

SPARC Enterprise

M4000/M5000/M8000/M9000 Servers

XSCF Reference Manual

XSCF Control Package (XCP) 105x





SPARC® Enterprise M4000/M5000/M8000/M9000 Servers XSCF Reference Manual

XSCF Control Package (XCP) 105x

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Preface

This manual describes how to use the shell command which can be executed in the eXtended System Control Facility (hereinafter referred to as XSCF) environment in SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000/M8000/M9000 servers. The shell command is hereinafter referred to as XSCF shell command.

XSCF is a system monitoring facility to conduct monitoring, control, operation, or maintenance of main unit and domains of SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000/M8000/M9000 servers. It is mounted as a firmware on the service processor which is independent from the processor of the system. For each command, this manual describes how to use and the execution examples, available in XSCF environment.

This document is provided as a manual to study the point which you can't understand or would like to check on, while using XSCF shell command. Instead of reading from the start as you do so when reading a tutorial, it is recommended to use this manual as you come across a point you would like to check on.

The description of XSCF shell command written in this manual is the same as the manual page which appears as a result of `man` command executed in XSCF environment. For how to use the `man` command, please refer to `man(1)` in this manual.

In addition, for the detail content of XSCF, please refer to *SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000/M8000/M9000 Servers XSCF User's Guide*.

This section includes:

- “Audience” on page x
- “Notation of This Manual” on page x
- “SPARC Enterprise Mx000 Servers Documentation” on page xii
- “Abbreviated References to Other Documents” on page xvi
- “Models” on page xvii
- “Prompt Notations” on page xvii
- “Software License” on page xvii
- “Fujitsu Welcomes Your Comments” on page xviii

Audience

This manual is intended for users, who administrate SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000/M8000/M9000 servers (hereinafter referred to as XSCF user). The XSCF user is required to have the following knowledge:

- Solaris™ Operating System and Unix command
- SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000/M8000/M9000 servers and basic knowledge of XSCF

Notation of This Manual

Here describes the notation used in this manual.

`Intro(8)` provides the XSCF shell commands and the brief description of them in the alphabetical order.

Each XSCF shell command is described in the order of sections below. When there's no relevant description provided, the section itself is omitted.

Section	Description
NAME	This section gives the names of the XSCF shell commands, followed by a brief description of what they do.
SYNOPSIS	<p>This section gives the syntax of commands. The use of font style complies with the following rule.</p> <p>bold Enters the command name or the constants as displayed.</p> <p><i>Italic</i> Substitutes the variables and so forth with the appropriate values when the command executed.</p> <p>The use of symbols such as parenthesis complies with the following rule.</p> <p>[] Brackets. The OPTIONS or OPERANDS enclosed in these brackets can be omitted. Those not enclosed can't be omitted.</p> <p>{ } Braces. The OPTIONS or OPERANDS enclosed in these braces are treated as a unit.</p> <p> Separator. You should specify one of the OPTIONS or OPERANDS delimited with this symbol " ".</p> <p>... Ellipsis. You can specify multiple OPTIONS or OPERANDS just before.</p>
DESCRIPTION	This section gives the detailed description such as the command function. It describes the behavior after the command executed and the content to be displayed. It doesn't describe how to specify the OPTIONS or OPERANDS.
Privileges	This section gives the privileges required for command execution. In case that what can be executed varies by the user privileges, it is described here.
OPTIONS	<p>This section gives the meaning of and how to specify the OPTIONS. In case the OPERANDS required for the OPTIONS, it is described here.</p> <p>To specify multiple 1-character OPTIONS, you may specify the first OPTION followed by the alphabetic part of the second.</p> <p>e.g. <code>fmadm -a -i</code> <code>fmadm -ai</code></p>

Section	Description
OPERANDS	This section gives the meaning of and how to specify the OPERANDS. The OPERANDS which follows the OPTIONS are described in "OPTIONS."
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	This section gives the description in case the supplementary explanation required in addition to the content written in "DESCRIPTION." Also used to divide the description prolonged in "DESCRIPTION."
EXAMPLES	This section gives the examples of command execution. The explanation of examples, the execution command, and the messages returned from the system as a result of execution.
EXIT STATUS	This section gives the status which shows whether or not the command executed normally terminated. "0" for normal termination, and ">0" for abnormal termination.
SEE ALSO	This section gives the related command names.

SPARC Enterprise Mx000 Servers Documentation

The manuals listed below are provided for reference.

Book Titles	Manual Codes
SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000 Servers Site Planning Guide	C120-H015
SPARC Enterprise M8000/M9000 Servers Site Planning Guide	C120-H014
SPARC Enterprise Equipment Rack Mounting Guide	C120-H016
SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000 Servers Getting Started Guide	C120-E345
SPARC Enterprise M8000/M9000 Servers Getting Started Guide	C120-E323
SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000 Servers Overview Guide	C120-E346
SPARC Enterprise M8000/M9000 Servers Overview Guide	C120-E324
Important Safety Information for Hardware Systems	C120-E391
SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000 Servers Safety and Compliance Guide	C120-E348

Book Titles	Manual Codes
SPARC Enterprise M8000/M9000 Servers Safety and Compliance Guide	C120-E326
External I/O Expansion Unit Safety and Compliance Guide	C120-E457
SPARC Enterprise M4000 Server Unpacking Guide	C120-E349
SPARC Enterprise M5000 Server Unpacking Guide	C120-E350
SPARC Enterprise M8000/M9000 Servers Unpacking Guide	C120-E327
SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000 Servers Installation Guide	C120-E351
SPARC Enterprise M8000/M9000 Servers Installation Guide	C120-E328
SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000 Servers Service Manual	C120-E352
SPARC Enterprise M8000/M9000 Servers Service Manual	C120-E330
External I/O Expansion Unit Installation and Service Manual	C120-E329
SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000/M8000/M9000 Servers RCI Build Procedure	C120-E361
SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000/M8000/M9000 Servers Administration Guide	C120-E331
SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000/M8000/M9000 Servers XSCF User's Guide	C120-E332
SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000/M8000/M9000 Servers XSCF Reference Manual	C120-E333
SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000/M8000/M9000 Servers Dynamic Reconfiguration (DR) User's Guide	C120-E335
SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000/M8000/M9000 Servers Capacity on Demand (COD) User's Guide	C120-E336
SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000/M8000/M9000 Servers RCI User's Guide	C120-E360
SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000 Servers Product Notes	Go to the Web
SPARC Enterprise M8000/M9000 Servers Product Notes	Go to the Web
External I/O Expansion Unit Product Notes	C120-E456

1. Manuals on the Web

The latest versions of all the SPARC Enterprise series manuals are available at the following websites.

Global Site:

<http://www.fujitsu.com/sparcenterprise/manual/>

Japanese Site:

<http://primeserver.fujitsu.com/sparcenterprise/manual/>

Note – Product Notes is available on the website only. Please check for the recent update on your product.

2. Documentation CD

For the Documentation CD, please contact your local sales representative.

- SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000 Servers Documentation CD (C120-E365)
- SPARC Enterprise M8000/M9000 Servers Documentation CD (C120-E364)

3. Manual included on the Enhanced Support Facility x.x CD-ROM disk

- Remote maintenance Service

Book Title	Manual Code
Enhanced Support Facility User's Guide for REMCS	C112-B067

4. Provided in system

Man page of the XSCF

Note – The man page can be referenced on the XSCF Shell, and it provides the same content as the *SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000/M8000/M9000 Servers XSCF Reference Manual*.

5. Documentations and Supporting on the Web

The latest information about other documents and the supporting of the SPARC Enterprise series are provided on the website.

a. Message:

<http://www.fujitsu.com/sparcenterprise/msg/>

b. Downloading the firmware program:

Contact the field engineer.

The following files or document are provided:

- i. Firmware program file (XSCF Control Package (XCP) file)
- ii. XSCF extension MIB definition file

Note – XSCF Control Package (XCP) : XCP is a package which has the control programs of hardware that configures a computing system. The XSCF firmware and the OpenBoot PROM firmware are included in the XCP file.

c. Fault Management MIB (SUN-FM-MIB) definition file

http://src.opensolaris.org/source/xref/innv/onnv-gate/usr/src/lib/fm/libfmd_snmp/mibs/

d. Solaris Operating System Related Manuals

<http://docs.sun.com/>

6. Provided in firmware program CD (For maintenance service <for FEs>)

a. Firmware program file (XSCF Control Package (XCP) file)

b. XSCF extension MIB definition file

7. Information on Using the RCI function

The manual does not contain an explanation of the RCI build procedure. For information on using the RCI function, refer to the *SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000/M8000/M9000 Servers RCI Build Procedure* and *SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000/M8000/M9000 Servers RCI User's Guide* available on the website.

Abbreviated References to Other Documents

In this manual, the following abbreviated titles may be used when referring to a systems manual. The following table lists the abbreviations used in this manual.

Abbreviated Title	Full Title
Overview Guide	SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000 Servers Overview Guide SPARC Enterprise M8000/M9000 Servers Overview Guide
Service Manual	SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000 Servers Service Manual SPARC Enterprise M8000/M9000 Servers Service Manual
Installation Guide	SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000 Servers Installation Guide SPARC Enterprise M8000/M9000 Servers Installation Guide
Administration Guide	SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000/M8000/M9000 Servers Administration Guide
XSCF User's Guide	SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000/M8000/M9000 Servers XSCF User's Guide
Dynamic Reconfiguration User's Guide	SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000/M8000/M9000 Servers Dynamic Reconfiguration (DR) User's Guide

Models

The model names used in this manual are as follows.

Server class	Model name
Midrange	SPARC Enterprise M4000
	SPARC Enterprise M5000
High-end	SPARC Enterprise M8000
	SPARC Enterprise M9000

Prompt Notations

The following prompt notations are used in the manual.

Shell	Prompt Notations
XSCF	XSCF>
C shell	<i>machine-name%</i>
C shell super user	<i>machine-name#</i>
Bourne shell and Korn shell	\$
Bourne shell and Korn shell super user	#
OpenBoot PROM	ok

Software License

The function to explain in this manual uses the softwares of GPL,LGPL and others. For the information of the license, see Appendix E, "Software License Condition" in *SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000/M8000/M9000 Servers XSCF User's Guide*.

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Technical level:	<input type="radio"/> Too detailed	<input type="radio"/> Appropriate	<input type="radio"/> Not enough detail		

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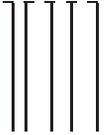
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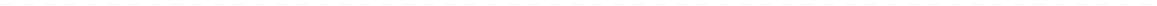
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NAME	Intro - eXtended System Control Facility (XSCF) man pages	
DESCRIPTION	This manual contains XSCF man pages.	
LIST OF COMMANDS	The following commands are supported:	
	Intro, intro	eXtended System Control Facility (XSCF) man pages
	addboard	configure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

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

NAME	addboard - configure an eXtended System Board(XSB) into the domain configuration or assign it to the domain configuration								
SYNOPSIS	<pre> addboard [[-q] -{y n}] [-f] [-v] [-c configure] -d <i>domain_id</i> <i>xsb</i> [<i>xsb...</i>] addboard [[-q] -{y n}] [-f] [-v] -c assign -d <i>domain_id</i> <i>xsb</i> [<i>xsb...</i>] addboard [[-q] -{y n}] [-f] [-v] -c reserve -d <i>domain_id</i> <i>xsb</i> [<i>xsb...</i>] addboard -h </pre>								
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>addboard(8)</code> command, based on domain component list (DCL), configures a XSB into the domain configuration or assigns it to the domain configuration.</p> <p>One of the following configuration methods can be specified:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;"><code>configure</code></td> <td>Configures an XSB into the specified domain configuration. The incorporated XSB can be accessed from the operating system.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>assign</code></td> <td>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 <code>addboard(8)</code> command with "<code>-c configure</code>".</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>reserve</code></td> <td>Reserves incorporation of an XSB into the domain configuration. The action of "<code>reserve</code>" is the same as "<code>assign</code>".</td> </tr> </table>	<code>configure</code>	Configures an XSB into the specified domain configuration. The incorporated XSB can be accessed from the operating system.	<code>assign</code>	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 <code>addboard(8)</code> command with " <code>-c configure</code> ".	<code>reserve</code>	Reserves incorporation of an XSB into the domain configuration. The action of " <code>reserve</code> " is the same as " <code>assign</code> ".		
<code>configure</code>	Configures an XSB into the specified domain configuration. The incorporated XSB can be accessed from the operating system.								
<code>assign</code>	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 <code>addboard(8)</code> command with " <code>-c configure</code> ".								
<code>reserve</code>	Reserves incorporation of an XSB into the domain configuration. The action of " <code>reserve</code> " is the same as " <code>assign</code> ".								
Privileges	<p>You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;"><code>platadm</code></td> <td>Can run this command for all domains.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>domainadm</code></td> <td>Can run this command only for your managed domains.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>	<code>platadm</code>	Can run this command for all domains.	<code>domainadm</code>	Can run this command only for your managed domains.				
<code>platadm</code>	Can run this command for all domains.								
<code>domainadm</code>	Can run this command only for your managed domains.								
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;"><code>-c assign</code></td> <td>Assigns an XSB to the domain configuration. If the <code>-c</code> option is omitted, "<code>-c configure</code>" is used.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>-c configure</code></td> <td>Configures an XSB in the domain configuration. If the <code>-c</code> option is omitted, "<code>-c configure</code>" is used.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>-c reserve</code></td> <td>Reserves incorporation of an XSB into the domain configuration. If the <code>-c</code> option is omitted, "<code>-c configure</code>" is used.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>-d <i>domain_id</i></code></td> <td>Specifies the ID of the domain in which an XSB is to be configured or to which it is to be assigned. <i>domain_id</i> can be 0-23 depending on the system configuration.</td> </tr> </table>	<code>-c assign</code>	Assigns an XSB to the domain configuration. If the <code>-c</code> option is omitted, " <code>-c configure</code> " is used.	<code>-c configure</code>	Configures an XSB in the domain configuration. If the <code>-c</code> option is omitted, " <code>-c configure</code> " is used.	<code>-c reserve</code>	Reserves incorporation of an XSB into the domain configuration. If the <code>-c</code> option is omitted, " <code>-c configure</code> " is used.	<code>-d <i>domain_id</i></code>	Specifies the ID of the domain in which an XSB is to be configured or to which it is to be assigned. <i>domain_id</i> can be 0-23 depending on the system configuration.
<code>-c assign</code>	Assigns an XSB to the domain configuration. If the <code>-c</code> option is omitted, " <code>-c configure</code> " is used.								
<code>-c configure</code>	Configures an XSB in the domain configuration. If the <code>-c</code> option is omitted, " <code>-c configure</code> " is used.								
<code>-c reserve</code>	Reserves incorporation of an XSB into the domain configuration. If the <code>-c</code> option is omitted, " <code>-c configure</code> " is used.								
<code>-d <i>domain_id</i></code>	Specifies the ID of the domain in which an XSB is to be configured or to which it is to be assigned. <i>domain_id</i> 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 <i>license-signature</i> 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: <i>license-signature</i> 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:xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
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	<p>The <code>addfru(8)</code> command adds an FRU.</p> <p>The <code>addfru(8)</code> 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.</p> <p>The following FRUs can be added by the <code>addfru(8)</code> command:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ CPU memory unit (CMU) ■ I/O unit (IOU) ■ Fan unit (FANU) ■ Power supply unit (PSU)
Privileges	<p>You must have <code>fieldeng</code> privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following option is supported:</p> <p><code>-h</code> Displays usage statement.</p>
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned:</p> <p>0 Successful completion.</p> <p>>0 An error occurred.</p>
SEE ALSO	deletefru(8) , replacefru(8) , setupfru(8) , showfru(8) , showhardconf(8) , testsb(8) , unlockmaintenance(8)

addfru(8)



NAME	adduser - create an XSCF user account
SYNOPSIS	adduser [-u <i>UID</i>] <i>user</i> adduser -h
DESCRIPTION	<p>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 <i>user</i> operand.</p> <p>When invoked without the <i>-u</i> option, adduser automatically assigns a UID for the user account. When invoked with the <i>-u</i> option adduser assigns the given UID to the user account. Automatic UIDs are assigned starting from 100.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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).</p>
Privileges	<p>You must have <i>useradm</i> privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p><i>-h</i> Displays usage statement.</p> <p> When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</p> <p><i>-u UID</i> 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.</p>
OPERANDS	<p>The following operands are supported:</p> <p><i>user</i> Specifies a valid user name. Name of the user account to be added. Maximum name length is 32 characters.</p>
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Creating a New User</p> <p>XSCF> adduser -u 359 jsmith</p>

adduser(8)

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	<p>applynetwork(8) command reflects the information that has been set for the XSCF network to XSCF.</p> <p>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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ XSCF host name ■ DNS domain name ■ IP address ■ netmask ■ routing <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>										
Privileges	<p>You must have platadm privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>										
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">-h</td> <td>Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">-M</td> <td>Displays text by page. This option provides a function that is the same as that of the more command.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">-n</td> <td>Automatically answers 'n' (no) to all prompts.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">-q</td> <td>Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">-y</td> <td>Automatically answers 'y' (yes) to all prompts.</td> </tr> </table>	-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.
-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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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        :
route          :

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

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
route          :

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

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)

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	<p>cfgdevice [[-q] -{y n}] -c attach -p <i>port_no</i></p> <p>cfgdevice [[-q] -{y n}] -c detach -p <i>port_no</i></p> <p>cfgdevice -l [-M]</p> <p>cfgdevice -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>cfgdevice(8)</code> 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.</p> <p>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 <code>cfgdevice(8)</code> command, the DVD drive/tape drive unit is connected to specified port by the built-in switching unit.</p>

