

Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) 3.0 Supplement
For SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers





Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) 3.0 Supplement for SPARC Enterprise™ T5120 and T5220 Servers

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Preface

This manual provides information about the Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) service processor (SP). The SP enables you to remotely manage and administer your servers. You should be an experienced system administrator with a knowledge of UNIX® commands.

For Safe Operation

This manual contains important information regarding the use and handling of this product. Read this manual thoroughly. Use the product according to the instructions and information available in this manual. Keep this manual handy for further reference.

Fujitsu makes every effort to prevent users and bystanders from being injured or from suffering damage to their property. Use the product according to this manual.

Structure and Contents of This Manual

This manual is organized as described below:

- Understanding ILOM 3.0 for the SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers
Introduces ILOM 3.0 for the SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 servers.
- Managing the Host
Describes managing SPARC specific features of the host.
- Managing the Service Processor
Describes managing SPARC specific features of the SP.
- Managing Devices
Describes managing SPARC specific features of system devices.
- IPMI Sensor Reference
Identifies IPMI sensor data (the /SYS namespace).
- ALOM Compatibility Reference Information
lists and describes ALOM CMT compatibility shell equivalents for ILOM commands and properties.

Related Documentation

The latest versions of all the SPARC Enterprise™ Series manuals are available at the following Web sites:

Global Site

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

Japanese Site

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

Title	Description	Manual Code
<i>SPARC Enterprise T5120 Server Getting Started Guide</i>	Minimum steps to power on and boot the server for the first time	C120-E518
<i>SPARC Enterprise T5120 Server Getting Started Guide For Models That Run on DC Input Power</i>	Minimum steps to power on and boot the server that run on DC input power for the first time	C120-E552
<i>SPARC Enterprise T5220 Server Getting Started Guide</i>	Minimum steps to power on and boot the server for the first time	C120-E519
<i>SPARC Enterprise T5220 Server Getting Started Guide For Models That Run on DC Input Power</i>	Minimum steps to power on and boot the server that run on DC input power for the first time	C120-E553
<i>SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers Product Notes</i>	Information about the latest product updates and issues	C120-E458
<i>Important Safety Information for Hardware Systems</i>	Safety information that is common to all SPARC Enterprise series servers	C120-E391
<i>SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers Safety and Compliance Guide</i>	Safety and compliance information that is specific to the servers	C120-E461
<i>SPARC Enterprise/PRIMEQUEST Common Installation Planning Manual</i>	Requirements and concepts of installation and facility planning for the setup of SPARC Enterprise and PRIMEQUEST	C120-H007
<i>SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers Site Planning Guide</i>	Server specifications for site planning	C120-H027
<i>SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers Overview Guide</i>	Product features	C120-E460
<i>SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers Installation Guide</i>	Detailed rackmounting, cabling, power on, and configuring information	C120-E462
<i>SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers Service Manual</i>	How to run diagnostics to troubleshoot the server, and how to remove and replace parts in the server	C120-E463
<i>SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers Administration Guide</i>	How to perform administrative tasks that are specific to the servers	C120-E464
<i>External I/O Expansion Unit Installation and Service Manual</i>	Procedures for installing the External I/O Expansion Unit on the SPARC Enterprise T5120/T5140/T5220/T5240/T5440 servers	C120-E543
<i>External I/O Expansion Unit Product Notes</i>	Important and late-breaking information about the External I/O Expansion Unit	C120-E544

For more information about how to work with ILOM features that are common to all platforms managed by ILOM, the following documentation provides information.

Title	Description	Manual Code
<i>Integrated Lights Out Manager 3.0 Concepts Guide</i>	Information that describes ILOM 3.0 features and functionality	C120-E573
<i>Integrated Lights Out Manager 3.0 Getting Started Guide</i>	Information and procedures for network connection, logging in to ILOM 3.0 for the first time, and configuring a user account or a directory service	C120-E576
<i>Integrated Lights Out Manager 3.0 Web Interface Procedures Guide</i>	Information and procedures for accessing ILOM 3.0 functions using the ILOM web interface	C120-E574
<i>Integrated Lights Out Manager 3.0 CLI Procedures Guide</i>	Information and procedures for accessing ILOM 3.0 functions using the ILOM CLI	C120-E575
<i>Integrated Lights Out Manager 3.0 SNMP and IPMI Procedure Guide</i>	Information and procedures for accessing ILOM 3.0 functions using SNMP or IPMI management hosts	C120-E579
<i>Integrated Lights Out Manager 3.x Feature Updates and Release Notes</i>	Enhancements that have been made to ILOM firmware since the ILOM 3.0 release	C120-E600
<i>Integrated Lights Out Manager 3.0 Supplement for SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers</i>	How to use the ILOM 3.0 software on the servers	C120-E577

For more information about how to work with your host server, the following documentation provides information about how to perform certain tasks related to ILOM.

Title	Description
<i>SunVTS User's Guide</i>	Performing diagnostic tests
<i>SunVTS Test Reference Manual</i>	
<i>SunVTS Quick Reference Guide</i>	
<i>Sun Management Center Software User's Guide</i>	

Title	Description
<i>Solaris System Administrator Guide</i>	System and network administration
<i>SPARC: Installing Solaris Software</i>	
<i>Solaris User's Guide</i>	Using operating system

UNIX Commands

This document might not contain information on basic UNIX[®] commands and procedures such as shutting down the system, booting the system, and configuring devices. Refer to the following for this information:

- Software documentation that you received with your system
- Solaris[™] Operating System documentation, which is at
(<http://docs.sun.com>)

Text Conventions

Typeface*	Meaning	Examples
AaBbCc123	The names of commands, files, and directories; on-screen computer output	Edit your <code>.login</code> file. Use <code>ls -a</code> to list all files. % You have mail.
AaBbCc123	What you type, when contrasted with on-screen computer output	% su Password:
<i>AaBbCc123</i>	Book titles, new words or terms, words to be emphasized. Replace command-line variables with real names or values.	Read Chapter 6 in the <i>User's Guide</i> . These are called <i>class</i> options. To delete a file, type rm <i>filename</i> .

* The settings on your browser might differ from these settings.

Prompt Notations

The following prompt notations are used in this manual.

Shell	Prompt Notations
C shell	<i>machine-name%</i>
C shell superuser	<i>machine-name#</i>
Bourne shell and Korn shell	\$
Bourne shell and Korn shell superuser	#
ILOM service processor	->
ALOM compatibility shell	sc>
OpenBoot PROM firmware	ok

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For Users in Other Countries:

(http://www.fujitsu.com/global/contact/computing/sparce_index.html)

Understanding ILOM 3.0 for the SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers

This section introduces ILOM 3.0 for the SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 servers and includes:

- [“ILOM Overview” on page 1](#)
 - [“Platform-Specific ILOM Features” on page 2](#)
 - [“ILOM Features Not Supported” on page 2](#)
-

ILOM Overview

Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) is system management firmware that is preinstalled on some SPARC servers. ILOM enables you to actively manage and monitor components installed in your server. ILOM provides a browser-based interface and a command-line interface, as well as SNMP and IPMI interfaces.

Note – For information about upgrading, installing, and configuring ILOM on your service processor see the firmware installation instructions in the *SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers Installation Guide* and the product notes for your server.

For more information about how to work with ILOM features that are common to all platforms managed by ILOM, see the *Integrated Lights Out Manager 3.0 Concepts Guide*.

Related Information

- [“Platform-Specific ILOM Features” on page 2](#)
- [“ILOM Features Not Supported” on page 2](#)

Platform-Specific ILOM Features

ILOM operates on many platforms, supporting features that are common to all platforms. Some ILOM features belong to a subset of platforms and not to all. This document describes features that belong to SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 servers, augmenting the set of features described in the Integrated Lights Out Manager 3.0 base documentation.

Note – To perform some procedures documented in the Integrated Lights Out Manager 3.0 base documentation, you must create a serial connection to the server and activate the Physical Presence switch on the server. The Physical Presence switch on the SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 servers is the Locator button. For information about creating a serial connection to your server, see the *SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Server System Administration Guide*.

Related Information

- [“ILOM Overview” on page 1](#)
- [“ILOM Features Not Supported” on page 2](#)

ILOM Features Not Supported

Among the ILOM features supported on other platforms, ILOM does not support the following features on SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 servers:

- The KVMS features of ILOM Remote Console. However, ILOM Remote Console does provide remote serial console on SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 servers.
- Chassis Monitoring Module (CMM) features, such as single sign-on.
- Support for up to ten concurrent user sessions. The SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5120 servers support a maximum of five concurrent user sessions.

Related Information

- [“ILOM Overview” on page 1](#)
- [“Platform-Specific ILOM Features” on page 2](#)

Managing the Host

This section contains information on ILOM features for the SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 servers that augment the array of properties common to ILOM on other platforms. In particular, this section describes the properties in the /HOST namespace, and includes:

Description	Links
Resetting the Host	“Reset the Host” on page 4
Managing Host Boot Mode	“Boot Mode Overview” on page 5 “Manage the Host Boot Mode LDOMs Configuration (CLI)” on page 6 “Change the Host Boot Mode Behavior at Reset (CLI)” on page 6 “Manage the Host Boot Mode Script (CLI)” on page 7 “Display Host’s Boot Mode Expiration Date (CLI)” on page 8 “View or Configure Boot Mode Settings (Web Interface)” on page 8
Viewing and Configuring Host Control Information	“Display the Host’s MAC Address (CLI)” on page 10 “Display the Host’s OpenBoot Version (CLI)” on page 10 “Display the Host’s POST Version (CLI)” on page 10 “Specify Host Behavior When the Host Stops Running (CLI)” on page 11 “Specify Host Behavior When the Host Resets (CLI)” on page 11 “Set the Boot Timeout Interval” on page 12 “Specify System Behavior at Boot Timeout” on page 13 “Specify System Behavior if Restart Fails” on page 13 “Specify Maximum Restart Attempts” on page 14 “View and Configure Host Control Information (Web Interface)” on page 14
Managing System User Interactions	“Enable the System to Send a Break Signal or Force a Core Dump (CLI)” on page 17 “Display Host Status Information (CLI)” on page 17

Reset the Host

The reset command generates a graceful or forced hardware reset of the host server. By default, the reset command gracefully resets the host. To perform a graceful reset from ILOM, type:

```
-> reset /SYS
```

If a graceful reset is not possible, a forced reset is performed. To perform a forced hardware reset from ILOM, type:

```
-> reset -force /SYS
```

For a list of available options for the reset command in both the ILOM and ALOM compatibility CLIs, see [TABLE 3](#).

Related Information

- [“ILOM and ALOM CMT Command Comparison” on page 44](#)

Managing Host Boot Mode

Use the boot mode properties to specify how ILOM handles boot.

