

Fujitsu M10-1/SPARC M10-1

Installation Guide



Manual Code: C120-0020-11EN
June 2021

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Preface

This document describes methods of installing and setting up the SPARC M10-1 from Oracle or Fujitsu. The document assumes that the system has already been unpacked.

Fujitsu M10 is sold as SPARC M10 Systems by Fujitsu in Japan.
Fujitsu M10 and SPARC M10 Systems are identical products.

Audience

This document is designed for system administrators with advanced knowledge of computer networks and Oracle Solaris, the service engineers who are in charge of system maintenance, and field engineers.

Related Documentation

All documents for your server are available online at the following locations.

- Sun Oracle software-related documents (Oracle Solaris, etc.)
<https://docs.oracle.com/en/>
- Fujitsu documents
Global site
<https://www.fujitsu.com/global/products/computing/servers/unix/sparc/downloads/manuals/>
Japanese site
<https://www.fujitsu.com/jp/products/computing/servers/unix/sparc/downloads/manual/>

The following table lists documents related to SPARC M10 Systems.

Manual Names (*1)

Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Product Notes

*Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Getting Started Guide (*2)*

Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Quick Guide

*Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Important Legal and Safety Information (*2)*

Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Safety and Compliance Guide

Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Security Guide

Software License Conditions for Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10

Fujitsu SPARC Servers/SPARC Enterprise/PRIMEQUEST Common Installation Planning Manual

Fujitsu M10-1/SPARC M10-1 Installation Guide

Fujitsu M10-4/SPARC M10-4 Installation Guide

Fujitsu M10-4S/SPARC M10-4S Installation Guide

Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 System Operation and Administration Guide

Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Domain Configuration Guide

Fujitsu M10-1/SPARC M10-1 Service Manual

Fujitsu M10-4/Fujitsu M10-4S/SPARC M10-4/SPARC M10-4S Service Manual

Crossbar Box for Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Service Manual

PCI Expansion Unit for Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Service Manual

Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems PCI Card Installation Guide

Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 XSCF Reference Manual

*Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 RCIL User Guide (*3)*

Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 XSCF MIB and Trap Lists

Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Glossary

External USB-DVD Drive user guide

*1 The listed manuals are subject to change without notice.

*2 Printed manuals are provided with the product.

*3 This document applies specifically to the SPARC M12/M10 and FUJITSU ETERNUS disk storage system.

Notes on Safety

Read the following documents thoroughly before using or handling the SPARC M10 Systems.

- *Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Important Legal and Safety Information*

Text Conventions

This manual uses the following fonts and symbols to express specific types of information.

Font/Symbol	Meaning	Example
AaBbCc123	What you type, when contrasted with on-screen computer output. This font is used to indicate an example of command input.	XSCF> adduser jsmith
AaBbCc123	The names of commands, files, and directories; on-screen computer output. This font is used to indicate an example of command output in the frame.	XSCF> showuser -P User Name: jsmith Privileges: useradm auditadm
<i>Italic</i>	Indicates the name of a reference manual.	See the <i>Fujitsu M10-1/SPARC M10-1 Installation Guide</i> .
" "	Indicates the names of chapters, sections, items, buttons, or menus.	See "Chapter 2 Network Connection."

Command Syntax in the Text

While the XSCF commands have a section number of (8) or (1), it is omitted from the text.

For details on the commands, see the *Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 XSCF Reference Manual*.

Syntax of the Command-Line Interface (CLI)

The command syntax is as follows:

- A variable that requires the input of a value is in *Italics*.
- An optional element is enclosed in [].
- A group of options for an optional keyword is enclosed in [] and delimited by |.

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Understanding the Installation Flow

This chapter describes the required workflows for installation of the SPARC M10-1 and PCI expansion unit, broken up into the following sections. For the overview, configuration, and specifications of the SPARC M10-1 and PCI expansion unit, see the *Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Quick Guide*.

- [Workflow for the SPARC M10-1](#)
- [Workflow for Installing the PCI Expansion Unit](#)

1.1 Workflow for the SPARC M10-1

The SPARC M10-1 is a 1U-size chassis with 1 CPU (8 or 16 cores). This compact model combines a space-saving design and high performance. This section describes the workflow from installing the SPARC M10-1 and PCI expansion unit to making the initial system settings. The PCI expansion unit will be connected with optional components to the SPARC M10-1. The initial system settings are the settings implemented before system startup, and they include the XSCF setup and CPU Activation setting. Skip the steps for the PCI expansion unit if it is not to be installed.

By clicking a reference enclosed in " " to display a section, you can see the details of the respective step. *Italic font* is used to indicate the name of a reference manual other than this manual.

Table 1-1 Workflow for the SPARC M10-1

Step (work time (*1))	Work description	Reference	
Installation work (approx. 36 minutes (*2))			
1	Check the latest information available in the <i>Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Product Notes</i> .	<i>Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Product Notes</i>	Required

Table 1-1 Workflow for the SPARC M10-1 (*continued*)

Step (work time (*1))	Work description	Reference	
2	Before installing the system, check the safety precautions, system specifications, and necessary conditions for installation.	"Chapter 2 Planning and Preparing for System Installation"	Required
3	Prepare the necessary tools/information for installation.	"3.1 Preparing the Necessary Tools/Information for Installation"	Required
4	Confirm the delivered components.	"3.2.1 Confirming the delivered components of the SPARC M10-1"	Required
		"3.2.2 Confirming the delivered components of the PCI expansion unit"	Option
5	Install the rack.	See the manual for each rack. "3.3 Confirming the Rack"	Required
6	Mount the SPARC M10-1 in the rack.	"3.4.1 Mounting the SPARC M10-1 in a rack"	Required
7	If there is a PCI expansion unit, mount it in the rack.	"3.4.2 Mounting the PCI expansion unit in a rack"	Option
8	If there are optional components, mount them on the SPARC M10-1 or PCI expansion unit.	"3.5.1 Mounting optional components in the SPARC M10-1" <i>Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems PCI Card Installation Guide</i> "Chapter 1 PCI Card Mounting Rules for the SPARC M10-1"	Optional (*3)
		"3.5.2 Mounting optional components in the PCI expansion unit"	Optional (*3)
9	Connect serial cables, LAN cables, and power cords to the SPARC M10-1.	"4.1 Connecting Cables to the SPARC M10-1"	Required
10	If there is a PCI expansion unit, connect the link cable and management cable to the PCI expansion unit. Attach the core to the power cord, and connect the power cord to the power supply unit.	"4.2 Connecting Cables to the PCI Expansion Unit"	Optional (*4)
Initial diagnosis (approx. 30 minutes)			
11	Connect the system management terminal to the SPARC M10-1, and turn on the input power.	"5.1 Connecting the System Management Terminal to the Chassis" "5.2 Turning On the Input Power and Starting the XSCF"	Required
12	Log in to the XSCF of SPARC M10-1, and check the firmware version number, altitude setting, and time setting.	"5.3 Logging In to the XSCF" "5.4 Checking the XCP Version" "5.5 Checking the Altitude Setting" "5.6 Checking the Time Setting"	Required

Table 1-1 Workflow for the SPARC M10-1 (*continued*)

Step (work time (*1))	Work description	Reference	
13	Perform an initial diagnosis test on the physical system board (PSB).	"5.7 Performing a Diagnosis Test"	Required
14	Check the status of mounted components.	"5.8 Checking the Component Status"	Required
Initial system settings (approx. 50 minutes)			
15	Set the password policy.	"6.1 Setting the Password Policy"	Required
16	Set a user account and password.	"6.2 Setting a User Account and Password"	Required
17	Configure the telnet or SSH service.	"6.3 Configuring the Telnet/SSH Service"	Required
18	Configure the HTTPS service.	"6.4 Configuring the HTTPS Service"	Required
19	Configure the XSCF network.	"6.5 Configuring the XSCF Network"	Required
20	When duplicating memory, configure memory mirroring.	"6.6 Configuring Memory Mirroring"	Option
21	Set the configuration policy for a physical partition.	"6.7 Creating a Physical Partition Configuration List (PCL)"	Optional (*5)
22	Confirm that the system board (PSB) is assigned to a physical partition (PPAR).	"6.8 Confirming That a System Board (PSB) is Assigned to a Physical Partition (PPAR)"	Option
23	Set a CPU operational mode for the physical partition.	"6.9 Setting a CPU Operational Mode for the Physical Partition"	Option
24	Clear the difference between the system time and physical partition (PPAR) time.	"6.10 Synchronizing the Physical Partition (PPAR) Time and XSCF Time"	Required
25	Register a CPU Activation key to the XSCF.	"6.11 Registering a CPU Activation Key"	Required (*6)
26	Assign CPU resources to the physical partition.	"6.12 Assigning CPU Core Resources to a Physical Partition"	Required
27	Confirm the start/stop of the physical partition and the connection of the console.	"6.13 Starting and Stopping a Physical Partition (PPAR)"	Required

