-self-diagnosis 1.0   active  Fault Manager Self-Diagnosis
sysevent-transport 1.0    active  SysEvent Transport Agent
syslog-msgs        1.0    active Syslog Messaging Agent
```

**EXIT STATUS**  The following exit values are returned:

| | |
|---|---|
| 0 | Successful completion. |
| >0 | An error occurred. |

**SEE ALSO**  **fmdump**(8), **fmstat**(8)

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | fmdump - view fault management logs |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **fmdump** |
| | **fmdump** [-e] [-f] [-M] [-v] [-V] [-c *class*] [-t *time*] [-T *time*] [-u *uuid*] |
| | **fmdump** -m [-M] [-t *time*] [-T *time*] |
| | **fmdump** -h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | The fmdump utility displays the contents of any of the logs associated with the Fault Manager (fault manager daemon). The Fault Manager runs in the background on each server. It records, in the error log, faults detected by the XSCF, and initiates proactive self-healing activities, such as disabling faulty components. |

The Fault Manager maintains two sets of logs for use by administrators and service personnel:

Error log   Records error telemetry, the symptoms of problems detected by the system

Fault log   Records fault diagnosis information; the problems believed to explain these symptoms. By default, fmdump displays the contents of the fault log, which records the result of each diagnosis made by the fault manager or one of its component modules.

Each problem recorded in the fault log is identified by:

- The time of its diagnosis
- A Universal Unique Identifier (UUID) that can be used to uniquely identify this particular problem across any set of systems
- A message identifier (MSG-ID) that can be used to access a corresponding knowledge article located at the specified website.

If a problem requires action by a human administrator or service technician or affects system behavior, the Fault Manager also issues a human-readable message.

This message provides a summary of the problem and a reference to the knowledge article on the specified website.

You can use the -v and -V options to expand the display from a single-line summary to increased levels of detail for each event recorded in the log. You can also use the -M option to display only one screen at a time. The -c, -t, -T, and -u options can be used to filter the output by selecting only those events that match the specified *class*, range of times, or *uuid*. If more than one filter option is present on the command line, the options combine to display only those events that are selected by the logical AND of the options. If more than one instance of the same

filter option is present on the command-line, the like options combine to display any events selected by the logical OR of the options.

You can use the -m option to display the Fault Manager syslog contents.

**Privileges**    You must have platop, platadm, or fieldeng privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**    The following options are supported.

-c *class*    Selects events that match the specified class. The class argument can use the global pattern matching syntax, which is similar to global pattern matching for files. For example xyz.* would match xyz.sxc and xyz.pdf. The class represents a hierarchical classification string indicating the type of telemetry event.

-h    Displays usage statement.

When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-e    Displays events from the fault management error log instead of the fault log.

The error log contains private telemetry information used by XSCF's automated diagnosis software. This information is recorded to facilitate post-mortem analysis of problems and event replay, and should not be parsed or relied upon for the development of scripts and other tools.

-f    Displays only lines that have been appended to the dump file since the command was executed. Output continues until interrupted by Ctrl-C.

-m    Displays the Fault Manager syslog message contents.

-M    Displays text by page. This option provides a function that is the same as that of the more command.

-t *time*    Selects events that occurred at or after the specified time. The time can be specified using the forms in the Time Formats following this section. Used with -T you can specify a range.

-T *time*    Selects events that occurred at or before the specified time. *time* can be specified using any of the time formats described for the -t option. Used with -t you can specify a range.

| | |
|---|---|
| -u *uuid* | Selects fault diagnosis events that exactly match the specified *uuid*. Each diagnosis is associated with a Universal Unique Identifier (UUID) for identification purposes. The -u option can be combined with other options such as -v to show all of the details associated with a particular diagnosis. |
| | If the -e option and -u option are specified at the same time, fmdump displays the relevant error events. |
| -v | Displays verbose event detail. The event display is enlarged to show additional common members of the selected events. |
| -V | Displays very verbose event detail. The event display is enlarged to show every member of the name-value pair list associated with each event. In addition, for fault logs, the event display includes a list of cross-references to the corresponding errors that were associated with the diagnosis. |

The following are the Time Formats:

| Time Format | Description |
|---|---|
| *mm*/*dd*/*yy hh*:*mm*:*ss* | Month, day, year, hour in 24-hour format, minute, and second. Any amount of whitespace can separate the date and time. The argument should be quoted so that the shell interprets the two strings as a single argument. |
| *mm*/*dd*/*yy hh*:*mm* | Month, day, year, hour in 24-hour format, and minute. Any amount of whitespace can separate the date and time. The argument should be quoted so that the shell interprets the two strings as a single argument. |
| *mm*/*dd*/*yy* | 12:00:00AM on the specified month, day, and year |
| *ddMonyy hh*:*mm*:*ss* | Day, month name, year, hour in 24-hour format, minute, and second. Any amount of whitespace can separate the date and time. The argument should be quoted so that the shell interprets the two strings as a single argument. |
| *Mon dd hh*:*mm*:*ss* | Month, day, hour in 24-hour format, minute, and second of the current year. Any amount of whitespace can separate the date and time. The argument should be quoted so that the shell interprets the two strings as a single argument. |

| Time Format | Description |
|---|---|
| *yyyy-mm-dd*[*T hh:mm*[*:ss*]] | Year, month, day, and optional hour in 24-hour format, minute, and second, where T is an integer value specified in base 10. The second, or hour, minute, and second, can be optionally omitted. |
| *ddMonyy* | 12:00:00AM on the specified day, month name, and year. |
| *hh:mm:ss* | Hour in 24-hour format, minute, and second of the current day. |
| *hh:mm* | Hour in 24-hour format and minute of the current day. |
| *Tns* \| *Tnsec* | T nanoseconds ago where T is an integer value specified in base 10. |
| *Tus* \| *Tusec* | T microseconds ago where T is an integer value specified in base 10 |
| *Tms* \| *Tmsec* | T milliseconds ago where T is an integer value specified in base 10. |
| *Ts* \| *Tsec* | T seconds ago where T is an integer value specified in base 10. |
| *Tm* \| *Tmin* | T minutes ago where T is an integer value specified in base 10. |
| *Th* \| *Thour* | T hours ago where T is an integer value specified in base 10. |
| *Td* \| *Tday* | T days ago where T is an integer value specified in base 10. |

You can append a decimal fraction of the form *.n* to any -t option argument to indicate a fractional number of seconds beyond the specified time.

**EXAMPLES**

**EXAMPLE 1** Default fmdump Display

```
XSCF> fmdump
TIME                 UUID                                 MSG-ID
Aug 12 16:12:13.2811 7868c1cc-23d4-c575-8659-85cdbe61842e FMD-8000-77
Aug 12 16:12:13.2985 7868c1cc-23d4-c575-8659-85cdbe61842e FMD-8000-77
Sep 01 16:06:57.5839 3ceca439-b0b2-4db1-9123-c8ace3f2b371 FMD-8000-77
Sep 01 16:06:57.6278 3ceca439-b0b2-4db1-9123-c8ace3f2b371 FMD-8000-77
Sep 06 09:37:05.0983 6485b42b-6638-4c5d-b652-bec485290788 LINUX-8000-1N
```

```
Sep 06 09:38:10.8584 77435994-5b99-4db8-bdcd-985c7d3ae3e4 LINUX-8000-1N
Sep 06 09:57:44.6502 0087d58c-e5b9-415d-91bc-adf7c41dd316 LINUX-8000-1N
Sep 06 12:40:59.2801 97de2cef-8ea1-407a-8a53-c7a67e61987a LINUX-8000-1N
Sep 06 12:41:10.1076 fa7304f9-c9e8-4cd1-9ca5-e35f57d53b2c LINUX-8000-1N
Sep 06 13:01:49.1462 ce550611-4308-4336-8a9a-19676f828515 LINUX-8000-1N
Sep 06 15:42:56.6132 0f4b429f-c048-47cd-9d9f-a2f7b6d4c957 LINUX-8000-1N
Sep 06 16:07:14.4652 7d5fb282-e01b-476a-b7e1-1a0f8de80758 LINUX-8000-1N
Sep 06 16:08:16.3755 41379237-9750-4fd6-bce3-b5131d864d34 LINUX-8000-1N
Sep 29 14:49:27.8452 0455ceaa-e226-424a-9b34-27603ca603f1 FMD-8000-58
Sep 29 15:02:00.3039 fb550ebc-80e9-41c8-8afc-ac680b9eb613 FMD-8000-58
Sep 29 15:09:25.4335 8cec9a83-e2a3-4dc3-a7cd-de01caef5c63 FMD-8000-4M
Sep 29 15:10:09.6151 5f88d7d5-a107-4435-99c9-7c59479d22ed FMD-8000-58
```

**EXAMPLE 2**    Display in Verbose Mode

```
XSCF> fmdump -v
TIME                  UUID                              MSG-ID
Nov 30 20:44:55.1283 9f773e33-e46f-466c-be86-fd3fcc449935 FMD-8000-0W
 100%  defect.sunos.fmd.nosub
 :
```

**EXAMPLE 3**    Display Very Verbose Event Detail for the Last UUID

```
XSCF> fmdump -e -V -u 5f88d7d5-a107-4435-99c9-7c59479d22ed
TIME                           CLASS
Sep 29 2005 15:10:09.565220864 ereport.io.iox.cp.seeprom0.nresp
nvlist version: 0
        detector = (embedded nvlist)
        nvlist version: 0
                scheme = hc
                version = 0
                hc-root = /
                hc-list_sz = 0x1
                hc-list = (array of embedded nvlists)
                (start hc-list[0])
```

```
                           nvlist version: 0
                                   scheme = hc
                                   hc-name = iox
                                   hc-id = 0
                           (end hc-list[0])
                   (end detector)
                   IOXserial_no = 123456
                   class = ereport.io.iox.cp.seeprom0.nresp
                   ena = 0x921b650000000001
```

**EXAMPLE 4**    Displaying the Full Fault Report for the Specified UUID

```
 XSCF> fmdump  -V -u 5f88d7d5-a107-4435-99c9-7c59479d22ed
 TIME                      UUID                                   MSG-ID
 Sep 29 15:10:09.6151 5f88d7d5-a107-4435-99c9-7c59479d22ed FMD-8000-58

   TIME                      CLASS                                ENA
   Sep 29 15:10:09.5652 ereport.io.iox.cp.seeprom0.nresp
 0x921b650000000001
 nvlist version: 0
         version = 0x0
         class = list.suspect
         uuid = 5f88d7d5-a107-4435-99c9-7c59479d22ed
         code = FMD-8000-58
         diag-time = 1128021009 615016
         de = (embedded nvlist)
         nvlist version: 0
                 version = 0x0
                 scheme = fmd
                 authority = (embedded nvlist)
                 nvlist version: 0
                         version = 0x0
                         product-id = SUNW,SPARC-Enterprise
                         chassis-id = BF0000001V
                         server-id = localhost
                 (end authority)
```

```
                        mod-name = sde
                        mod-version = 1.13
              (end de)
         fault-list-sz = 0x1
         fault-list = (array of embedded nvlists)
         (start fault-list[0])
         nvlist version: 0
                   version = 0x0
                   class = fault.io.iox.cp.seeprom
                   certainty = 0x64
                   fru = (embedded nvlist)
                   nvlist version: 0
                         scheme = hc
                         version = 0x0
                         hc-root =
                         hc-list-sz = 0x1
                         hc-list = (array of embedded nvlists)
                         (start hc-list[0])
                         nvlist version: 0
                                hc-name = iox
                                hc-id = 0
                         (end hc-list[0])
                   (end fru)
         (end fault-list[0])
```

**EXAMPLE 5**    Displaying Contents of the Fault Manager syslog Message

```
XSCF> fmdump  -m -M
MSG-ID: FMD-8000-11, TYPE: Defect, VER: 1, SEVERITY: Minor
EVENT-TIME: Tue Nov  7 07:01:44 PST 2006
PLATFORM: SUNW,SPARC-Enterprise, CSN: 7860000764, HOSTNAME: san-ff2-20-0
SOURCE: sde, REV: 1.5
EVENT-ID: 2daddee0-2f42-47ee-b5b2-57ae6a41bfc0
```

DESC: A Solaris Fault Manager component generated a diagnosis for which no
message summary exists. Refer to http://www.sun.com/msg/FMD-8000-11 for
more information.

AUTO-RESPONSE: The diagnosis has been saved in the fault log for examination
by Sun.

IMPACT: The fault log will need to be manually examined using fmdump(1M)
in order to determine if any human response is required.


MSG-ID: FMD-8000-11, TYPE: Defect, VER: 1, SEVERITY: Minor

EVENT-TIME: Tue Nov  7 07:03:25 PST 2006

PLATFORM: SUNW,SPARC-Enterprise, CSN: 7860000764, HOSTNAME: san-ff2-20-0

SOURCE: sde, REV: 1.5

EVENT-ID: 2b03ab60-96db-439d-a13a-2f420a1b73c7

DESC: A Solaris Fault Manager component generated a diagnosis for which no
message summary exists. Refer to http://www.sun.com/msg/FMD-8000-11 for
more information.

AUTO-RESPONSE: The diagnosis has been saved in the fault log for examination
by Sun.

IMPACT: The fault log will need to be manually examined using fmdump(1M)
in order to determine if any human response is required.

**EXIT STATUS**   The following exit values are returned:

0              Successful completion. All records in the log file were examined
               successfully.

>0             An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**   **fmadm**(8), **fmstat**(8)

| NAME | fmstat - report fault management module statistics |

| SYNOPSIS | **fmstat** [−a] [ [−s] [−z] [−m *module*]] [ *interval* [ *count*]]
|  | **fmstat** −h |

| DESCRIPTION | The fmstat utility can be used by administrators and service personnel to report statistics associated with the Fault Manager (fault manager daemon), and its associated set of modules. The Fault Manager runs in the background on each OPL system. It receives telemetry information relating to problems detected by the system software, diagnoses these problems, and initiates proactive self-healing activities such as disabling faulty components. |

You can use fmstat to view statistics for diagnosis engines and agents that are currently participating in fault management. The fmadm(8), and fmdump(8) man pages describe more about tools to observe fault management activities.

If the −m option is present, fmstat reports any statistics kept by the specified fault management module. The module list can be obtained using fmadm config .

If the −m option is not present, fmstat reports the following statistics for each of its client modules:

| | |
|---|---|
| module | The name of the fault management module as reported by fmadm config. |
| ev_recv | The number of telemetry events received by the module. |
| ev_acpt | The number of events accepted by the module as relevant to a diagnosis. |
| wait | The average number of telemetry events waiting to be examined by the module. |
| svc_t | The average service time for telemetry events received by the module, in milliseconds. |
| %w | The percentage of time that there were telemetry events waiting to be examined by the module. |
| %b | The percentage of time that the module was busy processing telemetry events. |
| open | The number of active cases (open problem investigations) owned by the module. |

| | |
|---|---|
| solve | The total number of cases solved by this module since it was loaded. |
| memsz | The amount of dynamic memory currently allocated by this module. |
| bufsz | The amount of persistent buffer space currently allocated by this module. |

**Privileges**  You must have platadm, platop, or fieldeng privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**  The following options are supported.

-a              Prints the default global statistics for the Fault Manager or a module. If used without the −m *module* option, the default global Fault Manager statistics are displayed. If used with the −m *module* option, the global statistics for a module are displayed.

-h              Displays usage statement.

                When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-m *module*     Prints a report on the statistics associated with the specified fault management module, instead of the default statistics report.

                Modules can publish an arbitrary set of statistics to help service the fault management software itself.

                If used without the -a option, displays only those statistics kept by the module. If used with the -a option, displays statistics kept by the module and the global statistics associated with the module.

-s              Prints a report on Soft Error Rate Discrimination (SERD) engines associated with the module instead of the default module statistics report. A SERD engine is a construct used by fault management software to determine if a statistical threshold measured as *N* events in some time *T* has been exceeded. The -s option can only be used in combination with the −m option.

-z              Omits statistics with a zero value from the report associated with the specified fault management module. The −z option can only be used in combination with the −m option.

**OPERANDS**  The following operands are supported:

*count*         Print only *count* reports, and then exit.

*interval*      Print a new report every *interval* seconds.

If neither *count* nor *interval* is specified, a single report is printed and fmstat exits.

If an *interval* is specified but no *count* is specified, fmstat prints reports every *interval* seconds indefinitely until the command is interrupted by Control-C.

**EXAMPLES**  **EXAMPLE 1**  Displaying FM Statistics for the Syslog Module

```
XSCF> fmstat -a -m syslog-msgs
NAME VALUE            DESCRIPTION
bad_code 0            event code has no dictionary name
bad_fmri 0            event fmri is missing or invalid
bad_time 0            event time is not properly encoded
bad_vers 0            event version is missing or invalid
fmd.accepted 0        total events accepted by module
fmd.buflimit 10M      limit on total buffer space
fmd.buftotal 0        total buffer space used by module
fmd.caseclosed 0      total cases closed by module
fmd.caseopen 0        cases currently open by module
fmd.casesolved 0      total cases solved by module
fmd.ckptcnt 0         number of checkpoints taken
fmd.ckptrestore true  restore checkpoints for module
fmd.ckptsave true     save checkpoints for module
fmd.ckpttime 0d       total checkpoint time
fmd.ckptzero false    zeroed checkpoint at startup
fmd.debugdrop 4       dropped debug messages
fmd.dequeued 1        total events dequeued by module
fmd.dispatched 1      total events dispatched to module
fmd.dlastupdate 1144424838299131us hrtime of last event dequeue completion
fmd.dropped 0         total events dropped on queue overflow
fmd.dtime 0d          total processing time after dequeue
fmd.loadtime 1144424251692484us hrtime at which module was loaded
fmd.memlimit 10M      limit on total memory allocated
fmd.memtotal 97b      total memory allocated by module
fmd.prdequeued 0      protocol events dequeued by module
fmd.snaptime 1144424838299148us hrtime of last statistics snapshot
fmd.thrlimit 8        limit on number of auxiliary threads
```

```
       fmd.thrtotal 0          total number of auxiliary threads

       fmd.wcnt 0              count of events waiting on queue

       fmd.wlastupdate 1144424838299131us hrtime of last wait queue update

       fmd.wlentime 30us       total wait length * time product

       fmd.wtime 30us          total wait time on queue

       fmd.xprtlimit 256       limit on number of open transports

       fmd.xprtopen 0          total number of open transports

       fmd.xprtqlimit 256      limit on transport event queue length

       log_err 0              failed to log message to log(7D)

       msg_err 0              failed to log message to sysmsg(7D)

       no_msg 0               message logging suppressed


   XSCF> fmstat
   module          ev_recv ev_acpt wait  svc_t %w %b open solve  memsz  bufsz
   case-close             0     0 0.0    0.0  0  0    0     0      0      0
   fmd-self-diagnosis     1     1 0.0    0.2  0  0    1     0     27b     0
   sysevent-transport     0     0 0.0  573.2  0  0    0     0      0      0
   syslog-msgs           0     0 0.0    0.0  0  0    0     0     97b     0
```

**EXAMPLE 2**   Displaying FM Statistics for fmd Self-Diagnosis Module

```
   XSCF> fmstat -z -m fmd-self-diagnosis
        NAME VALUE              DESCRIPTION
        module 1               error events received from fmd modules
```

**EXIT STATUS**   The following exit values are returned:

0                Successful completion.

>0               An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**   **fmadm**(8), **fmdump**(8)

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | getflashimage - download a firmware image file |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **getflashimage** [−v ] [ [−q] −{y|n} ] [−u *user* ] [−p *proxy* [−t *proxy_type*]] *url* |
| | **getflashimage** −l |
| | **getflashimage** [ [−q] −{y|n} ] [−d] |
| | **getflashimage** −h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | The getflashimage(8) command downloads a firmware image file for use by the flashupdate(8) command. |
| | If any previous image files of the firmware are present on the XSCF unit, they are deleted prior to downloading the new version. After successful download, the image file is checked for integrity, and the MD5 checksum is displayed. |
| **Privileges** | You must have platadm or fieldeng privileges to run this command. |
| | Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information. |
| **OPTIONS** | The following options are supported: |

| | |
|---|---|
| −d | Deletes all previous firmware image files still on the XSCF unit, then exits. |
| −h | Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. |
| −l | Lists firmware image files that are still on the XSCF unit, then exits. |
| −n | Automatically answers n (no) to all prompts. |
| −p *proxy* | Specifies the proxy server to be used for transfers. The default transfer type is http, unless modified using the −t *proxy_type* option. The value for proxy must be in the format *servername*:*port*. (Refer to Example 3.) |
| −q | Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts. |
| −t *proxy_type* | Used with the −p option to specify the type of proxy. Possible values for *proxy_type* are: http, socks4, and socks5. The default value is http. |
| −u *user* | Specifies the user name when logging in to a remote ftp or http server that requires authentication. You will be prompted for a password. |
| −v | Displays verbose output. This may be helpful when diagnosing network or server problems. |
| −y | Automatically answers y (yes) to all prompts. |

**OPERANDS** | The following operands are supported:

*url*  Specifies the URL of the firmware image to download. Supported formats for this value include the following:

http://*server*[:*port*]/*path*/*file*

https://*server*[:*port*]/*path*/*file*

ftp://*server*[:*port*]/*path*/*file*

file:///*media*/*usb_msd*/*path*/*file*

where the value for *file* is in one of the following formats:

XCP*vvvv*.tar.gz

FFXCP*vvvv*.tar.gz

DCXCP*vvvv*.tar.gz

and *vvvv* is the four-character version number.

**EXAMPLES** | **EXAMPLE 1**  Downloading a Version from an http Server

```
XSCF> getflashimage http://imageserver/images/FFXCP1041.tar.gz
Existing versions:
        Version                Size   Date
        FFXCP1040.tar.gz   46827123  Wed Mar 14 19:11:40 2007
Warning: About to delete existing versions.
Continue? [y|n]: y
Removing FFXCP1040.tar.gz.
  0MB received
  1MB received
  2MB received
...
 43MB received
 44MB received
 45MB received
Download successful: 46827KB at 1016.857KB/s
Checking file...
MD5: e619e6dd367c888507427e58cdb8e0a0
```

**EXAMPLE 2**    Downloading a Version from an ftp Server

```
XSCF> getflashimage ftp://imageserver/images/FFXCP1041.tar.gz
Existing versions:
        Version                 Size  Date
        FFXCP1040.tar.gz    46827123  Wed Mar 14 19:11:40 2007
Warning: About to delete existing versions.
Continue? [y|n]: y
Removing FFXCP1040.tar.gz.
   0MB received
   1MB received
   2MB received
...
  43MB received
  44MB received
  45MB received
Download successful: 46827KB at 1016.857KB/s
Checking file...
MD5: e619e6dd367c888507427e58cdb8e0a1
```

**EXAMPLE 3**    Downloading Using an http Proxy Server With Port 8080

```
XSCF> getflashimage -p webproxy.sun.com:8080 \
http://imageserver/images/FFXCP1041.tar.gz
Existing versions:
        Version                 Size  Date
        FFXCP1040.tar.gz    46827123  Wed Mar 14 19:11:40 2007
Warning: About to delete existing versions.
Continue? [y|n]: y
Removing FFXCP1040.tar.gz.
   0MB received
   1MB received
   2MB received
...
  43MB received
```

```
  44MB received

  45MB received

Download successful: 46827KB at 1016.857KB/s

Checking file...

MD5: e619e6dd367c888507427e58cdb8e0a2
```

**EXAMPLE 4**    Downloading Using a User Name and Password

```
XSCF> getflashimage -u jsmith \

http://imageserver/images/FFXCP1041.tar.gz

Existing versions:

        Version               Size  Date

        FFXCP1040.tar.gz   46827123  Wed Mar 14 19:11:40 2007

Warning: About to delete existing versions.

Continue? [y|n]: y

Removing FFXCP1040.tar.gz.

Password: [not echoed]

  0MB received

  1MB received

  2MB received

...

  43MB received

  44MB received

  45MB received

Download successful: 46827KB at 1016.857KB/s

Checking file...

MD5: e619e6dd367c888507427e58cdb8e0a3
```

**EXAMPLE 5**    Downloading From a USB Memory Stick

```
XSCF> getflashimage file:///media/usb_msd/images/FFXCP1041.tar.gz

Existing versions:

        Version               Size  Date

        FFXCP1040.tar.gz   46827123  Wed Mar 14 19:11:40 2007

Warning: About to delete existing versions.
```

```
Continue? [y|n]: y
Removing FFXCP1040.tar.gz.
Mounted USB device
  0MB received
  1MB received
...
  44MB received
  45MB received
Download successful: 46827 Kbytes in 109 secs (430.094 Kbytes/sec)
Checking file...
MD5: e619e6dd367c888507427e58cdb8e0a4
```

**EXIT STATUS**      The following exit values are returned:

0                    Successful completion.

>0                   An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**         **flashupdate** ( 8 )

getflashimage(8)

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | ioxadm - manage External I/O Expansion Units |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **ioxadm** [−f] [−p] [−v] [−M] env [−e] [−l] [−t] [ *target* [ *sensors*]] |
| | **ioxadm** [−f] [−p] [−v] [−M] list [ *target*] |
| | **ioxadm** [−f] [−p] [−v] [−M] locator [on|off] [ *target*] |
| | **ioxadm** [−f] [−p] [−v] [−M] poweroff *target* |
| | **ioxadm** [−f] [−p] [−v] [−M] poweron *target* |
| | **ioxadm** [−f] [−p] [−v] [−M] reset *target* |
| | **ioxadm** [−f] [−p] [−v] [−M] setled [ on|off|slow|fast] *target* *led_type* |
| | **ioxadm** −h |

**DESCRIPTION**

ioxadm(8) manages External I/O Expansion Units and link cards attached to the system.

For this utility, an operand with parameters and a target device must both be specified. The target device can be a downlink card mounted in a built-in PCI slot in the host system; an External I/O Expansion Unit; or a field replaceable unit (FRU) in an External I/O Expansion Unit. The downlink card is identified by a string which identifies the host path to the card. An uplink card is a FRU in the I/O boat.

**Privileges**

You must have one of the following privileges to run these commands:

| Required Privileges | Operands |
|---|---|
| platop | env, list |
| platadm | env, list, locator, poweroff, poweron |
| fieldeng | All operands |

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported.

| | |
|---|---|
| −f | Forces command execution by ignoring warnings. |
| −h | Displays usage statement. |
| | When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. |

| | |
|---|---|
| -M | Displays text by page. This option provides a function that is the same as that of the `more` command. |
| -p | Parsable output. Suppresses headers in display output. Fields are separated by single tabs. |
| -v | Specifies verbose output. Refer to specific operands for details. |

**OPERANDS**  The following operands are supported:

env [-elt] [*target* [*sensors*]]

Displays a summary of an External I/O Expansion Unit or link card's environmental state.

- `-e`

  Displays electrical states: measured voltage, current, fan speed, switch settings.

- `-l`

  Displays LED states.

- `-t`

  Displays thermal readings.

If no *target* is specified, `env` displays a list of all sensors for all External I/O Expansion Units.

If *target* specifies a *box_id*, `env` displays a list of sensor readings for all frus in the specified External I/O Expansion Unit and the attached downlink cards.

If *target* is in the form of *box_id* followed by *fru*, then only environmentals from that FRU will be printed. If an optional value for *sensors* is specified, then only those types of sensors are displayed. These options may be used concurrently.

If *target* is in the form of a *host path*, only the downlink card information is displayed. See EXAMPLE 2.

The results are listed in tabular format. Each FRU sensor is listed in the first column. In the next column is the sensor name, such as `T_AMBIENT` for ambient temperature, or `V_12V_0V` for the voltage reading of the 12V rail. The third, fourth, and fifth columns display the sensor reading (Value), sensor resolution (Res), and Units, respectively. See EXAMPLE 1.

Each FRU can have a variety of different sensors. When specifying multiple values for *sensors,* use spaces to separate the values. Possible values for *sensors* can be seen in the `Sensor` column of EXAMPLE 1. Units are given in Celsius degrees, Volts, Amperes, SWITCH and RPM.

The *sensors* names are FRU-dependent and may change from FRU type to FRU type and even among individual FRUs.

If the `-v` option is set, verbose output is displayed. In addition to the regular output, the output also includes: the maximum and minimum values supported by the sensors (`Max` and `Min`), along with the low and high warning thresholds (`Min Alarm` and `Max Alarm`).

LED indicators do not support these fields.

*(cont'd)*

Displays a summary of an External I/O Expansion Unit or link card's environmental state.

- `-e`

  Displays electrical states: measured voltage, current, fan speed, switch settings.

- `-l`

  Displays LED states.

- `-t`

  Displays thermal readings.

If no *target* is specified, `env` displays a list of all sensors for all External I/O Expansion Units.

If *target* specifies a *box_id*, `env` displays a list of sensor readings for all frus in the specified External I/O Expansion Unit and the attached downlink cards.

If *target* is in the form of *box_id* followed by *fru*, then only environmentals from that FRU will be printed. If an optional value for *sensors* is specified, then only those types of sensors are displayed. These options may be used concurrently.

If *target* is in the form of a *host path*, only the downlink card information is displayed. See EXAMPLE 2.

The results are listed in tabular format. Each FRU sensor is listed in the first column. In the next column is the sensor name, such as `T_AMBIENT` for ambient temperature, or `V_12V_0V` for the voltage reading of the 12V rail. The third, fourth, and fifth columns display the sensor reading (Value), sensor resolution (Res), and Units, respectively. See EXAMPLE 1.

Each FRU can have a variety of different sensors. When specifying multiple values for *sensors,* use spaces to separate the values. Possible values for *sensors* can be seen in the `Sensor` column of EXAMPLE 1. Units are given in Celsius degrees, Volts, Amperes, SWITCH and RPM.

The *sensors* names are FRU-dependent and may change from FRU type to FRU type and even among individual FRUs.

If the `-v` option is set, verbose output is displayed. In addition to the regular output, the output also includes: the maximum and minimum values supported by the sensors (`Max` and `Min`), along with the low and high warning thresholds (`Min Alarm` and `Max Alarm`).

LED indicators do not support these fields.

*(cont'd)*

Fields containing a dash (–) indicate an unsupported setting. For example, there may be no minimum temperature alarm threshold.

*led_type*

Used with the setled operand, specifies a software-controlled FRU LED. The following table indicates which LED states can be controlled using the setled operand with the off, on, fast, and slow LED state settings. Y (yes) indicates that the LED can be controlled, N (no) indicates that it cannot be controlled.

| LED | Name | off | on | fast | slow |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ACTIVE | Power/OK | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| LOCATE | Locate | Y | N | Y | N |
| SERVICE | Fault/Locate | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| RDY2RM | Ready to remove | Y | Y | Y | Y |
| OVERTEMP | Overtemp | * | * | * | * |
| DCOK | DC Power | N | N | N | N |
| POWER | AC Power | N | N | N | N |
| DATA | Data | N | N | N | N |
| MGMT | Management | N | N | N | N |

* The OVERTEMP LED and chassis ACTIVE LED may be set to each state. However, the hardware frequently updates the LED state so changes to the LED state may not be visible.

**Note –** Other LEDs are not under software control. A list of LEDs present in the system can be displayed by using the env -l operand.

list [*target*]

Lists the External I/O Expansion Units under system management.

If no *target* is specified, list displays a list of External I/O Expansion Units, one per line. Each line contains the unique identifier for that box and the host-specific name(s) for its downlink card(s). See EXAMPLE 3.

If an External I/O Expansion Unit argument or downlink card path is specified, the command displays a single line with the indicated FRU. If a *host path* is specified, only the downlink card information is displayed. See EXAMPLE 4 and EXAMPLE 6.

If the verbose option is set [–v], the output includes detailed FRU information. See EXAMPLE 5.

locator [on |off] [*target*]

Sets or queries the state of the locator indicator (LED).

Without options, locator reports the current state of the LED on the specified FRU.

If no *target* is specified, locator returns the current state of all locator LEDs.

A *target* argument is required when using the option fields:

on

Turns the LED on.

off

Turns the LED off.

The chassis locator is a white LED. If a FRU is specified, the FRU yellow service LED is used along with the chassis (locator) LED.

Only one FRU can have a location indicator enabled at a time in an External I/O Expansion Unit chassis. Turning off the chassis (locator) LED will also turn off the blinking (service) FRU LED.

poweroff *target*

Powers down the given FRU and lights appropriate LEDs to indicate the FRU is ready to remove. Must be used with the −f option. Be aware that using −f can crash the domain.

Do not remove both power supply units (PSUs) in the same External I/O Expansion Unit. If both PSUs are powered down in this way, then the External I/O Expansion Unit cannot be turned back on from the command line. It must be powered on physically.

**Note –** When a power supply is powered off, the LEDs and fan may still run since they receive power from both supplies.

poweron *target*

Restores full power to an I/O boat or reenables output from the power supply (PS) that has previously been marked ready-to-remove. When a PSU is newly installed and the power switch is in the on position, or a boat is connected to a powered link card, they automatically power themselves on. However, this command can be used to power a PSU or I/O boat back on that previously had been powered down for removal as long as the power switch is in the on position.

reset *target*

Reinitializes FRU components used to monitor External I/O Expansion Unit environmentals. If a boat or link card is specified, the bridge controllers in the link cards are reset and re-initialized. If a box is specified, the fan controller and demux in the box are reset and re-initialized along with all bridge controllers associated with the External I/O Expansion Unit.

setled [on|off|slow|fast] *target led_type*

Sets LED state:

off                         Off.

on                          On.

fast                        Fast blink.

slow                        Slow blink.

Refer to the entry for *led_type* in this section for detailed information about LED types.

*target*

Specifies the target device which can be a downlink card in a host slot, an External I/O Expansion Unit, or a FRU in an External I/O Expansion Unit.

The downlink card is identified by the *hostpath* to the card.

*hostpath* is platform dependent and indicates the path to the slot on the host system which contains the downlink card. On SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000/M8000/M9000 servers, the *hostpath* has the following format:

```
IOU#0-PCI#0 IO Board 0, PCI-E slot0
```

The External I/O Expansion Unit *(box_id)* is identified by serial number.

Use iox@*nnnn*, where *nnnn* represents the last four digits of the box serial number.

Some commands affect only a single component of an External I/O Expansion Unit system. For example, individual boats and power supplies may be turned on and turned off independently.

A FRU in an External I/O Expansion Unit *(fru)* is identified as:

iox@nnnn/iob0 – I/O boat in the left tray (rear view)

iox@nnnn/iob1 – I/O boat in the right tray (rear view)

iox@nnnn/iob0/link – Uplink card in boat 0

iox@nnnn/iob1/link – Uplink card in boat 1

iox@nnnn/ps0 – Power supply in the left bay (front view)

iox@nnnn/ps1 – Power supply in the right bay (front view)

**EXAMPLES**　**EXAMPLE 1**　Displaying Temperature, Voltage, Current, and Fanspeed Sensor Readings

```
XSCF> ioxadm env -te iox@A3B5
Location          Sensor          Value      Res       Units
IOX@A3B5/PS0      T_AMBIENT       28.000     1.000     C
IOX@A3B5/PS0      T_CHIP          28.000     1.000     C
IOX@A3B5/PS0      T_HOTSPOT       31.000     1.000     C
IOX@A3B5/PS0      SWITCH              On         -     SWITCH
IOX@A3B5/PS0      V_12V_ANODE     11.703     0.059     V
IOX@A3B5/PS0      V_12V_CATHODE   11.703     0.059     V
IOX@A3B5/PS0      V_ISHARE         0.632     0.040     V
IOX@A3B5/PS0      I_DC             2.316     0.289     A
IOX@A3B5/PS0      S_FAN_ACTUAL  3708.791    40.313     RPM
```

```
IOX@A3B5/PS0        S_FAN_SET       4500.000   300.000  RPM
IOX@A3B5/PS1        T_AMBIENT         28.000     1.000  C
IOX@A3B5/PS1        T_CHIP            29.000     1.000  C
IOX@A3B5/PS1        T_HOTSPOT         31.000     1.000  C
IOX@A3B5/PS1        SWITCH               On          -  SWITCH
IOX@A3B5/PS1        V_12V_ANODE       11.762     0.059  V
IOX@A3B5/PS1        V_12V_CATHODE     11.762     0.059  V
IOX@A3B5/PS1        V_ISHARE           0.672     0.040  V
IOX@A3B5/PS1        I_DC               5.211     0.289  A
IOX@A3B5/PS1        S_FAN_ACTUAL    4115.854    49.588  RPM
IOX@A3B5/PS1        S_FAN_SET       4500.000   300.000  RPM
IOX@A3B5/IOB0       T_CHIP            32.000     1.000  C
IOX@A3B5/IOB0       T_HOTSPOT         35.000     1.000  C
IOX@A3B5/IOB1       T_CHIP            33.000     1.000  C
IOX@A3B5/IOB1       T_HOTSPOT         36.000     1.000  C
IOX@A3B5/IOB1       V_12_0V           12.052     0.005  V
IOX@A3B5/IOB1       V_12V_MAIN        12.000     0.400  V
IOX@A3B5/IOB1       V_1_0V             1.030     0.001  V
IOX@A3B5/IOB1       V_1_5V             1.496     0.001  V
IOX@A3B5/IOB1       V_3_3V             3.291     0.002  V
IOX@A3B5/IOB1       V_3_3AUX           3.308     0.002  V
IOX@A3B5/IOB1       I_DC               8.600     0.200  A
IOX@A3B5/IOB1/LINK  T_SIGCON0         45.000    40.000  C
IOX@A3B5/IOB1/LINK  T_SIGCON1         45.000    40.000  C
IOU#1-PCI#1         T_SIGCON0         45.000    40.000  C
IOU#1-PCI#1         T_SIGCON1         45.000    40.000  C
```

**EXAMPLE 2**    Display All Sensor Readings on a Link and Suppressing Headers

```
XSCF> ioxadm -p env iou#1-pci#1
IOU#1-PCI#1  T_SIGCON0 45.000  40.000 C
IOU#1-PCI#1  T_SIGCON1 45.000  40.000 C
IOU#1-PCI#1  DATA      On        -    LED
IOU#1-PCI#1  MGMT      Flash     -    LED
```

**EXAMPLE 3**   Display All External I/O Expansion Units or Downlink Card Paths

```
XSCF> ioxadm list
IOX          Link 0              Link 1
IOX@0033     IOU#1-PCI#4         IOU#1-PCI#1
IOX@12B4     -                   IOU#1-PCI#2
-            IOU#2-PCI#1
```

In EXAMPLE 3, the list command is used to display the connections between External I/O Expansion Units and downlink cards in the host. IOX@0033 (which includes boats, uplink cards, and power supplies) is connected to the host through two downlink cards. The Link 0 column shows which host downlink card is attached to boat0. The Link 1 column shows which host downlink card is attached to boat1. IOX@12B4 is connected to the host through one downlink card. This card is connected to boat1. A dash (–) shows that there is no host link connection to the box. It may have a boat and uplink card installed in the bay, or the bay could be empty. If the boat is installed, either it is not connected to the host, or the host downlink card slot is powered off.

**EXAMPLE 4**   Displaying a Single External I/O Expansion Unit

```
XSCF> ioxadm list iox@12B4
IOX            Link 0          Link 1
IOX@12B4       -               IOU#1-PCI#2
```

**EXAMPLE 5**   Displaying a Single External I/O Expansion Unit Using Verbose Output

```
XSCF> ioxadm -v list IOU#1-PCI#1
Location          Type   FW Ver Serial Num Part Num           State
IOX@X07A          IOX    2.1    XCX07A     CF005016937/5016937-03 On
IOX@X07A/PS0      A195   -      DD0579     CF003001701/3001701-04 On
IOX@X07A/PS1      A195   -      DD0588     CF003001701/3001701-04 On
IOX@X07A/IOB0     PCIE   -      XE00E5     CF005016939/5016939-05 On
IOX@X07A/IOB0/LINK CU    2.0    XF01HJ     CF005017040/5017040-04 On
IOU#0-PCI#3       CU     2.0    XF01AD     CF005017040/5017040-03 On
```

**EXAMPLE 6**   Displaying a Downlink Card Using Hostpath in Verbose Mode With Headers

          Suppressed

```
XSCF> ioxadm -p -v list IOU#0-PCI#2

IOU#0-PCI#2  OP    2.0    XF01A1      CF005017040/5017040-03  on
```

**EXAMPLE 7**    Powering On the Locator LED for Power Supply 0 in External I/O Expansion Unit 12B4

```
XSCF> ioxadm locator on iox@12B4/ps0
```

**EXAMPLE 8**    Displaying Locator LED Status for the External I/O Expansion Unit

```
XSCF> ioxadm locator iox@12B4
```

| Location | Sensor | Value | Resolution | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IOX@12B4 | LOCATE | Fast | - | LED |
| IOX@12B4/PS0 | SERVICE | Fast | - | LED |

If the FRU service indicator is already on due to a detected fault condition, only the box locator LED will be set to fast.

**EXAMPLE 9**    Enabling the Indicator for Power Supply 1 When Power Supply 1 Has a Fault Indication

```
XSCF> ioxadm locator on iox@x031/ps1
XSCF> ioxadm locator
```

| Location | Sensor | Value | Resolution | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IOX@X031 | LOCATE | Fast | - | LED |

```
XSCF> ioxadm env -1 iox@x031/ps1 SERVICE
```

| Location | Sensor | Value | Resolution | Units |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IOX@X031/PS1 | SERVICE | On | - | LED |

The External I/O Expansion Unit chassis white LED has an integrated push button. The button can be used to toggle the state of the chassis white locator LED between off and fast. If the push button is used to turn off the locator LED, fast blink FRU service LEDs are cleared.

**EXIT STATUS**    The following exit values are returned:

0               Successful completion.

>0              An error occurred.

ioxadm(8)

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | man - display manual pages of specified XSCF shell command |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **man** *command_name* ... |
| | **man** -h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | man(1) displays manual pages of specified XSCF shell command. |
| **Privileges** | No privileges are required to run this command. |
| | Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information. |
| **OPTIONS** | The following option is supported; |

-h                  Displays usage statement. When used with other options or
                    operands, an error occurs.

**OPERANDS**  The following operand is supported:

*command_name*  Specifies the command name whose manual page is displayed.
                    Multiple *command_name* can be specified by delimited the spaces.

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION**

■ If the relevant manual page is too long, the page is divided into pages that each
  can fit on one screen. In such cases, the following key operations are available:

| Key | Description |
|---|---|
| Enter | Displays the next line. |
| space | Displays the next page. |
| b | Goes back half a page. |
| q | Quits display of the page in the manual. |

■ If intro is specified for *command_name*, a list of XSCF shell commands is
  displayed.

**EXAMPLES**  **EXAMPLE 1**  Displays the manual page of the addboard(8) command.

```
 XSCF> man addboard
```

**EXAMPLE 2**  Displays a list of XSCF shell commands.

```
 XSCF> man intro
```

**EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned:

0              Successful completion

>0             An error occurred.

**NAME** | moveboard - move an eXtended System Board (XSB) from the current domain to another

**SYNOPSIS** | **moveboard** [ [–q] –{y|n}] [–f] [–v] [–c configure] –d *domain_id xsb* [ *xsb*...]

**moveboard** [ [–q] –{y|n}] [–f] [–v] –c assign –d *domain_id xsb* [ *xsb*...]

**moveboard** [ [–q] –{y|n}] [–f] [–v] –c reserve –d *domain_id xsb* [ *xsb*...]

**moveboard** –h

**DESCRIPTION** | The moveboard(8) command disconnects a XSB from the current domain and, based on the domain component list (DCL), assigns it to, or configures it in, the specified domain.

One of the following movement methods can be specified:

configure    Disconnects a configured XSB from its domain configuration and configures it into the specified destination domain configuration. The incorporated XSB can be accessed from the operating system.

assign    Disconnects a configured XSB from its domain configuration and assigns it to the specified destination domain configuration. The assigned XSB is reserved for the specified domain and cannot be configured in or assigned to other domains. The assigned system board is configured in the domain by reboot the domain or execution of the addboard(8) command with –c configure.

reserve    Reserves disconnection of the specified XSB from the domain configuration of the move source, and reserves assignment of the XSB to the domain configuration of the move destination. The XSB is assigned to the domain configuration of the move destination when the domain power of the move source is turned off or rebooted. The XSB is subsequently incorporated when the domain power of the move destination is turned on or rebooted.

**Privileges** | You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

platadm    Can run this command for all domains.

domainadm    Can run this command only for your managed domains.

**Note –** You must have the domainadm privileges for both of source domain and destination domain to run moveboard(8) command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS** | The following options are supported:

-c assign      Disconnects a configured XSB from its domain configuration and assigns it to the domain configuration of the move destination. If the -c option is omitted, '-c configure' is used.

-c configure   Disconnects a configured XSB from its domain configuration and configures it in the domain configuration of the move destination. If the -c option is omitted, '-c configure' is used.

-c reserve    Reserves disconnection of an XSB from its current domain configuration, and reserves assignment of the XSB to the domain configuration of the move destination. If the -c option is omitted, '-c configure' is used.

-d *domain_id*  Specifies the ID of the destination domain in which an XSB is to be moved. *domain_id* can be 0–23 depending on the system configuration.

-f              Forcibly detaches the specified XSB.

                  **Note –** If the -f option is used to forcibly remove the XSB from the source domain, a serious problem may occur in a process bound to CPU or process accessing a device. For this reason, use of the -f option is not recommended in normal operation. If the -f option must be specified, verify the statuses of the source domain and job processes.

-h              Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-n              Automatically answers 'n' (no) to all prompts.

-q              Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts.

-v              Specifies verbose output. If this option is specified with the -q option, the -v option is ignored.

-y              Automatically answers 'y' (yes) to all prompts.

**OPERANDS**     The following operand is supported:

*xsb*               Specifies the XSB number to be moved. Multiple *xsb* operands are
                    permitted, separated by spaces. The following xsb form is
                    accepted:

                    *x*–y

                    where:

                    *x*                 An integer from 00–15.

                    *y*                 An integer from 0–3.

**EXTENDED**     ▪ When the command is executed, a prompt to confirm execution of the command
**DESCRIPTION**    with the specified options is displayed.  Enter "y" to execute the command or "n"
                   to cancel the command.

                 ▪ If '-c configure' is specified when either of the following conditions apply to
                   the domains, the XSB is configured in the domain configuration:

                   ▪ The operating systems of both the source and destination domains are
                     running.

                   ▪ The operating system of the destination domain is running even though the
                     source domain is powered off.

                 ▪ If '-c assign' is specified when either of the following conditions apply to the
                   domains, the XSB is assigned to the domain configuration:

                   ▪ The operating system of the source domain is running.

                   ▪ The source domain is powered off

                 ▪ If '-c reserve' is specified when either the domain power of the move source
                   has been turned off or the operating system is not running, the XSB is
                   immediately disconnected from the domain of the move source and assigned to
                   the domain of the move destination

                 ▪ Moving the XSB involves the following internal operations and therefore
                   command execution may take time.

                   ▪ Disconnecting the hardware resource of the system board from the operating
                     system

                   ▪ Running a hardware diagnosis on the system board when connecting it

                 ▪ See the setdcl(8) and showdcl(8) commands for DCL.

**EXAMPLES**     **EXAMPLE 1**   Disconnects XSB#00-0 from the current domain and attaches it to domain ID
                                1.

                   XSCF> **moveboard -d 1 00-0**

**EXAMPLE 2**    Reserves assignment of the XSB#00-0 to the domain ID 1.

```
XSCF> moveboard -d 1 -c reserve 00-0
```

**EXIT STATUS**    The following exit values are returned:

0                    Successful completion.

>0                   An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**    **addboard**(8), **deleteboard**(8), **setdcl**(8), **setupfru**(8), **showboards**(8),
**showdcl**(8), **showdevices**(8), **showdomainstatus**(8), **showfru**(8)

NAME | nslookup - refer to the DNS server for the host

SYNOPSIS | **nslookup** *hostname*

**nslookup** -h

DESCRIPTION | nslookup(8) refers to the DNS server for the host.

The following information is displayed:

| | |
|---|---|
| Server | DNS server name |
| Address | IP address of DNS server |
| Name | Specified host name |
| Address | IP address of the host name |

Privileges | You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

useradm, platadm, platop, auditadm, auditop, domainadm, domainmgr, domainop, fieldeng

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

OPTIONS | The following option is supported:

-h                     Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

OPERANDS | The following operand is supported:

*hostname*          Specifies the host name to be referred. A Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) or a short form of the name can be specified.

EXAMPLES | **EXAMPLE 1** Displays the host whose host name is scf0-hostname0.

