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Maintenance Commands
## NAME
Intro – Sun Enterprise 10000 DR administration

## DESCRIPTION
This manual contains the commands, scripts, and programs executed in the Sun Enterprise 10000 Dynamic Reconfiguration (DR) environment only.

**Note** - Execute the commands contained in this manual only in the SSP environment.

### LIST OF COMMANDS
- `abort_attach(1M)`
  - Abort DR attach operation
- `abort_detach(1M)`
  - Abort DR detach operation
- `complete_attach(1M)`
  - Complete DR attach operation
- `complete_detach(1M)`
  - Complete DR detach operation
- `dr(1M)`
  - Initiate dynamic reconfiguration shell
- `dr.service(1M)`
  - Abort DR attach system board operation
- `dr_cmd_a_attach(1M)`
  - Abort DR attach system board operation
- `dr_cmd_a_detach(1M)`
  - Abort DR detach system board operation
- `dr_cmd_auto_config(1M)`
  -
run Solaris reconfig sequence on target domain

dr_cmd_c_attach(1M)

complete DR attach system board operation

dr_cmd_c_detach(1M)

complete DR detach system board operation

dr_cmd_c_f_detach(1M)

force completion of DR detach system board operation

dr_cmd_cpu_info(1M)

show processors on a system board in Tcl encoding

dr_cmd_debug(1M)

toggle DR library-level debugging

dr_cmd_detach_allow(1M)

verify a system board can support DR detach

dr_cmd_dev_info(1M)

show devices on a system board in Tcl encoding

dr_cmd_drain(1M)

start memory drain on a system board

dr_cmd_drain_status(1M)

show state of in-progress memory drain

dr_cmd_eligible_attach(1M)

verify a system board is eligible for DR attach

dr_cmd_eligible_detach(1M)
verify a system board is eligible for DR detach

`dr_cmd_init_attach(1M)`

initiate DR attach system board operation

`dr_cmd_mem_info(1M)`

show memory configuration on a system board in Tcl encoding

`dr_cmd_obp_info(1M)`

show complete config on a system board in Tcl encoding

`dr_cmd_print_brd_info(1M)`

show board resource in tabular format

`dr_cmd_print_obp_info(1M)`

show system board info per OpenBoot(tm) PROM in tabular format

`dr_cmd_print_unsafe_info(1M)`

show the open unsafe devices in tabular format

`dr_cmd_unsafe_dev_info(1M)`

show the open unsafe devices in Tcl encoding

`drain(1M)`

start memory drain

`drshow(1M)`

display DR and board resource info

`drview(1M)`

DR Graphical User Interface

`init_attach(1M)`
initiate DR Attach operation

reconfig(1M)

initiate auto-configuration sequence
NAME  abort_attach – abort a DR Attach operation

SYNOPSIS  abort_attach sb

DESCRIPTION  Execute this command at the dr(1M) shell prompt to return the specified board to its original condition after completion of an init_attach(1M) operation. abort_attach leaves the board present, powered-on, and in no domain. It instructs the operating system running on the target domain specified by the SUNW_HOSTNAME environment variable to abandon the in-progress attach operation, then removes the board from the domain_config file and resets the Enterprise 10000 centerplane cluster mask registers and board domain mask registers. Refer to domain_config(4) in the Sun Enterprise 10000 SSP Reference Manual.

You should run abort_attach after init_attach(1M) has successfully completed, and instead of the complete_attach(1M) command.

If executing abort_attach fails to abort the operation, try repeating the attempt at a later time, or contact your service provider.

| Note - This command is available only on the Sun Enterprise 10000 server. |

OPTIONS  The following options are supported.

sb  The board number (0 to 15) of the system board not to be attached

EXAMPLES  EXAMPLE 1  Using abort_attach(1M)

dr> abort_attach 5
  Aborting attach board 5 to domain ts4.
  Processors on board 5 reset.
  Removing board 5 from domain_config file.
  Board 5 placed into loopback.
  Abort attach board successful.
  dr>

DIAGNOSTICS  The following diagnostics are supported:

Failed to abort board attachment

Repeat the abort_attach command at a later time, or contact your service provider.

EXIT STATUS  If successful, abort_attach returns a 0 in the dr_return global variable; if not, it returns a 1, along with one or more diagnostic messages.
NOTES

If DR detects a usage syntax error, it immediately aborts the dr(1M) command, displays the dr(1M) shell prompt, and leaves dr_return unmodified. See dr(1M).

SEE ALSO
dr(1M), init_attach(1M)
NAME
abort_detach – abort a DR Detach operation

SYNOPSIS
abort_detach sb

DESCRIPTION
Execute this command at the dr(1M) shell prompt to abort an attempt to DR Detach a board. You can execute abort_detach after the board has been successfully executed, resources on the designated system board are once again available to the operating system.

Note - This command is available only on the Sun Enterprise 10000 server.

OPTIONS
The following options are supported.

sb           The board number (0 to 15) of the system board not to be detached

EXAMPLES
EXAMPLE 1   Using abort_detach(1M)

    dr> abort_detach 4
    Aborting detach board 4
    Returning board to domain_config.
    Adding board 4 to domain_config file.
    Abort board detach completed successfully.

DIAGNOSTICS
The following diagnostics are supported:

FAILED to restore domain_config file
Retry the ABORT board detach at a later time

The attempt to restore the board number to the target domain board list in the domain_config(4) file (refer to the man page in the Sun Enterprise 10000 SSP 3.3 Reference Manual) has failed. This may be a temporary condition, so try the abort_detach again at a later time.

Failed to abort board detach
The operating system on the target domain was unable to restore the board to full operation. This may be a temporary condition, so try the abort_detach again at a later time.

EXIT STATUS
If successful, abort_detach returns a 0 in the dr_return global variable; if not, it returns a 1, along with one or more diagnostic messages.

NOTES
If DR detects a usage syntax error, it immediately aborts the dr(1M) command, displays the dr(1M) shell prompt, and leaves dr_return unmodified. See dr(1M).
SEE ALSO

|          | complete_attach(1M), dr(1M), drain(1M) |

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NAME
complete_attach – complete a DR Attach operation

SYNOPSIS
complete_attach sb

DESCRIPTION
Execute this command at the dr(1M) shell prompt to complete an attempt to
DR Attach a board after successful execution of the of the init_attach(1M)
command. complete_attach causes the operating system running on the
target domain to dynamically add the resources (processors, memory, and I/O
devices) from the specified board to the running system. If a problem that
prevents attachment of any device present on the board occurs, that problem is
logged in the system message buffer of the target domain. To display a list of
the devices that were successfully attached, execute the drshow(1M) command
to display the current system configuration for the board.

Note - This command is available only on the Sun Enterprise 10000 server.

OPTIONS
The following options are supported.

sb The board number (0 to 15) of the system board to be
attached to the target domain.

EXAMPLES
EXAMPLE 1 Using complete_detach(1M)

dr> complete_attach 5
Completing attach for board 5
Board attachment completed successfully.

DIAGNOSTICS
The following diagnostics are supported:

Failed during final state transition
The operation failed during the final stage of attachment. Check that the DR
daemon is still running on the target domain, and that the network is
operational. To recover from the failure, repeat the complete_attach
operation or execute an abort_attach(1M).