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 " <i>IOU number-PCI slot number</i> " format.
IOU/SAS-status	<p>Connection status between IOUA and built-in switching unit. It is changed by specifying "attach" or "detach."</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ enable/disable: Setting status of the <code>cfgdevice(8)</code> command <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enable: Connected with "-c attach." disable: Not connected. ■ up/down: Logical connection between IOUA and built-in switching unit. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> up: Connected. down: Not connected.
SAS-status	<p>Connection status between I/O unit and the system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> enable: Yes disable: No ■ up/down: Logical connection between I/O unit and the system. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <code>more</code> command.
-n	Automatically answers 'n' (no) to all prompts.
-p <i>port_no</i>	Specifies the number of the port, in the specified domain, to which the DVD drive/tape drive unit is to be connected. <i>port_no</i> can be specified in the ' <i>IOU number-PCI slot number</i> ' 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 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.
```

cfgdevice(8)



NAME	clockboard - Set or display the clock control unit used at system startup
SYNOPSIS	<p>clockboard</p> <p>clockboard -s <i>CLKU_B-number</i></p> <p>clockboard -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The clockboard(8) command is valid only for high-end server.</p>
Privileges	<p>You must have <code>fieldeng</code> privilege to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <p>-h Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</p> <p>-s <i>CLKU_B-number</i> 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 <i>CLKU_B-number</i>.</p>
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Displays the clock control unit that is currently used and the one used at the next system startup.</p> <pre>XSCF> clockboard current CLKU_B number :0 next CLKU_B number :1</pre> <p>EXAMPLE 2 Specifies the clock control unit used at the next system startup.</p> <pre>XSCF> clockboard -s 1</pre>
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned:</p> <p>0 Successful completion.</p> <p>>0 An error occurred.</p>

clockboard(8)



NAME	console - connect to a domain console
SYNOPSIS	console [[-q] -{y n}] -d <i>domain_id</i> [-f -r] [-s <i>escapeChar</i>] console -h
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>console(8)</code> command connects the XSCF shell console to the console of the specified domain (domain console).</p> <p>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 <code>platadm</code> or <code>domainadm</code> privilege can forcibly establish a connection to a writable console, in which case the currently connected writable console is disconnected.</p> <p>To exit the domain console and return to the XSCF shell console, press the Enter key and then enter '#.'</p> <p>Note – The <code>console(8)</code> command does not automatically log out the domain command line. Make certain to log out from the domain prior to exiting the console.</p>
Privileges	<p>You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:</p> <p><code>platadm, platop, fieldeng</code> Can run this command for all domains.</p> <p><code>domainadm, domainmgr, domainop</code> Can run this command only for your accessible domains.</p> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p>-d <i>domain_id</i> Specifies only one ID of the domain to which to connect to a domain console. <i>domain_id</i> can be 0–23 depending on the system configuration.</p> <p>-f Forcibly connects to a writable console. The currently connected writable console is disconnected. Only users who belong to the <code>platadm</code> or <code>domainadm</code> privilege can specify this option.</p> <p>-h Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</p>

- 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	deleteboard - disconnect an eXtended System Board (XSB) from the domain configuration						
SYNOPSIS	<p>deleteboard [[-q] -{y n}] [-f] [-v] [-c disconnect] <i>xsb</i> [<i>xsb...</i>]</p> <p>deleteboard [[-q] -{y n}] [-f] [-v] -c unassign <i>xsb</i> [<i>xsb...</i>]</p> <p>deleteboard [[-q] -{y n}] [-f] [-v] -c reserve <i>xsb</i> [<i>xsb...</i>]</p> <p>deleteboard -h</p>						
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>deleteboard(8)</code> command disconnects an XSB from the domain configuration in which it has been configured.</p> <p>One of the following disconnection methods can be specified:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;"><code>disconnect</code></td> <td>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 <code>addboard(8)</code> command.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>unassign</code></td> <td>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.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>reserve</code></td> <td>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.</td> </tr> </table>	<code>disconnect</code>	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 <code>addboard(8)</code> command.	<code>unassign</code>	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.	<code>reserve</code>	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.
<code>disconnect</code>	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 <code>addboard(8)</code> command.						
<code>unassign</code>	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.						
<code>reserve</code>	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	<p>You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;"><code>platadm</code></td> <td>Can run this command for all domains.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>domainadm</code></td> <td>Can run this command only for your managed domains.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>	<code>platadm</code>	Can run this command for all domains.	<code>domainadm</code>	Can run this command only for your managed domains.		
<code>platadm</code>	Can run this command for all domains.						
<code>domainadm</code>	Can run this command only for your managed domains.						

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

- c disconnect Detaches the XSB from the domain configuration and keeps it assigned. If the -c option is omitted, "-c disconnect" is used.
- c reset Reserves disconnect of an XSB. If the -c option is omitted, "-c disconnect" is used.
- c unassign Disconnects the XSB completely from the domain configuration and puts it in the system board pool. If the -c option is omitted, "-c disconnect" is used.
- f Forcibly detaches the specified 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 disconnected. 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 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] <i>license-signature</i> deletecodlicense -h
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>deletecodlicense(8)</code> 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 <i>OPL Administration Guide</i>.</p> <p>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.</p>
Privileges	<p>You must have <code>platadm</code> privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <p>-f Forces the specified COD RTU license key to be deleted from the COD license database.</p> <p>-h Displays usage statement.</p> <p> When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</p>
OPERANDS	<p>The following operands are supported:</p> <p><i>license-signature</i> Specifies the COD RTU license key to be deleted from the COD license database.</p>
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Deleting a COD RTU license key</p> <pre>XSCF> deletecodlicense \ 01:84000000:104:0301010100:3:00000000:XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX</pre>
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned:</p> <p>0 Successful completion.</p> <p>>0 An error occurred.</p>

deletecodlicense(8)

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	<p>The <code>deletefru(8)</code> command deletes a FRU.</p> <p>The <code>deletefru(8)</code> 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.</p> <p>The following FRUs can be deleted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ CPU memory unit (CMU) ■ I/O unit (IOU)
Privileges	<p>You must have <code>fieldeng</code> privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following option is supported:</p> <p><code>-h</code> Displays usage statement.</p>
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned:</p> <p>0 Successful completion.</p> <p>>0 An error occurred.</p>
SEE ALSO	addfru(8) , deleteboard(8) , replacefru(8) , setupfru(8) , showdomainstatus(8) , showfru(8) , showhardconf(8) , unlockmaintenance(8)

deleteru(8)



NAME	deleteuser - delete an XSCF user account
SYNOPSIS	deleteuser <i>user</i> deleteuser -h
DESCRIPTION	<code>deleteuser(8)</code> 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 <code>useradm</code> privileges to run this command. Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> 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: <i>user</i> 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 <i>user</i> disableuser -h
DESCRIPTION	<p>disableuser(8) disables a local XSCF user account for subsequent logins. Current sessions are not affected.</p> <p>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).</p>
Privileges	<p>You must have useradm privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following option is supported:</p> <p>-h Displays usage statement.</p> <p> When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</p>
OPERANDS	<p>The following operands are supported:</p> <p><i>user</i> Specifies a valid user name of the user account to be disabled.</p>
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Disabling a User Account</p> <pre>XSCF> disableuser jsmith</pre>
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned:</p> <p>0 Successful completion.</p> <p>>0 An error occurred.</p>
SEE ALSO	adduser (8), deleteuser (8), enableuser (8), showuser (8)

disableuser(8)



NAME	enableuser - enable an XSCF user account
SYNOPSIS	enableuser <i>user</i> 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: <i>user</i> 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)

enableuser(8)



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

exit(1)



NAME	flashupdate - update the firmware
SYNOPSIS	<p>flashupdate -c check -m xcp -s <i>version</i></p> <p>flashupdate [[-q] -{y n}] -c update -m xcp -s <i>version</i></p> <p>flashupdate -c sync</p> <p>flashupdate -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>flashupdate(8)</code> command updates the firmware that is provided for the SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000/M8000/M9000 servers.</p> <p>The entire firmware shown below is updated. Whether update can be performed can be checked beforehand.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Update of the entire firmware (XSCF, OpenBoot PROM) (<code>xcp</code>)
Privileges	<p>You must have <code>platadm</code> or <code>fieldeng</code> privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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:
- | | |
|-----------|-------------------------------|
| <i>x</i> | Major firmware release number |
| <i>yy</i> | Minor release number |
| <i>z</i> | 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 versions 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)

flashupdate(8)



NAME	fmadm - fault management configuration tool
SYNOPSIS	fmadm [-q] config fmadm -h
DESCRIPTION	<p>fmadm (8) can be used to view system configuration parameters related to fault management.</p> <p>fmadm can be used to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 <p>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.</p>
Privileges	<p>You must have platop, platadm, or fieldeng privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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	<p>The following operands are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>fmdump</p> <p>fmdump [-e] [-f] [-M] [-v] [-V] [-c <i>class</i>] [-t <i>time</i>] [-T <i>time</i>] [-u <i>uuid</i>]</p> <p>fmdump -m [-M] [-t <i>time</i>] [-T <i>time</i>]</p> <p>fmdump -h</p>				
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>fmdump</code> 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.</p> <p>The Fault Manager maintains two sets of logs for use by administrators and service personnel:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Error log</td> <td>Records error telemetry, the symptoms of problems detected by the system</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fault log</td> <td>Records fault diagnosis information; the problems believed to explain these symptoms. By default, <code>fmdump</code> 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.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Each problem recorded in the fault log is identified by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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. <p>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.</p> <p>You can use the <code>-v</code> and <code>-V</code> 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 <code>-M</code> option to display only one screen at a time. The <code>-c</code>, <code>-t</code>, <code>-T</code>, and <code>-u</code> options can be used to filter the output by selecting only those events that match the specified <i>class</i>, range of times, or <i>uuid</i>. 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</p>	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, <code>fmdump</code> 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.
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, <code>fmdump</code> 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.				

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
<code><i>mm/dd/yy hh:mm:ss</i></code>	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.
<code><i>mm/dd/yy hh:mm</i></code>	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.
<code><i>mm/dd/yy</i></code>	12:00:00AM on the specified month, day, and year
<code><i>ddMonyy hh:mm:ss</i></code>	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.
<code><i>Mon dd hh:mm:ss</i></code>	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
<i>yyyy-mm-dd</i> [<i>T hh:mm[:ss]</i>]	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.
<i>ddMonyy</i>	12:00:00AM on the specified day, month name, and year.
<i>hh:mm:ss</i>	Hour in 24-hour format, minute, and second of the current day.
<i>hh:mm</i>	Hour in 24-hour format and minute of the current day.
<i>Tns</i> <i>Tnsec</i>	T nanoseconds ago where T is an integer value specified in base 10.
<i>Tus</i> <i>Tusec</i>	T microseconds ago where T is an integer value specified in base 10
<i>Tms</i> <i>Tmsec</i>	T milliseconds ago where T is an integer value specified in base 10.
<i>Ts</i> <i>Tsec</i>	T seconds ago where T is an integer value specified in base 10.
<i>Tm</i> <i>Tmin</i>	T minutes ago where T is an integer value specified in base 10.
<i>Th</i> <i>Thour</i>	T hours ago where T is an integer value specified in base 10.
<i>Td</i> <i>Tday</i>	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-c575-8659-85cdb61842e FMD-8000-77
Aug 12 16:12:13.2985 7868c1cc-23d4-c575-8659-85cdb61842e 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
0x921b65000000001
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)

fmdump(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 <code>fmadm config</code> .
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 syslog(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
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	<pre>getflashimage [-v] [[-q] -{y n}] [-u <i>user</i>] [-p <i>proxy</i> [-t <i>proxy_type</i>]] <i>url</i> getflashimage -l getflashimage [[-q] -{y n}] [-d] getflashimage -h</pre>
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>getflashimage(8)</code> command downloads a firmware image file for use by the <code>flashupdate(8)</code> command.</p> <p>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.</p>
Privileges	<p>You must have <code>platadm</code> or <code>fieldeng</code> privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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 <code>n</code> (<code>no</code>) to all prompts. -p <i>proxy</i> Specifies the proxy server to be used for transfers. The default transfer type is <code>http</code>, unless modified using the <code>-t proxy_type</code> option. The value for <code>proxy</code> must be in the format <code>servername:port</code>. (Refer to Example 3.) -q Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts. -t <i>proxy_type</i> Used with the <code>-p</code> option to specify the type of proxy. Possible values for <code>proxy_type</code> are: <code>http</code>, <code>socks4</code>, and <code>socks5</code>. The default value is <code>http</code>.

- 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:

`XCPvvvv.tar.gz`

`FFXCPvvvv.tar.gz`

`DCXCPvvvv.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)

NAME	ioxadm - manage External I/O Expansion Units								
SYNOPSIS	<p>ioxadm [-f] [-p] [-v] [-M] env [-e] [-l] [-t] [<i>target</i> [<i>sensors</i>]]</p> <p>ioxadm [-f] [-p] [-v] [-M] list [<i>target</i>]</p> <p>ioxadm [-f] [-p] [-v] [-M] locator [on off] [<i>target</i>]</p> <p>ioxadm [-f] [-p] [-v] [-M] poweroff <i>target</i></p> <p>ioxadm [-f] [-p] [-v] [-M] poweron <i>target</i></p> <p>ioxadm [-f] [-p] [-v] [-M] reset <i>target</i></p> <p>ioxadm [-f] [-p] [-v] [-M] settled [on off slow fast] <i>target led_type</i></p> <p>ioxadm -h</p>								
DESCRIPTION	<p>ioxadm(8) manages External I/O Expansion Units and link cards attached to the system.</p> <p>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.</p>								
Privileges	<p>You must have one of the following privileges to run these commands:</p> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Required Privileges</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Operands</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>platop</td> <td>env, list</td> </tr> <tr> <td>plataadm</td> <td>env, list, locator, poweroff, poweron</td> </tr> <tr> <td>fieldeng</td> <td>All operands</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Required Privileges	Operands	platop	env, list	plataadm	env, list, locator, poweroff, poweron	fieldeng	All operands
Required Privileges	Operands								
platop	env, list								
plataadm	env, list, locator, poweroff, poweron								
fieldeng	All operands								
OPTIONS	<p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p> <p>The following options are supported.</p> <p>-f Forces command execution by ignoring warnings.</p> <p>-h Displays usage statement.</p> <p> When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</p>								

- 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 environments. 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:

<code>off</code>	Off.
<code>on</code>	On.
<code>fast</code>	Fast blink.
<code>slow</code>	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.



NAME	man - display manual pages of specified XSCF shell command										
SYNOPSIS	man <i>command_name</i> ... man -h										
DESCRIPTION	man(1) displays manual pages of specified XSCF shell command.										
Privileges	No privileges are required to run this command. Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> 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: <i>command_name</i> Specifies the command name whose manual page is displayed. Multiple <i>command_name</i> can be specified by delimited the spaces.										
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 2em;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Key</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Enter</td> <td>Displays the next line.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>space</td> <td>Displays the next page.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>b</td> <td>Goes back half a page.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>q</td> <td>Quits display of the page in the manual.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If <code>intro</code> is specified for <i>command_name</i>, a list of XSCF shell commands is displayed. 	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.
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.										
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Displays the manual page of the <code>addboard(8)</code> command.</p> <pre>XSCF> man addboard</pre> <p>EXAMPLE 2 Displays a list of XSCF shell commands.</p> <pre>XSCF> man intro</pre>										

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	<pre> moveboard [[-q] -{y n}] [-f] [-v] [-c configure] -d <i>domain_id</i> <i>xsb</i> [<i>xsb...</i>] moveboard [[-q] -{y n}] [-f] [-v] -c assign -d <i>domain_id</i> <i>xsb</i> [<i>xsb...</i>] moveboard [[-q] -{y n}] [-f] [-v] -c reserve -d <i>domain_id</i> <i>xsb</i> [<i>xsb...</i>] moveboard -h </pre>						
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>moveboard(8)</code> 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.</p> <p>One of the following movement methods can be specified:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"><code>configure</code></td> <td>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.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"><code>assign</code></td> <td>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 <code>addboard(8)</code> command with <code>-c configure</code>.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"><code>reserve</code></td> <td>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.</td> </tr> </table>	<code>configure</code>	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.	<code>assign</code>	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 <code>addboard(8)</code> command with <code>-c configure</code> .	<code>reserve</code>	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.
<code>configure</code>	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.						
<code>assign</code>	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 <code>addboard(8)</code> command with <code>-c configure</code> .						
<code>reserve</code>	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	<p>You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"><code>platadm</code></td> <td>Can run this command for all domains.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"><code>domainadm</code></td> <td>Can run this command only for your managed domains.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Note – You must have the <code>domainadm</code> privileges for both of source domain and destination domain to run <code>moveboard(8)</code> command.</p> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>	<code>platadm</code>	Can run this command for all domains.	<code>domainadm</code>	Can run this command only for your managed domains.		
<code>platadm</code>	Can run this command for all domains.						
<code>domainadm</code>	Can run this command only for your managed domains.						

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 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 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
```

moveboard(8)

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 <i>hostname</i> nslookup -h								
DESCRIPTION	nslookup(8) refers to the DNS server for the host. The following information is displayed: <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Server</td> <td>DNS server name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Address</td> <td>IP address of DNS server</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Name</td> <td>Specified host name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Address</td> <td>IP address of the host name</td> </tr> </table>	Server	DNS server name	Address	IP address of DNS server	Name	Specified host name	Address	IP address of the host name
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: <table border="0"> <tr> <td>-h</td> <td>Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</td> </tr> </table>	-h	Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.						
-h	Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.								
OPERANDS	The following operand is supported: <table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>hostname</i></td> <td>Specifies the host name to be referred. A Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) or a short form of the name can be specified.</td> </tr> </table>	<i>hostname</i>	Specifies the host name to be referred. A Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) or a short form of the name can be specified.						
<i>hostname</i>	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. <pre>XSCF> nslookup scf0-hostname0 Server: server.example.com Address: xx.xx.xx.xx Name: scf0-hostname0.example.com Address: xx.xx.xx.xx</pre>								
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned: <table border="0"> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Successful completion.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>>0</td> <td>An error occurred.</td> </tr> </table>	0	Successful completion.	>0	An error occurred.				
0	Successful completion.								
>0	An error occurred.								

nslookup(8)



NAME	password - manage user passwords and expiration settings				
SYNOPSIS	<p>password [-e <i>days</i> <i>date</i> Never] [-i <i>inactive</i>] [-M <i>maxdays</i>] [-n <i>mindays</i>] [-w <i>warn</i>] [<i>user</i>]</p> <p>password -h</p>				
DESCRIPTION	<p>password (8) changes a user's password and password expiration settings.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>When invoked without options, password prompts you to change the account password.</p> <p>When invoked without a <i>user</i> operand, password operates on the current user account.</p> <hr/> <p>Caution – When you change the password for another user by using the <i>user</i> operand, the system password policy is <i>not</i> enforced. The <i>user</i> 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.</p> <hr/> <p>Whether the user name is specified or not, the account must be local. password returns an error if it is not local.</p>				
Privileges	<p>You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">None required</td> <td>No privileges are required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ To change the password for the current user account ■ To use the -h option </td> </tr> <tr> <td>useradm</td> <td>Can run this command with or without any options or operand. Can change the password for any account.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>	None required	No privileges are required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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.
None required	No privileges are required: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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.				

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	<p>poweroff [[-q] -{y n}] [-f] [-M] -d <i>domain_id</i></p> <p>poweroff [[-q] -{y n}] -a [-M]</p> <p>poweroff -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>poweroff(8)</code> command turns off the power to the specified domain.</p> <p>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.</p>
Privileges	<p>You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:</p> <p><code>platadm, fieldeng</code> Can run this command for all domains.</p> <p><code>domainadm, domainmgr</code> Can run this command only for your managed domains.</p> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <p>-a Turns off the power to all domains. Only users who have the <code>platadm</code> and <code>fieldeng</code> privileges can specify this option.</p> <p>-d <i>domain_id</i> Specifies the ID of the domain to be turned off. <i>domain_id</i> can be 0-23 depending on the system configuration.</p> <p>-f Uses XSCF to forcibly turn off the power to the specified domain. This option is used together with the <code>-d</code> option.</p> <p>-h Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</p> <p>-M Displays text by page. This option provides a function that is the same as that of the <code>more</code> command.</p> <p>-n Automatically answers 'n' (no) to all prompts.</p> <p>-q Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts.</p> <p>-y Automatically answers 'y' (yes) to all prompts.</p>
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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
```

poweroff(8)

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	<p>poweron [[-q] [-Y n]] [-M] -d <i>domain_id</i></p> <p>poweron [[-q] [-Y n]] [-M] -a</p> <p>poweron -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>poweron(8)</code> command turns on the power to the specified domain.</p> <p>The command can turn on the power to the specified domain or to all domains.</p>
Privileges	<p>You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:</p> <p><code>platadm, fieldeng</code> Can run this command for all domains.</p> <p><code>domainadm, domainmgr</code> Can run this command only for your managed domains.</p> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <p>-a Turns on the power to every domain that has been completely set up. Only users who have the <code>platadm</code> or <code>fieldeng</code> privileges can specify this option. The "domain that has been completely set up" means a domain that has been completely set up with the <code>setdcl(8)</code> and <code>addboard(8)</code> commands.</p> <p>-d <i>domain_id</i> Specifies the ID of the domain to be turned on. <i>domain_id</i> can be 0-23 depending on the system configuration.</p> <p>-h Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</p> <p>-M Displays text by page. This option provides a function that is the same as that of the <code>more</code> command.</p> <p>-n Automatically answers 'n' (no) to all prompts.</p> <p>-q Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts.</p> <p>-Y Automatically answers 'y' (yes) to all prompts.</p>
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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)

poweron(8)



NAME	prtfu - display FRUID data on the system and External I/O Expansion Unit
SYNOPSIS	prtfu [-c] [-l] [-M] [-x] [<i>container</i>] prtfu -h
DESCRIPTION	<p><code>prtfu</code> 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.</p> <p><code>prtfu</code> without any arguments prints the FRU hierarchy and all of the FRUID container data. <code>prtfu</code> prints to the screen. Output can be redirected to a file.</p> <p>Note – FRU information from the domains is not available using this command.</p>
Privileges	<p>You must have <code>fieldeng</code> privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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 <code>more</code> 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 <code>prtfureg.dtd</code>.
OPERANDS	<p>The following operands are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>container</i> 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 <code>-l</code> option. The <i>container</i> 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> prtfu -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=D0/mem-module (container)
```

EXAMPLE 2 Displaying System-Board FRU ID Data

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

EXAMPLE 4 Displaying Power Supply FRU ID Data

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

EXAMPLE 5 Displaying Memory Module FRU ID Data

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

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0	Successful completion.
>0	An error occurred.