- [“Boot Mode Overview” on page 5](#)
- [“Manage the Host Boot Mode LDOMs Configuration \(CLI\)” on page 6](#)
- [“Manage the Host Boot Mode Script \(CLI\)” on page 7](#)
- [“Change the Host Boot Mode Behavior at Reset \(CLI\)” on page 6](#)
- [“Display Host’s Boot Mode Expiration Date \(CLI\)” on page 8](#)
- [“View or Configure Boot Mode Settings \(Web Interface\)” on page 8](#)

Boot Mode Overview

Boot mode (bootmode) properties enable you to override the default method the server uses when it boots. This ability is useful to override particular OpenBoot or LDOMs settings that might be incorrect, to set up OpenBoot variables using a script, or similar tasks.

For example, if the OpenBoot settings have become corrupt, you can set the bootmode state property to `reset_nvram` then reset the server to its factory default OpenBoot settings.

Service personnel might instruct you to use the bootmode script property for problem resolution. The full extent of script capabilities are not documented and exist primarily for debugging.

Because bootmode is intended to be used to correct a problem with the OpenBoot or LDOMs settings, the bootmode takes effect for a single boot only. Additionally, to prevent an administrator from setting a bootmode state property and forgetting about it, a bootmode state property expires if the host is not reset within 10 minutes of the bootmode state property being set.

Related Information

- [“Reset the Host” on page 4](#)
- [“Managing Host Boot Mode” on page 4](#)

▼ Manage the Host Boot Mode LDOMs Configuration (CLI)

- At the `->` prompt, type:

```
-> set /HOST/bootmode config=configname
```

where the `config` property takes a *configname* value such as a named logical domain configuration downloaded to the SP using the Logical Domains software.

For example, if you have created a logical domain configuration called `ldm-set1`:

```
-> set bootmode config=ldm-set1
```

To return the boot mode `config` to the factory default configuration, specify `factory-default`.

For example:

```
-> set bootmode config=factory-default
```

Note – If you set `/HOST/bootmode config=""`, ILOM sets the `config` to empty.

Related Information

- [“Reset the Host” on page 4](#)
- [“View or Configure Boot Mode Settings \(Web Interface\)” on page 8](#)

▼ Change the Host Boot Mode Behavior at Reset (CLI)

The `/HOST/bootmode state` property controls how OpenBoot nonvolatile random access memory (NVRAM) variables are used. Normally the current settings of these variables are retained. Setting `/HOST/bootmode state=reset_nvram` changes the OpenBoot NVRAM variables to their default settings at the next reset.

- At the `->` prompt, type:

```
-> set /HOST/bootmode state=value
```

where *value* is one of the following:

- `normal` – At next reset, retains current NVRAM variable settings.
- `reset_nvram` – At next reset, returns OpenBoot variables to default settings.

Note – `state=reset_nvram` will return to `normal` after the next server reset or 10 minutes (see `expires` property in [“Display Host’s Boot Mode Expiration Date \(CLI\)”](#) on page 8). `config` and `script` properties do not expire and will be cleared upon the next server reset or manually by setting *value* to `""`.

Related Information

- [“Reset the Host”](#) on page 4
- [“View or Configure Boot Mode Settings \(Web Interface\)”](#) on page 8

▼ Manage the Host Boot Mode Script (CLI)

- At the `->` prompt, type:

```
-> set /HOST/bootmode script=value
```

where `script` controls the host server OpenBoot PROM firmware method of booting. `script` does not affect the current `/HOST/bootmode` setting. *value* can be up to 64 bytes in length. You can specify a `/HOST/bootmode` setting and set the script within the same command.

For example:

```
-> set /HOST/bootmode state=reset_nvram script="setenv diag-switch? true"
```

After the server resets and OpenBoot PROM reads the values stored in the script, the OpenBoot PROM sets the OpenBoot PROM variable `diag-switch?` to the user-requested value of `true`.

Note – If you set `/HOST/bootmode script=""`, ILOM sets the script to empty.

Related Information

- “Reset the Host” on page 4
- “View or Configure Boot Mode Settings (Web Interface)” on page 8

▼ Display Host’s Boot Mode Expiration Date (CLI)

- At the `->` prompt, type:

```
-> show /HOST/bootmode expires
Properties:
  expires = Thu Oct 16 18:24:16 2008
```

where expires is the date and time when the current boot mode will expire.

Related Information

- “Reset the Host” on page 4
- “View or Configure Boot Mode Settings (Web Interface)” on page 8

▼ View or Configure Boot Mode Settings (Web Interface)

The screenshot shows the ILOM web interface. At the top, there is a navigation bar with "ABOUT" on the left and "REFRESH" and "LOG OUT" on the right. Below this, the user information is displayed: "User: root Role: auro SP Hostname: SUNSP00144F971F11". The main title is "Integrated Lights Out Manager". A horizontal menu contains several tabs: "System Information", "System Monitoring", "Configuration", "User Management", "Remote Control", and "Maintenance". Under the "Configuration" tab, there are sub-tabs: "Redirection", "Remote Power Control", "Diagnostics", "Host Control", "Host Boot Mode", and "Keyswitch". The "Host Boot Mode" sub-tab is selected, and the page title is "Host Boot Mode Settings". Below the title, there is a description: "Configure boot mode settings. Select an option for state, either 'Normal' or 'Reset NVRAM'. Enter the boot script and LDOM configuration." The form includes a "State:" dropdown menu set to "Normal", an "Expiration Date:" field with the value "(none)", a "Script:" text input field, and an "LDOM Config:" text input field. A "Save" button is located at the bottom left of the form.

You can use the ILOM web interface to view or configure the four aspects of boot mode control:

- State
 - Expiration Date
 - Script
 - LDom Configuration
1. **Log in to the ILOM web interface as Administrator (root) to open the web interface.**
 2. **Select Remote Control -> Boot Mode Settings.**
 3. **Select the Boot Mode State, if desired.**
 4. **View the Expiration Date.**
 5. **Specify a boot script, if desired.**
 6. **Specify an LDoms configuration file, if desired.**
 7. **Click Save.**

Related Information

- [“Reset the Host” on page 4](#)
- [“Managing Host Boot Mode” on page 4](#)

Viewing and Configuring Host Control Information

Use the host information properties to view system configuration and firmware version information.

- [“Display the Host’s MAC Address \(CLI\)” on page 10](#)
- [“Display the Host’s OpenBoot Version \(CLI\)” on page 10](#)
- [“Display the Host’s POST Version \(CLI\)” on page 10](#)
- [“Specify Host Behavior When the Host Stops Running \(CLI\)” on page 11](#)
- [“Specify Host Behavior When the Host Resets \(CLI\)” on page 11](#)
- [“Set the Boot Timeout Interval” on page 12](#)
- [“Specify System Behavior at Boot Timeout” on page 13](#)
- [“Specify System Behavior if Restart Fails” on page 13](#)

- [“Specify Maximum Restart Attempts” on page 14](#)
- [“View and Configure Host Control Information \(Web Interface\)” on page 14](#)

▼ Display the Host’s MAC Address (CLI)

The `/HOST macaddress` property is automatically configured by the system software, so you cannot set or change the property. The value is read and determined from the server’s removable system configuration card (SCC PROM) and then stored as a property in ILOM.

`/HOST macaddress` is the MAC address for the `net0` port. The MAC addresses for each additional port increments from the `/HOST macaddress`. For example, `net1` is equal to the value of `/HOST macaddress` plus one (1).

- **View the current setting for this property:**

```
-> show /HOST macaddress
```

Related Information

- [“Viewing and Configuring Host Control Information” on page 9](#)
- [“View and Configure Host Control Information \(Web Interface\)” on page 14](#)

▼ Display the Host’s OpenBoot Version (CLI)

The `/HOST obp_version` property displays information about the version of OpenBoot on the host.

- **View the current setting for this property:**

```
-> show /HOST obp_version
```

Related Information

- [“Viewing and Configuring Host Control Information” on page 9](#)
- [“View and Configure Host Control Information \(Web Interface\)” on page 14](#)

▼ Display the Host’s POST Version (CLI)

The `/HOST post_version` property displays information about the version of POST on the host.

- View the current setting for this property:

```
-> show /HOST post_version
```

Related Information

- [“Viewing and Configuring Host Control Information” on page 9](#)
- [“View and Configure Host Control Information \(Web Interface\)” on page 14](#)

▼ Specify Host Behavior When the Host Resets (CLI)

Use the `/HOST autorunonerror` property to specify whether the system should powercycle the host after host software initiates a power-on-reset to recover from an error. The system checks the value of the `/HOST/diag trigger` property after powercycling the host to determine whether to run POST.

- Set this property:

```
-> set /HOST autorunonerror=value
```

where *value* can be:

- `false` – The SP powers off the host after the host has reset (the default).
- `true` – The SP powercycles the host after the host has reset.

Related Information

- [“Reset the Host” on page 4](#)
- [“Viewing and Configuring Host Control Information” on page 9](#)
- [“View and Configure Host Control Information \(Web Interface\)” on page 14](#)

▼ Specify Host Behavior When the Host Stops Running (CLI)

Use the `/HOST autorestart` property to specify what ILOM should do when the host leaves the `RUNNING` state (when the watchdog timer expires).

- **Set this property:**

```
-> set /HOST autorestart=value
```

where *value* can be:

- none – ILOM takes no action other than to issue a warning.
- reset – ILOM attempts to reset the system when the Solaris watchdog timer expires (the default).
- dumpcore – ILOM attempts to force a core dump of the OS when the watchdog timer expires.

Related Information

- [“Reset the Host” on page 4](#)
- [“Viewing and Configuring Host Control Information” on page 9](#)
- [“View and Configure Host Control Information \(Web Interface\)” on page 14](#)

Managing Automatic Restart

Use the following procedures to manage the automatic restart feature.

- [“Set the Boot Timeout Interval” on page 12](#)
- [“Specify System Behavior at Boot Timeout” on page 13](#)
- [“Specify System Behavior if Restart Fails” on page 13](#)
- [“Specify Maximum Restart Attempts” on page 14](#)

▼ Set the Boot Timeout Interval

- **Set the time delay between a request to boot the host and booting the host:**

```
-> set /HOST boottimeout=seconds
```

The default value of `boottimeout` is 0 (zero seconds) or no timeout. Possible values are in the range from 0 to 36000 seconds.

Related Information

- [“Reset the Host” on page 4](#)
- [“Managing Automatic Restart” on page 12](#)
- [“View and Configure Host Control Information \(Web Interface\)” on page 14](#)

▼ Specify System Behavior at Boot Timeout

- Specify system behavior at the completion of `boottimeout`:

```
-> set /HOST bootrestart=value
```

where *value* can be:

- none (the default)
- reset

Related Information

- [“Reset the Host” on page 4](#)
- [“Managing Automatic Restart” on page 12](#)
- [“View and Configure Host Control Information \(Web Interface\)” on page 14](#)

▼ Specify System Behavior if Restart Fails

- Type:

```
-> set /HOST bootfailrecovery=value
```

where *value* can be:

- powercycle
- poweroff (the default)

This action takes effect if the host fails to reach the Solaris running state.