Failed to complete attach board
The operating system on the target domain was unable to attach the board.
Repeat the complete_attach operation at a later time or execute the
abort_attach(1M) command.

EXIT STATUS
If successful, complete_attach returns a 0 in the dr_return global
variable; if not, it returns a 1, along with one or more diagnostic messages.
NOTES
If DR detects a usage syntax error, it immediately aborts the dr(1M) command, displays the dr(1M) shell prompt, and leaves dr_return unmodified. See dr(1M).

SEE ALSO
dr(1M), drshow(1M), init_attach(1M)
NAME    complete_detach – complete a DR detach operation

SYNOPSIS  complete_detach sb [force]

DESCRIPTION  Execute this command at the dr(1M) shell prompt to complete an attempt to DR Detach a board. The drain(1M) must have been previously executed and the drain operation must have completed before complete_detach can proceed. You can use the dshow(1M) command to check the status of the domain operation.

A board can be detached only after all use of its devices has ceased. DR automatically terminates the use of memory and network devices and, in almost all cases, processors; but you must terminate use of the board’s I/O devices. You can use the dshow(1M) command to list the devices in use on the board.

If the detaching board contains non-pageable kernel or OBP memory, the domain is quiesced during the complete_detach operation. The quiesce operation may fail due to forcible conditions. Refer to the Sun Enterprise 10000 Dynamic Reconfiguration User Guide for a description of such conditions. You can use the force argument to force the quiesce in such situations.

Note - This command is available only on the Sun Enterprise 10000 server.

OPTIONS  The following options are supported.

  sb  The board number (0 to 15) of the system board to be detached

  force  Force the domain quiesce operation. Refer to the Sun Enterprise 10000 Dynamic Reconfiguration User Guide for a description of such conditions. You can use the force argument to force the quiesce in such situations.

EXAMPLES  EXAMPLE 1  Using complete_detach(1M)

dr> complete_detach 5
Completing detach of board 5.
Operating System has detached the board.
Processors on board 5 reset.
Board 5 placed into loopback.
Board detachment completed successfully.

DIAGNOSTICS  The following diagnostics are supported:

  Cannot COMPLETE detach until drain completes
The drain operation is still in-progress. Use `drshow(1M)` to monitor the drain. After it has completed, repeat the `complete_detach` command.

Board detachment failed

Retry the COMPLETE or ABORT the operation

A condition in the operating system on the domain prevented the detach from completing. Retry the operation at a later time, or use `abort_detach(1M)` to abort the detach.

**EXIT STATUS**

If successful, `complete_detach` returns a 0 in the `dr_return` global variable; if not, it returns a 1, along with one or more diagnostic messages.

**NOTES**

If DR detects a usage syntax error, it immediately aborts the `dr(1M)` command, displays the `dr(1M)` shell prompt, and leaves `dr_return` unmodified. See `dr(1M)`.

**SEE ALSO**

`abort_detach(1M)`, `dr(1M)`, `drain(1M)`, `drshow(1M)`
NAME

dr – initiate dynamic reconfiguration shell

SYNOPSIS

dr

DESCRIPTION

The `dr` command initiates the Dynamic Reconfiguration (DR) shell, a Tcl application (see NOTES, below) with DR command extensions. You can use the `dr` shell to logically attach or detach a system board to or from a Sun Enterprise 10000 domain from the command line or by using a script.

*Note* - Whenever possible, use the DR GUI in Hostview to execute Dynamic Reconfiguration operations. Use the `dr` shell when you cannot run Hostview; for example, if you need to run DR over a dial-up connection. For more information, see the *Sun Enterprise 10000 Dynamic Reconfiguration User Guide* and `hostview(1M)` in the *Sun Enterprise 10000 SSP 3.3 Reference Manual*.

When executed on the command line, `dr` connects to the domain specified by the SUNW_HOSTNAME environment variable. After this connection is established, `dr` displays the `dr>` prompt, which accepts the DR commands.

To see the list of DR commands if you not using AnswerBook2, execute `man Intro` on the SSP while logged in as user ssp.

*Note* - This command is available only on the Sun Enterprise 10000 server.

You can quit the `dr` shell at any time by typing `exit` or `Control-d`.

**Caution:** Do not execute any of the DR commands that begin with `dr_cmd_`; these are low-level commands that are for use only by authorized service personnel under special circumstances, as described in `dr.service`.

To minimize the risk of unintended DR operations, start this shell only when you are ready to execute DR commands and exit it as soon as you are done.

The DR commands return error status in the global Tcl variable `dr_return`. Normally, Tcl commands return both output and status together, which can be confusing and difficult to parse from within scripts. You can, however, execute the DR command `set dr_return` to display `dr_return` after executing each DR command, to determine command success or failure. Though, under most circumstances, the diagnostic messages output by the `dr` shell clearly indicate success or failure.

*Note* - Type `help` at the `dr` shell prompt (`dr>`) to access DR quick-reference help guide.

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EXAMPLE 1  Using dr(1M)

The following example performs a DR Attach of Board 2 to the domain named "e100001". After complete_attach(1M) has successfully completed dr displays the result code stored in dr_return

e100001-ssp% domain_switch e100001
e100001-ssp% dr
Checking environment...
Initializing SSP SNMP MIB...
Establishing communication with DR daemon...
e100001: System Status - Summary
BOARD #: 2 3 5 6 physically present.
BOARD #: 0 1 4 being used by the system.

dr> init_attach 2
Initiate attaching board 2

phase init_reset: Initial system resets...

phase jtag_integ: JTAG probe and integrity test...
phase mem_probe: Memory dimm probe...
phase jtag_bbsram: JTAG basic test of bootbus sram...
phase proc1: Initial processor module tests...
phase pc/cic_reg: PC and CIC register tests...
phase dtag: CIC DTAG tests...
phase mem: MC register and memory tests...
phase procmem: Processor vs. memory tests...
phase xcall: Interprocessor interrupt tests...
phase io: I/O controller tests...
Skipping phase ecc: Proc ecc vs. memory tests...
phase final_config: Final configuration...
Creating OBP handoff structures...
Configured in 3F with 3 processors, 0 SBus cards, 1024 MBytes memory.
Boot processor is 4.0 = 8
POST execution time 1:23
hpost is complete.
/opt/SUNWssp/bin/obp_helper
Master cpu is 8
Slave cpus initialization:
Slave cpus initialization OK
board debut utility complete.

Board attachment initiated successfully.

Ready to COMPLETE board attachment.

dr> complete_attach 2
Completing attach for board 2
Board attachment completed successfully.
dr> set dr_return
0
dr> exit
e100001-ssp%
NOTES

Tcl (Tool command language) is a simple scripting language for controlling and extending applications. You do not need Tcl knowledge to use the dr shell.

As a Tcl application, dr checks for certain types of syntax errors and, if it finds one, aborts without executing the dr shell command. For example, if you specify an argument with a command that does not require one, dr prints a usage error message and aborts. dr updates dr_return only upon completion of a dr command. If the command does not complete, as in our example above, dr does not update dr_return.