```
XSCF> nslookup scf0-hostname0
Server:  server.example.com
Address: xx.xx.xx.xx


Name:    scf0-hostname0.example.com
Address: xx.xx.xx.xx
```

**EXIT STATUS**  |  The following exit values are returned:

0                 Successful completion.

>0                An error occurred.

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | password - manage user passwords and expiration settings |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **password** [-e *days*\| *date*\|Never] [-i *inactive*] [-M *maxdays*] [-n *mindays*] [-w *warn*] [ *user*] |
| | **password** -h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | password (8) changes a user's password and password expiration settings. |

The password is specified in up to 32 characters. The following characters are valid:

1. abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

2. ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

3. 0123456789

4. !@#$%^&*[]{}()-+='~,></'"?;:[SPACE]

When invoked with one or more options, password will make changes to the expiration settings of the account. See setpasswordpolicy(8) for a description of default values.

When invoked without options, password prompts you to change the account password.

When invoked without a *user* operand, password operates on the current user account.

---

**Caution –** When you change the password for another user by using the *user* operand, the system password policy is *not* enforced. The *user* operand is intended only for creating a new user's initial password or replacing a lost or forgotten password for a user account. When changing another user's password, be sure to choose a password that conforms with the system password policy. You can display the current password policy settings with the showpasswordpolicy(8) command.

---

Whether the user name is specified or not, the account must be local. password returns an error if it is not local.

**Privileges** You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

| | |
|---|---|
| None required | No privileges are required: |
| | ■ To change the password for the current user account |
| | ■ To use the -h option |
| useradm | Can run this command with or without any options or operand. Can change the password for any account. |

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**    The following options are supported

-e *days*|*date*|Never    Sets the number of days, starting from today, during which the XSCF account is enabled. Otherwise, it sets the date when the account expires.

The date format can be *yyyy-mm-dd*.

Never (or its equivalent in the language of the system locale) means an account will never expire. It is case insensitive.

-h    Displays usage statement.

When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-i *inactive*    Sets the number of days after a password expires until the account is locked. This value is assigned to new user accounts when they are created. The initial value is −1. A value of −1 means that the account will not be locked after the password expires. Valid values are integers with value of −1 or greater.

-M *maxdays*    Sets the maximum number of days that a password is valid. This value is assigned to new user accounts when they are created. The initial value is 999999.

Valid values are integers with value of zero or greater.

-n *mindays*    Sets the minimum number of days between password changes. An initial value of zero for this field indicates that you can change the password at any time.

Valid values are integers with value of zero or greater.

This value is assigned to new user accounts when they are created.

-w *warn*    Sets the default number of days before password expiration at which to start warning the user. This value is assigned to new user accounts when they are created. The initial value is 7.

Valid values are integers with value of zero or greater.

**OPERANDS**    The following operands are supported:

*user*    Specifies a valid user name.

**EXAMPLES**  | **EXAMPLE 1**  Enabling Password Until February 2, 2008

XSCF> **password -e 2008-02-02**

**EXAMPLE 2**  Set Password Lock 10 Days After Password Expiration

XSCF> **password -i 10**

**EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned:

0                  Successful completion.

>0                 An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** | **setpasswordpolicy**(8), **showpasswordpolicy**(8)

password(8)

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | poweroff - turn off the power to the specified domain |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **poweroff** [ [-q] -{y\|n}] [-f] [-M] -d *domain_id* |
| | **poweroff** [ [-q] -{y\|n}] -a [-M] |
| | **poweroff** -h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | The poweroff(8) command turns off the power to the specified domain. |
| | The command can turn off the power to the specified domain or to all domains. After ordinary shutdown processing for the operating system is executed, the power is turned off. |
| **Privileges** | You must have one of the following privileges to run this command: |

platadm, fieldeng     Can run this command for all domains.

domainadm, domainmgr   Can run this command only for your managed domains.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

| | |
|---|---|
| **OPTIONS** | The following options are supported: |

-a           Turns off the power to all domains. Only users who have the platadm and fieldeng privileges can specify this option.

-d *domain_id*  Specifies the ID of the domain to be turned off. *domain_id* can be 0–23 depending on the system configuration.

-f           Uses XSCF to forcibly turn off the power to the specified domain. This option is used together with the -d option.

-h           Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-M          Displays text by page. This option provides a function that is the same as that of the more command.

-n           Automatically answers 'n' (no) to all prompts.

-q           Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts.

-y           Automatically answers 'y' (yes) to all prompts.

| | |
|---|---|
| **EXTENDED DESCRIPTION** | ■ When the command is executed, a prompt to confirm execution of the command with the specified options is displayed. Enter "y" to execute the command or "n" to cancel the command. |

- If the operating system of the target domain is running, the poweroff(8) command processing is equivalent to that of the shutdown(1M) command with the "-i5" option specified.

- A domain cannot be powered off while the operating system of the domain is booting. Execute the poweroff(8) command again after the booting is completed.

- A domain cannot be powered off by the poweroff(8) command while the operating system of the domain is running in single-user mode. Execute the shutdown(1M) command in the domain.

- When the poweroff(8) command is executed, power-off results for each of the specified domains are displayed in the following format:

| | |
|---|---|
| Powered off | The power was turned off normally. |
| Not Powering off | An error occurred, and the power could not be turned off. An error message is displayed with 'Not Powering off.' |

- The showdomainstatus(8) command can be used to check whether the system power is off.

**EXAMPLES**     **EXAMPLE 1**     Turns off power to all domains.

```
XSCF> poweroff -a
DomainIDs to power off:00,01,02,03
Continue? [y|n]:y
00:Powering off
01:Powering off
02:Powering off
03:Powering off


*Note*
 This command only issues the instruction to power-off.
 The result of the instruction can be checked by the "showlogs power".
```

**EXAMPLE 2**     Turns off power to domains with domain IDs 0.

```
XSCF> poweroff -d 0
DomainIDs to power off:00
Continue? [y|n]:y
00:Powering off
```

```
  *Note*
   This command only issues the instruction to power-off.
   The result of the instruction can be checked by the "showlogs power".
```

**EXAMPLE 3**   Turns off power to domains with domain IDs 1. An error occurs because the
user has no control privilege.

```
 XSCF> poweroff -d 1
 DomainIDs to power off:01
 Continue? [y|n]:y
 01:Not powering off:Permission denied.


  *Note*
   This command only issues the instruction to power-off.
   The result of the instruction can be checked by the "showlogs power".
```

**EXAMPLE 4**   Forcibly turns off power to domains with domain IDs 0.

```
 XSCF> poweroff -f -d 0
 DomainIDs to power off:00
 The -f option will cause domains to be immediately resets.
 Continue? [y|n]:y
 00:Powering off


  *Note*
   This command only issues the instruction to power-off.
   The result of the instruction can be checked by the "showlogs power".
```

**EXAMPLE 5**   Turns off power to domains with domain IDs 2. Automatically replies with
'y' to the prompt.

```
 XSCF> poweroff -y -d 2
 DomainIDs to power off:02
 Continue? [y|n]:y
 02:Powering off
```

```
 *Note*

  This command only issues the instruction to power-off.

  The result of the instruction can be checked by the "showlogs power".
```

**EXAMPLE 6** Turns off power to domains with domain IDs 2. Automatically replies with 'y' without displaying the prompt.

```
 XSCF> poweroff -q -y -d 2
```

**EXAMPLE 7** Cancels the poweroff(8) command execution that is in progress.

```
 XSCF>poweroff -d 0
 DomainIDs to power off:00
 Continue? [y|n]:n
```

**EXAMPLE 8** Cancels the poweroff(8) command execution that is in progress. Automatically replies with 'n' to the prompt.

```
 XSCF>poweroff -n -d 3
 DomainIDs to power off:03
 Continue? [y|n]:n
```

**EXAMPLE 9** Cancels the poweroff(8) command execution that is in progress. Automatically replies with 'n' without displaying the prompt.

```
 XSCF>poweroff -q -n -d 3
```

**EXIT STATUS** The following exit values are returned:

0                     Successful completion.

>0                    An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** **poweron**(8), **reset**(8), **showdomainstatus**(8)

**NAME** | poweron - turn on the power to the specified domain

**SYNOPSIS** | **poweron** [ [-q] -{y|n}] [-M] -d *domain_id*

**poweron** [ [-q] -{y|n}] [-M] -a

**poweron** -h

**DESCRIPTION** | The poweron(8) command turns on the power to the specified domain.

The command can turn on the power to the specified domain or to all domains.

**Privileges** | You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

platadm, fieldeng       Can run this command for all domains.

domainadm, domainmgr   Can run this command only for your managed domains.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS** | The following options are supported:

-a                  Turns on the power to every domain that has been completely set
                    up.  Only users who have the platadm or fieldeng privileges
                    can specify this option.  The "domain that has been completely
                    set up" means a domain that has been completely set up with the
                    setdcl(8) and addboard(8) commands.

-d *domain_id*      Specifies the ID of the domain to be turned on. *domain_id* can be
                    0–23 depending on the system configuration.

-h                  Displays usage statement. When used with other options or
                    operands, an error occurs.

-M                  Displays text by page.  This option provides a function that is the
                    same as that of the more command.

-n                  Automatically answers 'n' (no) to all prompts.

-q                  Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts.

-y                  Automatically answers 'y' (yes) to all prompts.

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION** | ■ When the command is executed, a prompt to confirm execution of the command
with the specified options is displayed.  Enter "y" to execute the command or "n"
to cancel the command.

■ When the poweron(8) command is executed, power-on results for each of the specified domains are displayed in the following format:

Powering on      The power was turned on normally.

Not Powering on An error occurred, and the power could not be turned on. An error message is displayed with Not Powering on.

■ The showdomainstatus(8) command can be used to check whether the system power is on.

**EXAMPLES**   **EXAMPLE 1**   Turns on power to all domains.

```
XSCF> poweron -a
DomainIDs to power on:00,01,02,03
Continue? [y|n]:y
00:Powering on
01:Powering on
02:Powering on
03:Powering on


*Note*
 This command only issues the instruction to power-on.
 The result of the instruction can be checked by the "showlogs power".
```

**EXAMPLE 2**   Turns on power to domains with domain IDs 0.

```
XSCF> poweron -d 0
DomainIDs to power on:00
Continue? [y|n]:y
00:Powering on


*Note*
 This command only issues the instruction to power-on.
 The result of the instruction can be checked by the "showlogs power".
```

**EXAMPLE 3**   Turns on power to domains with domain IDs 0. Automatically replies with 'y'

to the prompt.

```
XSCF> poweron -y -d 0
DomainIDs to power on:00
Continue? [y|n]:y
00:Powering on


*Note*
 This command only issues the instruction to power-on.
 The result of the instruction can be checked by the "showlogs power".
XSCF>
```

**EXAMPLE 4**     Turns on power to domains with domain IDs 1. Automatically replies with 'y' without displaying the prompt.

```
XSCF> poweron -q -y -d 1
```

**EXAMPLE 5**     Cancels the poweron(8) command execution that is in progress.

```
XSCF> poweron -d 1
DomainIDs to power on:01
Continue? [y|n]:n
```

**EXAMPLE 6**     Cancels the poweron(8) command execution that is in progress. Automatically replies with 'n' to the prompt.

```
XSCF> poweron -n -d 1
DomainIDs to power on:01
Continue? [y|n]:n
```

**EXAMPLE 7**     Cancels the poweron(8) command execution that is in progress. Automatically replies with 'n' without displaying the prompt.

```
XSCF> poweron -q -n -d 1
```

**EXIT STATUS**     The following exit values are returned:

0                 Successful completion.

>0               An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** | **poweroff**(8), **reset**(8), **showdomainstatus**(8)

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | prtfru - display FRUID data on the system and External I/O Expansion Unit |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **prtfru** [-c] [-l] [-M] [-x] [ *container*] |
| | **prtfru** -h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | prtfru is used to obtain FRUID (Field-Replaceable Unit Identifier) data from the system. Its output is a tree structure, echoing the path in the FRU tree to each container. When a container is found, the data from that container is printed in a tree structure as well. |
| | prtfru without any arguments prints the FRU hierarchy and all of the FRUID container data. prtfru prints to the screen. Output can be redirected to a file. |
| | **Note –** FRU information from the domains is not available using this command. |
| **Privileges** | You must have fieldeng privileges to run this command. |
| | Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information. |
| **OPTIONS** | The following options are supported: |

| | |
|---|---|
| -c | Prints only the containers and their data. This option does not print the FRU tree hierarchy. |
| -h | Displays usage statement. |
| | When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. |
| -M | Displays text by page. This option provides a function that is the same as that of the more command. |
| -l | Prints only the FRU tree hierarchy. This option does not print the container data. |
| -x | Prints in XML format with a system identifier (SYSTEM) of prtfrureg.dtd. |

| | |
|---|---|
| **OPERANDS** | The following operands are supported: |
| *container* | The name of the particular hardware that holds data, in the FRU hierarchy. Either the name or path/name of a container is displayed in the -l option. The *container* operand must be in upper case and is applicable to the External I/O Expansion Unit FRUs. |

**EXAMPLES**

**EXAMPLE 1** Displaying FRU Tree Hierarchy

```
XSCF> prtfru -l
...
/frutree
/frutree/chassis (fru)
/frutree/chassis/SYS?Label=SYS
/frutree/chassis/SYS?Label=SYS/led-location (fru)
/frutree/chassis/SYS?Label=SYS/key-location (fru)
/frutree/chassis/SC?Label=SC
/frutree/chassis/SC?Label=SC/system-controller (container)
/frutree/chassis/MB?Label=MB
/frutree/chassis/MB?Label=MB/system-board (container)
/frutree/chassis/MB?Label=MB/system-board/BAT?Label=BAT
/frutree/chassis/MB?Label=MB/system-board/BAT?Label=BAT/battery (fru)
/frutree/chassis/FT0?Label=FT0
/frutree/chassis/FT0?Label=FT0/F0?Label=F0
/frutree/chassis/FT0?Label=FT0/F0?Label=F0/fan (fru)
/frutree/chassis/HDD0?Label=HDD0
/frutree/chassis/HDD0?Label=HDD0/disk (fru)
/frutree/chassis/DVD?Label=DVD
/frutree/chassis/SCC?Label=SCC
/frutree/chassis/SCC?Label=SCC/scc (fru)
/frutree/chassis/PCI0?Label=PCI0
/frutree/chassis/PCI1?Label=PCI1
/frutree/chassis/SCSIBP?Label=SCSIBP
/frutree/chassis/SCSIBP?Label=SCSIBP/system-board (container)
/frutree/chassis/PS0?Label=PS0
/frutree/chassis/PS0?Label=PS0/power-supply (container)
/frutree/chassis/C0?Label=C0
/frutree/chassis/C0?Label=C0/system-board/P0?Label=P0/cpu/B1?Label=B1/bank/D0?Label
mem-module (container)
```

**EXAMPLE 2**    Displaying System-Board FRU ID Data

```
XSCF> prtfru -c system-board
/frutree/chassis/MB?Label=MB/system-board (container)
   SEGMENT: SD
       /ManR
       /ManR/UNIX_Timestamp32: Thu Oct  9 17:45:34 PDT 2003
       /ManR/Fru_Description: ASSY,A42,MOTHERBOARD
       /ManR/Manufacture_Loc: Toronto, Ontario, Canada
       /ManR/Sun_Part_No: 5016344
       /ManR/Sun_Serial_No: 008778
       /ManR/Vendor_Name: Celestica
       /ManR/Initial_HW_Dash_Level: 08
       /ManR/Initial_HW_Rev_Level: 50
       /ManR/Fru_Shortname: A42_MB
       /SpecPartNo: 885-0060-10
```

**EXAMPLE 3**    Displaying System-Board FRU ID Data

```
XSCF> prtfru -l system-board
/frutree/chassis/MB?Label=MB/system-board (container)
```

**EXAMPLE 4**    Displaying Power Supply FRU ID Data

```
XSCF> prtfru -l power-supply
/frutree/chassis/PS0?Label=PS0/power-supply (container)
```

**EXAMPLE 5**    Displaying Memory Module FRU ID Data

```
XSCF> prtfru -l mem-module
/frutree/chassis/C0?Label=C0/system-board/P0?Label=P0/cpu/B0?Label=B0/bank/D0?Labe
mem-module (container)
```

**EXIT STATUS**    The following exit values are returned:

0              Successful completion.

>0             An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**    **ioxadm**(8)

prtfru(8)

|  |  |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | rebootxscf - reset the XSCF |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **rebootxscf** [ [-q] -{y|n}] |
| | **rebootxscf** -h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | The rebootxscf(8) command resets the XSCF. |

In case the XSCF unit is duplicated configuration, both of the active XSCF and the standby XSCF will be reset.

**Privileges**  You must have platadm or fieldeng privilege to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**  The following options are supported:

| | |
|---|---|
| -h | Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. |
| -n | Automatically answers 'n' (no) to all prompts. |
| -q | Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts. |
| -y | Automatically answers 'y' (yes) to all prompts. |

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION**  When you cancel the XSCF reset using the setdate(8) which commands reset XSCF automatically, even if you perform this command, the information that is set is not applied in XSCF.

**EXAMPLES**  **EXAMPLE 1**  Resets the XSCF.

```
XSCF> rebootxscf
The XSCF will be reset. Continue? [y|n]:y
```

**EXAMPLE 2**  Resets the XSCF. Automatically replies with 'y' to the prompt.

```
XSCF> rebootxscf -y
The XSCF will be reset. Continue? [y|n]:y
```

**EXAMPLE 3**  Resets the XSCF. Automatically replies with 'y' without displaying the prompt.

```
XSCF> rebootxscf -q -y
```

**EXAMPLE 4**    Cancels the rebootxscf(8) command execution that is in progress.

```
XSCF> rebootxscf
The XSCF will be reset. Continue? [y|n]:n
XSCF>
```

**EXIT STATUS**    The following exit values are returned:

0                   Successful completion.

>0                  An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**    **applynetwork**(8), **setdate**(8), **sethttps**(8), **setssh**(8)

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | replacefru - replace a field replaceable unit (FRU) |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **replacefru** |
| | **replacefru** -h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | The replacefru(8) command replaces a FRU. The command allows the user to select, confirm, and replace the FRU interactively using menus. |

The following FRUs can be replaced using the replacefru(8) command.

- CPU/Memory Board unit (CMU)
- I/O unit (IOU)
- FAN unit (FANU)
- Power supply unit (PSU)
- XSCF unit (XSCFU)

| | |
|---|---|
| **Privileges** | You must have fieldeng privileges to run this command. |
| | Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information. |
| **OPTIONS** | The following option is supported. |
| | -h          Displays usage statement. |
| **EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned: |
| | 0          Successful completion. |
| | >0          An error occurred. |
| **SEE ALSO** | **addboard**(8), **addfru**(8), **deleteboard**(8), **deletefru**(8), **setupfru**(8), **showdcl**(8), **showdomainstatus**(8), **showfru**(8), **showhardconf**(8), **testsb**(8), **unlockmaintenance**(8) |

replacefru(8)

| NAME | reset - reset the specified domain |
|---|---|

**SYNOPSIS**

**reset** [ [-q] -{y|n}] -d *domain_id* *level*

**reset** -h

**DESCRIPTION**

**Note –** Since the reset(8) command forcibly resets the system, this command may cause a failure in a hard disk drive or other components. Use this command only for the purpose of recovery, such as if the operating system hangs, and for other limited purposes.

The reset(8) command resets the specified domain.

The following three levels of resetting can be specified:

por        Resets the domain system.

panic      Instructs the domain operating system to generate a panic. The command is ignored if it is issued during power-off or shutdown.

xir        Resets the domain CPU.

**Privileges**

You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

platadm, fieldeng        Can run this command for all domains.

domainadm, domainmgr  Can run this command only for your managed domains.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported:

-d *domain_id*   Specifies only one ID of the domain to be reset. *domain_id* can be 0–23 depending on the system configuration.

-h               Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-n               Automatically answers 'n' (no) to all prompts.

-q               Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts.

-y               Automatically answers 'y' (yes) to all prompts.

**OPERANDS**    The following operand is supported:

*level*                 Specifies the level of resetting.  One of the following can be
                        specified. This operand cannot be omitted.

              por                     Resets the domain system.

              request                 Instructs the domain operating system to
                                      generate a panic.

              xir                     Resets the domain CPU.

**EXTENDED**
**DESCRIPTION**
- When the command is executed, a prompt to confirm execution of the command
  with the specified options is displayed.  Enter "y" to execute the command or "n"
  to cancel the command.
- The showdomainstatus(8) command can be used to check whether the domain
  has been reset.
- If the reset(8) command is executed under either of the following conditions,
  processing is stopped before the operating system is started:
- The Mode switch on the operator panel is set to Service mode
- The Auto boot function has been disabled by the setdomainmode (8) command

**EXAMPLES**    **EXAMPLE 1**    Causes a panic in domain ID 0.

```
XSCF> reset -d 0 panic
DomainID to panic:00
Continue? [y|n]:y
00:Panicked


*Note*

 This command only issues the instruction to reset.

 The result of the instruction can be checked by the "showlogs power".
```

**EXAMPLE 2**    Resets the CPU in domain ID 0. Automatically answers 'y' to all prompts.

```
XSCF> reset -y -d 0 xir
DomainID to reset:00
Continue? [y|n]:y
00:Reset
```

```
 *Note*

  This command only issues the instruction to reset.

  The result of the instruction can be checked by the "showlogs power".
```

**EXAMPLE 3**   Resets domain ID 0. Suppresses prompts, and automatically answers 'y' to all prompts.

```
 XSCF> reset -q -y -d 0 por
```

**EXAMPLE 4**   Cancels the reset command execution that is in progress.

```
 XSCF> reset -d 0 panic
 DomainID to panic:00
 Continue? [y|n]:n
```

**EXIT STATUS**   The following exit values are returned:

| 0   | Successful completion. |
|-----|------------------------|
| >0  | An error occurred.     |

**SEE ALSO**   **poweroff**(8), **poweron**(8), **setdomainmode**(8), **showdomainstatus**(8)

reset(8)

**NAME** | resetdateoffset - reset the time subtraction between XSCF and the domain

**SYNOPSIS** | **resetdateoffset**

**resetdateoffset** -h

**DESCRIPTION** | The resetdateoffset(8) command resets the time subtraction between XSCF and the domain, which stored in XSCF.

Usually, the time of the domain is synchronized with the time of XSCF. When the time of the domain changed by using a command such as the date(1M) which prepared in the operating system of domain, the time subtraction between the time of XSCF and the changed time of domain will be stored in XSCF. The stored time subtraction remains after the domain reboot or after the XSCF reset by using a command such as the rebootxscf(8), with the result that the time subtraction between XSCF and the domain remains stored.

The resetdateoffset(8) command resets the every time subtraction between XSCF and each domain, which stored in XSCF. As a result, the time of domain after startup will be set to the same time as XSCF.

**Privileges** | You must have platadm or fieldeng privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS** | The following options are supported:

-h     Displays usage statement.

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION** | The resetdateoffset(8) command needs to be executed in the system power-off status.

**EXAMPLES** | **EXAMPLE 1** Resets the time subtraction between XSCF and the domain.

```
XSCF> resetdateoffset
```

**EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned:

0     Successful completion.

>0     An error occurred.

resetdateoffset(8)

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | sendbreak - send a break signal to the specified domain |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **sendbreak** -d *domain_id* |
| | **sendbreak** [ [-q] -{y|n}] -d *domain_id* |
| | **sendbreak** -h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | The sendbreak(**8**) command sends a break signal to the specified domain. |
| | When a break signal is sent from the domain console to the domain operating system, control is transferred from the operating system to OpenBoot PROM and the OpenBoot PROM prompt "ok>" is displayed. |
| **Privileges** | You must have one of the following privileges to run this command: |
| | platadm      Can run this command for all domains. |
| | domainadm      Can run this command only for your managed domains. |
| | Refer to setprivileges(**8**) for more information. |
| **OPTIONS** | The following options are supported: |
| | -d *domain_id*      Specifies only one ID of the domain to which to send the break signal. *domain_id* can be 0-23 depending on the system configuration. |
| | -h      Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. |
| | -n      Automatically answers 'n' (no) to all prompts. |
| | -q      Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts. |
| | -y      Automatically answers 'y' (yes) to all prompts. |
| **EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned: |
| | 0      Successful completion. |
| | >0      An error occurred. |
| **SEE ALSO** | **console**(8), **showconsolepath**(8) |

sendbreak(8)

**NAME** | setaltitude - set the altitude of the system or whether or not the air filter installed

**SYNOPSIS** | **setaltitude** -s *key=value*

**setaltitude** -h

**DESCRIPTION** | The setaltitude(8) command sets the altitude of the system or whether or not the air filter installed.

Whether or not the air filter installed can be specified on the midrange servers only.

**Privileges** | You must have platadm or fieldeng privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS** | The following options are supported:

-h | Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-s *key=value* | The item to be set is specified by *key*. The following value can be specified:

| altitude | Sets the altitude of the system. |

| filter | Sets whether or not to install the air filter. You can specify this on the midrange server only. |

When you specified altitude as *key*, specify the altitude of the system in *value* in units of meters (m). An integer equal to or greater than 0 can be specified, and the specified value is rounded up to the nearest hundred meters. The default value is 0 meters.

When you specified filter as *key*, either of the following can be specified for value:

| installed | Air filter is installed. |

| uninstalled | Air filter is not installed. |

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION** | ■ If the altitude of the system is set, any abnormality in the intake air temperature can be detected quickly. If the altitude of the system is unknown, set a high value. However, even if no altitude is set for the system, any abnormality in temperatures such as the CPU temperature can still be detected, so the system would not be damaged by a fatal error.

■ To apply the specified configuration, execute the rebootxscf(8) command and reset XSCF.

- The command does not accept negative numbers. If the system is below sea-level use altitude=0.

- When you specified either of the altitude of the system or whether or not the air filter installed, the current settings are listed. The setting of the air filter is displayed only when it is set to installed.

- When the showaltitude(8) command is executed, the current settings are displayed.

**EXAMPLES**   **EXAMPLE 1**   Sets the altitude of the system to 1000 m.

```
XSCF> setaltitude -s altitude=1000
1000m
```

**EXAMPLE 2**   Sets the altitude of the system to 200 m. The specified value is rounded up to the nearest hundred meters.

```
XSCF> setaltitude -s altitude=157
200m
```

**EXAMPLE 3**   Sets the altitude of the system to 1000 m, on a midrange server in case of the air filter is installed.

```
XSCF> setaltitude -s altitude=1000
1000m
Filter is installed.
```

**EXAMPLE 4**   Sets the air filter not installed, on a midrange server.

```
XSCF> setaltitude -s filter=uninstalled
1000m
```

**EXIT STATUS**   The following exit values are returned:

0                 Successful completion.

>0                An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**   **showaltitude** ( 8 )

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | setarchiving - configure the log archiving functionality |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **setarchiving** [-k *host-key*] [-l *audit-limit*, *non-audit-limit*] [-p *password* \| -r] [-t *user*@*host*:*directory*] [-v] [-y \| -n] |
| | **setarchiving** enable \| disable |
| | **setarchiving** -h |

**DESCRIPTION**  setarchiving(8) manages the log archiving configuration. Persistent storage space on the Service Processor is limited. Some logs may grow to the point where old log entries must be overwritten or deleted. Log archiving allows the user to set up the Service Processor to automatically archive its log data on a remote host.

**Note –** You must set up the archive host correctly prior to enabling the log archiving feature. (See EXAMPLE 1.) If you attempt to enable archiving while the configuration is invalid (for example, if the specified archive host does not exist), setarchiving exits with an error message. setarchiving exits with an error message if you request invalid configuration changes while archiving is enabled.

**Note –** setarchiving(8) requires at least one option or operand.

**Privileges**  You must have platadm privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS** | The following options are supported:

-h                          Displays usage statement.

                            When used with other options or operands, an error
                            occurs.

-k *host-key*               Sets the public key that XSCF uses to verify the
                            identity of the host. Possible values for the *host-key* are
                            shown here:

                            none

                                This literal value specifies that a public key should not
                                be used to authenticate the archive host. If an archive
                                host public key was previously configured, it is deleted.

                            download

                                This literal value specifies that setarchiving
                                should download the public host key from the archive
                                host using the SSH protocol. If the -t option is used,
                                setarchiving downloads the key from the host
                                specified in the argument to -t. Otherwise,
                                setarchiving downloads the key from the current
                                archive host. Next, setarchiving displays the key's
                                md5 fingerprint and prompts you for confirmation of
                                the identity of the host to continue. If you accept the
                                key, it is saved and used for server authentication. If
                                you reject the key, setarchiving exists without
                                changing the configuration.

                            *public-key*

                                The specified public key is stored and used for server
                                authentication. The *host-key* argument should be the
                                complete *public-key* for the archive host, beginning
                                with the key type.

                            **Note –** The *public-key* should be enclosed in quotes to
                            ensure that the shell treats it as a single word.

| | |
|---|---|
| -l *audit-limit,non-audit-limit* | Sets the space limits for log archives in megabytes. The option argument must consist of two values separated by a comma. |
| | The *audit-limit* value specifies the archive space limit for audit logs. It must be either 0 (zero), unlimited or an integer in the range of 500–50000. If you do not use the -l option to modify the value of *audit-limit*, the initial archive space limit for audit logs is unlimited. |
| | The *non-audit-limit* value specifies the archive space limit for all other logs, in megabytes. It must be an integer in the range of 500–50000. If unset, the initial value for *non-audit-limit* depends on the type of server. Use the showarchiving(8) command to determine the value for your server. |
| | If either of the specified values is invalid, the command displays an error and exits without making any changes. |
| -n | Automatically answers no to all prompts. Prompts are displayed. |
| -p *password* | Sets the password used for ssh login. This option is provided to facilitate scripting. To change the password interactively, use the -r option. |
| -r | Reads the password used for ssh login. The setarchiving command displays a prompt and reads the new password without echoing it to the screen. |
| -t *user@host:directory* | Sets the archive target. The *host* field specifies the host name or IP address of the archive host. The *user* field specifies the user name for the ssh login to the archive host. The *directory* field specifies the archive directory on the archive host where the archives should be stored. The directory field must not begin with a tilde (~). |
| -v | Specifies verbose output. When this option is used in conjunction with -k download, setarchiving displays the downloaded public key in addition to its md5 fingerprint. |
| -y | Automatically answers yes to all prompts. Prompts are displayed. |

**OPERANDS** | The following operands are supported:

enable          Activates the log archiving feature. Cannot be used with any options.

disable        De-activates the log archiving feature. Cannot be used with any options.

**EXAMPLES** | **EXAMPLE 1**    Setting the Archiving Target and Password

```
XSCF> setarchiving -t jsmith@somehost.company.com:/home/jsmith/
logs -r
Enter ssh password for jsmith@somehost.company.com:[]
```

**EXAMPLE 2**    Setting the Public Host Key

```
XSCF> setarchiving -k download
Downloading public host key from somehost.company.com....
Fingerprint: c3:75:f9:97:7d:dc:1e:1e:62:06:c1:6f:87:bc:e8:0d
Accept this public key (yes|no): yes
```

**EXAMPLE 3**    Setting the Space Limits for Archives

```
XSCF> setarchiving -l 10000,10000
```

**EXAMPLE 4**    Enabling Archiving

```
XSCF> setarchiving enable
Testing the archiving configuration...
Logs will be archived to somehost.company.com.
```

**EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned:

0                   Successful completion. Configuration updated.

>0                 An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** | **showarchiving**(8)

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | setaudit - manage the system auditing functionality |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **setaudit** enable\|disable\|archive\|delete |

**setaudit** [-p count\|suspend] [ -m *mailaddr*] [-a *users*=enable\|disable\|default]
[-c *classes*= {enable\|disable }]... [-e *events*=enable\|disable ]... [-g
{enable\|disable }] [-t *percents*]

**setaudit** -h

**DESCRIPTION**

setaudit(8) manages the collection of data on the use of system resources. Audit
data provides a record of security-related system events. This data can be used to
assign responsibility for actions that have taken place on the system. Auditing
generates records when specified events occur. Events that generate audit records
include:

– System startup and shutdown
– Login and logout
– Authentication actions
– Administrative actions

**Privileges**

You must have auditadm privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported.

-a *users*=enable\|disable\|default

Sets the audit record generation policy for the specified users. *users* is a
comma-separated list of valid user names.

When set to enable or disable, audit record generation for the users is
turned on or off respectively. This setting overrides the global policy for the
specified user.

When set to default, the policy for the users is set to follow the global
policy. Use showaudit -g to display the global user audit record generation
policy.

-c *classes* = enable\|disable

Changes the audit record generation policy for the specified audit classes. *classes* is a comma-separated list of audit classes. A class may be specified by its numeric value or its name. The ACS_ prefix may be omitted. For example, the class of audit-related events can be expressed as ACS_AUDIT, AUDIT or 16.

The following are valid classes:

| | |
|---|---|
| all | Denotes all classes. |
| ACS_SYSTEM(1) | System-related events |
| ACS_WRITE(2) | Commands that can modify a state |
| ACS_READ(4) | Commands that read a current state |
| ACS_LOGIN(8) | Login-related events |
| ACS_AUDIT(16) | Audit-related events |
| ACS_DOMAIN(32) | Domain management–related events |
| ACS_USER(64) | User management–related events |
| ACS_PLATFORM(128) | Platform management–related events |
| ACS_MODES(256) | Mode-related events |

This option may be specified multiple times. Multiple specification are processed together with an −e options in the order listed. See EXAMPLE 1.

When set to enable or disable, audit record generation for the classes is turned on or off respectively. This setting overrides the global policy. When set to default, the policy for the users is set to follow the global policy. Use showaudit -g to display the global user audit record generation policy.

−e *events* = enable|disable

Changes the audit record generation policy for the specified audit classes. *classes* is a comma-separated list of audit classes. A class may be specified by its numeric value or its name. The `ACS_` prefix may be omitted. For example, the class of audit-related events can be expressed as `ACS_AUDIT`, `AUDIT` or `16`.

The following are valid classes:

| | |
|---|---|
| `all` | Denotes all classes. |
| `ACS_SYSTEM(1)` | System-related events |
| `ACS_WRITE(2)` | Commands that can modify a state |
| `ACS_READ(4)` | Commands that read a current state |
| `ACS_LOGIN(8)` | Login-related events |
| `ACS_AUDIT(16)` | Audit-related events |
| `ACS_DOMAIN(32)` | Domain management–related events |
| `ACS_USER(64)` | User management–related events |
| `ACS_PLATFORM(128)` | Platform management–related events |
| `ACS_MODES(256)` | Mode-related events |

This option may be specified multiple times. Multiple specification are processed together with an `-e` options in the order listed. See EXAMPLE 1.

When set to `enable` or `disable`, audit record generation for the classes is turned on or off respectively. This setting overrides the global policy. When set to `default`, the policy for the users is set to follow the global policy. Use `showaudit -g` to display the global user audit record generation policy.

-e *events* = enable|disable

Changes the audit record generation policy for the specified audit events. *events* is a comma-separated list of audit events. An event may be specified by its numeric value or its name. The `AEV_` prefix may be omitted. For example, the event for SSH login can be expressed as `AEV_LOGIN_SSH`, `LOGIN_SSH` or `0`.

See `showaudit -e all` for a list of valid events.

This option may be specified multiple times. Multiple specification are processed together with an `-c` options in the order listed. See EXAMPLE 3.

When set to `enable` or `disable`, audit record generation for the events is turned on or off respectively. This setting overrides the global policy. When set to `default`, the policy for the users is set to follow the global policy. Use `showaudit -g` to display the global user audit record generation policy.

`-g enable|disable`

Sets the global user audit record generation policy.

When set to `disable`, no audit record which can be attributed to any user account is generated. These settings can be overridden on an individual user basis using the `-a` option.

`-h`

Displays usage statement.

When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

`-m` *mailaddr*

Sets the mail address to which email is sent when the local audit storage space usage reaches a threshold (see option `-t`). Email addresses must be a valid email address of the form *user@company.com.* Specifying `none` for *mailaddr* turns off email notification.

`-p suspend|count`

Sets the policy to follow when the audit trail becomes full. The following are valid values:

| | |
|---|---|
| suspend | All processes which try to write to audit records will be suspended until either space becomes available and records can be written, or the policy is changed to `count`. |
| count | New audit records are dropped and a count is kept of how many records are dropped. |

-t *percents*

> Sets thresholds at which to issue a warning about local audit storage usage. *percents* is a comma-separated list of percentages of available space used. At most two values may be set. For example, a value of 50, 75 would cause warnings to be issued when 50% and 75%, respectively, of the available storage for audit records is consumed. The default value is 80%.
>
> Warnings are issued as a message to the console and optionally to an administrator using email. See −m *mailaddr*.

**OPERANDS** | The following operands are supported:

archive | Notifies the log archiving facility to archive the current audit trail.

delete | Delete the portion of the local audit trail in the secondary partition. This can be used to free space for new audit records if the local audit trail becomes full. For more information on the secondary partition, refer to the administration guide for your server.

disable | Turns off the writing of audit records to the audit trail and notifies the log archiving facility to archive the current audit trail.

enable | Turns on the writing of audit records to the audit trail.

**EXAMPLES** | **EXAMPLE 1** Changing Classes Using Names

```
XSCF> setaudit -c LOGIN,AUDIT=disable -c ACS_READ=enable
```

Auditing for LOGIN and AUDIT classes has been disabled. Auditing for READ class is enabled.

**EXAMPLE 2** Changing Classes Using Numbers

```
XSCF> setaudit -c 8,16=disable -c 1=enable
```

Auditing for classes 8 (LOGIN) and 16 (AUDIT) has been disabled. Auditing for class 1 (SYSTEM) is enabled.

**EXAMPLE 3** Changing Classes and Enabling an Event

```
XSCF> setaudit -c 1=enable -e 64=disable
```

Auditing is enabled for all of Class 1 (SYSTEM) except for event 64 (USER) is disabled.

**EXAMPLE 4** Enabling Auditing

```
 XSCF> setaudit enable
```

Turns on writing of the audit records for the audit trail.

**EXAMPLE 5** Enabling Warnings

```
 XSCF> setaudit -t 50,75
```

Warnings will be sent at 50% capacity and 75% capacity.

**EXIT STATUS** The following exit values are returned:

0                  Successful completion.

>0                An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** **showaudit** ( 8 )

**NAME** | setautologout - set the session timeout time of the XSCF shell

**SYNOPSIS** | **setautologout** −s *timeout*

**setautologout** −h

**DESCRIPTION** | The setautologout(8) command sets the session timeout time of the XSCF shell.

The default of the session timeout time is 10 minutes.

**Privileges** | You must have platadm or fieldeng privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS** | The following options are supported:

−h              Displays usage statement. When used with other options or
                operands, an error occurs.

−s *timeout*    Specifies the session timeout time of the XSCF shell. Specify a
                timeout time value in units of minutes for *timeout*. An integer
                ranging from 1 to 255 can be specified.

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION** | The specified session timeout time becomes effective after the subsequent login.

**EXAMPLES** | **EXAMPLE 1**    Sets the session timeout time of the XSCF shell to 30 minutes.

```
XSCF> setautologout -s 30
30min
```

**EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned:

0               Successful completion.

>0              An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** | **showautologout**(8)

setautologout(8)

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | setcod - set up the Capacity on Demand (COD) resources used for domains |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **setcod** |
| | **setcod** [−v] |
| | **setcod** [[-q] -{y \| n}] [-v] *headroom* |
| | **setcod** [−v] −d *domain_id* [ *proc-rtus*] |
| | **setcod** −h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | setcod(8) sets up the COD resources to be used for domains. License keys must be installed (see addcodlicense(8)) before COD boards in a domain can be utilized. You can also enable headroom and reserve licenses for some domains with setcod(8). |
| | When no *domain_id* is specified, current values are displayed in the square brackets ([]) at the command prompt. If no value is specified for an operand, it retains its current value. |
| **Privileges** | You must have platadm privileges to run this command. |
| | Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information. |
| **OPTIONS** | The following options are supported: |

| | |
|---|---|
| −d *domain_id* | Domain identifier. *domain_id* can be 0–23 depending on the system configuration. |
| −h | Displays usage statement. |
| | When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. |
| −n | Automatically answers 'n' (no) to all prompts. |
| −q | Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts. |
| −v | Specifies verbose output. |
| −y | Automatically answers 'y' (yes) to all prompts. |

**OPERANDS** | The following operands are supported:

| | |
|---|---|
| *headroom* | Amount of headroom (processors) to be enabled. Maximum value is 4. |
| *proc-rtus* | The number of Right To Use (RTUs) licenses reserved for a domain. One RTU license is required for each CPU. |

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION**

If you run the setcod command without specifying any options, the command prompts you for COD information.

You are asked to specify 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 [].

setcod enables COD headroom (processors to be used on demand). Use the -d *domain_id* to specify the number of domain COD RTU licenses to be reserved.

**EXAMPLES**

**EXAMPLE 1** Setting COD CPU Headroom Quantity and Reserve Domain COD RTU Licenses

```
XSCF> setcod


PROC RTUs installed: 0

PROC Headroom Quantity (0 to disable, 4 MAX) [0]: 1

WARNING:Using headroom requires you to install license key(s) within 30
days.  Do you agree? [y|n]: y

PROC RTUs reserved for domain 0 (1 MAX) [0]:

PROC RTUs reserved for domain 1 (0 MAX) [0]:

PROC RTUs reserved for domain 2 (0 MAX) [0]:

PROC RTUs reserved for domain 3 (0 MAX) [0]:

PROC RTUs reserved for domain 4 (0 MAX) [0]:

PROC RTUs reserved for domain 5 (0 MAX) [0]:

PROC RTUs reserved for domain 6 (0 MAX) [0]:

PROC RTUs reserved for domain 7 (0 MAX) [0]:

PROC RTUs reserved for domain 8 (0 MAX) [0]:

PROC RTUs reserved for domain 9 (0 MAX) [0]:

PROC RTUs reserved for domain 10 (0 MAX) [0]:
```

```
PROC RTUs reserved for domain 11 (0 MAX) [0]:
PROC RTUs reserved for domain 12 (0 MAX) [0]:
PROC RTUs reserved for domain 13 (0 MAX) [0]:
PROC RTUs reserved for domain 14 (0 MAX) [0]:
PROC RTUs reserved for domain 15 (0 MAX) [0]:
```

**EXAMPLE 2**    Set the COD Headroom CPUs to 3

```
XSCF> setcod 3
```

```
WARNING: Using headroom requires you to install license key(s) within 30
days. Do you agree? [y|n]: y
```

After this command completes, you will see a message similar to this one in the
XSCF console:

```
codd 15:51:36: COD PROC Headroom changed to 3
```

**EXAMPLE 3**    Set the COD Headroom CPUs to 0

```
XSCF> setcod 0
```

**EXIT STATUS**    The following exit values are returned:

0                      Successful completion.

>0                     An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**    **addcodlicense**(8), **showcod**(8)

setcod(8)

NAME | setdate - set the date and time of XSCF

SYNOPSIS | **setdate** [ [-q] -{y|n}] [-u] -s *date*

**setdate** -h

DESCRIPTION | The setdate(8) command sets the date and time of XSCF.

If the local date and time are specified, they are set following conversion to coordinated universal time (UTC).

After the command executed, XSCF will be reset automatically.

Privileges | You must have platadm or fieldeng privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

OPTIONS | The following options are supported:

-h          Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-n          Automatically answers 'n' (no) to all prompts.

-q          Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts.

-s *date*       Sets date and time. *date* can be specified in either of the following formats:

| | |
|---|---|
| *YYYY.MM.DD-hh:mm:ss* | Specifies date in the format of "*year.month.day-hour:minute:second.*" |
| *MMDDhhmmYYYY.ss* | Specifies data in the format "*MonthDayHourMinuteYear.second.*" |

-u          Specifies time in UTC. When omitted, the local time is specified.

-y          Automatically answers 'y' (yes) to all prompts.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION |
- When the command is executed, a prompt to confirm execution of the command with the specified options is displayed. Enter "y" to execute the command or "n" to cancel the command.
- In case the XSCF unit is duplicated configuration, the setting automatically reflected to the standby XSCF. When there is a defect on the standby XSCF, it leads to an error and the setting will be reflected to the active XSCF only.
- If the XSCF is used as an NTP server, change the XSCF time, and synchronize the domain times with the XSCF time. The XSCF time is applied to a domain during either of the following operations:

- The ntpdate(1M) command is executed in the domain.
- Rebooting the domain
- The setdate(8) command needs to be executed in the system power-off status.
- In case an NTP server set to XSCF, the time set by the setdate(8) command becomes invalid. Whether an NTP server set to XSCF or not can be checked by using the showntp(8) command.
- To check the currently set XSCF date and time, execute the showdate(8) command.

**EXAMPLES**     **EXAMPLE 1**    Sets "January 27 16:59:00 2006" of the local time (JST) as the current time.

```
XSCF> setdate -s 012716592006.00
Fri Jan 27 16:59:00 JST 2006
The XSCF will be reset. Continue? [y|n] :y
Fri Jan 27 16:59:00 JST 2006
XSCF>
The reset continues after this point.
```

**EXAMPLE 2**    Sets "January 27 07:59:00 2006" of UTC as the current time.

```
XSCF> setdate -u -s 012707592006.00
Fri Jan 27 07:59:00 UTC 2006
The XSCF will be reset. Continue? [y|n] :y
Fri Jan 27 07:59:00 UTC 2006
XSCF>
The reset continues after this point.
```

**EXAMPLE 3**    Sets "January 27 16:59:00 2006" of the local time (JST) as the current time.  Automatically replies with 'y' to the prompt.

```
XSCF> setdate -y -s 012716592006.00
Fri Jan 27 16:59:00 JST 2006
The XSCF will be reset. Continue? [y|n] :y
Fri Jan 27 16:59:00 JST 2006
XSCF>
The reset continues after this point.
```

**EXAMPLE 4**    Sets "January 27 16:59:00 2006" of the local time (JST) as the current time.  Au-

tomatically replies with 'y' without displaying the prompt.