Related Information

- [“Reset the Host” on page 4](#)
- [“Managing Automatic Restart” on page 12](#)
- [“View and Configure Host Control Information \(Web Interface\)” on page 14](#)

▼ Specify Maximum Restart Attempts

- **Type:**

```
-> set /HOST maxbootfail=attempts
```

The default value of `maxbootfail` is 3 (three attempts).

If the host does not boot successfully within the number of tries indicated by `maxbootfail`, the host is powered off or powercycled (depending upon the setting of `bootfailrecovery`). In either case, `boottimeout` is set to 0 (zero seconds), disabling further attempts to restart the host.

Related Information

- [“Reset the Host” on page 4](#)
- [“Managing Automatic Restart” on page 12](#)
- [“View and Configure Host Control Information \(Web Interface\)” on page 14](#)

▼ View and Configure Host Control Information (Web Interface)

This procedure describes how to view and configure several kinds of host information.

ABOUT REFRESH LOG OUT

User: root Role: auroc SP Hostname: SUNSP00144F971F11

Integrated Lights Out Manager

System Information System Monitoring Configuration User Management Remote Control Maintenance

Redirection Remote Power Control Diagnostics Host Control Host Boot Mode Keyswitch

Host Control

View and configure the host control information. Auto Run on Error determines whether the host should continue to boot in the event of a non-fatal POST error. Auto Restart Policy determines what action the Service Processor should take when it discovers the host is hung. Boot Timeout defines the time out value for boot timer (0 will disable the timer). Boot Restart Policy defines boot timer restart action. Max Boot Fails Allowed defines the number of max boot fails allowed. Boot Fail Recovery defines the timer action upon reaching max boot fails.

MAC Address: 00:14:4f:97:1f:08

Hypervisor Version: Hypervisor 1.7.2.a 2009/05/05 19:32

OBP Version: OBP 4.30.2.b 2009/06/16 07:02

POST Version: POST 4.30.2.2009/04/21 09:53

SysFW Version: Sun System Firmware 7.2.2.e 2009/06/19 10:22

Host Status: Powered off

Auto Run On Error:

Auto Restart Policy:

Boot Timeout:

Boot Restart Policy:

Max Boot Fails Allowed:

Boot Fail Recovery:

ILOM enables you to view or configure several host control features. There are six aspects to host control:

- MAC address
- Hypervisor version
- OpenBoot version
- POST version
- System Firmware version
- HOST status
- Auto Run On Error
- Auto Restart Policy
- Boot timeout
- Boot restart policy

- Maximum boot failures allowed
 - Boot failure recovery
1. **Log in to the ILOM web interface as Administrator (root) to open the web interface.**
 2. **Select Remote Control -> Host Control.**
 3. **View the MAC address.**
 4. **View the Hypervisor version.**
 5. **View the OpenBoot version.**
 6. **View the POST version.**
 7. **View the System Firmware version.**
 8. **View the Host status.**
 9. **Select a value for Auto Run On Error, if desired.**
 10. **Select a value for Auto Restart Policy, if desired.**
 11. **Select a value for Boot Timeout, if desired.**
 12. **Select a value for Boot Restart Policy, if desired.**
 13. **Select a value for Maximum Boot Failures Allowed, if desired.**
 14. **Select a value for Boot Failure Recovery, if desired.**
 15. **Click on Save.**

Related Information

- [“Reset the Host” on page 4](#)
- [“Viewing and Configuring Host Control Information” on page 9](#)

Managing System User Interactions

The system user properties enable you to customize the way ILOM identifies and interacts with the host server.

- [“Enable the System to Send a Break Signal or Force a Core Dump \(CLI\)” on page 17](#)
- [“Display Host Status Information \(CLI\)” on page 17](#)

▼ Enable the System to Send a Break Signal or Force a Core Dump (CLI)

Use the `set /HOST send_break_action` command to bring the server to a menu from which you can choose to go to the OpenBoot PROM prompt (`ok`). If you have configured the `kmdb` debugger, then specifying the `send_break_action=break` command brings the server into debug mode.

Specify `send_break_action=dumpcore` to force a core dump.

- At the `->` prompt, type:

```
-> set send_break_action=value
```

where *value* can be:

- `break` – Sends a break to the host.
- `dumpcore` – Forces a panic core dump of the managed system OS (not supported by all OS versions).

Related Information

- [“Display Host Status Information \(CLI\)” on page 17](#)

▼ Display Host Status Information (CLI)

Use the `show /HOST status` command to display information about the host server’s platform ID and status.

- At the `->` prompt, type:

```
-> show /HOST status
```

For example:

```
-> show /HOST status
/HOST
  Properties:
    status = Solaris running

  Commands:
    cd
    set
    show
->
```

Related Information

- [“Enable the System to Send a Break Signal or Force a Core Dump \(CLI\)”](#) on page 17

Managing the Service Processor

This section contains information on ILOM properties on the SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 servers that augment the array of properties common to ILOM on other platforms. In particular, this section covers properties in the /SP namespace, and includes:

Description	Links
Storing Customer Information	“Change Customer FRU Data (CLI)” on page 20 “Change System Identification Information (CLI)” on page 20 “Change Customer Identification Information (Web Interface)” on page 21
Displaying Console History	“Display Console History (CLI)” on page 22
Modifying Console Escape Characters	“Change Console Escape Characters (CLI)” on page 23
Changing Configuration Policy Settings	“Specify Backup of the User Database (CLI)” on page 24 “Restore Host Power State at Restart (CLI)” on page 24 “Specify Host Power State at Restart (CLI)” on page 25 “Disable or Re-Enable Power-On Delay (CLI)” on page 26 “Manage Configuration Policy Settings (Web Interface)” on page 26
Managing Network Access	“Disable or Re-Enable Network Access to the SP (CLI)” on page 28 “Display the DHCP Server’s IP Address (CLI)” on page 28
In case of SP failure, view recoverable information stored on the SCC.	“ILOM Information Stored on the SCC” on page 29

Storing Customer Information

This section describes ILOM features that enable you to store information (for purposes such as inventory control or site resource management) on the SP and FRU PROMs.

- [“Change Customer FRU Data \(CLI\)” on page 20](#)
- [“Change System Identification Information \(CLI\)” on page 20](#)
- [“Change Customer Identification Information \(Web Interface\)” on page 21](#)

▼ Change Customer FRU Data (CLI)

Use the `/SP customer_frudata` property to store information in all FRU PROMs.

- **At the `->` prompt, type:**

```
-> set /SP customer_frudata="data"
```

Note – The data string (*data*) must be enclosed in quote marks.

Related Information

- [“Change System Identification Information \(CLI\)” on page 20](#)
- [“Change Customer Identification Information \(Web Interface\)” on page 21](#)

▼ Change System Identification Information (CLI)

Use the `/SP system_identifier` property to store customer identification information.

- **At the `->` prompt, type:**

```
-> set /SP system_identifier="data"
```

Note – The data string (*data*) must be enclosed in quote marks.

Related Information

- “Change Customer FRU Data (CLI)” on page 20
- “Change Customer Identification Information (Web Interface)” on page 21

▼ Change Customer Identification Information (Web Interface)

The screenshot displays the ILOM web interface. At the top, there is a header with 'ABOUT' on the left and 'REFRESH' and 'LOG OUT' on the right. Below the header, the user information is shown: 'User: root Role: auroc SP Hostname: SUNSP00144F971F11'. The main title is 'Integrated Lights Out Manager'. A navigation bar contains several tabs: 'System Information', 'System Monitoring', 'Configuration', 'User Management', 'Remote Control', and 'Maintenance'. Under 'System Information', there are sub-tabs: 'Versions', 'Session Time-Out', 'Components', 'Fault Management', and 'Identification Information'. The 'Identification Information' tab is selected, and the page title is 'Identification Information'. Below the title, there is a brief description: 'Configure identification information. The setting for Physical Presence Check indicates whether a button press will be required for security related actions such as password recovery.' The form contains several input fields: 'Customer FRU Data' (empty), 'SP Hostname' (containing 'SUNSP00144F971F11'), 'SP System Identifier' (empty), 'SP System Contact' (empty), and 'SP System Location' (empty). Below these is the 'SP System Description' field, which is pre-filled with 'SPARC-Enterprise-T5220, ILOM v3.0.3.20.e, r46064'. At the bottom, there is a 'Physical Presence Check' checkbox, which is currently unchecked and labeled 'Enabled'. A 'Save' button is located at the bottom left of the form.

ILOM provides features that enable you to store information on FRUs and the SP.

1. Log in to the ILOM web interface as Administrator (root) to open the web interface.
2. Select System Information -> Identification Information.
3. Edit the Customer FRU data field, if desired.
4. Edit the SP Hostname, if desired.
5. Edit the SP System Identifier field, if desired.
6. Edit the SP System Contact field, if desired.

7. Edit the SP System Location field, if desired.
8. View the SP System Description.
9. Click Save.

Related Information

- [“Change Customer FRU Data \(CLI\)” on page 20](#)
- [“Change System Identification Information \(CLI\)” on page 20](#)

▼ Display Console History (CLI)

This section describes displaying the host server console output buffer.

The console buffer can contain up to 1 Mbyte of information. If ILOM senses a host server reset, it writes boot information and initialization data into the console buffer until ILOM is notified by the server that the Solaris OS is up and running.

Note – You must have Administrator level user permission to use this command.

- At the `->` prompt, type:

```
-> set /SP/console/history property=option[...]
-> show /SP/console/history
```

where *property* can be:

- `line_count` – This option accepts a value within the range of 1 to 2048 lines. Specify "" for an unlimited number of lines. The default is all lines.
- `pause_count` – This option accepts a value of 1 to any valid integer or "" for infinite number of lines. The default is not to pause.
- `start_from` – The options are:
 - `end` – The last line (most recent) in the buffer (the default).
 - `beginning` – The first line in the buffer.

If you type the `show /SP/console/history` command without having set any arguments with the `set` command, ILOM displays all lines of the console log, starting from the end.

Note – Timestamps recorded in the console log reflect server time. These time stamps reflect local time, and the ILOM console log uses UTC (Coordinated Universal Time). The Solaris OS system time is independent of the ILOM time.

▼ Change Console Escape Characters (CLI)

Use the `/SP/console escapechars` property to change the escape character sequence to switch from a system console session back to ILOM.

- At the `->` prompt, type:

```
-> set /SP/console escapechars=xx
```

where *property* can be any printable characters.

The sequence is limited to two characters. The default value is `#`. (Hash-Period). You can customize the sequence.

Note – Changing the escape character does not take effect in a currently active console session.

Related information

- [“Reset the Host” on page 4](#)

Changing Configuration Policy Settings

This section describes managing configuration system policies using ILOM.