SEE ALSO

Sun Enterprise 10000 Dynamic Reconfiguration User Guide
Sun Enterprise Server Alternate Pathing 2.3 User Guide
Sun Enterprise 10000 SSP 3.3 User Guide

domain_switch(1M), hostview(1M) in the Sun Enterprise 10000 SSP 3.3 Reference Manual
dr(7) in man pages section 7: Device and Network Interfaces
add_drv(1M), drvconfig(1M), devlinks(1M), disks(1M), inetd(1M), ports(1M), prtconf(1M), tapes(1M) in man pages section 1M: System Administration Commands
syslog(3C) in man pages section 3: Basic Library Functions
**NAME**

dr.service – low-level DR commands for service providers

**DESCRIPTION**

The low-level commands described here, which begin with `dr_cmd`, are available only in the DR shell and are for use by service providers only. Service providers should use them only when they need a finer level of control to debug failing DR operations, or when they cannot access the DR GUI.

The DR shell provides commands that directly map to `libdr.so` function calls. Executing this command set gives the caller a finer level of control over DR operations, but introduces additional risk of error due to fewer safeguards.

Note that DR operations can fail to be denied by the operating system for numerous reasons. Often, specific user action is required to complete a DR sequence. For this reason, Sun cautions against the use of automated DR scripts. The Hostview interface (refer to `hostview(1M)` in *Sun Enterprise 10000 SSP 3.3 Reference Manual*) is the preferred method of performing DR operations. Use the `dr(1M)` shell when the GUI-based Hostview application is unavailable.

**Note** - This command is available only on the Sun Enterprise 10000 server.

**CAUTION**

Customers should not use these low-level commands, but should access DR through the DR GUI, as described in the *Sun Enterprise 10000 Dynamic Reconfiguration User Guide*, or by using the high-level DR commands (those without the `dr_cmd` prefix) described in this reference manual.

**SHELL COMMANDS**

The low-level shell commands are those that begin with `dr_cmd`. See `Intro(1M)`.

**EXIT STATUS**

The DR shell low-level command set generally returns an exit code in the `dr_return` global variable. Upon return from each of the DR commands, this variable can be tested for success or failure.

**Note** - Tcl parsing errors prevent DR commands from running which, in turn, leaves `dr_return` uninitialized. In such cases, the `dr_return` error code is meaningless. See `dr(1M)` for more information concerning return codes.
NAME  

`dr_cmd_a_attach` – abort DR attach system board operation

SYNOPSIS  

`dr_cmd_a_attach sb`

CAUTION  

Do not use this command, which runs in the DR shell; it is included here only for completeness. Instead, use `abort_attach(1M)`, which performs the same functions, but with the added security of safeguards and checks.

DESCRIPTION  

If `abort_attach(1M)` were unavailable for some reason, you could run `dr_cmd_init_attach(1M)` and before the board has been completely attached by using the `dr_cmd_c_attach(1M)`. `dr_cmd_a_attach` returns the board to the state it was in prior to the `dr_cmd_init_attach(1M)` operation; that is, present, powered-on, and in no domain.

`dr_cmd_a_attach` instructs the operating system running on the target domain to abandon the in-progress attach operation, removes the system board from the `domain_config` file, and resets the shared memory mask registers and board domain mask registers on the centerplane.

Some conditions that are transparent to the user may cause an abort failure. Therefore, if `dr_cmd_a_attach` fails to complete the abort successfully, try executing it again at a later time.

**Note** - This command is available only on the Sun Enterprise 10000 server.

OPTIONS  

The following options are supported.

```
sb  The system board number (0 to 15) for the abort attach operation
```

DIAGNOSTICS  

See DIAGNOSTICS on `abort_attach(1M)`.

EXIT STATUS  

If `abort_attach(1M)` succeeds it returns a 0 result code in the `dr_return` global variable. If it fails, it returns a 1 and displays diagnostic messages.

**Note** - Tcl parsing errors prevent DR commands from running which, in turn, leaves `dr_return` uninitialized. In such cases, the `dr_return` error code is meaningless. See `dr(1M)` for more information concerning return codes.

SEE ALSO  

`dr(1M), dr_cmd_init_attach(1M), dr_cmd_c_attach(1M)`
NAME       dr_cmd_a_detach – abort DR detach system board operation
SYNOPSIS   dr_cmd_a_detach sb
CAUTION     Do not use this command, which runs in the DR shell; it is included here only
            for completeness. Instead, use abort_attach(1M), which performs the same
            functions, but with the added security of safeguards and checks.
DESCRIPTION You can run dr_cmd_a_detach after draining a system board by using
            dr_cmd_drain(1M), but before that board has been completely detached.
            Note - This command is available only on the Sun Enterprise 10000 server.
OPTIONS    The following options are supported:
sb         The board number (0 to 15) of the system board whose
            detach is being aborted.
DIAGNOSTICS See DIAGNOSTICS in abort_detach(1M).
EXIT STATUS If dr_cmd_a_detach succeeds it returns a 0 result code in the dr_return
            global variable. If it fails, it returns a 1 and displays diagnostic messages.
            Note - Tcl parsing errors prevent DR commands from running which, in turn,
            leaves dr_return uninitialized. In such cases, the dr_return error code is
            meaningless. See dr(1M) for more information concerning return codes.
SEE ALSO   dr(1M), dr_cmd_drain(1M)
NAME

dr_cmd_auto_config – run Solaris reconfig sequence on target domain

SYNOPSIS

dr_cmd_auto_config

CAUTION

Do not use this command, use reconfig(1M) instead. Only authorized service providers should use dr_cmd_auto_config, which runs in the DR shell, and only when they cannot use reconfig(1M). Performing this operation may cause device files to be remapped and known devices to be renamed.

Note - As of the Solaris 8 GA release, manual reconfiguration is not needed. A new DDI subsystem, devfsadm, completes all of the reconfiguration tasks.

DESCRIPTION

The system administrator would normally run dr_cmd_auto_config after a new system board has been attached to a running domain to make the devices on the boards available immediately. The automatic configuration of the Solaris operating environment consists of the following commands, in the order shown:

drvconfig(1M), devlinks(1M), disks(1M), and tapes(1M).

Note - This command is available only on the Sun Enterprise 10000 server.

DIAGNOSTICS

See DIAGNOSTICS in the reconfig(1M) man page.

EXIT STATUS

If dr_cmd_auto_config succeeds it returns a 0 result code in the dr_return global variable. If it fails, it returns a 1.

Note - Tcl parsing errors prevent DR commands from running which, in turn, leaves dr_return uninitialized. In such cases, the dr_return error code is meaningless. See dr(1M) for more information concerning return codes.

SEE ALSO

reconfig(1M) in this reference manual

drvconfig(1M), devlinks(1M), disks(1M), dr_daemon(1M), ports(1M), tapes(1M) in man pages section 1M: System Administration Commands

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NAME

dr_cmd_c_attach – complete DR attach system board operation

SYNOPSIS

dr_cmd_c_attach sb

CAUTION

Do not use this command, which runs in the DR shell; it is included here only for completeness, and is dangerous. Instead, use complete_attach(1M), which performs the same functions, but with the added security of safeguards and checks.

DESCRIPTION

dr_cmd_c_attach completes the DR attach board operation started by dr_cmd_init_attach(1M). The designated system board should already have been successfully Init Attached via dr_cmd_init_attach(1M). The complete attach operation causes the operating system on the target domain to dynamically add the resources from this system board (processors, memory, and I/O devices) to the running system. If a problem occurs, preventing attachment of any device present on the board, the problem is logged in the system message buffer of the target domain.