Table 1-1 Workflow for the SPARC M10-1 (continued)

Step (work time (*1))	Work description	Reference	
28	Save XSCF setting information and logical domain configuration information.	"6.14 Saving Configuration Information"	Required (*7)

*1 Average work time
*2 Time required for mounting optional components and installing the PCI expansion unit is not included.
*3 If the optional components are ordered together with the SPARC M10-1, they are shipped mounted to the SPARC M10-1. If the PCI expansion unit is also ordered, the optional components are shipped mounted to the PCI expansion unit.
*4 The link card is shipped mounted to the SPARC M10-1.
*5 The physical partition configuration information is already set.
*6 One CD-ROM disk containing a CPU Activation certificate is provided with the system. The CPU Activation key may be registered with the system.
*7 If you have started Oracle Solaris and changed the configuration of a logical domain, save the logical domain configuration.

Note - The SPARC M10 systems have Oracle Solaris preinstalled. According to the purpose, either use the preinstalled Oracle Solaris as is or reinstall it.
To reinstall Oracle Solaris, install the latest Oracle VM Server for SPARC. For the latest information on the supported Oracle Solaris versions and SRU, see the *Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Product Notes*.

1.2 Workflow for Installing the PCI Expansion Unit

The PCI expansion unit is a 2U chassis with 11 PCI slots, and it can connect to the SPARC M10-1. Special attention must be paid to the installation location and the number of link cards that can be installed for the SPARC M10-1 when the PCI expansion unit is installed in the SPARC M10-1. Install link cards according to the [Table 1-2](#) rules.

Table 1-2 SPARC M10-1 link card installation rule

Maximum installable number	Link card installation location
2	PCI#0 PCI#1

Note - For details on the link card installation rule, see "Chapter 1 PCI Card Mounting Rules for the SPARC M10-1" in the *Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems PCI Card Installation Guide*.

This section describes the workflow from installing the PCI expansion unit to checking the component status when the PCI expansion unit is installed while the

system is stopped.

By clicking a reference enclosed in " " to display a section, you can see the details of the respective step. Italic font is used to indicate the name of a reference manual other than this manual.

Table 1-3 Workflow when installing the PCI expansion unit

Step (work time (*1))	Work description	Reference	
Installation work (approx. 38 minutes (*2))			
1	Check the latest information available in the <i>Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Product Notes</i> .	<i>Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Product Notes</i>	Required
2	Before installing the system, check the safety precautions, system specifications, and necessary conditions for installation.	"Chapter 2 Planning and Preparing for System Installation"	Required
3	Prepare the necessary tools/information for installation.	"3.1 Preparing the Necessary Tools/Information for Installation"	Required
4	Confirm the delivered components.	"3.2.2 Confirming the delivered components of the PCI expansion unit"	Required
5	Install the rack.	See the manual for each rack. "3.3 Confirming the Rack"	Required (*3)
6	Mount the PCI expansion unit in the rack.	"3.4.2 Mounting the PCI expansion unit in a rack"	Required
7	Install the link card on the SPARC M10-1.	"8.4 Installing a PCI Express Card" in the <i>Fujitsu M10-1/SPARC M10-1 Service Manual</i>	Required
8	If there are optional components, mount them on the PCI expansion unit.	"3.5.2 Mounting optional components in the PCI expansion unit" "Chapter 1 PCI Card Mounting Rules for the SPARC M10-1" in the <i>Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems PCI Card Installation Guide</i>	Optional (*4)
9	Connect the link cable and management cable to the PCI expansion unit. Attach the core to the power cord, and connect the power cord to the power supply unit.	"4.2 Connecting Cables to the PCI Expansion Unit"	Required
Initial diagnosis (approx. 45 minutes)			
10	Connect the system management terminal to the SPARC M10-1.	"5.1 Connecting the System Management Terminal to the Chassis"	Required
11	Turn on the input power.	"5.2 Turning On the Input Power and Starting the XSCF"	Required
12	Log in to the XSCF of SPARC M10-1.	"5.3 Logging In to the XSCF"	Required

Table 1-3 Workflow when installing the PCI expansion unit (continued)

Step (work time (*1))	Work description	Reference	
13	Perform an initial diagnosis test on the physical system board (PSB).	"5.7 Performing a Diagnosis Test"	Required
14	Check the status of mounted components.	"5.8 Checking the Component Status"	Required

*1 Average work time
*2 Time required for mounting optional components is not included.
*3 This is not necessary to mount the PCI expansion unit in an empty space in the installed rack.
*4 If the optional components are also ordered, they are shipped mounted to the PCI expansion unit.

1.2.1 Points to note on configurations with the PCI expansion unit connected

In either of the following cases, the logical domain configuration of a physical partition returns to the factory-default state at the next start time of the control domain. Also, the OpenBoot PROM environment variables of the control domain may be initialized.

- In a configuration with the PCI expansion unit connected, the firmware is updated from XCP 2043 or earlier to XCP 2044 or later.
- The PCI expansion unit is installed in or removed from a system with the firmware XCP 2044 or later.

Save the logical domain configuration information from Oracle Solaris to an XML file in advance. Also, keep a note of the setting information for the OpenBoot PROM environment variables of the control domain in advance to set them again.

Table 1-4 indicates what information may need to be saved/restored when updating the firmware from XCP 2043 or earlier to XCP 2044 or later in a configuration with the PCI expansion unit connected.

Table 1-4 Required work when updating the firmware from XCP 2043 or earlier to XCP 2044 or later			
PCI expansion unit mounted?	Current domain configuration	Reconfiguring Oracle VM Server for SPARC config	Setting OpenBoot PROM environment variables again
No	factory-default (Control domain only)	Not required	Not required
No	There is a logical domain other than the control domain	Not required	Not required
Yes	factory-default (Control domain only)	Not required	Not required

Table 1-4 Required work when updating the firmware from XCP 2043 or earlier to XCP 2044 or later (*continued*)

Yes	There is a logical domain other than the control domain	Required (XML file)	Required
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Table 1-5 indicates what information may need to be saved/restored when installing or uninstalling the PCI expansion unit in a system with the firmware XCP 2044 or later.

Table 1-5 Required work when installing or uninstalling the PCI expansion unit in the system with the firmware XCP 2044 or later

PCI expansion unit mounted?	Current domain configuration	Reconfiguring Oracle VM Server for SPARC config	Setting OpenBoot PROM environment variables again
No (Install)	factory-default (Control domain only)	Not required	Not required
No (Install)	There is a logical domain other than the control domain	Required (XML file)	Required (*1)
Yes (Install/remove)	factory-default (Control domain only)	Not required	Not required
Yes (Install/remove)	There is a logical domain other than the control domain	Required (XML file)	Required (*1)

*1 Not required in XCP 2230 or later

Note - Execute the `ldm list-constraints -x` command to save it to an XML file, and execute the `ldm init-system -i` command to restore it from an XML file. To display the information of OpenBoot PROM environment, execute the `printenv` command at the ok prompt. For a detailed procedure with these steps, see "1.7.3 How to Save/Restore the Logical Domain Configuration Information and the OpenBoot PROM Environment Variable" in the *PCI Expansion Unit for Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Service Manual*.

Chapter 2

Planning and Preparing for System Installation

This chapter describes what should be checked when planning SPARC M10 system installation. Before installation, you need to understand the system configuration and obtain all the information that will become prerequisite conditions for installation.

- [Safety Precautions](#)
- [Items Requiring Confirmation Before Installation](#)
- [Confirming the Physical Specifications of the System](#)
- [Confirming Rack Specifications](#)
- [Checking Environmental Conditions](#)
- [Checking Acoustic Noise Levels](#)
- [Checking Cooling Conditions](#)
- [Checking the Power Input Type](#)
- [Preparing Power Supply Facilities](#)
- [Checking External Interface Port Specifications](#)
- [Checking the Functions of the Operation Panel](#)

2.1 Safety Precautions

This section describes precautions regarding installation of the SPARC M10 systems. Be sure to follow the precautions below when performing installation work. Failure to do so may lead to damage to the device or a malfunction.