- [“Specify Backup of the User Database \(CLI\)” on page 24](#)
- [“Restore Host Power State at Restart \(CLI\)” on page 24](#)
- [“Specify Host Power State at Restart \(CLI\)” on page 25](#)
- [“Disable or Re-Enable Power-On Delay \(CLI\)” on page 26](#)
- [“Manage Configuration Policy Settings \(Web Interface\)” on page 26](#)

▼ Specify Backup of the User Database (CLI)

The `/SP/policy BACKUP_USER_DATA` property specifies whether the local user database on ILOM (that is, user name, role, password, and CLI mode information) should be backed up. When this property is set to enabled, this data is backed up on the removable system configuration card (SCC PROM) on the system.

- At the `->` prompt, type:

```
-> set /SP/policy BACKUP_USER_DATA=value
```

where *value* can be:

- `enabled` – Backs up the user database to the SCC (This is the default value).
- `disabled` – No backup.

For example, if you want the local user database on ILOM to be backed up, type:

```
-> set /SP/policy BACKUP_USER_DATA=enabled
```

Related Information

- [“ILOM Information Stored on the SCC” on page 29](#)
- [“Manage Configuration Policy Settings \(Web Interface\)” on page 26](#)

▼ Restore Host Power State at Restart (CLI)

Use the `/SP/policy HOST_LAST_POWER_STATE` property to control the behavior of the server after an unexpected power outage. When external power is restored, the ILOM service processor starts to run automatically. Normally, the host power is not turned on until you use ILOM to turn it on.

ILOM records the current power state of the server in nonvolatile storage. If the `HOST_LAST_POWER_STATE` policy is enabled, ILOM can restore the host to the previous power state. This policy is useful in the event of a power failure, or if you physically move the server to a different location.

For example, if the host server is running when power is lost and the `/SP/policy HOST_LAST_POWER_STATE` property is set to disabled, the host server remains off when power is restored. If the `/SP/policy HOST_LAST_POWER_STATE` property is set to enabled, the host server restarts when the power is restored.

- At the -> prompt, type:

```
-> set /SP/policy HOST_LAST_POWER_STATE=enabled
```

where *value* can be:

- `enabled` – When power is restored, returns the server to the state it was in before the power was removed.
- `disabled` – Keeps the server off when power is applied (the default).

If you enable `HOST_LAST_POWER_STATE`, you should also configure `/SP/policy HOST_POWER_ON_DELAY`. For further information, see “Disable or Re-Enable Power-On Delay (CLI)” on page 26.

Related Information

- “Disable or Re-Enable Power-On Delay (CLI)” on page 26
- “Specify Host Power State at Restart (CLI)” on page 25
- “Manage Configuration Policy Settings (Web Interface)” on page 26

▼ Specify Host Power State at Restart (CLI)

Use `/SP/policy HOST_AUTO_POWER_ON` to power on the host automatically when the service processor has been booted. If this policy is set to `enabled`, the service processor sets `HOST_LAST_POWER_STATE` to `disabled`.

- At the -> prompt, type:

```
-> set /SP/policy HOST_AUTO_POWER_ON=value
```

where *value* can be:

- `enabled` – When power is applied, automatically powers on the host when the SP has been booted.
- `disabled` – Keeps the host power off when power is applied (the default).

Related Information

- “Restore Host Power State at Restart (CLI)” on page 24
- “Disable or Re-Enable Power-On Delay (CLI)” on page 26
- “Manage Configuration Policy Settings (Web Interface)” on page 26

▼ Disable or Re-Enable Power-On Delay (CLI)

Use the `/SP/policy HOST_POWER_ON_DELAY` property to cause the server to wait for a short time before powering on automatically. The delay is a random interval of one to five seconds. Delaying the server power on helps minimize current surges on the main power source. This power-on delay is important when multiple servers in racks power on after a power outage.

- At the `->` prompt, type:

```
-> set /SP/policy HOST_POWER_ON_DELAY=value
```

where *value* can be:

- enabled
- disabled (the default).

Related Information

- [“Specify Host Power State at Restart \(CLI\)”](#) on page 25
- [“Restore Host Power State at Restart \(CLI\)”](#) on page 24
- [“Manage Configuration Policy Settings \(Web Interface\)”](#) on page 26

▼ Manage Configuration Policy Settings (Web Interface)

ABOUT REFRESH LOG OUT
 User: root Role: auroc SP Hostname: SUNSP00144F971F11

Integrated Lights Out Manager

System Information System Monitoring Configuration User Management Remote Control Maintenance

System Management Access Alert Management Network DNS Serial Port Clock Timezone Syslog SMTP Client Policy

Policy Configuration

Configure system policies from this page. To modify a policy, select the radio button next to that policy, then choose Enable or Disable from the Action drop down list.

Service Processor Policies

— Actions —

Description	Status
Auto power-on host on boot (enabling this policy disables Set host power to last power state policy)	Disabled
Set host power to last power state on boot (enabling this policy disables Auto power-on host policy)	Disabled
Set to delay host power on	Disabled
Set to enable backing up of user account info to SCC card	Enabled

1. Log in to the ILOM web interface as Administrator (root) to open the web interface.
2. Select Configuration -> Policy.
3. Select an Action value to apply the Action (enable or disable) you have chosen.

Related Information

- [“Specify Host Power State at Restart \(CLI\)”](#) on page 25
- [“Restore Host Power State at Restart \(CLI\)”](#) on page 24
- [“Disable or Re-Enable Power-On Delay \(CLI\)”](#) on page 26
- [“Specify Backup of the User Database \(CLI\)”](#) on page 24

Managing Network Access

This section describes managing network access to the SP using ILOM.

- [“Disable or Re-Enable Network Access to the SP \(CLI\)”](#) on page 28
- [“Display the DHCP Server’s IP Address \(CLI\)”](#) on page 28

▼ Disable or Re-Enable Network Access to the SP (CLI)

Use the `/SP/network` state property to enable or disable the service processor's network interface.

- At the `->` prompt, type:

```
-> set /SP/network state=value
```

where *value* can be:

- enabled (the default)
- disabled

Related Information

- [“Display the DHCP Server’s IP Address \(CLI\)” on page 28](#)

▼ Display the DHCP Server’s IP Address (CLI)

To display the IP address of the DHCP server that provided the dynamic IP address requested by the service processor, view the `dhcp_server_ip` property. To see the `dhcp_server_ip` property, use the following procedure.

- Type:

```
-> show /SP/network

/SP/network
  Targets:

  Properties:
    commitpending = (Cannot show property)
    dhcp_server_ip = 10.8.31.5
    ipaddress = 10.8.31.188
    ipdiscovery = dhcp
    ipgateway = 10.8.31.248
    ipnetmask = 255.255.252.0
    macaddress = 00:14:4F:7E:83:4F
    pendingipaddress = 10.8.31.188
    pendingipdiscovery = dhcp
    pendingipgateway = 10.8.31.248
    pendingipnetmask = 255.255.252.0
    state = enabled
```

```
Commands :
  cd
  set
  show
```

Related Information

- “Disable or Re-Enable Network Access to the SP (CLI)” on page 28

ILOM Information Stored on the SCC

SPARC servers store in the SCC (system configuration card) a subset of the information backed up and restored by ILOM 3.0. In case of a server failure in which there is no ILOM backup of SP data, transferring the SCC to the replacement server can provide partial restoration of the failed server’s configuration data.

Note – The version of the data on the SCC must match the version of the SCC daemon running on the SP. If the versions differ, the version on the SCC is ignored. After SP reset, the SCC data is overwritten.

TABLE 1 ILOM Properties Stored on the SCC

Properties	Targets
/SP/users/ <i>username</i> /	name password role cli_mode
/SP/network/	ipaddress ipdiscovery ipgateway ipnetmask state
/HOST/diag/	trigger level verbosity mode
/HOST/	autorunonerror autorestart

TABLE 1 ILOM Properties Stored on the SCC (*Continued*)

Properties	Targets
/SP/policy/	HOST_LAST_POWER_STATE HOST_POWER_ON_DELAY BACKUP_USER_DATA
/SP/services/ssh/state	N/A
/SP/clients/smtp/	address port state
/SP/alertmgmt/rules/[1-15]/ (if the alert is an email alert)	destination level type
/SP/system_identifier	N/A
/SYS/keyswitch	N/A

TABLE 2 ALOM CMT Conditional Variables

Variable
sc_clipasswecho
sc_cliprompt
sc_clitimeout
sc_clieventlevel
sc_eschapechars

Related Information

- [“Specify Backup of the User Database \(CLI\)”](#) on page 24

Managing Devices

This section contains information on ILOM properties on the SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 servers that augment the array of properties common to ILOM on other platforms. In particular, this chapter covers properties in the `/SYS` namespace.

- [“Managing Virtual Keyswitch Settings” on page 31](#)

Managing Virtual Keyswitch Settings

- [“Specify Host Behavior With the Keyswitch State” on page 31](#)
- [“Control the Virtual Keyswitch \(Web Interface\)” on page 32](#)

▼ Specify Host Behavior With the Keyswitch State

Use the `/SYS keyswitch_state` property to control the position of the virtual keyswitch.

- **At the `->` prompt, type:**

```
-> set /SYS keyswitch_state=value
```

where *value* can be:

- `normal` – The system can power itself on and start the boot process (the default).
- `standby` – The system cannot power itself on.
- `diag` – The system can power itself on using preset values of diagnostic properties: (`/HOST/diag level=max`, `/HOST/diag mode=max`, `/HOST/diag verbosity=max`) to provide thorough fault coverage. This option overrides the values of diagnostic properties that you might have set.
- `locked` – The system can power itself on, however you are prohibited from updating any of the flash devices or setting `/HOST send_break_action=break`.

Related Information

- [“Control the Virtual Keyswitch \(Web Interface\)”](#) on page 32

▼ Control the Virtual Keyswitch (Web Interface)

You can use the web interface to control the virtual keyswitch position of the system.

The screenshot shows the ILOM web interface. At the top, there is a header with 'ABOUT' on the left and 'REFRESH' and 'LOG OUT' on the right. Below the header, the user information is displayed: 'User: root Role: auro SP Hostname: SUNSP00144F971F11'. The main title is 'Integrated Lights Out Manager'. Below the title is a navigation menu with tabs for 'System Information', 'System Monitoring', 'Configuration', 'User Management', 'Remote Control', and 'Maintenance'. Under 'Remote Control', there are sub-tabs for 'Redirection', 'Remote Power Control', 'Diagnostics', 'Host Control', 'Host Boot Mode', and 'Keyswitch'. The 'Keyswitch' sub-tab is selected. The main content area is titled 'Keyswitch' and contains the text 'Configure keyswitch.'. Below this, there is a label 'Keyswitch:' followed by a dropdown menu showing 'Normal'. A 'Save' button is located below the dropdown.

1. Log in to the ILOM web interface as Administrator (root) to open the web interface
2. Select Remote Control -> Keyswitch.
3. Select the Keyswitch state value.
4. Click Save.

Related Information

- [“Specify Host Behavior With the Keyswitch State”](#) on page 31

Discover IPMI Sensors and Indicators

Your server includes a number of IPMI-compliant sensors and indicators. Sensors measure voltages, temperature ranges, and detection of when components are installed and removed. Indicators, such as light emitting diodes (LEDs), notify you of important server conditions, such as when service is required.