```
XSCF> setdate -q -y -s 012716592006.00
XSCF>
The reset continues after this point.
```

**EXIT STATUS**  The following exit values are returned:

0                    Successful completion.

>0                   An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**  **setntp**(8), **settimezone**(8), **showdate**(8), **showntp**(8), **showtimezone**(8)

setdate(8)

| NAME | setdcl - set a domain component list (DCL) |
|------|--------------------------------------------|

**SYNOPSIS**

**setdcl** -d *domain_id* -s  *policy=value*

**setdcl** -d *domain_id* -s *option=value lsb* [ *lsb*...]

**setdcl** -d *domain_id* -a *lsb=xsb* [ *lsb=xsb*...]

**setdcl** -d *domain_id* -r *lsb* [ *lsb*...]

**setdcl** -h

**DESCRIPTION**

The setdcl(**8**) command sets a domain component list (DCL).

A DCL is hardware resource information that can be set for a domain or the logical system boards (LSBs) that are components of a domain.

An LSB is a board unit recognized by an operating system in a domain. Up to 16 boards can be registered in each domain, and they are represented by integer numbers ranging from 0 to 15.

An extended system board (XSB) is a board unit that can be used in the system and is one partition of a partitioned physical system board (PSB). An XSB is represented by *x-y*, a combination of a PSB number and the number of one partition of the partitioned PSB (*x* is an integer ranging from 00 to 15, and *y* is an integer ranging from 0 to 3).

The setdcl(**8**) command associates an XSB with an LSB that can be recognized by an operating system in the domain, and its settings enable the operating system in the domain to use hardware resources on the associated XSB.

The setdcl(**8**) command can set the following types of DCL information:

For the domain:

- Degradation range applicable for an error detected during an initial diagnosis of hardware (policy)

For the LSB:

- XSB number of the XSB to be associated with an LSB (lsb, xsb)

  The XSB with the specified XSB number is associated with an LSB.

- Using memory mounted on an LSB (no-mem)

  The user can specify whether an operating system in the domain can use memory mounted on an LSB.

- Using I/O devices mounted on an LSB (no-io)

  The user can specify whether an operating system in the domain can use I/O devices, such as a PCI card, mounted on an LSB.

- Whether to set a priority for the specified LSB as a floating board, relative to other boards (float)

  The user can specify whether to set a priority for the specified LSB as a floating board, relative to other boards. A floating board is used for dynamic reconfiguration (DR) for purposes such as changing the domain configuration, while minimizing effect of DR on the operating system.

**Privileges**   You must have platadm privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**   The following options are supported:

-a *lsb=xsb*   Specifies an XSB number to be associated with an LSB number in the domain. The following form can be accepted:

                *lsb=xsb*

                *lsb*                Specifies an LSB number. An integer ranging from 0 to 15 can be specified.

                *xsb*                Specifies an XSB number. The following *xsb* form is accepted:

                *x-y*                *x*: An integer from 00–15.
                                          *y:* An integer from 0–3.

                *lsb* and *xsb* can be specified with an equal sign (=) as a delimiter. The space character must not be inserted immediately before and after "=." lsb=xsb can be repeated multiple times by using a space character as a delimiter.

                If the same pair of an LSB number and XSB number is duplicated, an error occurs. Also, if an XSB number has already been set for the specified *lsb*, an error occurs.

                If the specified *xsb* has already been set for another LSB, the existing setting is canceled and the specified xsb is set for the specified *lsb*.

-d *domain_id*   Specifies the domain ID to be set. An integer ranging from 0 to 23 can be specified for *domain_id*, depending on the system configuration.

-h   Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

| | |
|---|---|
| `-r` | Clears the XSB number associated with an LSB number in the specified domain. |
| `-s` *option=value* | Makes settings regarding hardware resources of the XSB associated with an LSB. An item to be set is specified for *option*, and a value corresponding to *option* is specified for *value*. *option* and *value* are specified only once in a format using an equal sign (=) to delimit the specified values. The space character must not be inserted immediately before and after "=". |

One of the following can be specified for *option*:

| | |
|---|---|
| `policy` | Degradation range applicable for a detected error during an initial diagnosis of hardware. |
| `no-mem` | Whether to omit the use of memory on a domain |
| `no-io` | Whether to omit the use of I/O devices on a domain |
| `float` | Whether to set a priority for the board as a floating board, relative to other boards |

If `policy` is specified for *option*, either of the following can be specified for *value*:

| | |
|---|---|
| `fru` | Degrades the target part for an error detected by a diagnosis. |
| `xsb` | Degrades the target XSB for an error detected by a diagnosis. |
| `system` | Degrades the target system for an error detected by a diagnosis. |

If `no-mem` is specified for *option*, either of the following can be specified for *value*:

| | |
|---|---|
| `true` | Omits the use of memory on a domain. |
| `false` | Does not omit the use of memory on a domain (default). |

| | |
|---|---|
| -r | Clears the XSB number associated with an LSB number in the specified domain. |
| -s *option*=*value* | Makes settings regarding hardware resources of the XSB associated with an LSB. An item to be set is specified for *option*, and a value corresponding to *option* is specified for *value*. *option* and *value* are specified only once in a format using an equal sign (=) to delimit the specified values. The space character must not be inserted immediately before and after "=". |

One of the following can be specified for *option*:

| | |
|---|---|
| policy | Degradation range applicable for a detected error during an initial diagnosis of hardware. |
| no-mem | Whether to omit the use of memory on a domain |
| no-io | Whether to omit the use of I/O devices on a domain |
| float | Whether to set a priority for the board as a floating board, relative to other boards |

If policy is specified for *option*, either of the following can be specified for *value*:

| | |
|---|---|
| fru | Degrades the target part for an error detected by a diagnosis. |
| xsb | Degrades the target XSB for an error detected by a diagnosis. |
| system | Degrades the target system for an error detected by a diagnosis. |

If no-mem is specified for *option*, either of the following can be specified for *value*:

| | |
|---|---|
| true | Omits the use of memory on a domain. |
| false | Does not omit the use of memory on a domain (default). |

If `no-io` is specified for *option*, either of the following can be specified for *value*:

| | |
|---|---|
| true | Omits the use of I/O devices on a domain. |
| false | Does not omit the use of I/O devices on a domain (default). |

If `float` is specified for *option*, either of the following can be specified for *value*:

| | |
|---|---|
| true | Gives a higher priority regarding floating boards. |
| false | Does not give a higher priority regarding floating boards (default). |

**OPERANDS**  The following operands are supported:

*lsb*            Specifies the number of the LSB whose information is to be set. Specify by using an integer ranging from 0 to 15. Multiple lsbs can be specified by delimiting with spaces. Specifies unique *lsb* within the domain. If the same *lsb* number is specified, an error occurs.

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION**

- If the XSB associated with the specified LSB has been configured in the domain configuration, the information that is set for the LSB cannot be changed. Before making such a change, unassign the XSB from the domain configuration by executing the `deleteboard`(8) command, or re-configure it in another domain configuration by executing the `moveboard`(8) command.

- If the specified domain is running, the value of `policy` cannot be changed. To change the value, first turn off power to the domain.

- The currently set DCL information can be checked by using the `showdcl`(8) command.

**EXAMPLES**  **EXAMPLE 1**  Sets XSB#00-0 for LSB#00 and XSB#00-1 for LSB#01 of domain ID 0.

```
XSCF> setdcl -d 0 -a 00=00-0 01=00-1
```

**EXAMPLE 2**  Sets `no-mem=true` for LSB#00 and #01 of domain ID 0.

```
XSCF> setdcl -d 0 -s no-mem=true 00 01
```

**EXAMPLE 3**   Sets `policy=system` for domain ID 0.

```
XSCF> setdcl -d 0 -s policy=system
```

**EXAMPLE 4**   Clear the XSBs associated with LSB#00 and #01 of domain ID 0.

```
XSCF> setdcl -d 0 -r 00 01
```

**EXIT STATUS**   The following exit values are returned:

0               Successful completion.

>0              An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**   **addboard**(8), **deleteboard**(8), **moveboard**(8), **setupfru**(8), **showboards**(8), **showdcl**(8), **showdevices**(8), **showfru**(8)

**NAME** | setdomainmode - set the modes of operation for the specified domain

**SYNOPSIS** | **setdomainmode** [ [-q] -{y|n}] -d *domain_id* -m *function*=*mode*

**setdomainmode** -h

**DESCRIPTION** | setdomainmode(8) sets the modes of operation for the specified domain.

The modes of operation for the specified domain include the following types:

Diagnostics   OpenBoot PROM diagnostic levels. The default is standard.
Level

Secure Mode   Whether to enable or disable the host watchdog and suppress
              break signal reception. The default of the host watchdog is
              enable and suppress break signal reception is enable.

Autoboot      Whether to enable or disable the auto boot function used at
              domain startup. The default is enable.

CPU Mode      Way of determining the CPU operational mode mounted on the
              domain. The CPU operational mode can be automatically
              determined at domain startup, or manually set to the compatible
              mode. The default is to let it automatically determined at
              domain startup.

              The CPU operational mode includes the following two types:

              SPARC64 VII enhanced mode
                  Operates using the enhanced functions of SPARC64 VII
                  processor. This mode is set to the domain consists only of
                  SPARC64 VII processors and when the CPU operational
                  mode determined automatically.
              SPARC64 VI compatible mode
                  All the mounted CPUs operate with the functions equivalent
                  to the SPARC64 VI processor. This mode can be set to a
                  domain of any CPU configuration.

If any of the modes of operation for the specified domain is set, the current settings
are listed.

**Privileges** | You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

■ OpenBoot PROM diagnostic levels:

fieldeng      Can run this command for all domains.

■ Host watchdog and suppress break signal reception, auto boot function, and operational mode of CPU:

platadm          Can run this command for all domains.

domainadm        Can run this command only for your managed domains.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**     The following options are supported:

-d *domain_id*    Specifies the domain ID to be set. *domain_id* can be 0–23 depending on the system configuration.

-h                Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-m *function*=*mode*  Sets the modes of operation and specifies its values. Use *function* to set the modes of operation. One of the following can be specified:

| | |
|---|---|
| diag | Specifies the OpenBoot PROM diagnostic level. |
| secure | Specifies whether to enable or disable the host watchdog and suppress break signal reception. |
| autoboot | Specifies whether to enable or disable the Auto boot function. |
| cpumode | Sets the operational mode of CPU. |

When diag is specified for *function*, any of the following can be specified for *mode*:

**Note –** This function cannot be specified for the domain which is powered on.

| | |
|---|---|
| none | No diagnosis is performed. |
| min | Sets standard for the diagnostic level. |
| max | Sets maximum for the diagnostic level. |

When secure is specified for *function*, one of the following can be specified for *mode*. The setting will be reflected after domain power on or restart.

| | |
|---|---|
| on | Enables the host watchdog and suppress break signal reception. |
| off | Disables the host watchdog and suppress break signal reception. |

When autoboot is specified for *function*, one of the following can be specified for *mode*. The setting will be reflected after domain power on or restart.

| | |
|---|---|
| on | Enables the Auto boot function. |
| off | Disables the Auto boot function. |

-m *function*=*mode* Sets the modes of operation and specifies its values. Use *function* to set the modes of operation. One of the following can be specified:

| | |
|---|---|
| diag | Specifies the OpenBoot PROM diagnostic level. |
| secure | Specifies whether to enable or disable the host watchdog and suppress break signal reception. |
| autoboot | Specifies whether to enable or disable the Auto boot function. |
| cpumode | Sets the operational mode of CPU. |

When diag is specified for *function*, any of the following can be specified for *mode*:

**Note –** This function cannot be specified for the domain which is powered on.

| | |
|---|---|
| none | No diagnosis is performed. |
| min | Sets standard for the diagnostic level. |
| max | Sets maximum for the diagnostic level. |

When secure is specified for *function*, one of the following can be specified for *mode*. The setting will be reflected after domain power on or restart.

| | |
|---|---|
| on | Enables the host watchdog and suppress break signal reception. |
| off | Disables the host watchdog and suppress break signal reception. |

When autoboot is specified for *function*, one of the following can be specified for *mode*. The setting will be reflected after domain power on or restart.

| | |
|---|---|
| on | Enables the Auto boot function. |
| off | Disables the Auto boot function. |

(*continued*) When cpumode is specified for *function*, one of the following can be specified for *mode*:

**Note –** This function cannot be specified for the domain which is powered on.

auto
> Automatically determines the operational mode of CPU at domain startup. Depending on the CPU configuration on the domain, any of the following CPU operational mode is set:
> - Consists only of SPARC64 VII processors: SPARC64 VII enhanced mode
> - SPARC64 VII and VI processors mixed: SPARC64 VI compatible mode
> - Consists only of SPARC64 VI processors: SPARC64 VI compatible mode

compatible
> Regardless of the CPUs mounted, sets the operational mode of CPU to the SPARC64 VI compatible mode.

-n        Automatically answers 'n' (no) to all prompts.

-q        Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts.

-y        Automatically answers 'y' (yes) to all prompts.

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION**

- When the command is executed, a prompt to confirm execution of the command with the specified options is displayed. Enter "y" to execute the command or "n" to cancel the command.

- The system board which can be added by Dynamic Reconfiguration (DR) is decided by the CPU operational mode currently set to the domain, which is as follows:

| Domain CPU configuration | Value of CPU Mode | Current CPU operational mode | CPU configuration of a system board which can be added by DR operation |
|---|---|---|---|
| SPARC64 VII | auto | SPARC64 VII enhanced mode | SPARC64 VII |
| SPARC64 VII | compatible | SPARC64 VI compatible mode | Any CPU configuration |
| SPARC64 VII/VI | auto or compatible | SPARC64 VI compatible mode | Any CPU configuration |
| SPARC64 VI | auto or compatible | SPARC64 VI compatible mode | Any CPU configuration |

For details of the CPU operational mode and the DR operation, see the *SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000/M8000/M9000 Servers Dynamic Reconfiguration (DR) User's Guide.*

- To add the system board other than those above, you need to perform the domain reconfiguration accompanied by the domain power off/on or reboot.

- When the operational mode of CPU has been automatically determined, if a situation as described below occurred, the CPU operational mode changes at the domain restart, from the SPARC64 VI compatible mode to the SPARC64 VII enhanced mode. In the SPARC64 VII enhanced mode, a system board mounted with the SPARC64 VI processors cannot be added by DR operation.

  - When the SPARC64 VII and VI processors are mixed, after the restart due to the SPARC64 VI processor failure, there is no SPARC64 VI processor on a domain.

  When the SPARC64 VI processors mounted, or planned to be mounted on the domain, set the operational mode of CPU to the SPARC64 VI compatible mode.

- To check the mode of CPUs which currently set to the domain, execute the prtdiag(1M) command on Solaris OS. For the prtdiag(1M) command, see the manual page of Solaris OS.

- If the Mode switch of the operator panel is set to Service, the settings of the modes of operation for the specified domain have the following values, regardless of the settings of the setdomainmode(8) command:

  - OpenBoot PROM diagnostic level (Diagnostic Level), operational mode of CPU (CPU Mode): operates as the setdomainmode(8) command setting

  - Host watchdog and suppress break signal reception (Secure Mode), auto boot function (Autoboot): off

- When the OpenBoot PROM environmental variable 'auto-boot?' has been set to false, the auto boot function is disabled.

- The diagnostics level of OpenBoot PROM is applied to the diag level of the addboard(8) command and moveboard(8) command.

- The settings of the current modes of operation for the specified domain can be checked by using the showdomainmode(8) command.

**EXAMPLES**

**EXAMPLE 1** The setting of the diagnostic level for domain ID 0 is `none`.

```
XSCF> setdomainmode -d 0 -m diag=none
Diagnostic Level   :min       -> none
Secure Mode        :on        -> -
Autoboot           :on        -> -
CPU Mode           :auto      -> -
The specified modes will be changed.
Continue? [y|n]:y
configured.
Diagnostic Level   :none
Secure Mode        :on (host watchdog: available  Break-signal:non-
receive)
Autoboot           :on (autoboot:on)
CPU Mode           :auto
```

**EXAMPLE 2** The Auto boot function is enabled for domain ID 0. Automatically answers 'y' to all prompts.

```
XSCF> setdomainmode -y -d 0 -m autoboot=on
Diagnostic Level   :none      -> -
Secure Mode        :on        -> -
Autoboot           :off       -> on
CPU Mode           :auto      -> -
The specified modes will be changed.
Continue? [y|n]:y
configured.
Diagnostic Level   :none
Secure Mode        :on (host watchdog: available  Break-signal:non-
receive)
Autoboot           :on (autoboot:on)
CPU Mode           :auto
```

**EXAMPLE 3** Cancels the setdomainmode(8) command execution that is in progress.

```
XSCF> setdomainmode -d 0 -m diag=none
Diagnostic Level   :min       -> none
Secure Mode        :on        -> -
Autoboot           :on        -> -
CPU Mode           :auto      -> -
The specified modes will be changed.
Continue? [y|n]:n
```

**EXAMPLE 4** The Auto boot function is enabled for domain ID 0. Suppresses prompts, and automatically answers 'y' to all prompts

```
XSCF> setdomainmode -q -y -d 0 -m autoboot=on
```

**EXIT STATUS** The following exit values are returned:

0            Successful completion.

>0           An error occurred.

setdomainmode(8)

**SEE ALSO** | **showdomainmode** ( 8 )

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | setdomparam - forcibly rewrite OpenBoot PROM environment variables |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **setdomparam** [ [–q] –{y\|n}] –d *domain_id* use-nvramrc |
| | **setdomparam** [ [–q] –{y\|n}] –d *domain_id* security-mode |
| | **setdomparam** [ [–q] –{y\|n}] –d *domain_id* set-defaults |
| | **setdomparam** –h |

**DESCRIPTION**

The setdomparam(8) command rewrites OpenBoot PROM environment variables.

This command can rewrite variables of a specified domain or all the domains.

The following OpenBoot PROM environment variables can be specified.

| | |
|---|---|
| use-nvramrc? | Whether to execute the contents of the NVRAM at the boot or reboot of a domain. |
| security-mode? | Firmware security level setting |
| set-defaults | Whether to restore OpenBoot PROM environment variables to the settings at the time of shipment from the factory |

**Privileges**

You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

| | |
|---|---|
| platadm | Can run this command for all domains. |
| domainadm | Can run this command only for your managed domain. |

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported:.

| | |
|---|---|
| –d *domain_id* | Specifies a ID of the domain which OpenBoot PROM environment variables are rewritten. *domain_id* can be 0–23 depending on the system configuration. |
| | **Note –** The domain which is powered on cannot specify. |
| –h | Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. |
| –n | Automatically answers 'n' (no) to all prompts. |
| –q | Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts. |
| –y | Automatically answers 'y' (yes) to all prompts. |

setdomparam(8)

**OPERANDS** | The following operands are supported:

use-nvramrc    Sets false for the use-nvramrc? environment variable.

security-mode   Sets none to the security-mode? environment variable.

set-defaults    Restores the OpenBoot PROM environment variables to the settings at the time of shipment from the factory

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION** | When the command is executed, a prompt to confirm execution of the command with the specified options is displayed. Enter "y" to execute the command or "n" to cancel the command.

**EXAMPLES** | **EXAMPLE 1** Sets false for the use-nvramrc? OpenBoot PROM environment variable of domain ID 0.

```
XSCF> setdomrarm -d 0 use-nvramrc

DomainIDs of domains that will be affected:00,01

OpenBoot PROM variable use-nvram will be set to false.

Continue? [y|n]:y
```

**EXAMPLE 2** Sets none for the security-mode OpenBoot PROM environment variable of domain ID 0.

```
XSCF> setdomrarm -d 0 security-mode

DomainIDs of domains that will be affected:00,01

OpenBoot PROM variable security-mode will be set to none.

Continue? [y|n]:y
```

**EXAMPLE 3** Initializes the OpenBoot PROM environment variables of the domain ID 0 to the settings at the time of shipment from the factory.

```
XSCF> setdomrarm -d 0 set-defaults

DomainIDs of domains that will be affected:00

All OpenBoot PROM variable will be reset to original default values.

Continue? [y|n]:y
```

**EXAMPLE 4** Initializes the OpenBoot PROM environment variables of the domain ID 1 to the settings at the time of shipment from the factory. Automatically replies with 'y' without displaying the prompt.

```
XSCF> setdomrarm -q -y -d 1 set-defaults
```

**EXIT STATUS**    The following exit values are returned:

0              Successful completion.

>0             An error occurred.

setdomparam(8)

NAME | setdscp - set the IP address assignments for the Domain to Service Processor Communications Protocol (DSCP)

SYNOPSIS | **setdscp** [−v]

**setdscp** [−f] [−v] [ [−q] −{y|n}] −i *address* −m *netmask*

**setdscp** [−f] [−v] [ [−q] −{y|n}] −s −i *address*

**setdscp** [−f] [−v] [ [−q] −{y|n}] −d *domain_id* −i *address*

**setdscp** −h

DESCRIPTION | setdscp(8) assigns IP addresses to the DSCP links.

setdscp is intended for initial configuration only. Domains should not be powered on when running this command.

**Note –** You are required to reboot the Service Processor after modifying the DSCP IP address assignment using this command, and before the IP addresses you specified are used.

You can specify a network address for use by all of the DSCP links using the −i *address* and −m *netmask* arguments. In this mode of operation, the IP addresses used by the Service Processor and each domain-specific DSCP link are automatically selected from within the range of addresses indicated by the network address.

You can set the IP address of an individual, domain-specific DSCP link independently of all other DSCP address settings using the -d *domain_id* and −i *address* arguments.

You can set the IP address of the Service Processor independently of all other DSCP address settings using the −s and −i *address* arguments.

If DSCP has been previously configured, the current settings are displayed. If they are correct, they can be accepted by pressing the [Return] key.

An error occurs if you set the address of the Service Processor or a domain to a value that either is out of range for a previously configured network address, or conflicts with an address already assigned to another domain or the Service Processor. You can override such errors by using the −f option.

Using the −f option with a conflicting IP address may cause misconfiguration. You must resolve such conflicts for DSCP to operate properly.

setdscp does not allow subnetmask 255.255.255.252 when using only 1 domain.

With no arguments, setdscp enters an interactive mode that prompts you to enter all of the DSCP IP address information sequentially. (The noninteractive method, setting up the IP addresses of all domains using the −i and −m options, is

preferred.) After inputting all the requested settings, you can review the settings and decide whether to commit them to the DSCP configuration database.

**Note –** The -y and -n options can be used (with or without the -q option) when running setdscp in interactive mode.

**Privileges**    You must have platadm or fieldeng privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**    The following options are supported:

| | |
|---|---|
| -d *domain_id* | Domain identifier. Must be used with -i *address* option. *domain_id* can be 0–23 depending on the system configuration. |
| -f | Forces setdscp to ignore out of range and address conflict errors and commits the new settings. |
| -h | Displays usage statement. |
| | When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. |
| -i *address* | Specifies an IP address in the IPv4 dotted decimal format. |
| | When used with -m *netmask* it specifies a network address for all DSCP links in the system. |
| | When used with -d *domain_id* it specifies an individual, domain-specific IP address for use by DSCP. |
| | When used with -s, it specifies the IP address used for the Service Processor end of all DSCP links in the system. |
| -m *netmask* | Specifies a netmask address for all DSCP links in the system. Must be used with -i *address*. |
| -n | Automatically answers n (no) to all prompts. |
| -q | Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts. |
| -s | Must be used with the -i *address* option. Specifies the Service Processor end of all DSCP links in the system. |
| -v | Displays a detailed message. If this option is specified with the -q option, the -v option is ignored. |
| -y | Automatically answers y (yes) to all prompts. |

**EXAMPLES**    **Caution –** The IP addresses shown in the following examples are examples only. Refer to the site planning guide for your server for information about valid IP addresses for your network. Using invalid network IP addresses could, under certain circumstances, make your system unbootable!

**EXAMPLE 1**    Assigning All DSCP Addresses

```
XSCF> setdscp -y -i 10.1.1.0 -m 255.255.255.0
Commit these changes to the database? [y|n] : y
```

**EXAMPLE 2**    Assigning an Alternative IP address to Domain 1

```
XSCF> setdscp -d 1 -i 10.1.1.26
Commit these changes to the database? [y|n] : y
```

**EXAMPLE 3**    Specifying a Netmask Address With –q and –y Options

```
XSCF> setdscp -q -y -i 10.1.1.0 -m 255.255.255.0
```

**EXAMPLE 4**    Setting DSCP Addresses Using Interactive Mode

The default value displayed by each prompt in interactive mode matches the
previous configuration.  This makes it possible to interactively review and modify
DSCP configuration. In this example you only input the network address portion
and then press ENTER to accept all subsequent settings.

```
XSCF> setdscp
DSCP network  [0.0.0.0        ] > 10.1.1.0


DSCP netmask  [255.0.0.0      ] > 255.255.255.0


XSCF address  [10.1.1.1       ] > [ENTER]
Domain #00 address  [10.1.1.2       ] > [ENTER]
Domain #01 address  [10.1.1.3       ] > [ENTER]
Domain #02 address  [10.1.1.4       ] > [ENTER]
Domain #03 address  [10.1.1.5       ] > [ENTER]
Domain #04 address  [10.1.1.6       ] > [ENTER]
Domain #05 address  [10.1.1.7       ] > [ENTER]
Domain #06 address  [10.1.1.8       ] > [ENTER]
Domain #07 address  [10.1.1.9       ] > [ENTER]
Domain #08 address  [10.1.1.10      ] > [ENTER]
Domain #09 address  [10.1.1.11      ] > [ENTER]
Domain #10 address  [10.1.1.12      ] > [ENTER]
Domain #11 address  [10.1.1.13      ] > [ENTER]
```

```
Domain #12 address   [10.1.1.14     ] > [ENTER]
Domain #13 address   [10.1.1.15     ] > [ENTER]
Domain #14 address   [10.1.1.16     ] > [ENTER]
Domain #15 address   [10.1.1.17     ] > [ENTER]
Domain #16 address   [10.1.1.18     ] > [ENTER]
Domain #17 address   [10.1.1.19     ] > [ENTER]
Domain #18 address   [10.1.1.20     ] > [ENTER]
Domain #19 address   [10.1.1.21     ] > [ENTER]
Domain #20 address   [10.1.1.22     ] > [ENTER]
Domain #21 address   [10.1.1.23     ] > [ENTER]
Domain #22 address   [10.1.1.24     ] > [ENTER]
Domain #23 address   [10.1.1.25     ] > [ENTER]
Commit these changes to the database [y|n]? y
```

**EXIT STATUS**  The following exit values are returned:

0              Successful completion.

>0             An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**  **showdscp**(8)

NAME | setdualpowerfeed - set dual power feed mode

SYNOPSIS | **setdualpowerfeed** -s *key*

**setdualpowerfeed** -h

DESCRIPTION | The setdualpowerfeed(8) command specifies dual power feed mode in the system.

The setdualpowerfeed(8) command is valid in a midrange server only. In a high-end server, when the power cabinet for dual power feed connected, it automatically configures the dual power feed mode.

To apply the specified configuration, execute the rebootxscf(8) command and reset XSCF.

Privileges | You must have platadm or fieldeng privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

OPTIONS | The following options are supported:

-h           Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-s *key*      Sets dual power feed mode in the system. Either of the following can be specified for *key*:

enable           Enables the dual power feed mode.

disable          Disables dual power feed mode.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION | ■ Before rebooting the system, a message that dual power feed mode was changed is displayed.

■ The state of the current dual power feed mode can be checked by using the showdualpowerfeed(8) command.

EXAMPLES | EXAMPLE 1   Disables dual power feed mode in the system. Before rebooting the system, a message is displayed.

```
XSCF> setdualpowerfeed -s disable

enable -> disable

NOTE: Dual power feed will be disabled the next time the platform is powered
on.
```

EXAMPLE 2   Enables dual power feed mode in the system. Before rebooting the system, a

message is displayed.

```
XSCF> setdualpowerfeed -s enable
disable -> enable
NOTE: Dual power feed will be enabled the next time the platform is powered
on.
```

**EXIT STATUS**    The following exit values are returned:

0                Successful completion.

>0               An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**    **showdualpowerfeed**(8)

| NAME | setemailreport - set up the email report configuration data |
|---|---|

| SYNOPSIS | **setemailreport** [−v] [−t] |
|---|---|
| | **setemailreport** [−s *variable*= *value*]... |
| | **setemailreport** −h |

**DESCRIPTION**

setemailreport(**8**) sets up email reporting configuration data for remote maintenance. Once the configuration data is set up, it is used by the fault management daemon to send email reports as required.

If you run the setemailreport command without specifying any options, you will be prompted to answer whether email reporting is to be enabled. If enabled, you will be prompted to provided a list of email addresses.

Where:

| -a | Add recipient |
|---|---|
| -d | Delete recipient |
| -r | Replace recipient (Default) |

You can set up email reporting noninteractively by using the −s option.

After the email server and port have been set up using setsmtp(**8**), you can use setemailreport -t to send a test email message.

**Privileges**

You must have platadm privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(**8**) and for more information.

**OPTIONS**  |  The following options are supported:

-h                          Displays usage statement.

                            When used with other options or operands, an error
                            occurs.

-s *variable=value*          Configures email reporting.

                            Valid entries for *variable* are:

                                enable

                                recipient

                            Valid *value* entries for enable are:

                                yes

                                no

                            Valid *value* entries for recipient are:

                                Any valid company email account

-t                          Sends test email.

-v                          Specifies verbose output.

**EXAMPLES**  |  **EXAMPLE 1**  Enable Email Reporting Interactively

```
XSCF> setemailreport
Enable Email Reporting? [no]:yes
Email Recipient Address [useradm@company.com]:
Do you want to send a test mail now (Yes/No): no
```

**EXAMPLE 2**  Adding an Email Report Recipient Using -a

```
XSCF> setemailreport
Enable Email Reporting? [yes]:[RETURN]
Email Recipient Address[useradmin@company.com]: -a adm2@company.com
```

**EXAMPLE 3**  Deleting an Email Report Recipient Using -d

```
XSCF> setemailreport
Enable Email Reporting? [yes]:[RETURN]
Email Recipient Address[adm2@company.com]: -d adm2@company.com
```

**EXAMPLE 4** Enable Email Reporting Noninteractively

```
XSCF> setemailreport -s enable=yes -s
recipient="useradm@company.com, adm2@company.com"
```

**EXAMPLE 5** Sending Test Email

```
XSCF> setemailreport -t
....Sending test email to useradm@company.com
[Email contents shown below]
Host Name: jupiter
Send Timestamp: 04-20-2006 16:31:45 PST
Mail Server: 10.4.1.1
```

**EXIT STATUS**     The following exit values are returned:

0                     Successful completion.

>0                  An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**     **setsmtp**(8), **showemailreport**(8)

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | sethostname - set a host name and a DNS domain name for an XSCF unit |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **sethostname** *xscfu* *hostname* |
| | **sethostname** -d *domainname* |
| | **sethostname** -h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | sethostname(8) command sets a host name and a DNS domain name for an XSCF unit. |
| | When the XSCF unit is duplicated configuration, the DNS domain name becomes common to XSCF units. The host name can be specified for each XSCF unit. |
| **Privileges** | You must have platadm privileges to run this command. |
| | Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information. |
| **OPTIONS** | The following options are supported: |

-d *domainname*    Specifies a DNS domain name to be set for the XSCF unit. The *domainname* is specified in up to 254 characters with the *hostname* included, with label elements delimited by a period( . ). If a domain name exceeding 254 characters is specified, an error occurs. A label element can contain alphanumeric characters and hyphens (-). Each label element must always begin with an alphabetic character and end with an alphanumeric character.

-h    Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

**OPERANDS**    The following operands are supported:

*hostname*    Specifies a host name to be set for the XSCF unit. The *hostname* is specified in up to 64 characters, not in Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) but in an abbreviated form. If a host name exceeding 64 characters is specified, an error occurs. Alphanumeric character and hyphens (-) can be used. However, a host name must always begin with an alphabetic character and end with an alphanumeric character.

*xscfu*    Specifies the name of the XSCF unit to be set. The following values can be specified, depending on the system configuration. If no value is specified, an error occurs.

   xscf#0     XSCF unit 0

   xscf#1     XSCF unit 1 (when a duplicated configuration is used)

sethostname(8)

<table>
<tr><td><b>EXTENDED<br>DESCRIPTION</b></td><td>■ To reflect the host name and the DNS domain name to XSCF, execute the<br>applynetwork(8) command. After reflected the information, use the<br>rebootxscf(8) command to reset XSCF to complete the setting.</td></tr>
</table>

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION**

- To reflect the host name and the DNS domain name to XSCF, execute the applynetwork(8) command. After reflected the information, use the rebootxscf(8) command to reset XSCF to complete the setting.

- To enable the set host name and DNS domain name, execute the applynetwork(8) command and reset the XSCF.

- The currently set host name and DNS domain name of the XSCF unit can be checked by using the shownetwork(8) command.

**EXAMPLES**

**EXAMPLE 1**    Sets the host name scf0-hostname for XSCF unit 0.

```
XSCF> sethostname xscf#0 scf0-hostname
```

**EXAMPLE 2**    Sets the DNS domain name example.com for XSCF unit.

```
XSCF> sethostname -d example.com
```

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:

0            Successful completion.

>0          An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**

**applynetwork**(8), **rebootxscf**(8), **showhostname**(8)

NAME | sethttps - start or stop the HTTPS service, which is used in the XSCF network. This command also performs authentication-related settings

SYNOPSIS | **sethttps** [ [-q] -{y|n}] -c enable

**sethttps** -c disable

**sethttps** -c gencsr *country state* | *province locality organization organizationalunit common e-mail*

**sethttps** [ [-q] -{y|n}] -c genserverkey

**sethttps** -c *importca*

**sethttps** [ [-q] -{y|n}] -c selfsign *country state* | *province locality organization organizationalunit common e-mail*

**sethttps** -h

DESCRIPTION | The sethttps(8) command starts or stops the HTTPS service, which is used in the XSCF network. Also, this command performs authentication-related settings for authentication used in the HTTPS service.

The following authentication-related items can be set:

- Configuring the self-certification authority
- Creating a self-signed web server certificate
- Creating the private key of the web server
- Creating a web server certificate signing request (CSR) to an external certification authority
- Importing a web server certificate signed by an external certification authority

XSCF does not support HTTP service. Only HTTPS service is supported.

Privileges | You must have platadm privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS** | The following options are supported:

-c {enable|disable}  Specify whether to enable the HTTPS service. One of the following values can be specified. If none of them is specified, an error occurs.

        enable                Starts the HTTPS service.

        disable            Stops the HTTPS service.

-c gencsr  Creates a CSR.

-c genserverkey  Creates the private key of the web server.

-c importca  Imports a web server certificate signed by the certification authority to the XSCF.

-c selfsign  Configures the self-certification authority. Also, this operand creates a self-signing web server certificate.

-h  Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-n  Automatically answers 'n' (no) to all prompts.

-q  Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts.

-y  Automatically answers 'y' (yes) to all prompts.

**OPERANDS** | The following operands are supported:

*common*  Specifies common names such as the creator name and the host name of a server.

*country*  Specifies a country name with a two-letter code such as JP or US.

*e-mail*  Specifies an E-mail address.

*locality*  Specifies a city name, etc.

*organization*  Specifies a company name, etc.

*organizationalunit*  Specifies an organization such as a section or department.

*state|province*  Specifies the name of a state, province, etc.

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION** | ■ When the HTTPS server is enabled or there is a private certificate authority, web server certificate, or web server secret key, a prompt to confirm execution of the command with the specified options is displayed. Enter "y" to execute the command or "n" to cancel the command.

■ The CSR is overwritten.

- In case the XSCF unit is duplicated configuration, the setting automatically reflected to the standby XSCF. When there's a defect on the standby XSCF, it leads to an error.

- When using an external certification authority, it leads to an error in the following cases.

  - When the "-c gencsr" option or the "-c enable" option is executed, without executing the "-c genserverkey" option.

    Create the private key of the web server using the "-c genserverkey" option.

  - When the "-c enable" option is executed, without executing the "-c importca" option.

    Import a web server certificate using the "-c importca" option.

  - When the web server certificate which imported by executing the "-c importca" option does not correspond to the private key of the web server which has been created by executing the "-c genserverkey" option.

    Confirm the validity of the web server certificate.

- The information which has been set will be reflected by using the rebootxscf(8) command to reset XSCF.

- The details of the current HTTPS service can be checked by using the showhttps(8) command.

**EXAMPLES**

EXAMPLE 1    Starts the HTTPS service.

```
XSCF> sethttps -c enable
Continue? [y|n] :y
Please reset the XSCF by rebootxscf to apply the https settings.
```

EXAMPLE 2    Stops the HTTPS service.

```
XSCF> sethttps disable
```

EXAMPLE 3    Creates a CSR with the following settings: *country*: JP, *state | province*: Kanagawa, *locality*: Kawasaki, *organization*: Example, *organizationalunit*: development, *common*: scf-host, *e-mail*: abc@example.com

```
XSCF> sethttps -c gencsr JP Kanagawa Kawasaki Example development
\ scf-host abc@example.com
```

EXAMPLE 4    Creates the self-certification authority with the following settings, and creates a self-signed web server certificate:*country*: JP, *state | province*: Kanagawa, *locality*: Kawasaki, *organization*: Example, *organizationalunit*: development, *com-*

       *mon*: scf-host, *e-mail*: abc@example.com

```
XSCF> sethttps -c selfsign JP Kanagawa Kawasaki Example development
scf-host abc@example.com
CA key and CA cert already exist. Do you still wish to update? [y|n] :y
Enter passphrase:
Verifying - Enter passphrase:
```

**EXAMPLE 5** Creates the private key of the web server.

```
XSCF> sethttps -c genserverkey
Server key already exists. Do you still wish to update? [y|n] :y
Enter passphrase:
Verifying - Enter passphrase:
```

**EXAMPLE 6** Creates the private key of the web server. Automatically replies with 'y' to the prompt.

```
XSCF> sethttps -c genserverkey
Server key already exists. Do you still wish to update? [y|n] :y
Enter passphrase:
Verifying - Enter passphrase:
```

**EXAMPLE 7** Creates the private key of the web server. Automatically replies with 'y' without displaying the prompt.

```
XSCF> sethttps -c genserverkey -q -y
Enter passphrase:
Verifying - Enter passphrase:
```

**EXAMPLE 8** Imports the web server certificate. To exit, press the Enter key and then press Ctrl+D.

```
XSCF> sethttps -c importca
Please import a certificate:
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIDdTCCAt6gAwIBAgIBATANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQQFADCBgTELMAkGA1UEBhMCamox
DjAMBgNVBAgTBXN0YXRlMREwDwYDVQQHEwhsb2NhbGl0eTEVMBMGA1UEChMMb3Jn
YW5pemF0aW9uMQ8wDQYDVQQLEwZvcmdhbmkxDzANBgNVBAMTBmNvbW1vbjEWMBQG
```

CSqGSIb3DQEJARYHZWUubWFpbDAeFw0wNjA1MzAwNTI5MTVaFw0xNjA1MjcwNTI5

MTVaMG4xCzAJBgNVBAYTAmpqMQ4wDAYDVQQIEwVzdGF0ZTEVMBMGA1UEChMMb3Jn

YW5pemF0aW9uMQ8wDQYDVQQLEwZvcmdhbmkxDzANBgNVBAMTBmNvbW1vbjEWMBQG

CSqGSIb3DQEJARYHZWUubWFpbDCBnzANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOBjQAwgYkCgYEA

nkPntf+TjYtyKlNYFbO/YavFpUzkYTLHdt0Fbz/tZmGd3e6Jn34A2W9EC7D9hjLs

j+kAP41Al6wFwGO7KP3H4iImX0Uysjl9Hyk4jLBU51sw8JqvT2utTjltV5mFPKL6

5A51Yuhf8OGrR+bYGli6H1a6RPmlMSD7Z0AGDxR0eY0CAwEAAaOCAQ0wggEJMAkG

A1UdEwQCMAAwLAYJYIZIAYb4QgENBB8WHU9wZW5TU0wgR2VuZXJhdGVkIENlcnRp

ZmljYXRlMB0GA1UdDgQWBBQHIlCmI7QyZa8zpt1Hl6EfLR+EwDCBrgYDVR0jBIGm

MIGjgBTnQYs6jzD7wdDhk7wsFeJGVaUTtaGBh6SBhDCBgTELMAkGA1UEBhMCamox

DjAMBgNVBAgTBXN0YXRlMREwDwYDVQQHEwhsb2NhbGl0eTEVMBMGA1UEChMMb3Jn

YW5pemF0aW9uMQ8wDQYDVQQLEwZvcmdhbmkxDzANBgNVBAMTBmNvbW1vbjEWMBQG

CSqGSIb3DQEJARYHZWUubWFpbIIBADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQQFAAOBgQCqBFbo88Hi

yvOUyW8E8lllAbuA04IrnjHI4cjHq9NuSX1w8mJsXKTVMx3WZCJpJDC+f/WoRMKw

R+OpXAVQvb2tjIn3kO99dq+begECo4mwknW1t7QI7A1BkcW2/MkOolIRa6iP1Zwg

JoPmwAbrGyAvGUtdzUoyIH0jl7dRQrVIRA==

-----END CERTIFICATE-----

**[Enter]**

**[Ctrl+D]**

**EXIT STATUS**   The following exit values are returned:

0                     Successful completion.

>0                  An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**   **showhttps**(8)

sethttps(8)

| NAME | setldap - configure the Service Processor as a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) client |
|---|---|

**SYNOPSIS**

**setldap** {-b *bind*} {-B *baseDN*} {-c *certchain*} {-p } {-s *servers*} {-t *user*} -T *timeout*

**setldap** -h

**DESCRIPTION**

setldap(8) allows you to configure the Service Processor as an LDAP client.

**Note –** The LDAP client supports passwords only in the CRYPT format; UNIX Crypt or MD5. Therefore the passwords on the LDAP server must support it as well. Refer to the administration guide for your server for more information.

**Privileges**

You must have useradm privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported:

-B *baseDN*      Specifies distinguished name for the search base. Maximum character length is 128 characters.

-b *bind*        Sets the identity to use when binding to the LDAP server. Maximum character length is 128 characters

-c *certchain*   Imports an LDAP server certificate chain from the remote file specified in *certchain*. The certificate chain must be in PEM format. Remote files are specified using the standard scp syntax, that is, [user@]host:file., and imported using scp. If the copy requires a user password you will be prompted for it. Use of this option implicitly enables the use of TLS when connecting to LDAP. This may be disabled by specifying *certchain* as none. The certificate chain must be 64 Kbytes in size or less, and it must be valid or it will be rejected.

-h               Displays usage statement.

                 When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-p               Sets a password to use when binding to the LDAP server. You will be prompted for the password.

|  |  |  |
|---|---|---|
| -s *servers* | | Sets the primary and secondary LDAP servers and ports. *servers* is a comma-separated list of *server:port*. Ports are specified numerically and servers can be specified either by name or IP address in the dotted decimal format. For example, `10.8.31.14.636,company:636`. The first server in the list is the primary. Server names must be resolvable. Maximum name length is 128 characters. |
| -t *user* | | Tests connections to all configured LDAP servers. Attempts to retrieve the password data for the specified user from each configured server and reports success or failure in each case. |
| -T *timeout* | | Sets the maximum time allowed for an LDAP search before it returns search results. |

**EXAMPLES**

**EXAMPLE 1** Configuring Bind Name

```
XSCF> setldap -b user -p
Password: <Enter password>
XSCF> showldap
Bind Name:                 user
Base Distinguished Name: Not set
LDAP Search Timeout:       0
Bind Password:             Set
LDAP Servers:              None
CERTS:                     None
```

**EXAMPLE 2** Configuring Base Distinguished Name

```
XSCF> setldap -B  ou=people,dc=company,dc=com
XSCF> showldap
Bind Name:                 user
Base Distinguished Name: ou=people,dc=company,dc=com
LDAP Search Timeout:       0
Bind Password:             Set
LDAP Servers:              None
CERTS:                     None
```

**EXAMPLE 3**   Setting the LDAP Timeout

```
XSCF> setldap -T 60
XSCF> showldap
Bind Name:              user
Base Distinguished Name: ou=people,dc=company,dc=com
LDAP Search Timeout:    60
Bind Password:          Set
LDAP Servers:           None
CERTS:                  None
```

**EXAMPLE 4**   Setting the LDAP Server

```
XSCF> setldap -s ldap://company.com,ldaps://company2.com
XSCF> showldap
Bind Name:              user
Base Distinguished Name: ou=people,dc=company,dc=com
LDAP Search Timeout:    60
Bind Password:          Set
LDAP Servers:           ldap://company.com:389 ldaps://company2.com:636
CERTS:                  None
```

**EXAMPLE 5**   Importing a Certificate

```
XSCF> setldap -c user@remote.machine:/path/to/cacert.pem
XSCF> showldap
Bind Name:              user
Base Distinguished Name: ou=people,dc=company,dc=com
LDAP Search Timeout:    60
Bind Password:          Set
LDAP Servers:           ldap://company.com:389 ldaps://company2.com:636
CERTS:                  cacert.pem
```

**EXAMPLE 6**   Testing the LDAP connection

```
XSCF> setldap -t jsmith
company.com:389 PASSED
```

setldap(8)

| The following exit values are returned:

0                    Successful completion.

>0                   An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** | **showldap** ( 8 )

NAME | setlocale - set the default locale of the XSCF

SYNOPSIS | **setlocale** -s *locale*

**setlocale** -h

DESCRIPTION | The setlocale(8) command sets the default locale of the XSCF.

The locale that can be set is English or Japanese.

Privileges | You must have platadm privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

OPTIONS | The following options are supported:

-h           Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-s *locale*    Specifies the default locale of the XSCF. Either of the following can be specified for *locale*:

C                 Sets the locale for English.

ja_JP.UTF-8       Sets the locale for Japanese.

EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION | ■ The specified locale becomes effective after the subsequent login.

■ The currently set locale can be checked by using the showlocale(8) command.

EXAMPLES | **EXAMPLE 1**  Sets the XSCF default locale for English.

```
 XSCF> setlocale -s C
 C
```

**EXAMPLE 2**  Sets the XSCF default locale for Japanese.

```
 XSCF> setlocale -s ja_JP.UTF-8
 ja_JP.UTF-8
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned:

0              Successful completion.

>0             An error occurred.

SEE ALSO | **showlocale** ( 8 )

setlocale(8)

NAME | setlocator - control the blinking of the CHECK LED on the operator panel

SYNOPSIS | **setlocator** *value*

**setlocator** -h

DESCRIPTION | setlocator(8) command controls the blink state of the CHECK LED on the operator panel.

The following states can be set:

Start blinking      Makes the CHECK LED blink.

Stop blinking      Stops the blinking of the CHECK LED.

Privileges | You must have platadm or fieldeng privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

OPTIONS | The following option is supported:

-h          Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

OPERANDS | The following operand is supported:

*value*      Specifies the CHECK LED state. One of the following can be specified:

blink        Starts the CHECK LED blinking.

reset        Stops the CHECK LED blinking.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION | The showlocator(8) command can be used to check the CHECK LED state.

EXAMPLES | **EXAMPLE 1**   Starts the CHECK LED blinking.

```
 XSCF> setlocator blink
```

**EXAMPLE 2**   Stops the CHECK LED blinking.

```
 XSCF> setlocator reset
```

**EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned:

0                 Successful completion.

>0                An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** | **showlocator** ( 8 )

NAME | setlookup - enable or disable the use of the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server for authentication and privilege lookup

SYNOPSIS | **setlookup** -a   {local | ldap}

**setlookup** -p   {local | ldap}

**setlookup** -h

DESCRIPTION | setlookup(8) sets whether authentication and privileges data are looked up in LDAP or not.

Privileges | You must have useradm privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

OPTIONS | The following options are supported:

-a                           Sets the authentication lookup. Used with one of the required operands ldap or local.

-h                           Displays usage statement.

                              When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-p                           Sets privileges lookup. Used with one of the required operands ldap or local.

OPERANDS | The following operands are supported:

ldap            Used with the -a and -p options. When set to ldap, authentication or privileges are first looked up locally and then in LDAP if not found locally.

local           Used with the -a and -p options. When set to local, authentication or privileges are looked up only locally.

EXAMPLES | **EXAMPLE 1**   Enabling LDAP Lookup of Privilege Data

```
  XSCF> setlookup -p ldap
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned:

0                    Successful completion.

>0                   An error occurred.

setlookup(8)

**SEE ALSO** | **showlookup** ( 8 )

NAME | setnameserver - set the domain name system (DNS) servers used in the XSCF network

SYNOPSIS | **setnameserver** [-c add] *address* ...

**setnameserver** -c del *address* ...

**setnameserver** -c del -a

**setnameserver** -h

DESCRIPTION | setnameserver(8) command specifies the DNS servers used in the XSCF network.

Up to three DNS servers can be registered for XSCF. Any attempt to register four or more DNS servers causes an error.

Privileges | You must have platadm privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

OPTIONS | The following options are supported:

-a          Deletes all the DNS servers that are currently registered. This option is used with the "-c del".

-c add          Adds the host with the specified IP address as a DNS server. This option is used together with *address*. If the -c option is omitted, "-c add" is assumed specified. When a DNS server is registered, the existing setting is deleted, and overwriting is performed with the specified address.

-c del          Deletes the host with the specified IP address from the DNS servers that are set. If the -c option is omitted, "-c add" is assumed specified.

-h          Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

OPERANDS | The following operand is supported:

address          Specifies the IP address of a DNS server to be added or deleted using four sets of integers. Up to three addresses delimited by the space can be specified. The following *address* form is accepted:

*xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx*

*xxx*          An integer from 0–255. Zero suppression can be used to specify the integer.

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION**

- If multiple DNS servers are specified, names are solved in the order specified.
- To reflect the DNS server name to XSCF, execute the applynetwork(8) command. After reflected the information, use the rebootxscf(8) command to reset XSCF to complete the setting.
- The currently set DNS server can be checked by using the shownameserver(8) command.

**EXAMPLES**

**EXAMPLE 1** Adds the hosts with the IP addresses 192.168.1.2, 10.18.108.10, and 10.24.1.2 as DNS server. Names are solved in the order specified.

```
XSCF> setnameserver 192.168.1.2 10.18.108.10 10.24.1.2
```

**EXAMPLE 2** Deletes the host with the IP address 10.18.108.10 from the DNS server.

```
XSCF> setnameserver -c del 10.18.108.10
```

**EXAMPLE 3** Deletes all the DNS servers.