- Follow all the stated precautions, warnings, and instructions for the chassis.
- The SPARC M10-1 and the PCI expansion unit is not suitable for use in locations where children are likely to be present. Therefore, care should be taken to place the device in an environment away from children.
- Do not insert any foreign object into the chassis openings. Any object that touches a high-voltage part or causes a component to short circuit may lead to fire or electric shock.
- Contact a service engineer for details of chassis inspection.

Safety precautions when working with electricity

- Confirm that the voltage and frequency of your input power match the electrical rating described on the system name plate label affixed on the server.
- Make sure to wear a wrist strap when handling the internal disk (SSD/HDD), PCIe card, memory, motherboard unit, or other printed circuit boards.
- Make sure to use grounded power outlets.
- Do not make mechanical or electrical modifications to the chassis. We do not take responsibility for regulatory compliance of a modified chassis.
- Do not disconnect a power cord from the chassis while the power is on.

Safety precautions regarding racks

- Racks must be fixed to the floor, ceiling, or nearest frame.
- The quakeresistant options kit may be supplied with the racks. The use of the quakeresistant options kit prevents the rack from toppling over when the chassis is pulled out from the slide rails for installation or maintenance.
- In the following cases, a safety evaluation must be performed by a service engineer before installation or maintenance.
 - If the quakeresistant options kit is not supplied and the rack is not fixed with bolts to the floor, a service engineer confirms the safety of the rack, such as by verifying that it does not topple over when the chassis is pulled out from the slide rails.
 - If the rack is mounted on a raised floor, a service engineer confirms that the floor can withstand the load when the chassis is pulled out from the slide rails. Fix the rack to the concrete floor beneath the raised floor by using the original mounting kit that serves this purpose.
- If multiple chassis are mounted in the rack, perform maintenance on one chassis at a time.

Safety precautions regarding installation work

- With this chassis installed in a closed or multi-unit rack assembly, the ambient temperature inside the rack operating environment may be greater than the ambient room temperature. Therefore, consideration must be given to installing the chassis in an environment compatible with the manufacturer's maximum rated ambient temperature.
 - Consideration of air-conditioning adjustments, such as with air circulation, is needed to prevent the ambient temperature inside the rack from exceeding the maximum ambient operating temperature of this chassis.
 - Maximum ambient operating temperature of this chassis: 35°C
- The installation of the chassis in a rack should allow for sufficient air flow for the chassis to operate safely.
 - This chassis has ventilation slits at the front and rear of the chassis.
 - To prevent overheating, do not cover or close these ventilation slits.

- The mounting of the chassis in the rack should not create any hazardous condition due to uneven mechanical loading. To keep the entire rack stable, fix the rack to the wall or floor by suitable means.
 - Be careful not to injure yourself or others when installing the chassis in the rack.
 - Do not install this chassis in the rack if the chassis may make the entire rack unstable.
 - Weight of this chassis in the maximum configuration:
Model SP-1S (SPARC M10-1): 18 kg
Model SP-PCI-BOX (SPARC PCI-BOX): 22 kg
- If the chassis is supplied power from a power strip or the service outlet of another chassis, it may overload the power strip or the power cord of the other chassis.
 - Confirm that the power strip or the power cord of the service outlet exceeds the combined ratings of all the equipment to which it supplies power.
Electrical ratings of this chassis:
Model SP-1S: 100-120/200-240 VAC, 10.0/5.0 A, 50/60 Hz, Single phase
(Maximum 2 inputs)
Model SP-PCI-BOX: 100-120/200-240 VAC, 5.0-4.2/2.5-2.1 A, 50/60 Hz, Single phase
(Maximum 2 inputs)
- Be sure to securely ground the rack-mounted equipment. Pay particular attention to power supply connections other than the direct connections to branch circuits (e.g., use of power strips).

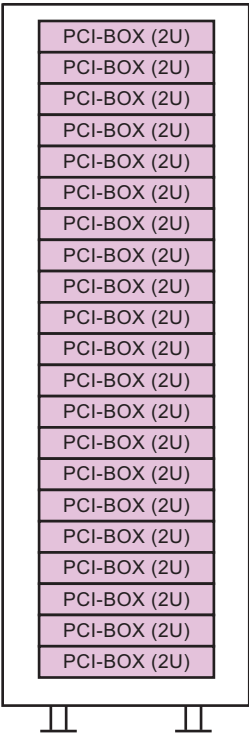


Caution - If all the power cords of this chassis are connected to one power strip, a high leakage current may flow through the grounding wire of the power strip. Be sure to connect the wire to ground before connecting the power supply. If the power strip is not directly connected to a branch circuit, a power strip that has an industrial-type attachment plug must be used.

- Install this equipment such that it is near a wall and a power outlet is easily accessible.
 - Rack configuration

Note - Products must be mounted from the lower rack when they are mounted in a rack.

Figure 2-1 Rack configuration (for the PCI expansion unit)



2.2 Items Requiring Confirmation Before Installation

This section describes the items that you need to confirm before installing the SPARC M10 system. Before starting installation work, confirm that the requirements in [Table 2-1](#) have been met.

Table 2-1 List of items requiring confirmation before installation

Check item	Check column
System configuration	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Has the system configuration been determined?- Has the required rack space been confirmed?- Has the number of racks been decided?
Training	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Have the system administrator and operators attended the required training courses?

Table 2-1 List of items requiring confirmation before installation (*continued*)

Check item		Check column
Installation location	- Has the system installation location been determined?	
	- Does the placement of each chassis meet the service area requirements?	
	- Have the chassis been placed so that their air intakes do not take in exhaust from other equipment?	
	- Have the rack installation requirements been met?	
Access route	- Has the access route for the rack been secured?	
Environmental conditions	- Does the installation location meet the temperature and humidity conditions?	
	- Can the environmental conditions at the installation location be thoroughly maintained and controlled?	
	- Have security measures been established for the installation location?	
	- Does the installation location have sufficient fire extinguishing equipment?	
Power supply facilities	- Do you know the voltage available for the racks where each chassis and peripheral will be mounted?	
	- Are the power supply facilities sufficient for the individual chassis, monitors, and peripherals?	
	- Are the power supply facilities within an appropriate distance from the racks?	
Network specifications	- Do you have the necessary information for network connections?	
CPU Activation	- Has the volume of resources to be used during initial installation been determined?	
	- Have the required CPU Activations been ordered?	

2.3 Confirming the Physical Specifications of the System

This section describes the physical specifications of the system that require confirmation before installation. Confirm that the installation location meets these requirements.

2.3.1 Size and weight

Table 2-2 lists the size and weight of each chassis.

Table 2-2 Physical specifications of each chassis

Item	SPARC M10-1	PCI expansion unit
Height	42.5 mm (1.7 in.) (1U)	86 mm (3.4 in.) (2U)
Width	431 mm (17.0 in.)	440 mm (17.3 in.)
Depth	721 mm (28.4 in.)	750 mm (29.5 in.)
Weight	18 kg	22 kg