This section contains the following topics:

- [“Sensors on SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220” on page 34](#)
- [“Indicators on the SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220” on page 38](#)

Sensors on SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220

TABLE 1 Sensors on SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers

Name	Path	Description
/Bn/CHn/Dn/PRSNT	/SYS/MB/CMP0/BRn/CHn/Dn/PRSNT	Branch (0–3) Channel (0–1) DIMM (0–1) Presence sensor
/Bn/CHn/Dn/TEMP	/SYS/MB/CMP0/BRn/CHn/Dn/T_AMB	Branch (0–3) Channel (0–1) DIMM (0–1) Temperature sensor
/FBn/FMn/Fn/TACH	/SYS/FANBDn/FMn/Fn/TACH	Fan Board (0–1) Fan Module (0–2) Fan (0–1) Speed sensor
/FBn/FMn/PRSNT	/SYS/FANBDn/FMn/PRSNT	Fan Board (0–1) Fan Module (0–2) Presence sensor
/FBn/PRSNT	/SYS/FANBDn/PRSNT	Fan Board (0–1) Presence sensor
/HDDn/PRSNT	/SYS/HDDn/PRSNT	Hard Disk (0–15) Presence sensor
/MB/CMP0/T_BCORE	/SYS/MB/CMP0/T_BCORE	Bottom of Core Temperature sensor
/MB/CMP0/T_TCORE	/SYS/MB/CMP0/T_TCORE	Top of Core Temperature sensor
/MB/I_USBn	/SYS/MB/I_USBn	USB Port (0–1) Current sensor
/MB/I_VCORE	(Inaccessible, used internally)	CPU Core Current Threshold sensor
/MB/I_VMEML	(Inaccessible, used internally)	Left memory bank current sensor
/MB/I_VMEMR	(Inaccessible, used internally)	Right memory bank current sensor
/MB/P0/CPUS_BITn	(Inaccessible, used internally)	CPU attachment (0-11) sensor
/MB/T_AMB	/SYS/MB/T_AMB	Ambient Temperature Threshold sensor
/MB/T_BUS_BARn	(Inaccessible, used internally)	Motherboard Bus Bar (0–1) Temperature sensor
/MB/V_+12V0_MAIN	/SYS/MB/V_+12V0_MAIN	12V Main Voltage Threshold sensor
/MB/V_1V0_VDD	(Inaccessible, used internally)	1.0V Main Voltage Threshold sensor
/MB/V_1V1_VDD	(Inaccessible, used internally)	1.1V Main Voltage Threshold sensor

TABLE 1 Sensors on SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers (Continued)

Name	Path	Description
/MB/V_1V2_VDD	(Inaccessible, used internally)	1.2V Main Voltage Threshold sensor
/MB/V_1V5_VDD	(Inaccessible, used internally)	1.5V Main Voltage Threshold sensor
/MB/V_1V8_GBEN	(Inaccessible, used internally)	NET (0-1) Voltage Threshold sensor
/MB/V_+3V3_MAIN	/SYS/MB/V_+3V3_MAIN	3.3V Main Voltage Threshold sensor
/MB/V_+3V3_STBY	/SYS/MB/V_+3V3_STBY	3.3V Standby Voltage Threshold sensor
/MB/V_5V0_VCC	(Inaccessible, used internally)	5V Main Voltage Threshold sensor
/MB/V_VBAT	/SYS/MB/V_VBAT	Battery Voltage Threshold sensor
/MB/V_VCORE	/SYS/MB/V_VCORE	CPU Core Voltage Threshold sensor
/MB/V_VCORE_POK	/SYS/MB/V_VCORE_POK	Core Power for CPU Within Specification sensor
/MB/V_VDDIO	/SYS/MB/V_VDDIO	Voltage Threshold sensor
/MB/V_VMEML	/SYS/MB/V_VMEML	Left Memory Branch Voltage Threshold sensor
/MB/V_VMEMR	/SYS/MB/V_VMEMR	Right Memory Branch Voltage Threshold sensor
/MB/V_VTTL	(Inaccessible, used internally)	Left Memory Riser (0-1) VTT Voltage
/MB/V_VTTR	(Inaccessible, used internally)	Right Memory Riser (0-1) VTT Voltage
/MB/VMEML_POK	/SYS/MB/VMEML_POK	Left Memory Branch Power Within Specification sensor
/MB/VMEMR_POK	/SYS/MB/VMEMR_POK	Right Memory Branch Power Within Specification sensor
/MB/XAUIIn/PRSNT	(Inaccessible, used internally)	XAUI (0-1) Presence sensor
/PDB/+5V0_POK	(Inaccessible, used internally)	PDB 5.0V Power Within Specification sensor
/PSn/AC_POK	/SYS/PSn/AC_POK	Power Supply (0-1) Power Within Specification sensor

TABLE 1 Sensors on SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers (Continued)

Name	Path	Description
/PSn/CUR_FAULT	/SYS/PSn/CUR_FAULT	Power Supply (0-1) Current Fault sensor
/PSn/DC_POK	/SYS/PSn/DC_POK	Power Supply (0-1) DC power sensor
/PSn/FAIL	(Inaccessible, used internally)	Power Supply (0-1) Alert sensor
/PSn/FAN_FAULT	/SYS/PSn/FAN_FAULT	Power Supply (0-1) Fan Fault sensor
/PSn/I_IN_LIMIT	/SYS/PSn/I_IN_LIMIT	Power Supply (0-1) AC current limit sensor
/PSn/I_IN_MAIN	/SYS/PSn/I_IN_MAIN	Power Supply (0-1) AC current sensor
/PSn/I_OUT_LIMIT	/SYS/PSn/I_OUT_LIMIT	Power Supply (0-1) DC current limit sensor
/PSn/I_OUT_MAIN	/SYS/PSn/I_OUT_MAIN	Power Supply (0-1) DC current limit sensor
/PSn/IN_POWER	/SYS/PSn/IN_POWER	Power Supply (0-1) AC power sensor
/PSn/OUT_POWER	/SYS/PSn/OUT_POWER	Power Supply (0-1) DC power sensor
/PSn/PRSNT	/SYS/PSn/PRSNT	Power Supply (0-1) Presence sensor
/PSn/TEMP_FAULT	/SYS/PSn/TEMP_FAULT	Power Supply (0-1) Temperature Fault sensor
/PSn/V_IN_MAIN	/SYS/PSn/V_IN_MAIN	Power Supply (0-1) AC voltage sensor
/PSn/V_OUT_MAIN	/SYS/PSn/V_OUT_MAIN	Power Supply (0-1) DC voltage sensor
/PSn/VOLT_FAULT	/SYS/PSn/VOLT_FAULT	Power Supply (0-1) Voltage Fault sensor
/SASEBP/PRSNT	(Inaccessible, used internally)	Disk Backplane Presence sensor
/SYS/VPS	/SYS/SYS/VPS	Total system power (in watts) sensor
/XAUIIn/0V9_FAULT	(Inaccessible, used internally)	XAUI (0-1) 0.9 Volt Fault sensor
/XAUIIn/1V2_FAULT	(Inaccessible, used internally)	XAUI (0-1) 1.2V Fault sensor

TABLE 1 Sensors on SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers *(Continued)*

Name	Path	Description
/XAUIIn/1V8_FAULT	(Inaccessible, used internally)	XAUI (0-1) 1.8V Fault sensor
/XAUIIn/3V3_FAULT	(Inaccessible, used internally)	XAUI (0-1) 3.3V Fault sensor
/XAUIIn/5V0_FAULT	(Inaccessible, used internally)	XAUI (0-1) 5.0V Fault sensor

Related Information

- [“Indicators on the SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220” on page 38](#)

Indicators on the SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220

TABLE 2 Indicators on the SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers

Name	Path	Description
/ACT	/SYS/ACT	System Power Activity indicator
/Bn/CHn/Dn/FAIL	/SYS/MB/CMP0/BRn/CHn/Dn/SERVICE	Branch Service indicator
/FAN_FAULT	/SYS/FAN_FAULT	Fan Fault indicator
/FBn/FMn/SERVICE	/SYS/FANBDn/FMn/SERVICE	Fan Board (0–1) Fan Module (0–3) Service indicator
/HDDn/OK2RM	/SYS/HDDn/OK2RM	Hard Disk (0-15) Okay to Remove indicator
/HDDn/SERVICE	/SYS/HDDn/SERVICE	Hard Disk (0–15) Service indicator
/LOCATE	/SYS/LOCATE	Locate indicator
/PS_FAULT	/SYS/PS_FAULT	Power Supply Fault indicator
/SERVICE	/SYS/SERVICE	Service indicator
/TEMP_FAULT	/SYS/TEMP_FAULT	Temperature Fault indicator

Related Information

- [“Sensors on SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220” on page 34](#)

Discover ALOM Compatibility Information

Description	Links
Description of ALOM CMT compatibility shell.	“Significant Differences Between ILOM and ALOM CMT” on page 40 “Create an ALOM CMT Compatibility Shell” on page 42 “ILOM and ALOM CMT Command Comparison” on page 44
Table comparing ALOM CMT variables to corresponding ILOM variables.	“ALOM CMT Variable Comparison” on page 52
Event messages available through the ALOM CMT compatibility shell.	“Event Message Overview” on page 53 “Event Severity Levels” on page 54 “Service Processor Usage Event Messages” on page 55 “Environmental Monitoring Event Messages” on page 58 “Host Monitoring Event Messages” on page 62

ALOM CMT Compatibility Shell

ILOM supports some of the features of the ALOM CMT command-line interface by means of a compatibility shell. There are significant differences between ILOM and ALOM CMT. This chapter describes those differences. This chapter includes the following topics:

- [“Significant Differences Between ILOM and ALOM CMT” on page 40](#)
- [“Create an ALOM CMT Compatibility Shell” on page 42](#)

- [“ILOM and ALOM CMT Command Comparison” on page 44](#)

Significant Differences Between ILOM and ALOM CMT

The backward compatibility shell supports some, but not all features of ALOM CMT. Some of the more significant differences between ILOM and ALOM CMT are described in this section or in the product notes for your server.

- [“Adding a Commit Step to Procedures That Configure ILOM Network Configuration Properties” on page 40](#)
- [“Commit a Change to a Network Configuration Property” on page 40](#)
- [“Commit a Change to a Serial Port Configuration Property” on page 41](#)

Adding a Commit Step to Procedures That Configure ILOM Network Configuration Properties

In the original ALOM CMT environment, when changing the values of some ALOM CMT variables (such as network and serial port configuration variables), it was necessary to reset the service processor (called the system controller in ALOM CMT) before the changes took effect. By comparison, in ILOM (and the ALOM CMT compatibility shell) you must commit the changed values rather than resetting the service processor.



Caution – In ILOM, if you change the value of the property and reset the SP without committing the change, the new property setting will not be retained.