```
XSCF> setnameserver -c del -a
```

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:

0          Successful completion.

>0        An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**

**rebootxscf**(8), **shownameserver**(8)

| NAME | setnetwork - configure a network interface using by XSCF |
|------|----------------------------------------------------------|

**SYNOPSIS**

**setnetwork** [−m *addr*] *interface address*

**setnetwork** −c {up | down} *interface*

**setnetwork** −h

**DESCRIPTION**

setnetwork(8) command configures a network interface using by XSCF.

The following settings can be made for the specified network interface:

- Whether to enable or disable the network interface.
- IP address
- Netmask

An IP address and netmask become valid immediately after being set.

**Privileges**

You must have platadm privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported:

−c {up|down}  Specifies whether to enable the specified network interface. One of the following values can be specified. If none of them is specified, an error occurs.

      up  Enables the network interface.

      down  Disables the network interface.

−h  Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

−m *addr*  Specifies a netmask. If the −m option is omitted, the netmask corresponding to *address* is set. The following *addr* form is accepted:

*xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx*

      *xxx*  An integer from 0–255. Zero suppression can be used to specify the integer.

**OPERANDS**  The following operands are supported:

| | |
|---|---|
| *address* | Specifies an IP address. The specified value is a set of four integer values delimited by the period (.). The following *address* form is accepted: |

*xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx*

| | |
|---|---|
| *xxx* | An integer from 0–255. Zero suppression can be used to specify the integer. |

| | |
|---|---|
| *interface* | Specifies the network interface to be configured. One of the following values can be specified: |

■ For midrange server:

For XSCF unit 0:

| | |
|---|---|
| xscf#0-lan#0 | XSCF-LAN#0 |
| xscf#0-lan#1 | XSCF-LAN#1 |
| xscf#0-if | Interface between XSCF units (Inter SCF Network; ISN) |

For abbreviation:

| | |
|---|---|
| lan#0 | an abbreviation of XSCF-LAN#0 |
| lan#1 | an abbreviation of XSCF-LAN#1 |

■ For high-end server:

For XSCF unit 0:

| | |
|---|---|
| xscf#0-lan#0 | XSCF-LAN#0 |
| xscf#0-lan#1 | XSCF-LAN#1 |
| xscf#0-if | Interface between XSCF units (Inter SCF Network; ISN) |

For XSCF unit 1 (when a duplicated configuration is used):

| | |
|---|---|
| xscf#1-lan#0 | XSCF-LAN#0 |
| xscf#1-lan#1 | XSCF-LAN#1 |
| xscf#1-if | ISN |

For takeover IP address:

| | |
|---|---|
| lan#0 | takeover IP address for XSCF-LAN#0 |
| lan#1 | takeover IP address for XSCF-LAN#1 |

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION**

- When the XSCF unit is duplicated configuration in the high-end server, a takeover IP address can be used without a need to determine whether XSCF has been switched. By setting the LAN ports of the active XSCF unit as `lan#0` and `lan#1`, they can be accessed with the names `lan#0` and `lan#1`. As default values, `lan#0` is set to `xscf#0-lan#0` and `lan#1` is set to `xscf#0-lan#1`.

- In the midrange server, the value of the `lan#0` is fixed with `xscf#0-lan#0`, and the `lan#1` is fixed with `xscf#0-lan#1`.

- If you disable the network interface before executing the `applynetwork`(8) command to save it to XSCF, all the configured network interfaces will be cleared.

- For XSCF-LAN#0 and XSCF-LAN#1, do not set the same subnet.

- In the following cases, the `setnetwork`(8) command results in an error:

  - When specified the same IP address as DSCP

  - When specified a subnet which overlaps with DSCP

  - When specified a subnet which overlaps between XSCF#0-if or xscf#1-if and the other interface

  - When specified the `-c` {up|down} option and ISN together

- In case you specified the IP address and the netmask to the interfaces other than ISN and when the ISN is not configured, the following default value will be set:

  - `xscf#0-if`:

    IP address: `192.168.1.1`  Netmask: `255.255.255.0`

  - `xscf#1-if`:

    IP address: `192.168.1.2`  Netmask: `255.255.255.0`

- The `shownetwork`(8) command can display current information on a network interface configured for XSCF.

- To reflect information on the specified network interface, execute the `applynetwork`(8) command and reset XSCF.

**EXAMPLES**

**EXAMPLE 1**  Sets the IP address 192.168.10.10 and netmask 255.255.255.0 for XSCF-LAN#0 on XSCF unit 0.

```
XSCF> setnetwork xscf#0-lan#0 -m 255.255.255.0 192.168.10.10
```

**EXAMPLE 2**  Sets the IP address 192.168.10.10 and netmask 255.255.255.0 for XSCF-LAN#0 on XSCF unit 0 in the midrange system.

```
XSCF> setnetwork lan#0 -m 255.255.255.0 192.168.10.10
```

**EXAMPLE 3** Disables XSCF-LAN#1 on XSCF unit 0.

  XSCF> **setnetwork xscf#0-lan#1 -c down**

**EXAMPLE 4** Sets the IP address 192.168.10.128 on ISN on the XSCF unit 0. By default, 255.255.255.0 is set for the netmask.

  XSCF> **setnetwork xscf#0-if 192.168.10.128**

**EXAMPLE 5** Sets the IP address 192.168.11.10 and netmask 255.255.255.0 for XSCF-LAN#0 on XSCF unit 1.

  XSCF> **setnetwork xscf#1-lan#0 -m 255.255.255.0 192.168.11.10**

**EXAMPLE 6** Sets the IP address 192.168.1.10 and netmask 255.255.255.0 for the takeover IP address of XSCF-LAN#0.

  XSCF> **setnetwork lan#0 -m 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.10**

**EXIT STATUS** The following exit values are returned:

0                 Successful completion.

>0                An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** **applynetwork**(8), **shownetwork**(8)

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | setntp - set the NTP information for XSCF |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **setntp** [-c add] *address* ... |
| | **setntp** -c del *address* ... |
| | **setntp** -c del -a |
| | **setntp** -c stratum -i *stratum_no* |
| | **setntp** -h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | setntp(8) command sets the NTP information for XSCF. |

The setntp(8) command can specify the following information:

- In case XSCF is regarded as the NTP client:

  The NTP servers which are used on the XSCF network. Up to three NTP servers can be registered for the XSCF network. Any attempt to register four or more servers causes an error.

- In case XSCF is regarded as the NTP server:

  The stratum value which has been set to XSCF.

**Privileges**

You must have platadm privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported:

| | |
|---|---|
| -a | Deletes all the NTP servers that are currently registered. This option is used with the "-c del". |
| -c add | Adds the host with the specified address or the host as an NTP server. This option is used together with *address*. If the -c option is omitted, "-c add" is used. When an NTP server is registered, the existing setting is deleted and overwriting is performed with the specified *address*. |
| -c del | Deletes the host with the specified address or the host from the NTP servers. If the -c option is omitted, "-c add" is assumed specified. |
| -c stratum | Sets the stratum value in case you regard XSCF as an NTP server. |
| -h | Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. |
| -i *stratum_no* | Specifies the stratum value. This option is used together with the "-c stratum". An integer from 1 to 15 can be specified. If the stratum value not specified, it is 5. |

**OPERANDS**    The following operands are supported:

*address*        Specifies the IP address or host name of an NTP server to be
                 added or deleted. Up to three IP addresses or XSCF host names
                 can be specified by delimited the spaces.

                 A specified IP address is a set of four integer values delimited by
                 the period( . ). The following address form is accepted:

                 *xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx*

                 *xxx*            An integer from 0–255. Zero suppression can
                                  be used to specify the integer.

                 Do not use the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) format to
                 specify an XSCF host name, but specify only a host name. The
                 host name can be specified in the format that complies with RFC
                 1034.

                 If "-c add" is specified and *address* is omitted, an error occurs.

**EXTENDED**     ■ If multiple NTP servers are specified, the NTP server specified first has priority
**DESCRIPTION**    over the others.

                 ■ In case the XSCF unit is duplicated configuration, the setting automatically
                   reflected to the standby XSCF. When there's a defect on the standby XSCF, it
                   leads to an error.

                 ■ To apply the specified configuration, execute the rebootxscf(8) command and
                   reset XSCF.

                 ■ After resetting the XSCF, the time of XSCF will be synchronized with the time of
                   NTP server.

                 ■ When an NTP server set to XSCF, the time of the domain may be changed. If
                   necessary, set the time of the domain.

                 ■ The currently set NTP server can be checked by using the showntp(8) command.

**EXAMPLES**     **EXAMPLE 1**    Adds the three NTP servers with the addresses 192.168.1.2, 10.18.108.10, and
                                  10.24.1.2.

                 ```
                 XSCF> setntp 192.168.1.2 10.18.108.10 10.24.1.2

                 Please reset the XSCF by rebootxscf to apply the ntp settings.
                 ```

                 **EXAMPLE 2**    Deletes the NTP server 10.18.108.10.

                 ```
                 XSCF> setntp -c del 10.18.108.10

                 Please reset the XSCF by rebootxscf to apply the ntp settings.
                 ```

**EXAMPLE 3** Adds the two NTP servers ntp1.examples.com and ntp2.example.com.

```
XSCF> setntp ntp1.example.com ntp2.example.com
Please reset the XSCF by rebootxscf to apply the ntp settings.
```

**EXAMPLE 4** Sets the stratum value to 7, when you regard XSCF as an NTP server.

```
XSCF> setntp -c stratum -i 7
Please reset the XSCF by rebootxscf to apply the ntp settings.
```

**EXIT STATUS** The following exit values are returned:

0                    Successful completion.

>0                  An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** **rebootxscf**(8), **showntp**(8)

setntp(8)

NAME | setpasswordpolicy - manage the system password policy

SYNOPSIS | **setpasswordpolicy** [-d *dcredit*] [ -e *expiry*] [-i *inactive*] [-k *difok*] [-l *lcredit*] [ -M *maxdays*] [-m *minlen*] [-n *mindays*] [-o *ocredit*] [-r *remember*] [-u *ucredit*] [-w *warn*] [-y *retry*]

**setpasswordpolicy** -h

DESCRIPTION | setpasswordpolicy(8) allows an administrator to change the system password policy. These policies are enforced by XSCF on the Service Processor. The new password policy applies only to users added after the setpasswordpolicy command is executed.

The following parameters control creation of new user accounts: *expiry*, *inactive*, *maxdays*, *mindays*, and *warn*. When a user is created, the adduser(8) command uses these parameters as the password expiration settings for the new account. The password(8) command can be used to change the password expiration settings for an existing account.

Privileges | You must have useradm privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

OPTIONS | The following options are supported:

-d *dcredit* — Sets maximum number of digits in a password. Each digit counts as one *credit*. The minimum acceptable password length is decreased by one for each digit in the password, up to *dcredit* digits. Valid values are integers with value of zero or greater. The initial setting is 1.

-e *expiry* — Sets the number of days a new account will be valid before expiring and becoming disabled. This value is assigned to new user accounts when they are created. The initial value is 0. A zero means that the account will not expire. Valid values are integers with value of zero or greater.

-h — Displays usage statement.

When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-i *inactive* — Sets the number of days after a password expires until the account is locked. This value is assigned to new user accounts when they are created. The initial value is −1. A value of −1 means that the account will not be locked after the password expires. Valid values are integers with value of −1 or greater.

-k *difok*        Sets the minimum number of new characters (characters which were not present in the old password) that a new password must contain. The initial setting is 3.

Valid values are integers with value of zero or greater.

-l *lcredit*      Sets the maximum credit for lower case letters in a password. The minimum acceptable password length is decreased by one for each digit in the password, up to *lcredit* digits.

Valid values are integers with value of zero or greater. The initial setting is 1.

-M *maxdays*      Sets the maximum number of days that a password is valid. This value is assigned to new user accounts when they are created.The initial value is 999999.

Valid values are integers with value of zero or greater.

-m *minlen*       Sets the minimum size for a new password.

**Note –** *minlen* cannot be set less than 6.

Valid values are integers with value of 6 or greater.

-n *mindays*      Sets the minimum number of days between password changes. An initial value of zero for this field indicates that you can change the password at any time.

Valid values are integers with value of zero or greater.

-o *ocredit*      Sets the maximum credit for nonalphanumeric characters in a password. The minimum acceptable password length is decreased by one for each digit in the password, up to *ocredit* digits.

Valid values are integers with value of zero or greater. The initial setting is 1.

-r *remember*     Sets the number of passwords remembered in the password history.

The maximum valid value is 10. The initial setting is 3.

| -k *difok* | Sets the minimum number of new characters (characters which were not present in the old password) that a new password must contain. The initial setting is 3. |
| | Valid values are integers with value of zero or greater. |
| -l *lcredit* | Sets the maximum credit for lower case letters in a password. The minimum acceptable password length is decreased by one for each digit in the password, up to *lcredit* digits. |
| | Valid values are integers with value of zero or greater. The initial setting is 1. |
| -M *maxdays* | Sets the maximum number of days that a password is valid. This value is assigned to new user accounts when they are created.The initial value is 999999. |
| | Valid values are integers with value of zero or greater. |
| -m *minlen* | Sets the minimum size for a new password. |
| | **Note –** *minlen* cannot be set less than 6. |
| | Valid values are integers with value of 6 or greater. |
| -n *mindays* | Sets the minimum number of days between password changes. An initial value of zero for this field indicates that you can change the password at any time. |
| | Valid values are integers with value of zero or greater. |
| -o *ocredit* | Sets the maximum credit for nonalphanumeric characters in a password. The minimum acceptable password length is decreased by one for each digit in the password, up to *ocredit* digits. |
| | Valid values are integers with value of zero or greater. The initial setting is 1. |
| -r *remember* | Sets the number of passwords remembered in the password history. |
| | The maximum valid value is 10. The initial setting is 3. |

|            |                                                                                          |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| -u *ucredit* | Sets the maximum credit for uppercase letters in a password. The minimum acceptable password length is decreased by one for each digit in the password, up to *ucredit* digits. |

          The initial setting is 1.

|            |                                                                                          |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| -w *warn*  | Sets the default number of days before password expiration at which to start warning the user. This value is assigned to new user accounts when they are created. The initial value is 7. |

          Valid values are integers with value of zero or greater.

|            |                                                                                          |
|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| -y *retry* | Sets the number of retries permitted when using the password command to change the password for a user account. The initial value is 3. |

          Valid values are integers with value of zero or greater.

**EXAMPLES**

**EXAMPLE 1** Setting the Minimum Size and Number of Passwords Remembered

```
XSCF> setpasswordpolicy -m 12 -r 5
```

**EXAMPLE 2** Setting Minimum Password Length and Maximum Credits

```
XSCF> setpasswordpolicy -m 10 -d 1 -u 0 -l 0 -o 1
```

After running this command, the minimum password length for new passwords is 10 characters. A password of 9 characters is accepted if it contains at least one digit or nonalphanumeric character. A password of 8 characters is accepted if it contains a digit and a nonalphanumeric character.

**EXIT STATUS**  The following exit values are returned:

| 0   | Successful completion. |
|-----|------------------------|
| >0  | An error occurred.     |

**SEE ALSO**  **adduser**(8), **password**(8), **showpasswordpolicy**(8)

NAME | setpowerupdelay - set the warm-up time of the system and wait time before system startup

SYNOPSIS | **setpowerupdelay** −c warmup −s *time*

**setpowerupdelay** −c wait −s *time*

**setpowerupdelay** −h

DESCRIPTION | The setpowerupdelay(8) command sets the warm-up time of the system and wait time before system startup.

The wait time before system startup can be used to control the system startup time so that the system is started only after air-conditioning makes the temperature of the computer room suitable. If the system power has already been turned on and the system is operating, the setting takes effect at the next startup.

Privileges | You must have platadm or fieldeng privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

OPTIONS | The following options are supported:

−c warmup      Specifies the warm-up time.

−c wait      Specifies the wait time before system startup.

−h      Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

−s *time*      Specifies the warm-up time or wait time before system startup in minutes. An integer ranging from 0 to 255 can be specified for time.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION | ■ The currently set warm-up time and wait time before system startup can be checked by using the showpowerupdelay(8) command.

■ When the power is turned on from the operator panel, the wait time and warm-up time that you set are ignored. If you have set these times and wish to observe them at startup, perform the poweron(8) command.

EXAMPLES | **EXAMPLE 1**   Sets the warm-up time to 10 minutes.

  XSCF> **setpowerupdelay -c warmup -s 10**

**EXAMPLE 2**   Sets the wait time before system startup to 20 minutes.

  XSCF> **setpowerupdelay -c wait -s 20**

**EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned:

0                    Successful completion.

>0                An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** | **showpowerupdelay** ( 8 )

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | setprivileges - assign user privileges |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **setprivileges** *user* [ *privileges*] [ *domainprivilege@ domains*] |
| | **setprivileges** -h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | setprivileges(8) assigns privileges to an XSCF user. setprivileges modifies only local privileges data. Multiple privileges are separated by one or more spaces. There is a maximum of 100 users to whom privileges can be assigned. A list of privileges can be found in the OPERANDS section. |

The privileges domainop, domainmgr, and domainadm must be assigned to a specific domain. Other privileges do not have this ability. Refer to the OPERANDS section and EXAMPLE 1 for details.

If no privileges are specified, setprivileges deletes any local privilege data for the specified user. Subsequently, the user's privilege data is looked up in Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP), if LDAP privilege lookup is enabled.

If the none privilege is specified, the specified user does not have any privileges, regardless of privilege data in LDAP.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Privileges** | You must have useradm privileges to run this command. |
| **OPTIONS** | The following option is supported: |

-h          Displays usage statement.

            When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

**OPERANDS** The following operands are supported:

*domainprivilege*@*domains*

> Specifies domainadm, domainmgr, or domainop privileges for a specific
> domain or domains.

> The following are valid values for *domainprivilege*, each of which must be
> used with @*domains*:

domainadm       Can perform all operations and view status on the
                        hardware assigned to the domains on which this
                        privilege is held (assign, unassign, power, and so on).
                        Can perform all operations on domains on which this
                        privilege is held. Can view all states of domains on
                        which this privilege is held.

domainmgr      Can reboot and power on and off all domains on which
                        this privilege is held. Can view all states of all hardware
                        assigned to the domains on which this privilege is held.
                        Can view all states of domains on which this privilege is
                        held.

domainop        Can view all states of all the hardware assigned to the
                        domains on which this privilege is held. Can view all
                        states of all domains on which this privilege is held.

*domains*         Specifies a domain or domains, using the appropriate
                        value for *domainprivilege* with the @ symbol and the
                        *domains* descriptor:

                        To specify a single domain, use the @ symbol followed
                        by a single domain number. Example: domainadm@3.

                        To specify a range of domains, use a dash
                        (–) to indicate to start and end of the domains in the
                        range, inclusive. Example: domainadm@3-4.

                        To specify multiple single domains and multiple domain
                        ranges, separate the domains or domain ranges with
                        commas. Do not repeat domains or cause them to
                        overlap or an error will result. Example: domainadm@1-
                        2,4.

*privileges*

The following are valid values for *privileges*:

auditadm          Can configure auditing.  Can delete audit trail.

auditop           Can view all audit state and audit trail.

fieldeng          Can perform all operations reserved for field engineers
                  and authorized service personnel.

none              Cannot perform any operations on the Service Processor
                  that require privilege, even if privileges are set for the
                  user in LDAP. This privilege allows the administrator to
                  restrict access to such operations on the Service
                  Processor and domains.

platadm           Can perform all Service Processor configuration other
                  than the useradm and auditadm tasks. Can assign and
                  unassign hardware from domains, perform domain and
                  XSCF power operations and all operations on domain
                  hardware (assign, unassign, power, and so on). Can
                  perform Service Processor failover operations and view
                  all platform states.

platop            Can view all platform states but not perform any
                  modifications.

useradm           Can create, delete, disable, or enable user accounts. Can
                  change a user's password and password properties (for
                  example, *expiry*). Can modify a user's privileges.

*user*

Specifies a valid user name.

**EXAMPLES**     **EXAMPLE 1**     Setting Privileges for JSmith

  XSCF> **setprivileges jsmith platadm domainadm@1−4,6,9**

**EXAMPLE 2**     Removing All Privileges for JSmith

  XSCF> **setprivileges jsmith none**

**EXIT STATUS**     The following exit values are returned:

0                 Successful completion.

>0                An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** | **setpasswordpolicy**(8), **showuser**(8)

NAME | setroute - set routing information for an XSCF network interface

SYNOPSIS | **setroute** -c {add | del} -n *address* [-m *address*] [-g *address*] *interface*

**setroute** -h

DESCRIPTION | setroute(8) command sets routing information for an XSCF network interface.

Up to eight routing information items can be registered for each network interface. Any attempt to register more than eight items causes an error.

Privileges | You must have platadm privilege to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

OPTIONS | The following options are supported:

-c {add|del} Specifies a function for routing information. One of the following values can be specified. If none of them is specified, an error occurs.

add Adds routing information.

del Deletes routing information.

-g *address* Specifies a gateway address used for routing. The specified value of *address* is a set of four integer values delimited by the period (.). If this option is omitted, the gateway address is not set.The following *address* form is accepted:

*xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx*

*xxx* An integer from 0-255. Zero suppression can be used to specify the integer.

| | |
|---|---|
| -h | Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. |
| -m *address* | Specifies the netmask to which routing information is forwarded. The specified value is a set of four integer values delimited by the period (.). The following *address* form is accepted: |

*xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx*

| | |
|---|---|
| *xxx* | An integer from 0–255. Zero suppression can be used to specify the integer. |

If the -m option is omitted and the -n option is used to specify the network address (containing "0" in the default host address which depends on the class), the following netmask value is set, according to the class of the network address:

| class | Mask value |
|---|---|
| A | 255.0.0.0 |
| B | 255.255.0.0 |
| C | 255.255.255.0 |

If the -m option is omitted and the host address specified by the -n option, netmask is not set.

If "0.0.0.0" specified by the -n option, netmask is invalid.

If specified with the "-c del" option, this option can't be omitted.

| | |
|---|---|
| -n *address* | Specifies an IP address to which routing information is forwarded. The specified value is a set of four integer values delimited by the period (.). It is specified in the format shown below. If this option is omitted, it is automatically set by XSCF. The following *address* form is accepted: |

*xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx*

| | |
|---|---|
| *xxx* | An integer from 0–255. Zero suppression can be used to specify the integer. |

If "0.0.0.0" is specified for *address*, the default routing information can be set.

**OPERANDS**    The following operand is supported:

interface    Specifies the network interface to be set with routing
             information. One of the following values can be specified:

■ For midrange server:

For XSCF unit 0:

xscf#0-lan#0                XSCF-LAN#0

xscf#0-lan#1                XSCF-LAN#1

For abbreviation:

lan#0                       XSCF-LAN#0

lan#1                       XSCF-LAN#1

■ For high-end server:

For XSCF unit 0:

xscf#0-lan#0                XSCF-LAN#0

xscf#0-lan#1                XSCF-LAN#1

For XSCF unit 1 (when a duplicated configuration is used):

xscf#1-lan#0                XSCF-LAN#0

xscf#1-lan#1                XSCF-LAN#1

**EXTENDED**      ■ If the specified address is the same as the DSCP address, an error occurs.
**DESCRIPTION**
                 ■ For XSCF-LAN#0 and XSCF-LAN#1, do not set the routing to the same network
                   or the same host.

                 ■ To reflect the routing information to XSCF, execute the applynetwork(8)
                   command. After reflected the information, use the rebootxscf(8) command to
                   reset XSCF to complete the setting.

                 ■ The showroute(8) command can display the current routing information that is
                   set for the XSCF network.

**EXAMPLES**     **EXAMPLE 1**    Adds the routing of destination 192.168.1.0 and netmask 255.255.255.0 for
                                  XSCF-LAN#0 on XSCF unit 0.

 XSCF> **setroute -c add -n 192.168.1.0 -m 255.255.255.0 xscf#0-lan#0**

                 **EXAMPLE 2**    Adds the routing of destination 192.168.1.0 and gateway 192.168.1.1 for

XSCF-LAN#1 on XSCF unit 0.

```
XSCF> setroute -c add -n 192.168.1.0 -g 192.168.1.1 xscf#0-lan#1
```

**EXAMPLE 3**     Adds the routing of destination 192.168.1.0 and default netmask (255.255.255.0) for XSCF-LAN#1 on XSCF unit 0.

```
XSCF> setroute -c add -n 192.168.1.0 xscf#0-lan#1
```

**EXAMPLE 4**     Deletes the routing of destination 192.168.1.0 and default netmask (255.255.255.0) from XSCF-LAN#1 on XSCF unit 0.

```
XSCF> setroute -c del -n 192.168.1.0 -m 255.255.255.0 xscf#0-lan#1
```

**EXAMPLE 5**     Adds the routing of destination 192.168.1. 4 for XSCF-LAN#1 on XSCF unit 0.

```
XSCF> setroute -c add -n 192.168.1.4 xscf#0-lan#1
```

**EXAMPLE 6**     Deletes the routing of destination 192.168.1. 4 from XSCF-LAN#1 on XSCF unit 0.

```
XSCF> setroute -c del -n 192.168.1.4 xscf#0-lan#1
```

**EXAMPLE 7**     Adds routing information for the default gateway 192.168.10.1 for XSCF-LAN#1 on XSCF unit 0.

```
XSCF> setroute -c add -n 0.0.0.0 -g 192.168.10.1 xscf#0-lan#1
```

**EXIT STATUS**     The following exit values are returned:

0                        Successful completion.

>0                       An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**     **applynetwork** (8) , **rebootxscf** (8) , **showroute** (8)

NAME | setshutdowndelay - set the shutdown wait time at power interruption of the uninterruptible power supply (UPS)

SYNOPSIS | **setshutdowndelay** −s *time*

**setshutdowndelay** −h

DESCRIPTION | The setshutdowndelay(8) command sets the wait time before the start of system shutdown for when power interruption occurs in a system connected to the UPS.

The start of system shutdown can be delayed until the specified time. When power recovery is reported from the UPS within the specified time, shutdown will not occur.

If the setshutdowndelay(8) command is executed with no options, the wait time currently set is displayed.

Privileges | You must have platadm or fieldeng privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

OPTIONS | The following options are supported:

-h            Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-s *time*     Specifies the wait time before the start of shutdown in units of seconds. Specify an integer number ranging from 0 to 9999 for *time*. The default value is 10 seconds.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION | The currently set wait time can be displayed by using the showshutdowndelay(8) command.

EXAMPLES | **EXAMPLE 1**    Sets 600 seconds as the wait time before the start of shutdown.

```
XSCF> setshutdowndelay -s 600
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned:

0            Successful completion.

>0           An error occurred.

SEE ALSO | **showshutdowndelay**(8)

setshutdowndelay(8)

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | setsmtp - set up the SMTP settings |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **setsmtp** [−v] |
| | **setsmtp** [-s *variable*= *value*]... |
| | **setsmtp** -h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | setsmtp(8) sets up the SMTP configuration values. |

When used without options, you will be prompted to provide the name of the SMTP email server to be used. You will also be prompted for the port and the Reply-To address to be used on outgoing email. Make sure that a valid email address is specified here. You can set up SMTP settings noninteractively using the −s option.

After you have set up the email server and port have been set up using setsmtp(8), you can use setemailreport(8) to set up email report configuration data and send a test email message.

| | |
|---|---|
| **Privileges** | You must have platadm privileges to run this command. |

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS** | The following options are supported:

-h                  Displays usage statement.

When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-s *variable*=*value*     Sets SMTP.

Valid entries for *variable* are:

```
mailserver
port
auth
user
password
replyaddress
```

*Where:*

*auth* is the authentication mechanism.

*user/password* are the smtp mail server authentication.

Valid `auth` entries are:

```
none
pop
smtp-auth
```

-v                  Specifies verbose output.

**EXAMPLES** | **EXAMPLE 1**    Setting Up Mailserver and No Authentication in Noninteractive Mode

```
XSCF> setsmtp -s mailserver=10.4.1.1 -s auth=none
```

**EXAMPLE 2**    Setting Up Authentication in Noninteractive Mode

```
XSCF> setsmtp -s auth=pop -s user=jsmith -s password=******
```

**EXAMPLE 3**    Setting Up SMTP Authentication in Interactive Mode

```
XSCF> setsmtp
Mail Server [10.4.1.1]:
Port [25]:
```

```
Authentication Mechanism [none]: smtp-auth
 User Name []: jsmith
 Password []: ******
Reply Address [useradm@company.com]:
```

**EXAMPLE 4**    Setting Up Mailserver With Invalid Authentication Mechanism

```
XSCF> setsmtp
Mail Server [10.4.1.1]:
Port [25]:
Authentication Mechanism [none]: ?
Invalid value '?'. Valid authentication mechanism are: none pop smtp-auth
Authentication Mechanism [none]:
Reply Address [useradm@company.com]:
```

**EXIT STATUS**    The following exit values are returned:

0            Successful completion.

>0            An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**    **setemailreport**(8), **showsmtp**(8)

setsmtp(8)

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | setsnmp - manage the SNMP agent |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **setsnmp** enable [ *mib_name*] |
| | **setsnmp** disable [ *mib_name*] |
| | **setsnmp** addtraphost −t *type* −s *community-string* [−p *trap-port*] *traphost* |
| | **setsnmp** remtraphost −t *type* *traphost* |
| | **setsnmp** addv3traphost −u *username* −r *authentication-protocol* {−n *engine_id* | −i} [ −a *authentication-password*] [ −e *encryption-password*] [−p *trap-port* ] *traphost* |
| | **setsnmp** remv3traphost −u *username* *traphost* |
| | **setsnmp** enablev1v2c *read-only-community-string* |
| | **setsnmp** disablev1v2c |
| | **setsnmp** [−l *system-location*] [−c *system-contact*] [−d *system-description*] [−p *agent-port*] |
| | **setsnmp** −h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | setsnmp(8) enables or disables the SNMP Agent, as well as configures the SNMP agent settings. |
| **Privileges** | You must have platadm privileges to run this command. |
| | Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information. |
| **OPTIONS** | The following options are supported: |

| | |
|---|---|
| −c *system-contact* | Specifies the system contact information for the agent. |
| −d *system-description* | Specifies the system description for the agent. |
| −h | Displays usage statement. |
| | When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. |
| −l *system-location* | Specifies the system location for the agent. |
| −p *agent-port* | Specifies the listening port for the agent. The default is 161. |
| −s *community-string* | Acts like a password to control access to the SNMP v1 and v2 agents. It is a clear text string which can be intercepted. For password encryption and no visibility, use addv3traphost instead. |

**OPERANDS**  The following operands are supported:

addtraphost  Enables the SNMP agent to send the chosen type of trap to the desired host. If no *trap-port* is provided, the default is 162. A community string is mandatory.

addtraphost takes the following options and operand:

-p *trap-port*  ID of the trap port. Default value is 162.

-s *community-string*  Acts like a password to control access to the SNMP v1 and v2 agents. It is a clear text string which can be intercepted. For password encryption and no visibility, use addv3traphost instead.

-t *type*  Type of trap. Valid trap types are:

v1 = The agent will send SNMPv1 traps

v2 = The agent will send SNMPv2 traps

inform = The agent will send inform notifications

*traphost*  Host name of the trap host.

addv3traphost   Enables the SNMP agent to send SNMPv3 traps or informs to the
                desired host. An authentication protocol must be chosen. Valid
                protocols are:

> MD5 = Uses the MD5 algorithm for authentication
>
> SHA = Uses SHA (Secure Hash Algorithm) for authentication

The encryption protocol used in all communication is DES (Data
Encryption Standard). If the password option is not used, you
will be prompted for a password. Passwords will be read but not
echoed to the screen. addv3traphost takes the following
options:

-a *authentication-password*

> Sets the authentication password. Must be equal to or greater than 8
> characters.

-e *encryption-password*

> Sets the encryption password.

-i

> Asks for an acknowledgment from the receiving host.

-n *engine_id*

> Sets identifier of the local agent sending the trap. It can be the
> engine ID of the local SNMP agent or not but it must match the
> engine ID expected by the receiving host. Must start with "0x" and
> should consist of even hexadecimal characters or you will get an
> error.

-p *trap-port*

> ID of the trap port. Default value is 162.

-r *authentication-protocol*

> Sets the authentication protocol.

*traphost*

> Host name of the trap host.

-u *username*

> Specifies a valid user name.

disable          When used alone, stops the SNMP agent.

                 When used with the value ALL for the optional *mib_name*, stops
                 the SNMP agent.

                 When used with a value other than ALL for the optional
                 *mib_name*, removes support for the targeted MIB module. If
                 support remains for another MIB module, the SNMP agent
                 remains enabled. If support for both MIB modules is removed,
                 the SNMP agent is disabled and, therefore, stops. You can specify
                 only one value at a time for *mib_name*.

                 *mib_name*
                    Name of the MIB module to be disabled.

                 Valid MIB modules are:

                    SP_MIB = OPL-SP-MIB

                    FM_MIB = SUN-FM-MIB

                    ALL = All the MIB modules in this list.

disablev1v2c    Disables the SNMP agent from communicating using SNMPv1/
                 v2c. These versions provide insecure SNMP communication.

enable           When used alone, activates the SNMP agent with support for all
                 MIB modules.

                 When used with the value ALL for the optional *mib_name*,
                 activates the SNMP agent with support for all MIB modules.

                 When used with a value other than ALL for the optional
                 *mib_name*, adds support for the targeted MIB module and, if
                 necessary, activates the SNMP agent. You can specify only one
                 value at a time for *mib_name*.

                 *mib_name*
                    Name of the MIB module to be enabled.

                 Valid MIB modules are:

                    SP_MIB = OPL-SP-MIB

                    FM_MIB = SUN-FM-MIB

                    ALL = All the MIB modules in this list.

enablev1v2c     Enables the SNMP agent to communicate using SNMPv1/v2c.
                 These versions provide insecure SNMP communication, which is
                 why the agent runs SNMPv3 by default. This agent is read-only.
                 The only community string asked for is read-only.

remtraphost    Disables the SNMP agent from sending the chosen type of trap to
               the desired host.

                -t *type*

                    Type of trap. Valid trap types are:

                v1 = The agent will send SNMPv1 traps

                v2 = The agent will send SNMPv2 traps

                inform = The agent will send inform notifications

                *traphost*

                    Host name of the trap host.

remv3traphost  Disables the SNMP agent from sending SNMPv3 traps to the
               desired host.

                *traphost*

                    Host name of the trap host.

                -u *username*

                    Specifies a valid user name.

**EXAMPLES**

**EXAMPLE 1**  Setting Up System Information

```
XSCF> setsnmp -l sandiego -c username@company.com -d ff1
```

**EXAMPLE 2**  Setting Up and SNMPv3 Trap Host With Password Options

```
XSCF> setsnmp addv3traphost -u jsmith -n 0x### -r SHA -a xxxxxxxx
-e yyyyyyyy fiche
```

**EXAMPLE 3**  Setting Up and SNMPv3 Trap Host without Password Options

```
XSCF> setsnmp addv3traphost -u bob -i -r SHA fiche
Authentication Password:
Encryption Password:
```

**EXAMPLE 4**  Starting the Agent

```
XSCF> setsnmp enable SP_MIB
```

**EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned:

0             Successful completion.

>0           An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** | **showsnmp** ( 8 )

| NAME | setsnmpusm - specify the SNMPv3 agent's User-based Security Model (USM) configuration |
|---|---|

**SYNOPSIS**

**setsnmpusm** create -a *authentication_protocol* [-p *authentication_password*] [ -e *encyrption_password*] *user*

**setsnmpusm** delete *user*

**setsnmpusm** clone -u *clone_user* *user*

**setsnmpusm** passwd [-c { auth | encrypt}] [ -o *old_password*] [ -n *new_password*] *user*

**setsnmpusm** -h

**DESCRIPTION**    setsnmpusm(8) modifies the SNMP Agent's USM configuration.

**Privileges**    You must have platadm privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**    The following options are supported:

-h                          Displays usage statement.

When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

**OPERANDS**   The following operands are supported:

clone               Makes the supplied user known to the agent for subsequent
                    SNMP communication with the identical settings as the specified
                    *clone_user*.

                    -u *clone_user*    Specifies a valid user name of the user
                                       settings to be cloned.

                    *user*             Specifies a different user name for the clone
                                       of *clone_user*.

create         Makes the supplied user known to the agent for subsequent SNMP communication. When used without the `-a` or `-p` options, `create` displays a prompt for passwords and reads them without echoing them to the screen. The encryption protocol used in all SNMP communication is Data Encryption Standard (DES). An authentication protocol must be chosen for SNMP communication. Possible values are MD5 Algorithm and Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA).

*user*

    Specifies a valid user name.

`-a` *authentication_protocol*

    Specifies the authentication protocol.

`-e` *encryption_password*

    Specifies the encryption password. Must be equal to or greater than 8 characters.

`-p` *authentication_password*

    Specifies the authentication password. Must be equal to or greater than 8 characters.

delete        Removes the supplied user making the user unknown to the agent for subsequent SNMP communication.

*user*                Specifies a valid user name.

passwd        Changes the appropriate password for the specified user. The changed password is either the authentication password or the encrypted password, or both, if `-c` is not used. If `-c` is not used then both passwords must be the same or an error is generated. With no options, `password` displays a prompt for the passwords and reads them without echoing them to the screen.

| | |
|---|---|
| `-c auth|encrypt` | Specifies whether to change the authentication password or the encrypted password. |
| `-n` *new_password* | Specifies the new password. The password must be equal to or greater than 8 characters. |
| `-o` *old_password* | Specifies the old password. |
| *user* | Specifies a valid user name. |

**EXAMPLES**  |  **EXAMPLE 1**    Adding a User With Password Options

XSCF> **setsnmpusm create -a SHA -p xxxxxxxx -e yyyyyyyy jsmith**

**EXAMPLE 2**    Adding a User Without Specifying Password Options

XSCF> **setsnmpusm create -a SHA bob**
Authetication Password:
Encryption Password:

**EXAMPLE 3**    Cloning a User

XSCF> **setsnmpusm clone -u sue joe**
Authentication Password:
Encryption Password:

**EXAMPLE 4**    Deleting a User

XSCF> **setsnmpusm delete joe**

**EXIT STATUS**  |  The following exit values are returned:

0              Successful completion.

>0             An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**  |  **showsnmpusm** ( 8 )

NAME | setsnmpvacm - modify the SNMPv3 agent's View-based Access Control Model (VACM) configuration

SYNOPSIS | **setsnmpvacm** creategroup -u *username* *groupname*

**setsnmpvacm** deletegroup -u *username* *groupname*

**setsnmpvacm** createview -s *OID_subtree* [-e] [-m *OID_Mask*] *viewname*

**setsnmpvacm** deleteview -s *OID_subtree* *viewname*

**setsnmpvacm** createaccess -r *read_viewname* *groupname*

**setsnmpvacm** deleteaccess *groupname*

**setsnmpvacm** -h

DESCRIPTION | setsnmpvacm(8) modifies the SNMP Agent's VACM configuration. Using this command requires a basic knowledge of SNMP.

Privileges | You must have platadm privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

OPTIONS | The following options are supported:

-h                    Displays usage statement.

                      When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

**OPERANDS** | The following operands are supported:

createaccess  Sets access to a MIB view for the specified group.

          -r *read_viewname*            Specifies an SNMP Agent view.

          *groupname*                 Specifies a valid group name.

creategroup  Sets up a group for the specified user for view access.

          -u *username*      Specifies a valid user name.

          *groupname*    Specifies a valid group name.

createview   Sets up a view of the SNMP Agent exported MIB information. View access is limited to read-only for this Agent. The view is identified through a MIB OID subtree and can be limited to specific portions of that subtree using the OID Mask.

          -e                Specifies an excluded view. The default is an included view.

          -m *OID_Mask*     Specifies a valid OID subtree mask. By default, the mask is ff (entire subtree).

          -s *OID_subtree*  Specifies a MIB OID subtree. Values start at .1 for the entire MIB tree.

          *viewname*      Specifies a valid view name.

deleteaccess  Removes access entry.

          *groupname*    Specifies a valid group name.

deletegroup  Removes a group from use.

          -u *username*      Specifies a valid user name.

          *groupname*    Specifies a valid group name.

deleteview   Removes this view from use.

          -s *OID_subtree*  Specifies a MIB OID subtree. Values start at .1 for the entire MIB tree.

          *viewname*      Specifies a valid view name.

**EXAMPLES** | **EXAMPLE 1** Create a Group

```
XSCF> setsnmpvacm creategroup -u jsmith admin
```

**EXAMPLE 2**    Create a View of the Entire MIB

  XSCF> **setsnmpvacm createview -s .1 all_view**

**EXAMPLE 3**    Create a View Where the Subtree Is Excluded

  XSCF> **setsnmpvacm createview -e -s .1.3.6.1.2.1.1 -m fe excl_view**

**EXAMPLE 4**    Create Access

  XSCF> **setsnmpvacm createaccess -r all admin**

**EXIT STATUS**    The following exit values are returned:

0                 Successful completion.

>0                An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**    **showsnmpvacm** ( 8 )

setsnmpvacm(8)

NAME | setssh - set the SSH service used in the XSCF network. Also, generate the host public key, and register or delete the user public key, which are necessary for the SSH service.

SYNOPSIS | **setssh** [ [–q] –{y|n}] –c enable

**setssh** –c disable

**setssh** –c addpubkey [–u *user_name*]

**setssh** –c delpubkey {–a | –s *line* } [–u *user_name*]

**setssh** [ [–q] –{y|n}] –c genhostkey

**setssh** –h

DESCRIPTION | setssh(8) command starts or stops the SSH service used in the XSCF network. Also, generates the host public key, and registers or deletes the user public key, which are necessary for the SSH service.

If a host public key already exists when a new host public key is to be generated, an update confirmation prompt about the existing key is displayed.

The user public key can be registered on each user account. Per user account, multiple user public keys can be registered. Per user account, the user public keys can be registered up to 1,023 characters including the linefeed.

Only SSH2 is supported for XSCF.

Privileges | You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

- To start or stop the SSH service, and to generate the host public key:

  platadm

- To register or delete the user public key of other user account:

  useradm

- To register or delete the user public key of the current login user account:

  useradm, platadm, platop, auditadm, auditop, domainadm, domainmgr, domainop, fieldeng

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

OPTIONS | The following options are supported:

–a                          Deletes all registered user public keys. Should be specified with "–c delpubkey."

–c addpubkey        Registers the user public key.

–c delpubkey        Deletes the user public key.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| -c {enable\|disable} | | Specifies whether to enable the SSH service. One of the following values can be specified: |
| | enable | Starts the SSH2 service. |
| | disable | Stops the SSH2 service. |
| -c genhostkey | | Generates a host public key for SSH2. |
| -h | | Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. |
| -n | | Automatically answers 'n' (no) to all prompts. |
| -q | | Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts. |
| -s *line* | | Specifies the user public key number to delete. For line, specify the number which displayed after the showssh -c pubkey command executed. Should be specified with "-c delpubkey." |
| -u *user_name* | | Specifies the user account name to register or delete the user public key. Should be specified with "-c addpubkey" or "-c delpubkey." When the -u option omitted, the user public key of the current login user account becomes the target. |
| -y | | Automatically answers 'y' (yes) to all prompts. |

**OPERANDS**  The following operand is supported:

genhostkey    Generates a host public key for SSH2.

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION**
- When a host public key is created, a prompt to confirm execution of the command with the specified options is displayed. Enter "y" to execute the command or "n" to cancel the command.
- The setssh(8) command can register one user public key at a time.
- In time of setssh(8) command execution, finish the input of user public key by pressing Enter and then pressing Ctrl+D (EOF).
- In case the XSCF unit is duplicated configuration, the setting automatically reflected to the standby XSCF. When there is a defect on the standby XSCF, it leads to an error and the setting will be reflected to the active XSCF only.
- The information which has been set will be reflected by using the rebootxscf(8) command to reset XSCF.
- The current SSH service settings can be checked by using the showssh(8) command.

**EXAMPLES**    **EXAMPLE 1**    Starts the SSH service.

```
XSCF> setssh -c enable
Continue? [y|n] :y
Please reset the XSCF by rebootxscf to apply the ssh settings.
```

**EXAMPLE 2**    Starts the SSH service. Automatically replies with 'y' to the prompt.

```
XSCF> setssh -y -c enable
Continue? [y|n] :y
Please reset the XSCF by rebootxscf to apply the ssh settings.
```

**EXAMPLE 3**    Starts the SSH service. Automatically replies with 'y' without displaying the prompt.

```
XSCF> setssh -q -y -c enable
```

**EXAMPLE 4**    Stops the SSH service.

```
XSCF> setssh -c disable
```

**EXAMPLE 5**    Generates a host public key for SSH.

```
XSCF> setssh -c genhostkey
Host key create. Continue? [y|n] :y
Please reset the XSCF by rebootxscf to apply the ssh settings.
```

**EXAMPLE 6**    Generates a host public key for SSH. Automatically replies with 'y' to the prompt.

```
XSCF> setssh -c genhostkey -y
Host key create. Continue? [y|n] :y
Please reset the XSCF by rebootxscf to apply the ssh settings.
```

**EXAMPLE 7**    Generates a host public key for SSH. Automatically replies with 'y' without displaying the prompt.

```
XSCF> setssh -c genhostkey -q -y
```

**EXAMPLE 8**    Registers the user public key. Finish the input of public key by pressing En-

ter and then pressing Ctrl+D.

```
XSCF> setssh -c addpubkey

Please input a public key:

ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAzFh95SohrDgpnN7zFCJCVNy+jaZPTjNDxcid

QGbihYDCBttI4151Y0Sv85FJwDpSNHNKoVLMYLjtBmUMPbGgGVB61qskSv/
FeV44hefNCZMiXGItIIpK

P0nBK4XJpCFoFbPXNUHDw1rTD9icD5U/wRFGSRRxFI+Ub5oLRxN8+A8=abcd@example.com

[Enter]

[Ctrl+D]
```

**EXAMPLE 9**   Registers the user public key by specifying the user name. Finish the input of public key by pressing Enter and then pressing Ctrl+D.

```
XSCF> setssh -c addpubkey -u efgh

Please input a public key:

ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAzFh95SohrDgpnN7zFCJCVNy+jaZPTjNDxcid

QGbihYDCBttI4151Y0Sv85FJwDpSNHNKoVLMYLjtBmUMPbGgGVB61qskSv/
FeV44hefNCZMiXGItIIpK

P0nBK4XJpCFoFbPXNUHDw1rTD9icD5U/wRFGSRRxFI+Ub5oLRxN8+A8=abcd@example.com

[Enter]

[Ctrl+D]
```

**EXAMPLE 10**   Specifies the public key number to delete the user public key.

```
XSCF> setssh -c delpubkey -s 1

 1  ssh-rsa

AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAzFh95SohrDgpnN7zFCJCVNy+jaZPTjNDxcid

QGbihYDCBttI4151Y0Sv85FJwDpSNHNKoVLMYLjtBmUMPbGgGVB61qskSv/
FeV44hefNCZMiXGItIIpK

P0nBK4XJpCFoFbPXNUHDw1rTD9icD5U/wRFGSRRxFI+Ub5oLRxN8+A8=abcd@example.com
```

**EXAMPLE 11**   Deletes all user public keys.

```
XSCF> setssh -c delpubkey -a
```

**EXIT STATUS**  The following exit values are returned:

0  Successful completion.

>0  An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**  **rebootxscf**(8), **showssh**(8)

setssh(8)

NAME | settelnet - start or stop the Telnet service used in the XSCF network

SYNOPSIS | **settelnet** -c {enable | disable}

**settelnet** -h

DESCRIPTION | settelnet(8) command starts or stops the Telnet service used in the XSCF network.

Privileges | You must have platadm privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

OPTIONS | The following options are supported:

-c {enable|disable} Specify whether to start the Telnet service. One of the following values can be specified. If none of them is specified, an error occurs.

enable          Starts the Telnet service.

disable         Stops the Telnet service.

-h                   Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

■ In case the XSCF unit is duplicated configuration, the setting automatically reflected to the standby XSCF. When there's a defect on the standby XSCF, it leads to an error and the setting will be reflected to the active XSCF only.

■ In case you stop the Telnet service, it will be reflected by using the rebootxscf(8) command to reset XSCF.

■ The current Telnet service state can be checked by using the showtelnet(8) command.

EXAMPLES | **EXAMPLE 1** Starts the Telnet service.

```
XSCF> settelnet -c enable
```

**EXAMPLE 2** Stops the Telnet service.

```
XSCF> settelnet -c disable
Please reset the XSCF by rebootxscf to apply the telnet settings.
```

**EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned:

0                    Successful completion.

>0                   An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** | **rebootxscf**(8), **showtelnet**(8)

| NAME | settimezone - set the time zone and Daylight Saving Time of XSCF |
|---|---|

**SYNOPSIS**

**settimezone** -c settz -s *timezone*

**settimezone** -c settz -a [-M]

**settimezone** -c adddst -b *std* -o *offset* -d *dst* [-p *offset*] -f *date* [ */time*] -t *date* [ */time*]

**settimezone** -c deldst -b *std* -o *offset*

**settimezone** -h

**DESCRIPTION**

The settimezone(8) command sets the time zone and Daylight Saving Time of XSCF.