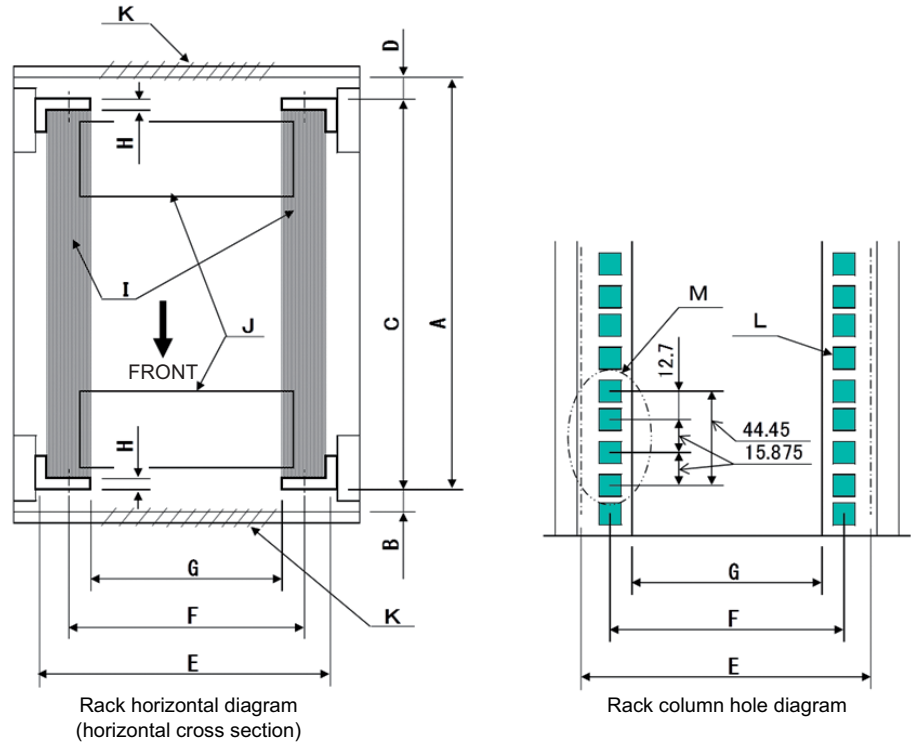
2.4 Confirming Rack Specifications

Use a rack that meets the specified conditions for using the SPARC M10-1 or the PCI expansion unit.
This section describes the items that must be confirmed to use a rack

2.4.1 Mounting conditions for general racks

The SPARC M10-1 is designed for mounting in an equipment rack.
For mounting in a third-party rack, it is the customer's responsibility to confirm that the rack specifications match the specifications and requirements for the SPARC M10 systems (see Figure 2-2 and Table 2-3).

Figure 2-2 Dimensional drawings for third-party rack checks



Note - The dimensions shown in the conditions do not include any protrusions.

Table 2-3 Third-party rack checklist

Description	Condition	Letter in figure
Rack type/Compliance standards	Equipment rack/EIA standard-compliant	--
Dimension between rear door (inside) and front column	SPARC M10-1: At least 917 mm (36.1 in.) PCI-BOX: At least 848 mm (33.4 in.)	A
Dimension between front door (inside) and front column	SPARC M10-1: At least 40 mm (1.5 in.) PCI-BOX: At least 24 mm (0.9 in.)	B
Dimension between front and rear columns	Within adjustment range of rack mount kit Adjustment range of the mount kit for each server SPARC M10-1: 612 mm (24.1 in.) to 925 mm (36.4 in.) PCI-BOX: 630 mm (24.8 in.) to 840 mm (33.1 in.)	C
Dimension between rear door (inside) and rear column	SPARC M10-1: No conditions PCI-BOX: At least 158 mm (6.2 in.)	D

Table 2-3 Third-party rack checklist (*continued*)

Description	Condition	Letter in figure
Front panel mounting space of chassis	At least 483 mm (19.0 in.)	E
Distance between left and right chassis attachment holes (common to front and rear columns)	465 mm (18.3 in.)	F
Distance between left and right columns (common to front and rear columns)	At least 450 mm (17.7 in.)	G
Column thickness	2 mm (0.08 in.) to 2.5 mm (0.1 in.)	H
Structures other than columns	Rack has no structures between front and rear columns	I
Cable hatch	Rack has hatch on bottom surface, rear door, or elsewhere	J
Area of door vent openings	Front door: At least 73 % of door area Rear door: At least 73 % of door area	K
Size of chassis attachment holes (common to front and rear columns)	SPARC M10-1: Square hole with sides longer than 9 mm (0.35 in.) to 9.8 mm (0.38 in.) wide, or M6 screw hole PCI-BOX: Square hole with sides longer than 9.2 mm (0.36 in.) and not longer than 9.8 mm (0.38 in.) (*1), or M6 screw hole	L
Vertical pitch of chassis attachment holes (common to front and rear columns)	EIA standards, universal pitch	M
Door opening angle	Door opens to 130°	--
Strength	Rack has necessary strength/load capacity for mounting chassis	--
Grounding	Rack and units can be grounded	--
Toppling prevention measures	Rack can be prevented from toppling over	--
Earthquake resistance measures	Earthquake resistance measures can be implemented for rack	--

*1 If the PCI expansion unit has square holes with sides 9.0 mm (0.35 in.) to 9.2 mm (0.36 in.) wide, a rack mount kit needs to be prepared.

- **Handling cables inside the rack**

For maintenance work on the SPARC M10-1 and its expansion with optional components, the chassis may be pulled out from the front of the rack. If the chassis is mounted in a third-party rack, the cable management arm may not be attached to the rack. Even if it is attached, it may not function normally. If the cable management arm is not attached, the chassis cannot be pulled out from the rack as is with cables connected. In such cases, power off the chassis and then disconnect the cables. After that, pull out the chassis.

- **Other conditions**

In addition to structural conditions, the following condition must be taken into consideration.

- Install the rack such that the temperature inside the rack meets the temperature conditions for cooling the chassis when mounted in the rack. For details, see "[2.5 Checking Environmental Conditions](#)." Particularly, make sure that exhaust from the chassis does not re-enter the chassis through the air intakes. This requires measures such as covering the front and rear of empty spaces inside the rack.

2.4.2 Installation area for a general rack

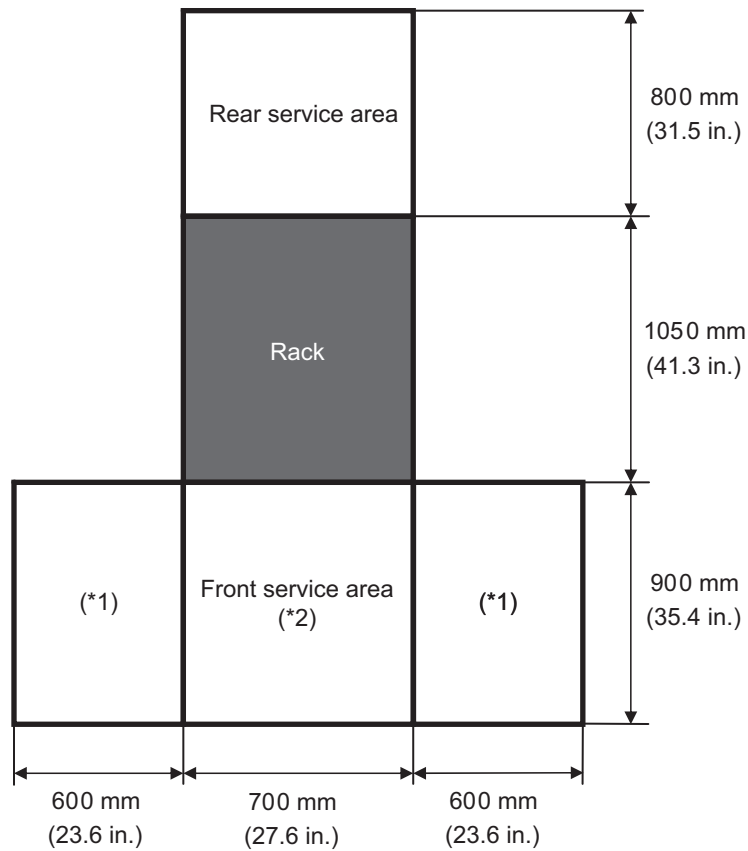
Service areas

Service area requirements vary depending on the rack used.

When mounting each chassis in the designated rack, see the examples of service areas in [Figure 2-3](#) and [Figure 2-5](#). The rack width depends on the rack used.

When using a rack other than the designated rack, see the manual for the rack used.