▼ Commit a Change to a Network Configuration Property

1. **Change the value of the target network configuration property.**

2. Commit the change.

For example, set a static IP address using the ALOM compatibility CLI:

```
sc> setsc netsc_ipaddr xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx  
sc> setsc netsc_commit true
```

To set the same property using the ILOM CLI:

```
-> set /SP/network pendingipaddress=xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx  
Set 'pendingipaddress' to 'xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx'  
-> set /SP/network commitpending=true  
Set 'commitpending' to 'true'
```

Related Information

- [“Commit a Change to a Serial Port Configuration Property” on page 41](#)
- [“Adding a Commit Step to Procedures That Configure ILOM Network Configuration Properties” on page 40](#)

▼ Commit a Change to a Serial Port Configuration Property

1. Change the value of the target serial port configuration property.
2. Use either the ALOM CMT command `setsc ser_commit true` or the ILOM command `set /SP/serial/external commitpending=true` to commit the change.
Refer to [“ILOM and ALOM CMT Command Comparison” on page 44](#) for a list of variables and corresponding properties.

ALOM CMT Variable	Comparable ILOM Property
netsc_commit	/SP/network commitpending
ser_commit	/SP/serial/external commitpending

Related Information

- [“Commit a Change to a Network Configuration Property” on page 40](#)
- [“Adding a Commit Step to Procedures That Configure ILOM Network Configuration Properties” on page 40](#)

▼ Create an ALOM CMT Compatibility Shell

Your server is configured to operate under an ILOM shell, by default. You can create an ALOM compatibility shell if you prefer to use commands that resemble ALOM CMT commands to administer your server.

Note – If you have performed an upgrade of the firmware from an earlier version and selected the option to preserve the settings of your earlier version of ILOM, you can continue to use your prior settings (including the username `admin` and password) without recreating the `admin` username, described in this section. If you use the original password for the username `root` supplied with ILOM firmware, ILOM warns you that the password is still set to the factory default.

1. Log onto the service processor with a username that has been assigned the user management (u) role.

When powered on, the SP boots to the ILOM login prompt.

```
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX login: username
Password:
Waiting for daemons to initialize...
Daemons ready

Integrated Lights Out Manager

Version 3.0.x.x

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Warning: password is set to factory default.

->
```

2. Create a user named `admin`, and set the `admin` account roles to `aucro` and the CLI mode to `alom`.

```
-> create /SP/users/admin
Creating user...
Enter new password: *****
Enter new password again: *****
Created /SP/users/admin

-> set /SP/users/admin role=aucro
Set 'role' to 'aucro'
```

```
->set /SP/users/admin cli_mode=alom
Set 'cli_mode' to 'alom'
```

Note – The asterisks in the example will not appear when you enter your password.

You can combine the `create` and `set` commands on a single line:

```
-> create /SP/users/admin role=aucro cli_mode=alom
Creating user...
Enter new password: *****
Enter new password again: *****
Created /SP/users/admin
```

3. Log out of the `root` account after you have finished creating the `admin` account.

```
-> exit
```

4. Log in to the ALOM CLI shell (indicated by the `sc>` prompt) from the ILOM login prompt.

```
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX login: admin
Password:
Waiting for daemons to initialize...

Daemons ready

Integrated Lights Out Manager

Version 3.0.x.x

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sc>
```

In the ALOM CMT compatibility shell (with a few exceptions) you can use commands that resemble the commands of ALOM CMT. Remember that the ALOM CMT compatibility shell is an ILOM interface. The comparisons between the ILOM CLI and the ALOM CMT compatibility CLI are described in [“ILOM and ALOM CMT Command Comparison” on page 44](#).

Related Information

- [“ILOM and ALOM CMT Command Comparison” on page 44](#)

ILOM and ALOM CMT Command Comparison

The following table provides a command-by-command comparison between the command sets of ALOM CMT and the default ILOM CLI command set. Only the supported ALOM CMT command options are listed in the tables below. Where there are ALOM CMT command-line arguments that have no corresponding ILOM properties, those ALOM CMT arguments have been omitted. The command set of the ALOM compatibility shell provides a close approximation of the equivalent commands and arguments (where supported) in ALOM CMT.

Note – By default, when displaying information ALOM CMT commands limit their output to a terse format, offering more verbose output if a `-v` flag is supplied with the command. ILOM's `show` commands do not have a terse output format. These commands always provide verbose output.

TABLE 1 ALOM CMT Shell Configuration Commands

ALOM CMT Command	Summary	Comparable ILOM Command
<code>password</code>	Changes the login password of the current user.	<code>set /SP/users/username password</code>
<code>restartssh</code>	Restarts the SSH server so that new host keys generated by the <code>ssh-keygen</code> command are reloaded.	<code>set /SP/services/ssh restart_sshd_action=true</code>
<code>setdate [[<i>mmd</i>]<i>HHMM</i> <i>mmd</i><i>HHMM</i>[<i>cc</i>]<i>yy</i>][.<i>SS</i>]</code>	Sets ALOM CMT date and time.	<code>set /SP/clock datetime=<i>value</i></code>
<code>setdefaults [-a]</code>	Resets all ALOM CMT configuration parameters to their default values. The <code>-a</code> option resets the user information to the default (one admin account only).	<code>set /SP reset_to_defaults=[<i>none</i> <i>factory</i> <i>all</i>]</code>
<code>setkeyswitch [normal stby diag locked]</code>	Sets the status of the virtual keyswitch. Setting the virtual keyswitch to standby (<code>stby</code>) powers off the server. Before powering off the host server, ALOM CMT asks for a confirmation.	<code>set /SYS keyswitch_state=<i>value</i></code>

TABLE 1 ALOM CMT Shell Configuration Commands (Continued)

ALOM CMT Command	Summary	Comparable ILOM Command
<code>setsc [param] [value]</code>	Sets the specified ALOM CMT parameter to the assigned value.	<code>set target property=value</code>
<code>setupsc</code>	Runs the interactive configuration script. This script configures the ALOM CMT configuration variables.	No equivalent in ILOM
<code>showplatform [-v]</code>	Displays information about the host system's hardware configuration, and whether the hardware is providing service. The <code>-v</code> option displays verbose information about the displayed components.	<code>show /HOST</code>
<code>showfru</code>	Displays information about the field-replaceable units (FRUs) in a host server.	Use the ILOM <code>show [FRU]</code> command to display static FRU information. (For dynamic FRU information, use the ALOM CMT <code>showfru</code> command.)
<code>showusers -g lines</code>	Displays a list of users currently logged in to ALOM CMT. The display for this command has a similar format to that of the UNIX command <code>who</code> . The <code>-g</code> option pauses the display after the number of lines you specify for <code>lines</code> .	<code>show -level all -o table /SP/sessions</code> No equivalent in ILOM for <code>-g</code> option
<code>showhost version</code>	Displays version information for host-side components. The <code>version</code> option displays the same information as the <code>showhost</code> command with no option.	<code>show /HOST</code>
<code>showkeyswitch</code>	Displays status of virtual keyswitch.	<code>show /SYS keyswitch_state</code>
<code>showsc [param]</code>	Displays the current nonvolatile random access memory (NVRAM) configuration parameters.	<code>show target property</code>

TABLE 1 ALOM CMT Shell Configuration Commands (*Continued*)

ALOM CMT Command	Summary	Comparable ILOM Command
<code>showdate</code>	Displays the ALOM CMT date. ALOM CMT time is expressed in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) rather than local time. The Solaris OS and ALOM CMT time are not synchronized.	<code>show /SP/clock datetime</code>
<code>ssh-keygen -l</code>	Generates Secure Shell (SSH) host keys and displays the host key fingerprint on the SC.	<code>show /SP/services/ssh/keys rsa dsa</code>
<code>ssh-keygen -r</code>		<code>set /SP/services/ssh generate_new_key_action=true</code>
<code>ssh-keygen -t {rsa dsa}</code>		<code>set /SP/services/ssh generate_new_key_type=[rsa dsa]</code>
<code>usershow [username]</code>	Displays a list of all user accounts and permission levels, and whether passwords are assigned.	<code>show /SP/users</code>
<code>useradd username</code>	Adds a user account to ALOM CMT.	<code>create /SP/users/username</code>
<code>userdel [-y] username</code>	Deletes a user account from ALOM CMT. The <code>-y</code> option enables you to skip the confirmation question.	<code>delete [-script] /SP/users/username</code>
<code>userpassword [username]</code>	Sets or changes a user password.	<code>set /SP/users/username password</code>
<code>userperm [username] [c] [u] [a] [r] [o] [s]</code>	Sets the permission level for a user account.	<code>set /SP/users/username role=permissions [a u c r o s]</code>

TABLE 2 ALOM CMT Shell Log Commands

ALOM CMT Command	Summary	Comparable ILOM Command
showlogs -p [r p] [-b <i>lines</i> -e <i>lines</i> -v] [-g <i>lines</i>]	<p>Displays the history of all events logged in the event log, or major and critical events in the event log. The -p option selects whether to display only major and critical events from the event log (r) or to display all of the events from the event log (p).</p> <p>-g <i>lines</i> specifies the number of lines to display before pausing.</p> <p>-e <i>lines</i> displays <i>n</i> lines from the end of the buffer.</p> <p>-b <i>lines</i> displays <i>n</i> lines from the beginning of the buffer.</p> <p>-v displays the entire buffer.</p>	<p>show /SP/logs/event/list</p> <p>No equivalent in ILOM</p>
consolehistory [-b <i>lines</i> -e <i>lines</i> -v] [-g <i>lines</i>] [boot run]	<p>Displays the host server console output buffers.</p> <p>-g <i>lines</i> specifies the number of lines to display before pausing.</p> <p>-e <i>lines</i> displays <i>n</i> lines from the end of the buffer.</p> <p>-b <i>lines</i> displays <i>n</i> lines from the beginning of the buffer.</p> <p>-v displays the entire buffer.</p>	<p>set /SP/console/history <i>property=value</i> [set /SP/console/history <i>property=value</i>] [set /SP/console/history <i>property=value</i>] show /SP/console/history</p> <p>where <i>property</i> can be:</p> <p>line_count=[<i>lines</i>] default value is "" (none), meaning there is no limit to the total number of lines retrieved from the buffer.</p> <p>pause_count=[<i>count</i>] default value is "" (none), meaning there is no limit to the count of lines displayed per pause.</p> <p>start_from=[end beginning] default value is end.</p>