The time zone is pursuant to POSIX standard.

**Privileges**

You must have platadm or fieldeng privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported:

| -a | Lists the time zones that can be set. |
|---|---|
| -c settz | Sets the time zone which complies with POSIX standards. |
| -c adddst | Manually sets the time zone and Daylight Saving Time. |
| -c deldst | Deletes the time zone and Daylight Saving Time. |
| -b *std* | Specifies the abbreviations of time zone. For *std*, specify an abbreviation of 3 letters or more. You can specify it in the format which complies with RFC2822. In case specified in combination with "-c adddst," it will be linked with the time zone to be set. When specified in combination with "-c deldst," the link with the time zone which has been set will be cancelled. |
| -d *dst* | Specifies the name of Daylight Saving Time. For *dst*, specify the alphabets of 3 letters or more. You can specify it in the format which complies with RFC2822. |

-f *date* [*/time*]    Specifies the starting time of Daylight Saving Time. You can specify *date* in any of the following formats.

    M*m.w.d*

        M*m*: Specifies the month to start Daylight Saving Time. For *m*, you can specify any integer from 1 to 12.

        *w*: Specifies the week to start Daylight Saving Time. You can specify the integer from 1 to 5, "1" for the first week and "5" for the last week in the month.

        *d*: Specifies the day of the week to start Daylight Saving Time. You can specify the integer from 0 to 6, "0" for Sunday and "6" for Saturday.

    J*n*

        J*n*: Specifies the sequential day in the year to start Daylight Saving Time. You can specify the integer from 1 to 365, "1" for January 1st. It does not count the leap-year day.

    *n*

        *n*: Specifies the sequential day in the year to start Daylight Saving Time. You can specify the integer from 1 to 365, "1" for January 1st. It counts the leap-year day.

    In *time*, you specify the time. You can specify it in the following format.

    *hh:mm:ss*        Specifies the time in "*hh:mm:ss*" format. *hh* is 00–23, *mm* is 00–59, *ss* is 00–60. In case omitted, "02:00:00."

-h    Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-M    Displays text by page. This option provides a function that is the same as that of the more command.

-f *date* [*/time*]   Specifies the starting time of Daylight Saving Time. You can specify *date* in any of the following formats.

M*m.w.d*

M*m*: Specifies the month to start Daylight Saving Time. For *m*, you can specify any integer from 1 to 12.

*w*: Specifies the week to start Daylight Saving Time. You can specify the integer from 1 to 5, "1" for the first week and "5" for the last week in the month.

*d*: Specifies the day of the week to start Daylight Saving Time. You can specify the integer from 0 to 6, "0" for Sunday and "6" for Saturday.

J*n*

J*n*: Specifies the sequential day in the year to start Daylight Saving Time. You can specify the integer from 1 to 365, "1" for January 1st. It does not count the leap-year day.

*n*

*n*: Specifies the sequential day in the year to start Daylight Saving Time. You can specify the integer from 1 to 365, "1" for January 1st. It counts the leap-year day.

In *time*, you specify the time. You can specify it in the following format.

*hh:mm:ss*          Specifies the time in "*hh*:*mm*:*ss*" format. *hh* is 00–23, *mm* is 00–59, *ss* is 00–60. In case omitted, "02:00:00."

-h                  Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-M                  Displays text by page. This option provides a function that is the same as that of the more command.

-o *offset*        Specifies the offset of time zone and Greenwich mean time
                   (GMT). You can specify *offset* in the following format.

GMT{+ | −}*hh*[:*mm*[:*ss*]]

GMT                          Greenwich mean time

{+ | −}                      Specifies "−" to set the standard time to the
                             time which is ahead of GMT. (To adjust to the
                             local time east to Greenwich, the offset is a
                             negative value.)Specifies "+" to set the
                             standard time to the time which is behind the
                             GMT. (To adjust to the local tome west to
                             Greenwich, the offset is a positive value.)

*hh*[:*mm*[:*ss*]]           Specifies the offset time. *hh* is 00−23, *mm* is
                             00−59, *ss* is 00−59.

| | |
|---|---|
| −p *offset* | Specifies the offset of Daylight Saving Time and Greenwich mean time (GMT). You can specify *offset* in the following format. In case omitted, it is 1 hour before the specified time. |

GMT{+ | −}*hh*[:*mm*[:*ss*]]

| | |
|---|---|
| GMT | Greenwich mean time |
| {+ | −} | Specifies "−" to set the standard time to the time which is ahead of GMT. (To adjust to the local time east to Greenwich, the offset is a negative value.)Specifies "+" to set the standard time to the time which is behind the GMT. (To adjust to the local tome west to Greenwich, the offset is a positive value.) |
| *hh*[:*mm*[:*ss*]] | Specifies the offset time. *hh* is 00−23, *mm* is 00−59, *ss* is 00−59. |

| | |
|---|---|
| −s *timezone* | Specifies the time zone. One of the time zone displayed by the −a option can be specified for *timezone*. |

-t *date* [*/time*]     Specifies the termination time of Daylight Saving Time. You can
                        specify *date* in any of the following formats.

   M*m.w.d*

     M*m*: Specifies the month to terminate Daylight Saving Time.
     For *m*, you can specify any integer from 1 to 12.

     *w*: Specifies the week to terminate Daylight Saving Time. You
     can specify the integer from 1 to 5, "1" for the first week and
     "5" for the last week in the month.

     *d*: Specifies the day of the week to terminate Daylight Saving
     Time. You can specify the integer from 0 to 6, "0" for Sunday
     and "6" for Saturday.

   J*n*

     J*n*: Specifies the sequential day in the year to terminate
     Daylight Saving Time. You can specify the integer from 1 to
     365, "1" for January 1st. It does not count the leap-year day.

   *n*

     *n*: Specifies the sequential day in the year to terminate
     Daylight Saving Time. You can specify the integer from 1 to
     365, "1" for January 1st. It counts the leap-year day.

   In *time*, you specify the time. You can specify it in the following
   format.

   *hh:mm:ss*           Specifies the time in "*hh:mm:ss*" format. *hh* is
                      00–23, *mm* is 00–59, *ss* is 00–60. In case
                      omitted, "02:00:00."

**EXTENDED**
**DESCRIPTION**

- You cannot specify the years of validity for time zone and Daylight Saving Time.
  In case the Daylight Saving Time is changed each year, you need to set anew by
  using the settimezone(8) command.

- The addition of the offset time to the standard time which has been set by the
  settimezone(8) command comes to GMT.

- The current time zone settings can be checked by using the showtimezone(8)
  command.

- To reflect the Daylight Saving Time information which modified by -c adddst
  or -c deldst option, log out and then log in again.

**EXAMPLES**

**EXAMPLE 1** Sets "`Asia/Tokyo`" as the time zone.

```
XSCF> settimezone -c settz -s Asia/Tokyo
Asia/Tokyo
```

**EXAMPLE 2** Lists the time zones that can be set.

```
XSCF> settimezone -c settz -a
Africa/Abidjan
Africa/Accra
Africa/Addis_Ababa
Africa/Algiers
Africa/Asmera
Africa/Bamako
Africa/Bangui
  .
  .
```

**EXAMPLE 3** Sets the Daylight Saving Time information as follows: abbreviation of time zone is JST, the offset from GMT is +9, the name of Daylight Saving Time is JDT, Daylight Saving Time is 1 hour ahead, and the time period is from the last Monday of March 2:00 to the last Sunday of October 2:00.

```
XSCF> settimezone -c adddst -b JST -o GMT-9 -d JDT -f M3.5.0 -t
M10.5.0
JST-9JDT,M3.5.0,M10.5.0
```

**EXAMPLE 4** Sets the Daylight Saving Time information as follows: abbreviation of time zone is JST, the offset from GMT is +9, the name of Daylight Saving Time is JDT, the offset of Daylight Saving Time from GMT is +10, and the time period is from the first Sunday of April 0:00 to the first Sunday of September 0:00.

```
XSCF> settimezone -c adddst -b JST -o GMT-9 -d JDT -p GMT-10 -f
M4.1.0/00:00:00 -t M9.1.0/00:00:00
JST-9JDT-10,M4.1.0/00:00:00,M9.1.0/00:00:00
```

**EXAMPLE 5** Deletes the Daylight Saving Time information of current settings.

```
XSCF> settimezone -c deldst -b JST -o GMT-9
```

**EXIT STATUS** The following exit values are returned:

0               Successful completion.

>0              An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** **setdate**(8), **showdate**(8), **showtimezone**(8)

| NAME | setupfru - set up device hardware |
|---|---|
| **SYNOPSIS** | **setupfru** [−m {y │ n}] [−x {1 │ 4}] *device location* |
| | **setupfru** −h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | The setupfru(8) command makes hardware settings for the specified device. |

Only a physical system board (PSB) can be specified as a device. After a PSB is added, the following settings can be specified for PSB:

| XSB type | To use an added PSB in the system, hardware resources on the PSB must be logically divided and reconfigured as eXtended System Boards (XSBs). Two types of XSB are used: Uni-XSB and Quad-XSB. The Uni-XSB is configured with undivided PSB, and the Quad-XSB is configured with one of divided PSB into four parts. Specify either the Uni-XSB configuration or Quad-XSB configuration for the PSB. |
|---|---|
| Memory mirror mode | In mirror mode, data is mirrored by dividing the memory mounted on a PSB into two parts. Since the memory is divided into two parts, the memory capacity is halved, but data reliability increases. Specify whether to operate the memory in mirror mode. |

| **Privileges** | You must have platadm or fieldeng privileges to run this command. |
|---|---|
| | Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information. |
| **OPTIONS** | The following options are supported: |

| -h | Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. |
|---|---|
| -m {y│n} | Specifies whether to use the memory mounted on the XSB in mirror mode. Specify this option when sb is specified for *device*. Specify y to enable mirror mode; otherwise, specify n. If the −m option is omitted, the previous setting is inherited. |
| -x {1│4} | Specifies whether to configure PSB as a Uni-XSB or Quad-XSB. Specify this option when sb is specified for *device*. Specify 1 for Uni-XSB or specify 4 for Quad-XSB. If the −x option is omitted, the previous setting is inherited. |

**OPERANDS** | The following operands are supported:

| | |
|---|---|
| *device* | Specifies the device to be set up. Only the following device can be specified: |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | sb | Physical system board (PSB) |
| *location* | Specifies the location of the device. | |
| | sb | Integer from 0–15. Specify only one *location*. |

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION**
- In a high-end server, the Quad-XSB configuration cannot be set in memory mirror mode.
- To set up an already mounted PSB again, all XSBs comprising the target PSB must have been disconnected from the domain configuration and placed under the system board pool. See the deleteboard(8) command for information on how to disconnect XSBs from the domain configuration.
- The configuration of the PSB varies according to the system as shown below.
  - In a high-end server, the PSB consists of one CPU memory board and one I/O unit in combination.
  - In a midrange server, the PSB consists of one CPU module and one memory module logically divided into two on the motherboard, and one I/O module.
- The current PSB settings can be checked by using the showfru(8) command.

**EXAMPLES** | **EXAMPLE 1** Configures PSB#00 as a Quad-XSB (with memory in non-mirror mode because the memory mirror mode setting is omitted).

```
XSCF> setupfru -x 4 sb 0
```

**EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned:

| | |
|---|---|
| 0 | Successful completion. |
| >0 | An error occurred. |

**SEE ALSO** | **addboard**(8), **deleteboard**(8), **moveboard**(8), **setdcl**(8), **showboards**(8), **showdcl**(8), **showdevices**(8), **showfru**(8)

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | setupplatform - set up platform specific settings |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **setupplatform** [−v] |
| | **setupplatform** [−v] −p *part* [−p *part*] |
| | **setupplatform** −h |

**DESCRIPTION**

The setupplatform(8) command sets up platform specific settings. The command leads an administrator through Service Processor installation tasks.

By default, setupplatform command walks through each of the available settings. Individual settings may be selected using the -p option.

**Privileges**

You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

- To use the −p user option: usradm
- To use the −p network, −p altitude, −p timezone options: platadm

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported:

−h          Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

−p *part*    Specifies the setting you want to do. One of the following can be specified for part:

      altitude    Configures the chassis altitude.

      network     Configures the XSCF network, DSCP, Domain Name Service, NTP, SSH, https, and SMTP.

      timezone    Sets the time zone for the XSCF. The time zone is chosen from a list of time zones.

      user        Creates a new local XSCF user account with platadm, platop, and useradm privileges.

−v          Specifies verbose output.

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION**

The available interfaces on the SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000 servers are xscf#0-lan#0, xscf#0-lan#1, lan#0, lan#1. The available interfaces on the SPARC Enterprise M8000/M9000 servers are the same but they also include the xscf#0-if, xscf#1-lan#0, xscf#1-lan#1, and xscf#1-if.

In user setup, a new local user account can be created with a user supplied password.

In network setup, the following items can be optionally configured:

- XSCF Network Settings
- Internal DSCP Network
- Domain Name Service
- Network Time Protocol
- SSH
- HTTPS Server
- Email reports

**EXAMPLES**  **EXAMPLE 1**  Creating a New User.

```
XSCF> setupplatform -p user
Do you want to set up an account? [y|n]: y
Username: myadminuser
User id in range 100 to 65533 or leave blank to let the system
choose one:
        Username: myadminuser
        User id:
Are these settings correct? [y|n]: y
XSCF> adduser myadminuser
XSCF> setprivileges myadminuser useradm platadm platop
XSCF> password myadminuser
New XSCF password: [not echoed]
Retype new XSCF password: [not echoed]
```

**EXAMPLE 2**  Configuring the XSCF Network.

```
XSCF> setupplatform
Do you want to set up an account? [y|n]: n
Do you want to set up the XSCF network interfaces? [y|n]: y
Do you want to configure xscf#0-lan#0? [y|n]: y
xscf#0-lan#0 ip address? []: 192.168.1.4
xscf#0-lan#0 netmask? [255.255.255.0]: 255.255.254.0
xscf#0-lan#0 default gateway? []: 192.168.1.1
        xscf#0-lan#0 ip address: 192.168.1.4
        xscf#0-lan#0 netmask: 255.255.254.0
```

```
          xscf#0-lan#0 default gateway: 192.168.1.1
 Are these settings correct? [y|n]: y
 XSCF> setnetwork xscf#0-lan#0 -m 255.255.254.0 192.168.1.4
 . . .
```

**EXAMPLE 3**    Enabling ssh.

```
 XSCF> setupplatform -p network
 Do you want to set up the XSCF network interfaces? [y|n]: n
 Do you want to set up the DSCP network? [y|n]: n
 Do you want to set up the domain name service? [y|n]: n
 Do you want to set up the network time protocol? [y|n]: n
 Do you want to set up ssh? [y|n]: y
 Enable ssh service? [y|n]: y
 XSCF> setssh -q -y -c enable
 Do you want to set up https? [y|n]: n
 . . .
```

**EXAMPLE 4**    Configuring the Altitude.

```
 XSCF> setupplatform -p altitude
 Do you want to set up the chassis altitude? [y|n]: y
 Chassis altitude is already configured:

          Chassis altitude in meters: 200
 Continue setting up the chassis altitude? [y|n]: y
 Chassis altitude in meters: 400

          Chassis altitude in meters: 400
 Is this setting correct? [y|n]: y
 XSCF> setaltitude -s altitude=400

 400m


 The specified altitude becomes valid when the circuit breakers of the system
 are switched on again.
 Do you want to reboot the XSCF now? [y|n]: n
 XSCF>
```

**EXAMPLE 5**    Setting the Time Zone.

```
XSCF> setupplatform -p timezone
Do you want to set up the XSCF time zone? [y|n]: y
Chassis time zone is already configured:
         XSCF time zone: US/Pacific
Continue setting up the XSCF time zone? [y|n]: y
0       Africa/Abidjan
1       Africa/Accra
2       Africa/Addis_Ababa
3       Africa/Algiers
4       Africa/Asmera
5       Africa/Bamako
6       Africa/Bangui
7       Africa/Banjul
8       Africa/Bissau
9       Africa/Blantyre
10      Africa/Brazzaville
11      Africa/Bujumbura
12      Africa/Cairo
13      Africa/Casablanca
14      Africa/Ceuta
15      Africa/Conakry
16      Africa/Dakar
17      Africa/Dar_es_Salaam
18      Africa/Djibouti
19      Africa/Douala
20      Africa/El_Aaiun
21      Africa/Freetown
22      Africa/Gaborone
Enter number to choose time zone or return for next set of time zones: 21
    XSCF time zone: Africa/Freetown
Is this setting correct? [y|n]: y
```

```
XSCF> setaltitude -c settz -s Africa/Freetown
Africa/Freetown
XSCF>
```

**EXIT STATUS**    The following exit values are returned:

0              Successful completion.

>0             An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**    **adduser**(8), **applynetwork**(8), **password**(8), **setaltitude**(8), **setdscp**(8), **setemailreport**(8), **sethostname**(8), **sethttps**(8), **setnameserver**(8), **setnetwork**(8), **setntp**(8), **setprivileges**(8), **setsmtp**(8), **setssh**(8), **setroute**(8), **settimezone**(8)

setupplatform(8)

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | showaltitude - display the altitude of the system and whether the air filter installed |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **showaltitude** |
| | **showaltitude** -h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | The showaltitude(8) command displays the current settings for the altitude of the system and whether the air filter installed. |
| | Whether the air filter installed is displayed on the midrange servers only. |
| | The displayed altitude value is a multiple of 100 meters. |
| **Privileges** | You must have platadm or fieldeng privileges to run this command. |
| | Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information. |
| **OPTIONS** | The following option is supported: |
| | -h          Displays usage statement. |
| **EXTENDED DESCRIPTION** | ■ The air filter is displayed only when it is installed. If the filter is not installed nothing is displayed. |
| | ■ The setaltitude(8) command sets the altitude of the system and whether or not the air filter installed. |
| **EXAMPLES** | **EXAMPLE 1**   Displays the altitude of the system, on a high-end server. |

```
XSCF> showaltitude
1000m
```

**EXAMPLE 2**   Displays the altitude of the system and whether the air filter installed, on a midrange server.

```
XSCF> showaltitude
1000m
Filter is installed.
```

| | |
|---|---|
| **EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned: |
| | 0          Successful completion. |
| | >0          An error occurred. |
| **SEE ALSO** | **setaltitude**(8) |

showaltitude(8)

**NAME** | showarchiving - display log archiving configuration and status

**SYNOPSIS** | **showarchiving**

**showarchiving** [-e] [-v]

**showarchiving** -h

**DESCRIPTION** | showarchiving(8) displays the status and configuration information for log archiving on the Service Processor.

**Privileges** | You must have platadm, platop or fieldeng privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS** | The following options are supported:

-e          Displays information about the last ten archiving errors.

-h          Displays usage statement.

            When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-v          Specifies verbose output.

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION** | If the -e option is not specified, showarchiving displays the following information:

1. A list of archiving configuration data:

| | |
|---|---|
| Archiving state | Log archiving is enabled or disabled. |
| Archive host | The host on which the logs are archived. Initial value is Not configured. Possible values are a host name or IPv4 address. |
| Archive directory | The directory on the archive host where the archives are stored. Initial value is Not configured. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Username for ssh login | User name which the Service Processor uses to login to the archive host. Initial value is `Not configured`. |
| Archive host public key | The public key which the Service Processor uses to verify the identity of the archive host. This field is not displayed unless the -v option is specified. |
| Archive host fingerprint | The `md5` fingerprint of the public key which the Service Processor uses to verify the identity of the archive host. |

2. Time of the most recent attempt to connect to the archive host, and the outcome of that attempt (success or failure):

| | |
|---|---|
| Latest communication | The completion time of the latest attempt to communicate with the archive host. |
| Connection status | The outcome of the latest attempt to connect to the archive host; successful (`OK`) or unsuccessful (`FAILED`). |

3. Table of the status information for audit logs and non-audit logs:

| | |
|---|---|
| Archive space limit | The amount of space allocated for the archives. |
| Archive space used | The amount of space currently consumed by the archives. |
| Total archiving failures | A counter of failed archiving operations. |
| Unresolved failures | A counter of failed archiving operations which the Service Processor will continue to retry. |

If the -e option is specified showarchiving displays the details of the last ten archiving errors that occurred.

**EXAMPLES**   **EXAMPLE 1**   Viewing Status and Configuration Data

```
XSCF> showarchiving
*** Archiving Configuration ***
Archiving state ---------- Disabled
Archive host ------------- Not configured
Archive directory -------- Not configured
User name for ssh login -- Not configured
```

```
Archive host fingerprint - Server authentication disabled


*** Connection to Archive Host ***

Latest communication ----- None

Connection status -------- None


                                AUDIT LOGS     OTHER LOGS

                                ----------     ----------

Archive space limit             Unlimited         2000 MB

Archive space used          Not monitored  Not monitored

Total archiving failures                0              0

Unresolved failures                     0              0
```

**EXAMPLE 2**   Displaying Archiving Error Information

```
XSCF> showarchiving -e

No archiving errors have occurred.
```

**EXIT STATUS**   The following exit values are returned:

0                 Successful completion.

>0                An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**   **setarchiving** ( 8 )

NAME | showaudit - display the current auditing system state

SYNOPSIS | **showaudit**

**showaudit** [all]

**showaudit** [-a  *users*] [-c *classes*] [-e *events*] [-g] [-m] [-p] [-s] [-t]

**showaudit** -h

DESCRIPTION | showaudit(8) displays the current state of system auditing. When invoked without options showaudit displays whether the writing of audit records is enabled or disabled.

Privileges | You must have auditadm or auditop privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS** | The following options are supported:

-a *users*      Displays the audit record generation policy for the specified users. *users* is a comma-separated list of valid user names.

-c *classes*    Displays the audit record generation policy for the specified audit classes. *classes* is a comma-separated list of audit classes. A class may be specified by its numeric value or its name. The ACS_ prefix may be omitted. For example, the class of audit related events can be expressed as ACS_AUDIT, AUDIT or 16.

The following are valid classes:

| | |
|---|---|
| all | Denotes all classes. |
| ACS_SYSTEM(1) | System-related events |
| ACS_WRITE(2) | Commands that can modify a state |
| ACS_READ(4) | Commands that read a current state |
| ACS_LOGIN(8) | Login-related events |
| ACS_AUDIT(16) | Audit-related events |
| ACS_DOMAIN(32) | Domain management–related events |
| ACS_USER(64) | User management–related events |
| ACS_PLATFORM(128) | Platform management–related events |
| ACS_MODES(256) | Mode-related events |

-e *events*     Displays the audit record generation policy for the specified audit events. *events* is a comma-separated list of audit events. An event may be specified by its numeric value or its name. The AEV_ prefix may be omitted. For example, the event for SSH login can be expressed as AEV_LOGIN_SSH, LOGIN_SSH, or 0.

See showaudit -e all for a list of all valid events.

-g          Displays the global user audit record generation policy.

-h          Displays usage statement.

When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-m         Displays the address to which email is sent when the local audit storage space usages reaches a threshold.

-p            Displays the policy to follow when the audit trail reaches full capacity.

-s            Displays the following auditing states:

- Space consumed by local audit records
- Free space remaining for local audit records
- Number of audit records dropped (since the last boot) since the audit trail reached full capacity.

-t            Displays the thresholds at which to issue warning(s) about local storage usage.

**OPERANDS** | The following operands are supported:

all            Displays the following information:

- Whether the writing of audit trails is set to enable or disable. This is the same display that is shown for showaudit when invoked without any options.
- All the information that would be displayed by invoking showaudit with the options: -a , -c all, -e all, -g, -m, -p, -s.

**EXAMPLES** | **EXAMPLE 1** Displaying Auditing Status

```
XSCF> showaudit
Auditing: enabled
```

**EXAMPLE 2** Displaying All Class Information For Login Auditing

```
XSCF> showaudit -c LOGIN
Events:
AEV_LOGIN_BUI                 enabled
AEV_LOGIN_CONSOLE             enabled
AEV_LOGIN_SSH                 enabled
AEV_LOGIN_TELNET              enabled
AEV_LOGOUT                    enabled
AEV_AUTHENTICATE              enabled
```

**EXAMPLE 3** Displaying All Event Information

```
XSCF> showaudit -e all
Events:
AEV_AUDIT_START                  enabled
AEV_AUDIT_STOP                   enabled
AEV_ENTER_MODE                   enabled
AEV_EXIT_MODE                    enabled
AEV_LOGIN_BUI                    enabled
AEV_LOGIN_CONSOLE                enabled
AEV_LOGIN_SSH                    enabled
AEV_LOGIN_TELNET                 enabled
AEV_LOGOUT                       enabled
AEV_AUTHENTICATE                 enabled
AEV_addboard                     enabled
AEV_addcodlicense                enabled
AEV_addfru                       enabled
[...]
```

**EXIT STATUS**     The following exit values are returned:

0               Successful completion.

>0              An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**     **setaudit**(8), **viewaudit**(8)

NAME | showautologout - display the session timeout time of the XSCF shell

SYNOPSIS | **showautologout**

**showautologout** -h

DESCRIPTION | The showautologout(8) command displays the session timeout time of the XSCF shell.

The session timeout time is displayed in units of minutes. If the session timeout time has not been specified with the setautologout(8) command, a time of 10 minutes is set by default.

Privileges | You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

useradm, platadm, platop, auditadm, auditop, domainadm, domainmgr, domainop, fieldeng

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

OPTIONS | The following option is supported:

-h            Displays usage statement.

EXAMPLES | **EXAMPLE 1**    Displays the session timeout time of the XSCF shell.

```
XSCF> showautologout
30min
```

**EXAMPLE 2**    Displays the session timeout time of the XSCF shell (the time is default).

```
XSCF> showautologout
10min
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned:

0            Successful completion.

>0           An error occurred.

SEE ALSO | **setautologout**(8)

showautologout(8)

**NAME** | showboards - display information on an extended system board (XSB)

**SYNOPSIS** | **showboards** [-v] -a [-c sp]

**showboards** [-v] -d *domain_id* [-c sp]

**showboards** [-v] *xsb*

**showboards** -h

**DESCRIPTION** | The showboards(8) command displays information on XSBs.

This command displays information on XSBs currently configured in or assigned to a domain and information on all mounted XSBs.  If a domain is specified, the command displays only information defined with the corresponding domain component list (DCL).

The following types of information are displayed:

XSB     XSB number. The format of the displayed number is as follows:

       *x*–*y*

       *x*        An integer from 00–15.

       *y*        An integer from 0–3.

DID     Domain ID. One of the following is displayed:

       00–23     Domain ID to which the XSB is assigned

       SP       This is displayed if the XSB does not belong to any domain but is located in the system board pool.

       Other     This is displayed if the XSB belongs to a domain to which no user privilege has been granted.

LSB     Logical system board (LSB) number defined for the domain. The displayed number is an integer ranging from 0 to 15.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Assignment | Domain assignment state of the XSB. Either of the following is displayed: | |
| | Unavailable | The XSB cannot be used. The XSB may be unrecognizable because it is not mounted, it contains an error, it has been assigned to another domain, or the settings of the domain or system board are not complete. |
| | Available | The XSB is registered on the domain component list (DCL) and can be used. The XSB may be located in the system board pool. |
| | Assigned | The XSB is reserved for or assigned to the domain. |
| Pwr | Power status of the XSB | |
| | n | Power is off. |
| | y | Power is on. |
| Conn | Status of the XSB connection to the domain configuration | |
| | n | The XSB is not connected to the domain, or it is located in the system board pool. |
| | y | The XSB is connected to the domain. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Assignment | Domain assignment state of the XSB. Either of the following is displayed: | |
| | Unavailable | The XSB cannot be used. The XSB may be unrecognizable because it is not mounted, it contains an error, it has been assigned to another domain, or the settings of the domain or system board are not complete. |
| | Available | The XSB is registered on the domain component list (DCL) and can be used. The XSB may be located in the system board pool. |
| | Assigned | The XSB is reserved for or assigned to the domain. |
| Pwr | Power status of the XSB | |
| | n | Power is off. |
| | y | Power is on. |
| Conn | Status of the XSB connection to the domain configuration | |
| | n | The XSB is not connected to the domain, or it is located in the system board pool. |
| | y | The XSB is connected to the domain. |

| Conf | Incorporation state of XSB hardware resources into the operating system | |
|------|------|------|
| | n | The resources are not connected to the operating system. |
| | y | The resources are incorporated in the operating system. |
| Test | Status of an initial diagnosis on an XSB | |
| | Unmount | The XSB cannot be recognized because it is not mounted or because it has an error. |
| | Unknown | Not performed. |
| | Testing | The initial diagnosis is in progress. |
| | Passed | The initial diagnosis ended normally. |
| | Failed | Error (test=fail) detected by an initial diagnosis. The XSB cannot be used or is in a degraded state. |
| Fault | XSB degradation status | |
| | Normal | Normal |
| | Degraded | Component in a degraded state.   The XSB can operate. |
| | Faulted | An error occurred and the XSB cannot operate. |

When the -v option is specified, the following types of information are displayed as XSB detail status information:

| R | Dynamic reconfiguration(DR) involving the reservation state of the XSB in the domain | |
|------|------|------|
| | * | DR processing is reserved. When the domain is rebooted, the XSB is incorporated into or disconnected from the domain, and the domain configuration is changed. |
| Cod | Whether the XSB is a COD board | |
| | n | The XSB is not a COD board. |
| | y | The XSB is a COD board. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Privileges** | You must have one of the following privileges to run this command: | |

platadm, platop, fieldeng

      Can execute the command for all domains.

domainadm, domainmgr, domainop

      Can execute the command only for accessible domains.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**      The following options are supported:

| | |
|---|---|
| -a | Displays the state of XSBs configured in or assigned to a domain and the state of all mounted XSBs. |
| -c sp | Displays the system boards located in the system board pool. System boards in the system board pool do not belong to any domain. |
| -d *domain_id* | Specifies the ID of the domain whose status of XSB is displayed. Only information that is defined with the DCL of the specified domain is displayed. An integer ranging from 0 to 23 can be specified for *domain_id*, depending on the system configuration. |
| -h | Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. |
| -v | Displays detailed information on XSB. |

**OPERANDS**      The following operand is supported:

| | |
|---|---|
| *xsb* | Specifies the XSB number to be displayed. The following xsb form is accepted: |

      *x*–*y*

      where:

| | |
|---|---|
| *x* | An integer from 00–15. |
| *y* | An integer from 0–3. |

**EXAMPLES**      **EXAMPLE 1**    Displays information on all mounted system boards.

```
XSCF> showboards -a
XSB  DID(LSB) Assignment  Pwr  Conn Conf Test     Fault
---- -------- ----------- ---- ---- ---- ------- --------
```

```
00-0 00(00)   Assigned    y    y    y    Passed  Normal

00-1 00(01)   Assigned    y    y    y    Passed  Normal

00-2 SP       Available   y    n    n    Passed  Normal

00-3 02(00)   Unavailable y    n    n    Unknown Normal
```

**EXAMPLE 2**    Displays detailed information on all mounted system boards.

```
XSCF> showboards -v -a
XSB  R DID(LSB) Assignment  Pwr  Conn Conf Test    Fault    COD
---- - -------- ----------- ---- ---- ---- ------- -------- ---
00-0   00(00)   Assigned    y    y    y    Passed  Normal   n
00-1 * 00(01)   Assigned    y    y    y    Passed  Normal   n
00-2   SP       Available   y    n    n    Passed  Normal   n
00-3   02(00)   Unavailable y    n    n    Unknown Normal   n
```

**EXAMPLE 3**    Displays information on XSB#00-0.

```
XSCF> showboards 00-0
XSB  DID(LSB) Assignment  Pwr  Conn Conf Test    Fault
---- -------- ----------- ---- ---- ---- ------- --------
00-0 15(00)   Assigned    y    y    y    Passed  Normal
```

**EXAMPLE 4**    Displays detailed information on XSB#00-0.

```
XSCF> showboards -v 00-0
XSB  R DID(LSB) Assignment  Pwr  Conn Conf Test    Fault    COD
---- - -------- ----------- ---- ---- ---- ------- -------- ---
00-0 * 15(00)   Assigned    y    n    n    Passed  Normal   y
```

**EXAMPLE 5**    Displays system boards located in the system board pool.

```
XSCF> showboards -a -c sp
XSB  DID(LSB) Assignment  Pwr  Conn Conf Test    Fault
---- -------- ----------- ---- ---- ---- ------- --------
00-0 SP       Available   y    n    n    Passed  Normal
00-2 SP       Available   y    n    n    Passed  Normal
00-3 SP       Available   y    n    n    Passed  Normal
```

**EXAMPLE 6** Displays the system boards that are defined for domain ID 0 and located in the system board pool.

```
XSCF> showboards -d 0 -c sp
XSB  DID(LSB) Assignment  Pwr  Conn Conf Test    Fault
---- -------- ----------- ---- ---- ---- ------- --------
00-2 SP       Available   y    n    n    Passed  Normal
```

**EXIT STATUS**     The following exit values are returned:

0               Successful completion.

>0              An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**    **addboard**(8), **addcodlicense**(8), **deleteboard**(8), **deletecodlicense**(8), **moveboard**(8), **setdcl**(8), **setupfru**(8), **showcodlicense**(8), **showcodusage**(8), **showdcl**(8), **showdevices**(8), **showfru**(8)

showboards(8)

| NAME | showcod - display Capacity on Demand (COD) configuration information |
|---|---|

**SYNOPSIS**

**showcod** [−v] [−d *domain_id*]

**showcod** −h

**DESCRIPTION**

showcod(8) displays the COD information which includes the headroom amount, number of installed COD right-to-use (RTU) licenses, the number of COD RTU licenses reserved for domains, and the Chassis Hostid. When used without arguments it displays the current COD information.

**Privileges**

You must have platadm, platop, domainadm, domainop, or domainmgr privileges for the specified domain.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported:

| −d *domain_id* | Domain identifier. *domain_id* can be 0–23 depending on system configuration. |
|---|---|
| −h | Displays usage statement. |
| | When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. |
| −v | Specifies verbose output. |

**EXAMPLES**

**EXAMPLE 1** Displaying COD Information for All Domains on an OPL System

The output shown is what you would see if you had domainadm, domainop, or domainmgr privileges for Domain 1.

```
XSCF> showcod
PROC RTUs reserved for domain 1 : 0
```

**EXAMPLE 2** Displaying All COD Information

The output shown is what you would see if you had platform privileges.

```
XSCF> showcod
Chassis HostID : 81000001
PROC RTUs installed : 8
PROC Headroom Quantity : 0
```

```
PROC RTUs reserved for domain 0 : 4
PROC RTUs reserved for domain 1 : 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain 2 : 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain 3 : 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain 4 : 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain 5 : 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain 6 : 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain 7 : 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain 8 : 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain 9 : 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain 10 : 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain 11 : 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain 12 : 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain 13 : 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain 14 : 0
PROC RTUs reserved for domain 15 : 0
```

**EXIT STATUS**  The following exit values are returned:

0                  Successful completion.

>0                  An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**  **setcod**(8)

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | 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(8) displays COD license information stored in the COD license database. When used without options it displays the current licenses. |
| **Privileges** | You must have platadm or platop privileges to run this command. |
| | Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information. |
| **OPTIONS** | The following options are supported: |

−h          Displays usage statement.

                    When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

−r          Displays the license information in the raw *license-signature* format, as stored in the COD license database.

−v          Specifies verbose output. 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). |
| Ver | Version number of the license, which is always set to 01. |
| Expiration | Expiration of the license. |
| 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. |

**EXAMPLES**

The following examples display the COD license information:

**EXAMPLE 1**    Displaying Formatted License Data

```
XSCF> showcodlicense -v
Description  Ver   Expiration  Count   Status
```

```
  -----------  ---  -----------  -----  -------
  PROC          01         NONE     16     GOOD
  01:84000000:000000001:0301010100:16:00000000:xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
```

**EXAMPLE 2**    Displaying Raw License Data

```
  XSCF> showcodlicense -r
  01:84000000:104:0301010100:3:00000000:xxxxxxxxxxxxxx
```

**EXIT STATUS**   The following exit values are returned:

0                 Successful completion.

>0                An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**   **addcodlicense**(8), **deletecodlicense**(8), **showcodusage**(8)

**NAME**  showcodusage - display the current usage statistics for Capacity on Demand (COD) resources

**SYNOPSIS**  **showcodusage** [-v] [-M] [-p resource|domain|all ]

**showcodusage** -h

**DESCRIPTION**  showcodusage(8) 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. When used without options, it displays the current usage.

**Privileges**  You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

platadm, platop, fieldeng:

Can run this command for all resources and domains.

domainadm, domainmgr, domainop:

Can run this command for available resources only for those domains that you can access.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**  The following options are supported:

-h          Displays usage statement.

            When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-M          Displays text by page. This option provides a function that is the same as that of the more command.

-p domain   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.

-p all      Displays all COD usage information.

-v          Specifies verbose output. Displays all available COD usage information, including COD RTU license use for both the system and its domains.

| **EXTENDED** | The showcodusage -p resource command displays the following COD usage |
|---|---|
| **DESCRIPTION** | 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.

Status            Specifies one of the following COD attributes:

|  |  |  |
|---|---|---|
| | OK | Indicates that there are sufficient licenses for the COD CPUs in use. Also displays the number of remaining COD resources available and the number of any instant access CPUs (headroom) available. |
| | HEADROOM | The number of instant access COD CPUs in use. |
| | Violation | Indicates a COD RTU license violation exists. Displays 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 specified: |

| | |
|---|---|
| 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. |
| Unused | The COD CPU is not in use. |

**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

```
XSCF> showcodusage -p resource

Resource  In Use  Installed  Licensed  Status

--------  ------  ---------  --------  ------

PROC         4         4        16  OK: 12 available
```

**EXAMPLE 2**   Displaying COD Usage by Domain

```
XSCF> showcodusage -p domains

Domain/Resource  In Use  Installed  Reserved

---------------  ------  ---------  --------

0 - PROC            4         4         0

1 - PROC            4         4         0

2 - PROC            4         4         0

3 - PROC            4         4         0

4 - PROC            0         0         0

Unused - PROC       0         0        12
```

**EXAMPLE 3**   Displaying COD Usage by Resource and Domain: M8000 Server With CMU00

Quad-XSB, CMU02 Uni-XSB

```
XSCF> showcodusage -v
Resource   In Use  Installed  Licensed  Status
--------   ------  ---------  --------  ------
PROC           0         8         0  OK: 0 available Headroom: 2
Domain/Resource  In Use  Installed  Reserved  Status
---------------  ------  ---------  --------  ------
0  - PROC           0         8         0
   00-0 - PROC      0         1
   CMU00-CPU0                                  Unused
   00-1 - PROC      0         1
   CMU00-CPU1                                  Unused
   00-2 - PROC      0         1
   CMU00-CPU2                                  Unused
   00-3 - PROC      0         1
   CMU00-CPU3                                  Unused
   02-0 - PROC      0         4
   CMU02-CPU0                                  Unused
   CMU02-CPU1                                  Unused
   CMU02-CPU2                                  Unused
   CMU02-CPU3                                  Unused
1  - PROC           0         0         0
2  - PROC           0         0         0
3  - PROC           0         0         0
4  - PROC           0         0         0
5  - PROC           0         0         0
6  - PROC           0         0         0
7  - PROC           0         0         0
8  - PROC           0         0         0
9  - PROC           0         0         0
10 - PROC           0         0         0
11 - PROC           0         0         0
12 - PROC           0         0         0
```

```
13 - PROC              0           0           0
14 - PROC              0           0           0
15 - PROC              0           0           0
Unused - PROC          0           0           2
```

**EXAMPLE 4**    Displaying COD Usage by Resource and Domain: M5000 Server

```
XSCF> showcodusage -v
Resource  In Use  Installed  Licensed  Status
--------  ------  ---------  --------  ------
PROC          0          4         0  OK: 0 available
Domain/Resource  In Use  Installed  Reserved  Status
---------------  ------  ---------  --------  ------
0  - PROC              0          0         0
1  - PROC              0          0         0
2  - PROC              0          0         0
3  - PROC              0          0         0
Unused - PROC          0          4         0
      00-0 - PROC  0          4
      CPUM00-CPU0                           Unused
      CPUM00-CPU1                           Unused
      CPUM01-CPU0                           Unused
      CPUM01-CPU1                           Unused
```

**EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned:

0               Successful completion.

>0              An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** | **addcodlicense**(8), **deletecodlicense**(8), **showcodlicense**(8)

showcodusage(8)

NAME | showconsolepath - displays information on the domain console that is currently connected

SYNOPSIS | **showconsolepath** -a

**showconsolepath** -d *domain_id*

**showconsolepath** -h

DESCRIPTION | The showconsolepath(8) command displays information on the domain console that is currently connected.

The following information can be displayed:

| | |
|---|---|
| User | User account of the XSCF connected to the domain console |
| DID | Domain ID |
| ro/rw | Domain console type |
| | ro          Read-only console |
| | rw          Writable console |
| escape | Escape mark specified for the console |
| Date | Date connected to the domain console |

Privileges | You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

useradm, platadm, platop

    Can run this command for all domains.

domainadm, domainmgr, domainop

    Can run this command only for your accessible domains.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

OPTIONS | The following options are supported.

| | |
|---|---|
| -a | Displays console information on all domains that can be accessed. |
| -d *domain_id* | Specifies only one ID of the domain for which information is to be displayed. *domain_id* can be 0–23 depending on the system configuration. |
| -h | Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. |

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION**  Only one writable console and one or more read-only consoles can be connected to one domain.

**EXAMPLES**  **EXAMPLE 1**  Displays console information on all domains that can be accessed.

```
XSCF> showconsolepath -a
User          DID  ro/rw  escape   Date
nakagawa      00   rw     @        Fri Jul 29 21:23:34
hana          00   ro     #        Fri Jul 29 09:49:12
k-okano       00   ro     #        Fri Jul 29 18:21:50
yuuki         01   rw     |        Fri Jul 29 10:19:18
uchida        01   ro     *        Fri Jul 29 13:30:41
```

**EXIT STATUS**  The following exit values are returned:

0                Successful completion.

>0               An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**  **console**(8), **sendbreak**(8)

NAME | showdate - display the date and time of XSCF

SYNOPSIS | **showdate** [-u]

**showdate** -h

DESCRIPTION | The showdate(8) command displays the date and time of XSCF.

If showdate(8) command is executed with no options, date and time currently set is displayed.

If the local date and time are specified, they are set following conversion to coordinated universal time (UTC).

After date and time are set, the prompt to confirm the reset of XSCF is displayed. When XSCF is reset, the set date and time are reflected.

Changed date and time are reflected in the domain when either of the following operations is performed:

- Rebooting the domain
- The NTP time synchronization processing after the change of date and time of XSCF with the date(8) command

Privileges | You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

useradm, platadm, platop, auditadm, auditop, domainadm, domainmgr, domainop, fieldeng

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

OPTIONS | The following options are supported:

-h Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-u Specifies time in coordinated universal time (UTC). When the -u option is omitted, the local time is specified.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION | The setdate(8) command sets the XSCF date and time.

EXAMPLES | **EXAMPLE 1** Displays the current time as the local time (JST).

```
XSCF> showdate
Mon Jan 23 14:53:00 JST 2006
```

**EXAMPLE 2**    Displays the current time in UTC.

```
 XSCF> showdate -u
 Mon Jan 23 05:56:15 UTC 2006
```

**EXIT STATUS**    The following exit values are returned:

0                    Successful completion.

>0                   An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**    **setdate**(8), **settimezone**(8), **showtimezone**(8)

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | showdcl - display the current domain component list (DCL) |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **showdcl** [−v] −a |
| | **showdcl** [−v] −d *domain_id* [−l *lsb*...] |
| | **showdcl** −h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | The showdcl(8) command displays the DCL that has been set by the setdcl(8) command. |

The DCL is hardware resource information that can be set for a domain or the logical system boards (LSBs) that are components of a domain.

An LSB is a board unit recognized by an operating system in a domain. Up to 16 LSBs can be registered for each domain, and they are represented by integer numbers ranging from 0 to 15.

An XSB is a board unit that can be used in the system and is one division of a divided physical system board (PSB). An XSB is represented by *x*–*y*, a combination of a PSB number and the number of one division of the divided PSB (*x* is an integer ranging from 00 to 15, and *y* is an integer ranging from 0 to 3).

The showdcl(8) command can display the following information that is part of a domain component list:

DID             Domain ID

| | |
|---|---|
| LSB | LSB number. The displayed number is an integer ranging from 00 to 15. |
| XSB | XSB number corresponding to the LSB. The displayed number has the following format: |

*x*–y

where:

| | |
|---|---|
| *x* | An integer from 00–15. |
| *y* | An integer from 0–3. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Status | Domain status. One of the following status is displayed. Additional information may be displayed. |

Powered Off

Power is off.

Panic State

A panic occurred, and the domain is in the reset state.

Shutdown Started

The power-off process is starting.

Initialization Phase

OpenBoot PROM initialization is in progress.

OpenBoot Executing Completed

The system is in the OpenBoot PROM (ok prompt) state.

Booting/OpenBoot PROM prompt

The operating system is booting. Or due to the domain shutdown or reset, the system is in the OpenBoot PROM running state or is suspended in the OpenBoot PROM (ok prompt) state.

Running

The operating system is running.

If the −v option is specified, the following information is added:

Cfg-policy    Degradation range applicable for an error detected during an
              initial diagnosis of hardware. Any of the following is displayed:

    FRU             Degradation of a component (default)

    XSB             Degradation of an XSB.

    System          Degradation of a domain

No-Mem        Whether to omit the use of memory on a domain. Either of the
              following is displayed:

    True            Omits the use of memory on a domain.

    False           Does not omits the use of memory on a
                              domain (default).

No-IO         Whether to omit the use of I/O devices on a domain. Either of
              the following is displayed:

    True            Omits the use of I/O devices on a domain.

    False           Does not omit the use of I/O devices on a
                              domain (default).

Float         Whether to set a priority for the specified LSB as a floating board,
              relative to other boards. Either of the following is displayed:

    True            Gives a higher priority to the LSB to become
                              a floating board.

    False           Does not give a higher priority regarding
                              floating boards (default).

**Privileges**    You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

platadm, platop, fieldeng

    Can execute the command for all domains.

domainadm, domainmgr, domainop

    Can execute the command only for accessible domain.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**    The following options are supported:.

-a                  Displays information that is set for all domains.

-d *domain_id*      Specifies the ID of the domain for which information is to be
                    displayed. The *domain_id* can be 0–23 depending on the system
                    configuration.

-h                  Displays usage statement. When used with other options or
                    operands, an error occurs.

-l *lsb*            Specifies the LSB number whose information is to be displayed.
                    Specify an *lsb* value by using an integer ranging from 0 to 15.
                    Multiple *location*s can be specified by delimiting them with
                    spaces. If *lsb* is omitted, all the LSBs in the domain are targets.

-v                  Also displays information on Cfg-policy, No-Mem, No-IO, and
                    Float in the DCL.

**EXTENDED**       ■ A system board for which the floating board priority is set to a low value is
**DESCRIPTION**      difficult to use as a floating board. Accordingly, it is difficult for the system
                     board to affect the domain operation system.

                   ■ The setdcl(8) command sets domain configuration information.

**EXAMPLES**       **EXAMPLE 1**    Displays detailed information on the DCL that is set for domain ID 0

```
XSCF> showdcl -d 0
DID   LSB   XSB   Status
00                Running
      00    00-0
      04    01-0
      08    02-0
      12    03-0
```

**EXAMPLE 2**    Displays details in the domain component list that is set for domain ID 0.

```
XSCF> showdcl -v -d 0
DID   LSB   XSB   Status    No-Mem   No-IO   Float    Cfg-policy
00                Running                             FRU
      00    00-0            False    False   False
      01    -
      02    -
```

```
      03    -
      04    01-0           False    True     False
      05    -
      06    -
      07    -
      08    02-0           True     True     True
      09    -
      10    -
      11    -
      12    03-0           True     True     False
      13    -
      14    -
      15    -
```

**EXAMPLE 3**   Displays details in the domain component lists that are set for all domains.