Note - This command is available only on the Sun Enterprise 10000 server.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

sb
  The board number (0 to 15) of the system board being attached

DIAGNOSTICS

See DIAGNOSTICS on the complete_attach(1M) man page.

EXIT STATUS

If dr_cmd_c_attach succeeds it returns a 0 result code in the dr_return global variable. If it fails, it returns a 1 and displays diagnostic messages.

Note - Tcl parsing errors prevent DR commands from running which, in turn, leaves dr_return uninitialized. In such cases, the dr_return error code is meaningless. See dr(1M) for more information concerning return codes.

SEE ALSO

dr(1M), dr_cmd_init_attach(1M)
NAME       dr_cmd_c_detach – complete DR detach system board operation

SYNOPSIS   dr_cmd_c_detach sb

CAUTION     Do not use this command, which runs in the DR shell; it is included here only for completeness, and is dangerous. Instead, use complete_detach(1M), which performs the same functions, but with the added security of safeguards and checks.

DESCRIPTION dr_cmd_c_detach completes a DR detach board operation. The designated system board should already have been drained via dr_cmd_drain(1M).

You can detach a system board only when none of its devices is in use. DR automatically terminates the use of memory, processors (in almost all cases), and network devices on the board. But the administrator must make certain that all use of the I/O devices has ceased. You can use drshow(1M) to list the devices in use on a given system board.

Note - This command is available only on the Sun Enterprise 10000 server.

OPTIONS    The following options are supported.
            sb       The board number (0 to 15) of the system board being detached

DIAGNOSTICS See DIAGNOSTICS on complete_detach(1M).

EXIT STATUS If dr_cmd_c_attach succeeds it returns a 0 result code in the dr_return global variable. If it fails, it returns a 1 and displays diagnostic messages.

Note - Tcl parsing errors prevent DR commands from running which, in turn, leaves dr_return uninitialized. In such cases, the dr_return error code is meaningless. See dr(1M) for more information concerning return codes.

SEE ALSO   dr(1M), dr_cmd_drain(1M)

Sun Enterprise 10000 SSP 3.3 User Guide
NAME

dr_cmd_c_f_detach – force completion of DR detach system board operation

SYNOPSIS

dr_cmd_c_f_detach sb

CAUTION

Do not use this command, which runs in the DR shell; it is included here only for completeness, and is dangerous. Instead, use complete_detach(1M), which performs the same functions, but with the added security of safeguards and checks.

DESCRIPTION

dr_cmd_c_f_detach completes a DR detach board operation, using a forcible domain quiesce. See the CAUTION, above. Use this command when you need to force the system to complete a detach operation, when the system board to be detached contains unsafe devices that are open, but not in use. Refer to the Sun Enterprise 10000 Dynamic Reconfiguration User Guide for more information about system quiesce and ways to increase the safety of this dangerous command.

Note - This command is available only on the Sun Enterprise 10000 server.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

sb The board number (0 to 15) of the system board to be detached

DIAGNOSTICS

See DIAGNOSTICS on the complete_detach(1M) man page.

EXIT STATUS

If dr_cmd_c_f_detach succeeds it returns a 0 result code in the dr_return global variable. If it fails, it returns a 1 and displays diagnostic messages.

Note - Tcl parsing errors prevent DR commands from running which, in turn, leaves dr_return uninitialized. In such cases, the dr_return error code is meaningless. See dr(1M) for more information concerning return codes.

SEE ALSO

dr(1M), dr_cmd_drain(1M)

Sun Enterprise 10000 SSP 3.3 User Guide
NAME  

\texttt{dr\_cmd\_cpu\_info} – show processors on a system board in Tcl encoding

SYNOPSIS  

\texttt{dr\_cmd\_cpu\_info sb}

CAUTION  

This command, which runs in the DR shell, produces output in a form suitable for the \texttt{drview(1M)} application, not the interactive user.

DESCRIPTION  

\texttt{dr\_cmd\_cpu\_info} queries the target domain and produces a list of the processors attached to the specified system board. This list is returned in a Tcl format, and is used by the \texttt{drview(1M)} application.

Since the Tcl list is not readily accessible to an interactive user, you should use \texttt{drshow(1M)} instead to acquire processor information.

\textbf{Note} - This command is available only on the Sun Enterprise 10000 server.

OPTIONS  

The following options are supported.

\begin{itemize}
  \item \texttt{sb} The board number (0 to 15) of the target system board
\end{itemize}

EXIT STATUS  

If \texttt{dr\_cmd\_cpu\_info} succeeds it returns a 0 result code in the \texttt{dr\_return} global variable. If it fails, it returns a 1 and displays diagnostic messages.

\textbf{Note} - Tcl parsing errors prevent DR commands from running which, in turn, leaves \texttt{dr\_return} uninitialized. In such cases, the \texttt{dr\_return} error code is meaningless. See \texttt{dr(1M)} for more information concerning return codes.

SEE ALSO  

\texttt{dr(1M)}, \texttt{dr\_cmd\_mem\_info(1M)}, \texttt{dr\_cmd\_dev\_info(1M)}
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>dr_cmd_debug – toggle DR library-level debugging</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SYNOPSIS</td>
<td>dr_cmd_debug</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAUTION</td>
<td>Only authorized service providers should use this command, which runs in the DR shell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>When switched on, dr_cmd_debug provides significantly more detailed information about DR operations performed by using dr(1M). dr_cmd_debug is set up as a toggle; execute it once to turn it on, and again to turn it off. Initially, it is set to 0, or off. The service provider may find dr_cmd_debug very useful when diagnosing a DR-related failure. Activate debugging prior to executing any commands related to DR Attach or DR Detach.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note</td>
<td>This command is available only on the Sun Enterprise 10000 server.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXIT STATUS</td>
<td>dr_cmd_debug always returns a 0 character in the dr_return global Tcl variable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEE ALSO</td>
<td>dr(1M)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
NAME
dr_cmd_detach_allow – verify a system board can support DR detach

SYNOPSIS
dr_cmd_detach_allow sb

CAUTION
Only authorized service providers should use this command, which runs in the DR shell.

DESCRIPTION
dr_cmd_detach_allow queries the operating system running on the target domain about any conditions that may prevent the system board from being successfully detach. If the board is not detachable, dr_cmd_detach_allow displays one or more diagnostic messages.

Note - This command is available only on the Sun Enterprise 10000 server.

OPTIONS
The following options are supported.

sb
The board number (0 to 15) of the system board to be queried

EXIT STATUS
If dr_cmd_detach_allow succeeds it returns a 0 result code in the dr_return global variable. If it fails, it returns a 1.

SEE ALSO
dr(1M)

Sun Enterprise 10000 SSP 3.3 User Guide
NAME

dr_cmd_dev_info – show devices on a system board in Tcl list encoding

SYNOPSIS

dr_cmd_dev_info

sb

DESCRIPTION

Note - This command, which runs in the DR shell, produces output in a form suitable for the drview(1M) application, not the interactive user. Use drshow(1M) instead to view device information.

dr_cmd_dev_info checks the target domain for peripheral devices attached to the specified system board and returns the information in a Tcl list encoding, which is used by the drview(1M) application.

Note - This command is available only on the Sun Enterprise 10000 server.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

sb

The board number (0 to 15) of the target system board

EXIT STATUS

If dr_cmd_dev_info succeeds it returns a 0 result code in the dr_return global variable. If it fails, it returns a 1 and displays diagnostic messages.