SEE ALSO

ioxadm (8)

prtfu(8)



NAME	rebootxscf - reset the XSCF
SYNOPSIS	rebootxscf [[-q] -{y n}] rebootxscf -h
DESCRIPTION	The <code>rebootxscf(8)</code> 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 <code>platadm</code> or <code>fieldeng</code> privilege to run this command. Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> 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 <code>setdate(8)</code> which commands reset XSCF automatically, even if you perform this command, the information that is set is not applied in XSCF.
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Resets the XSCF.</p> <pre>XSCF> rebootxscf The XSCF will be reset. Continue? [y n]:y</pre> <p>EXAMPLE 2 Resets the XSCF. Automatically replies with 'y' to the prompt.</p> <pre>XSCF> rebootxscf -y The XSCF will be reset. Continue? [y n]:y</pre> <p>EXAMPLE 3 Resets the XSCF. Automatically replies with 'y' without displaying the prompt.</p> <pre>XSCF> rebootxscf -q -y</pre> <p>EXAMPLE 4 Cancels the <code>rebootxscf(8)</code> command execution that is in progress.</p> <pre>XSCF> rebootxscf The XSCF will be reset. Continue? [y n]:n XSCF></pre>

rebootxscf(8)

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	<p>The <code>replacefru(8)</code> command replaces a FRU. The command allows the user to select, confirm, and replace the FRU interactively using menus.</p> <p>The following FRUs can be replaced using the <code>replacefru(8)</code> command.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ CPU memory unit (CMU) ■ I/O unit (IOU) ■ FAN unit (FANU) ■ Power supply unit (PSU) ■ XSCF unit (XSCFU)
Privileges	<p>You must have <code>fieldeng</code> privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following option is supported.</p> <p><code>-h</code> Displays usage statement.</p>
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned:</p> <p>0 Successful completion.</p> <p>>0 An error occurred.</p>
SEE ALSO	addboard(8) , addfru(8) , deleteboard(8) , deletefru(8) , setupfru(8) , showdcl(8) , showdomainstatus(8) , showfru(8) , showhardconf(8) , testsbs(8) , unlockmaintenance(8)

replacefru(8)



NAME	reset - reset the specified domain										
SYNOPSIS	reset [[-q] -{y n}] -d <i>domain_id level</i> reset -h										
DESCRIPTION	<p>Note – Since the <code>reset(8)</code> 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.</p> <p>The <code>reset(8)</code> command resets the specified domain.</p> <p>The following three levels of resetting can be specified:</p> <table> <tr> <td><code>por</code></td> <td>Resets the domain system.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>panic</code></td> <td>Instructs the domain operating system to generate a panic. The command is ignored if it is issued during power-off or shutdown.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>xir</code></td> <td>Resets the domain CPU.</td> </tr> </table>	<code>por</code>	Resets the domain system.	<code>panic</code>	Instructs the domain operating system to generate a panic. The command is ignored if it is issued during power-off or shutdown.	<code>xir</code>	Resets the domain CPU.				
<code>por</code>	Resets the domain system.										
<code>panic</code>	Instructs the domain operating system to generate a panic. The command is ignored if it is issued during power-off or shutdown.										
<code>xir</code>	Resets the domain CPU.										
Privileges	<p>You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:</p> <table> <tr> <td><code>platadm, fieldeng</code></td> <td>Can run this command for all domains.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>domainadm, domainmgr</code></td> <td>Can run this command only for your managed domains.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>	<code>platadm, fieldeng</code>	Can run this command for all domains.	<code>domainadm, domainmgr</code>	Can run this command only for your managed domains.						
<code>platadm, fieldeng</code>	Can run this command for all domains.										
<code>domainadm, domainmgr</code>	Can run this command only for your managed domains.										
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <table> <tr> <td><code>-d domain_id</code></td> <td>Specifies only one ID of the domain to be reset. <i>domain_id</i> can be 0–23 depending on the system configuration.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>-h</code></td> <td>Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>-n</code></td> <td>Automatically answers 'n' (no) to all prompts.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>-q</code></td> <td>Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>-y</code></td> <td>Automatically answers 'y' (yes) to all prompts.</td> </tr> </table>	<code>-d domain_id</code>	Specifies only one ID of the domain to be reset. <i>domain_id</i> can be 0–23 depending on the system configuration.	<code>-h</code>	Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.	<code>-n</code>	Automatically answers 'n' (no) to all prompts.	<code>-q</code>	Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts.	<code>-y</code>	Automatically answers 'y' (yes) to all prompts.
<code>-d domain_id</code>	Specifies only one ID of the domain to be reset. <i>domain_id</i> can be 0–23 depending on the system configuration.										
<code>-h</code>	Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.										
<code>-n</code>	Automatically answers 'n' (no) to all prompts.										
<code>-q</code>	Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts.										
<code>-y</code>	Automatically answers 'y' (yes) to all prompts.										

OPERANDS

The following operand is supported:

<i>level</i>	Specifies the level of resetting. One of the following can be specified. This operand cannot be omitted.
<code>por</code>	Resets the domain system.
<code>request</code>	Instructs the domain operating system to generate a panic.
<code>xir</code>	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	<p>The <code>resetdateoffset(8)</code> command resets the time subtraction between XSCF and the domain, which stored in XSCF.</p> <p>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 <code>date(1M)</code> 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 <code>rebootxscf(8)</code>, with the result that the time subtraction between XSCF and the domain remains stored.</p> <p>The <code>resetdateoffset(8)</code> 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.</p>
Privileges	<p>You must have <code>platadm</code> or <code>fieldeng</code> privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <p><code>-h</code> Displays usage statement.</p>
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	The <code>resetdateoffset(8)</code> command needs to be executed in the system power-off status.
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Resets the time subtraction between XSCF and the domain.</p> <pre>XSCF> resetdateoffset</pre>
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned:</p> <p>0 Successful completion.</p> <p>>0 An error occurred.</p>

resetdateoffset(8)

NAME	sendbreak - send a break signal to the specified domain										
SYNOPSIS	<p>sendbreak -d <i>domain_id</i></p> <p>sendbreak [[-q] [-y n]] -d <i>domain_id</i></p> <p>sendbreak -h</p>										
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>sendbreak(8)</code> command sends a break signal to the specified domain.</p> <p>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.</p>										
Privileges	<p>You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">platadm</td> <td>Can run this command for all domains.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>domainadm</td> <td>Can run this command only for your managed domains.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>	platadm	Can run this command for all domains.	domainadm	Can run this command only for your managed domains.						
platadm	Can run this command for all domains.										
domainadm	Can run this command only for your managed domains.										
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">-d <i>domain_id</i></td> <td>Specifies only one ID of the domain to which to send the break signal. <i>domain_id</i> can be 0-23 depending on the system configuration.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-h</td> <td>Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-n</td> <td>Automatically answers 'n' (no) to all prompts.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-q</td> <td>Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-y</td> <td>Automatically answers 'y' (yes) to all prompts.</td> </tr> </table>	-d <i>domain_id</i>	Specifies only one ID of the domain to which to send the break signal. <i>domain_id</i> 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.
-d <i>domain_id</i>	Specifies only one ID of the domain to which to send the break signal. <i>domain_id</i> 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	<p>The following exit values are returned:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">0</td> <td>Successful completion.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>>0</td> <td>An error occurred.</td> </tr> </table>	0	Successful completion.	>0	An error occurred.						
0	Successful completion.										
>0	An error occurred.										
SEE ALSO	console (8), showconsolepath (8)										

sendbreak(8)



NAME	setaltitude - set the altitude of the system
SYNOPSIS	setaltitude -s <i>key=value</i> setaltitude -h
DESCRIPTION	The <code>setaltitude(8)</code> command sets the altitude of the system. The specified value becomes valid when the circuit breakers of the system are switched on again.
Privileges	You must have <code>platadm</code> or <code>fieldeng</code> privileges to run this command. Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.
OPTIONS	The following options are supported: -h Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. -s <i>key=value</i> The item to be set is specified by <i>key</i> . The following value can be specified: altitude Sets the altitude of the system. Specifies the altitude of the system in <i>value</i> in units of meters (m). An integer equal to or greater than 0 can be specified, and the specified value is rounded off to the nearest hundred meters. The value may be rounded up to the nearest hundred meters. The default value is 0 meters.
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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. ■ When the <code>showaltitude(8)</code> command is executed, the current settings are displayed.
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Sets the altitude of the system to 1000 m.</p> <pre>XSCF> setaltitude -s altitude=1000 1000m</pre>

setaltitude(8)

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
```

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	<p>setarchiving [-k <i>host-key</i>] [-l <i>audit-limit, non-audit-limit</i>] [-p <i>password</i>] [-r] [-t <i>user@host: directory</i>] [-v] [-y -n]</p> <p>setarchiving enable disable</p> <p>setarchiving -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Note – setarchiving(8) requires at least one option or operand.</p>
Privileges	<p>You must have platadm privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>

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:le:le: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	<p>setaudit enable disable archive delete</p> <p>setaudit [-p count suspend] [-m <i>mailaddr</i>] [-a <i>users</i>=enable disable default] [-c <i>classes</i>= {enable disable }]... [-e <i>events</i>=enable disable]... [-g {enable disable }] [-t <i>percents</i>]</p> <p>setaudit -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ System startup and shutdown ■ Login and logout ■ Authentication actions ■ Administrative actions
Privileges	<p>You must have <code>auditadm</code> privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>

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:

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

<code>suspend</code>	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 <code>count</code> .
<code>count</code>	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)

setaudit(8)



NAME	setautologout - set the session timeout time of the XSCF shell
SYNOPSIS	setautologout -s <i>timeout</i> setautologout -h
DESCRIPTION	The <code>setautologout(8)</code> command sets the session timeout time of the XSCF shell. The default of the session timeout time is 10 minutes.
Privileges	You must have <code>platadm</code> or <code>fieldeng</code> privileges to run this command. Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.
OPTIONS	The following options are supported: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -h Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. -s <i>timeout</i> Specifies the session timeout time of the XSCF shell. Specify a timeout time value in units of minutes for <i>timeout</i>. 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. <pre>XSCF> setautologout -s 30 30min</pre>
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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	<p>setcod</p> <p>setcod [-v]</p> <p>setcod [[-q] -{y n}] [-v] <i>headroom</i></p> <p>setcod [-v] -d <i>domain_id</i> [<i>proc-rtus</i>]</p> <p>setcod -h</p>														
DESCRIPTION	<p>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).</p> <p>When no <i>domain_id</i> 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.</p>														
Privileges	<p>You must have platadm privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>														
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">-d <i>domain_id</i></td> <td>Domain identifier. <i>domain_id</i> can be 0-23 depending on the system configuration.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">-h</td> <td>Displays usage statement.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">-n</td> <td>Automatically answers 'n' (no) to all prompts.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">-q</td> <td>Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">-v</td> <td>Specifies verbose output.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">-y</td> <td>Automatically answers 'y' (yes) to all prompts.</td> </tr> </table>	-d <i>domain_id</i>	Domain identifier. <i>domain_id</i> 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.
-d <i>domain_id</i>	Domain identifier. <i>domain_id</i> 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:

<i>headroom</i>	Amount of headroom (processors) to be enabled. Maximum value is 4.
<i>proc-rtus</i>	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 <i>date</i> 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 <code>platadm</code> or <code>fieldeng</code> privileges to run this command. Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.																
OPTIONS	The following options are supported: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 2em;"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">-h</td> <td>Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">-n</td> <td>Automatically answers 'n' (no) to all prompts.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">-q</td> <td>Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">-s <i>date</i></td> <td>Sets date and time. <i>date</i> can be specified in either of the following formats: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 2em;"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"><i>YYYY.MM.DD-hh:mm:ss</i></td> <td>Specifies date in the format of "<i>year.month.day-hour:minute:second.</i>"</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"><i>MMDDhhmmYYYY.ss</i></td> <td>Specifies data in the format "<i>MonthDayHourMinuteYear.second.</i>"</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">-u</td> <td>Specifies time in UTC. When omitted, the local time is specified.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">-y</td> <td>Automatically answers 'y' (yes) to all prompts.</td> </tr> </table>	-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 <i>date</i>	Sets date and time. <i>date</i> can be specified in either of the following formats: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 2em;"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"><i>YYYY.MM.DD-hh:mm:ss</i></td> <td>Specifies date in the format of "<i>year.month.day-hour:minute:second.</i>"</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"><i>MMDDhhmmYYYY.ss</i></td> <td>Specifies data in the format "<i>MonthDayHourMinuteYear.second.</i>"</td> </tr> </table>	<i>YYYY.MM.DD-hh:mm:ss</i>	Specifies date in the format of " <i>year.month.day-hour:minute:second.</i> "	<i>MMDDhhmmYYYY.ss</i>	Specifies data in the format " <i>MonthDayHourMinuteYear.second.</i> "	-u	Specifies time in UTC. When omitted, the local time is specified.	-y	Automatically answers 'y' (yes) to all prompts.
-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 <i>date</i>	Sets date and time. <i>date</i> can be specified in either of the following formats: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 2em;"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"><i>YYYY.MM.DD-hh:mm:ss</i></td> <td>Specifies date in the format of "<i>year.month.day-hour:minute:second.</i>"</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;"><i>MMDDhhmmYYYY.ss</i></td> <td>Specifies data in the format "<i>MonthDayHourMinuteYear.second.</i>"</td> </tr> </table>	<i>YYYY.MM.DD-hh:mm:ss</i>	Specifies date in the format of " <i>year.month.day-hour:minute:second.</i> "	<i>MMDDhhmmYYYY.ss</i>	Specifies data in the format " <i>MonthDayHourMinuteYear.second.</i> "												
<i>YYYY.MM.DD-hh:mm:ss</i>	Specifies date in the format of " <i>year.month.day-hour:minute:second.</i> "																
<i>MMDDhhmmYYYY.ss</i>	Specifies data in the format " <i>MonthDayHourMinuteYear.second.</i> "																
-u	Specifies time in UTC. When omitted, the local time is specified.																
-y	Automatically answers 'y' (yes) to all prompts.																
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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. Automatically 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	<pre> setdcl -d <i>domain_id</i> -s <i>policy=value</i> setdcl -d <i>domain_id</i> -s <i>option=value lsb</i> [<i>lsb...</i>] setdcl -d <i>domain_id</i> -a <i>lsb=xsb</i> [<i>lsb=xsb...</i>] setdcl -d <i>domain_id</i> -r <i>lsb</i> [<i>lsb...</i>] setdcl -h </pre>
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>setdcl(8)</code> command sets a domain component list (DCL).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 <i>x-y</i>, a combination of a PSB number and the number of one partition of the partitioned PSB (<i>x</i> is an integer ranging from 00 to 15, and <i>y</i> is an integer ranging from 0 to 3).</p> <p>The <code>setdcl(8)</code> 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.</p> <p>The <code>setdcl(8)</code> command can set the following types of DCL information:</p> <p>For the domain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Degradation range applicable for an error detected during an initial diagnosis of hardware (<code>policy</code>) <p>For the LSB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ XSB number of the XSB to be associated with an LSB (<code>lsb, xsb</code>) The XSB with the specified XSB number is associated with an LSB. ■ Using memory mounted on an LSB (<code>no-mem</code>) 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 (<code>no-io</code>) 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*:

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>policy</code> | Degradation range applicable for a detected error during an initial diagnosis of hardware. |
| <code>no-mem</code> | Whether to omit the use of memory on a domain |
| <code>no-io</code> | Whether to omit the use of I/O devices on a domain |
| <code>float</code> | 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*:

- | | |
|---------------------|--|
| <code>fru</code> | Degrades the target part for an error detected by a diagnosis. |
| <code>xsb</code> | Degrades the target XSB for an error detected by a diagnosis. |
| <code>system</code> | 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*:

- | | |
|--------------------|--|
| <code>true</code> | Omits the use of memory on a domain. |
| <code>false</code> | Does not omit the use of memory on a domain (default). |

<code>-r</code>	Clears the XSB number associated with an LSB number in the specified domain.																		
<code>-s <i>option=value</i></code>	<p>Makes settings regarding hardware resources of the XSB associated with an LSB. An item to be set is specified for <i>option</i>, and a value corresponding to <i>option</i> is specified for <i>value</i>. <i>option</i> and <i>value</i> 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 "=".</p> <p>One of the following can be specified for <i>option</i>:</p> <table> <tr> <td><code>policy</code></td> <td>Degradation range applicable for a detected error during an initial diagnosis of hardware.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>no-mem</code></td> <td>Whether to omit the use of memory on a domain</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>no-io</code></td> <td>Whether to omit the use of I/O devices on a domain</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>float</code></td> <td>Whether to set a priority for the board as a floating board, relative to other boards</td> </tr> </table> <p>If <code>policy</code> is specified for <i>option</i>, either of the following can be specified for <i>value</i>:</p> <table> <tr> <td><code>fru</code></td> <td>Degrades the target part for an error detected by a diagnosis.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>xsb</code></td> <td>Degrades the target XSB for an error detected by a diagnosis.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>system</code></td> <td>Degrades the target system for an error detected by a diagnosis.</td> </tr> </table> <p>If <code>no-mem</code> is specified for <i>option</i>, either of the following can be specified for <i>value</i>:</p> <table> <tr> <td><code>true</code></td> <td>Omits the use of memory on a domain.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>false</code></td> <td>Does not omit the use of memory on a domain (default).</td> </tr> </table>	<code>policy</code>	Degradation range applicable for a detected error during an initial diagnosis of hardware.	<code>no-mem</code>	Whether to omit the use of memory on a domain	<code>no-io</code>	Whether to omit the use of I/O devices on a domain	<code>float</code>	Whether to set a priority for the board as a floating board, relative to other boards	<code>fru</code>	Degrades the target part for an error detected by a diagnosis.	<code>xsb</code>	Degrades the target XSB for an error detected by a diagnosis.	<code>system</code>	Degrades the target system for an error detected by a diagnosis.	<code>true</code>	Omits the use of memory on a domain.	<code>false</code>	Does not omit the use of memory on a domain (default).
<code>policy</code>	Degradation range applicable for a detected error during an initial diagnosis of hardware.																		
<code>no-mem</code>	Whether to omit the use of memory on a domain																		
<code>no-io</code>	Whether to omit the use of I/O devices on a domain																		
<code>float</code>	Whether to set a priority for the board as a floating board, relative to other boards																		
<code>fru</code>	Degrades the target part for an error detected by a diagnosis.																		
<code>xsb</code>	Degrades the target XSB for an error detected by a diagnosis.																		
<code>system</code>	Degrades the target system for an error detected by a diagnosis.																		
<code>true</code>	Omits the use of memory on a domain.																		
<code>false</code>	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*:

<code>true</code>	Omits the use of I/O devices on a domain.
<code>false</code>	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*:

<code>true</code>	Gives a higher priority regarding floating boards.
<code>false</code>	Does not give a higher priority regarding floating boards (default).

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported:

<i>lsb</i>	Specifies the number of the LSB whose information is to be set. Specify by using an integer ranging from 0 to 15. Multiple <i>lsbs</i> can be specified by delimiting with spaces. Specifies unique <i>lsb</i> within the domain. If the same <i>lsb</i> 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 a domain mode
SYNOPSIS	setdomainmode [[-q] -{y n}] -d <i>domain_id</i> -m <i>function=mode</i> setdomainmode -h
DESCRIPTION	<p>setdomainmode(8) sets a domain mode for the specified domain.</p> <p>The domain mode of each domain can be set. The domain mode includes the following settings:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ OpenBoot PROM diagnostic levels (<code>Diagnostics Level</code>) ■ Whether to enable or disable the host watchdog and suppress break signal reception (<code>Secure Mode</code>). The default of the host watchdog is enable and suppress break signal reception is enable. ■ Whether to enable or disable the auto boot function used at domain startup (<code>Autoboot</code>) <p>If the domain mode is set, the current settings of the domain mode are listed.</p>
Privileges	<p>You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <code>Diagnostics level</code>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>fieldeng</code> Can run this command for all domains. ■ <code>Secure Mode, Autoboot</code>: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <code>platadm</code> Can run this command for all domains. <code>domainadm</code> Can run this command only for your managed domains. <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>

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 domain mode and specifies its values. Use *function* to set the domain mode. 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.

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* or *autoboot* is specified for *function*, one of the following can be specified for *mode*:

 - on Enables specified function.
 - off Disables specified function.
- 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 Mode switch on the operator panel is set to *Service*, the settings have the following values regardless of the domain mode settings of the `setdomainmode(8)` command:
 - Diagnostics Level: operates as the `setdomainmode(8)` command setting
 - Secure Mode, Autoboot: off

- When the OpenBoot PROM environmental variable 'auto-boot?' has been set to false, the auto boot function is disabled.
- *value* specified with '-m diag' is applied to the diag level of the addboard(8) command and moveboard(8) command.
- The settings of the current domain mode 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       -> -
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)
```

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
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)
```

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       -> -
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
```

setdomainmode(8)

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

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

SEE ALSO

showdomainmode(8)

NAME	setdomparam - forcibly rewrite OpenBoot PROM environment variables
SYNOPSIS	<p>setdomparam [[-q] -{y n}] -d <i>domain_id</i> use-nvramrc</p> <p>setdomparam [[-q] -{y n}] -d <i>domain_id</i> security-mode</p> <p>setdomparam [[-q] -{y n}] -d <i>domain_id</i> set-defaults</p> <p>setdomparam -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>setdomparam(8)</code> 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.</p> <p><code>use-nvramrc?</code> Whether to execute the contents of the NVRAM at the boot or reboot of a domain.</p> <p><code>security-mode?</code> Firmware security level setting</p> <p><code>set-defaults</code> Whether to restore OpenBoot PROM environment variables to the settings at the time of shipment from the factory</p> <p>Privileges You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:</p> <p><code>platadm</code> Can run this command for all domains.</p> <p><code>domainadm</code> Can run this command only for your managed domain.</p> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p> <p>OPTIONS The following options are supported:.</p> <p>-d <i>domain_id</i> Specifies a ID of the domain which OpenBoot PROM environment variables are rewritten. <i>domain_id</i> can be 0-23 depending on the system configuration.</p> <p>Note – The domain which is powered on cannot specify.</p> <p>-h Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</p> <p>-n Automatically answers 'n' (no) to all prompts.</p> <p>-q Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts.</p> <p>-y Automatically answers 'y' (yes) to all prompts.</p>

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.