Figure 2-3 Example of service areas for the SPARC M10-1 (top view)

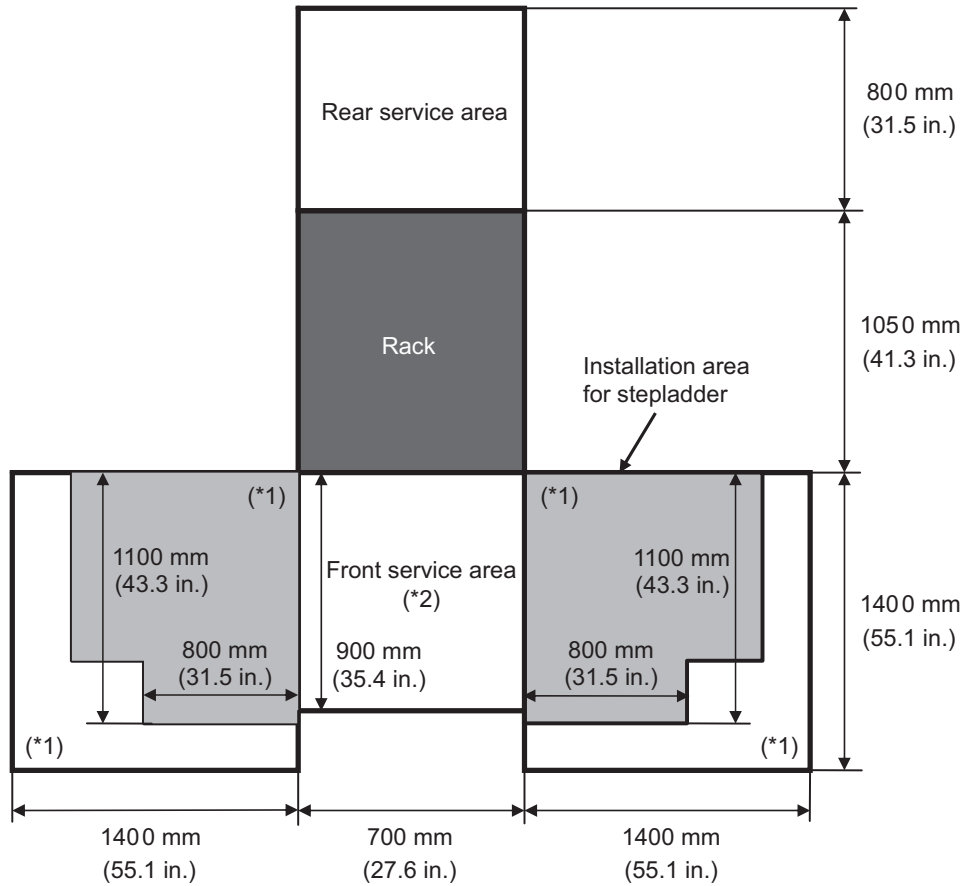


*1 This area is required on either the left or right side.

*2 To mount a chassis on the rack, an area with a depth of 1,200 mm (47.2 in.) is required in front of the rack.

If there is a possibility that a chassis will be added later, secure an area with a depth of 1,200 mm (47.2 in.) in front of the rack.

Figure 2-4 Example of service areas for the SPARC M10-1 when using a stepladder (top view)

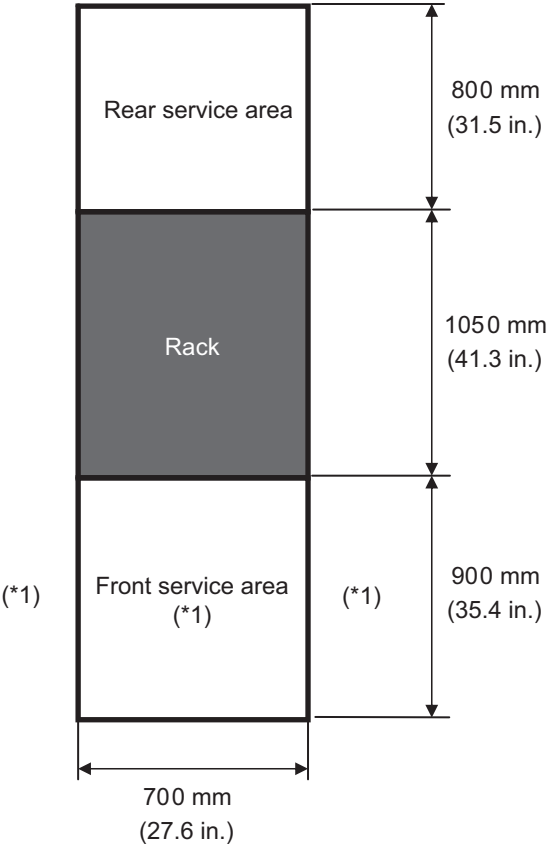


*1 This area is required for using a stepladder, and it differs depending on the stepladder used. Referring to the above figure, ensure that the service area is appropriate to the stepladder used. This area is required on either the left or right side.

*2 To mount a chassis on the rack, an area with a depth of 1,200 mm (47.2 in.) is required in front of the rack.

If there is a possibility that a chassis will be added later, secure an area with a depth of 1,200 mm (47.2 in.) in front of the rack.

Figure 2-5 Example of service areas for the PCI expansion unit (top view)



*1 To mount a chassis on the rack, an area with a depth of 1,200 mm (47.2 in.) is required in front of the rack, and areas with a width of 600 mm (23.6 in.) are required on both the left and right sides of the front service area. If there is a possibility that a chassis will be added later, secure an area with a depth of 1,200 mm (47.2 in.) in front of the rack and areas with a width of 600 mm (23.6 in.) on both the left and right sides of the front service area.

2.5 Checking Environmental Conditions

This section describes the environmental conditions for the SPARC M10 systems. The server can be installed at locations that meet the environmental conditions listed in [Table 2-4](#).

Note - When designing environmental control systems such as air conditioning facilities, confirm that the air taken in by each chassis meets the requirements specified in this section.

The environmental conditions described in [Table 2-4](#) reflect test results from each chassis. The optimal conditions represent the recommended environment in operation. The component failure rate may increase substantially when the system operates for prolonged periods in an environment that is at or close to the operation-time (in operation) limit values, or when the system is installed in an environment that is at or close to the non-operation-time (not in operation) limit values. To minimize the occurrence of system downtime due to a component failure, set the temperature and humidity within the optimal condition range.

The following conditions must be met to prevent overheating:

- Neither warm air nor hot air blows directly on the front of the rack
- Neither warm air nor hot air blows directly on the front panel of any chassis

Table 2-4 Environmental conditions

Item	In operation	Not in operation	Optimal condition
Ambient temperature	5°C to 35°C (41°F to 95°F) (*3)	- When unpacked 0°C to 50°C (32°F to 122°F) - When still packed -25°C to 60°C (-4°F to 140°F)	21°C to 23°C (70°F to 74°F)
Relative humidity (*1)	- When installed in server room 20% RH to 80% RH - When installed in office 20% RH to 80% RH	- When installed in server room 8% RH to 80% RH - When installed in office 8% RH to 80% RH	45% RH or higher but less than 50% RH
Maximum wet-bulb temperature	- When installed in server room 26°C (78.8°F) - When installed in office 29°C (84.2°F)	- When installed in server room 27°C (80.6°F) - When installed in office 29°C (84.2°F)	
Altitude limit (*2)	0 m to 3,000 m (0 ft. to 10,000 ft.)	0 m to 12,000 m (0 ft. to 40,000 ft.)	

Table 2-4 Environmental conditions (*continued*)

Item	In operation	Not in operation	Optimal condition
Temperature conditions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - When installed at 0 m to 500 m (0 ft. to 1,640 ft.) 5°C to 35°C (41°F to 95°F) - When installed at 500 m to 1,000 m (1,644 ft. to 3,281 ft.) 5°C to 33°C (41°F to 91.4°F) - When installed at 1,000 m to 1,500 m (3,284 ft. to 4,921 ft.) 5°C to 31°C (41°F to 87.8°F) - When installed at 1,500 m to 3,000 m (4,925 ft. to 9,843 ft.) 5°C to 29°C (41°F to 84.2°F) 		

*1 No condensation is assumed regardless of temperature and humidity conditions.

*2 All the altitudes indicate heights above sea level.

*3 If the ambient temperature reaches the limit value, the system sends a warning notification and keeps operating. If the temperature rises further, it executes controlled shutdown process.

2.5.1 Ambient temperature

To maintain system reliability and operator comfort, the optimal ambient temperature is 21°C to 23°C (70°F to 74°F). This temperature range makes it easy to maintain the relative humidity. While the system is operating within this range, even a failure of the air conditioning facilities does not cause it to suddenly stop.

2.5.2 Ambient relative humidity

To process data safely, the optimal ambient relative humidity is 45% or higher but less than 50%. The reasons for this are as follows:

- A humidity in the optimum range can protect the system from corrosion issues caused by high humidity
- A humidity in the optimum range means that even a failure of the air conditioning facilities does not cause the system to suddenly stop
- A humidity in the optimum range can prevent failures and malfunctions caused by electrostatic discharge

A relative humidity that is too low is conducive to generating a static electricity discharge. The resulting intermittent interference may cause a failure or temporary malfunction.