TABLE 3 ALOM CMT Shell Status and Control Commands

ALOM CMT Command	Summary	Comparable ILOM Command
showenvironment	Displays the environmental status of the host server. This information includes system temperatures, power supply status, front panel LED status, hard disk drive status, fan status, voltage, and current sensor status.	show -o table -level all /SYS
showpower [-v]	Displays power metrics for the host server.	show /SP/powermgmt
shownetwork [-v]	Displays the current network configuration information. The -v option shows additional information about your network, including information about your DHCP server.	show /SP/network
console [-f]	Connects to the host system console. The -f option forces the console write lock from one user to another. In ILOM, the -force option terminates the console, permitting you to start a new console.	start [-force] /SP/console
break [-D] [-c]	Drops the host server from running the Solaris OS software into OpenBoot PROM or kmdb depending upon the mode in which the Solaris software was booted.	set /HOST send_break_action=[break dumpcore] [start /SP/console]
bootmode [normal] [reset_nvram] [config=configname] [bootscript = string]	Controls the host server OpenBoot PROM firmware method of booting.	set /HOST/bootmode <i>property=value</i> (where <i>property</i> is state, config, or script)

TABLE 3 ALOM CMT Shell Status and Control Commands (*Continued*)

ALOM CMT Command	Summary	Comparable ILOM Command
<code>flashupdate -s IPaddr -f pathname [-v] [-y] [-c]</code>	<p>Downloads and updates system firmware (both host firmware and ALOM CMT firmware). For ILOM, <i>ipaddr</i> must be a TFTP server. If you use DHCP, you can replace <i>ipaddr</i> with the name of the TFTP host.</p> <p>The <code>-y</code> option enables you to skip the confirmation question.</p> <p>The <code>-c</code> option enables you to update system firmware on your server without preserving configuration information.</p> <p>After configuration information has been deleted (by having used the <code>-c</code> option or the <code>set /SP reset_to_defaults=factory</code> command), you <i>must</i> use the <code>-c</code> option when replacing system firmware that includes ILOM 3.0 with firmware that includes ILOM 2.0. If you omit the <code>-c</code> option, the <code>flashupdate</code> command attempts to restore preserved configuration information, halting the firmware downgrade because that configuration information is absent.</p>	<pre>load -source tftp://ipaddr/pathname</pre>
<code>reset [-y] [-f] [-c]</code>	<p>Generates a hardware reset on the host server.</p> <p>The <code>-y</code> option enables you to skip the confirmation question.</p> <p>The <code>-f</code> option forces a hardware reset.</p> <p>The <code>-c</code> option starts the console.</p>	<pre>reset [-script] [-force] /SYS [start /SP/console]</pre>
<code>reset -d [-n] [-y] [-f] [-c]</code>	<p>The <code>-d</code> option gracefully resets the control domain.</p> <p>The <code>-n</code> option sets the <code>auto-boot</code> variable to <code>disable</code> (lasts for one reset).</p> <p>The <code>-y</code> option enables you to skip the confirmation question.</p> <p>The <code>-f</code> option forces a hardware reset.</p> <p>The <code>-c</code> option starts the console.</p>	<pre>[set /HOST/domain/control auto-boot=disable] reset [-script] [-force] /HOST/domain/control [start /SP/console]</pre>

TABLE 3 ALOM CMT Shell Status and Control Commands (*Continued*)

ALOM CMT Command	Summary	Comparable ILOM Command
powercycle [-y] [-f]	poweroff followed by poweron. The -f option forces an immediate poweroff, otherwise the command attempts a graceful shutdown.	stop [-script] [-force] /SYS start [-script] [-force] /SYS
poweroff [-y][-f]	Removes the main power from the host server. The -y option enables you to skip the confirmation question. ALOM CMT attempts to shut the server down gracefully. The -f option forces an immediate shutdown.	stop [-script] [-force] /SYS
poweron	Applies the main power to the host server or FRU.	start /SYS
setlocator [on/off]	Turns the Locator LED on the server on or off.	set /SYS/LOCATE value= <i>value</i>
showfaults [-v]	Displays current valid system faults.	show faulty
clearfault <i>UUID</i>	Manually repairs system faults. Use the ILOM show faulty command to identify faulted components.	set /SYS/ <i>component</i> clear_fault_action=true
showlocator	Displays the current state of the Locator LED as either on or off.	show /SYS/LOCATE

TABLE 4 ALOM CMT Shell FRU Commands

ALOM CMT Command	Summary	Comparable ILOM Command
setfru -c <i>data</i>	The -c option enables you to store information (such as inventory codes) on all FRUs in a system.	set /SYS customer_fru= <i>data</i>
showfru -g lines [-s -d] [<i>FRU</i>]	Displays information about the FRUs in a host server.	show [<i>FRU</i>]
removefru [-y] [<i>FRU</i>]	Prepares a FRU (for example, a power supply) for removal. The -y option enables you to skip the confirmation question.	set /SYS/PS0 prepare_to_remove_action=true

TABLE 5 ALOM CMT Shell Automatic System Recovery (ASR) Commands

ALOM CMT Command	Summary	Comparable ILOM Command
<code>enablecomponent component</code>	Re-enables a component that has been disabled using the <code>disablecomponent</code> command.	<code>set /SYS/component component_state=enabled</code>
<code>disablecomponent component</code>	Disables a component.	<code>set /SYS/component component_state=disabled</code>
<code>showcomponent component</code>	Displays system components and their test status.	<code>show /SYS/component component_state</code>
<code>clearasrdb</code>	Removes all entries from the list of disabled components.	No equivalent in ILOM

TABLE 6 ALOM CMT Shell Miscellaneous Commands

ALOM CMT Command	Summary	Comparable ILOM Command
<code>help [command]</code>	Displays a list of all ALOM CMT commands with their syntax and a brief description of how each command works. Specifying a command name as an option enables you to view the help for that command.	<code>help</code>
<code>reset [-y]</code>	Reboots ALOM CMT. The <code>-y</code> option enables you to skip the confirmation question.	<code>reset [-script] /SP</code>
<code>userclimode username shelltype</code>	Sets the type of shell to <i>shelltype</i> , where <i>shelltype</i> is <code>default</code> or <code>alom</code> .	<code>set /SP/users/username cli_mode=shelltype</code>
<code>logout</code>	Logs out from an ALOM CMT shell session.	<code>exit</code>

Related Information

- [“Create an ALOM CMT Compatibility Shell” on page 42](#)
- [“ALOM CMT Variable Comparison” on page 52](#)
- [“Event Messages Available Through the ALOM Compatibility Shell” on page 53](#)

ALOM CMT Variable Comparison

TABLE 7 ALOM CMT Variables and Comparable ILOM Properties

ALOM CMT Variable	Comparable ILOM Properties
diag_level	/HOST/diag level
diag_mode	/HOST/diag mode
diag_trigger	/HOST/diag trigger
diag_verbosity	/HOST/diag verbosity
if_connection	/SP/services/ssh state
if_emailalerts	/SP/clients/smtp state
if_network	/SP/network state
mgt_mailalert	/SP/alertmgmt/rules
mgt_mailhost	/SP/clients/smtp address
netsc_dhcp	/SP/network pendingipdiscovery
netsc_commit	/SP/network commitpending
netsc_enetaddr	/SP/network macaddress
netsc_ipaddr	/SP/network pendingipaddress
netsc_ipgateway	/SP/network pendingipgateway
netsc_ipnetmask	/SP/network pendingipnetmask
sc_backupuserdata	/SP/policy BACKUP_USER_DATA
sc_clieventlevel	N/A
sc_cliprompt	N/A
sc_clitimeout	N/A
sc_clipasswdecho	N/A
sc_customerinfo	/SP system_identifier
sc_escapechars	/SP/console escapechars
sc_powerondelay	/SP/policy HOST_POWER_ON_DELAY
sc_powerstatememory	/SP/policy HOST_LAST_POWER_STATE
ser_baudrate	/SP/serial/external pendingspeed
sys_autorestart	/SP autorestart
sys_autorunonerror	/SP autorunonerror

TABLE 7 ALOM CMT Variables and Comparable ILOM Properties (*Continued*)

ALOM CMT Variable	Comparable ILOM Properties
sys_boottimeout	/HOST boottimeout
sys_bootrestart	/HOST bootrestart
sys_bootfailrecovery	/HOST bootfailrecovery
sys_enetaddr	/HOST macaddress

Related Information

- [“ILOM and ALOM CMT Command Comparison” on page 44](#)
- [“Create an ALOM CMT Compatibility Shell” on page 42](#)
- [“Event Messages Available Through the ALOM Compatibility Shell” on page 53](#)

Event Messages Available Through the ALOM Compatibility Shell

This chapter contains information about event messages. Topics include:

- [“Event Message Overview” on page 53](#)
- [“Event Severity Levels” on page 54](#)
- [“Service Processor Usage Event Messages” on page 55](#)
- [“Environmental Monitoring Event Messages” on page 58](#)
- [“Host Monitoring Event Messages” on page 62](#)

Event Message Overview

The firmware on the service processor (known in ALOM CMT as the SC or system controller) sends event messages to several destinations:

- Messages are sent to all logged-in users, based on the configuration of the `sc_clieventlevelvariable`.
- Messages are recorded in the event log. View logged messages using the ALOM compatibility shell `showlogs` command.

- Messages recorded in the event log can be identified according to the severity of the event. If the severity of the event is major or critical, you can view the messages for those events using the ALOM compatibility shell `showlogs -p r` command. View all messages in the event log using the ALOM compatibility shell `showlogs -p p` command.
- Messages are sent in email messages based on the configuration of the `mgt_mailalert` variable. Individual email addresses can be configured to receive messages of different severities.
- If the event represents a fault, the event message appears in the output of the ALOM compatibility shell `showfaults` command.
- Messages are sent to the managed system operating system for logging into the Solaris syslog facility based on the configuration of the `sys_eventlevel` variable. Not all versions of the Solaris Operating System support this capability.

Related Information

- [“Event Severity Levels” on page 54](#)
- [“Service Processor Usage Event Messages” on page 55](#)
- [“Environmental Monitoring Event Messages” on page 58](#)
- [“Host Monitoring Event Messages” on page 62](#)

Event Severity Levels

Each event has a severity level and corresponding number:

- Critical (1)
- Major (2)
- Minor (3)

ALOM compatibility shell configuration parameters use these severity levels to determine which event messages are displayed.

Related Information

- [“Event Message Overview” on page 53](#)
- [“Service Processor Usage Event Messages” on page 55](#)
- [“Environmental Monitoring Event Messages” on page 58](#)
- [“Host Monitoring Event Messages” on page 62](#)

Service Processor Usage Event Messages

The following table displays usage event messages from the service processor (system controller).

TABLE 8 System Controller Usage Event Messages

Severity	Message	Description
Critical	Host has been powered off	ALOM compatibility shell sends this message whenever the SC requests a host power off, including when a user types the <code>poweroff</code> command.
Critical	Host has been powered off	ALOM compatibility shell sends this message when the SC requires an immediate host power off, including when a user types the <code>poweroff -f</code> command.
Critical	Host has been powered off	ALOM compatibility shell sends this message when the host power has turned off. It is also normal for this event to be sent when the host has reset itself.
Major	Host has been powered on	ALOM compatibility shell sends this message when the SC requests a host power on, either because of <code>sc_powerstatememory</code> or when a user types the <code>poweron</code> command.
Critical	Host has been reset	ALOM compatibility shell sends one of these messages when the SC requests a host reset, including when a user types the reset command.
Critical	Host has been powered off	
Critical	Host has been powered on	
Critical	Host System has Reset.	ALOM compatibility shell sends this message when the SC detects that the host has reset. This message is followed immediately by the Host has been powered off event message because reset is implemented as a powercycle on these systems.
Minor	<code>"root : Set : object = /clock/datetime : value = "datetime": success</code>	ALOM compatibility shell sends this message when a user types the <code>setdate</code> command to modify the SC date or time.