NAME	setdscp - set the IP address assignments for the Domain to Service Processor Communications Protocol (DSCP)
SYNOPSIS	<pre> setdscp [-v] setdscp [-f] [-v] [[-q] -{y n}] -i <i>address</i> -m <i>netmask</i> setdscp [-f] [-v] [[-q] -{y n}] -s -i <i>address</i> setdscp [-f] [-v] [[-q] -{y n}] -d <i>domain_id</i> -i <i>address</i> setdscp -h </pre>
DESCRIPTION	<p>setdscp(8) assigns IP addresses to the DSCP links.</p> <p>setdscp is intended for initial configuration only. Domains should not be powered on when running this command.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>You can specify a network address for use by all of the DSCP links using the <i>-i address</i> and <i>-m netmask</i> 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.</p> <p>You can set the IP address of an individual, domain-specific DSCP link independently of all other DSCP address settings using the <i>-d domain_id</i> and <i>-i address</i> arguments.</p> <p>You can set the IP address of the Service Processor independently of all other DSCP address settings using the <i>-s</i> and <i>-i address</i> arguments.</p> <p>If DSCP has been previously configured, the current settings are displayed. If they are correct, they can be accepted by pressing the [Return] key.</p> <p>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 <i>-f</i> option.</p> <p>Using the <i>-f</i> option with a conflicting IP address may cause misconfiguration. You must resolve such conflicts for DSCP to operate properly.</p> <p>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>-i</i> and <i>-m</i> 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.</p>

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
```

setdscp(8)

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 <i>key</i> setdualpowerfeed -h								
DESCRIPTION	<p>The setdualpowerfeed(8) command specifies dual power feed mode in the system.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Any change made in dual power feed mode becomes valid when circuit breaker to the system is turned on. Before rebooting the system, a message that dual power feed mode was changed is displayed.</p>								
Privileges	<p>You must have platadm or fieldeng privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>								
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 2em;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 1em;">-h</td> <td>Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 1em;">-s <i>key</i></td> <td>Sets dual power feed mode in the system. Either of the following can be specified for <i>key</i>:</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 2em;">enable</td> <td>Enables the dual power feed mode.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 2em;">disable</td> <td>Disables dual power feed mode.</td> </tr> </table>	-h	Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.	-s <i>key</i>	Sets dual power feed mode in the system. Either of the following can be specified for <i>key</i> :	enable	Enables the dual power feed mode.	disable	Disables dual power feed mode.
-h	Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.								
-s <i>key</i>	Sets dual power feed mode in the system. Either of the following can be specified for <i>key</i> :								
enable	Enables the dual power feed mode.								
disable	Disables dual power feed mode.								
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	The state of the current dual power feed mode can be checked by using the showdualpowerfeed(8) command.								
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Disables dual power feed mode in the system. Before rebooting the system, a message is displayed.</p> <pre>XSCF> setdualpowerfeed -s disable enable -> disable NOTE: Dual power feed will be disabled the next time the platform is powered on.</pre>								

setdualpowerfeed(8)

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	<p>setemailreport [-v] [-t]</p> <p>setemailreport [-s <i>variable= value</i>]...</p> <p>setemailreport -h</p>						
DESCRIPTION	<p>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.</p> <p>If you run the <code>setemailreport</code> 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 provide a list of email addresses.</p> <p>Where:</p> <table> <tr> <td>-a</td> <td>Add recipient</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-d</td> <td>Delete recipient</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-r</td> <td>Replace recipient (Default)</td> </tr> </table> <p>You can set up email reporting noninteractively by using the <code>-s</code> option.</p> <p>After the email server and port have been set up using <code>setsmtplib(8)</code>, you can use <code>setemailreport -t</code> to send a test email message.</p>	-a	Add recipient	-d	Delete recipient	-r	Replace recipient (Default)
-a	Add recipient						
-d	Delete recipient						
-r	Replace recipient (Default)						
Privileges	<p>You must have <code>platadm</code> privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> and for more information.</p>						

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)

setemailreport(8)

NAME	sethostname - set a host name and a DNS domain name for an XSCF unit				
SYNOPSIS	<p>sethostname <i>xscfu hostname</i></p> <p>sethostname -d <i>domainname</i></p> <p>sethostname -h</p>				
DESCRIPTION	<p>sethostname(8) command sets a host name and a DNS domain name for an XSCF unit.</p> <p>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.</p>				
Privileges	<p>You must have platadm privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>				
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <p>-d <i>domainname</i> Specifies a DNS domain name to be set for the XSCF unit. The <i>domainname</i> is specified in up to 254 characters with the <i>hostname</i> 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.</p> <p>-h Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</p>				
OPERANDS	<p>The following operands are supported:</p> <p><i>hostname</i> Specifies a host name to be set for the XSCF unit. The <i>hostname</i> 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.</p> <p><i>xscfu</i> 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.</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 40px;"> <tr> <td>xscf#0</td> <td>XSCF unit 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td>xscf#1</td> <td>XSCF unit 1 (when a duplicated configuration is used)</td> </tr> </table>	xscf#0	XSCF unit 0	xscf#1	XSCF unit 1 (when a duplicated configuration is used)
xscf#0	XSCF unit 0				
xscf#1	XSCF unit 1 (when a duplicated configuration is used)				

**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	<pre>sethttps [-q] -{y n} -c enable</pre> <pre>sethttps -c disable</pre> <pre>sethttps -c genscr <i>country state province locality organization organizationalunit common e-mail</i></pre> <pre>sethttps [-q] -{y n} -c genserverkey</pre> <pre>sethttps -c <i>importca</i></pre> <pre>sethttps [-q] -{y n} -c selfsign <i>country state province locality organization organizationalunit common e-mail</i></pre> <pre>sethttps -h</pre>
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>sethttps(8)</code> 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.</p> <p>The following authentication-related items can be set:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 <p>XSCF does not support HTTP service. Only HTTPS service is supported.</p>
Privileges	<p>You must have <code>platadm</code> privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|---|
| <code>-c {enable disable}</code> | Specify whether to enable the HTTPS service. One of the following values can be specified. If none of them is specified, an error occurs. |
| <code>enable</code> | Starts the HTTPS service. |
| <code>disable</code> | Stops the HTTPS service. |
| <code>-c genscr</code> | Creates a CSR. |
| <code>-c genserverkey</code> | Creates the private key of the web server. |
| <code>-c importca</code> | Imports a web server certificate signed by the certification authority to the XSCF. |
| <code>-c selfsign</code> | Configures the self-certification authority. Also, this operand creates a self-signing web server certificate. |
| <code>-h</code> | Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. |
| <code>-n</code> | Automatically answers 'n' (no) to all prompts. |
| <code>-q</code> | Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts. |
| <code>-y</code> | Automatically answers 'y' (yes) to all prompts. |

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported:

- | | |
|---------------------------|--|
| <i>common</i> | Specifies common names such as the creator name and the host name of a server. |
| <i>country</i> | Specifies a country name with a two-letter code such as JP or US. |
| <i>e-mail</i> | Specifies an E-mail address. |
| <i>locality</i> | Specifies a city name, etc. |
| <i>organization</i> | Specifies a company name, etc. |
| <i>organizationalunit</i> | Specifies an organization such as a section or department. |
| <i>state province</i> | 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 doesn't 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, *common*: 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-----
MIIDgTCCAt6gAwIBAgIBATANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQQFADCBgTElMAkGA1UEBhMCamox
DjAMBgNVBAGTBXN0YXR1MREwDwYDVQQHEwhsb2NhbG10eTEVMBMG1UEChMMb3Jn
YW5pemF0aw9uMQ8wDQYDVQQLEwZvcmdhbmktDzANBgNVBAMTBmNvbW1vbjEwMBQG
CSqGSIsb3DQEJARYHZWUubWFpbDAeFw0wNjA1MzAwNTI1MTVaFw0xNjA1MjcwNTI1
MTVAMG4xYzA1MzAwNTI1MTVaFw0wNjA1MzAwNTI1MTVaFw0xNjA1MjcwNTI1
YW5pemF0aw9uMQ8wDQYDVQQLEwZvcmdhbmktDzANBgNVBAMTBmNvbW1vbjEwMBQG
CSqGSIsb3DQEJARYHZWUubWFpbDCBnzANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOBjQAwgYkCgYEA
nkPntf+TjYtyKlNYFbO/YavFpUzkyTLHdt0Fbz/tZmGd3e6Jn34A2W9EC7D9hjLs
j+kAP41A16wFwGO7KP3H4iImX0Uysj19Hyk4jLBU51sw8JqvT2utTj1tV5mFPKL6
5A51Yuhf80GrR+byG1i6H1a6RPmlMSD7Z0AGDxR0eY0CAwEAAaOCAQ0wggEJMAkG
A1UdEwQCAAwLAYJYIZIAyb4QgENBB8WHU9wZW5TU0wgr2VuZXJhdGVkIEN1cnRp
ZmljYXR1MB0GA1UdDgQWBQBQHT1CmI7QyZa8zpt1H16EfLR+EwDCBrgYDVR0jBIGm
MIGjgBTnQYs6jzD7wdDhk7wsFeJGVAUTtaGBh6SBhDCBgTElMAkGA1UEBhMCamox
DjAMBgNVBAGTBXN0YXR1MREwDwYDVQQHEwhsb2NhbG10eTEVMBMG1UEChMMb3Jn
YW5pemF0aw9uMQ8wDQYDVQQLEwZvcmdhbmktDzANBgNVBAMTBmNvbW1vbjEwMBQG
CSqGSIsb3DQEJARYHZWUubWFpbIIBADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQQFAAOBGCqBFbo88Hi
yvOUyW8E8111AbuA04IrnjHI4cjhQ9NuSX1w8mJsXKTVMx3WZCJpJDC+f/WoRMKw
R+OpXAVQvb2tjIn3k099dq+begECO4mwknW1t7QI7A1BkcW2/Mk0o1IRA6iP1Zwg
JoPmwAbrGyAvGUtdzUoyIH0j17dRQrVIRA==
-----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	<pre>setldap {-b bind} {-B baseDN} {-c certchain} {-p } {-s servers} {-t user} -T timeout</pre> <pre>setldap -h</pre>
DESCRIPTION	<p>setldap(8) allows you to configure the Service Processor as an LDAP client.</p> <p>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.</p>
Privileges	<p>You must have <code>useradm</code> privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -B <i>baseDN</i> Specifies distinguished name for the search base. Maximum character length is 128 characters. -b <i>bind</i> Sets the identity to use when binding to the LDAP server. Maximum character length is 128 characters -c <i>certchain</i> Imports an LDAP server certificate chain from the remote file specified in <i>certchain</i>. The certificate chain must be in PEM format. Remote files are specified using the standard <code>scp</code> syntax, that is, <code>[user@]host:file.</code>, and imported using <code>scp</code>. 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 <i>certchain</i> as <code>none</code>. 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. -p 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
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0	Successful completion.
>0	An error occurred.

SEE ALSO

showldap(8)

setldap(8)



NAME	setlocale - set the default locale of the XSCF								
SYNOPSIS	setlocale -s <i>locale</i> setlocale -h								
DESCRIPTION	The <code>setlocale(8)</code> command sets the default locale of the XSCF. The locale that can be set is English or Japanese.								
Privileges	You must have <code>platadm</code> privileges to run this command. Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.								
OPTIONS	The following options are supported: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 2em;"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">-h</td> <td>Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">-s <i>locale</i></td> <td>Specifies the default locale of the XSCF. Either of the following can be specified for <i>locale</i>:</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 2em;">C</td> <td>Sets the locale for English.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 2em;">ja_JP.UTF-8</td> <td>Sets the locale for Japanese.</td> </tr> </table>	-h	Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.	-s <i>locale</i>	Specifies the default locale of the XSCF. Either of the following can be specified for <i>locale</i> :	C	Sets the locale for English.	ja_JP.UTF-8	Sets the locale for Japanese.
-h	Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.								
-s <i>locale</i>	Specifies the default locale of the XSCF. Either of the following can be specified for <i>locale</i> :								
C	Sets the locale for English.								
ja_JP.UTF-8	Sets the locale for Japanese.								
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The specified locale becomes effective after the subsequent login. ■ The currently set locale can be checked by using the <code>showlocale(8)</code> command. 								
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Sets the XSCF default locale for English.</p> <pre>XSCF> setlocale -s C C</pre> <p>EXAMPLE 2 Sets the XSCF default locale for Japanese.</p> <pre>XSCF> setlocale -s ja_JP.UTF-8 ja_JP.UTF-8</pre>								
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 2em;"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">0</td> <td>Successful completion.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">>0</td> <td>An error occurred.</td> </tr> </table>	0	Successful completion.	>0	An error occurred.				
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 <i>value</i> setlocator -h						
DESCRIPTION	<p>setlocator(8) command controls the blink state of the CHECK LED on the operator panel.</p> <p>The following states can be set:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Start blinking</td> <td>Makes the CHECK LED blink.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Stop blinking</td> <td>Stops the blinking of the CHECK LED.</td> </tr> </table>	Start blinking	Makes the CHECK LED blink.	Stop blinking	Stops the blinking of the CHECK LED.		
Start blinking	Makes the CHECK LED blink.						
Stop blinking	Stops the blinking of the CHECK LED.						
Privileges	<p>You must have platadm or fieldeng privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>						
OPTIONS	<p>The following option is supported:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>-h</td> <td>Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</td> </tr> </table>	-h	Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.				
-h	Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.						
OPERANDS	<p>The following operand is supported:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>value</i></td> <td>Specifies the CHECK LED state. One of the following can be specified:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>blink</td> <td>Starts the CHECK LED blinking.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>reset</td> <td>Stops the CHECK LED blinking.</td> </tr> </table>	<i>value</i>	Specifies the CHECK LED state. One of the following can be specified:	blink	Starts the CHECK LED blinking.	reset	Stops the CHECK LED blinking.
<i>value</i>	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	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Starts the CHECK LED blinking.</p> <pre>XSCF> setled blink</pre> <p>EXAMPLE 2 Stops the CHECK LED blinking.</p> <pre>XSCF> setled reset</pre>						

setlocator(8)

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	<pre>setlookup -a {local ldap} setlookup -p {local ldap} setlookup -h</pre>						
DESCRIPTION	setlookup(8) sets whether authentication and privileges data are looked up in LDAP or not.						
Privileges	<p>You must have useradm privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>						
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">-a</td> <td>Sets the authentication lookup. Used with one of the required operands ldap or local.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">-h</td> <td>Displays usage statement.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">-p</td> <td>When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. Sets privileges lookup. Used with one of the required operands ldap or local.</td> </tr> </table>	-a	Sets the authentication lookup. Used with one of the required operands ldap or local.	-h	Displays usage statement.	-p	When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. Sets privileges lookup. Used with one of the required operands ldap or local.
-a	Sets the authentication lookup. Used with one of the required operands ldap or local.						
-h	Displays usage statement.						
-p	When used with other options or operands, an error occurs. Sets privileges lookup. Used with one of the required operands ldap or local.						
OPERANDS	<p>The following operands are supported:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">ldap</td> <td>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.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">local</td> <td>Used with the -a and -p options. When set to local, authentication or privileges are looked up only locally.</td> </tr> </table>	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.		
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	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Enabling LDAP Lookup of Privilege Data</p> <pre>XSCF> setlookup -p ldap</pre>						
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">0</td> <td>Successful completion.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">>0</td> <td>An error occurred.</td> </tr> </table>	0	Successful completion.	>0	An error occurred.		
0	Successful completion.						
>0	An error occurred.						
SEE ALSO	showlookup(8)						

setlookup(8)

NAME	setnameserver - set the domain name system (DNS) servers used in the XSCF network
SYNOPSIS	<p>setnameserver [-c add] <i>address</i> ...</p> <p>setnameserver -c del <i>address</i> ...</p> <p>setnameserver -c del -a</p> <p>setnameserver -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>setnameserver(8) command specifies the DNS servers used in the XSCF network.</p> <p>Up to three DNS servers can be registered for XSCF. Any attempt to register four or more DNS servers causes an error.</p>
Privileges	<p>You must have platadm privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <p>-a Deletes all the DNS servers that are currently registered. This option is used with the "-c del".</p> <p>-c add Adds the host with the specified IP address as a DNS server. This option is used together with <i>address</i>. 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.</p> <p>-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.</p> <p>-h Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</p>
OPERANDS	<p>The following operand is supported:</p> <p>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 <i>address</i> form is accepted:</p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx</i></p> <p style="margin-left: 40px;"><i>xxx</i> An integer from 0–255. Zero suppression can be used to specify the integer.</p>

setnameserver(8)

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	<p>setnetwork [-m <i>addr</i>] <i>interface</i> <i>address</i></p> <p>setnetwork -c {up down} <i>interface</i></p> <p>setnetwork -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>setnetwork(8) command configures a network interface using by XSCF.</p> <p>The following settings can be made for the specified network interface:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Whether to enable or disable the network interface. ■ IP address ■ Net mask <p>An IP address and net mask become valid immediately after being set.</p>
Privileges	<p>You must have <code>platadm</code> privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <p>-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.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">up Enables the network interface.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">down Disables the network interface.</p> <p>-h Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</p> <p>-m <i>addr</i> Specifies a net mask. If the -m option is omitted, the net mask corresponding to <i>address</i> is set. The following <i>addr</i> form is accepted:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>xxx</i> An integer from 0–255. Zero suppression can be used to specify the integer.</p>

setnetwork(8)

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported:

<i>address</i>	<p>Specifies an IP address. The specified value is a set of four integer values delimited by the period (.). The following <i>address</i> form is accepted:</p> <p><i>xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx</i></p> <p><i>xxx</i> An integer from 0–255. Zero suppression can be used to specify the integer.</p>
<i>interface</i>	<p>Specifies the network interface to be configured. One of the following values can be specified:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For midrange server: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For XSCF unit 0 : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>xscf#0-lan#0</i> XSCF-LAN#0 <i>xscf#0-lan#1</i> XSCF-LAN#1 <i>xscf#0-if</i> Interface between XSCF units (Inter SCF Network; ISN) For abbreviation: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>lan#0</i> an abbreviattion of XSCF-LAN#0 <i>lan#1</i> an abbreviattion of XSCF-LAN#1 ■ For high-end server: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For XSCF unit 0 : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>xscf#0-lan#0</i> XSCF-LAN#0 <i>xscf#0-lan#1</i> XSCF-LAN#1 <i>xscf#0-if</i> Interface between XSCF units (Inter SCF Network; ISN) For XSCF unit 1 (when a duplicated configuration is used): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>xscf#1-lan#0</i> XSCF-LAN#0 <i>xscf#1-lan#1</i> XSCF-LAN#1 <i>xscf#1-if</i> ISN For takeover IP address: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>lan#0</i> takeover IP address for XSCF-LAN#0 <i>lan#1</i> 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 net mask 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 net mask 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 net mask.

```
XSCF> setnetwork xscf#0-if 192.168.10.128
```

EXAMPLE 5 Sets the IP address 192.168.11.10 and net mask 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 net mask 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)

setnetwork(8)



NAME	setntp - set the NTP servers used in the XSCF network
SYNOPSIS	<p>setntp [-c add] <i>address</i> ...</p> <p>setntp -c del <i>address</i> ...</p> <p>setntp -c del -a</p> <p>setntp -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>setntp(8) command specifies the NTP servers used in the XSCF network.</p> <p>Up to three NTP servers can be registered for XSCF. Any attempt to register four or more servers causes an error.</p>
Privileges	<p>You must have platadm privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <p>-a Deletes all the NTP servers that are currently registered. This option is used with the "-c del".</p> <p>-c add Adds the host with the specified address or the host as an NTP server. This option is used together with <i>address</i>. 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 <i>address</i>.</p> <p>-c del Deletes the host with the specified address or the XSCF host from the NTP servers. If the -c option is omitted, "-c add" is assumed specified.</p> <p>-h Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</p>

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 DESCRIPTION

- If multiple NTP servers are specified, the NTP server specified first has priority 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.
- When you perform this command with "-c add" and "-c del" option, 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.example.com and ntp2.example.com.