Electrostatic discharge is more likely to occur and harder to eliminate at locations with a relative humidity below 35%. Electrostatic discharge becomes a critical issue when the relative humidity falls below 30%. The set optimal relative humidity range

is stricter than the guidelines applied to indoor locations with more relaxed environmental conditions such as general office environments. However, if the server is installed in a server room, this condition is not difficult to meet because server rooms utilize highly efficient moisture-proof materials and have fewer ventilation cycles.

2.5.3 Contaminant conditions

Table 2-5 provides the acceptable reference values for contaminants with regard to the SPARC M10 systems.

Table 2-5 Acceptable reference values for contaminants	
Contaminant	Acceptable reference value
Hydrogen sulfide (H2S)	7.1 ppb or less
Sulfurous acid gas (sulfur oxide) (SO2)	37 ppb or less
Hydrogen chloride (HCl)	6.6 ppb or less
Chlorine (Cl2)	3.4 ppb or less
Hydrogen fluoride (HF)	3.6 ppb or less
Nitrogen dioxide (nitrogen oxide) (NO2)	52 ppb or less
Ammonia (NH3)	420 ppb or less
Ozone (O3)	5 ppb or less
Oil vapor	0.2 mg/m ³ or less
Dust	0.15 mg/m ³ or less
Seawater (salt damage)	Do not install out at sea or within 500 m (1,640.4 ft.) of the seashore. (However, this does not apply if air conditioning facilities do not use outside air.)

2.6 Checking Acoustic Noise Levels

Table 2-6 provides acoustic noise levels of the SPARC M10-1.

The acoustic noise levels provided in Table 2-6 are measured based on the following conditions.

Measurement environment: ISO 7779 compliant
Ambient temperature: 23°C

Table 2-6 Acoustic noise levels of the SPARC M10-1

Acoustic noise level	CPU type	CPU configuration	In operation	When idle
Sound power level	SPARC64 X	1 CPUs	6.8 B	6.8 B
	SPARC64 X+	1 CPUs	7.4 B	7.4 B
Sound pressure level	SPARC64 X	1 CPUs	50 dB	50 dB
	SPARC64 X+	1 CPUs	58 dB	58 dB

2.7 Checking Cooling Conditions

This section describes the cooling conditions for the SPARC M10 systems. Note the following conditions when installing the system:

- The air conditioning facilities for the room are sufficient to meet the cooling conditions of the entire system
- The air conditioning facilities have control functions for preventing excessive temperature changes

[Table 2-7](#) lists the cooling conditions for each chassis.

Table 2-7 Cooling conditions

Configuration	Input voltage	CPU type	Maximum heat dissipation	Maximum exhaust airflow
SPARC M10-1	100 to 120 VAC	SPARC64 X	2,900 kJ/hr (2,750 BTU/hr)	2.2 m ³ /min
		SPARC64 X+	3,060 kJ/hr (2,900 BTU/hr)	
	200 to 240 VAC	SPARC64 X	2,820 kJ/hr (2,670 BTU/hr)	
		SPARC64 X+	2,970 kJ/hr (2,810 BTU/hr)	
PCI expansion unit	100 to 120 VAC	-	1,005 kJ/hr (953 BTU/hr)	4.5 m ³ /min
	200 to 240 VAC	-	972 kJ/hr (921 BTU/hr)	

The SPARC M10 systems are designed to function in an environment with natural convection airflow.

The following requirements must be followed to meet the environmental specifications.

- Ensuring sufficient airflow for the entire system
Each chassis is equipped with a cooling function for front-to-rear cooling. Each chassis has air vents on the front. Exhaust is expelled from the rear of each chassis. The SPARC M10 systems use internal fans whose airflow reaches the maximum exhaust airflow shown in [Table 2-7](#) under normal operating conditions.
- Ensuring that temperature at the intake part of each chassis does not exceed the limit value
Other devices mounted in the rack must not cause the temperature at the intake part of any chassis to exceed the limit value. This limit value in environmental conditions assumes that each chassis operates with the rack door closed.

2.8 Checking the Power Input Type

This section describes the power input types that can be used with the SPARC M10 systems. To prevent serious accidents, confirm that the power supply facilities can supply sufficient redundant power to the system.

In addition, we recommend installing a circuit breaker for each power cord for stable device operation. If multiple power cords are connected to one circuit breaker, multiple power supply units will be affected when the circuit breaker cuts off power.

The server can use the following power input types:

- Redundant configuration of power supply units
- Dual power feed
- Three-phase power feed
- Uninterruptible power supply (UPS) connection (optional)
- Power distribution unit connection

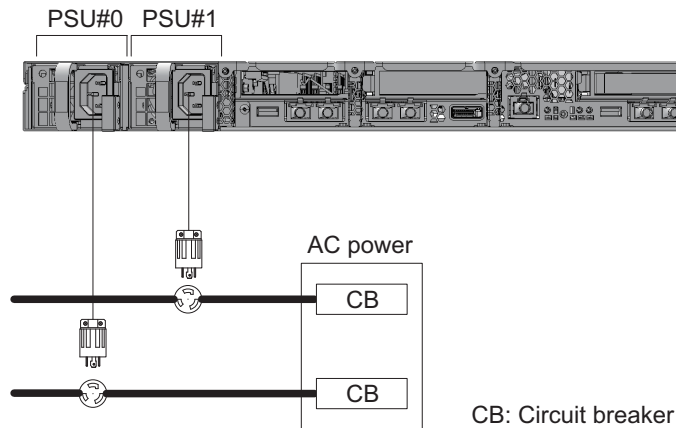
2.8.1 Redundant configuration of power supply units

Each chassis has power supply units in a redundant configuration as standard. If a failure occurs in one power supply unit, the system can still continue to operate with the other power supply unit. However, if a failure occurs in the external power supply, the system stops.

Figure 2-6 shows a power supply system with redundant power supply connections.

When connecting the power cords to the same input power supply, make sure to connect each power cord to the circuit breaker in a one-to-one manner.

Figure 2-6 Power supply system with redundant power supply connections



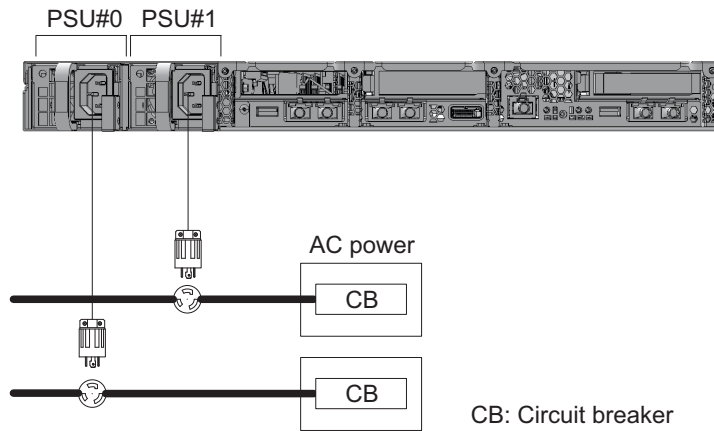
2.8.2 Dual power feed

Dual power feed is an option for receiving power feeds from two external power supplies. If a failure occurs in one external power supply, the system can still continue to operate with the external power supply on the other system.

Figure 2-7 shows a power supply system with dual power feed.

For dual system connections, connect the power cords to the input power supplies on separate systems.

Figure 2-7 Power supply system with dual power feed



2.8.3 Three-phase power feed

Three-phase power feed is a method of receiving power feeds from a three-phase power supply rather than a single-phase power supply. The customer needs to prepare an external power distribution unit for three-phase power feed for the SPARC M10-1. There are two types of three-phase power feed: three-phase star connection and three-phase delta connection.

Figure 2-8 and Figure 2-9 show a power supply system with three-phase power feed.