Note - Tcl parsing errors prevent DR commands from running which, in turn, leaves dr_return uninitialized. In such cases, the dr_return error code is meaningless. See dr(1M) for more information concerning return codes.

SEE ALSO

dr(1M), dr_cmd_cpu_info(1M), dr_cmd_mem_info(1M)
NAME  dr_cmd_drain – start memory drain on a system board.

SYNOPSIS  dr_cmd_drain sb

CAUTION  This command, which runs in the DR shell, is dangerous; do not use it. It is included here only for completeness. Instead, use the drain(1M) command, which performs the same functions, but with the added security of safeguards and checks.

DESCRIPTION  dr_cmd_drain determines the best way to vacate memory physically located on the designated system board. It may simply flush the memory, or copy it to memory available on another system board in the same domain. If a suitable target memory for the memory copy is not available when the dr_cmd_drain command is invoked, the request is denied. If the unavailability is due to run-time conditions and system load, you should retry the dr_cmd_drain operation at a later time.

The dr_cmd_drain operation also removes the system board from the board list in the domain_config(4) file on the SSP. (Refer to the domain_config(4) man page in the Sun Enterprise 10000 SSP 3.3 Reference Manual.

dr_cmd_drain begins execution, then quickly exits. Use drshow(1M) to monitor its progress.

Note - This command is available only on the Sun Enterprise 10000 server.

OPTIONS  The following options are supported.

sb  The board number (0 to 15) of the system board to be drained

DIAGNOSTICS  See DIAGNOSTICS on drain(1M).

EXIT STATUS  If dr_cmd_drain succeeds it returns a 0 result code in the dr_return global variable. If it fails, it returns a 1 and displays diagnostic messages.

Note - Tcl parsing errors prevent DR commands from running which, in turn, leaves dr_return uninitialized. In such cases, the dr_return error code is meaningless. See dr(1M) for more information concerning return codes.

SEE ALSO  dr_cmd_mem_info(1M)

Sun Enterprise 10000 SSP 3.3 User Guide

Last modified 15 Dec 1999
NAME          dr_cmd_drain_status – show state of in-progress memory drain.

SYNOPSIS      dr_cmd_drain_status sb

CAUTION        Only authorized service providers should use this command, which runs in the DR shell.

DESCRIPTION    Use dr_cmd_drain_status to monitor a drain-in-progress. It displays a table of current information about the drain. DR cannot complete a detach until all the memory on a system board has been successfully drained.

Note - This command is available only on the Sun Enterprise 10000 server.

OPTIONS        The following options are supported.

sb            The board number (0 to 15) of the system board being drained

EXIT Status    If dr_cmd_drain_status succeeds it returns a 0 result code in the dr_return global variable. If it fails, it returns a 1.

Note - Tcl parsing errors prevent DR commands from running which, in turn, leaves dr_return uninitialized. In such cases, the dr_return error code is meaningless. See dr(1M) for more information concerning return codes.

SEE ALSO       dr(1M)

Last modified 15 Dec 1999
NAME   dr_cmd_eligible_attach – verify a system board is eligible for DR attach

SYNOPSIS   dr_cmd_eligible_attach sb

CAUTION   Only authorized service providers should use this command, which runs in
the DR shell. Service providers: Be sure to run this eligibility check prior to
initiating any DR attach activity when using the low-level DR shell command
set. Initiating an attach operation on an ineligible board may cause a system
failure.

DESCRIPTION   Use dr_cmd_eligible_attach to verify that a system board is eligible for
an attach operation before using dr_cmd_init_attach(1M) to begin the Init
Attach.

Note - This command is available only on the Sun Enterprise 10000 server.

OPTIONS   The following options are supported.

board    The board number (0 to 15) of the system board to be
checked

EXIT STATUS   dr_cmd_eligible_attach returns one of the following result codes to the
dr_return global Tcl variable.

y    The specified system board is eligible to be attached.

n    The specified system board is not eligible to be attached.
     dr_cmd_eligible_attach sends additional information
to stdout.

sb    The specified system board is not eligible to be attached
because system board sb (0 to 15), a different system board in
the target domain, is in an intermediate DR Attach state.
That DR Attach operation must be completed before you can
initiate a DR operation on another board (such as the one
specified).

Note - Tcl parsing errors prevent DR commands from running which, in turn,
leaves dr_return uninitialized. In such cases, the dr_return error code is
meaningless. See dr(1M) for more information concerning return codes.

SEE ALSO   dr(1M)

Sun Enterprise 10000 SSP 3.3 User Guide
NAME | dr_cmd_eligibleDetach – verify a system board is eligible for DR detach  
SYNOPSIS | dr_cmd_eligible_detach sb  
CAUTION | Only authorized service providers should use this command, which runs in the DR shell. Service providers: Be sure to run this eligibility check prior to initiating any DR attach activity when using the low-level DR shell command set. Initiating an attach operation on an ineligible board may cause a system failure.  
DESCRIPTION | Use dr_cmd_eligible_detach to verify that a system board is eligible for a detach operation before using dr_cmd_drain(1M) to begin a DR drain operation.  
Note - This command is available only on the Sun Enterprise 10000 server.  
OPTIONS | The following options are supported.  
board | The board number (0 to 15) of the system board to be checked  
EXIT STATUS | dr_cmd_eligible_detach returns one of the following result codes to the dr_return global Tcl variable.  
\[ | The specified system board is eligible to be detached.  
\[ | The specified system board is not eligible to be detached. dr_cmd_eligible_detach sends additional information to stdout.  
\[ | The specified system board is not eligible to be detached because system board \[, a different system board in the target domain, is in an intermediate DR Detach state. That DR Detach operation must be completed before you can initiate a DR operation on another board (such as the one specified).  
Note - Tcl parsing errors prevent DR commands from running which, in turn, leaves dr_return uninitialized. In such cases, the dr_return error code is meaningless. See dr(1M) for more information concerning return codes.  
SEE ALSO | dr(1M)  
Sun Enterprise 10000 SSP 3.3 User Guide  
Last modified 15 Dec 1999
NAME

dr_cmd_init_attach – initiate DR attach system board operation

SYNOPSIS

dr_cmd_init_attach sb

CAUTION

Do not use this command, which runs in the DR shell; it is dangerous, and is included here only for completeness. Instead, use init_attach(1M), which performs the same functions, but with the added security of safeguards and checks.

DESCRIPTION

dr_cmd_init_attach begins a DR attach board operation. DR does not screen the target domain for intermediate system boards as it does with the init_attach(1M) command and through Hostview.

dr_cmd_init_attach is a low-level command for use only by trained service personnel for diagnosing DR-related system problems. The designated system board should be present, powered-on, and currently in no domain.

dr_cmd_init_attach diagnoses, then debuts the system board to the target domain specified in the SUNW_HOSTNAME environment variable.

dr_cmd_init_attach adds the system board to the system board list in the SSP domain_config file. (Refer to the domain_config(4) man page in the Sun Enterprise 10000 SSP 3.3 Reference Manual.) DR then prepares the resources (processors, memory, and I/O controllers) for attachment by the operating system, and the centerplane is reconfigured such that the board is visible to the target domain.