```
XSCF> setntp ntp1.example.com ntp2.example.com  
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	<p>setpasswordpolicy [-d <i>dcredit</i>] [-e <i>expiry</i>] [-i <i>inactive</i>] [-k <i>difok</i>] [-l <i>lcredit</i>] [-M <i>maxdays</i>] [-m <i>minlen</i>] [-n <i>mindays</i>] [-o <i>ocredit</i>] [-r <i>remember</i>] [-u <i>ucredit</i>] [-w <i>warn</i>] [-y <i>retry</i>]</p> <p>setpasswordpolicy -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>setpasswordpolicy(8) allows an administrator to change the the system password policy. These policies are enforced by XSCF on the Service Processor.</p> <p>The following parameters control creation of new user accounts: <i>expiry</i>, <i>inactive</i>, <i>maxdays</i>, <i>mindays</i>, and <i>warn</i>. When a user is created, the <code>adduser(8)</code> command uses these parameters as the password expiration settings for the new account. The <code>password(8)</code> command can be used to change the password expiration settings for an existing account.</p>
Privileges	<p>You must have <code>useradm</code> privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -d <i>dcredit</i> Sets maximum number of digits in a password. Each digit counts as one <i>credit</i>. The minimum acceptable password length is decreased by one for each digit in the password, up to <i>dcredit</i> digits. Valid values are integers with value of zero or greater. The initial setting is 1. -e <i>expiry</i> 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 <i>inactive</i> 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 <i>difok</i> 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 10. <p>Valid values are integers with value of zero or greater.</p>

- 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.

- 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.

setpasswordpolicy(8)

- 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	<pre>setpowerupdelay -c warmup -s time setpowerupdelay -c wait -s time setpowerupdelay -h</pre>								
DESCRIPTION	<p>The setpowerupdelay(8) command sets the warm-up time of the system and wait time before system startup.</p> <p>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.</p>								
Privileges	<p>You must have platadm or fieldeng privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>								
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">-c warmup</td> <td>Specifies the warm-up time.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">-c wait</td> <td>Specifies the wait time before system startup.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">-h</td> <td>Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">-s <i>time</i></td> <td>Specifies the warm-up time or wait time before system startup in minutes. An integer ranging from 0 to 255 can be specified for <i>time</i>.</td> </tr> </table>	-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 <i>time</i>	Specifies the warm-up time or wait time before system startup in minutes. An integer ranging from 0 to 255 can be specified for <i>time</i> .
-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 <i>time</i>	Specifies the warm-up time or wait time before system startup in minutes. An integer ranging from 0 to 255 can be specified for <i>time</i> .								
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<p>The currently set warm-up time and wait time before system startup can be checked by using the showpowerupdelay(8) command.</p>								
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Sets the warm-up time to 10 minutes.</p> <pre>XSCF> setpowerupdelay -c warmup -s 10</pre> <p>EXAMPLE 2 Sets the wait time before system startup to 20 minutes.</p> <pre>XSCF> setpowerupdelay -c wait -s 20</pre>								

setpowerupdelay(8)

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 <i>user</i> [<i>privileges</i>] [<i>domainprivilege@ domains</i>] setprivileges -h
DESCRIPTION	<p>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.</p> <p>The privileges <code>domainop</code>, <code>domainmgr</code>, and <code>domainadm</code> must be assigned to a specific domain. Other privileges do not have this ability. Refer to the OPERANDS section and EXAMPLE 1 for details.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>If the <code>none</code> privilege is specified, the specified user does not have any privileges, regardless of privilege data in LDAP.</p>
Privileges	You must have <code>useradm</code> privileges to run this command.
OPTIONS	<p>The following option is supported:</p> <p>-h Displays usage statement.</p> <p> When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</p>

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*:

<code>domainadm</code>	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.
<code>domainmgr</code>	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.
<code>domainop</code>	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.
<i>domains</i>	Specifies a domain or domains, using the appropriate value for <i>domainprivilege</i> with the @ symbol and the <i>domains</i> descriptor: To specify a single domain, use the @ symbol followed by a single domain number. Example: <code>domainadm@3</code> . To specify a range of domains, use a dash (-) to indicate to start and end of the domains in the range, inclusive. Example: <code>domainadm@3-4</code> . 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: <code>domainadm@1-2,4</code> .

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 <code>useradm</code> and <code>auditadm</code> 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, <i>expiry</i>). 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)

setprivileges(8)

NAME	setroute - set routing information for an XSCF network interface												
SYNOPSIS	setroute -c {add del} -n <i>address</i> [-m <i>address</i>] [-g <i>address</i>] <i>interface</i> 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 <code>platadm</code> privilege to run this command. Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.												
OPTIONS	The following options are supported: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 2em;"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">-c {add del}</td> <td>Specifies a function for routing information. One of the following values can be specified. If none of them is specified, an error occurs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 2em;">add</td> <td>Adds routing information.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 2em;">del</td> <td>Deletes routing information.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">-g <i>address</i></td> <td>Specifies a gateway address used for routing. The specified value of <i>address</i> is a set of four integer values delimited by the period (.). If this option is omitted, the gateway address is not set. The following <i>address</i> form is accepted: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 2em;"> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 2em;"><i>xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 2em;"><i>xxx</i></td> <td>An integer from 0-255. Zero suppression can be used to specify the integer.</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table>	-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 <i>address</i>	Specifies a gateway address used for routing. The specified value of <i>address</i> is a set of four integer values delimited by the period (.). If this option is omitted, the gateway address is not set. The following <i>address</i> form is accepted: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 2em;"> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 2em;"><i>xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 2em;"><i>xxx</i></td> <td>An integer from 0-255. Zero suppression can be used to specify the integer.</td> </tr> </table>	<i>xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx</i>		<i>xxx</i>	An integer from 0-255. Zero suppression can be used to specify the integer.
-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 <i>address</i>	Specifies a gateway address used for routing. The specified value of <i>address</i> is a set of four integer values delimited by the period (.). If this option is omitted, the gateway address is not set. The following <i>address</i> form is accepted: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 2em;"> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 2em;"><i>xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx</i></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 2em;"><i>xxx</i></td> <td>An integer from 0-255. Zero suppression can be used to specify the integer.</td> </tr> </table>	<i>xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx</i>		<i>xxx</i>	An integer from 0-255. Zero suppression can be used to specify the integer.								
<i>xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx</i>													
<i>xxx</i>	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 net mask 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, net mask is not set.
- If "0.0.0.0" specified by the -n option, net mask 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 DESCRIPTION

- If the specified address is the same as the DSCP address, an error occurs.
- 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 net mask 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 net mask (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 net mask (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 <i>time</i> setshutdowndelay -h
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>setshutdowndelay(8)</code> command sets the wait time before the start of system shutdown for when power interruption occurs in a system connected to the UPS.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>If the <code>setshutdowndelay(8)</code> command is executed with no options, the wait time currently set is displayed.</p>
Privileges	<p>You must have <code>platadm</code> or <code>fieldeng</code> privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <p>-h Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</p> <p>-s <i>time</i> Specifies the wait time before the start of shutdown in units of seconds. Specify an integer number ranging from 0 to 9999 for <i>time</i>. The default value is 10 seconds.</p>
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	The currently set wait time can be displayed by using the <code>showshutdowndelay(8)</code> command.
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Sets 600 seconds as the wait time before the start of shutdown.</p> <pre>XSCF> setshutdowndelay -s 600</pre>
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned:</p> <p>0 Successful completion.</p> <p>>0 An error occurred.</p>
SEE ALSO	showshutdowndelay (8)

setshutdowndelay(8)



NAME	setsmtp - set up the SMTP settings
SYNOPSIS	setsmtp [-v] setsmtp [-s <i>variable= value</i>]... setsmtp -h
DESCRIPTION	<p>setsmtp(8) sets up the SMTP configuration values.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Privileges	<p>You must have platadm privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>

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 Mailserv 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	<p>setsnmp enable [<i>mib_name</i>]</p> <p>setsnmp disable [<i>mib_name</i>]</p> <p>setsnmp addtraphost -t <i>type</i> -s <i>community-string</i> [-p <i>trap-port</i>] <i>traphost</i></p> <p>setsnmp remtraphost -t <i>type</i> <i>traphost</i></p> <p>setsnmp addv3traphost -u <i>username</i> -r <i>authentication-protocol</i> {-n <i>engine_id</i> -i} [-a <i>authentication-password</i>] [-e <i>encryption-password</i>] [-p <i>trap-port</i>] <i>traphost</i></p> <p>setsnmp remv3traphost -u <i>username</i> <i>traphost</i></p> <p>setsnmp enablev1v2c <i>read-only-community-string</i></p> <p>setsnmp disablev1v2c</p> <p>setsnmp [-l <i>system-location</i>] [-c <i>system-contact</i>] [-d <i>system-description</i>] [-p <i>agent-port</i>]</p> <p>setsnmp -h</p>														
DESCRIPTION	setsnmp(8) enables or disables the SNMP Agent, as well as configures the SNMP agent settings.														
Privileges	<p>You must have platadm privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>														
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">-c <i>system-contact</i></td> <td>Specifies the system contact information for the agent.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">-d <i>system-description</i></td> <td>Specifies the system description for the agent.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">-h</td> <td>Displays usage statement.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">-l <i>system-location</i></td> <td>Specifies the system location for the agent.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">-p <i>agent-port</i></td> <td>Specifies the listening port for the agent. The default is 161.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">-s <i>community-string</i></td> <td>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.</td> </tr> </table>	-c <i>system-contact</i>	Specifies the system contact information for the agent.	-d <i>system-description</i>	Specifies the system description for the agent.	-h	Displays usage statement.		When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.	-l <i>system-location</i>	Specifies the system location for the agent.	-p <i>agent-port</i>	Specifies the listening port for the agent. The default is 161.	-s <i>community-string</i>	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.
-c <i>system-contact</i>	Specifies the system contact information for the agent.														
-d <i>system-description</i>	Specifies the system description for the agent.														
-h	Displays usage statement.														
	When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.														
-l <i>system-location</i>	Specifies the system location for the agent.														
-p <i>agent-port</i>	Specifies the listening port for the agent. The default is 161.														
-s <i>community-string</i>	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	<p>When used alone, stops the SNMP agent.</p> <p>When used with the value <code>ALL</code> for the optional <i>mib_name</i>, stops the SNMP agent.</p> <p>When used with a value other than <code>ALL</code> for the optional <i>mib_name</i>, 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 <i>mib_name</i>.</p> <p><i>mib_name</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Name of the MIB module to be disabled.</p> <p>Valid MIB modules are:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><code>SP_MIB = OPL-SP-MIB</code></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><code>FM_MIB = SUN-FM-MIB</code></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><code>ALL = All the MIB modules in this list.</code></p>
disablev1v2c	<p>Disables the SNMP agent from communicating using SNMPv1/v2c. These versions provide insecure SNMP communication.</p>
enable	<p>When used alone, activates the SNMP agent with support for all MIB modules.</p> <p>When used with the value <code>ALL</code> for the optional <i>mib_name</i>, activates the SNMP agent with support for all MIB modules.</p> <p>When used with a value other than <code>ALL</code> for the optional <i>mib_name</i>, adds support for the targeted MIB module and, if necessary, activates the SNMP agent. You can specify only one value at a time for <i>mib_name</i>.</p> <p><i>mib_name</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Name of the MIB module to be enabled.</p> <p>Valid MIB modules are:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><code>SP_MIB = OPL-SP-MIB</code></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><code>FM_MIB = SUN-FM-MIB</code></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;"><code>ALL = All the MIB modules in this list.</code></p>
enablev1v2c	<p>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.</p>

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.

setsnmp(8)

SEE ALSO

showsntp (8)

NAME	setsnmpusm - specify the SNMPv3 agent's User-based Security Model (USM) configuration
SYNOPSIS	<p>setsnmpusm create -a <i>authentication_protocol</i> [-p <i>authentication_password</i>] [-e <i>encryption_password</i>] <i>user</i></p> <p>setsnmpusm delete <i>user</i></p> <p>setsnmpusm clone -u <i>clone_user</i> <i>user</i></p> <p>setsnmpusm passwd [-c { auth encrypt}] [-o <i>old_password</i>] [-n <i>new_password</i>] <i>user</i></p> <p>setsnmpusm -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	setsnmpusm(8) modifies the SNMP Agent's USM configuration.
Privileges	<p>You must have platadm privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <p>-h Displays usage statement.</p> <p> When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</p>

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported:

<code>clone</code>	Makes the supplied user known to the agent for subsequent SNMP communication with the identical settings as the specified <i>clone_user</i> .
<code>-u clone_user</code>	Specifies a valid user name of the user settings to be cloned.
<code>user</code>	Specifies a different user name for the clone of <i>clone_user</i> .

create	<p>Makes the supplied user known to the agent for subsequent SNMP communication. When used without the <code>-a</code> or <code>-p</code> options, <code>create</code> 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).</p> <p><i>user</i></p> <p>Specifies a valid user name.</p> <p><code>-a authentication_protocol</code></p> <p>Specifies the authentication protocol.</p> <p><code>-e encryption_password</code></p> <p>Specifies the encryption password. Must be equal to or greater than 8 characters.</p> <p><code>-p authentication_password</code></p> <p>Specifies the authentication password. Must be equal to or greater than 8 characters.</p>
delete	<p>Removes the supplied user making the user unknown to the agent for subsequent SNMP communication.</p> <p><i>user</i> Specifies a valid user name.</p>
passwd	<p>Changes the appropriate password for the specified user. The changed password is either the authentication password or the encrypted password, or both, if <code>-c</code> is not used. If <code>-c</code> is not used then both passwords must be the same or an error is generated. With no options, <code>passwd</code> displays a prompt for the passwords and reads them without echoing them to the screen.</p> <p><code>-c auth encrypt</code> Specifies whether to change the authentication password or the encrypted password.</p> <p><code>-n new_password</code> Specifies the new password. The password must be equal to or greater than 8 characters.</p> <p><code>-o old_password</code> Specifies the old password.</p> <p><i>user</i> Specifies a valid user name.</p>

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

showsnpusm (8)

NAME	setsnmpvacm - modify the SNMPv3 agent's View-based Access Control Model (VACM) configuration
SYNOPSIS	<p>setsnmpvacm creategroup -u <i>username</i> <i>groupname</i></p> <p>setsnmpvacm deletegroup -u <i>username</i> <i>groupname</i></p> <p>setsnmpvacm createview -s <i>OID_subtree</i> [-e] [-m <i>OID_Mask</i>] <i>viewname</i></p> <p>setsnmpvacm deleteview -s <i>OID_subtree</i> <i>viewname</i></p> <p>setsnmpvacm createaccess -r <i>read_viewname</i> <i>groupname</i></p> <p>setsnmpvacm deleteaccess <i>groupname</i></p> <p>setsnmpvacm -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	setsnmpvacm(8) modifies the SNMP Agent's VACM configuration. Using this command requires a basic knowledge of SNMP.
Privileges	<p>You must have platadm privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <p>-h Displays usage statement.</p> <p> When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</p>

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported:

<code>createaccess</code>	Sets access to a MIB view for the specified group.
<code>-r read_viewname</code>	Specifies an SNMP Agent view.
<code>groupname</code>	Specifies a valid group name.
<code>creategroup</code>	Sets up a group for the specified user for view access.
<code>-u username</code>	Specifies a valid user name.
<code>groupname</code>	Specifies a valid group name.
<code>createview</code>	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.
<code>-e</code>	Specifies an excluded view. The default is an included view.
<code>-m OID_Mask</code>	Specifies a valid OID subtree mask. By default, the mask is <code>ff</code> (entire subtree).
<code>-s OID_subtree</code>	Specifies a MIB OID subtree. Values start at <code>.1</code> for the entire MIB tree.
<code>viewname</code>	Specifies a valid view name.
<code>deleteaccess</code>	Removes access entry.
<code>groupname</code>	Specifies a valid group name.
<code>deletegroup</code>	Removes a group from use.
<code>-u username</code>	Specifies a valid user name.
<code>groupname</code>	Specifies a valid group name.
<code>deleteview</code>	Removes this view from use.
<code>-s OID_subtree</code>	Specifies a MIB OID subtree. Values start at <code>.1</code> for the entire MIB tree.
<code>viewname</code>	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