Figure 2-8 Power supply system with three-phase power feed (star connection)

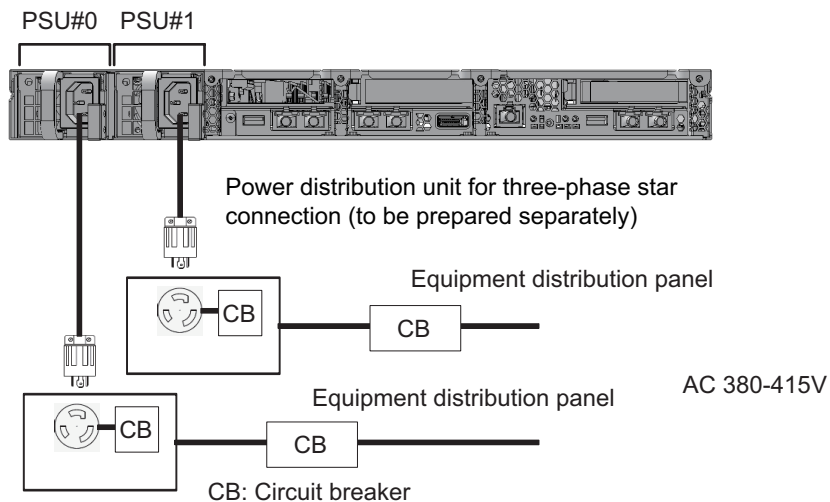
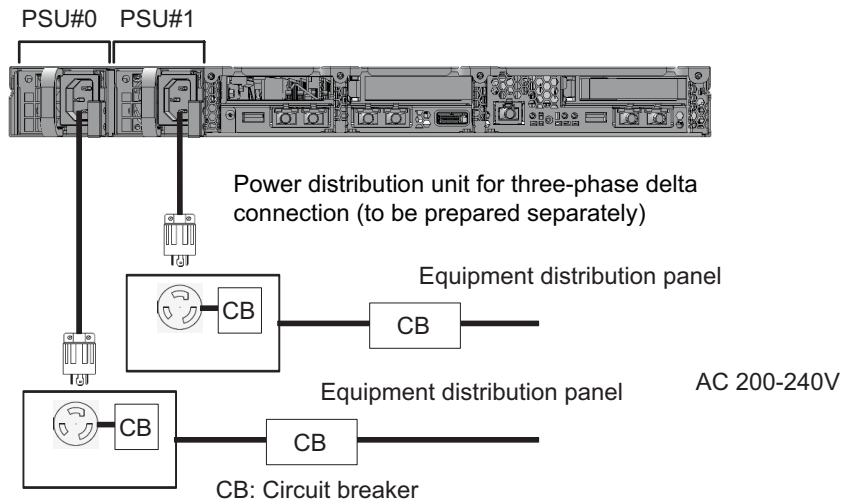


Figure 2-9 Power supply system with three-phase power feed (delta connection)



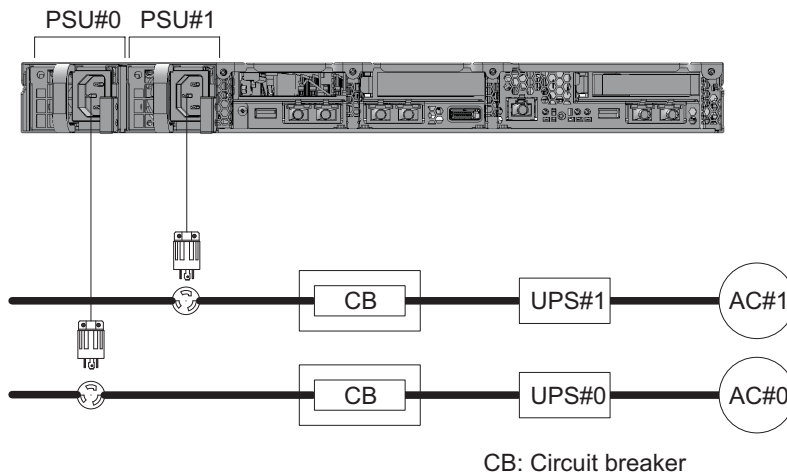
2.8.4 Uninterruptible power supply (UPS) connection (optional)

Using an uninterruptible power supply (UPS) enables the stable supply of electrical power to the system in case of power failure, widespread power outage, etc.

If the customer has ordered UPSs, use a separate UPS for each power supply system. Connect PSU#0 and PSU#1 to the input power supplies of different systems.

Figure 2-10 shows a power supply system with UPS connections.

Figure 2-10 Power supply system with UPS connections



2.8.5 Power distribution unit connection

Figure 2-11 shows a power supply system with single-phase power feed. Figure 2-12 and Figure 2-13 show power supply systems with three-phase power feed.

Figure 2-11 Power supply system with single-phase power feed

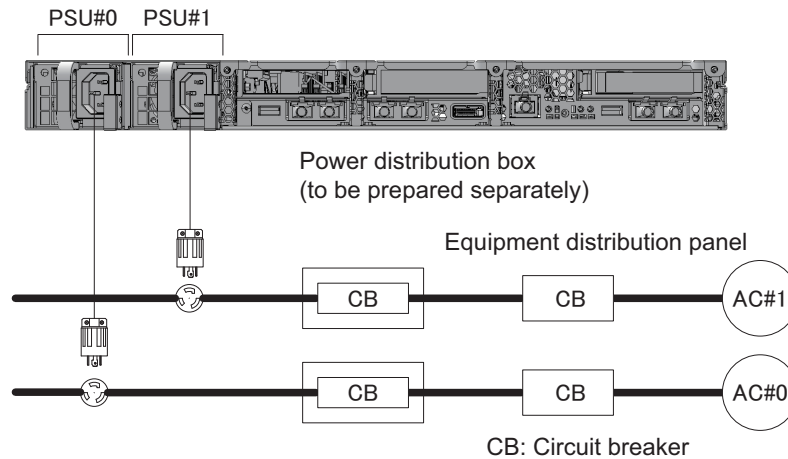


Figure 2-12 Power supply system with three-phase power feed (star connection)

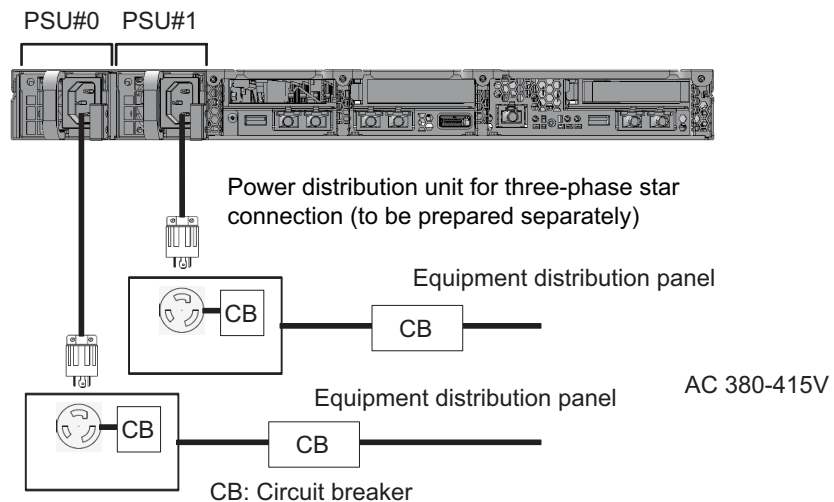
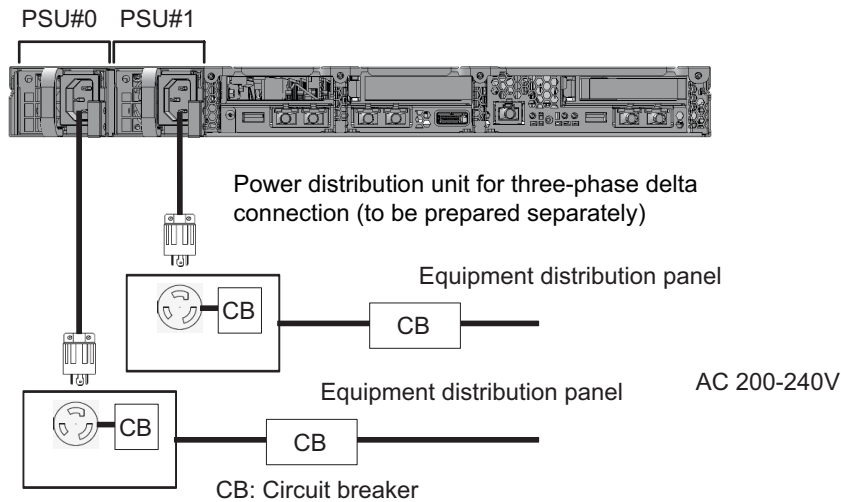


Figure 2-13 Power supply system with three-phase power feed (delta connection)



2.9 Preparing Power Supply Facilities

This section describes the electrical specifications, power cord specifications, facility power requirements, and grounding requirements of the SPARC M10 systems.