After dr_cmd_init_attach completes successfully, you can execute
dr_cmd_c_attach(1M) to complete the attach operation, or
dr_cmd_a_attach(1M) to abort it.

Note - This command is available only on the Sun Enterprise 10000 server.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

board The board number (0 to 15) of the system board to be attached

DIAGNOSTICS

See DIAGNOSTICS on the init_attach(1M) man page.

EXIT STATUS

If dr_cmd_init_attach succeeds it returns a 0 result code in the dr_return global variable. If it fails, it returns a 1 and displays diagnostic messages.

Note - Tcl parsing errors prevent DR commands from running which, in turn, leaves dr_return uninitialized. In such cases, the dr_return error code is meaningless. See dr(1M) for more information concerning return codes.

38 SSP 3.3 Last modified 15 Dec 1999
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>dr_cmd_mem_info – show memory config on a system board in Tcl encoding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SYNOPSIS</td>
<td>dr_cmd_mem_info sb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAUTION</td>
<td>Do not use this command. It returns information in Tcl encoding, which is understood by the drview(1M) application, but is not intended for direct viewing by users. Instead, use the drshow(1M) command.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>dr_cmd_mem_info queries the target domain for memory attached to this system board, returning the information in a Tcl list encoding, which then is used by the drview(1M) application.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note** - This command is available only on the Sun Enterprise 10000 server.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OPTIONS</th>
<th>The following options are supported.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>board</td>
<td>The board number (0 to 15) of the system board to be checked</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| EXIT STATUS | If dr_cmd_mem_info succeeds it returns a 0 result code in the dr_return global variable. If it fails, it returns a 1 and displays diagnostic messages. |

**Note** - Tcl parsing errors prevent DR commands from running which, in turn, leaves dr_return uninitialized. In such cases, the dr_return error code is meaningless. See dr(1M) for more information concerning return codes.

<p>| SEE ALSO | dr(1M) |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>dr_cmd_obp_info – show complete config of a system board in Tcl encoding</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SYNOPSIS</td>
<td>dr_cmd_obp_info sb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAUTION</td>
<td>Do not use this command, which runs in the DR shell; it displays information in Tcl encoding, which is understood by the drview(1M) application, but is not intended for direct viewing by the interactive user. Instead, use drshow(1M) to view this information.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DESCRIPTION</td>
<td>dr_cmd_obp_info displays the complete board configuration, including processors, memory and I/O devices, of a system board that has completed the Init Attached phase to a domain (that is, probed by OBP), but has not yet been completely attached.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note</td>
<td>This command is available only on the Sun Enterprise 10000 server.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| OPTIONS   | The following options are supported. |
| board| The board number (0 to 15) of the target system board |

| EXIT STATUS | If dr_cmd_obp_info succeeds it returns a 0 result code in the dr_return global variable. If it fails, it returns a 1 and displays diagnostic messages. |
| Note         | Tcl parsing errors prevent DR commands from running which, in turn, leaves dr_return uninitialized. In such cases, the dr_return error code is meaningless. See dr(1M) for more information concerning return codes. |
NAME dr_cmd_print_brd_info – show board resource in tabular format

SYNOPSIS dr_cmd_print_brd_info sb flags

CAUTION Do not use this command, which runs in the DR shell; it is included here only for completeness. Instead, use drshow(1M), which presents the information in a more readable format.

DESCRIPTION dr_cmd_print_brd_info obtains configuration information about the specified attached system board. The flags option specifies the information this command is to display, in the form of a bitstring, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Flag</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Display</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Processor information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Controller and peripheral information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Memory configuration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Memory cost information</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Memory drain status</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

You can obtain multiple displays by OR’ing (summing) the above decimal values. All displays are in a readable, tabular format.

Note - This command is available only on the Sun Enterprise 10000 server.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

- **sb** The board number (0 to 15) of the target system board
- **flags** A bitstring in decimal that represents the desired information

EXAMPLES EXAMPLE 1 Displaying the Processor and Memory Configuration

To display the processor and memory configuration, use the following command.

```
  dr> dr_cmd_print_brd_info 5
```
EXAMPLE 2  Displaying the Configuration Information

To display all configuration information, use the following command.

    dr> dr_cmd_print_brd_info 31

EXIT STATUS

If `dr_cmd_print_brd_info` succeeds it returns a 0 result code in the `dr_return` global variable. If it fails, it returns a 1 and displays diagnostic messages.

**Note** - Tcl parsing errors prevent DR commands from running which, in turn, leaves `dr_return` uninitialized. In such cases, the `dr_return` error code is meaningless. See `dr(1M)` for more information concerning return codes.
NAME
dr_cmd_print_obp_info – show system board info per OpenBoot(tm) Prom in
tabular format

SYNOPSIS
dr_cmd_print_obp_info sb

CAUTION
Do not use this command, which runs in the DR shell; it is included here only
for completeness. Instead, use the drshow(1M) command, which presents the
information in a more readable format.

DESCRIPTION
dr_cmd_print_obp_info obtains configuration information from the
OpenBoot PROM, then displays that information in a tabular format. Use this
command to interrogate a system board that has passed the init attach stage,
but has not yet passed complete attach stage.

Note - This command is available only on the Sun Enterprise 10000 server.

OPTIONS
The following options are supported.

sb The board number (0 to 15) of the target system board

EXIT STATUS
If dr_cmd_print_obp_info succeeds it returns a 0 result code in the
dr_return global variable. If it fails, it returns a 1 and displays diagnostic
messages.

Note - Tcl parsing errors prevent DR commands from running which, in turn,
leaves dr_return uninitialized. In such cases, the dr_return error code is
meaningless. See dr(1M) for more information concerning return codes.
### NAME
`dr_cmd_print_unsafe_info` – show the open devices in tabular format

### SYNONYM
`dr_cmd_print_unsafe_info`

### CAUTION
Do not use this command, which runs in the DR shell; it is included here only for completeness. Instead, use `drshow(1M)`, which presents the information in a more readable format.

### DESCRIPTION
`dr_cmd_print_unsafe_info` queries the target domain to determine if any unsafe peripheral devices are open. (Refer to the Sun Enterprise 10000 Dynamic Reconfiguration User Guide for more information concerning DR unsafe devices.) If it finds that any such devices are open, it sends that information to `stout`.

**Note** - This command is available only on the Sun Enterprise 10000 server.

If `dr_cmd_print_unsafe_info` succeeds it returns a 0 result code in the `dr_return` global variable. If it fails, it returns a 1 and displays diagnostic messages.

**Note** - Tcl parsing errors prevent DR commands from running which, in turn, leaves `dr_return` uninitialized. In such cases, the `dr_return` error code is meaningless. See `dr(1M)` for more information concerning return codes.
NAME | dr_cmd_unsafe_dev_info – show the open unsafe devices in TCL encoding

SYNOPSIS | dr_cmd_unsafe_dev_info

CAUTION | Do not use this command, which runs in the DR shell; it is included here only for completeness. Instead, use `drshow(1M)`, which presents the information in a more readable format.

DESCRIPTION | `dr_cmd_unsafe_dev_info` queries the target domain to determine if any unsafe peripheral devices are open. (Refer to the *Sun Enterprise 10000 Dynamic Reconfiguration User Guide* for more information concerning DR unsafe devices.) If it finds that any such devices are open, it returns that information in a Tcl list encoding, which is used by the `drview(1M)` application.