```
 XSCF> showdcl -v -a
 DID   LSB   XSB   Status   No-Mem   No-IO   Float   Cfg-policy
 00                Running                           FRU
       00    00-0           False    False   False
       01    -
       02    -
       03    -
       04    01-0           False    True    False
       05    -
       06    -
       07    -
       08    02-0           True     True    True
       09    -
       10    -
       11    -
       12    03-0           True     True    False
       13    -
       14    -
```

```
       15    -
   ----------------------------------------------------------------
   01                 Running (Waiting for OS Shutdown)    FRU
       00    01-2           True     True     False
       01    04-0           False    False    False
       02    -
       03    -
       04    -
       05    -
       06    -
       07    05-0           True     False    False
       08    -
       09    -
       10    -
       11    -
       12    -
       13    -
       14    06-0           True     True     True
       15    -
   ----------------------------------------------------------------
     :
     :
```

**EXIT STATUS**  The following exit values are returned:

0                Successful completion.

>0               An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**  **addboard**(8), **deleteboard**(8), **moveboard**(8), **setdcl**(8), **setupfru**(8), **showboards**(8), **showdevices**(8), **showfru**(8)

| NAME | showdevices - display current information on an eXtended System Board (XSB) |
|---|---|

**SYNOPSIS**

**showdevices** [-v] [-p bydevice | byboard | query | force] *xsb*

**showdevices** [-v] [-p bydevice | byboard] -d *domain_id*

**showdevices** -h

**DESCRIPTION**

The showdevices(8) command displays the information of the physical devices configured on XSB and their available resources of these devices.

The information of available resources can be obtained for the devices managed by the operating system. The command can also display in advance whether the XSB can be disconnected from the domain using the dynamic reconfiguration (DR) function.

The following types of information are displayed:

Common:

| DID | Domain ID |
|---|---|
| XSB | XSB number |

CPU:

| id | processor ID |
|---|---|
| state | status of processor |
| speed | CPU frequency (MHz) |
| ecache | CPU external cache size (MB) |

MEMORY:

| board mem | Size of memory mounted on the XSB (MB) |
|---|---|
| perm mem | Size of memory that mounted and cannot be relocated on the XSB (MB) |
| base address | Physical address of memory mounted on the XSB |
| domain mem | Size of memory on the domain (MB) |

When memory is being disconnected, the following items are displayed:

| | |
|---|---|
| target XSB | XSB number at the move destination |
| deleted mem | Size of memory which was already deleted (MB) |
| remaining mem | Size of remaining memory to be deleted (MB) |

I/O devices:

| | |
|---|---|
| device | Instance name of I/O device |
| resource | Managed resource name |
| usage | Description of the instance using resources |
| query | Results of an off-line inquiry about resources |

**Privileges**

You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

platadm, platop, fieldeng

     Can run this command for all domains.

domainadm, domainmgr, domainop

     Can run this command only for your accessible domains.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported.

| | |
|---|---|
| -d *domain_id* | Specifies the ID of the domain for which information is to be displayed. *domain_id* can be 0–23 depending on the system configuration. |
| -h | Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. |
| -p byboard | Displays results organized by XSB. The results can be further summarized by device and displayed. If the -p option is omitted, "-p bydevice" is used. |
| -p bydevice | Displays results organized by device type (CPU, memory, I/O, etc.). If the -p option is omitted, "-p bydevice" is used. |

| | |
|---|---|
| -p force | Predicts system resources deleted from the operating system when a system board is forcibly disconnected by "deleteboard -f" command. If the -p option is omitted, "-p bydevice" is used. |
| -p query | Predicts system resources deleted from the operating system when a system board is disconnected by deleteboard command. If the -p option is omitted, "-p bydevice" is used. |
| -v | Displays information on all I/O devices, including those that are not management targets. As information on the I/O devices that are not management targets, however, only physical configurations are displayed, and resources and use states are not displayed. |

**OPERANDS**    The following operand is supported:

*xsb*        Specifies the XSB number for which information is to be displayed. The following xsb form is accepted:

        *x–y*

        where:

        *x*        An integer from 00–15.

        *y*        An integer from 0–3.

**EXAMPLES**    **EXAMPLE 1**    Displays the information of the physical devices configured on the XSB#00-0 and their available resources.

```
XSCF> showdevices 00-0

CPU:
----
DID XSB  id state    speed  ecache
00  00-0 40 on-line   2048       4
00  00-0 41 on-line   2048       4
00  00-0 42 on-line   2048       4
00  00-0 43 on-line   2048       4

Memory:
-------
```

```
           board   perm   base              domain target deleted remaining
 DID XSB    mem MB mem MB address            mem MB  XSB   mem MB  mem MB
 00  00-0   2048   1290   0x000003c000000000 2048   03-0     250     1500
 00  00-1   2048      0   0x0000038000000000 2048               0        0
 00  00-2   2048      0   0x0000034000000000 2048               0        0
 00  00-3   2048      0   0x0000030000000000 2048               0        0
 00  01-0   2048      0   0x000002c000000000 2048            1024        0
 00  02-0   2048      0   0x0000028000000000 2048               0        0


 IO Devices:
 ----------
 DID XSB       device  resource              usage
 00  00-0      sd3     /dev/dsk/c0t3d0s0     mounted filesystem "/"
 00  00-0      sd3     /dev/dsk/c0t3s0s1     dump device (swap)
 00  00-0      sd3     /dev/dsk/c0t3s0s1     swap area
 00  00-0      sd3     /dev/dsk/c0t3d0s3     mounted filesystem "/var"
 00  00-0      sd3     /var/run              mounted filesystem "/var/run"
```

**EXAMPLE 2**   Displays detail information of the physical devices and their available re-
               sources in domain ID 0.

```
 XSCF> showdevices -v -d 0


 CPU:
 ----
 DID XSB id state    speed ecache
 00  00-0 40 on-line  2048      4
 00  00-0 41 on-line  2048      4
 00  00-0 42 on-line  2048      4
 00  00-0 43 on-line  2048      4
 00  01-0 50 on-line  2048      4
 00  01-0 51 on-line  2048      4
 00  01-0 52 on-line  2048      4
```

```
00  01-0 53  on-line   2048        4


Memory:
-------

        board  perm   base               domain  target  deleted  remaining
DID XSB  mem MB mem MB address            mem MB  XSB     mem MB   mem MB
00  00-0  2048   1290  0x000003c000000000  4096   00-1      250      1500
00  01-0  2048      0  0x000002c000000000  4096


IO Devices:
----------
DID XSB      device  resource              usage
00  00-0      sd0
00  00-0      sd1
00  00-0      sd2
00  00-0      sd3   /dev/dsk/c0t3d0s0     mounted filesystem "/"
00  00-0      sd3   /dev/dsk/c0t3s0s1     dump device (swap)
00  00-0      sd3   /dev/dsk/c0t3s0s1     swap area
00  00-0      sd3   /dev/dsk/c0t3d0s3     mounted filesystem "/var"
00  00-0      sd3   /var/run              mounted filesystem "/var/run"
00  00-0      sd4
00  00-0      sd5
00  00-0      sd6
```

**EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned:

0               Successful completion.

>0              An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** | **addboard**(8), **deleteboard**(8), **moveboard**(8), **setdcl**(8), **setupfru**(8), **showboards**(8), **showdcl**(8), **showfru**(8)

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | showdomainmode - display the modes of operation for the specified domain |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **showdomainmode** -d *domain_id* |
| | **showdomainmode** -h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | showdomainmode(8) command displays the modes of operation that is set for the specified domain. |

The following states are displayed:

Diagnostic Level   Displays the OpenBoot PROM diagnostic level. One of the following is displayed:

| | |
|---|---|
| none | None |
| min | Standard |
| max | Maximum |

Secure Mode   Displays the states of the host watchdog function and function that suppresses break signal reception. One of the following is displayed:

| | |
|---|---|
| on | Enabled |
| off | Disabled |

Autoboot   Displays the state of the auto boot function. One of the following is displayed:

| | |
|---|---|
| on | Enabled |
| off | Disabled |

CPU Mode   Way of determining the CPU operational mode mounted on the domain. One of the following is displayed:

auto

   Automatically determines at domain startup

compatible

   Sets to the SPARC64 VI compatible mode regardless of the CPUs mounted

**Privileges**   You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

| | |
|---|---|
| platadm, fieldeng | Can run this command for all domains. |
| domainadm | Can run this command only for your managed domains. |

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS** | The following operands are supported:

-d *domain_id*   Specifies the domain ID of the domain to be displayed. *domain_id* can be 0–23 depending on the system configuration.

-h   Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION**

- If the Mode switch of the operator panel is set to Service, the settings of the modes of operation for the specified domain have the following values, regardless of the domain mode displayed by the showdomainmode(8) command:

  - OpenBoot PROM diagnostic level (Diagnostic Level), CPU operational mode (CPU Mode): operates as the showdomainmode(8) command display

  - Host watchdog and suppress break signal reception (Secure Mode), auto boot function (Autoboot): off

- When the OpenBoot PROM environmental variable 'auto-boot?' has been set to false, the auto boot function is disabled.

- The setdomainmode(8) command sets the modes of operation specified for a domain.

**EXAMPLES** | **EXAMPLE 1**   Displays the current state of the modes of operation set for domain ID 0.

```
XSCF> showdomainmode -d 0
Host-ID :0f010f10
Diagnostic Level :min
Secure Mode      :on
Autoboot         :on
CPU Mode         :auto
```

**EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion.

>0   An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** | **setdomainmode**(8)

**NAME** | showdomainstatus - display the current domain component list (DCL)

**SYNOPSIS** | **showdomainstatus** -d *domain_id*

**showdomainstatus** -a

**showdomainstatus** -h

**DESCRIPTION** | The showdomainstatus(8) command displays the current status of the specified domain.

One of the following states is displayed for each domain. Additional information may be displayed.

Powered Off

Power is off.

Panic State

A panic occurred, and the domain is in the reset state.

Shutdown Started

The power-off process is starting.

Initialization Phase

OpenBoot PROM initialization is in progress.

OpenBoot Execution Completed

The system is in the OpenBoot PROM (ok prompt) state.

Booting/OpenBoot PROM prompt

The operating system is booting. Or due to the domain shutdown or reset, the system is in the OpenBoot PROM running state or is suspended in the OpenBoot PROM (ok prompt) state.

Running

Operating system is running.

-

Domain is not defined.

**Privileges** | You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

useradm, platadm, platop, fieldeng

Can run this command for all domains.

`domainadm`, `domainmgr`, `domainop`

Can run this command only for your accessible domains.

Refer to setprivileges(**8**) for more information.

**OPTIONS**     The following options are supported.

-a                   Displays status information on all domains that can be accessed.

-d *domain_id*       Specifies only one ID of the domain to be displayed. *domain_id* can be 0–23 depending on the system configuration.

-h                   Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

**EXAMPLES**    **EXAMPLE 1**   Displays status information on all domains.

```
XSCF> showdomainstatus -a
DID           Domain Status
00            Running
01            Running (Waiting for OS Shutdown)
02            Powered Off
03            Panic State
04            Shutdown Started
05            Booting/OpenBoot PROM prompt
06            Initialization Phase
07            OpenBoot Execution Completed
```

**EXIT STATUS**   The following exit values are returned:

0                    Successful completion.

>0                   An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**    **poweroff**(8), **poweron**(8), **reset**(8), **showdcl**(8)

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | showdscp - display the IP addresses assigned to the Domain to Service Processor Communications Protocol (DSCP) |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **showdscp** |
| | **showdscp** [-v] [-p] |
| | **showdscp** [-v] [-p] -d *domain_id* |
| | **showdscp** [-v] [-p] -s |
| | **showdscp** -h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | showdscp(8) displays the IP addresses assigned for DSCP usage, the IP addresses for an individual domain, the Service Processor, or for the entire system. When used without options, it displays current IP data. |
| | When displaying IP addresses for all DSCP links in the system, the output is a table. The table is sorted by numerical domain IDs. |
| | When displaying IP addresses for a particular domain or just the Service Processor, then the output is not a table but simply the IP address of the specified domain or Service Processor. |
| | The -p option can be used to generate parsable output that would then be suitable for use in a script. Parsable displays of individual IP addresses exclude any additional labels, and only an IPv4 address in dotted-decimal form is output. The parsable version of tabular output includes only the values (no table headings are included), and each column is separated by a single tab character. |
| **Privileges** | You must have one of the following privileges to run this command: |
| | fieldeng, platadm, platop: |
| | Can display any DSCP IP information. |
| | domainadm, domainmgr, domainop: |
| | Can display individual IP addresses for domains for which you have privileges only. |
| | Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information. |

**OPTIONS** | The following options are supported:

-d *domain_id*    Displays an individual domain's IP address.

-h                 Displays usage statement.

                   When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-p                 Generates parsable output.

-s                 Displays the Service Processor's IP address.

-v                 Specifies verbose output. Prints additional information about internal progress of the program's operations to the screen.

**EXAMPLES** | **Caution –** The IP addresses shown in the following examples are examples only. Refer to the site planning guide for your server for more information about valid IP addresses for your network. Using invalid network IP addresses could, under certain circumstances, make your system unbootable!

**EXAMPLE 1**    Displaying a Table of All DSCP IP Addresses

```
XSCF> showdscp


DSCP Configuration


Network: 10.1.1.0
Netmask: 255.255.255.0


 Location     Address
 ----------   ---------
XSCF         10.1.1.1
Domain #00   10.1.1.2
Domain #01   10.1.1.3
Domain #02   10.1.1.4
Domain #03   10.1.1.5
Domain #04   10.1.1.6
Domain #05   10.1.1.7
Domain #06   10.1.1.8
Domain #07   10.1.1.9
Domain #08   10.1.1.10
```

```
Domain #09    10.1.1.11

Domain #10    10.1.1.12

Domain #11    10.1.1.13

Domain #12    10.1.1.14

Domain #13    10.1.1.15

Domain #14    10.1.1.16

Domain #15    10.1.1.17

Domain #16    10.1.1.18

Domain #17    10.1.1.19

Domain #18    10.1.1.20

Domain #19    10.1.1.21

Domain #20    10.1.1.22

Domain #21    10.1.1.23

Domain #22    10.1.1.24

Domain #23    10.1.1.25
```

**EXAMPLE 2**   Displaying a Specific Domain's IP Address

```
XSCF> showdscp -d 1

Domain #01 Address: 10.1.1.3
```

**EXAMPLE 3**   Displaying a Specific Domain's IP Address in a Parsable Form

```
XSCF> showdscp -p -d 1

Domain[1] 10.1.1.3
```

**EXAMPLE 4**   Displaying All DSCP Address Information In a Parsable Form

```
XSCF> showdscp -p

Network 10.1.1.0

Netmask 255.255.255.0

XSCF    10.1.1.1

Domain[0]      10.1.1.2

Domain[1]      10.1.1.3

Domain[2]      10.1.1.4

Domain[3]      10.1.1.5

Domain[4]      10.1.1.6
```

```
Domain[5]       10.1.1.7
Domain[6]       10.1.1.8
Domain[7]       10.1.1.9
Domain[8]       10.1.1.10
Domain[9]       10.1.1.11
...
```

**EXIT STATUS**  The following exit values are returned:

0               Successful completion.

>0              An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**  **setdscp**(8)

NAME | showdualpowerfeed - display the current setting of dual power feed mode

SYNOPSIS | **showdualpowerfeed**

**showdualpowerfeed** −h

DESCRIPTION | The showdualpowerfeed(8) command displays the current setting of dual power feed mode in the system.

The showdualpowerfeed(8) command is valid in a midrange server only.

The dual power feed mode can be set by the setdualpowerfeed(8) command. Also, before the dual power feed mode is changed by the setdualpowerfeed(8) command, the values of changed settings are displayed.

Privileges | You must have platadm or fieldeng privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

OPTIONS | The following options are supported:

-h            Displays usage statement.

EXAMPLES | **EXAMPLE 1**   Displays the current setting of dual power feed mode in the system.

```
XSCF> showdualpowerfeed
Dual power feed is enabled.
```

**EXAMPLE 2**   Changes the dual power feed mode with the setdualpowerfeed(8) command and then displays the current state.

```
XSCF> showdualpowerfeed
enable -> disable
NOTE: Dual power feed will be disabled the next time the platform is powered
on.
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned:

0              Successful completion.

>0             An error occurred.

SEE ALSO | **setdualpowerfeed**(8)

showdualpowerfeed(8)

**NAME** | showemailreport - display the email report configuration data

**SYNOPSIS** | **showemailreport** [-v ]

**showemailreport** -h

**DESCRIPTION** | showemailreport(8) displays the email reporting configuration data. When used without options, it displays current email report configuration data.

**Privileges** | You must have platadm, platop or fieldeng privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS** | The following options are supported:

-h      Displays usage statement.

When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-v      Specifies verbose output.

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION** | Emailreport information includes whether Emailreporting is enabled. If enabled, it also includes the list of addresses.

**EXAMPLES** | **EXAMPLE 1**   Displaying Emailreport configuration

```
XSCF> showemailreport
EMail Reporting: enabled
Email Recipient Address: admin@company.com, adm2@company.com
```

**EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned:

0              Successful completion.

>0             An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** | **setemailreport** (8)

showemailreport(8)

| NAME | showenvironment - display the intake air temperature and humidity, temperature sensor information, voltage sensor information, and fan rotation information about the system |
|---|---|

**SYNOPSIS**

**showenvironment** [−M] [ *type*]

**showenvironment** −h

**DESCRIPTION**

showenvironment(8) command displays the information listed below.

The following types of the information are displayed:

| Environment information | Intake temperature and humidity of the system (humidity only for high-end server) |
|---|---|
| Temperature information | Intake temperature of the system and exhaust temperature of each component |
| Voltage information | Voltage sensor value |
| Fan rotation information | Fan rotational state and revolutions per unit of time |

**Privileges**

You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

useradm, platadm, platop, fieldeng

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported:

| -h | Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. |
|---|---|
| -M | Displays text by page. This option provides a function that is the same as that of the more command. |

**OPERANDS**

The following operand is supported:

| *type* | Specifies the one of the type of information to be displayed. The following types can be specified. If this type setting is omitted, intake temperature and humidity information about the system is displayed: |
|---|---|

| | temp | Displays temperature information. |
|---|---|---|
| | volt | Displays voltage information. |
| | Fan | Displays fan rotation information. |

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION**   For some systems, voltage margin is set for each entire system. In such a case, the voltage margin is displayed along with the value of the voltage sensor.

**EXAMPLES**   **EXAMPLE 1**   Displays the intake temperature and humidity of the system.

```
XSCF> showenvironment
Temperature:30.71C
Humidity:90.05%
```

**EXAMPLE 2**   Displays temperature information about the system and each component.

```
XSCF> showenvironment temp
Temperature:30.71C
CMU#0:30.71C
 CPUM#0-CHIP#0:30.71C
 CPUM#1-CHIP#0:30.71C
 CPUM#2-CHIP#0:30.71C
 CPUM#3-CHIP#0:30.71C
CMU#1:30.71C
 CPUM#0-CHIP#0:30.71C
 CPUM#1-CHIP#0:30.71C
 CPUM#2-CHIP#0:30.71C
 CPUM#3-CHIP#0:30.71C
CMU#2:30.71C
 CPUM#0-CHIP#0:30.71C
 CPUM#1-CHIP#0:30.71C
 CPUM#2-CHIP#0:30.71C
 CPUM#3-CHIP#0:30.71C
CMU#3:30.71C
 CPUM#0-CHIP#0:30.71C
 CPUM#1-CHIP#0:30.71C
 CPUM#2-CHIP#0:30.71C
 CPUM#3-CHIP#0:30.71C
```

**EXAMPLE 3**    Displays voltage information about each component.

```
XSCF> showenvironment volt
MBU_A
 1.0V Power Supply Group:1.010V
 1.8V Power Supply Group:1.700V
 CPUM#0-CHIP#0
   1.0V Power Supply Group:1.000V
 CPUM#1-CHIP#0
   1.0V Power Supply Group:1.000V
MEMB#0
 1.2V Power Supply Group:1.200V
 1.8V Power Supply Group:1.700V
 2.5V Power Supply Group:2.500V
MEMB#1
 1.2V Power Supply Group:1.200V
 1.8V Power Supply Group:1.700V
 2.5V Power Supply Group:2.500V
MEMB#2
 1.2V Power Supply Group:1.200V
 1.8V Power Supply Group:1.700V
 2.5V Power Supply Group:2.500V
MEMB#3
 1.2V Power Supply Group:1.200V
 1.8V Power Supply Group:1.700V
 2.5V Power Supply Group:2.500V
IOU#0
 1.0V Power Supply Group:1.020V
 1.2V Power Supply Group:1.180V
 1.5V Power Supply Group:1.500V
 1.8V Power Supply Group:1.850V
 2.5V Power Supply Group:2.510V
 3.3V Power Supply Group:3.300V
 5.0V Power Supply Group:5.000V
```

```
    12V Power Supply Group:12.000V

   -12V Power Supply Group:-12.000V

  FANBP

   3.3V Power Supply Group:3.300V

   5.0V Power Supply Group:5.010V

    12V Power Supply Group:12.020V

   -12V Power Supply Group:-12.030V
```

**EXAMPLE 4**    Displays voltage information about each component when specified voltage
margin.

```
  XSCF> showenvironment volt
  margin:+10%
  MBU_A
   1.0V Power Supply Group:1.010V
   1.8V Power Supply Group:1.700V
      :
      :
```

**EXAMPLE 5**    Displays fan rotation information.

```
  XSCF> showenvironment Fan
  FAN_A#0:Low speed
          FAN_A#0:  4101rpm
  FAN_A#1:Low speed
          FAN_A#1:  4101rpm
  FAN_A#2:Low speed
          FAN_A#2:  4177rpm
  FAN_A#3:Low speed
          FAN_A#3:  4101rpm
  PSU#0
      PSU#0:Low speed
          PSU#0:  3879rpm
          PSU#0:  3835rpm
  PSU#1
```

```
      PSU#1:Low speed

           PSU#1:  3924rpm

           PSU#1:  3970rpm

 PSU#2

      PSU#2:Low speed

           PSU#2:  4218rpm

           PSU#2:  4066rpm

 PSU#3

      PSU#3:Low speed

           PSU#3:  3835rpm

           PSU#3:  3970rpm
```

**EXIT STATUS**    The following exit values are returned:

0                  Successful completion.

>0                 An error occurred.

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | showfru - display the hardware settings of specified device |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **showfru** *device location* |
| | **showfru** -a *device* |
| | **showfru** -h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | The showfru(8) command displays the hardware settings of specified device by the setupfru(8) command. |

The command can display the settings of the specified device or of all devices. Only the physical system board (PSB) can be specified as a device.

The following settings are displayed:

| | |
|---|---|
| Device | Specified device name. Only sb is displayed. |
| Location | Device location. If the *device* is "sb", the indicated location is an integer ranging from 00 to 15. |
| XSB Mode | XSB mode set for the PSB. One of the following values is displayed: |

| | |
|---|---|
| Uni | Uni-XSB |
| Quad | Quad-XSB |

| | |
|---|---|
| Memory Mirror Mode | Memory mirror mode set for the PSB. One of the following values is displayed: |

| | |
|---|---|
| yes | Memory mirror mode |
| no | Memory no-mirror mode |

**Privileges**  You must have platadm or fieldeng privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**  The following options are supported.

| | |
|---|---|
| -a | Displays the settings of all devices. |
| -h | Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. |

**OPERANDS** | The following operands are supported:

*device*          Specifies the device to display. Currently, only the following device can be specified:

      sb                    Physical system board (PSB)

*location*        Specifies the location of *device*. If the *device* is "sb", an integer ranging from 00 to 15 can be specified.

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION** | The setupfru(8) command makes hardware settings for a device.

**EXAMPLES** | **EXAMPLE 1**   Displays the settings of all PSBs.

```
XSCF> showfru -a sb
Device    Location    XSB Mode    Memory Mirror Mode
sb        00          Quad        no
sb        01          Uni         yes
sb        02          Quad        no
sb        03          Uni         no
```

**EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned:

0                    Successful completion.

>0                   An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** | **addboard**(8), **deleteboard**(8), **moveboard**(8), **setdcl**(8), **setupfru**(8), **showboards**(8), **showdcl**(8), **showdevices**(8)

**NAME** | showhardconf - display information about field replaceable unit (FRU) installed in the system

**SYNOPSIS** | **showhardconf** [-u] [-M]

**showhardconf** -h

**DESCRIPTION** | showhardconf(8) command displays information about each FRU.

The following information is displayed:

- Current configuration and status
- Number of installed FRUs
- Domain information
- External I/O Expansion Unit information
- Name properties of PCI cards

**Privileges** | You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

useradm, platadm, platop, fieldeng

Can run this command for all domains.

domainadm, domainmgr, domainop

Can run this command only for your accessible domains.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS** | The following options are supported:.

-h                    Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-M                    Displays text by page. This option provides a function that is the same as that of the more command.

-u                    Displays the number of FRUs installed in each unit. For CPU modules, operating frequencies are displayed. For memory units, the capacity of each memory unit is displayed. If this option is omitted, the current configuration and status information regarding FRUs and domain information are displayed.

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION**

When the configuration and status information regarding FRUs and domain information are displayed, for any failed or degraded unit, an asterisk (*) indicating an abnormal unit is displayed along with any of the following states:

| Status | Description |
|---|---|
| Faulted | The component is faulty and is not operating |
| Degraded | The component is operating. However, either an error has been detected or the component is faulty. As a result, the component might be operating with reduced functionality or performance. |
| Deconfigured | As a result of another component's faulted or degraded status, the component is not operating. (The component itself is not faulted or degraded.) |
| Maintenance | The component is under maintenance. A deletefru(8), replacefru(8), or addfru(8) operation is currently underway |
| Normal | It is operating normally. |

**EXAMPLES**

**EXAMPLE 1**   Displays the information of the FRUs in SPARC Enterprise M5000.

```
XSCF> showhardconf
SPARC Enterprise M5000;
    + Serial:BE80601021; Operator_Panel_Switch:Service;
    + Power_Supply_System:Single; SCF-ID:XSCF#0;
    + System_Power:On; System_Phase:Cabinet Power On;
    Domain#0 Domain_Status:Powered Off;

    MBU_B Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:7867000297  ;
        + FRU-Part-Number:CA20393-B50X A2                    ;
        + Memory_Size:64 GB;
        CPUM#0-CHIP#0 Status:Normal; Ver:0201h; Serial:PP0629L068  ;
            + FRU-Part-Number:CA06761-D104 A0                    ;
            + Freq:2.150 GHz; Type:16;
            + Core:2; Strand:2;
        CPUM#0-CHIP#1 Status:Normal; Ver:0201h; Serial:PP0629L068  ;
            + FRU-Part-Number:CA06761-D104 A0                    ;
            + Freq:2.150 GHz; Type:16;
            + Core:2; Strand:2;
```

```
            :
CPUM#3-CHIP#0 Status:Normal; Ver:0201h; Serial:PP0629L066  ;
    + FRU-Part-Number:CA06761-D104 A0                       ;
    + Freq:2.150 GHz; Type:16;
    + Core:2; Strand:2;
CPUM#3-CHIP#1 Status:Normal; Ver:0201h; Serial:PP0629L066  ;
    + FRU-Part-Number:CA06761-D104 A0                       ;
    + Freq:2.150 GHz; Type:16;
    + Core:2; Strand:2;
MEMB#0 Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:01068       ;
    + FRU-Part-Number:CA20393-B54X A1                       ;
    MEM#0A Status:Normal;
        + Code:c1000000000000004572T128000HR3.7A  252b-04123520;
        + Type:1B; Size:1 GB;
    MEM#0B Status:Normal;
        + Code:c1000000000000004572T128000HR3.7A  252b-04123e25;
        + Type:1B; Size:1 GB;
    MEM#1A Status:Normal;
        + Code:c1000000000000004572T128000HR3.7A  252b-04123722;
        + Type:1B; Size:1 GB;
    MEM#1B Status:Normal;
        + Code:c1000000000000004572T128000HR3.7A  252b-04123b25;
        + Type:1B; Size:1 GB;
    MEM#2A Status:Normal;
        + Code:c1000000000000004572T128000HR3.7A  252b-04123e20;
        + Type:1B; Size:1 GB;
    MEM#2B Status:Normal;
        + Code:c1000000000000004572T128000HR3.7A  252b-04123822;
        + Type:1B; Size:1 GB;
    MEM#3A Status:Normal;
        + Code:c1000000000000004572T128000HR3.7A  252b-04123724;
        + Type:1B; Size:1 GB;
    MEM#3B Status:Normal;
```

```
                    :
CPUM#3-CHIP#0 Status:Normal; Ver:0201h; Serial:PP0629L066  ;
    + FRU-Part-Number:CA06761-D104 A0                    ;
    + Freq:2.150 GHz; Type:16;
    + Core:2; Strand:2;
CPUM#3-CHIP#1 Status:Normal; Ver:0201h; Serial:PP0629L066  ;
    + FRU-Part-Number:CA06761-D104 A0                    ;
    + Freq:2.150 GHz; Type:16;
    + Core:2; Strand:2;
MEMB#0 Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:01068        ;
    + FRU-Part-Number:CA20393-B54X A1                    ;
    MEM#0A Status:Normal;
        + Code:c1000000000000004572T128000HR3.7A   252b-04123520;
        + Type:1B; Size:1 GB;
    MEM#0B Status:Normal;
        + Code:c1000000000000004572T128000HR3.7A   252b-04123e25;
        + Type:1B; Size:1 GB;
    MEM#1A Status:Normal;
        + Code:c1000000000000004572T128000HR3.7A   252b-04123722;
        + Type:1B; Size:1 GB;
    MEM#1B Status:Normal;
        + Code:c1000000000000004572T128000HR3.7A   252b-04123b25;
        + Type:1B; Size:1 GB;
    MEM#2A Status:Normal;
        + Code:c1000000000000004572T128000HR3.7A   252b-04123e20;
        + Type:1B; Size:1 GB;
    MEM#2B Status:Normal;
        + Code:c1000000000000004572T128000HR3.7A   252b-04123822;
        + Type:1B; Size:1 GB;
    MEM#3A Status:Normal;
        + Code:c1000000000000004572T128000HR3.7A   252b-04123724;
        + Type:1B; Size:1 GB;
    MEM#3B Status:Normal;
```

```
                          + Code:c1000000000000004572T128000HR3.7A  252b-04123b20;

                          + Type:1B; Size:1 GB;
                           :
            MEMB#7 Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:01100      ;
                + FRU-Part-Number:CA20393-B54X A1                        ;
                MEM#0A Status:Normal;
                          + Code:c1000000000000005372T128000HR3.7A  356d-0d016910;
                          + Type:1B; Size:1 GB;
                MEM#0B Status:Normal;
                          + Code:c1000000000000005372T128000HR3.7A  356d-0d016911;
                          + Type:1B; Size:1 GB;
                MEM#1A Status:Normal;
                          + Code:c1000000000000005372T128000HR3.7A  356d-0d016a14;
                          + Type:1B; Size:1 GB;
                MEM#1B Status:Normal;
                          + Code:c1000000000000005372T128000HR3.7A  356d-0d017e22;
                          + Type:1B; Size:1 GB;
                MEM#2A Status:Normal;
                          + Code:c1000000000000005372T128000HR3.7A  356d-0d016a13;
                          + Type:1B; Size:1 GB;
                MEM#2B Status:Normal;
                          + Code:c1000000000000005372T128000HR3.7A  356d-0d016417;
                          + Type:1B; Size:1 GB;
                MEM#3A Status:Normal;
                          + Code:c1000000000000005372T128000HR3.7A  356d-0d017617;
                          + Type:1B; Size:1 GB;
                MEM#3B Status:Normal;
                          + Code:c1000000000000005372T128000HR3.7A  356d-0d016b12;
                          + Type:1B; Size:1 GB;
            DDC_A#0 Status:Normal;
            DDC_A#1 Status:Normal;
            DDC_A#2 Status:Normal;
            DDC_A#3 Status:Normal;
```

```
               DDC_B#0 Status:Normal;
               DDC_B#1 Status:Normal;
          IOU#0 Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:7867000395  ;
             + FRU-Part-Number:CF00541-0483 0040 /541-0483-00-40         ;
             DDC_A#0 Status:Normal;
             DDCR Status:Normal;
                 DDC_B#0 Status:Normal;
             PCI#2 Status:Normal; Name_Property:; Card_Type:DownLink;
                 + Ver:21h; Serial:XF01NW; Type:Optic;
                 + Connection:IOX@X0DF/IOB0;
                 + FRU-Part-Number:CF00501-7040 04   /501-7040-04;
 *           IOX@X0DF Status:Faulted; Serial:XCX0DF;
                     + FRU-Part-Number:CF00541-0314 05   /501-6937-05;
                     IOB0 Status:Normal; Serial:XX00KA; Type:PCI-X;
                         + FRU-Part-Number:CF00541-0316 03   /501-6938-05;
                         LINK Status:Normal; Ver:21h; Serial:1F0090; Type:Optic;
                             + FRU-Part-Number:CF00501-7040 04   /501-7040-04;
                     PS0 Status:Normal; Serial:LL0807;
                         + FRU-Part-Number:CF00300-2001 02   /300-2001-02;
                     PS1 Status:Normal; Serial:LL0381;
                         + FRU-Part-Number:CF00300-2001 02   /300-2001-02;
             PCI#4 Status:Normal; Name_Property:; Card_Type:DownLink;
                 + Ver:17h; Serial:XF01LM; Type:Optic;
                 + Connection:IOX@X07P/IOB1;
                 + FRU-Part-Number:CF00501-7040 04   /501-7040-04;
 *           IOX@X07P Status:Faulted; Serial:XCX07P;
                     + FRU-Part-Number:CF00541-0314 05   /501-6937-03;
                     IOB1 Status:Normal; Serial:XE00F9; Type:PCI-Express;
                         + FRU-Part-Number:CF00541-0507 03   /501-6939-05;
                         LINK Status:Normal; Ver:17h; Serial:XF01N0; Type:Optic;
                             + FRU-Part-Number:CF00501-7040 04   /501-7040-04;
                     PS0 Status:Normal; Serial:LL1097;
                         + FRU-Part-Number:CF00300-2001 02   /300-2001-02;
```

```
              PS1 Status:Normal; Serial:LL1121;
                    + FRU-Part-Number:CF00300-2001 02   /300-2001-02;
IOU#1 Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:78670000376 ;
    + FRU-Part-Number:CA20393-B55X A4                          ;
    DDC_A#0 Status:Normal;
    DDCR Status:Normal;
        DDC_B#0 Status:Normal;
XSCFU Status:Normal,Active; Ver:0101h; Serial:7867000262  ;
    + FRU-Part-Number:CA20393-B56X A0                           ;
OPNL Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:7867000087  ;
    + FRU-Part-Number:CA00629-D061 A0                           ;
PSU#0 Status:Normal; Serial:0000000-ASTECB10  ;
    + FRU-Part-Number:CF00300-1898 0002 /300-1898-00-02;
    + Power_Status:Off; AC:200 V;
PSU#1 Status:Normal; Serial:0000000-ASTECB18  ;
    + FRU-Part-Number:CF00300-1898 0002 /300-1898-00-02;
    + Power_Status:Off; AC:200 V;
PSU#2 Status:Normal; Serial:0000000-DELTAB19  ;
    + FRU-Part-Number:CF00300-1898 0002 /300-1898-00-02;
    + Power_Status:Off; AC:200 V;
PSU#3 Status:Normal; Serial:0000000-ASTECB09  ;
    + FRU-Part-Number:CF00300-1898 0002 /300-1898-00-02;
    + Power_Status:Off; AC:200 V;
FANBP_C Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:7867000053  ;
    + FRU-Part-Number:CA06629-D051 001AA                        ;
    FAN_A#0 Status:Normal;
    FAN_A#1 Status:Normal;
    FAN_A#2 Status:Normal;
    FAN_A#3 Status:Normal;
```

**EXAMPLE 2**    Displays the number of installed FRUs in SPARC Enterprise M9000.

```
XSCF> showhardconf -u
SPARC Enterprise M9000; Memory_Size:432 GB;

 +-----------------------------------+------------+
 |             FRU                   |  Quantity  |
 +-----------------------------------+------------+
 | CMU                               |      9     |
 |     CPUM                          |     36     |
 |          Freq:2.277 GHz;          |   (  30)   |
 |          Freq:2.376 GHz;          |   (   6)   |
 |     MEM                           |    224     |
 |          Type:1B; Size:1 GB;      |   (  16)   |
 |          Type:2B; Size:2 GB;      |   ( 208)   |
 | IOU                               |      9     |
 | IOBOX                             |      1     |
 |     IOB                           |      2     |
 |     PSU                           |      2     |
 | XSCFU_B                           |      2     |
 | XSCFU_C                           |      2     |
 | XBU_B                             |     16     |
 | CLKU_B                            |      4     |
 | OPNL                              |      1     |
 | PSU                               |     30     |
 | FANBP_A                           |      2     |
 | FANBP_B                           |      2     |
 |     FAN_A                         |     32     |
 | SWBP                              |      2     |
 | MEDBP                             |      2     |
 +-----------------------------------+------------+
```

**EXIT STATUS**    The following exit values are returned:

| | |
|---|---|
| 0 | Successful completion. |
| >0 | An error occurred. |

| NAME | showhostname - display the current host name for the XSCF unit |
|------|------|

**SYNOPSIS**

**showhostname** {-a | *xscfu*}

**showhostname** -h

**DESCRIPTION**

showhostname(8) command displays the current host name for the XSCF unit.

The host name is displayed in Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) format.

**Privileges**

You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

useradm, platadm, platop, auditadm, auditop, domainadm, domainmgr, domainop, fieldeng

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported:

-a          Displays the current host names for all XSCF units. If an XSCF unit name is specified with the -a option, the XSCF unit name is ignored.

-h          Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

**OPERANDS**

The following operand is supported:

*xscfu*          Specifies the XSCF unit name to be displayed. One of the following values can be specified. If *xscfu* is specified with the -a option, *xscfu* is ignored.

           xscf#0          XSCF unit 0

           xscf#1          XSCF unit 1 (when a duplicated configuration is used)

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION**

- In case the XSCF unit is duplicated configuration, a defect occurred on standby XSCF unit shows a message.
- The sethostname(8) command sets a host name for an XSCF unit.

**EXAMPLES**

**EXAMPLE 1**    Displays the current host names for all XSCF units.

```
XSCF> showhostname -a
xscf#0: scf0-hostname.example.com
xscf#1: scf1-hostname.example.com
```

**EXAMPLE 2** Displays the host name for XSCF unit 0.

```
XSCF> showhostname xscf#0
xscf#0: scf0-hostname.example.com
```

**EXIT STATUS** The following exit values are returned:

0                  Successful completion.

>0                 An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** **sethostname** ( 8 )

| NAME | showhttps - display the status of the HTTPS service set for the XSCF network |
|---|---|

**SYNOPSIS**
**showhttps**

**showhttps** -h

**DESCRIPTION**

The showhttps(8) command displays the status of the HTTPS service currently set for the XSCF network.

With this command, whether the HTTPS service is operating and the installation status of the information that is necessary for authentication can be checked. If it is installed, the installation date is also displayed.

The following states are displayed:

| HTTPS Status | Indicates whether the HTTPS service is operating |
|---|---|
| Server key | Indicates whether the private key of the web server has been installed |
| CA key | Indicates whether the private key of the certification authority has been installed |
| CA cert | Indicates whether the certificate of the certification authority has been installed |
| CSR | The certificate of the web server |

**Privileges**

You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

useradm, platadm, platop, auditadm, auditop, domainadm, domainmgr, domainop, fieldeng

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**

The following option is supported:

| -h | Displays usage statement. |
|---|---|

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION**

The sethttps(8) command make settings for the HTTPS service in the XSCF network.

**EXAMPLES**

**EXAMPLE 1** Displays the status of the HTTPS service.

```
XSCF> showhttps
HTTPS status: enabled
Server key: installed in Apr 24 12:34:56 JST 2006
CA key: installed in Apr 24 12:00:34 JST 200
```

```
CA cert: installed in Apr 24 12:00:34 JST 200
CSR:
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
MIIBwjCCASsCAQAwgYExCzAJBgNVBAYTAmpqMQ4wDAYDVQQIEwVzdGF0ZTERMA8G
A1UEBxMIbG9jYWxpdHkxFTATBgNVBAoTDG9yZ2FuaXphdGlvbjEPMA0GA1UECxMG
b3JnYW5pMQ8wDQYDVQQDEwZjb21tb24xFjAUBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWB2VlLm1haWww
gZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAJ5D57X/k42LcipTWBWzv2GrxaVM
5GEyx3bdBW8/7WZhnd3uiZ9+ANlvRAuw/YYy7I/pAD+NQJesBcBjuyj9x+IiJl9F
MrI5fR8pOIywVOdbMPCar09rrU45bVeZhTyi+uQOdWLoX/Dhq0fm2BpYuh9WukT5
pTEg+2dABg8UdHmNAgMBAAGgADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQQFAAOBgQAux1jH3dyB6Xho
PgBuVIakDzIKEPipK9qQfC57YI43uRBGRubu0AHEcLVue5yTu6G5SxHTCq07tV5g
38UHSg5Kqy9QuWHWMri/hxm0kQ4gBpApjNb6F/B+ngBE3j/thGbEuvJb+0wbycvu
5jrhB/ZV9k8X/MbDOxSx/U5nF+Zuyw==
-----END CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
```

**EXIT STATUS**    The following exit values are returned:

0                    Successful completion.

>0                   An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**    **sethttps**(8)

| NAME | showldap - display the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) configuration for the Service Processor |
|------|-----|
| **SYNOPSIS** | **showldap** |
| | **showldap** [-c ] |
| | **showldap** -h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | showldap(8) displays the Service Processor LDAP configuration. When invoked without options, showldap displays all LDAP configuration except for the certificate chain and the password used when binding to the LDAP server. |
| **Privileges** | You must have useradm or fieldeng privileges to run this command. |
| | Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information. |
| **OPTIONS** | The following options are supported: |

-c              Displays the LDAP server certification chain.

-h              Displays usage statement.

                When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

**EXAMPLES**     **EXAMPLE 1**   Displaying All LDAP Configuration Data

```
XSCF> showldap
Bind Name: user
Base Distinguishing Name: ou=people,dc=company,dc=com
LDAP Search Timeout: 60
Bind password: Set
LDAP Servers: ldap://company.com:389
CERTS: None
```

**EXAMPLE 2**   Displaying All LDAP Configuration Data

```
XSCF> showldap -c
There are no certificates configured.
```

**EXIT STATUS**  The following exit values are returned:

0               Successful completion.

>0              An error occurred.

showldap(8)

**SEE ALSO** | **setldap** ( 8 )

**NAME** | showlocale - display the current setting for the XSCF locale

**SYNOPSIS** | **showlocale**

**showlocale** -h

**DESCRIPTION** | The showlocale(8) command displays the current setting for the XSCF locale.

Either of the following is displayed:

C            English

ja_JP.UTF-8   Japanese

**Privileges** | You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

useradm, platadm, platop, auditadm, auditop, domainadm, domainmgr, domainop

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS** | The following option is supported:

-h            Displays usage statement.

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION** | The setlocale(8) command sets a locale for the XSCF.

**EXAMPLES** | **EXAMPLE 1**   Displays the current setting for the XSCF locale (when English is set).

```
XSCF> showlocale
C
```

**EXAMPLE 2**   Displays the current setting for the XSCF locale (when Japanese is set).

```
XSCF> showlocale
ja_JP.UTF-8
```

**EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned:

0            Successful completion.

>0           An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** | **setlocale**(8)

showlocale(8)

**NAME** | showlocator - display the state of the CHECK LED on the operator panel

**SYNOPSIS** | **showlocator**

**showlocator** -h

**DESCRIPTION** | showlocator(8) command displays the blink state of the CHECK LED on the operator panel.

The one of the following state is displayed:

Off          Indicates normal operation, which means either the circuit breaker is off or power is not being supplied.

Blinking       Indicates that the unit is a maintenance target.

On          Indicates that an error was detected in the main unit.

**Privileges** | You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

useradm, platadm, platop, fieldeng

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS** | The following option is supported:

-h          Displays usage statement.

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION** | The setlocator(8) command can be used to specify the blink state of the CHECK LED.

**EXAMPLES** | **EXAMPLE 1**    Displays the CHECK LED state.

```
XSCF> showlocator
Locator LED status:Blinking
```

**EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned:

0          Successful completion.

>0         An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** | **setlocator**(8)

| NAME | showlogs - display the specified log |
|---|---|

**SYNOPSIS**

**showlogs** [-t *time* [-T *time*] | -p *timestamp*] [-v | -V | -S] [-r] [-M] error

**showlogs** [-t *time* [-T *time*] | -p *timestamp*] [-v] [-r] [-M] event

**showlogs** [-t *time* [-T *time*]] [-r] [-M] {power | env}

**showlogs** [-r] [-M] monitor

**showlogs** -d *domain_id* [-t *time* [-T *time*]] [-r] [-M] {console | ipl | panic}

**showlogs** -h

**DESCRIPTION**

The showlogs(8) command displays the specified log.

Log data is displayed in the order of timestamps, starting from the oldest data by default. Depending on the target for the log collection, the following logs can be specified:

| For Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) | ▪ Error log (sometimes includes scan log) |
|---|---|
| | ▪ Power log |
| | ▪ Event log |
| | ▪ Temperature and humidity record |
| | ▪ Monitoring message log |
| For domain | ▪ Console message log |
| | ▪ Panic message log |
| | ▪ IPL message log |

**Privileges**

You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

▪ Error log, Event log, Temperature and humidity record, and Monitor message log:

platadm, platop, fieldeng

▪ Power log:

platadm, platop, domainadm, domainmgr, fieldeng

▪ Scan log:

fieldeng

▪ Console message log, Panic message log, and IPL message log:

platadm, platop, domainadm, domainmgr, domainop, fieldeng

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS** The following options are supported:

-d *domain_id*    Specifies the number of a domain to be displayed. This option can be specified for domain specific log. *domain_id* can be 0–23 depending on the system configuration.

-h    Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-M    Displays text by page. This option provides a function that is the same as that of the more command.

-p *timestamp*    Specifies a *timestamp* in a log when one log is to be displayed. This option can be specified for an error log or event log.

*timestamp* is specified in one of the following formats:

*yyyy-mm-dd,hh:mm:ss*

> The *timestamp* is specified in the '*year-month-day*, *hour*:*minute*:*second*' format.

*mm/dd/yy,hh:mm:ss*

> The *timestamp* is specified in the '*month*/*day*/*year*, *hour*:*minute*:*second*' format.

*Monddhh:mm:ssyyyy*

> The *timestamp* is specified in the '*month-name*, *day*, *hour*:*minute*:*second*, *year*' format.

-r    Displays a log in the order of timestamps, starting from the latest timestamp. By default, the display of log data in the order of timestamps starts from the oldest data.

-S    Displays a scan log attached to an error log. Only a user having the fieldeng privilege can specify this operand. This cannot be specified together with the -v option or -V option.

-t *time*     Specifies the start date and time of the display range for log data. It is specified in one of the following formats:

*yyyy-mm-dd,hh:mm*

> The *timestamp* is specified in the '*year-month-day*, *hour*:*minute*' format.

*mm/dd/yy,hh:mm*

> The *timestamp* is specified in the '*month*/*day*/*year*, *hour*:*minute*' format.

*Monddhh:mmyyyy*

> The *timestamp* is specified in the '*month-name*, *day*, *hour*:*minute*, *year*' format.

*yyyy-mm-dd,hh:mm:ss*

> The *timestamp* is specified in the '*year-month-day*, *hour*:*minute*:*second*' format.

*mm/dd/yy,hh:mm:ss*

> The *timestamp* is specified in the '*month*/*day*/*year*, *hour*:*minute*:*second*' format.

*Monddhh:mm:ssyyyy*

> The *timestamp* is specified in the '*month-name*, *day*, *hour*:*minute*:*second*, *year*' format.

Even if the -r option is specified together with this option, the specified -t and -T options are not reversed.

-T *time*　　　　　Specifies the end date and time of the display range for log data.
　　　　　　　　　It is specified in one of the following formats:

*yyyy-mm-dd,hh:mm*

　　　The *timestamp* is specified in the '*year-month-day*, *hour*:*minute*'
　　　format.

*mm/dd/yy,hh:mm*

　　　The *timestamp* is specified in the '*month*/*day*/*year*, *hour*:*minute*'
　　　format.

*Monddhh:mmyyyy*

　　　The *timestamp* is specified in the '*month-name*, *day*, *hour*:*minute*,
　　　*year*' format.

*yyyy-mm-dd,hh:mm:ss*

　　　The *timestamp* is specified in the '*year-month-day*,
　　　*hour*:*minute*:*second*' format.

*mm/dd/yy,hh:mm:ss*

　　　The *timestamp* is specified in the '*month*/*day*/*year*,
　　　*hour*:*minute*:*second*' format.