TABLE 8 System Controller Usage Event Messages (*Continued*)

Severity	Message	Description
Major	Upgrade succeeded	ALOM compatibility shell sends this message after the SC firmware has been reloaded after operation of the <code>flashupdate</code> command.
Minor	"root : Set : object = /HOST/bootmode/state: value = "bootmode-value": success	ALOM compatibility shell sends this message after a user changes the bootmode to normal using the <code>bootmode normal</code> command.
Minor	"root : Set : object = /HOST/bootmode/state: value = "reset_nvram": success	ALOM compatibility shell sends this message after a user changes the boot mode to <code>reset_nvram</code> with the <code>bootmode</code> command.
Minor	"root : Set : object = /HOST/bootmode/script: value = "text": success	ALOM compatibility shell sends this message after a user changes the boot mode boot script. The boot script = " <code>text</code> " is the text of the boot script provided by the user.
Minor	Keyswitch position has been changed to <i>keyswitch_position</i> .	ALOM compatibility shell sends this message after a user changes the keyswitch position with the <code>setkeyswitch</code> command. The <i>keyswitch_position</i> is the new keyswitch position.
Minor	"user" : open session : object = /session/type: value = www/shell: success	ALOM compatibility shell sends this message when users log in. <i>user</i> is the name of the user who just logged in.
Minor	"user" : close session : object = /session/type: value = www/shell: success	ALOM compatibility shell sends this message when users log out. <i>user</i> is the name of the user who just logged out.
Minor	"root : Set: object = /HOST/send_break_action: value = dumpcore : success	ALOM compatibility shell sends this message when an ALOM compatibility shell user sends a request to the host to dump core by typing the <code>break -D</code> command.

TABLE 8 System Controller Usage Event Messages (*Continued*)

Severity	Message	Description
Critical	Host Watchdog timeout.	ALOM compatibility shell sends this message when the host watchdog has timed out and the <code>sys_autorestart</code> variable has been set to none. The SC will not perform any corrective measures.
Critical	SP Request to Dump core Host due to Watchdog.	ALOM compatibility shell sends this message when the host watchdog has timed out and the <code>sys_autorestart</code> variable has been set to <code>dumpcore</code> . The SC attempts to perform a core dump of the host to capture error state information. The dump core feature is not supported by all OS versions.
Critical	SP Request to Reset Host due to Watchdog.	ALOM compatibility shell sends this message when the host watchdog has timed out and the <code>sys_autorestart</code> variable has been set to <code>reset</code> . Then the SC attempts to reset the host.

Related Information

- [“Event Severity Levels” on page 54](#)
- [“Event Message Overview” on page 53](#)
- [“Environmental Monitoring Event Messages” on page 58](#)
- [“Host Monitoring Event Messages” on page 62](#)

Environmental Monitoring Event Messages

The following table displays environmental monitoring event messages from the service processor (system controller).

TABLE 9 Environmental Monitoring Event Messages

Severity	Message	Description
Critical	SP detected fault at time <i>time</i> . Chassis cover removed.	ALOM compatibility shell sends this message if the chassis cover has been removed. The platform hardware turns managed system power off immediately as a precautionary measure. The event message System poweron is disabled should accompany this message to prevent the use of the poweron command while the chassis cover is removed.
Major	System poweron is disabled.	ALOM compatibility shell sends this message when the SC refuses to power on the system, either through the user poweron command or by the front panel power button. The SC disables power on because of an accompanying event, such as the event indicated by the message Chassis cover removed. Other possibilities include a device failure or insufficient fan cooling.
Major	System poweron is enabled.	ALOM compatibility shell sends this message after the condition that caused power on to be disabled (indicated by the preceding System poweron is disabled message) has been rectified. For example, by replacing the chassis cover or installing sufficient fans to cool the system.

TABLE 9 Environmental Monitoring Event Messages (*Continued*)

Severity	Message	Description
Major	SP detected fault at time <i>time</i> " <i>fault_type</i> 'fault' at <i>location</i> asserted"	<p>ALOM compatibility shell sends this message when a failure or a fault is detected. A fault is a lower priority condition that indicates the system is operating in a degraded mode. <i>fault_type</i> is the type of failure that has occurred, such as temperature, voltage, current, or power supply.</p> <p>The <i>location</i> is the location and name of the device that has the error condition. The location and name of the device match the output of the ALOM compatibility shell <code>showenvironment</code> command.</p> <p>This fault event message appears in the output of the ALOM compatibility shell <code>showfaults</code> command.</p>
Minor	SP detected fault cleared at <i>time</i> <i>time</i> current fault at <i>device</i> asserted.	<p>ALOM compatibility shell sends this message to indicate that a prior fault or failure has recovered or been repaired. The fields (<i>time</i> and <i>device</i>) are the same as the prior fault or failure event.</p>

TABLE 9 Environmental Monitoring Event Messages (*Continued*)

Severity	Message	Description
Major	<i>Device_type</i> at <i>location</i> has exceeded low warning threshold.	ALOM compatibility shell sends these messages when analog measurement sensors have exceeded the specified threshold.
Critical	<i>Device_type</i> at <i>location</i> has exceeded low critical shutdown threshold.	The threshold that was exceeded is included in the message.
Critical	<i>Device_type</i> at <i>location</i> has exceeded low nonrecoverable shutdown threshold	<i>Device_type</i> is the type of device that has failed, such as VOLTAGE_SENSOR or TEMP_SENSOR. The <i>location</i> is the location and name of the device that has the error condition. The location and name of the device match the output of the ALOM compatibility shell showenvironment command.
Major	<i>Device_type</i> at <i>location</i> has exceeded high warning threshold	For TEMP_SENSOR events, this message could indicate a problem outside of the server, such as the temperature in the room or blocked airflow in or out of the server. For VOLTAGE_SENSOR events, this message indicates a problem with the platform hardware or possibly with add-on cards installed.
Critical	<i>Device_type</i> at <i>location</i> has exceeded high soft shutdown threshold	These fault event messages appear in the output of the ALOM compatibility shell showfaults command.
Critical	<i>Device_type</i> at <i>location</i> has exceeded high hard shutdown threshold	
Minor	<i>Device_type</i> at <i>location</i> is within normal range.	ALOM compatibility shell sends this message when an analog measurement sensor no longer exceeds any warning or failure thresholds. This message is sent only if the sensor reading recovers sufficiently within the boundaries of the failure parameters. The message might not match the current output of the ALOM compatibility shell showenvironment command.

TABLE 9 Environmental Monitoring Event Messages (*Continued*)

Severity	Message	Description
Critical	Critical temperature value: host should be shut down	ALOM compatibility shell sends this message to indicate that the SC has started a shutdown because there are not enough working fans necessary to keep the system cooled. The number of fans necessary to maintain system cooling depends on the platform. See your platform documentation for more information.
Critical	Host system failed to power off.	ALOM compatibility shell sends this message if the SC is unable to power off the system. This message indicates a problem with either the platform hardware or the SC hardware. The system should be manually unplugged to prevent damage to the platform hardware. This fault event message appears in the output of the ALOM compatibility shell <code>showfaults</code> command.
Major	<i>FRU_type</i> at <i>location</i> has been removed.	ALOM compatibility shell sends these messages to indicate that a FRU has been removed or inserted. The field <i>FRU_type</i> indicates the type of FRU, such as <code>SYS_FAN</code> , <code>PSU</code> , or <code>HDD</code> . The field <i>location</i> indicates the location and name of the FRU, as shown in the output of the <code>showenvironment</code> command.
Minor	<i>FRU_type</i> at <i>location</i> has been inserted.	
Major	Input power unavailable for PSU at <i>location</i> .	ALOM compatibility shell sends this message to indicate that a power supply is not receiving input power. This message normally indicates that the power supply is not plugged in to AC power. If the power cords are plugged in to an outlet that is provided power, this message indicates a problem with the power supply itself. This fault event message appears in the output of the ALOM compatibility shell <code>showfaults</code> command.

Related Information

- [“Event Severity Levels” on page 54](#)

- “Service Processor Usage Event Messages” on page 55
- “Event Message Overview” on page 53
- “Host Monitoring Event Messages” on page 62

Host Monitoring Event Messages

The following table displays host monitoring event messages from the service processor (system controller).

TABLE 10 Host Monitoring Event Messages

Severity	Message	Description
Critical	SP detected fault at time <i>time</i> <i>component</i> disabled	ALOM compatibility shell sends this message when a component has been disabled, either automatically by POST discovering a fault or by a user typing the <code>disablecomponent</code> command. <i>component</i> is the disabled component, which will be an entry from the platform <code>showcomponent</code> command. This fault event message appears in the output of the ALOM compatibility shell <code>showfaults</code> command.
Minor	SP detected fault cleared at <i>component</i> reenabled	ALOM compatibility shell sends this message when a component is enabled. A component can be enabled by a user typing the <code>enablecomponent</code> command or by FRU replacement if the component itself is a FRU (such as a DIMM). <i>component</i> is the name of the component shown in the output of the platform <code>showcomponent</code> command.

TABLE 10 Host Monitoring Event Messages (*Continued*)

Severity	Message	Description
Major	Host detected fault, MSGID: SUNW-MSG-ID	ALOM compatibility shell sends this message when the Solaris PSH software diagnoses a fault. The SUNW-MSG-ID of the fault is an ASCII identifier that can be entered at http://www.sun.com/msg for more information about the nature of the fault and the steps to repair. This fault event message appears in the output of the ALOM compatibility shell <code>showfaults</code> command.
Major	<i>Location</i> has been replaced; faults cleared.	ALOM compatibility shell sends this message after the replacement of a FRU that contained a host-detected fault. <i>Location</i> is the location and name of the FRU that was replaced. This event can be received at SC boot or after FRUs have been swapped and the chassis cover is closed.
Major	Existing faults detected in FRU_PROM at <i>location</i> .	ALOM compatibility shell sends this message to indicate that the SC has detected a new FRU with pre-existing faults logged into its FRU PROM. This event can occur when either a FRU or the SC card is moved from one system to another. The location is the name of the SEEPROM on the replaced FRU, such as MB/SEEPROM. The most recent existing fault will be imported from the FRU PROM onto the <code>showfaults</code> list. The entry on the <code>showfaults</code> list is the fault imported, not this message.

Related Information

- “Event Severity Levels” on page 54
- “Service Processor Usage Event Messages” on page 55
- “Environmental Monitoring Event Messages” on page 58
- “Event Message Overview” on page 53

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