**Note** - This command is available only on the Sun Enterprise 10000 server.

If `dr_cmd_unsafe_dev_info` succeeds it returns a 0 result code in the `dr_return` global variable. If it fails, it returns a 1 and displays diagnostic messages.

**Note** - Tcl parsing errors prevent DR commands from running which, in turn, leaves `dr_return` uninitialized. In such cases, the `dr_return` error code is meaningless. See `dr(1M)` for more information concerning return codes.
NAME

drain – start memory drain

SYNOPSIS
drain sb [wait]

DESCRIPTION

The drain command, which you execute from the dr(1M) prompt, is the first of a two-step procedure for DR detaching a system board. The primary function of the drain command is to determine how the memory physically located on the designated board should be vacated. This memory may be simply flushed, or it may be copied to memory available on another system board in the same domain.

If a suitable target memory for the memory copy is not available when the drain command is invoked, the request is denied. If the unavailability is due to run-time conditions and system load, you can retry the drain operation at a later time.

The drain command starts the drain operation, and then returns. The drain may take several minutes to complete. You can execute drshow sb DRAIN to monitor its progress (see the drshow(1M) man page). Or, you can specify the wait option, and the drain returns only after the board has been fully drained, or drain detects an error. drain automatically displays the board status once before returning.

Note - This command is available only on the Sun Enterprise 10000 server.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

sb The board number (0 to 15) of the system board to be drained

wait Polls the DR daemon every 5 seconds and returns to the caller only after the drain completes. This option is useful when the drain is performed by a script. This option is case-insensitive.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Using drain(1M)

ts4-ssp% domain_switch ts4
ts4-ssp% dr
Checking environment...
Establishing Control Board Server connection...
Initializing SSP SNMP MIB...
Establishing communication with DR daemon...
/ts4: System Status - Summary

BOARD #: 1 3 4 5 being used by the system.

dr> drain 5
Removing board 5 from domain_config file.
Start draining board 5.
Board drain started. Retrieving System Info...

Bound Processes for Board 5

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>cpu</th>
<th>user</th>
<th>sys</th>
<th>procs</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

No active IO devices.

Memory Drain for Board 5 - IN PROGRESS

Reduction = 1024 MBytes
Remaining in System = 2048 MBytes
Percent Complete = 0% (1048576 KBytes remaining)

Drain operation started at Sun Sep 15 22:50:57 1996
Current time Sun Sep 15 22:50:57 1996
Memory Drain is in progress. When Drain has finished, you may COMPLETE the board detach.

EXIT STATUS
Upon successful initiation of the drain, drain returns a 0 in the dr_return global variable; if the initiation fails, it returns a 1. If wait is specified, a 0 in the dr_return indicates that the drain (not just initiation of it) has completed successfully, and a 1 indicates that the drain has failed.

NOTES
If DR detects a usage syntax error, it immediately aborts the dr(1M) command, displays the dr(1M) shell prompt, and leaves dr_return unmodified. See dr(1M).

SEE ALSO
dr(1M) in this reference manual

domain_switch(1M) in the Sun Enterprise 10000 SSP 3.3 Reference Manual
**NAME**

`drshow` – display DR and board resource information

**SYNOPSIS**

```plaintext
drshow UNSAFE [interval | count]
drshow sb [report_type][interval | count]
drshow ALL [report_type][interval | count]
```

**DESCRIPTION**

`drshow` displays board-level and system-level resources and information about DR. It presents the displays in a tabular format.

`drshow` can sample at a specified interval (in seconds), for a given number of times. This polling capability is especially useful to monitor an in-progress drain operation.

**Note** - This command is available only on the Sun Enterprise 10000 server.

**OPTIONS**

The following options are supported.

- **UNSAFE**
  Displays all unsafe devices that are open throughout the domain.

- **sb**
  The board number (0 to 15) of the target domain

- **ALL**
  Reports the requested information for all active system boards in the domain. You can specify this keyword with one (and only one) on the following keywords. Note that all keyword arguments are case-insensitive.

  - **CPU** – Displays processor information for the board (default)
  - **DRAIN** – Displays the progress of any active drain operation
  - **IO** – Shows the devices attached to this board
  - **OBP** – Displays the board configuration as OBP sees it. The OBP display can be used on a board that has completed the init-attach phase, but has not yet been completely attached. The OBP display may not be as accurate as the CPU/MEM/IO displays for boards in use.
  - **MEM** – Displays the memory configuration of this board

- **interval**
  The frequency, in seconds, with which `drshow` is to repeat the display
count

The number of times drshow is to repeat the display.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Using drshow(1M)

dr> drshow 1 IO

I/O Bus Controllers and Devices for Board 1

------------------------ I/O Bus 1 : Slot 0 : esp0 ------------------------

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>device</th>
<th>opens</th>
<th>name</th>
<th>usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>/dev/dsk/c0t0d0s0</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sd0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>/dev/dsk/c0t1d0s0</td>
<td>/</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>/dev/dsk/c0t1d0s1</td>
<td>swap, /tmp</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>/dev/dsk/c0t1d0s3</td>
<td>/var</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>/dev/dsk/c0t1d0s5</td>
<td>/opt</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>/dev/dsk/c0t1d0s6</td>
<td>/usr</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>/dev/dsk/c0t1d0s7</td>
<td>/export</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

sd1    | 26    | /dev/dsk/c0t2d0s0  |             |

sd2    | 0     | /dev/dsk/c0t3d0s1  | swap, /tmp  |

sd3    | 0     | /dev/dsk/c0t3d0s7  | /xfer       |

------------------------ I/O Bus 1 : Slot 1 : qec0 ------------------------

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>device</th>
<th>opens</th>
<th>name</th>
<th>usage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>qe0</td>
<td></td>
<td>qe0</td>
<td>ts4 (129:153:49:118)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qe1</td>
<td></td>
<td>qe1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qe2</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>qe3</td>
<td></td>
<td>qe3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES

Exercise caution when using repeating displays. The only way to prematurely stop one is by hitting Control-C, which terminates the DR shell.

EXIT STATUS

drshow returns a character 0 result code in dr_return.

SEE ALSO

dr(1M)

Sun Enterprise 10000 Dynamic Reconfiguration User Guide
NAME  
drview – DR Graphical User Interface

SYNOPSIS  
drview

DESCRIPTION  
drview is the graphical user interface for the Dynamic Reconfiguration feature. Do not invoke it directly; it is automatically initiated by Hostview. Refer to the hostview(1M) man page in the Sun Enterprise 10000 SSP 3.3 Reference Manual.

For more information about Hostview refer to the Sun Enterprise 10000 SSP 3.3 User Guide, and for more information about drview, refer to the Sun Enterprise 10000 Dynamic Reconfiguration User Guide.

Note - This command is available only on the Sun Enterprise 10000 server.

SEE ALSO  
hostview(1M) in the Sun Enterprise 10000 SSP 3.3 Reference Manual

Sun Enterprise 10000 SSP 3.3 User Guide
NAME
init_attach – initiate a DR attach operation

SYNOPSIS
init_attach sb

DESCRIPTION
Execute this command at the dr(1M) shell prompt to begin a DR Attach operation. The system board to be attached must be present, powered-on, and currently not attached to a domain. It is diagnosed and debuted to the target domain specified by the SUNW_HOSTNAME environment variable. Upon completion of the init_attach, the resources (processors, memory, and I/O controllers) are prepared for attachment by the operating system. The board is added to the board list in the SSP domain_config(4) file, and the centerplane is reconfigured such that the board is visible to the target domain.