shownmpvacm (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	<pre>setssh [[-q] -{y n}] -c enable</pre> <pre>setssh -c disable</pre> <pre>setssh -c addpubkey [-u <i>user_name</i>]</pre> <pre>setssh -c delpubkey {-a -s <i>line</i>} [-u <i>user_name</i>]</pre> <pre>setssh [[-q] -{y n}] -c genhostkey</pre> <pre>setssh -h</pre>						
DESCRIPTION	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Only SSH2 is supported for XSCF.</p>						
Privileges	<p>You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>						
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">-a</td> <td>Deletes all registered user public keys. Should be specified with "-c delpubkey."</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-c addpubkey</td> <td>Registers the user public key.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-c delpubkey</td> <td>Deletes the user public key.</td> </tr> </table>	-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.
-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 <i>line</i>	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 <i>user_name</i>	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's 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 Enter and then pressing Ctrl+D.

```
XSCF> setssh -c addpubkey
Please input a public key:
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAzFh95SohrDgpnN7zFCJCVNy+jaZPTjNDxcid
QGbiHYDCBttI4151Y0Sv85FJwDpSNHNKoVLMYLjtBmUMPbGgGVB61qskSv/
FeV44hefNCZMiXGItIIpK
P0nBK4XJpCFoFbPXNUHDwlrTD9icD5U/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)**

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Starts the Telnet service.</p> <pre>XSCF> settelnet -c enable</pre> <p>EXAMPLE 2 Stops the Telnet service.</p> <pre>XSCF> settelnet -c disable</pre> <p>Please reset the XSCF by rebootxscf to apply the telnet settings.</p>
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned: 0 Successful completion. >0 An error occurred.

settelnet(8)

SEE ALSO | **rebootxscf(8)**, **showtelnet(8)**

NAME	settimezone - set the time zone and Daylight Saving Time of XSCF
SYNOPSIS	<p>settimezone -c settz -s <i>timezone</i></p> <p>settimezone -c settz -a [-M]</p> <p>settimezone -c adddst -b <i>std</i> -o <i>offset</i> -d <i>dst</i> [-p <i>offset</i>] -f <i>date</i> [/time] -t <i>date</i> [/time]</p> <p>settimezone -c deldst -b <i>std</i> -o <i>offset</i></p> <p>settimezone -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>settimezone(8)</code> command sets the time zone and Daylight Saving Time of XSCF.</p> <p>The time zone is pursuant to POSIX standard.</p>
Privileges	<p>You must have <code>platadm</code> or <code>fieldeng</code> privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -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 <i>std</i> Specifies the abbreviations of time zone. For <i>std</i>, 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 <i>dst</i> Specifies the name of Daylight Saving Time. For <i>dst</i>, 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.
- Mm.w.d*
- Mm*: 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.
- Jn*
- Jn*: 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 doesn't 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.
- Mm.w.d*
- Mm*: 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.
- Jn*
- Jn*: 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 doesn't 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 time 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 time 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.

Mm.w.d

Mm: 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.

Jn

Jn: 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 doesn't 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)

settimezone(8)

NAME	setupfru - set up device hardware
SYNOPSIS	setupfru [-m {y n}] [-x {1 4}] <i>device location</i> setupfru -h
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>setupfru(8)</code> command makes hardware settings for the specified device.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Privileges	<p>You must have <code>platadm</code> or <code>fieldeng</code> privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <p>-h Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</p> <p>-m {y n} Specifies whether to use the memory mounted on the XSB in mirror mode. Specify this option when <code>sb</code> is specified for <i>device</i>. Specify <code>y</code> to enable mirror mode; otherwise, specify <code>n</code>. If the <code>-m</code> option is omitted, the previous setting is inherited.</p> <p>-x {1 4} Specifies whether to configure PSB as a Uni-XSB or Quad-XSB. Specify this option when <code>sb</code> is specified for <i>device</i>. Specify <code>1</code> for Uni-XSB or specify <code>4</code> for Quad-XSB. If the <code>-x</code> option is omitted, the previous setting is inherited.</p>

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported:

<i>device</i>	Specifies the device to be set up. Only the following device can be specified:
<i>sb</i>	Physical system board (PSB)
<i>location</i>	Specifies the location of the device.
<i>sb</i>	Integer from 0–15. Specify only one <i>location</i> .

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	<p>setupplatform [-v]</p> <p>setupplatform [-v] -p <i>part</i> [-p <i>part</i>]</p> <p>setupplatform -h</p>										
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>setupplatform(8)</code> command sets up platform specific settings. The command leads an administrator through Service Processor installation tasks.</p> <p>By default, <code>setupplatform</code> command walks through each of the available settings. Individual settings may be selected using the <code>-p</code> option.</p>										
Privileges	<p>The <code>-p</code> user option requires <code>useradm</code> privileges. The <code>-p</code> network option requires either <code>platadm</code> or <code>fieldeng</code> privileges.</p> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>										
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">-h</td> <td>Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">-p <i>part</i></td> <td>Specifies the setting you want to do. One of the following can be specified for <i>part</i>:</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 2em;">user</td> <td>Creates a new local XSCF user account with <code>platadm</code>, <code>platom</code>, and <code>useradm</code> privileges.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-left: 2em;">network</td> <td>Configures the XSCF network, DSCP, Domain Name Service, NTP, SSH, https, and SMTP.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">-v</td> <td>Specifies verbose output.</td> </tr> </table>	-h	Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.	-p <i>part</i>	Specifies the setting you want to do. One of the following can be specified for <i>part</i> :	user	Creates a new local XSCF user account with <code>platadm</code> , <code>platom</code> , and <code>useradm</code> privileges.	network	Configures the XSCF network, DSCP, Domain Name Service, NTP, SSH, https, and SMTP.	-v	Specifies verbose output.
-h	Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.										
-p <i>part</i>	Specifies the setting you want to do. One of the following can be specified for <i>part</i> :										
user	Creates a new local XSCF user account with <code>platadm</code> , <code>platom</code> , and <code>useradm</code> privileges.										
network	Configures the XSCF network, DSCP, Domain Name Service, NTP, SSH, https, and SMTP.										
-v	Specifies verbose output.										
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<p>The available interfaces on the SPARC Enterprise M4000/M5000 server are <code>xscf#0-lan#0</code>, <code>xscf#0-lan#1</code>, <code>lan#0</code>, <code>lan#1</code>. The available interfaces on the SPARC Enterprise M8000/M9000 servers are the same but they also include the <code>xscf#0-if</code>, <code>xscf#1-lan#0</code>, <code>xscf#1-lan#1</code>, and <code>xscf#1-if</code>.</p> <p>In user setup, a new local user account can be created with a user supplied password.</p> <p>In network setup, the following items can be optionally configured:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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> setplatform -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.sh -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
. . .
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned:

0 Successful completion.

>0 An error occurred.

SEE ALSO **adduser**(8), **password**(8), **setprivileges**(8), **setdscp**(8), **setnameserver**(8),
sethostname(8), **setntp**(8), **setssh**(8), **sethttps**(8), **setnetwork**(8), **setroute**(8),
setsmtp(8), **setemailreport**(8), **applynetwork**(8)

setupplatform(8)



NAME	showaltitude - display the altitude state of the system
SYNOPSIS	showaltitude showaltitude -h
DESCRIPTION	The <code>showaltitude(8)</code> command displays the current settings for the altitude state of the system. The displayed altitude value is a multiple of 100 meters.
Privileges	You must have <code>platadm</code> or <code>fieldeng</code> privileges to run this command. Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.
OPTIONS	The following option is supported: -h Displays usage statement.
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	The <code>setaltitude(8)</code> command sets the altitude of the server.
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Displays the altitude of the system. XSCF> showaltitude 1000m
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	<p>showarchiving</p> <p>showarchiving [-e] [-v]</p> <p>showarchiving -h</p>						
DESCRIPTION	showarchiving(8) displays the status and configuration information for log archiving on the Service Processor.						
Privileges	<p>You must have <code>platadm</code>, <code>platop</code> or <code>fieldeng</code> privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>						
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <p>-e Displays information about the last ten archiving errors.</p> <p>-h Displays usage statement.</p> <p> When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</p> <p>-v Specifies verbose output.</p>						
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<p>If the <code>-e</code> option is not specified, <code>showarchiving</code> displays the following information:</p> <p>1. A list of archiving configuration data:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Archiving state</td> <td>Log archiving is enabled or disabled.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Archive host</td> <td>The host on which the logs are archived. Initial value is <code>Not configured</code>. Possible values are a host name or IPv4 address.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Archive directory</td> <td>The directory on the archive host where the archives are stored. Initial value is <code>Not configured</code>.</td> </tr> </table>	Archiving state	Log archiving is enabled or disabled.	Archive host	The host on which the logs are archived. Initial value is <code>Not configured</code> . 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 <code>Not configured</code> .
Archiving state	Log archiving is enabled or disabled.						
Archive host	The host on which the logs are archived. Initial value is <code>Not configured</code> . 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 <code>Not configured</code> .						

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 <code>-v</code> 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)

showarchiving(8)



NAME	showaudit - display the current auditing system state
SYNOPSIS	showaudit showaudit [all] showaudit [-a <i>users</i>] [-c <i>classes</i>] [-e <i>events</i>] [-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 <code>auditadm</code> or <code>auditop</code> 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
```

showaudit(8)

```
AEV_LOGIN_SSH          enabled
AEV_LOGIN_TELNET       enabled
AEV_LOGOUT             enabled
AEV_AUTHENTICATE      enabled
AEV_addboard          enabled
AEV_addcodlicense     enabled
AEV_adddfu            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 <code>showautologout(8)</code> 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 <code>setautologout(8)</code> 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 <code>setprivileges(8)</code> 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	<p>showboards [-v] -a [-c sp]</p> <p>showboards [-v] -d <i>domain_id</i> [-c sp]</p> <p>showboards [-v] <i>xsb</i></p> <p>showboards -h</p>								
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>showboards(8)</code> command displays information on XSBs.</p> <p>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).</p> <p>The following types of information are displayed:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding-right: 10px;">XSB</td> <td> <p>XSB number. The format of the displayed number is as follows:</p> <pre style="margin-left: 20px;"> x-y x An integer from 00-15. y An integer from 0-3. </pre> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding-right: 10px;">DID</td> <td> <p>Domain ID. One of the following is displayed:</p> <pre style="margin-left: 20px;"> 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. </pre> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding-right: 10px;">LSB</td> <td> <p>Logical system board (LSB) number defined for the domain. The displayed number is an integer ranging from 0 to 15.</p> </td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding-right: 10px;">Assignment</td> <td> <p>Domain assignment state of the XSB. Either of the following is displayed:</p> <pre style="margin-left: 20px;"> Unavailable The XSB cannot be used. The XSB may be unrecognized 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. </pre> </td> </tr> </table>	XSB	<p>XSB number. The format of the displayed number is as follows:</p> <pre style="margin-left: 20px;"> x-y x An integer from 00-15. y An integer from 0-3. </pre>	DID	<p>Domain ID. One of the following is displayed:</p> <pre style="margin-left: 20px;"> 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. </pre>	LSB	<p>Logical system board (LSB) number defined for the domain. The displayed number is an integer ranging from 0 to 15.</p>	Assignment	<p>Domain assignment state of the XSB. Either of the following is displayed:</p> <pre style="margin-left: 20px;"> Unavailable The XSB cannot be used. The XSB may be unrecognized 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. </pre>
XSB	<p>XSB number. The format of the displayed number is as follows:</p> <pre style="margin-left: 20px;"> x-y x An integer from 00-15. y An integer from 0-3. </pre>								
DID	<p>Domain ID. One of the following is displayed:</p> <pre style="margin-left: 20px;"> 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. </pre>								
LSB	<p>Logical system board (LSB) number defined for the domain. The displayed number is an integer ranging from 0 to 15.</p>								
Assignment	<p>Domain assignment state of the XSB. Either of the following is displayed:</p> <pre style="margin-left: 20px;"> Unavailable The XSB cannot be used. The XSB may be unrecognized 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. </pre>								

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 <code>-v</code> 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)

NAME	showcod - display Capacity on Demand (COD) configuration information						
SYNOPSIS	showcod [-v] [-d <i>domain_id</i>] showcod -h						
DESCRIPTION	<code>showcod(8)</code> 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 <code>platadm</code> , <code>platop</code> , <code>domainadm</code> , <code>domainop</code> , or <code>domainmgr</code> privileges for the specified domain. Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.						
OPTIONS	The following options are supported: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 2em;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 1em;">-d <i>domain_id</i></td> <td>Domain identifier. <i>domain_id</i> can be 0-23 depending on system configuration.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 1em;">-h</td> <td>Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 1em;">-v</td> <td>Specifies verbose output.</td> </tr> </table>	-d <i>domain_id</i>	Domain identifier. <i>domain_id</i> 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.
-d <i>domain_id</i>	Domain identifier. <i>domain_id</i> 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 <code>domainadm</code> , <code>domainop</code> , or <code>domainmgr</code> privileges for Domain 1. <pre>XSCF> showcod PROC RTUs reserved for domain 1 : 0</pre>						

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 <i>license-signature</i> format, as stored in the COD license database. -v Specifies verbose output. Displays both the formatted license information and raw <i>license-signature</i> data.										
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	The showcodlicense command displays the following COD information: <table border="0" style="margin-left: 2em;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 2em;">Description</td> <td>Type of resource (processor).</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Ver</td> <td>Version number of the license, which is always set to 01.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Expiration</td> <td>Expiration of the license.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Count</td> <td>Number of right-to-use licenses granted for the given resource.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Status</td> <td>GOOD, which indicates that the given resource is valid, or EXPIRED, which indicates that the resource license is no longer valid.</td> </tr> </table>	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.
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 <pre>XSCF> showcodlicense -v Description Ver Expiration Count Status ----- PROC 01 NONE 16 GOOD 01:84000000:000000001:0301010100:16:00000000:xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx</pre>										

showcodlicense(8)

EXAMPLE 2 Displaying Raw License Data

```
XSCF> showcodlicense -r  
01:84000000:104:0301010100:3:00000000:xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
```

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
DESCRIPTION**

The `showcodusage -p resource` command displays the following COD usage information for the system:

Resource	Identifies the type of COD resources available (processors).	
In Use	Specifies the number of COD CPUs currently used in the system.	
Installed	Specifies the number of COD CPUs installed in the system.	
License	Specifies the number of COD RTU licenses installed.	
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 <code>-v</code> 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	<p>showconsolepath -a</p> <p>showconsolepath -d <i>domain_id</i></p> <p>showconsolepath -h</p>														
DESCRIPTION	<p>The showconsolepath(8) command displays information on the domain console that is currently connected.</p> <p>The following information can be displayed:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>User</td> <td>User account of the XSCF connected to the domain console</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DID</td> <td>Domain ID</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ro/rw</td> <td>Domain console type</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>ro Read-only console</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>rw Writable console</td> </tr> <tr> <td>escape</td> <td>Escape mark specified for the console</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Date</td> <td>Date connected to the domain console</td> </tr> </table>	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
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	<p>You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:</p> <p>useradm, platadm, platop</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Can run this command for all domains.</p> <p>domainadm, domainmgr, domainop</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Can run this command only for your accessible domains.</p> <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>														
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>-a</td> <td>Displays console information on all domains that can be accessed.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-d <i>domain_id</i></td> <td>Specifies only one ID of the domain for which information is to be displayed. <i>domain_id</i> can be 0-23 depending on the system configuration.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-h</td> <td>Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</td> </tr> </table>	-a	Displays console information on all domains that can be accessed.	-d <i>domain_id</i>	Specifies only one ID of the domain for which information is to be displayed. <i>domain_id</i> can be 0-23 depending on the system configuration.	-h	Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.								
-a	Displays console information on all domains that can be accessed.														
-d <i>domain_id</i>	Specifies only one ID of the domain for which information is to be displayed. <i>domain_id</i> can be 0-23 depending on the system configuration.														
-h	Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.														

showconsolepath(8)

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	<p>The <code>showdate(8)</code> command displays the date and time of XSCF.</p> <p>If <code>showdate(8)</code> command is executed with no options, date and time currently set is displayed.</p> <p>If the local date and time are specified, they are set following conversion to coordinated universal time (UTC).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Changed date and time are reflected in the domain when either of the following operations is performed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Rebooting the domain ■ The NTP time synchronization processing after the change of date and time of XSCF with the <code>date(8)</code> command
Privileges	<p>You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:</p> <p>useradm, platadm, platop, auditadm, auditop, domainadm, domainmgr, domainop, fieldeng</p> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <p>-h Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</p> <p>-u Specifies time in coordinated universal time (UTC). When the -u option is omitted, the local time is specified.</p>
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	The <code>setdate(8)</code> command sets the XSCF date and time.
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Displays the current time as the local time (JST).</p> <pre>XSCF> showdate Mon Jan 23 14:53:00 JST 2006</pre>

showdate(8)

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	<p>showdcl [-v] -a</p> <p>showdcl [-v] -d <i>domain_id</i> [-l <i>lsb...</i>]</p> <p>showdcl -h</p>		
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>showdcl(8)</code> command displays the DCL that has been set by the <code>setdcl(8)</code> command.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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 <i>x-y</i>, a combination of a PSB number and the number of one division of the divided PSB (<i>x</i> is an integer ranging from 00 to 15, and <i>y</i> is an integer ranging from 0 to 3).</p> <p>The <code>showdcl(8)</code> command can display the following information that is part of a domain component list:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 40px;">DID</td> <td>Domain ID</td> </tr> </table>	DID	Domain ID
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: 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:

<code>Cfg-policy</code>	<p>Degradation range applicable for an error detected during an initial diagnosis of hardware. Any of the following is displayed:</p> <table> <tr> <td><code>FRU</code></td> <td>Degradation of a component (default)</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>XSB</code></td> <td>Degradation of an XSB.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>System</code></td> <td>Degradation of a domain</td> </tr> </table>	<code>FRU</code>	Degradation of a component (default)	<code>XSB</code>	Degradation of an XSB.	<code>System</code>	Degradation of a domain
<code>FRU</code>	Degradation of a component (default)						
<code>XSB</code>	Degradation of an XSB.						
<code>System</code>	Degradation of a domain						
<code>No-Mem</code>	<p>Whether to omit the use of memory on a domain. Either of the following is displayed:</p> <table> <tr> <td><code>True</code></td> <td>Omits the use of memory on a domain.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>False</code></td> <td>Does not omit the use of memory on a domain (default).</td> </tr> </table>	<code>True</code>	Omits the use of memory on a domain.	<code>False</code>	Does not omit the use of memory on a domain (default).		
<code>True</code>	Omits the use of memory on a domain.						
<code>False</code>	Does not omit the use of memory on a domain (default).						
<code>No-IO</code>	<p>Whether to omit the use of I/O devices on a domain. Either of the following is displayed:</p> <table> <tr> <td><code>True</code></td> <td>Omits the use of I/O devices on a domain.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>False</code></td> <td>Does not omit the use of I/O devices on a domain (default).</td> </tr> </table>	<code>True</code>	Omits the use of I/O devices on a domain.	<code>False</code>	Does not omit the use of I/O devices on a domain (default).		
<code>True</code>	Omits the use of I/O devices on a domain.						
<code>False</code>	Does not omit the use of I/O devices on a domain (default).						
<code>Float</code>	<p>Whether to set a priority for the specified LSB as a floating board, relative to other boards. Either of the following is displayed:</p> <table> <tr> <td><code>True</code></td> <td>Gives a higher priority to the LSB to become a floating board.</td> </tr> <tr> <td><code>False</code></td> <td>Does not give a higher priority regarding floating boards (default).</td> </tr> </table>	<code>True</code>	Gives a higher priority to the LSB to become a floating board.	<code>False</code>	Does not give a higher priority regarding floating boards (default).		
<code>True</code>	Gives a higher priority to the LSB to become a floating board.						
<code>False</code>	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 *locations* 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 DESCRIPTION

- A system board for which the floating board priority is set to a low value is 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   00   00-0  Running
      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   00   00-0  Running  False   False  False  FRU
    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   00   00-0  Running  False   False  False  FRU
      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   00   01-2  Running  True    True   False  FRU
      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	<p>showdevices [-v] [-p bydevice byboard query force] <i>xsb</i></p> <p>showdevices [-v] [-p bydevice byboard] -d <i>domain_id</i></p> <p>showdevices -h</p>																				
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>showdevices(8)</code> command displays the information of the physical devices configured on XSB and their available resources of these devices.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The following types of information are displayed:</p> <p>Common:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>DID</td> <td>Domain ID</td> </tr> <tr> <td>XSB</td> <td>XSB number</td> </tr> </table> <p>CPU:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>id</td> <td>processor ID</td> </tr> <tr> <td>state</td> <td>status of processor</td> </tr> <tr> <td>speed</td> <td>CPU frequency (MHz)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ecache</td> <td>CPU external cache size (MB)</td> </tr> </table> <p>MEMORY:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>board mem</td> <td>Size of memory mounted on the XSB (MB)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>perm mem</td> <td>Size of memory that mounted and cannot be relocated on the XSB (MB)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>base address</td> <td>Physical address of memory mounted on the XSB</td> </tr> <tr> <td>domain mem</td> <td>Size of memory on the domain (MB)</td> </tr> </table>	DID	Domain ID	XSB	XSB number	id	processor ID	state	status of processor	speed	CPU frequency (MHz)	ecache	CPU external cache size (MB)	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)
DID	Domain ID																				
XSB	XSB number																				
id	processor ID																				
state	status of processor																				
speed	CPU frequency (MHz)																				
ecache	CPU external cache size (MB)																				
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	<i>domain_id</i>	Specifies the ID of the domain for which information is to be displayed. <i>domain_id</i> 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.

<code>-p force</code>	Predicts system resources deleted from the operating system when a system board is forcibly disconnected by "deleteboard -f" command. If the <code>-p</code> option is omitted, " <code>-p bydevice</code> " is used.
<code>-p query</code>	Predicts system resources deleted from the operating system when a system board is disconnected by <code>deleteboard</code> command. If the <code>-p</code> option is omitted, " <code>-p bydevice</code> " is used.
<code>-v</code>	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:

<i>xsb</i>	Specifies the XSB number for which information is to be displayed. The following <i>xsb</i> form is accepted:
	<i>x-y</i>
	where:
<i>x</i>	An integer from 00-15.
<i>y</i>	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:
```

```
-----
```

DID	XSB	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 resources 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:
```

```
-----
```

DID	XSB	board	perm	base	domain	target	deleted	remaining
		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)

showdevices(8)



NAME	showdomainmode - display the domain mode																						
SYNOPSIS	showdomainmode -d <i>domain_id</i> showdomainmode -h																						
DESCRIPTION	<p>showdomainmode(8) command displays the domain mode that is set for the specified domain.</p> <p>The following states are displayed:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>HOST-ID</td> <td>Host ID</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Diagnostic Level</td> <td>Displays the OpenBoot PROM diagnostic level. One of the following is displayed: <table border="0"> <tr> <td>none</td> <td>None</td> </tr> <tr> <td>min</td> <td>Standard</td> </tr> <tr> <td>max</td> <td>Maximum</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Secure Mode</td> <td>Displays the states of the host watchdog function and function that suppresses break signal reception (Break-signal). One of the following is displayed: <table border="0"> <tr> <td>on</td> <td>Enabled</td> </tr> <tr> <td>off</td> <td>Disabled</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> <tr> <td>Autoboot</td> <td>Displays the state of the auto boot function used at domain startup. One of the following is displayed: <table border="0"> <tr> <td>on</td> <td>Enabled</td> </tr> <tr> <td>off</td> <td>Disabled</td> </tr> </table> </td> </tr> </table>	HOST-ID	Host ID	Diagnostic Level	Displays the OpenBoot PROM diagnostic level. One of the following is displayed: <table border="0"> <tr> <td>none</td> <td>None</td> </tr> <tr> <td>min</td> <td>Standard</td> </tr> <tr> <td>max</td> <td>Maximum</td> </tr> </table>	none	None	min	Standard	max	Maximum	Secure Mode	Displays the states of the host watchdog function and function that suppresses break signal reception (Break-signal). One of the following is displayed: <table border="0"> <tr> <td>on</td> <td>Enabled</td> </tr> <tr> <td>off</td> <td>Disabled</td> </tr> </table>	on	Enabled	off	Disabled	Autoboot	Displays the state of the auto boot function used at domain startup. One of the following is displayed: <table border="0"> <tr> <td>on</td> <td>Enabled</td> </tr> <tr> <td>off</td> <td>Disabled</td> </tr> </table>	on	Enabled	off	Disabled
HOST-ID	Host ID																						
Diagnostic Level	Displays the OpenBoot PROM diagnostic level. One of the following is displayed: <table border="0"> <tr> <td>none</td> <td>None</td> </tr> <tr> <td>min</td> <td>Standard</td> </tr> <tr> <td>max</td> <td>Maximum</td> </tr> </table>	none	None	min	Standard	max	Maximum																
none	None																						
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max	Maximum																						
Secure Mode	Displays the states of the host watchdog function and function that suppresses break signal reception (Break-signal). One of the following is displayed: <table border="0"> <tr> <td>on</td> <td>Enabled</td> </tr> <tr> <td>off</td> <td>Disabled</td> </tr> </table>	on	Enabled	off	Disabled																		
on	Enabled																						
off	Disabled																						
Autoboot	Displays the state of the auto boot function used at domain startup. One of the following is displayed: <table border="0"> <tr> <td>on</td> <td>Enabled</td> </tr> <tr> <td>off</td> <td>Disabled</td> </tr> </table>	on	Enabled	off	Disabled																		
on	Enabled																						
off	Disabled																						
Privileges	<p>You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>platadm, fieldeng</td> <td>Can run this command for all domains.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>domainadm</td> <td>Can run this command only for your managed domains.</td> </tr> </table> <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>	platadm, fieldeng	Can run this command for all domains.	domainadm	Can run this command only for your managed domains.																		
platadm, fieldeng	Can run this command for all domains.																						
domainadm	Can run this command only for your managed domains.																						
OPTIONS	<p>The following operands are supported:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>-d <i>domain_id</i></td> <td>Specifies the domain ID of the domain to be displayed. <i>domain_id</i> can be 0-23 depending on the system configuration.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-h</td> <td>Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</td> </tr> </table>	-d <i>domain_id</i>	Specifies the domain ID of the domain to be displayed. <i>domain_id</i> can be 0-23 depending on the system configuration.	-h	Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.																		
-d <i>domain_id</i>	Specifies the domain ID of the domain to be displayed. <i>domain_id</i> can be 0-23 depending on the system configuration.																						
-h	Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.																						

showdomainmode(8)

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- If the Mode switch on the operator panel is set to "Service", the settings have the following values regardless of the domain mode displayed by the `showdomainmode(8)` command:
 - `Diagnostics Level`: operates as the `showdomainmode(8)` command display
 - `Secure Mode`: off
 - `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 a domain mode.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Displays the current state of the operation mode for domain ID 0.