*Monddhh:mm:ssyyyy*

　　　The *timestamp* is specified in the '*month-name*, *day*,
　　　*hour*:*minute*:*second*, *year*' format.

　　　　　　　　　Even if the -r option is specified together with this option, the
　　　　　　　　　specified -t and -T options are not reversed. The -T option
　　　　　　　　　cannot be used for the monitoring message log.

-v　　　　　　　　Displays a log in detail. Details of Diagnostic Codes UUID and
　　　　　　　　　MSG-ID, which are used by the fmadm(8) and fmdump(8)
　　　　　　　　　commands, are also displayed in addition to the items normally
　　　　　　　　　displayed. This option cannot be specified together with the -S
　　　　　　　　　or -V option.  This option can be specified for an error log or
　　　　　　　　　event log.

-V　　　　　　　　Displays a log in greater detail. If detailed log information on
　　　　　　　　　machine administration and OBP console log information have
　　　　　　　　　already been collected, they are also displayed in addition to the
　　　　　　　　　information displayed by the -v option. This option cannot be
　　　　　　　　　specified together with the -S or the -v option.  This option can
　　　　　　　　　be specified for an error log.

**OPERANDS**       The following operands are supported:

error                Displays the error log. (sometimes includes scan log)

power                Displays the power log.

event                Displays the event log.

env                  Displays the temperature and humidity record.

monitor              Displays the monitoring message log.

console              Displays the console message log.

panic                Displays the panic message log.

ipl                  Displays the IPL message log.

**EXTENDED**       Logs are displayed in the following formats:
**DESCRIPTION**
■ Error log

Default

```
Date: Mar 30 17:45:31 JST 2005     Code: xxxxxxxx-xxxxxxxx-
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Status: Alarm                  Occurred: Mar 30 17:45:31.000 JST 2005
FRU: PSU#1,PSU#2,*
Msg: ACFAIL occurred (ACS=3)(FEP type = A1)
```

Case where the −v option is specified

```
Date: Mar 30 17:45:31 JST 2005    Code: xxxxxxxx-xxxxxxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Status: Alarm                  Occurred: Mar 30 17:45:31.000 JST 2005
FRU: PSU#1,PSU#2,*
Msg: ACFAIL occurred (ACS=3)(FEP type = A1)
Diagnostic Code:
   xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx
   xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx
   xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx
UUID: bf36f0ea-9e47-42b5-fc6f-c0d979c4c8f4 MSG-ID:FMD-8000-11
```

Case where the -V option is specified

```
Date: Mar 30 17:45:31 JST 2005    Code: xxxxxxxx-xxxxxxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Status: Alarm                     Occurred: Mar 30 17:45:31.000 JST 2005
FRU: PSU#1,PSU#2,*
Msg: ACFAIL occurred (ACS=3)(FEP type = A1)
Diagnostic Code:
   xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx
   xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx
   xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx
UUID: bf36f0ea-9e47-42b5-fc6f-c0d979c4c8f4 MSG-ID:FMD-8000-11
Diagnostic Messages:
      :
      :
```

Case where the -S option is specified

```
Date: Mar 30 17:45:31 JST 2005    Code: xxxxxxxx-xxxxxxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Status: Alarm                     Occurred: Mar 30 17:45:31.000 JST 2005
FRU: PSU#1,PSU#2,*
Msg: ACFAIL occurred (ACS=3)(FEP type = A1)
Diagnostic Code:
   xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx
   xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx
   xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx
UUID: bf36f0ea-9e47-42b5-fc6f-c0d979c4c8f4 MSG-ID:FMD-8000-11
Detail log: SCAN MINOR RC 2K
   0000: xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx
   0010: xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx
      :
      :
```

| | |
|---|---|
| Date: | Log collection date and time (month day hour:minute:second time-zone year) |
| | The displayed time is the local time. |
| Code: | Error code |
| | Data is displayed in 16-byte format. |
| Occurred: | Date (Month Day Hour: Minute: Second TimeZone Year) when an error occurred. |
| | This date is displayed as the local time. |
| Status: | Error status |
| | Either of the following is displayed: |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Warning | Partial degradation of the unit or warning about the FRU |
| | Alarm | FRU failure or error |

| | |
|---|---|
| FRU: | Suspected faulty unit |
| | The suspected faulty units that are displayed and delimited by a comma (,) are the units most likely and second most likely to be faulty. If there are three suspected faulty units, asterisk (*) is displayed next to the unit third most likely to be faulty. Display of more than two suspected faulty units depends on whether more than two suspected faulty units are detected. |
| Msg: | Error description |
| Diagnostic Code: | Detailed error code |
| | The displayed code is a hexadecimal number. |
| UUID: | Abbreviation for Universal Unique Identifier |
| | This is a globally unique ID that is a 32-digit hexadecimal number. |
| MSG-ID: | Unique message ID |
| Diagnostic Messages: | Detailed message |
| | If the log has a detailed message, it is displayed. |
| Detail log: | Scan log code |
| | This code is displayed when the log includes a scan log. |
| | Address: Displayed in hexadecimal notation. |

■ Power log

```
Date                        Event            Cause            DID  Switch
Mar 30 17:25:31 JST 2005    System Power Off Power Failure    --   Service
Mar 30 17:35:31 JST 2005    System Power On  AC Restored      --   Locked
Mar 30 17:45:31 JST 2005    Domain Power On  Panel            00   Locked
Mar 30 17:50:31 JST 2005    Domain Power Off Operator         10   Service
         :
         :
```

| | |
|---|---|
| `Date:` | Log collection date and time (month day hour:minute:second time-zone year) |
| | The displayed time is the local time. |
| `Event:` | Power status |
| | One of the following states is displayed: |

| | |
|---|---|
| `Domain Power On` | The domain power is on. |
| `Domain Power Off` | The domain power is off. |
| `System Power On` | The main unit power is on. |
| `System Power Off` | The main unit power is off. |
| `SCF Reset` | XSCF is in the reset state. |
| `Domain Reset` | XSCF is in the reset state. |
| `XIR` | XSCF is in the reset state. |

| | |
|---|---|
| Cause: | Factor that caused this Status |
| | One of the following factors is displayed: |
| | `Self Reset, Power On, System Reset, Panel, Scheduled, RCI, AC Restored, Operator, Poweron Restart, Power Failure, SW Request, Alarm, Fatal, Panic` |
| DID: | Domain ID |
| | *domain_id* can be `0-23` depending on the system configuration. |
| Switch: | Status of the mode switch of the operator panel |
| | One of the following states are displayed: |
| | `Locked`      Normal operation mode |
| | `Service`      Service mode |

- Event log
  Default

```
Date                       Message
Mar 30 17:45:31 JST 2005    System power on
Mar 30 17:55:31 JST 2005    System power off

     :

     :
```

  Case where the `-v` option is specified

```
Date                         Message
Mar 30 17:45:31 JST 2005      System power on
  Switch= Service RCIaddr=000105ff
  Code=xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx
       xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx
```

| Date: | Log collection date and time (month day hour:minute:second time-zone year) |
|---|---|
| | The displayed time is the local time. |
| Message: | Event message |
| Switch: | Status of the mode switch of the operator panel |
| | One of the following states are displayed: |

| | Locked | Normal operation mode |
|---|---|---|
| | Service | Service mode |

| RCIaddr: | Remote Cabinet Interface (RCI) address |
|---|---|
| | If RCI is supported, the RCI address is displayed as an eight-digit hexadecimal number. |
| Code: | Detailed event information |
| | The displayed information is in hexadecimal format |

■ TEMPERATURE AND HUMIDITY RECORD

```
Date                       Temperature   Humidity   Power
Mar 30 17:45:31 JST 2005   32.56(C)      60.20%     System Power On
Mar 30 17:55:31 JST 2005   32.56(C)      60.25%     System Power Off
      :
      :
```

| Date: | Log collection date and time (month day hour:minute:second time-zone year) |
|---|---|
| | The displayed time is the local time. |

Temperature:   Intake air temperature

Decimal numbers are displayed to two decimal places. The unit is degree Celsius ( C).

Humidity:   Humidity

The displayed numbers are percentages (%). However, nothing is displayed for the midrange server.

Power:   Power state of the main unit

Either of the following states is displayed:

System Power ON      The main unit power is on.

System Power OFF     The main unit power is off.

- Monitoring message log

```
Mar 30 17:45:31 JST 2005      monitor message
Mar 30 17:55:31 JST 2005      monitor message
       :
```

Each line of display has a date and time paired with a monitoring message. The time in the displayed log collection date and time (month day hour:minute:second time-zone year) is the local time.

- Console message log

```
DomainID: 00
Mar 30 17:45:31 JST 2005      console message
Mar 30 17:55:31 JST 2005      console message
       :
```

[First line]

DomainID:   Domain ID

*domain_id* can be 0–23 depending on the system configuration.

[Second and subsequent lines]

Each line of display has a date and time paired with a console message.

The time in the displayed log collection date and time (month day hour:minute:second time-zone year) is the local time.

■ Panic message log

```
<<panic>>
Date: Mar 30 18:45:31 JST 2005      DomainID: 00
Mar 30 17:45:31 JST 2005      panic message
Mar 30 17:55:31 JST 2005      panic message
        :
```

[Second line]

Date:              Panic occurrence date and time (month day hour:minute:second
                   time-zone year)

                   The displayed time is the local time.

DomainID:          Domain ID

                   *domain_id* can be 0–23 depending on the system configuration.

[Third and subsequent lines]

Each line of display has a date and time paired with a panic message.

The time in the displayed log collection date and time (month day
hour:minute:second time-zone year) is the local time.

■ IPL message log

```
<<ipl>>
Date: Mar 30 18:45:31 JST 2005      DomainID: 00
Mar 30 17:45:31 JST 2005      ipl message
Mar 30 17:55:31 JST 2005      ipl message
        :
```

[Second line]

Date:              IPL date and time (month day hour:minute:second time-zone
                   year)

                   The displayed time is the local time.

DomainID:          Domain ID

                   *domain_id* can be 0–23 depending on the system configuration.

[Third and subsequent lines]

Each line of display has a date and time paired with an IPL message.

The time in the displayed log collection date and time (month day hour:minute:second time-zone year) is the local time.

**EXAMPLES**  **EXAMPLE 1**  Displays an error log.

```
XSCF> showlogs error
Date: Mar 30 12:45:31 JST 2005    Code: 00112233-44556677-8899aabbcceeff0
  Status: Alarm                   Occurred: Mar 30 17:45:31.000 JST 2005
  FRU: IOU#0/PCI#3
  Msg: offline(vendor=FUJITSU, product=MAJ3182MC)
Date: Mar 30 15:45:31 JST 2005    Code: 00112233-44556677-8899aabbcceeff0
  Status: Warning                 Occurred: Mar 30 17:45:31.000 JST 2005
  FRU: PSU#1,PSU#2
  Msg: ACFAIL occurred (ACS=3)(FEP type = A1)
Date: Mar 30 17:45:31 JST 2005    Code: 00112233-44556677-8899aabbcceeff0
  Status: Alarm                   Occurred: Mar 30 17:45:31.000 JST 2005
  FRU: PSU#1,PSU#2,*
  Msg: ACFAIL occurred (ACS=3)(FEP type = A1)
```

**EXAMPLE 2**  Displays an error log in detail for the times of the specified timestamp (–v).

```
XSCF> showlogs error -p Mar3012:45:312005 -v
Date: Mar 30 12:45:31 JST 2005    Code: 00112233-44556677-8899aabbcceeff0
  Status: Alarm
  Component: IOU#0/PCI#3
  Msg: offline(vendor=FUJITSU, product=MAJ3182MC)
  Diagnostic Code:
    00112233 44556677 8899aabb
    00112233 44556677 8899aabb ccddeeff
    00112233 44556677 8899aabb ccddeeff
 UUID: bf36f0ea-9e47-42b5-fc6f-c0d979c4c8f4 MSG-ID: FMD-8000-11
```

**EXAMPLE 3**  Displays an error log in greater detail for the times of the specified

timestamp (−V).

```
XSCF> showlogs error -p Mar3012:45:312005 -V
Date: Mar 30 12:45:31 JST 2005     Code: 00112233-44556677-8899aabbcceeff0
  Status: Alarm                    Occurred: Mar 30 17:45:31.000 JST 2005
  FRU: IOU#0/PCI#3
  Msg: offline(vendor=FUJITSU, product=MAJ3182MC)
  Diagnostic Code:
    00112233 44556677 8899aabb
    00112233 44556677 8899aabb ccddeeff
    00112233 44556677 8899aabb ccddeeff
  UUID: bf36f0ea-9e47-42b5-fc6f-c0d979c4c8f4 MSG-ID: FMD-8000-11
  Diagnostic Messages
  Jul 11 16:17:42 plato10 root: [ID 702911 user.error] WARNING: /
pci@83,4000/scsi@2/sd@0,0 (sd47):
  Jul 11 16:17:42 plato10 root: [ID 702911 user.error]   incomplete write-
giving up
```

**EXAMPLE 4**   Displays a power log.

```
XSCF> showlogs power
Date                         Event             Cause          DID  Switch
Mar 30 17:25:31 JST 2005     System Power Off  Power Failure  --   Service
Mar 30 17:35:31 JST 2005      System Power On   AC Restored   --   Locked
Mar 30 17:45:31 JST 2005      Domain Power Off  Operator      00   Locked
Mar 30 17:50:31 JST 2005      Domain Power On   Operator      00   Service
```

**EXAMPLE 5**   Displays a power log in the order of timestamps, starting from the latest
timestamp.

```
XSCF> showlogs power
Date                         Event            Cause          DID  Switch
Mar 30 17:50:31 JST 2005     Domain Power On Operator        00   Service
Mar 30 17:45:31 JST 2005     Domain Power Off Operator       00   Locked
Mar 30 17:35:31 JST 2005     System Power On AC Restored     --   Locked
Mar 30 17:25:31 JST 2005     System Power Off Power Failure  --   Service
```

**EXAMPLE 6**    Displays the specified range of a power log.

```
XSCF> showlogs power -t Mar3017:302005 -T Mar3017:492005
```

| Date | Event | Cause | DID | Switch |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar 30 17:35:31 JST 2005 | System Power On | AC Restored | -- | Locked |
| Mar 30 17:45:31 JST 2005 | Domain Power Off | Operator | 00 | Locked |

**EXAMPLE 7**    Displays the specified range of a power log. The log is displayed in the order of timestamps, starting from the latest timestamp.

```
XSCF> showlogs power -t Mar3017:302005 -T Mar3017:492005 -r
```

| Date | Event | Cause | DID | Switch |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar 30 17:45:31 JST 2005 | Domain Power Off | Operator | 00 | Locked |
| Mar 30 17:35:31 JST 2005 | System Power On | AC Restored | -- | Locked |

**EXAMPLE 8**    Displays the specified date of a power log. Data with this date or later in the log is displayed.

```
XSCF> showlogs power -t Mar3017:302005
```

| Date | Event | Cause | DID | Switch |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mar 30 17:35:31 JST 2005 | System Power On | AC Restored | -- | Locked |
| Mar 30 17:45:31 JST 2005 | Domain Power Off | Panel | 00 | Locked |
| Mar 30 17:50:31 JST 2005 | Domain Power On | Operator | 00 | Service |

**EXAMPLE 9**    Displays a console message log of the domain ID 0.

```
XSCF> showlogs console -d 00
DomainID:00
```

| Mar 30 17:45:31 JST 2005 | Executing last command: boot |
|---|---|
| Mar 30 17:55:31 JST 2005 | Boot device: /pci@83,4000/FJSV,ulsa@2,1/ disk@0,0:a  File and args: |
| Mar 30 17:55:32 JST 2005 | SunOS Release 5.10 Version Generic 64-bit |

Note: The codes or messages shown here may differ from those actually displayed.

**EXIT STATUS**    The following exit values are returned:

| 0 | Successful completion. |
|---|---|
| >0 | An error occurred. |

**NAME** | showlookup - display the configuration for authentication and privileges lookup

**SYNOPSIS** | **showlookup**

**showlookup** -h

**DESCRIPTION** | showlookup(8) displays configuration settings for authentication and privileges.

**Privileges** | You must have useradm or fieldeng privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS** | The following option is supported:

-h           Displays usage statement.

**EXAMPLES** | **EXAMPLE 1**   Displaying Settings for Authentication and Privileges

```
XSCF> showlookup
Privileges lookup:Local only
Authentication lookup: Local and LDAP
```

**EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned:

0           Successful completion.

>0          An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** | **setlookup**(8)

showlookup(8)

**NAME** | showmonitorlog - display the contents of monitoring messages in real time

**SYNOPSIS** | **showmonitorlog**

**showmonitorlog** -h

**DESCRIPTION** | The showmonitorlog(8) command displays the contents of monitoring messages in real time.

When the showmonitorlog(8) command is executed, the XSCF shell is occupied for the display of monitoring messages. When a monitoring message is registered, the contents of the message are displayed.

To stop the real-time display, press the Ctrl + C key combination.

**Privileges** | You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

platadm, platop, fieldeng

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS** | The following option is supported:

-h                    Displays usage statement.

**EXAMPLES** | **EXAMPLE 1**    Displays the contents of a monitoring message in real time.

```
XSCF> showmonitorlog

Apr 13 12:32:16 XXXXX Alarm: /CMU#1,/CMU#0/DDC#0:ANALYZE:SC-IOU I/F fatal
error 0x00000000;

   :
   :
```

**EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned:

0                    Successful completion.

>0                   An error occurred.

showmonitorlog(8)

**NAME** | shownameserver - display the registered domain name system (DNS) servers specified on the XSCF network

**SYNOPSIS** | **shownameserver**

**shownameserver** -h

**DESCRIPTION** | shownameserver(8) command displays the registered DNS servers in the XSCF network.

**Privileges** | You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

useradm, platadm, platop, auditadm, auditop, domainadm, domainmgr, domainop, fieldeng

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS** | The following option is supported:

-h              Displays usage statement.

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION** | The setnameserver(8) command sets the DNS servers used in the XSCF network.

**EXAMPLES** | **EXAMPLE 1** Displays the DNS servers currently set for the XSCF network. The following example shows that three DNS servers have been set:

```
XSCF> shownameserver
nameserver 192.168.1.2
nameserver 10.18.108.10
nameserver 10.24.1.2
```

**EXAMPLE 2** Displays the DNS servers currently set for the XSCF network. The following example shows that no DNS server is set:

```
XSCF> shownameserver
---
```

**EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned:

0               Successful completion.

>0              An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** | **setnameserver**(8)

shownameserver(8)

| NAME | shownetwork - display information of network interfaces for XSCF |
|---|---|

**SYNOPSIS**

**shownetwork** [–M] {–a | –i | *interface*}

**shownetwork** –h

**DESCRIPTION**

shownetwork(8) command displays current information of network interfaces for XSCF.

Information on the specified network interface or all the network interfaces can be displayed. The following information is displayed:

| xscf#*x*-*y* | XSCF network interface name |
|---|---|
| HWaddr | MAC address (hexadecimal notation) |
| inet addr | IP address |
| Bcast | Broadcast |
| Mask | Netmask |
| UP/DOWN | Whether the network interface is enabled |

**Privileges**

You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

useradm, platadm, platop, auditadm, auditop, domainadm, domainmgr, domainop, fieldeng

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported:

| -a | Displays information for all XSCF network interfaces. |
|---|---|
| -h | Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. |
| -M | Displays text by page. This option provides a function that is the same as that of the more command. |

**OPERANDS**   The following operands are supported:

*interface*   Specifies the network interface whose information is to be displayed. One of the following values can be specified, depending on the system configuration. If this operand is specified with the -a option, the operand is ignored.

■ For midrange server:

For XSCF unit 0 :

xscf#0-lan#0   XSCF-LAN#0

xscf#0-lan#1   XSCF-LAN#1

xscf#0-if   Interface between XSCF units (Inter SCF Network; ISN)

For abbreviation:

lan#0   an abbreviation of XSCF-LAN#0

lan#1   an abbreviation of XSCF-LAN#1

■ For high-end server:

For XSCF unit 0 :

xscf#0-lan#0   XSCF-LAN#0

xscf#0-lan#1   XSCF-LAN#1

xscf#0-if   Interface between XSCF units (Inter SCF Network; ISN)

For XSCF unit 1 (when a duplicated configuration is used):

xscf#1-lan#0   XSCF-LAN#0

xscf#1-lan#1   XSCF-LAN#1

xscf#1-if   ISN

For takeover IP address:

lan#0   takeover IP address for XSCF-LAN#0

lan#1   takeover IP address for XSCF-LAN#1

**EXTENDED**
**DESCRIPTION**

- When the XSCF unit is duplicated configuration in the high-end server, a takeover IP address can be used without a need to determine whether XSCF has been switched. By setting the LAN ports of the active XSCF unit as `lan#0` and `lan#1`, they can be accessed with the names `lan#0` and `lan#1`. As default values, lan#0 is set to `xscf#0-lan#0` and lan#1 is set to `xscf#0-lan#1`.

- In the midrange server, the value of the `lan#0` is fixed with `xscf#0-lan#0`, and the `lan#1` is fixed with `xscf#0-lan#1`.

- When the XSCF unit is duplicated configuration in the high-end server and when the takeover IP address has been disabled by setnetwork(8) command, nothing will be displayed even though the takeover IP address is specified by the shownetwork(8) command.

- The setnetwork(8) command configures a network interface used by the XSCF.

**EXAMPLES**

**EXAMPLE 1** Displays the information for XSCF-LAN#0 on XSCF unit 0.

```
XSCF> shownetwork xscf#0-lan#1
xscf#0-lan#1
 Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:00:00:12:34:56
 inet addr:192.168.10.11  Bcast: 192.168.10.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
 UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
 RX packets:54424 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
 TX packets:14369 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
 collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
 RX bytes:20241827 (19.3 MiB)  TX bytes:2089769 (1.9 MiB)
 Base address:0x1000
```

**EXAMPLE 2** Displays the information for XSCF-LAN#1 on XSCF unit 0 in the midrange server.

```
XSCF> shownetwork lan#1
xscf#0-lan#1
 Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:00:00:12:34:56
 inet addr:192.168.10.11  Bcast: 192.168.10.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
 UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
 RX packets:54424 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
 TX packets:14369 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
```

```
     collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
     RX bytes:20241827 (19.3 MiB)  TX bytes:2089769 (1.9 MiB)
     Base address:0x1000
```

**EXAMPLE 3**    Displays the information for ISN on the XSCF unit 0.

```
 XSCF> shownetwork xscf#0-if
 xscf#0-if
  Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:00:00:12:34:56
  inet addr:192.168.10.128 Bcast: 192.168.10.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
  UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
  RX packets:54424 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
  TX packets:14369 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
  collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
  RX bytes:(0.0 B)  TX bytes:17010 (16.6 KiB)
  Base address:0x1000
```

**EXAMPLE 4**    Displays the information for XSCF-LAN#0 on XSCF Unit 0.

```
 XSCF> shownetwork xscf#0-lan#0
 xscf#0-lan#0
  Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:00:00:12:34:56
  inet addr:192.168.11.10  Bcast:192.168.11.255  Mask 255.255.255.0
  UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
  RX packets:54424 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
  TX packets:14369 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
  collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
  RX bytes:14541827 (13.8 MiB)  TX bytes:1459769 (1.3 MiB)
  Base address:0x1000
```

**EXAMPLE 5**    Displays the information for the takeover IP address for XSCF-LAN#0.

```
 XSCF> shownetwork lan#0
 lan#0    Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:00:00:12:34:56
```

```
    inet addr:192.168.1.10    Bcast:192.168.1.255    Mask:255.255.255.0

    UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1

    Base address:0xe000
```

**EXAMPLE 6**    Displays the current settings of XSCF network.

```
 XSCF> shownetwork -i
 Active Internet connections (without servers)
 Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address         Foreign Address       State
 tcp      0      0 xx.xx.xx.xx:telnet    xxxx:1617            ESTABLISHED
```

**EXAMPLE 7**    Displays the information for XSCF unit 0 and XSCF unit 1 in the high-end
                 server.

```
 XSCF> shownetwork -a
 xscf#0-lan#0
  Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:00:00:12:34:56
  inet addr: 192.168.11.10  Bcast: 192.168.11.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
  UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
  RX packets:54424 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
  TX packets:14369 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
  collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
  RX bytes:12241827 (11.3 MiB)  TX bytes:1189769 (0.9 MiB)
  Base address:0x1000


 xscf#0-lan#1
  Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:00:00:12:34:57
  inet addr:192.168.10.11  Bcast: 192.168.10.255  Mask:255.255.255.0
  UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
  RX packets:54424 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
  TX packets:14369 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
  collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
  RX bytes:20241827 (19.3 MiB)  TX bytes:2089769 (1.9 MiB)
  Base address:0x1000
```

```
xscf#0-if  Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:00:00:00:00:00
 inet addr:192.168.10.128  Bcast:192.168.10.255  Mask: 255.255.255.0
 UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
 RX packets:54424 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
 TX packets:14369 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
 collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
 RX bytes:0 (0.0 B)  TX bytes:17010 (16.6 KiB)
 Base address:0x1000


xscf#1-lan#0
 HWaddr 00:00:00:12:34:59
 inet addr:192.168.10.12  Mask:255.255.255.0


xscf#1-lan#1
 HWaddr 00:00:00:12:34:60


xscf#1-if
 HWaddr 00:00:00:12:34:61
 XSCF>
```

**EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned:

| | |
|---|---|
| 0 | Successful completion. |
| >0 | An error occurred. |

**SEE ALSO** | **applynetwork** (8), **setnetwork** (8)

NAME                shownotice - display copyright and license information for the eXtended System
                    Control Facility (XSCF) Control Package (XCP)

SYNOPSIS            **shownotice** [-c {copyright|license}]

                    **shownotice** -h

DESCRIPTION         The shownotice(8) command displays by page the copyright and, if available,
                    license files for the XCP. When used without an option, shownotice displays
                    copyright information and any available license information. You can display only
                    the copyright or the license file by specifying the -c option.

Privileges          No privileges are required to run this command.

                    Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

OPTIONS             The following options are supported:

                    -c {copyright|license}

                        Specifies for display by page either the copyright file or the license file for the
                        XCP.

                        copyright

                            Specifies for display only the copyright file.

                        license

                            Specifies for display only the license file, if a license file is available for your
                            platform. If the license file for your platform is not available for the
                            shownotice command, the license argument is not supported.

                    -h

                        Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an
                        error occurs.

EXAMPLES            **EXAMPLE 1**    Display Only Copyright Information

                      XSCF> **shownotice -c copyright**

                      *[Copyright text displays.]*

                    **EXAMPLE 2**    Display Copyright and License Information

                      XSCF> **shownotice**

                      *[Copyright text displays.]*

                      *[License text displays (if available).]*

shownotice(8)

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | showntp - display the NTP information which currently set for XSCF |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **showntp** {-l \| -a \| *address* \| -s} |
| | **showntp** -h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | The showntp(**8**) command displays the NTP information which currently set for XSCF. |

The showntp(**8**) command can display the following information:

- NTP servers which have been registered to the XSCF network
- Status of synchronization with the NTP servers
- Stratum value which has been set to XSCF

| | |
|---|---|
| **Privileges** | You must have one of the following privileges to run this command: |

useradm, platadm, platop, auditadm, auditop, domainadm, domainmgr, domainop, fieldeng

Refer to setprivileges(**8**) for more information.

**OPTIONS**       The following options are supported:

| | |
|---|---|
| -a | Displays all the NTP servers currently set for the XSCF network. |
| -h | Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. |
| -l | Displays whether synchronization with an NTP server is being maintained. |
| -s | Displays the stratum value which has been set to XSCF. |

**OPERANDS**       The following operand is supported:

| | |
|---|---|
| *address* | Specifies the IP address of an NTP server to be displayed. A specified IP address is a set of four integer values delimited by the period (.). If the -a option is specified, the operand is ignored. The following *address* form is accepted: |

*xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx*

where:

| | |
|---|---|
| *xxx* | An integer from 0–255. Zero suppression can be used to specify the integer. |

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION**   The setntp(8) command sets the NTP servers used in the XSCF network.

**EXAMPLES**   **EXAMPLE 1**   Displays all NTP servers being currently set.

```
XSCF> showntp -a
server ntp1.example.com prefer # [1] ntp server name
server ntp2.example.com # [2] ntp server name
```

**EXAMPLE 2**   Confirms synchronization with an NTP server and displays the results.

```
XSCF> showntp -l
 remote          refid      st t when poll reach  delay  offset jitter
============================================================================
*192.168.0.27   192.168.1.56  2 u   27   64  377  12.929  -2.756  1.993
+192.168.0.57   192.168.1.86  2 u   32   64  377  13.030   2.184 94.421
 127.127.1.0    LOCAL(0)      5 l   44   64  377   0.000   0.000  0.008
```

**EXAMPLE 3**   Displays the stratum value which has been set to XSCF.

```
XSCF> showntp -s
stratum : 5
```

**EXIT STATUS**   The following exit values are returned:

| | |
|---|---|
| 0 | Successful completion. |
| >0 | An error occurred. |

**SEE ALSO**   **setntp**(8)

**NAME** | showpasswordpolicy - display the current password settings

**SYNOPSIS** | **showpasswordpolicy**

**showpasswordpolicy** -h

**DESCRIPTION** | showpasswordpolicy(8) displays the password policy settings. These include default password expiration settings for new accounts, pam_cracklib parameters, and the number of passwords to keep in password history for each user.

**Privileges** | You must have useradm privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS** | The following option is supported:

-h            Displays usage statement.

**EXAMPLES** | **EXAMPLE 1**    Displaying Password Policy Settings

```
XSCF> showpasswordpolicy
Mindays:  0
Maxdays:  99999
Warn:     7
Inactive: -1
Expiry:   0
Retry:    3
Difok:    10
Minlen:   9
Dcredit:  1
Ucredit:  1
Lcredit:  1
Ocredit:  1
Remember: 3
```

**EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned:

0            Successful completion.

>0           An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** | **setpasswordpolicy**( 8 )

NAME | showpowerupdelay - display the current settings for the warm-up time of the system and wait time before system startup

SYNOPSIS | **showpowerupdelay**

**showpowerupdelay** -h

DESCRIPTION | The showpowerupdelay(8) command displays the current settings for the warm-up time of the system and wait time before system startup.

The following settings are displayed:

warmup time | Warm-up time

wait time | Wait time before system startup

Privileges | You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

platadm, platop, domainadm, domainmgr, domainop, fieldeng

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

OPTIONS | The following options are supported:

-h | Displays usage statement.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION | The setpowerupdelay(8) command sets the warm-up time of the system and a wait time before system startup.

EXAMPLES | **EXAMPLE 1** Displays the warm-up time of the system and wait time before system start-up.

```
XSCF> showpowerupdelay
warmup time : 10 minute(s)
wait time   : 20 minute(s)
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned:

0 | Successful completion.

>0 | An error occurred.

SEE ALSO | **setpowerupdelay**(8)

showpowerupdelay(8)

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | showresult - display the exit status of the most recently executed command |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **showresult** |
| | **showresult** -h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | showresult(8) command displays the exit status of the most recently executed. |
| | showresult(8) is convenient for a remote control program to confirm whether the most recently executed command is successfully completed. |
| **Privileges** | No privileges are required to run this command. |
| | Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information. |
| **OPTIONS** | The following options are supported: |
| | -h          Displays usage statement. |
| **EXAMPLES** | **EXAMPLE 1**    display the exit status of setupfru(8). |

```
XSCF> setupfru -x 1 sb 0
XSCF> showresult
 0
```

| | |
|---|---|
| **EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned: |
| | 0          Successful completion. |
| | >0         An error occurred. |

showresult(8)

| NAME | showroute - display routing information for an XSCF network interface |
|---|---|
| SYNOPSIS | **showroute** [-M] [-n] {-a | *interface*}  |
|  | **showroute** -h |

**DESCRIPTION**

showroute(8) command displays the current routing information for an XSCF network interface.

Routing information for the specified network interface or all the network interfaces can be displayed. The following information is displayed:

| Destination | Destination IP address |
|---|---|
| Gateway | Gateway address |
| Netmask | Netmask address |
| Flags | Flag which indicates the status of specified routing |

|  | U | route is up |
|---|---|---|
|  | H | target is host |
|  | G | use gateway |
|  | R | reinstate route for dynamic routing |
|  | C | cache entry |
|  | ! | reject route |

| Interface | XSCF network interface name |
|---|---|

**Privileges**

You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

useradm, platadm, platop, auditadm, auditop, domainadm, domainmgr, domainop, fieldeng

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported:

-a                 Displays routing information that is set for all XSCF network interfaces.

|      |                                                                                      |
|------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| -h   | Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.  |
| -M   | Displays text by page. This option provides a function that is the same as that of the more command. |
| -n   | Displays IP address without the name resolution of host name.                        |

**OPERANDS**    The following operand is supported:

*interface*      Specifies the network interface whose information is to be displayed. One of the following values can be specified, depending on the system configuration. If this operand is specified with the -a option, the operand is ignored.

For XSCF unit 0:

xscf#0-lan#0      XSCF-LAN#0

xscf#0-lan#1      XSCF-LAN#1

For XSCF unit 1 (when a duplicated configuration is used):

xscf#1-lan#0      XSCF-LAN#0

xscf#1-lan#1      XSCF-LAN#1

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION**    The setroute(8) command sets routing information for the XSCF network.

**EXAMPLES**    **EXAMPLE 1**    Displays routing information for XSCF-LAN#0 on XSCF unit 0.

```
XSCF> showroute xscf#0-lan#0
Destination      Gateway        Netmask          Flags Interface
server1.example  *              255.255.255.0    U     xscf#0-lan#0
default          192.168.10.1   0.0.0.0          UG    xscf#0-lan#0
```

**EXAMPLE 2**    Displays routing information for XSCF-LAN#0 on XSCF unit 0 without the name resolution of host name.

```
XSCF> showroute -n xscf#0-lan#0
Destination      Gateway        Netmask          Flags Interface
192.168.10.0     *              255.255.255.0    U     xscf#0-lan#0
default          192.168.10.1   0.0.0.0          UG    xscf#0-lan#0
```

**EXAMPLE 3** Displays all routing information for XSCF unit 0 and XSCF unit 1 in the high-
end server.

```
XSCF> showroute -a
Kernel IP routing table
Destination     Gateway        Netmask         Flags Interface
192.168.10.0    *              255.255.255.0   U     xscf#0-lan#0
default         192.168.10.1   0.0.0.0         UG    xscf#0-lan#0


Destination     Gateway        Netmask         Interface
default         192.168.10.1   0.0.0.0         xscf#1-lan#0
XSCF>
```

**EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned:

0                Successful completion.

\>0              An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** | **setroute** ( 8 )

NAME | showshutdowndelay - display the shutdown wait time at power interruption of the uninterruptible power supply (UPS)

SYNOPSIS | **showshutdowndelay**

**showshutdowndelay** -h

DESCRIPTION | The showshutdowndelay(8) command displays the wait time before the start of system shutdown for when power interruption occurs in a system connected to the UPS.

The time set by the setshutdowndelay(8) command is displayed. The default time set is 10 seconds.

Privileges | You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

platadm, platop, domainadm, domainmgr, domainop, fieldeng

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

OPTIONS | The following options are supported:

-h                  Displays usage statement.

EXAMPLES | **EXAMPLE 1**    Displays the wait time before the start of shutdown.

```
XSCF> showshutdowndelay
UPS shutdown wait time : 600 second(s)
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned:

0                   Successful completion.

>0                  An error occurred.

SEE ALSO | **setshutdowndelay**(8)

showshutdowndelay(8)

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | showsmtp - display the SMTP configuration information |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **showsmtp** |
| | **showsmtp** [ -v ] |
| | **showsmtp** -h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | showsmtp(8) displays the SMTP configuration. When used without options, it displays current SMTP configuration data. |
| **Privileges** | You must have platadm or platop privileges to run this command. |
| | Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information. |
| **OPTIONS** | The following options are supported: |

-h                              Displays usage statement.

                                When used with other options or operands, an error
                                occurs.

-v                              Specifies verbose output.

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION**   SMTP information includes the Mail Server and Reply addresses.

**EXAMPLES**   **EXAMPLE 1**   Displaying SMTP configuration

```
XSCF> showsmtp
Mail Server: 10.4.1.1
Port: 25
Authentication Mechanism: smtp-auth
 User Name: jsmith
 Password: ********
Reply Address: adm@customer.com
```

**EXIT STATUS**   The following exit values are returned:

0                   Successful completion.

>0                  An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**   **setsmtp**(8)

**NAME**
showsnmp - display the configuration information and current status of the SNMP agent

**SYNOPSIS**
**showsnmp**

**showsnmp** -h

**DESCRIPTION**
showsnmp(8) displays the configuration and information and current status of the SNMP agent. This includes: agent status, port, system location, contact and description, traphosts, SNMP version, and any enabled MIB modules.

**Privileges**
You must have platadm or platop privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**
The following option is supported:

-h            Displays usage statement.

**EXAMPLES**
**EXAMPLE 1**    Displaying SNMP Information for a System That Has Not Been Set Up

```
XSCF> showsnmp

Agent Status:       Disabled
Agent Port:         161
System Location:    Unknown
System Contact:     Unknown
System Description: Unknown


Trap Hosts: None
SNMP V1/V2c: None


Enabled MIB Modules: None
```

**EXAMPLE 2**    Displaying SNMP Information for a Disabled System Set Up With SNMPv3 Trap Host

```
XSCF> showsnmp

Agent Status:       Disabled
Agent Port:         161
```

```
System Location:    SanDiego

System Contact:     bob@jupiter.west

System Description: FF1


Trap Hosts:

Hostname      Port     Type    Community String Username  Auth Protocol

--------      ----     ----    ---------------- --------  --------------

host1         162      v3      n/a              jsmith    SHA


SNMP V1/V2c: None


Enabled MIB Modules: None
```

**EXAMPLE 3**   Displaying SNMP Information for a Enabled System Set Up With SNMPv1⁄
            v2c Trap Host

```
XSCF>  showsnmp


Agent Status:       Enabled

Agent Port:         161

System Location:    SanDiego

System Contact:     jsmith@jupiter.west

System Description: FF1


Trap Hosts:

Hostname      Port     Type    Community String Username  Auth Protocol

--------      ----     ----    ---------------- --------  --------------

host1         162      v1      public           jsmith    SHA

host2         162      v2c     public           n/a       n/a

host3         162      v3      n/a              bob       SHA


SNMP V1/V2c:


Status:         Enabled
```

```
Community String: public


Enabled MIB Modules:
SP_MIB
FM_MIB
```

**EXIT STATUS**  The following exit values are returned:

0              Successful completion.

> 0            An  error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**  **setsnmp** ( 8 )

**NAME** | showsnmpusm - display the current User-based Security Model (USM) information for the SNMP agent

**SYNOPSIS** | **showsnmpusm**

**showsnmpusm** -h

**DESCRIPTION** | showsnmpusm(8) displays the current USM information for the SNMP agent.

**Privileges** | You must have platadm or platop privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS** | The following option is supported:

-h          Displays usage statement.

**EXAMPLES** | **EXAMPLE 1**   Displaying SNMP Information for a System

```
XSCF> showsnmpusm
Username    Auth Protocol
--------    --------------
jsmith      SHA
sue         MD5
```

**EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned:

0             Successful completion.

>0            An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** | **setsnmpusm** (8)

showsnmpusm(8)

NAME | showsnmpvacm - display the current View-based Access Control Access (VACM) information for the SNMP agent

SYNOPSIS | **showsnmpvacm**

**showsnmpvacm** –h

DESCRIPTION | showsnmpvacm(8) displays the current VACM information for the SNMP agent.

Privileges | You must have platadm or platop privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

OPTIONS | The following option is supported:

-h                 Displays usage statement.

EXAMPLES | **EXAMPLE 1**    Displaying SNMP Information for a System

```
XSCF> showsnmpvacm
Groups:
Groupname    Username
---------    --------
admin        jsmith, bob


Views:
View       Subtree   Mask    Type
----       -------   ----    ----
all_view   .1        ff      include


Access:
View       Group
----       -----
all_view   admin
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned:

0                  Successful completion.

>0                 An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** | **setsnmpvacm** ( 8 )

NAME                showssh - display the status, host public keys, fingerprint, or user public keys of the
                    SSH service configured for the XSCF network

SYNOPSIS            **showssh** [-c hostkey] [-M]

                    **showssh** -c pubkey [-u *user_name*] [-M]

                    **showssh** -h

DESCRIPTION         showssh(8) command displays the status, host public keys, fingerprint, or user
                    public keys of the SSH service configured for the XSCF network.

                    The following information is displayed:

| | |
|---|---|
| SSH status | Validity of the SSH service |
| RSA key | Host public key in RSA format |
| DSA key | Host public key in DSA format |
| Fingerprint | Host public key in fingerprint format |

                    When specified the display of user public key, the user public key number, which
                    automatically numbered by system, and the user public key are displayed.

                    Only SSH2 is supported for XSCF.

Privileges          You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

                    ■ To display the user public key of other user account:

                       useradm

                    ■ To display the information other than above:

                       useradm, platadm, platop, auditadm, auditop, domainadm, domainmgr,
                       domainop, fieldeng

                    Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

OPTIONS             The following options are supported:

| | |
|---|---|
| -c hostkey | Displays a host public key.  If the -c option is omitted, "-c hostkey" is assumed specified. |
| -c pubkey | Displays the user public key. If the -c option is omitted, "-c hostkey" is assumed specified |

|     |     |
| --- | --- |
| -h | Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. |
| -M | Displays text by page. This option provides a function that is the same as that of the more command. |
| -u *user_name* | Specify the user account name to display the user public key. Should be specified with "-c pubkey." When the -u option omitted, the user public key of the current login user account will be displayed. |

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION**

- ■ You can specify the automatically-numbered user public key number to delete the user public key by setssh(8) command.

- ■ The setssh(8) command makes settings for the HTTPS service in the XSCF network.

**EXAMPLES**    **EXAMPLE 1**    Displays the information of host public keys.

```
XSCF> showssh

SSH status: enabled

RSA key:

ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAt0IG3wfpQnGr51znS9XtzwHcBBb/
UU0LN08SilUXE6j+

avlxdY7AFqBf1wGxLF+Tx5pTa6HuZ8o8yUBbDZVJAAAAFQCfKPxarV+/5qzK4A43Qaigkqu/
6QAAAIBM

LQl22G8pwibESrh5JmOhSxpLzl3P26ksI8qPr+7BxmjLR0k=

Fingerprint:

1024 e4:35:6a:45:b4:f7:e8:ce:b0:b9:82:80:2e:73:33:c4 /etc/ssh/
ssh_host_rsa_key.pub


DSA key:

ssh-dss
AAAAB3NzaC1kc3MAAACBAJSy4GxD7Tk4fxFvyW1D0NUDqZQPY3PuY2IG7QC4BQ1kewDnblB8

/
JEqI+8pnfbWzmOWU37KHL19OEYNAv6v+WZT6RElU5Pyb8F16uq96L8QDMswFlICMZgrn+ilJN
Str6r8

KDJfwOQMmK0eeDFj2mL40NOvaLQ83+rRwW6Ny/yF1Rgv6PUpUqRLw4VeRb+uOfmPRpe6/
kb4z++lOhtp

WI9bay6CK0nrFRok+z54ez7BrDFBQVuNZx9PyEFezJG9ziEYVUag/23LIAiLxxBmW9pqa/
WxC21Ja4RQ

VN3009kmVwAAAIAON1LR/
9Jdd7yyG18+Ue7eBBJHrCA0pkSzvfzzFFj5XUzQBdabh5p5Rwz+1vriawFI
```

```
ZI9j2uhM/3HQdrvYSVBEdMjaasF9hB6T/
uFwP8yqtJf6Y9GdjBAhWuH8F13pX4BtvK9IeldqCscnOuu0

e2rlUoI6GICMr64FL0YYBSwfbwLIz6PSA/yKQe23dwfkSfcwQZNq/
5pThGPi3tob5Qev2KCK2OyEDMCA

OvVlMhqHuPNpX+hE19nPdBFGzQ==

Fingerprint:

1024 9e:39:8e:cb:8a:99:ff:b4:45:12:04:2d:39:d3:28:15 /etc/ssh/
ssh_host_dsa_key.pub
```

**EXAMPLE 2**  Displays the user public key of the current login user account.

```
XSCF> showssh -c pubkey

Public key:

 1  ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAzFh95SohrDgpnN7zFCJCVNy+jaZPTjNDxcid

QGbihYDCBttI4151Y0Sv85FJwDpSNHNKoVLMYLjtBmUMPbGgGVB61qskSv/
FeV44hefNCZMiXGItIIpK

P0nBK4XJpCFoFbPXNUHDw1rTD9icD5U/wRFGSRRxFI+Ub5oLRxN8+A8=abcd@example.com

 2  ssh-rsa
CSqGSIb3DQEJARYHZWUubWFpbDCBnzANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOBjQAwgYkCgYEA

nkPntf+TjYtyKlNYFbO/YavFpUzkYTLHdt0Fbz/
tZmGd3e6Jn34A2W9EC7D9hjLsj+kAP41Al6wFwGO7

KP3H4iImX0Uysjl9Hyk4jLBU51sw8JqvT2utTjltV5mFPKL6bDcAgY9=efgh@example.com
```

**EXIT STATUS**  The following exit values are returned:

0  Successful completion.

>0  An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**  **setssh**(8)

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | showstatus - display the degraded Field Replaceable Units (FRUs) |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **showstatus** [-M] |
| | **showstatus** -h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | showstatus(**8**) command displays information about degraded units that are among the FRUs composing the system. |
| **Privileges** | You must have one of the following privileges to run this command: |
| | useradm, platadm, platop, domainadm, domainmgr, domainop, fieldeng |
| | Refer to setprivileges(**8**) for more information. |
| **OPTIONS** | The following options are supported:. |

-h              Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-M              Displays text by page.  This option provides a function that is the same as that of the more command.

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION**

Displays the information concerning the units failed or degraded and the units on the next upper layer, among the FRUs composing the system. An asterisk (*) indicating abnormal unit is displayed along with any of the following the "Status:":

| Status | Description |
|---|---|
| Faulted | The component is faulty and is not operating. |
| Degraded | The component is operating. However, either an error has been detected or the component is faulty. As a result, the component might be operating with reduced functionality or performance. |
| Deconfigured | As a result of another component's faulted or degraded status, the component is not operating. (The component itself is not faulted or degraded.) |
| Maintenance | The component is under maintenance. A deletefru(**8**), replacefru(**8**), or addfru(**8**) operation is currently underway. |

**EXAMPLES**

**EXAMPLE 1**   Displays the degraded units. In this example, a CPU module and memory module in a CPU memory unit are degraded because of an error.

```
XSCF> showstatus
```

```
   CMU#0;
*       CPUM#0-CHIP#0 Status:Faulted;
*       MEM#00A Status:Faulted;
```

**EXAMPLE 2**  Displays the degraded units. In this example, a memory module on a memory board is degraded because of an error.

```
XSCF> showstatus
  MBU_B;
   MEMB#0;
*           MEM#0A Status:Faulted;
```

**EXAMPLE 3**  Displays the degraded units. In this example, a CPU memory unit and memory module on a motherboard unit are degraded because of an error.

```
XSCF> showstatus
 MBU_B Status:Normal;
*       MEMB#1 Status:Deconfigured;
*           MEM#3B Status:Deconfigured;
```

**EXAMPLE 4**  Displays the degraded units. In this example, a CPU memory unit is degraded because a crossbar unit is degraded.

```
XSCF> showstatus
 MBU_B Status:Normal;
*       CPUM#1-CHIP#1 Status:Deconfigured;
*   XBU_B#0 Status:Degraded;
```

**EXIT STATUS**  The following exit values are returned:

0              Successful completion.

>0             An error occurred.

**NAME** | showtelnet - display the current status of the Telnet service for the XSCF network

**SYNOPSIS** | **showtelnet**

**showtelnet** -h

**DESCRIPTION** | showtelnet(8) command displays the current status of the Telnet service for the XSCF network.

One of the following states is displayed:

enable          The Telnet service is enabled.

disable         The Telnet service is disabled.

**Privileges** | You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

useradm, platadm, platop, auditadm, auditop, domainadm, domainmgr, domainop, fieldeng

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS** | The following option is supported:

-h                  Displays usage statement.

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION** | The settelnet(8) command makes settings for the Telnet service in the XSCF network.

**EXAMPLES** | **EXAMPLE 1**    Displays the status of the Telnet service for the XSCF network.