Upon successful completion of init_attach you can use complete_attach(1M) to complete the attach operation or abort_attach(1M) to abort it.

Note - This command is available only on the Sun Enterprise 10000 server.

OPTIONS
The following options are supported.

sb
The board number (0 to 15) of the system board to be attached

EXAMPLES
EXAMPLE 1 Using init_attach(1M)

```
$ domain_switch ts4
$ dr
Checking environment...
Establishing Control Board Server connection...
Initializing SSP SNMP MIB...
Establishing communication with DR daemon...
$ ts4: System Status - Summary
BOARD #: 5 physically present.
BOARD #: 1 3 4 being used by the system.

$ init_attach 5
Initiate attaching board 5 to domain ts4..
Adding board 5 to domain_config file.
/opt/SUNWssp/bin/hpost -H20,4
Opening SNMP server library...

Reading centerplane asics to obtain bus configuration...
Bus configuration established as 3F.
phase cplane_isolate: CP domain cluster mask clear...
phase init_reset: Initial system resets...
phase jtab_integ: JTAG probe and integrity test...
phase mem_probe: Memory dimm probe...
phase iom_probe: I/O module type probe...
phase jtag_bbsram: JTAG basic test of bootbus sram...
```
phase procl: Initial processor module tests...
phase pc/cic_reg: PC and CIC register tests...
phase dtag: CIC DTAG tests...
phase mem: MC register and memory tests...
phase io: I/O controller tests...
phase procmem2: Processor vs. memory II tests...
phase ibexit: Centerplane connection tests...
phase final_config: Final configuration...
Configuring in 3F with 4 processors, 2 SBus cards, 1024 MBytes memory.
Interconnect frequency is 83.273 MHz, from SNMP MIB.
Processor frequency is 166.589 MHz, from SNMP MIB.
Boot processor is 5.0 = 20

POST (level=16, verbose=20, -H4,0020) execution time 3:50
hpost is complete.

obp_helper -H -m20
Board debut complete.
Reconfiguring domain mask registers.
Probing board resources.
Board attachment initiated successfully.

Ready to COMPLETE board attachment.

DIAGNOSTICS
The following diagnostics are supported.
add_board_to_domain returns entry not found

The target domain specified by the SUNW_HOSTNAME environment variable is not properly listed in the domain_config(4) file. Check the domain_config(4) file, then try the operation again at a later time.

add_board_to_domain returns entry not found
Unable to locate domain target domain in domain_config file.

DR was unable to locate an entry for the current target domain. Use the domain_status(1M) command to verify the contents of the domain_config(4) file. Refer to the Sun Enterprise 10000 SSP 3.3 Reference Manual.

Board debut failed - return = value

The debut utility has failed (refer to the obp_helper(1M) man page in the Sun Enterprise 10000 SSP 3.3 Reference Manual). Consult the SSP message files for information regarding the failure.

Board brd is a member of a foreign hardware domain.

The board you are trying to attach has been identified as a member of another domain on this platform, which prevents it from being attached to...
the designated target domain. You must remove this board from the other
domain before initiating an attach.

Board **brd** is not eligible for attach

One or more conditions is preventing this board from being attached to the
target domain. The board must be physically present, powered on, and not a
member of any domain to be eligible for attachment.

Board may be black or red listed.

If this board is blacklisted or redlisted, it cannot be attached. Check the
**postrc(1M)** file for the location of the **blacklist(1M)** and **redlist(4)**
files.

**DR Error**: State for board **brd** cannot be determined.

During initial domain contact an unexpected board condition was detected
by **dr_daemon(1M)**. (Refer to the **dr_daemon(1M)** man page in **man pages
section 1M: System Administration Commands**.) Check the system log on the
host for more information.

**Error executing command**

**dr(1M)** executed the indicated command, but it returned a failure
indication. If the error message specifies a specific action you must take, do
so, then retry the command. Otherwise, simply retry the **init_attach**
operation at a later time. If that attempt fails, call your service provider.

**FAD error detected, retrying...**

A transient failure occurred during updating of the **domain_config(4)** file
has been. **init_attach** will retry the operation. If all retries fail, consult
the SSP messages files for more information.

**Failed to initiate board attachment**

The **init_attach** operation on the target domain has failed.

**Unable to execute command**

**dr(1M)** could not execute the indicated command. Check that the program
file exists and is assigned the appropriate modes.
EXIT STATUS
If successful, `init_attach` returns a 0 in the `dr_return` global variable; if not, it returns a 1, along with one or more diagnostic messages.

NOTES
If DR detects a usage syntax error, it immediately aborts the `dr(1M)` command, displays the `dr(1M)` shell prompt, and leaves `dr_return` unmodified. See `dr(1M)`.

SEE ALSO
`dr(1M)` in this reference manual
`blacklist(4), domain_config(4), domain_status(1M), domain_switch(1M), postrc(4), redlist(4)` in the *Sun Enterprise 10000 SSP 3.3 Reference Manual*
`dr_daemon(1M)` in the *man pages section 1M: System Administration Commands*
NAME
reconfig – initiate auto-configuration sequence

SYNOPSIS
reconfig

CAUTION
This command can remap device files and cause the renaming of known devices. Use it with extreme caution.

DESCRIPTION
Execute this command at the \texttt{dr(1M)} shell prompt after a new board has been attached to a running domain to make the devices immediately available for use.

\textbf{Note} - As of the Solaris 8 GA release, manual reconfiguration is not needed. A new DDI subsystem, \texttt{devfsadm}, completes all of the reconfiguration tasks.

\texttt{reconfig} executes the standard Solaris configuration sequence in the target domain. This sequence consists of the following commands, shown here in the proper order: \texttt{drvconfig(1M)}, \texttt{devlinks(1M)}, \texttt{disks(1M)}, \texttt{ports(1M)}, and \texttt{tapes(1M)}.

\textbf{Note} - This command is available only on the Sun Enterprise 10000 server.

EXAMPLES
\textbf{EXAMPLE 1} Using \texttt{reconfig(1M)}

\texttt{dr> reconfig}
Reconfiguration of devices in progress...
Reconfiguration completed successfully.

DIAGNOSTICS
The following diagnostics are supported.

\texttt{Reconfiguration failed}

One or more of the reconfiguration commands failed. Check the /\texttt{var/adm/messages} file on the domain.

EXIT STATUS
\texttt{reconfig} returns a 0 in the \texttt{dr\_return} global variable upon success, or a 1 upon failure.

NOTES
If DR detects a usage syntax error, it immediately aborts the \texttt{dr(1M)} command, displays the \texttt{dr(1M)} shell prompt, and leaves \texttt{dr\_return} unmodified. See \texttt{dr(1M)}.

SEE ALSO
\texttt{dr(1M)} in this reference manual
\texttt{drvconfig(1M)}, \texttt{devlinks(1M)}, \texttt{disks(1M)}, \texttt{ports(1M)}, \texttt{tapes(1M)} in \textit{man pages section 1M: System Administration Commands}