```
XSCF> showdomainmode -d 0  
Host-ID :0f010f10  
Diagnostic Level :min  
Secure Mode      :on  
Autoboot         :on
```

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	<p>showdomainstatus -d <i>domain_id</i></p> <p>showdomainstatus -a</p> <p>showdomainstatus -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>The showdomainstatus(8) command displays the current status of the specified domain.</p> <p>One of the following states is displayed for each domain:</p> <p>Powered Off</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Power is off.</p> <p>Panic State</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">A panic occurred, and the domain is in the reset state.</p> <p>Shutdown Started</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The power-off process is starting.</p> <p>Initialization Phase</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">OpenBoot PROM initialization is in progress.</p> <p>OpenBoot Execution Completed</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">The system is in the OpenBoot PROM (ok prompt) state.</p> <p>Booting/OpenBoot PROM prompt</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">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.</p> <p>Running</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Operating system is running.</p> <p>-</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Domain is not defined.</p>
Privileges	<p>You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:</p> <p>useradm, platadm, platop, fieldeng</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Can run this command for all domains.</p> <p>domainadm, domainmgr, domainop</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Can run this command only for your accessible domains.</p>

showdomainstatus(8)

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           -
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	<p>showdscp</p> <p>showdscp [-v] [-p]</p> <p>showdscp [-v] [-p] -d <i>domain_id</i></p> <p>showdscp [-v] [-p] -s</p> <p>showdscp -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>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.</p> <p>When displaying IP addresses for all DSCP links in the system, the output is a table. The table is sorted by numerical domain IDs.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Privileges	<p>You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:</p> <p>fieldeng, platadm, platop:</p> <p>Can display any DSCP IP information.</p> <p>domainadm, domainmgr, domainop:</p> <p>Can display individual IP addresses for domains for which you have privileges only.</p> <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>

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] [<i>type</i>] showenvironment -h								
DESCRIPTION	<p>showenvironment(8) command displays the information listed below.</p> <p>The following types of the information are displayed:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Environment information</td> <td>Intake temperature and humidity of the system (humidity only for high-end server)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Temperature information</td> <td>Intake temperature of the system and exhaust temperature of each component</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Voltage information</td> <td>Voltage sensor value</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fan rotation information</td> <td>Fan rotational state and revolutions per unit of time</td> </tr> </table>	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
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	<p>You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:</p> <p>useradm, platadm, platop, fieldeng</p> <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>								
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>-h</td> <td>Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-M</td> <td>Displays text by page. This option provides a function that is the same as that of the <code>more</code> command.</td> </tr> </table>	-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 <code>more</code> command.				
-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 <code>more</code> command.								
OPERANDS	<p>The following operand is supported:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td><i>type</i></td> <td>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:</td> </tr> <tr> <td>temp</td> <td>Displays temperature information.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>volt</td> <td>Displays voltage information.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fan</td> <td>Displays fan rotation information.</td> </tr> </table>	<i>type</i>	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.
<i>type</i>	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  
#0 1234rpm  
FAN_A#1:Low speed  
#0 1234rpm  
FAN_B#0:High speed  
#0 5678rpm  
FAN_B#1:High speed  
#0 5678rpm  
PSU#0  
fan:High speed  
#0 1234rpm  
#1 1234rpm  
PSU#1  
fan:High speed  
#0 1234rpm  
#1 1234rpm
```

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	<p>showfru <i>device location</i></p> <p>showfru -a <i>device</i></p> <p>showfru -h</p>																
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>showfru(8)</code> command displays the hardware settings of specified device by the <code>setupfru(8)</code> command.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The following settings are displayed:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 2em;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 1em;">Device</td> <td>Specified device name. Only <code>sb</code> is displayed.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 1em;">Location</td> <td>Device location. If the <i>device</i> is 'sb', the indicated location is an integer ranging from 00 to 15.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 1em;">XSB Mode</td> <td>XSB mode set for the PSB. One of the following values is displayed:</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 2em;"></td> <td>Uni Uni-XSB</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 2em;"></td> <td>Quad Quad-XSB</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 1em;">Memory Mirror Mode</td> <td>Memory mirror mode set for the PSB. One of the following values is displayed:</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 2em;"></td> <td>yes Memory mirror mode</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 2em;"></td> <td>no Memory no-mirror modeB</td> </tr> </table>	Device	Specified device name. Only <code>sb</code> is displayed.	Location	Device location. If the <i>device</i> 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 modeB
Device	Specified device name. Only <code>sb</code> is displayed.																
Location	Device location. If the <i>device</i> 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 modeB																
Privileges	<p>You must have <code>platadm</code> or <code>fieldeng</code> privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>																
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 2em;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 1em;">-a</td> <td>Displays the settings of all devices.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 1em;">-h</td> <td>Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</td> </tr> </table>	-a	Displays the settings of all devices.	-h	Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.												
-a	Displays the settings of all devices.																
-h	Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.																

showfru(8)

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	<p>showhardconf(8) command displays information about each FRU.</p> <p>The following information is displayed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Current configuration and status ■ Number of installed FRUs ■ Domain information ■ External I/O Expansion Unit information ■ Name properties of PCI cards
Privileges	<p>You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:</p> <p>useradm, platadm, platop, fieldeng</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Can run this command for all domains.</p> <p>domainadm, domainmgr, domainop</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Can run this command only for your accessible domains.</p> <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <p>-h Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</p> <p>-M Displays text by page. This option provides a function that is the same as that of the more command.</p> <p>-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.</p>


```

+ 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:CA20393-B55X A4 ;
DDC_A#0 Status:Normal;
DDCR Status:Normal;
DDC_B#0 Status:Normal;
PCI#2 Name_Property;; Card_Type:DownLink;
+ Ver:16h; Serial:XF01CF; Type:Optic;
+ Connection:IOX@X06M/IOB1;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CF005017040/5017040-03;
IOX@X06M Serial:XCX06M;
IOB1 Serial:XE0097; Type:PCI-Express;
+ FRU-Part-Number:5016939-04;
LINK Ver:16h; Serial:XF01A2; Type:Optic;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CF005017040/5017040-03;
SLOT6 Name_Property:lpfc;
PS0 Serial:DD0250;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CF00300-1701 A1 /3001701-04;
PS1 Serial:DD0166;

```

```

+ 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:CA20393-B55X A4 ;
DDC_A#0 Status:Normal;
DDCR Status:Normal;
DDC_B#0 Status:Normal;
PCI#2 Name_Property:; Card_Type:DownLink;
+ Ver:16h; Serial:XF01CF; Type:Optic;
+ Connection:IOX@X06M/IOB1;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CF005017040/5017040-03;
IOX@X06M Serial:XCX06M;
IOB1 Serial:XE0097; Type:PCI-Express;
+ FRU-Part-Number:5016939-04;
LINK Ver:16h; Serial:XF01A2; Type:Optic;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CF005017040/5017040-03;
SLOT6 Name_Property:lpfc;
PS0 Serial:DD0250;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CF00300-1701 A1 /3001701-04;
PS1 Serial:DD0166;

```

```

+ FRU-Part-Number:CF00300-1701 A1 /3001701-04;
PCI#4 Name_Property;; Card_Type:DownLink;
+ Ver:16h; Serial:XF019N; Type:Optic;
+ Connection:IOX@X06M/IOB0;
+ FRU-Part-Number:5017040-03;
IOX@X06M Serial:XCX06M;
IOB0 Serial:XX00CP; Type:PCI-X;
+ FRU-Part-Number:5016938-04;
LINK Ver:16h; Serial:XF0191; Type:Optic;
+ FRU-Part-Number:5017040-03;
PS0 Serial:DD0250;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CF00300-1701 A1 /3001701-04;
PS1 Serial:DD0166;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CF00300-1701 A1 /3001701-04;
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

showhardconf(8)

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 <i>xscfu</i> } 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: <i>xscfu</i> Specifies the XSCF unit name to be displayed. One of the following values can be specified. If <i>xscfu</i> is specified with the -a option, <i>xscfu</i> is ignored. xscf#0 XSCF unit 0 xscf#1 XSCF unit 1 (when a duplicated configuration is used)
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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

showhostname(8)

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	<p>The <code>showhttps(8)</code> command displays the status of the HTTPS service currently set for the XSCF network.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The following states are displayed:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>HTTPS Status</td> <td>Indicates whether the HTTPS service is operating</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Server key</td> <td>Indicates whether the private key of the web server has been installed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CA key</td> <td>Indicates whether the private key of the certification authority has been installed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CA cert</td> <td>Indicates whether the certificate of the certification authority has been installed</td> </tr> <tr> <td>CSR</td> <td>The certificate of the web server</td> </tr> </table>	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
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	<p>You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:</p> <p>useradm, platadm, platop, auditadm, auditop, domainadm, domainmgr, domainop, fieldeng</p> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>										
OPTIONS	<p>The following option is supported:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>-h</td> <td>Displays usage statement.</td> </tr> </table>	-h	Displays usage statement.								
-h	Displays usage statement.										
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	The <code>sethttps(8)</code> 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-----
MIIBwjCCAsCAQAwgYExCzAJBgNVBAYTAmpqMQ4wDAYDVQQIEwVzdGF0ZTERMA8G
A1UEBxMIbG9jYXpkaHkxFTATBgNVBAoTDG9yZ2FuaXphdGlvbjEPMA0GA1UECxMG
b3JnYW5pMQ8wDQYDVQDEwZjB21tb24xZjAUBGkqhkiG9w0BCQEWB2V1Lm1haWww
gZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAJ5D57X/k42LcipTbWzV2GrxaVM
5GEyx3bdBW8/7WZhd3uiZ9+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	<p>showldap</p> <p>showldap [-c]</p> <p>showldap -h</p>
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	<p>You must have useradm or fieldeng privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <p>-c Displays the LDAP server certification chain.</p> <p>-h Displays usage statement.</p> <p> When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</p>
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Displaying All LDAP Configuration Data</p> <pre>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</pre> <p>EXAMPLE 2 Displaying All LDAP Configuration Data</p> <pre>XSCF> showldap -c There are no certificates configured.</pre>
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned:</p> <p>0 Successful completion.</p> <p>>0 An error occurred.</p>
SEE ALSO	setldap (8)

showldap(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> showocale 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	<p>showlocator(8) command displays the blink state of the CHECK LED on the operator panel.</p> <p>The one of the following state is displayed:</p> <table> <tr> <td>Off</td> <td>Indicates normal operation, which means either the circuit breaker is off or power is not being supplied.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Blinking</td> <td>Indicates that the unit is a maintenance target.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>On</td> <td>Indicates that an error was detected in the main unit.</td> </tr> </table>	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.
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	<p>You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:</p> <p>useradm, platadm, platop, fieldeng</p> <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>						
OPTIONS	<p>The following option is supported:</p> <table> <tr> <td>-h</td> <td>Displays usage statement.</td> </tr> </table>	-h	Displays usage statement.				
-h	Displays usage statement.						
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	The setlocator(8) command can be used to specify the blink state of the CHECK LED.						
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Displays the CHECK LED state.</p> <pre>XSCF> showlocator Locator LED status:Blinking</pre>						
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned:</p> <table> <tr> <td>0</td> <td>Successful completion.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>>0</td> <td>An error occurred.</td> </tr> </table>	0	Successful completion.	>0	An error occurred.		
0	Successful completion.						
>0	An error occurred.						
SEE ALSO	setlocator (8)						

showlocator(8)



NAME	showlogs - display the specified log
SYNOPSIS	<pre> showlogs [-t <i>time</i> [-T <i>time</i>] -p <i>timestamp</i>] [-v -V -S] [-r] [-M] error showlogs [-t <i>time</i> [-T <i>time</i>] -p <i>timestamp</i>] [-v] [-r] [-M] event showlogs [-t <i>time</i> [-T <i>time</i>]] [-r] [-M] {power env} showlogs [-r] [-M] monitor showlogs -d <i>domain_id</i> [-t <i>time</i> [-T <i>time</i>]] [-r] [-M] {console ipl panic} showlogs -h </pre>
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>showlogs(8)</code> command displays the specified log.</p> <p>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:</p> <p>For Field Replaceable Unit (FRU)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Error log (sometimes includes scan log) ■ Power log ■ Event log ■ Temperature and humidity record ■ Monitoring message log <p>For domain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Console message log ■ Panic message log ■ IPL message log
Privileges	<p>You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>

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.

Monddh: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.

Monddh: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.

Monddh: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
DESCRIPTION**

Logs are displayed in the following formats:

■ Error log

Default

```
Date: Mar 30 17:45:31 JST 2005      Code: xxxxxxxx-xxxxxxx-
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
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-xxxxxxx-
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
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-xxxxxxx-
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
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-xxxxxxx-
xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
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

```

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: 00112233-44556677-8899aabbccceeff0
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: 00112233-44556677-8899aabbccceeff0
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: 00112233-44556677-8899aabbccceeff0
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: 00112233-44556677-8899aabbccceeff0
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: 00112233-44556677-8899aabbccceeff0
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
```

showlogs(8)

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	<p>The <code>showmonitorlog(8)</code> command displays the contents of monitoring messages in real time.</p> <p>When the <code>showmonitorlog(8)</code> 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.</p> <p>To stop the real-time display, press the <code>Ctrl + C</code> key combination.</p>
Privileges	<p>You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:</p> <p>platadm, platop, fieldeng</p> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following option is supported:</p> <p><code>-h</code> Displays usage statement.</p>
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Displays the contents of a monitoring message in real time.</p> <pre>XSCF> showmonitorlog Apr 13 12:32:16 XXXXX Alarm: /CMU#1,/CMU#0/DDC#0:ANALYZE:SC-IOU I/F fatal error 0x00000000; : :</pre>
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned:</p> <p>0 Successful completion.</p> <p>>0 An error occurred.</p>

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 <i>interface</i> } shownetwork -h												
DESCRIPTION	<p>shownetwork(8) command displays current information of network interfaces for XSCF.</p> <p>Information on the specified network interface or all the network interfaces can be displayed. The following information is displayed:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>xscf#x-y</td> <td>XSCF network interface name</td> </tr> <tr> <td>HWaddr</td> <td>MAC address (hexadecimal notation)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>inet addr</td> <td>IP address</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Bcast</td> <td>Broadcast</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Mask</td> <td>Net mask</td> </tr> <tr> <td>UP/DOWN</td> <td>Whether the network interface is enabled</td> </tr> </table>	xscf#x-y	XSCF network interface name	HWaddr	MAC address (hexadecimal notation)	inet addr	IP address	Bcast	Broadcast	Mask	Net mask	UP/DOWN	Whether the network interface is enabled
xscf#x-y	XSCF network interface name												
HWaddr	MAC address (hexadecimal notation)												
inet addr	IP address												
Bcast	Broadcast												
Mask	Net mask												
UP/DOWN	Whether the network interface is enabled												
Privileges	<p>You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:</p> <p>useradm, platadm, platop, auditadm, auditop, domainadm, domainmgr, domainop, fieldeng</p> <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>												
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>-a</td> <td>Displays information for all XSCF network interfaces.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-h</td> <td>Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-M</td> <td>Displays text by page. This option provides a function that is the same as that of the <code>more</code> command.</td> </tr> </table>	-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 <code>more</code> command.						
-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 <code>more</code> command.												

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported:

<i>interface</i>	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 <code>-a</code> option, the operand is ignored.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For midrange server:
	For XSCF unit 0 :
<code>xscf#0-lan#0</code>	XSCF-LAN#0
<code>xscf#0-lan#1</code>	XSCF-LAN#1
<code>xscf#0-if</code>	Interface between XSCF units (Inter SCF Network; ISN)
	For abbreviation:
<code>lan#0</code>	an abbreviattion of XSCF-LAN#0
<code>lan#1</code>	an abbreviattion of XSCF-LAN#1
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For high-end server:
	For XSCF unit 0 :
<code>xscf#0-lan#0</code>	XSCF-LAN#0
<code>xscf#0-lan#1</code>	XSCF-LAN#1
<code>xscf#0-if</code>	Interface between XSCF units (Inter SCF Network; ISN)
	For XSCF unit 1 (when a duplicated configuration is used):
<code>xscf#1-lan#0</code>	XSCF-LAN#0
<code>xscf#1-lan#1</code>	XSCF-LAN#1
<code>xscf#1-if</code>	ISN
	For takeover IP address:
<code>lan#0</code>	takeover IP address for XSCF-LAN#0
<code>lan#1</code>	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 shoownetwork(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> shoownetwork 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> shoownetwork 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> shoownetwork 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)

shownetwork(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 servers currently set for the XSCF network
SYNOPSIS	showntp {-l -a <i>address</i> } showntp -h
DESCRIPTION	<p>The showntp(8) command displays the NTP servers currently set for the XSCF network.</p> <p>Besides being capable of displaying the NTP servers that are set, the command can be used to confirm the following information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Whether synchronization with an NTP server is being maintained ■ Whether the NTP service has been started
Privileges	<p>You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:</p> <p>useradm, platadm, platop, auditadm, auditop, domainadm, domainmgr, domainop, fieldeng</p> <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <p>-a Displays all the NTP servers currently set for the XSCF network.</p> <p>-h Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</p> <p>-l Displays whether synchronization with an NTP server is being maintained.</p>
OPERANDS	<p>The following operand is supported:</p> <p><i>address</i> 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 <i>address</i> form is accepted:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx</i></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">where:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>xxx</i> An integer from 0–255. Zero suppression can be used to specify the integer.</p>
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	The setntp(8) command sets the NTP servers used in the XSCF network.

showntp(8)