```
XSCF> showtelnet
Telnet status:enabled
```

**EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned:

0                   Successful completion.

>0                  An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** | **settelnet**(8)

showtelnet(8)

**NAME** | showtimezone - display the XSCF time zone and Daylight Saving Time information of current settings

**SYNOPSIS** | **showtimezone** -c tz

**showtimezone** -c dst

**showtimezone** -h

**DESCRIPTION** | The showtimezone(8) command displays the XSCF time zone and Daylight Saving Time information of current settings.

It is displayed in the following format.

*std offset dst*[*offset2*] [*from-date*[*/time*] *to-date*[*/time*] ]

| | |
|---|---|
| *std* | Abbreviations of time zone. |
| *offset* | Offset time of time zone and Greenwich mean time (GMT). |
| | Displayed in minus "−" in case the offset is plus, and displayed in plus "+" in case the offset is minus. |
| *dst* | Name of Daylight Saving Time. |

| | |
|---|---|
| *offset2* | Offset time of Daylight Saving Time and Greenwich mean time (GMT). |

Displayed in minus "−" in case the offset is plus, and displayed in plus "+" in case the offset is minus.

| | |
|---|---|
| *from-date*[*/time*] | The starting time of Daylight Saving Time. |

Any of the following formats displays *from-date*.

M*m.w.d*

    M*m*: Shows the month when Daylight Saving Time starts. Any numeric from 1 to 12 comes in *m*.

    *w*: Shows the week when Daylight Saving Time starts. Any numeric from 1 to 5 comes in, "1" for the first week and "5" for the last week in the month.

    *d*: Shows the day of the week when Daylight Saving Time starts. Any numeric from 0 to 6 comes in, "0" for Sunday and "6" for Saturday.

J*n*

    J*n*: The date when Daylight Saving Time starts. Any numeric from 1 to 365 comes in, "1" for January 1st. The leap-year day is not counted.

*n*

    *n*: The date when Daylight Saving Time starts. Any numeric from 1 to 365 comes in, "1" for January 1st. The leap-year day is counted.

In *time*, the time to switch to Daylight Saving Time is shown in the pre-switched time.

| | |
|---|---|
| *hh:mm:ss* | Shows the time in "hh:mm:ss" format. The default value is "02:00:00." |

| *offset2* | Offset time of Daylight Saving Time and Greenwich mean time (GMT). |
|---|---|
| | Displayed in minus "−" in case the offset is plus, and displayed in plus "+" in case the offset is minus. |
| *from-date*[*/time*] | The starting time of Daylight Saving Time. |
| | Any of the following formats displays *from-date*. |

M*m.w.d*

> M*m*: Shows the month when Daylight Saving Time starts. Any numeric from 1 to 12 comes in *m*.
>
> *w*: Shows the week when Daylight Saving Time starts. Any numeric from 1 to 5 comes in, "1" for the first week and "5" for the last week in the month.
>
> *d*: Shows the day of the week when Daylight Saving Time starts. Any numeric from 0 to 6 comes in, "0" for Sunday and "6" for Saturday.

J*n*

> J*n*: The date when Daylight Saving Time starts. Any numeric from 1 to 365 comes in, "1" for January 1st. The leap-year day is not counted.

*n*

> *n*: The date when Daylight Saving Time starts. Any numeric from 1 to 365 comes in, "1" for January 1st. The leap-year day is counted.

In *time*, the time to switch to Daylight Saving Time is shown in the pre-switched time.

| *hh:mm:ss* | Shows the time in "hh:mm:ss" format. The default value is "02:00:00." |
|---|---|

| *to-date*[*/time*] | The termination time of Daylight Saving Time. |
|---|---|

Any of the following formats displays *to-date*.

M*m.w.d*

M*m*: Shows the month when Daylight Saving Time terminates. Any numeric from 1 to 12 comes in *m*.

*w*: Shows the week when Daylight Saving Time terminates. Any numeric from 1 to 5 comes in, "1" for the first week and "5" for the last week in the month.

*d*: Shows the day of the week when start Daylight Saving Time terminates. Any numeric from 0 to 6 comes in, "0" for Sunday and "6" for Saturday.

J*n*

J*n*: The date when Daylight Saving Time terminates. Any numeric from 1 to 365 comes in, "1" for January 1st. The leap-year day is not counted.

*n*

*n*: The date when Daylight Saving Time terminates. Any numeric from 1 to 365 comes in, "1" for January 1st. The leap-year day is counted.

In *time*, the time to switch from Daylight Saving Time is shown in the pre-switched time.

| *hh:mm:ss* | Shows the time in "hh:mm:ss" format. The default value is "02:00:00." |
|---|---|

**Privileges**   You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:

useradm, platadm, platop, auditadm, auditop, domainadm, domainmgr, domainop, fieldeng

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**   The following option is supported:

| -c tz | Displays the time zone. |
|---|---|
| -c dst | Displays the Daylight Saving Time information. |
| -h | Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. |

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION**

The settimezone(8) command sets the time zone of the XSCF.

**EXAMPLES**

**EXAMPLE 1**   Displays the time zone.

```
XSCF> showtimezone -c tz
Asia/Tokyo
```

**EXAMPLE 2**   Displays the Daylight Saving Time information as follows: the abbreviation of time zone is JST, the offset from GMT is +9, the name of Daylight Saving Time is JDT, Daylight Saving Time is 1 hour ahead, and the time period is from the last Sunday of March 2:00 to the last Sunday of October 2:00.

```
XSCF> showtimezone -c dst
JST-9JDT,M3.5.0,M10.5.0
```

**EXAMPLE 3**   Displays the Daylight Saving Time information as follows: the abbreviation of time zone is JST, the offset from GMT is +9, the name of Daylight Saving Time is JDT, Daylight Saving Time is 1 hour ahead, and the time period is from the first Sunday of April 0:00 to the first Sunday of September 0:00.

```
XSCF> showtimezone -c dst
JST-9JDT-10,M4.1.0/00:00:00,M9.1.0/00:00:00
```

**EXAMPLE 4**   When no Daylight Saving Time is set

```
XSCF> showtimezone -c dst
```

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:

| | |
|---|---|
| 0 | Successful completion. |
| >0 | An error occurred. |

**SEE ALSO**

**setdate**(8), **settimezone**(8), **showdate**(8)

showtimezone(8)

NAME | showuser - display user account information

SYNOPSIS | **showuser**

**showuser** [ [−a] [−M] [−p] [−u] [ *user*]]

**showuser** [ [−a] [−l] [−M] [−p] [−u]]

**showuser** −h

DESCRIPTION | showuser (8) displays XSCF user account information. If the user argument is specified, showuser displays account information for the specified user. If the user argument is not specified, then showuser displays account information for the current user. If the −l option is specified, showuser displays account information for all local users.

When invoked with one or more of the options −a, −p, or−u, showuser displays information as described in the OPTIONS section below. When invoked without any of these options, showuser displays all account information.

Privileges | No privileges are needed for you to view your own account. You must have useradm privileges to run this command for any other user.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

OPTIONS | The following options are supported:

−a          Displays password validity and account state information. This is only valid for XSCF user accounts.

−h          Displays usage statement.

                 When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

−l          Displays information on all local XSCF user accounts sorted by user login name. Cannot be used with the *user* operand.

−M          Displays text by page. This option provides a function that is the same as that of the more command.

−p          Displays all privileges assigned to the user. This is valid for local and remote users.

−u          Displays user ID (UID). This is valid for local and remote users.

OPERANDS | The following operands are supported:

*user*          Name of an existing user account. Cannot be used with the −l option.

**EXAMPLES** | **EXAMPLE 1** Displays Password and Account Validity Information

```
XSCF> showuser -a
User Name:        jsmith
Status:           Enabled
Minimum:          0
Maximum:          99999
Warning:          7
Inactive:         -1
Last Change:      Aug 22, 2005
Password Expires: Never
Password Inactive: Never
Account Expires:  Never
```

**EXAMPLE 2** Displays Privileges Information

```
XSCF> showuser -p
User Name:        jsmith
Privileges:       domainadm@1,3-6,8,9
                  platadm
```

**EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned:

0           Successful completion.

>0         An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** | **adduser**(8), **deleteuser**(8), **disableuser**(8), **enableuser**(8), **password**(8), **setprivileges**(8)

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | snapshot - collect and transfer environment, log, error, and FRUID data |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **snapshot** -d *device* [-r] [-e [-P *password*]] [-L {F\|I\|R}] [-l] [-v] [ [-q] -{y\|n}] [-S *time* [-E *time*]] |
| | **snapshot** -t *user@host*: *directory* [-e [-P *password*]] [-k *host-key*] [-l] [-L {F\|I\|R}] [-p *password*] [-v] [ [-q] -{y\|n}] [-S *time* [-E *time*]] |
| | **snapshot** -T [-D *directory*] [-e [-P *password*]] [-k *host-key*] [-l] [-L {F\|I\|R}] [-v] [ [-q] -{y\|n}] [-S *time* [-E *time*]] |
| | **snapshot** -h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | The snapshot(8) command provides a data-collection mechanism that enables rapid, reliable, and flexible retrieval of diagnostic information on the Service Processor. snapshot(8) collects the following data: Configuration, Environmentals, Logs, Errors, and FRUID information. It transfers data to the specified destination. |

snapshot opens an output file, the name of which is automatically generated based on the host name and IP address assigned to the Service Processor and the UTC time (in hours, minutes, and seconds) and date on the Service Processor at the time snapshot is invoked. For example: jupiter_10.1.1.1_2006-07-08T22-33-44. snapshot does not support user-specified file names for the output file. As files and command output are collected from the Service Processor, snapshot compresses the output data and writes it in the format of a .zip archive.

snapshot stores the collected data on a remote network host or on an external media device, based upon the use of the -t, -T or -d option. To store the collected data on a remote network host using the -t option, you must specify a host name (or IP address), a target directory on the remote network host, and the user name of a user on the remote host. If you have already set an archive target using setarchiving(8), you can use the -T option to store the data on a remote network host using that same information, or use -T in conjunction with the -D option to change only the target directory. When storing data on a remote network host, snapshot opens a network connection using SSH to act as a data pipe to the remote file.

It is possible to restrict data collection on some larger log files to a specific date range using the options -S and, optionally, -E.

Encrypted network protocols, such as SSH and SSL, are used for transmission of the data across a network connection. The entire .zip archive itself can be encrypted using the -e flag. To decrypt a .zip archive that has been encrypted with this process, use the encryption password given to snapshot with the openssl

command. The following example decrypts the file
jupiter_10.1.1.1_2006-07-08T22-33-44.zip.e:

```
% openssl aes-128-cbc -d -in jupiter_10.1.1.1_2006-07-08T22-33-
44.zip.e -out jupiter_10.1.1.1_2006-07-08T22-33-44.zip
```

Every .zip archive generated by snapshot includes two files generated by
snapshot itself. The first file, called README, contains the original name of the
.zip archive, the name of the configuration file on the Service Processor used to
create the .zip archive, the version of snapshot and whether log-only mode (the
-l flag) was used to generate the archive. The second file, called CONFIG, is a copy
of the actual configuration file used by snapshot to generate the archive.

The data collected by snapshot may potentially be used by Service personnel to
diagnose problems with the system. snapshot can collect different sets of data for
different diagnostic purposes. The three different sets are named Initial, Root
Cause, and Full, and are specified through the use of the -L option.

**Privileges**   You must have platadm or fieldeng privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**   The following options are supported.

| | |
|---|---|
| -D *directory* | Used with the -T option, specifies a value for *directory* instead of the value set using setarchiving(8). The directory field must not begin with a hyphen (-) or a tilde (~). Refer to the description of the -T option for more detailed information. |
| -d *device* | Specifies the external media device to use. The following option is available to -d: |

            -r           Removes all files from the external media device prior to data collection. This option is not valid with the -t or -T options.

| | |
|---|---|
| -E *time* | Specifies the end time for the time period for which data is collected. Used with the -S *time* option for the start time, defines the period of time for which log messages are collected by snapshot. Only those log entries created before the time specified by -E *time* are collected by snapshot. Refer also to the description of the -S option. |

      *time*        Interpreted using strptime(3), using one of the following two formats:

                        %Y-%m-%d,%H:%M:%S
                        %Y-%m-%d_%H-%M-%S

| | |
|---|---|
| -e | Encrypts the zip archive. Required when using -P *password*. |
| -h | Displays usage statement. |
| | When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. |
| -k *host-key* | Used with the -t or -T option, sets the public key that the Service Processor uses to log in to the network host. This option is not valid with the -d option. |

Possible values for *host-key* are as follows:

> This literal value specifies that a public key should not be used to authenticate the network host.

download

> This literal value specifies that snapshot will use ssh to download a public host key for the network host and download the key from the host specified in the -t argument. snapshot displays the key's md5 fingerprint and prompts for confirmation. If you accept the key, it is used for server authentication. If you reject the key, snapshot exits without doing anything. This is the default behavior in SSH Target Mode if -k is not specified.

*public*

> The specified public key is used for server authentication. The *host-key* argument should be the complete public key of the network host, beginning with key type (the complete contents of /etc/ssh/ssh_host_rsa_key.pub on the network host).

**Note –** The public key should be enclosed in quotes to ensure that the shell treats it as a single word.

| | |
|---|---|
| -L {F｜I｜R} | Specifies which set of logs will be collected. |

| | |
|---|---|
| F | Full log set. |
| I | Initial log set. |
| R | Root Cause log set. |

If no log set is specified, the Initial log set is collected by default.

| | |
|---|---|
| -l | Specifies collecting only log files. Does not collect command output. |
| -n | Automatically answers n (no) to all prompts. |

| | |
|---|---|
| -e | Encrypts the zip archive. Required when using -P *password*. |
| -h | Displays usage statement. |
| | When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. |
| -k *host-key* | Used with the -t or -T option, sets the public key that the Service Processor uses to log in to the network host. This option is not valid with the -d option. |

Possible values for *host-key* are as follows:

    This literal value specifies that a public key should not be used to authenticate the network host.

download

    This literal value specifies that snapshot will use ssh to download a public host key for the network host and download the key from the host specified in the -t argument. snapshot displays the key's md5 fingerprint and prompts for confirmation. If you accept the key, it is used for server authentication. If you reject the key, snapshot exits without doing anything. This is the default behavior in SSH Target Mode if -k is not specified.

*public*

    The specified public key is used for server authentication. The *host-key* argument should be the complete public key of the network host, beginning with key type (the complete contents of /etc/ssh/ssh_host_rsa_key.pub on the network host).

**Note –** The public key should be enclosed in quotes to ensure that the shell treats it as a single word.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| -L {F\|I\|R} | Specifies which set of logs will be collected. | |
| | F | Full log set. |
| | I | Initial log set. |
| | R | Root Cause log set. |

If no log set is specified, the Initial log set is collected by default.

| | |
|---|---|
| -l | Specifies collecting only log files. Does not collect command output. |
| -n | Automatically answers n (no) to all prompts. |

| | |
|---|---|
| -P *password* | Used with the -e option, sets the encryption password used for encrypting the output file. |
| -p *password* | Specifies the user password used to log in to the host using SSH. This option is valid with the -t option, not with the -d or -T options. |
| -q | Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts. |
| -S *time* | Specifies the start time for the time period for which data is collected. Used with the -E *time* option for the end time, defines the period of time for which log messages are collected by snapshot. If no end time is specified, the target time period ends at the time the snapshot command is launched. Refer also to the description of the -E option. |

|  | *time* | Interpreted using strptime(3), using one of the following two formats: |
|---|---|---|
|  |  | %Y-%m-%d,%H:%M:%S |
|  |  | %Y-%m-%d_%H-%M-%S |

| | |
|---|---|
| -T | Specifies executing snapshot in SSH target mode using the value for *user@host*:*directory* previously set using setarchiving(8). Can be used with the -D option to substitute an alternative value for *directory*. |

**Note –** The user must create the target directory on the remote host, snapshot does not create the target directory.

| | |
|---|---|
| -t *user@host:directory* | Sets the network host and remote directory for data destination. The *host* field specifies the host name or IP address of the network host. The *user* field specifies the user name for the ssh login to the archive host. The *directory* field specifies the archive directory on the archive host where the output file should be stored. The directory field must not begin with a hyphen (–) or a tilde (~). |

**Note –** The user must create the target directory on the remote host, snapshot does not create the target directory.

| | |
|---|---|
| -v | Specifies verbose output. Displays all actions and commands as they are executed. If this option is specified with the -q option, the -v option is ignored. |

**Note –** You may not have the required privileges to run all the commands that are executed by the snapshot configuration file. If this occurs, you will see error messages indicating these operations are not permitted.

| | |
|---|---|
| -y | Automatically answers y (yes) to all prompts. |

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION**

Modes of Operation

The following is a brief overview of the modes of operation for the snapshot command.

The first mode is *SSH Target Mode*. The data collector is run in this mode when it is invoked with the -t or -T option. In this mode, the data collector opens an SSH connection from the Service Processor to the specified target (after appropriate authentication) and sends the zip data archive through the SSH connection to the target host. The user must create the target directory on the remote host, snapshot does not create the target directory. The transmission encryption in this mode is provided by SSH.

The second mode is *USB Device Mode*. The data collector is run in this mode when it is invoked with the -d flag. In this mode, the data collector's output (which is the zip archive) is saved in a file on the USB device. The USB device should be formatted using the FAT32 file system. As in SSH Target mode, you can use the -e option to encrypt the zip file in this mode. However, no transmission encryption (such as SSH) occurs in this mode, since the data stays local to the Service Processor.

**EXAMPLES**

**EXAMPLE 1** Downloading a Public Key Using SSH

```
XSCF> snapshot -t joe@jupiter.west:/home/joe/logs/x -k download
Downloading Public Key from 'jupiter.west'...
Key fingerprint in md5: c9:e0:bc+b2:1a:80:29:24:13:d9:f1:13:f5:5c:2c:0f
Accept this public key (yes/no)? Y
Enter ssh password for user 'joe' on host 'jupiter.west'
Setting up ssh connection to remote host...
Collecting data into joe@jupiter.west:/home/joe/logs/x/archive.zip
Data collection complete.
```

**EXAMPLE 2** Downloading a Host Key

```
XSCF> snapshot -t joe@jupiter.west:/home/joe/logs/x
Downloading Public Key from 'jupiter.west'...
Public Key Fingerprint: c9:e0:bc+b2:1a:80:29:24:13:d9:f1:13:f5:5c:2c:0f
Accept this public key (yes/no)? Y
Enter ssh password for user 'joe' on host 'jupiter.west'
```

Setting up ssh connection to remote host...

Collecting data into joe@jupiter.west:/home/joe/logs/x/archive.zip

Data collection complete.

**EXAMPLE 3** Downloading With a User-Provided Public Key

```
XSCF> snapshot -t joe@jupiter.west:/home/joe/logs/x -k "ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAwVFiSQNVBFhTTzq0AX5iQqCkkJjd6ezWkVGt
mMkJJzzMjYK0sBlhn6dGEIiHdBSzO8QLAXb8N4Kq8JDOBpLSN4yokUPTcZQNxJaY
A0W058Qgxbn"
```

Enter ssh password for user 'joe' on host 'jupiter.west'

Setting up ssh connection to remote host...

Collecting data into joe@jupiter.west:/home/joe/logs/x/archive.zip

Data collection complete.

**EXAMPLE 4** Log Files Only Using No Public Key

```
XSCF> snapshot -t bob@mars.east:/home/bob/logs/x -k none -l
```

Enter ssh password for user 'bob' on host 'mars.east'

Log only mode. No commands will be collected.

Setting up ssh connection to remote host...

Collecting data into joe@jupiter.west:/home/joe/logs/x/archive.zip

Data collection complete.

**EXAMPLE 5** Downloading Using Encryption With Provided Password and No Public Key

```
XSCF> snapshot -t bob@mars.east:/home/bob/logs/x -k none -e -P
password
```

Output data will be encrypted.

Enter ssh password for user 'bob' on host 'mars.east'

Setting up ssh connection to remote host...

Collecting data into joe@jupiter.west:/home/joe/logs/x/archive.zip

Data collection complete.

**EXAMPLE 6** Downloading Using No Key to Invalid Directory

```
XSCF> snapshot -t sue@saturn.north:/home/sue/logs/bad_dir -k none
Enter ssh password for user 'sue' on host 'saturn.north'
Setting up ssh connection to remote host...
Failed to create remote file:
/home/sue/logs/bad_dir/archive.zip
Verify adequate disk permissions and disk space on target host
Error opening SSH target
Exiting with error 1
```

**EXAMPLE 7** Downloading Public Key With Connectivity Failure

```
XSCF> snapshot -t sue@saturne.west:/home/sue/logs/x -k download
Downloading Public Key from 'saturne.west'...
Error downloading key for host 'saturne.west'
Error opening SSH target
Exiting with error 1
```

**EXAMPLE 8** Downloading Public Key and Answering No to All Prompts

```
XSCF> snapshot -v -t jill@earth.east:/home/jill/logs/x -k download
-n
Downloading Public Key from 'earth.east'...
Public Key: ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAwVFiSQNVBFhTTzq0AX5iQqCkkJjd6ezWkVGtmMkJJzzM
jYK0sBlhn6dGEIiHdBSzO8QLAXb8N4Kq8JDOBpLSN4yokUPTcZQNxJaYA0W058Qgxbn
Key fingerprint in md5: c9:e0:bc+b2:1a:80:29:24:13:d9:f1:13:f5:5c:2c:0f
Accept this public key (yes/no)? no
Public Key declined
Error opening SSH target
Exiting with error 1
```

**EXAMPLE 9**    Downloading Public Key Attempted by Unauthorized User

```
XSCF> snapshot -t fakeuser@fakehost.com:/fakedir -p fake-password
Downloading Public Key from 'fakehost.com'...
Error downoading key for host 'fakehost.com'
Error opening SSH target
Exiting with error 1
```

**EXAMPLE 10**    Downloading to External Media Device

```
XSCF> snapshot -d usb0 -r
Testing writability of USB device....SUCCESS
About to remove all files from device 'usb0'. Continue? [y|n] : y
Collecting data into /media/usb_msd/jupiter_10.1.1.1_2006-04-17T22-41-
51.zip
Data collection complete.
```

**EXAMPLE 11**    Limiting Data Collection for Certain Logs to a Date Range

```
XSCF> snapshot -d usb0 -S 2007-01-01,01:00:00  -E 2007-01-31_14-
00-00
Testing writability of USB device....SUCCESS
Collecting data into /media/usb_msd/jupiter_10.1.1.1_2006-04-17T22-41-
51.zip
Data collection complete.
```

**EXIT STATUS**    The following exit values are returned:

0            Successful completion.

>0           An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**    **setarchiving**(8), **showarchiving**(8), **showlogs**(8)

snapshot(8)

NAME | switchscf - switch the XSCF unit between the active and standby states

SYNOPSIS | **switchscf** [ [-q] -{y|n}] -t {Active | Standby} [-f]

**switchscf** -h

DESCRIPTION | The switchscf(8) command switches the XSCF unit that the user is currently logged in to, between the active and standby states.

If the XSCF unit is duplicated configuration, the switchscf(8) command can be executed. When the active XSCF unit currently logged in to is switched from active to standby or vice versa, the state of the standby XSCF unit is also switched.

**Note –** When switched, the session of the network which has been connected to the active XSCF is terminated.

**Note –** Usually, XSCFs cannot be switched while maintenance work is in progress. If "Switching of XSCF state is disabled due to a maintenance operation. Try again later." is displayed as a result from the switchscf(8) command and XSCFs cannot be switched, check whether the addfru(8), deletefru(8), replacefru(8), or flashupdate(8) maintenance command is being executed. If the command is being executed, wait until the command ends. If XSCFs cannot be switched though none of those maintenance commands is being executed, use the -f option to switch them.

Privileges | You must have platadm or fieldeng privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

OPTIONS | The following options are supported:

-f | Switches the state in a case XSCF state can't be changed due to a maintenance operation.

**Note –** Since the -f option forcibly switches XSCF, limit the use of this option to such cases as when switching does not work in normal operations.

-h | Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-n | Automatically answers 'n' (no) to all prompts.

-q | Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts.

-t Active | Switches the state of the XSCF unit to active.

-t Standby | Switches the state of the XSCF unit to standby.

-y | Automatically answers 'y' (yes) to all prompts.

**EXTENDED**
**DESCRIPTION**

When the command is executed, a prompt to confirm execution of the command with the specified options is displayed. Enter "y" to execute the command or "n" to cancel the command.

**EXAMPLES**

**EXAMPLE 1** Switches the state of the XSCF unit that the user is currently logged in to, to standby.

```
XSCF> switchscf -t Standby

The XSCF unit switch between the Active and Standby states. Continue? [y|n]:y
```

**EXAMPLE 2** Switches the state of the XSCF unit that the user is currently logged in to, to standby. Automatically answers 'y' to all prompts.

```
XSCF> switchscf -t Standby -y

The XSCF unit switch between the Active and Standby states. Continue? [y|n]:y
```

**EXIT STATUS** The following exit values are returned:

0 Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

| NAME | testsb - perform an initial diagnosis of the specified physical system board (PSB) |
|---|---|
| **SYNOPSIS** | **testsb** [ [-q] -{y|n}] [-m *diag=mode*] *location* |
| | **testsb** [ [-q] -{y|n}] [-m *diag=mode*] -c {all \| expansion} |
| | **testsb** -v [ -y \| -n] [-m *diag=mode*] *location* |
| | **testsb** -v [-y \| -n] [-m *diag=mode*] -c {all \| expansion} |
| | **testsb** -h |
| **DESCRIPTION** | testsb(**8**) command performs an initial diagnosis of the specified PSB. |
| | The configuration of the PSB and operation of each device mounted on the PSB are checked. After the diagnostics, the result is displayed. The PSB must not be configured in the domain, or the domain in which the PSB configured must be powered off. |
| | The result also can be seen in "Test" and "Fault" displayed by showboards(8) command. |
| **Privileges** | You must have platadm or fieldeng privileges to run this command. |
| | Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information. |

**OPTIONS**  The following options are supported:.

-c {all|expansion}  Specifies the target PSB to be diagnosed. One of the values shown below can be specified:

    all  Diagnoses all the PSB that are mounted.

    If the following conditions not satisfied, it leads to an error.

    - The system has been powered off.
    - All of the target PSB are Uni-XSB.

    expansion  Diagnoses all the PSB that are mounted on the expansion cabinet.

    If the following conditions not satisfied, it leads to an error.

    - All of the target PSB are not operating on the domain.
    - All of the target PSB are Uni-XSB.

-h  Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-m diag=*mode*  Specifies the diagnostic level of initial diagnosis. One of the values shown below can be specified:

    min  Normal (default)

    max  Maximum

-n  Automatically answers 'n' (no) to all prompts.

-q  Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts.

-v  Displays a detailed message of initial diagnosis.

-y  Automatically answers 'y' (yes) to all prompts.

**OPERANDS**  The following operand is supported:

*location*  Specifies only one PSB number. An integer from 00−15 can be specified.

**EXTENDED DESCRIPTION**
- When the system board (XSB: eXtended System Board) belonging to the specified PSB is in any status below, the testsb(8) command results in an error.
  - XSB is installed in the domain and this domain is in operation.
  - XSB is installed in the domain and this domain is in OpenBoot PROM (ok> prompt) status.
  - XSB is installed in the domain and this domain is power ON status, power OFF status, or reset status.

- The addboard(8), deleteboard(8), or moveboard(8) command is executed for XSB.

■ In case an XSB which belongs to the specified PSB is in Unmount or Faulted status, it may be excluded from the target of diagnosis and may not be shown in the diagnosis result. In a case like this, use the testsb(8) command to check the diagnosis result.

■ In case there are the settings for the warm-up time of the system and the wait time before system startup, a prompt appears to confirm whether or not it can ignore these settings to execute the testsb(8) command. Enter "y" to execute the command or "n" to cancel the command.

■ The displayed diagnostic results of the testsb(8) command are as follows:

XSB              XSB numbers belonging to the specified PSBs. One XSB number is displayed for the Uni-XSB type, and four XSB numbers are displayed for the Quad-XSB type.

Test             Status of the initial diagnosis of XSBs. One of the following status values is displayed:

                 Unmount          No XSB could be recognized because no XSB is mounted or because an error occurred.

                 Unknown          Not tested.

                 Testing          Initial diagnosis is in progress.

                 Passed           Initial diagnosis ended normally.

                 Failed           An error was detected during the initial diagnosis. An XSB cannot be used or is in a degraded state.

Fault            XSB error. One or more states are displayed:

                 Normal           Normal state.

                 Degraded         One or more components are degraded. Each XSB can operate.

                 Faulted          An XSB cannot operate because an error occurred.

**EXAMPLES**     **EXAMPLE 1**  Performs the initial diagnosis on PSB#00.

```
XSCF> testsb 0
Initial diagnosis is about to start, Continue?[y|n] :y
SB#00 power on sequence started.
```

```
 0end

Initial diagnosis started. [1800sec]

 0..... 30..... 60..... 90.....120end

Initial diagnosis has completed.

SB power off sequence started. [1200sec]

 0.end

SB powered off.

XSB  Test    Fault

---- ------- --------

00-0 Passed  Normal

00-1 Passed  Normal

00-2 Passed  Normal

00-3 Passed  Normal
```

**EXAMPLE 2**    Performs an initial diagnosis of PSB#01 with detailed messages displayed.

```
 XSCF> testsb -v 1

 Initial diagnosis is about to start. Continue? [y|n] :y

 SB#01 powered on sequence started.

      :

      :

 Initial diagnosis has completed.

 {0} ok SB power off sequence started. [1200sec]

  0.end

 SB powered off.

 XSB  Test    Fault

 ---- ------- --------

 01-0 Passed  Normal
```

**EXAMPLE 3**    Performs the initial diagnosis on all the PSB that are mounted.

```
 XSCF> testsb -c all

 Initial diagnosis is about to start. Continue? [y|n] :y

 SB power on sequence started.

  0end
```

```
    Initial diagnosis started. [1800sec]
     0..... 30..... 60..... 90.....120end
    Initial diagnosis has completed.
    SB power off sequence started. [1200sec]
     0.end
    SB powered off.
    XSB  Test    Fault
    ---- ------- --------
    00-0 Passed  Normal
    01-0 Passed  Normal
    02-0 Passed  Normal
    03-0 Passed  Normal
```

**EXAMPLE 4**    Ignores the settings for the warm-up time of the system and the wait time be-
                fore system startup to perform the initial diagnosis on the PSB that are
                mounted.

```
    XSCF> testsb -c all
    Initial diagnosis is about to start. Continue? [y|n] :y
    Ignore warmup-time and air-conditioner-wait-time, Continue?[y|n] :y
    SB power on sequence started.
     0end
    Initial diagnosis started. [1800sec]
     0..... 30..... 60..... 90.....120end
    Initial diagnosis has completed.
    SB power off sequence started. [1200sec]
     0.end
    SB powered off.
    XSB  Test    Fault
    ---- ------- --------
    00-0 Passed  Normal
    01-0 Passed  Normal
    02-0 Passed  Normal
    03-0 Passed  Normal
```

**EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned:

0                         Successful completion.

>0                        An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO** | **addfru**(8), **deletefru**(8), **replacefru**(8), **setupfru**(8), **showboards**(8), **showfru**(8)

NAME | unlockmaintenance - forcibly release the locked status of XSCF

SYNOPSIS | **unlockmaintenance** [ [-q] -{y|n}]

**unlockmaintenance** -h

DESCRIPTION | unlockmaintenance(8) command releases the locked status of XSCF forcibly.

Normally, while the maintenance command addfru(8), deletefru(8), or replacefru(8) is in execution, XSCF is in the locked status. After the command complete, the lock is released. However, in case an error such as LAN disconnection occurred while executing any of the maintenance command, the XSCF lock may become unable to release. In such a case, you can execute the unlockmaintenance(8) command to forcibly release the locked status of XSCF.

Privileges | You must have fieldeng privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

OPTIONS | The following options are supported:

-h                 Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-n                 Automatically answers 'n' (no) to all prompts.

-q                 Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts.

-y                 Automatically answers 'y' (yes) to all prompts.

EXAMPLES | **EXAMPLE 1** Unlocks the maintenance lock status.

```
XSCF> unlockmaintenance

This command unlocks the maintenance lock which prevents the multiple
execution of maintenance commands.

*Never* use this command, except when the lock state remains by some reason.

Careless execution of this command causes serious situation because it
interrupts the running command and XSCF might not be able to recognize the
parts.

Continue? [y|n] :
```

**EXAMPLE 2** Unlocks the maintenance lock status. Automatically answers "y" to all

prompts.

```
XSCF> unlockmaintenance -y

This command unlocks the maintenance lock which prevents the multiple
execution of maintenance commands.

*Never* use this command, except when the lock state remains by some
reason.

Careless execution of this command causes serious situation because it
interrupts the running command and XSCF might not be able to recognize the
parts.

Continue? [y|n] :y
```

**EXAMPLE 3**    Unlocks the maintenance lock status. Automatically answers "y" to all prompts.

```
XSCF> unlockmaintenance -q -y

XSCF>
```

**EXAMPLE 4**    Cancels the unlockmaintenance command execution that is in progress. Automatically answers "n" to all prompts.

```
XSCF> unlockmaintenance -n

This command unlocks the maintenance lock which prevents the multiple
execution of maintenance commands.

*Never* use this command, except when the lock state remains by some
reason.

Careless execution of this command causes serious situation because it
interrupts the running command and XSCF might not be able to recognize the
parts.

Continue? [y|n] :n
```

**EXAMPLE 5**    Cancels the unlockmaintenance command execution that is in progress. Automatically answers "n" to all prompts.

```
XSCF> unlockmaintenance -q -n

XSCF>
```

**EXIT STATUS**    The following exit values are returned:

0              Successful completion.

>0             An error occurred.

SEE ALSO | **addfru**(8), **deletefru**(8), **replacefru**(8)

unlockmaintenance(8)

NAME | version - display firmware version

SYNOPSIS | **version** -c xcp [-v] [-t]

**version** -c {cmu | xscf} [-v]

**version** -h

DESCRIPTION | The version(**8**) command displays firmware version.

The following versions can be displayed:

xcp　　　　　　The comprehensive version of the XSCF control package (XCP) firmware currently applied to the system.

cmu　　　　　　The version of OpenBoot PROM firmware.

xscf　　　　　　The version of XSCF firmware.

Privileges | You must have platadm or fieldeng privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(**8**) for more information.

OPTIONS | The following options are supported:.

-c xcp　　　　　　Displays the XCP version.

-c cmu　　　　　　Displays the version of OpenBoot PROM firmware.

-c xscf　　　　　　Displays the version of XSCF firmware.

-h　　　　　　Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

-t　　　　　　Displays information of the XCP version that is registered in the XSCF. This option is used together with "-c xcp".

-v　　　　　　Displays detailed information. Specifying this option with "-c xscf" displays the same information as the usual information.

EXAMPLES | **EXAMPLE 1**　Displays the XCP version.

```
XSCF> version -c xcp
XSCF#0 (Active)
XCP0 (Current): 1020
XCP1 (Reserve): 1020
```

```
XSCF#1 (Standby)
XCP0 (Current): 1020
XCP1 (Reserve): 1020
```

**EXAMPLE 2**    Displays the details of the XCP version.

```
XSCF> version -c xcp -v
XSCF#0 (Active)
XCP0 (Current): 1020
OpenBoot PROM : 01.01.0001
SCF          : 01.01.0001
XCP1 (Reserve): 1020
OpenBoot PROM : 01.01.0001
OpenBoot PROM BACKUP
#0:    01.01.0001
#1:    01.02.0001
XSCF#1 (Standby)
XCP0 (Current): 1020
OpenBoot PROM : 01.01.0001
SCF          : 01.01.0001
XCP1 (Reserve): 1020
OpenBoot PROM : 01.01.0001
SCF          : 01.01.0001
OpenBoot PROM BACKUP
#0:    01.01.0001
#1:    01.02.0001
```

**EXAMPLE 3**    Displays the XCP version that is registered in the XSCF.

```
XSCF> version -c xcp -t
XCP: 1020
```

**EXAMPLE 4** Displays the details of the XCP version that is registered in the XSCF.

```
XSCF> version -c xcp -v -t
XCP         : 1020
OpenBoot PROM: 01.01.0001
SCF         : 01.01.0001
```

**EXAMPLE 5** Displays the version of OpenBoot PROM firmware.

```
XSCF> version -c cmu
DomainID 00 : 01.01.0001
DomainID 01 : 01.01.0001
DomainID 02 : 01.01.0001
DomainID 03 : 01.01.0001
    :
DomainID 23: 01.01.0001
```

**EXAMPLE 6** Displays the detailed version of OpenBoot PROM firmware.

```
XSCF> version -c cmu -v
DomainID 00 : 01.01.0001
DomainID 01 : 01.01.0001
DomainID 02 : 01.01.0001
DomainID 03 : 01.01.0001
    :
DomainID 23: 01.01.0001


XSB#00-0   : 01.01.0001 (Current), 01.01.0001 (Reserve)
XSB#00-1   : 01.01.0001 (Reserve), 01.01.0001 (Current)
XSB#00-2   : 01.01.0001 (Current), 01.01.0001 (Reserve)
XSB#00-3   : 01.01.0001 (Current), 01.01.0001 (Reserve)
    :
XSB#15-3   : 01.01.0001 (Current), 01.01.0001 (Reserve)
```

**EXAMPLE 7** Displays the version of XSCF firmware.

```
XSCF> version -c xscf
XSCF#0 (Active)  01.01.0001 (Current), 01.01.0001 (Reserve)
XSCF#1 (Standby) 01.01.0001 (Current), 01.01.0001 (Reserve)
```

**EXIT STATUS**  The following exit values are returned:

0               Successful completion.

>0              An error occurred.

| | |
|---|---|
| **NAME** | viewaudit - display audit records |
| **SYNOPSIS** | **viewaudit** |
| | **viewaudit** [-A *date-time*] [ -B *date-time* ] [ -C] [ -c *classes*] [ -D *date-time*] [-E *end-record*] [-e *events* ] [ -i *audit-ids*] [-l] [ -m *del*] [ -n] [ -p *privilege-results*] [ -r *return-values* ] [ -S *start-record*] [ -u *users*] [-x] |
| | **viewaudit** -h |

**DESCRIPTION**   viewaudit(8) displays audit records. When invoked without options, viewaudit displays all current local audit records. When invoked with options, viewaudit displays only the selected records. By default, records are displayed in text format, one token per line, with a comma as the field separator. The output can be modified using the -C, -E, -l,-m *del*, -n, -S, or -x option.

**Privileges**   You must have auditadm or auditop privileges to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**   The following options are supported:

-A *date-time*          Selects records that occurred at or after *date-time*. The *date-time* argument is in local time. the -A and -B options can be used together to form a range. Valid values for *date-time* are:

Absolute *date-time* : *yyyymmdd*[*hh*[*mm*[*ss*]]]

where:

- *yyyy* = year (1970 is the earliest valid value)
- *mm* = month (01–12)
- *dd* = day (01–31)
- *hh* = hour (00–23)
- *mm* = minutes (00–59)
- *ss* = seconds (00–59)

The default value is 00 for *hh*, *mm*, and *ss*.

-B *date-time*  Selects records that occurred before *date-time*. The *date-time* argument is in local time. the -A and -B options can be used together to form a range. Valid values for *date-time* are either absolute or offset:

Absolute *date-time* : *yyyymmdd*[*hh*[*mm*[*ss*]]]

where:

- *yyyy* = year (1970 is the earliest valid value)
- *mm* = month (01–12)
- *dd* = day (01–31)
- *hh* = hour (00–23)
- *mm* = minutes (00–59)
- *ss* = seconds (00–59)

Offset *date-time*: +*n d* | *h* | *m* | *s*

where:

- *n* = number of units
- *d* = days
- *h* = hours
- *m* = minutes
- *s* = seconds

Offset is only available with the -B option and must be used with -A.

(The default value is 00 for *hh*, *mm* and *ss*.)

-C  Appends the number of records that matched the selection criteria to the end of the output.

| | |
|---|---|
| -B *date-time* | Selects records that occurred before *date-time*. The *date-time* argument is in local time. the -A and -B options can be used together to form a range. Valid values for *date-time* are either absolute or offset: |

Absolute *date-time* : *yyyymmdd*[*hh*[*mm*[*ss*]]]

where:

- *yyyy* = year (1970 is the earliest valid value)
- *mm* = month (01–12)
- *dd* = day (01–31)
- *hh* = hour (00–23)
- *mm* = minutes (00–59)
- *ss* = seconds (00–59)

Offset *date-time*: +*n d* | *h* | *m* | *s*

where:

- *n* = number of units
- *d* = days
- *h* = hours
- *m* = minutes
- *s* = seconds

Offset is only available with the -B option and must be used with -A.

(The default value is 00 for *hh*, *mm* and *ss*.)

| | |
|---|---|
| -C | Appends the number of records that matched the selection criteria to the end of the output. |

| | |
|---|---|
| –c *classes* | Selects records in indicated classes. *classes* is a comma-separated list of audit classes. A class may be specified by its numeric value or its name. The ACS_ prefix may be omitted. For example, the class of audit related events can be expressed as ACS_AUDIT, AUDIT or 16. |

The following are valid classes:

| | |
|---|---|
| all | Denotes all classes. |
| ACS_SYSTEM(1) | System-related events |
| ACS_WRITE(2) | Commands that can modify a state |
| ACS_READ(4) | Commands that read a current state |
| ACS_LOGIN(8) | Login-related events |
| ACS_AUDIT(16) | Audit-related events |
| ACS_DOMAIN(32) | Domain management–related events |
| ACS_USER(64) | User management–related events |
| ACS_PLATFORM(128) | Platform management–related events |
| ACS_MODES(256) | Mode-related events |

| | |
|---|---|
| –D *date-time* | Selects records that occurred on a specific day (a 24-hour period beginning at 00:00:00 of the day specified and ending at 23:59:59). The day specified is in local time in the following format: *yyyymmddhhmmss* (year,month,day, hour,minute,second). The time portion of the argument, if supplied, is ignored. Any records with timestamps during that day are selected. If any hours, minutes, or seconds are given, they are ignored. –D cannot be used with –A or –B. |
| –E *end-record* | Selects the last record matching the selection criteria to display. |

| | |
|---|---|
| –e *events* | Selects records of the indicated events. *events* is a comma-separated list of audit events. An event may be specified by its numeric value or its name. The AEV_ prefix may be omitted. For example, the event for SSH login can be expressed as AEV_LOGIN_SSH, LOGIN_SSH or 4. |
| | See showaudit -e all for a list of valid events. |
| –h | Displays usage statement. |
| | When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. |
| –i *audit-ids* | Selects records of the indicated audit session identifier. If you become interested in activity reflected in a particular audit record, you might wish to view all the audit records for that session. An *audit-id* is not persistent and can be reassigned across reboots of the Service Processor. *audit-ids* is a comma-separated list of audit session identifiers. The *audit-id* is the number following the label subject in an audit file. |
| | For example, in the following listing, the *audit-id* is 1 (shown in boldface for emphasis). |
| | subject,**1**,bob,normal,telnet 45880 jupiter |
| –l | Prints one line per record. |
| –m *del* | Uses *del* as the field delimiter instead of the default delimiter, which is the comma. If *del* has special meaning for the shell, it must be quoted. The maximum size of a delimiter is three characters. The delimiter is not meaningful and is not used with the –x option. |
| –n | Specifies that UIDs and IP addresses should not be converted to user names or host names. |
| –p *privilege-results* | Select records according to the indicated *privilege-results*. *privilege-results* is a comma-separated list. *privilege-results* are: granted, denied, or error. |
| –r *return-values* | Selects records according to the indicated return values. *returnvals* is a comma-separated list of the values: success, or failure. success corresponds to a return value of 0. failure corresponds to a nonzero return value. |
| –S *start-record* | Selects the first record matching the selection criteria to display. |

|          |                                                                          |
|----------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| -u *users* | Selects records attributed to indicated users. *users* is a comma-separated list of users. A user can be specified by user name or numeric UID. |
| -x       | Prints in XML format.                                                    |

**EXAMPLES**

**EXAMPLE 1** Displaying Audit Records for December 12, 2005

```
XSCF> viewaudit -D 20051212


file,1,2006-01-11 10:52:30.391 -05:00,20060111155230.0000000000.jupiter
```

**EXAMPLE 2** Displaying User Audit Records

```
XSCF> viewaudit -u jsmith


file,1,2006-01-11 10:52:30.391 -05:00,20060111155230.0000000000.jupiter
header,37,1,login - telnet,jupiter,2006-01-11 11:31:09.659 -05:00
subject,1,jsmith,normal,ssh 45880 jupiter
command,showuser
platform access,granted
return,0
```

**EXAMPLE 3** Displaying Audit Records for Privileges

```
XSCF> viewaudit -p granted


file,1,2006-01-11 10:52:30.391 -05:00,20060111155230.0000000000.jupiter
header,37,1,login - telnet,jupiter,2006-01-11 11:31:09.659 -05:00
subject,1,jsmith,normal,ssh 45880 jupiter
command,showuser
platform access,granted
return,0
```

**EXAMPLE 4**   Displaying Audit Records for Successful Access

```
XSCF> viewaudit -r success


file,1,2006-01-11 10:52:30.391 -05:00,20060111155230.0000000000.jupiter

header,37,1,login - telnet,jupiter,2006-01-11 11:31:09.659 -05:00

subject,1,jsmith,normal,ssh 45880 jupiter

command,showuser

platform access,granted

return,0

header,57,1,command - viewaudit,jupiter.company.com,2006-01-26
16:13:09.128 -05:00

subject,5,sue,normal,ssh 1282 saturn

command,viewaudit

platform access,granted

return,0

...
```

**EXAMPLE 5**   Displaying Audit Records Within a Range of Two Days

```
XSCF> viewaudit -A 20060125 -B +2d


file,1,2006-01-26 16:11:52.785 -
05:00,20060126211152.0000000000.jupiter.west.company.com

subject,1,jsmith,normal,ssh 51409 jupiter.west

header,56,1,command - showldap,jupiter.west,2006-01-27 21:15:12.416 -05:00

subject,4,jblake,normal,telnet 51409 sr1.company.com

command,showldap

platform access,granted

return,0

subject,7,bob,normal,ssh 40952 mars.com

header,57,1,command - viewaudit,mars.company.com,2006-01-26 16:12:16.127 -
05:00

subject,0,op1,normal,ssh 40952 apps

command,viewaudit

platform access,denied
```

**EXAMPLE 6**   Displaying First 5 Records (of 70) that Match a Date Range

```
XSCF> viewaudit -l -A 20070515 -B 20070516 -C -S 1 -E 5


file,1,2007-05-07 10:47:56.753 -07:00,20070507174756.0000000000.san-ff2-36-0

header,37,1,login - telnet,san-ff2-36-0.West.Sun.COM,2007-05-15 00:12:03.880
-07:00,subject,1084,root,escalation,telnet 56444 recon.West.Sun.COM

header,37,1,login - telnet,san-ff2-36-0.West.Sun.COM,2007-05-15 00:27:29.382
-07:00,subject,1085,root,escalation,telnet 62134 recon.West.Sun.COM

header,37,1,login - telnet,san-ff2-36-0.West.Sun.COM,2007-05-15 00:29:05.313
-07:00,subject,1086,root,escalation,telnet 33231 recon.West.Sun.COM

header,37,1,login - telnet,san-ff2-36-0.West.Sun.COM,2007-05-15 00:42:04.800
-07:00,subject,1087,root,escalation,telnet 38058 recon.West.Sun.COM

70
```

**EXIT STATUS**   The following exit values are returned:

0                 Successful completion.

>0                An error occurred.

**SEE ALSO**   **setaudit**(8), **showaudit**(8)

| NAME | who - display a list of the user accounts who are logged in to the XSCF |
|---|---|

**SYNOPSIS**

**who**

**who** -h

**DESCRIPTION**

who(1) displays a list of the user accounts who are logged in to the XSCF.

The following information is displayed:

- XSCF user account name
- Terminal used
- Idle time
- Login time
- Remote host name

**Privileges**

No privileges are required to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

**OPTIONS**

The following option is supported:

-h               Displays usage statement.

**EXAMPLES**

**EXAMPLE 1**     Displays a list of the user accounts who are logged in to the XSCF.

```
XSCF> who
USER      TTY      IDLE      FROM        HOST
scf       pts/0    00:00m    Dec 21 13:57   JJJJ.ggg.fujitsu.com
```

**EXIT STATUS**

The following exit values are returned:

0                Successful completion.

>0               An error occurred.

who(1)