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
```

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)

showpasswordpolicy(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 startup. 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 <i>interface</i> }																						
DESCRIPTION	<p>showroute -h</p> <p>showroute(8) command displays the current routing information for an XSCF network interface.</p> <p>Routing information for the specified network interface or all the network interfaces can be displayed. The following information is displayed:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>Destination</td> <td>Destination IP address</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Gateway</td> <td>Gateway address</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Netmask</td> <td>Netmask address</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Flags</td> <td>Flag which indicates the status of specified routing</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>U route is up</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>H target is host</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>G use gateway</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>R reinstate route for dynamic routing</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>C cache entry</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td>! reject route</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Interface</td> <td>XSCF network interface name</td> </tr> </table>	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
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	<p>You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:</p> <p>useradm, platadm, platop, auditadm, auditop, domainadm, domainmgr, domainop, fieldeng</p> <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>																						
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td>-a</td> <td>Displays routing information that is set for all XSCF network interfaces.</td> </tr> </table>	-a	Displays routing information that is set for all XSCF network interfaces.																				
-a	Displays routing information that is set for all XSCF network interfaces.																						

showroute(8)

- 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 highend 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)

showroute(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	<p>showsmtp</p> <p>showsmtp [-v]</p> <p>showsmtp -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	showsmtp(8) displays the SMTP configuration. When used without options, it displays current SMTP configuration data.
Privileges	<p>You must have <code>platadm</code> or <code>platop</code> privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <p>-h Displays usage statement.</p> <p> When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</p> <p>-v Specifies verbose output.</p>
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	SMTP information includes the Mail Server and Reply addresses.
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Displaying SMTP configuration</p> <pre>XSCF> showsmtp Mail Server: 10.4.1.1 Port: 25 Authentication Mechanism: smtp-auth User Name: jsmith Password: ***** Reply Address: adm@customer.com</pre>
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned:</p> <p>0 Successful completion.</p> <p>>0 An error occurred.</p>
SEE ALSO	setsmtp (8)

showsntp(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	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Displaying SNMP Information for a System That Has Not Been Set Up</p> <pre>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</pre> <p>EXAMPLE 2 Displaying SNMP Information for a Disabled System Set Up With SNMPv3 Trap Host</p> <pre>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</pre>

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)

showsmpusm(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 <pre> XSCF> showsnmpvacm Groups: Groupname Username ----- admin jsmith, bob Views: View Subtree Mask Type ---- all_view .1 ff include Access: View Group ---- all_view admin </pre>
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned: 0 Successful completion. >0 An error occurred.
SEE ALSO	setsnmpvacm (8)

showsnpvacm(8)



NAME	showssh - display the status, host public keys, fingerprint, or user public keys of the SSH service configured for the XSCF network								
SYNOPSIS	<p>showssh [-c hostkey] [-M]</p> <p>showssh -c pubkey [-u <i>user_name</i>] [-M]</p> <p>showssh -h</p>								
DESCRIPTION	<p>showssh(8) command displays the status, host public keys, fingerprint, or user public keys of the SSH service configured for the XSCF network.</p> <p>The following information is displayed:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>SSH status</td> <td>Validity of the SSH service</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RSA key</td> <td>Host public key in RSA format</td> </tr> <tr> <td>DSA key</td> <td>Host public key in DSA format</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Fingerprint</td> <td>Host public key in fingerprint format</td> </tr> </table> <p>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.</p> <p>Only SSH2 is supported for XSCF.</p>	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
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								
Privileges	<p>You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>								
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 20px;"> <tr> <td>-c hostkey</td> <td>Displays a host public key. If the -c option is omitted, "-c hostkey" is assumed specified.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-c pubkey</td> <td>Displays the user public key. If the -c option is omitted, "-c hostkey" is assumed specified</td> </tr> </table>	-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				
-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+Tx5pTa6HuZ8o8yUBbDZVJAAAAFCfKPxarV+/5qzK4A43Qaigkqu/
6QAAAIBM
LQ122G8pwibESrh5JmOhSxpLz13P26ksI8qPr+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+ilJ
NStr6r8
KDJfwOQMmK0eeDFj2mL40NOvaLQ83+rRwW6Ny/yF1Rgv6PUPuqRLw4VeRb+uOfmPRpe6/
kb4z++lOhtp
WI9bay6CK0nrFRok+z54ez7BrDFBQVUNZx9PyEFezJG9ziEYVUag/23LIAiLxxBmW9pqa/
WxC21Ja4RQ
VN3009kmVwAAAAIAON1LR/
9Jdd7yyG18+Ue7eBBJHrCA0pkSzvffzFFj5XUzQBdabh5p5Rwz+lvriawFI
ZI9j2uhM/3HQdrvYSVBEdMjaasF9hB6T/
uFwP8yqtJf6Y9GdjBAhWuH8F13pX4BtvK9IeldqCscnOuu0
e2r1UoI6GICMr64FL0YYBSwfbwLiZ6PSA/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
P0nBK4XJpCFoFbPXNUHDwlrTD9icD5U/wRFGSRRxFI+Ub5oLRxN8+A8=abcd@example.com
 2  ssh-rsa
CSqGSIb3DQEJARYHZWUubWFpbDCBnzANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOBjQAwgYkCgYEA
nkPntf+TjYtyK1NYFb0/YavFpUzkYTLHdt0Fbz/
tZmGd3e6Jn34A2W9EC7D9hjLsj+kAP41A16wFwGO7
KP3H4iImX0Uysj19Hyk4jLBU51sw8JqvT2utTjltV5mFPKL6bDcAgY9=efgh@example.com
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned:

0	Successful completion.
>0	An error occurred.

SEE ALSO [setssh\(8\)](#)

showssh(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:": <table border="0" style="width: 100%;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="text-align: left;">Status</th> <th style="text-align: left;">Description</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Faulted</td> <td>The component is faulty and is not operating.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Degraded</td> <td>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.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Deconfigured</td> <td>As a result of another component's faulted or degraded status, the component is not operating. (The component itself is not faulted or degraded.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Maintenance</td> <td>The component is under maintenance. A deletefru(8), replacefru(8), or addfru(8) operation is currently underway.</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	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.
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. <pre>XSCF> showstatus CMU#0; * CPUM#0-CHIP#0 Status:Faulted; * MEM#00A Status:Faulted;</pre>										

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	<p>showtelnet(8) command displays the current status of the Telnet service for the XSCF network.</p> <p>One of the following states is displayed:</p> <p>enable The Telnet service is enabled.</p> <p>disable The Telnet service is disabled.</p>
Privileges	<p>You must have one of the following privileges to run this command:</p> <p>useradm, platadm, platop, auditadm, auditop, domainadm, domainmgr, domainop, fieldeng</p> <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following option is supported:</p> <p>-h Displays usage statement.</p>
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	The settelnet(8) command makes settings for the Telnet service in the XSCF network.
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Displays the status of the Telnet service for the XSCF network.</p> <pre>XSCF> showtelnet Telnet status:enabled</pre>
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned:</p> <p>0 Successful completion.</p> <p>>0 An error occurred.</p>
SEE ALSO	setteln (8)

showtelnet(8)



NAME	showtimezone - display the XSCF time zone and Daylight Saving Time information of current settings
SYNOPSIS	<p>showtimezone -c tz</p> <p>showtimezone -c dst</p> <p>showtimezone -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>showtimezone(8)</code> command displays the XSCF time zone and Daylight Saving Time information of current settings.</p> <p>It is displayed in the following format.</p> <pre><i>std offset dst[offset2] [from-date[/time] to-date[/time]]</i></pre> <p><i>std</i> Abbreviations of time zone.</p> <p><i>offset</i> Offset time of time zone and Greenwich mean time (GMT).</p> <p> Displayed in minus "-" in case the offset is plus, and displayed in plus "+" in case the offset is minus.</p> <p><i>dst</i> Name of Daylight Saving Time.</p>

<i>offset2</i>	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.
<i>from-date[/time]</i>	The starting time of Daylight Saving Time. Any of the following formats displays <i>from-date</i> . <i>Mm.w.d</i> <i>Mm</i> : Shows the month when Daylight Saving Time starts. Any numeric from 1 to 12 comes in <i>m</i> . <i>w</i> : 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. <i>d</i> : 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. <i>Jn</i> <i>Jn</i> : 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. <i>n</i> <i>n</i> : 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 <i>time</i> , the time to switch to Daylight Saving Time is shown in the pre-switched time. <i>hh:mm:ss</i> 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*.
Mm.w.d
Mm: 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.

Jn
Jn: 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*.

Mm.w.d

Mm: 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.

Jn

Jn: 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	<p>showuser</p> <p>showuser [[-a] [-M] [-p] [-u] [<i>user</i>]]</p> <p>showuser [[-a] [-l] [-M] [-p] [-u]]</p> <p>showuser -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
Privileges	<p>No privileges are needed for you to view your own account. You must have useradm privileges to run this command for any other user.</p> <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <p>-a Displays password validity and account state information. This is only valid for XSCF user accounts.</p> <p>-h Displays usage statement.</p> <p> When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</p> <p>-l Displays information on all local XSCF user accounts sorted by user login name. Cannot be used with the <i>user</i> operand.</p> <p>-M Displays text by page. This option provides a function that is the same as that of the more command.</p> <p>-p Displays all privileges assigned to the user. This is valid for local and remote users.</p> <p>-u Displays user ID (UID). This is valid for local and remote users.</p>
OPERANDS	<p>The following operands are supported:</p> <p><i>user</i> Name of an existing user account. Cannot be used with the -l option.</p>

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	<pre> snapshot -d <i>device</i> [-r] [-e [-P <i>password</i>]] [-L {F I R}] [-l] [-v] [[-q] -{Y n}] [-S <i>time</i> [-E <i>time</i>]] snapshot -t <i>user@host: directory</i> [-e [-P <i>password</i>]] [-k <i>host-key</i>] [-l] [-L {F I R}] [-p <i>password</i>] [-v] [[-q] -{Y n}] [-S <i>time</i> [-E <i>time</i>]] snapshot -T [-D <i>directory</i>] [-e [-P <i>password</i>]] [-k <i>host-key</i>] [-l] [-L {F I R}] [-v] [[-q] -{Y n}] [-S <i>time</i> [-E <i>time</i>]] snapshot -h </pre>
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>snapshot(8)</code> command provides a data-collection mechanism that enables rapid, reliable, and flexible retrieval of diagnostic information on the Service Processor. <code>snapshot(8)</code> collects the following data: Configuration, Environmentals, Logs, Errors, and FRUID information. It transfers data to the specified destination.</p> <p><code>snapshot</code> 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 <code>snapshot</code> is invoked. For example: <code>jupiter_10.1.1.1_2006-07-08T22-33-44</code>. <code>snapshot</code> does not support user-specified file names for the output file. As files and command output are collected from the Service Processor, <code>snapshot</code> compresses the output data and writes it in the format of a <code>.zip</code> archive.</p> <p><code>snapshot</code> stores the collected data on a remote network host or on an external media device, based upon the use of the <code>-t</code>, <code>-T</code> or <code>-d</code> option. To store the collected data on a remote network host using the <code>-t</code> 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 <code>setarchiving(8)</code>, you can use the <code>-T</code> option to store the data on a remote network host using that same information, or use <code>-T</code> in conjunction with the <code>-D</code> option to change only the target directory. When storing data on a remote network host, <code>snapshot</code> opens a network connection using SSH to act as a data pipe to the remote file.</p> <p>It is possible to restrict data collection on some larger log files to a specific date range using the options <code>-S</code> and, optionally, <code>-E</code>.</p> <p>Encrypted network protocols, such as SSH and SSL, are used for transmission of the data across a network connection. The entire <code>.zip</code> archive itself can be encrypted using the <code>-e</code> flag. To decrypt a <code>.zip</code> archive that has been encrypted with this process, use the encryption password given to <code>snapshot</code> with the <code>openssl</code> command. The following example decrypts the file <code>jupiter_10.1.1.1_2006-07-08T22-33-44.zip.e</code>:</p> <pre> % 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 </pre>

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:
- none
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.

- 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:
- none
- 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 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 downloading 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)

NAME	switchscf - switch the XSCF unit between the active and standby states
SYNOPSIS	switchscf -t {Active Standby} [-f] switchscf -h
DESCRIPTION	<p>The switchscf(8) command switches the XSCF unit that the user is currently logged in to, between the active and standby states.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Note – When switched, the session of the network which has been connected to the active XSCF is terminated.</p> <p>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.</p>
Privileges	<p>You must have platadm or fieldeng privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <p>-f Switches the state in a case XSCF state can't be changed due to a maintenance operation.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>-h Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</p> <p>-t Active Switches the state of the XSCF unit to active.</p> <p>-t Standby Switches the state of the XSCF unit to standby.</p>
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Switches the state of the XSCF unit that the user is currently logged in to, to standby.</p> <pre>XSCF> switchscf -t Standby</pre>

switchscf(8)

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	<p>testsb [[-q] -{y n}] [-m diag=<i>mode</i>] <i>location</i></p> <p>testsb [[-q] -{y n}] [-m diag=<i>mode</i>] -c {all expansion}</p> <p>testsb -v [-y -n] [-m diag=<i>mode</i>] <i>location</i></p> <p>testsb -v [-y -n] [-m diag=<i>mode</i>] -c {all expansion}</p> <p>testsb -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>testsb(8) command performs an initial diagnosis of the specified PSB.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>The result also can be seen in 'Test' and 'Fault' displayed by showboards(8) command.</p>
Privileges	<p>You must have platadm or fieldeng privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>

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.
  0.end
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.
  0.end
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 before 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.
  0.end
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)

testsb(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 <code>addfru(8)</code> , <code>deletefru(8)</code> , or <code>replacefru(8)</code> 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 <code>unlockmaintenance(8)</code> command to forcibly release the locked status of XSCF.
Privileges	You must have <code>fieldeng</code> privileges to run this command. Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> 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)

NAME	version - display firmware version												
SYNOPSIS	<p>version -c xcp [-v] [-t]</p> <p>version -c {cmu xscf} [-v]</p> <p>version -h</p>												
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>version(8)</code> command displays firmware version.</p> <p>The following versions can be displayed:</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 2em;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 1em;">xcp</td> <td>The comprehensive version of the XSCF control package (XCP) firmware currently applied to the system.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>cmu</td> <td>The version of OpenBoot PROM firmware.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>xscf</td> <td>The version of XSCF firmware.</td> </tr> </table>	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.						
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	<p>You must have <code>platadm</code> or <code>fieldeng</code> privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>												
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:.</p> <table border="0" style="margin-left: 2em;"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 1em;">-c xcp</td> <td>Displays the XCP version.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-c cmu</td> <td>Displays the version of OpenBoot PROM firmware.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-c xscf</td> <td>Displays the version of XSCF firmware.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-h</td> <td>Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-t</td> <td>Displays information of the XCP version that is registered in the XSCF. This option is used together with "-c xcp".</td> </tr> <tr> <td>-v</td> <td>Displays detailed information. Specifying this option with "-c xscf" displays the same information as the usual information.</td> </tr> </table>	-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.
-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	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Displays the XCP version.</p> <pre style="margin-left: 2em;">XSCF> version -c xcp XSCF#0 (Active) XCP0 (Current): 1020 XCP1 (Reserve): 1020 XSCF#1 (Standby) XCP0 (Current): 1020 XCP1 (Reserve): 1020</pre>												

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	<p>viewaudit</p> <p>viewaudit [-A <i>date-time</i>] [-B <i>date-time</i>] [-C] [-c <i>classes</i>] [-D <i>date-time</i>] [-E <i>end-record</i>] [-e <i>events</i>] [-i <i>audit-ids</i>] [-l] [-m <i>del</i>] [-n] [-p <i>privilege-results</i>] [-r <i>return-values</i>] [-S <i>start-record</i>] [-u <i>users</i>] [-x]</p> <p>viewaudit -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>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 <i>del</i>, -n, -S, or -x option.</p>
Privileges	<p>You must have auditadm or auditop privileges to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported:</p> <p>-A <i>date-time</i> Selects records that occurred at or after <i>date-time</i>. The <i>date-time</i> argument is in local time. the -A and -B options can be used together to form a range. Valid values for <i>date-time</i> are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Absolute <i>date-time</i> : <i>yyyymmdd[hh[mm[ss]]]</i> <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <i>yyyy</i> = year (1970 is the earliest valid value) ■ <i>mm</i> = month (01-12) ■ <i>dd</i> = day (01-31) ■ <i>hh</i> = hour (00-23) ■ <i>mm</i> = minutes (00-59) ■ <i>ss</i> = seconds (00-59) <p>The default value is 00 for <i>hh</i>, <i>mm</i>, and <i>ss</i>.</p>

-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.

<i>-c classes</i>	<p>Selects records in indicated classes. <i>classes</i> 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.</p> <p>The following are valid classes:</p>		
	<table> <tr> <td>all</td> <td>Denotes all classes.</td> </tr> </table>	all	Denotes all classes.
all	Denotes all classes.		
	<table> <tr> <td>ACS_SYSTEM(1)</td> <td>System-related events</td> </tr> </table>	ACS_SYSTEM(1)	System-related events
ACS_SYSTEM(1)	System-related events		
	<table> <tr> <td>ACS_WRITE(2)</td> <td>Commands that can modify a state</td> </tr> </table>	ACS_WRITE(2)	Commands that can modify a state
ACS_WRITE(2)	Commands that can modify a state		
	<table> <tr> <td>ACS_READ(4)</td> <td>Commands that read a current state</td> </tr> </table>	ACS_READ(4)	Commands that read a current state
ACS_READ(4)	Commands that read a current state		
	<table> <tr> <td>ACS_LOGIN(8)</td> <td>Login-related events</td> </tr> </table>	ACS_LOGIN(8)	Login-related events
ACS_LOGIN(8)	Login-related events		
	<table> <tr> <td>ACS_AUDIT(16)</td> <td>Audit-related events</td> </tr> </table>	ACS_AUDIT(16)	Audit-related events
ACS_AUDIT(16)	Audit-related events		
	<table> <tr> <td>ACS_DOMAIN(32)</td> <td>Domain management-related events</td> </tr> </table>	ACS_DOMAIN(32)	Domain management-related events
ACS_DOMAIN(32)	Domain management-related events		
	<table> <tr> <td>ACS_USER(64)</td> <td>User management-related events</td> </tr> </table>	ACS_USER(64)	User management-related events
ACS_USER(64)	User management-related events		
	<table> <tr> <td>ACS_PLATFORM(128)</td> <td>Platform management-related events</td> </tr> </table>	ACS_PLATFORM(128)	Platform management-related events
ACS_PLATFORM(128)	Platform management-related events		
	<table> <tr> <td>ACS_MODES(256)</td> <td>Mode-related events</td> </tr> </table>	ACS_MODES(256)	Mode-related events
ACS_MODES(256)	Mode-related events		
<i>-D date-time</i>	<p>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: <i>yyyymmddhhmmss</i> (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. <i>-D</i> cannot be used with <i>-A</i> or <i>-B</i>.</p>		
<i>-E end-record</i>	<p>Selects the last record matching the selection criteria to display.</p>		

-e <i>events</i>	<p>Selects records of the indicated events. <i>events</i> is a comma-separated list of audit events. An event may be specified by its numeric value or its name. The <code>AEV_</code> prefix may be omitted. For example, the event for SSH login can be expressed as <code>AEV_LOGIN_SSH</code>, <code>LOGIN_SSH</code> or <code>4</code>.</p> <p>See <code>showaudit -e all</code> for a list of valid events.</p>
-h	<p>Displays usage statement.</p> <p>When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.</p>
-i <i>audit-ids</i>	<p>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 <i>audit-id</i> is not persistent and can be reassigned across reboots of the Service Processor. <i>audit-ids</i> is a comma-separated list of audit session identifiers. The <i>audit-id</i> is the number following the label <code>subject</code> in an audit file.</p> <p>For example, in the following listing, the <i>audit-id</i> is 1 (shown in boldface for emphasis).</p> <pre>subject,1,bob,normal,telnet 45880 jupiter</pre>
-l	<p>Prints one line per record.</p>
-m <i>del</i>	<p>Uses <i>del</i> as the field delimiter instead of the default delimiter, which is the comma. If <i>del</i> 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 <code>-x</code> option.</p>
-n	<p>Specifies that UIDs and IP addresses should not be converted to user names or host names.</p>
-p <i>privilege-results</i>	<p>Select records according to the indicated <i>privilege-results</i>. <i>privilege-results</i> is a comma-separated list. <i>privilege-results</i> are: <code>granted</code>, <code>denied</code>, or <code>error</code>.</p>
-r <i>return-values</i>	<p>Selects records according to the indicated return values. <i>returnvals</i> is a comma-separated list of the values: <code>success</code>, or <code>failure</code>. <code>success</code> corresponds to a return value of <code>0</code>. <code>failure</code> corresponds to a nonzero return value.</p>
-S <i>start-record</i>	<p>Selects the first record matching the selection criteria to display.</p>

-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,opl,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)

viewaudit(8)



NAME	who - display a list of the user accounts who are logged in to the XSCF
SYNOPSIS	who who -h
DESCRIPTION	<p>who(1) displays a list of the user accounts who are logged in to the XSCF.</p> <p>The following information is displayed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ XSCF user account name ■ Terminal used ■ Idle time ■ Login time ■ Remote host name
Privileges	<p>No privileges are required to run this command.</p> <p>Refer to <code>setprivileges(8)</code> for more information.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following option is supported:</p> <p>-h Displays usage statement.</p>
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Displays a list of the user accounts who are logged in to the XSCF.</p> <pre>XSCF> who USER TTY IDLE FROM HOST scf pts/0 00:00m Dec 21 13:57 JJJJ.ggg.fujitsu.com</pre>
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned:</p> <p>0 Successful completion.</p> <p>>0 An error occurred.</p>

who(1)




FUJITSU