To minimize component failure rates, stable power supply such as with a dual power feed or uninterruptible power supply (UPS) must be prepared. The component failure rate is likely to be higher when the system operates in an environment with frequent power outages or unstable power supply than in an environment where the supply of power is stable.

Electrical work and installation must be performed in accordance with the electrical regulations of the region, municipality, or country.

Note - If the system will be used in a region where an appropriate input power outlet is not available, contact a certified electrician. Have the electrician remove the connectors from each power cord and connect the power cord to a dedicated branch circuit. Check the electrical regulations of the region about installation conditions.

2.9.1 Electrical specifications

Table 2-8 and Table 2-9 list the electrical specifications of each chassis.

Note - The values listed in Table 2-8 and Table 2-9 are based on values for the maximum

configuration of each chassis. The actual values vary depending on the system configuration.

Table 2-8 Electrical specifications (SPARC M10-1)

Item	Specification			
	Input voltage of 100 to 120 VAC		Input voltage of 200 to 240 VAC	
	CPU type: SPARC64 X	CPU type: SPARC64 X+	CPU type: SPARC64 X	CPU type: SPARC64 X+
Number of power cords	2 (1 for each PSU)		2 (1 for each PSU)	
Power cord length (*1)	Maximum length of 3.0 m (9.8 ft.)		Maximum length of 3.0 m (9.8 ft.)	
Redundancy	1+1 redundant configuration		1+1 redundant configuration	
Frequency	50 Hz/60 Hz, single phase		50 Hz/60 Hz, single phase	
Maximum input current (*2)	8.2 A	8.7 A	4.0 A	4.2 A
Maximum power consumption	806 W	849 W	783 W	824 W
Apparent power	822 VA	866 VA	807 VA	849 VA
Rush current (*3)	40 A peak or less		40 A peak or less	
Leakage current (*3)	1.75 mA or less		1.75 mA or less	

*1 The SPARC M10-1 is pulled out to perform maintenance. Therefore, you need to consider an extra length of 1.5 m when ordering the power cord.

*2 The current that flows through each power cord in a redundant configuration is half the value listed in [Table 2-8](#).

*3 The value is per power cord.

Table 2-9 Electrical specifications (PCI expansion unit)

Item	Specification	
	Input voltage of 100 to 120 VAC	Input voltage of 200 to 240 VAC
Number of power cords	2 (1 for each PSU)	2 (1 for each PSU)
Power cord length	Maximum length of 3.0 m (9.8 ft.)	Maximum length of 3.0 m (9.8 ft.)
Redundancy	1+1 redundant configuration	1+1 redundant configuration
Frequency	50 Hz/60 Hz, single phase	50 Hz/60 Hz, single phase
Maximum input current (*1)	2.9 A	1.4 A
Maximum power consumption	279 W	270 W
Apparent power	284 VA	276 VA
Rush current (*2)	40 A peak or less	40 A peak or less
Leakage current (*2)	1.75 mA or less	1.75 mA or less

*1 The current that flows through each power cord in a redundant configuration is half the value listed in [Table 2-9](#).

*2 The value is per power cord.

2.9.2 Power cord specifications

Table 2-10 shows the power cords and the connector shapes for the SPARC M10-1 and PCI expansion unit.

Table 2-10 Power cords and connector shape

Destination	Power cord type	Connector shape
Japan	NEMA 5-15P 125V 15A NEMA L6-15P 250V 15A	IEC 60320-C13
North America	NEMA 5-15P 125V 15A NEMA L6-15P 250V 15A IEC60320-C14 250V 10A	
South America	IRAM2073 250V 10A NBR14136 250V 10A	
China	GB2099.1 250V 10A	
Hong Kong	BSI363A 250V 10A	
Taiwan	CNS10917 250V 10A	
Korea	KSC8305 250V 10A	
India	IS1293 250V 16A	
Other countries	IEC 60309 IP44 250V 10A IEC60320-C14 250V 10A	

2.9.3 Breaker characteristics

The breaker characteristics for the SPARC M10 systems must be taken into consideration to allow the devices to be used under the right conditions. Use circuit breakers that meet the following special conditions for the distribution panel breakers for the computer equipment.

Table 2-11 shows the distribution panel breaker capacity of the computer equipment.

Table 2-11 Distribution panel breaker capacity of the computer equipment

Device name	Power supply input	Distribution panel breaker capacity on equipment side	
		For Japan/North America/other countries	For Europe
SPARC M10-1	Single-phase 100 to 120 VAC	12 A	-
	Single-phase 200 to 240 VAC	10 A	10 A
PCI expansion unit	Single-phase 100 to 120 VAC	10 A	-
	Single-phase 200 to 240 VAC	10 A	10 A

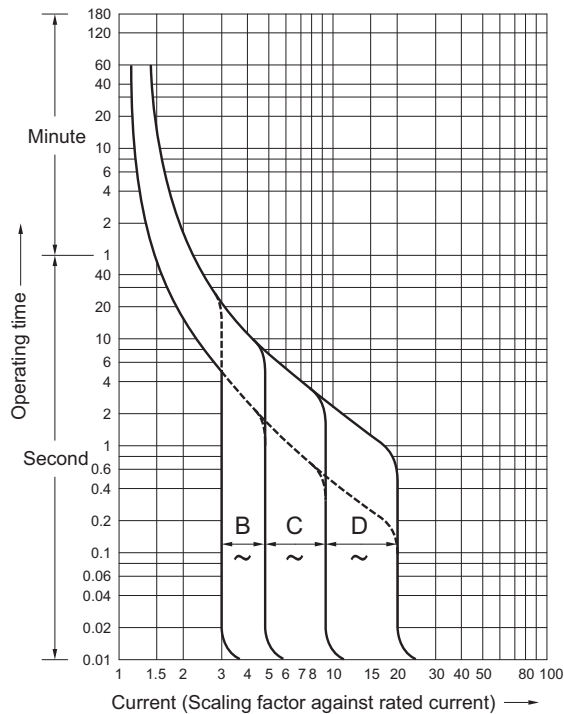
Note - If you use a power distribution unit between the distribution panel for the computer equipment and a device, use one whose breaker capacity matches the value in [Table 2-11](#) or the rated value of the device. In this case, connect the power distribution unit to a distribution panel breaker for the computer equipment with a capacity equal to or greater than the input capacity of the power distribution unit.

[Figure 2-14](#) shows the cutoff characteristics of the circuit breaker.

As the distribution panel breaker for the computer equipment, use a breaker with cutoff characteristics that have a Long-time delay type equivalent to cutoff characteristic D (IEC/EN 60898-1) shown in [Figure 2-14](#), or one with longer cutoff characteristics.

If a breaker with shorter cutoff characteristics than cutoff characteristic D is used, the breaker may cut off power earlier when the power supply unit of a device fails. In this case, input interruption occurs on multiple power supply units connected to the same system.

Figure 2-14 Distribution panel breaker characteristics of the computer equipment



2.9.4 Grounding requirements

Ground each chassis appropriately according to the input power type.

- For single-phase input
The components of each chassis do not include a grounded (three-wire type) power cord. Order the power cords that match the device. Always connect the power cords to grounded power outlets.

To confirm the type of power supplied by the building, contact the facility administrator or a certified electrician.

- For three-phase input
No power cord is supplied for three-phase input. Grounded power cords must be connected from the distribution panel directly to the terminal boards of power supply chassis as part of local electrical work.

Although common grounding is possible with this device, grounding methods vary depending on the building of the installation. When using common grounding, ground devices such that the grounding resistance is equal to or less than 10 ohms. Be sure to have the facility administrator or a certified electrician confirm the grounding method for the building and perform the grounding work.

Also, do not connect to the IT power distribution system of a power supply facility where the neutral phase of three phases is not grounded. Otherwise, equipment may malfunction or be damaged.

2.10 Checking External Interface Port Specifications

This section provides an overview of the specifications of the external interface ports required in installation and operation of the SPARC M10-1.

You can use the following external interface ports on the SPARC M10-1.

XSCF unit administration port

- Serial port
The eXtended System Control Facility (XSCF) has one RS-232C-compliant serial port. You can monitor and control the system by connecting the system management terminal to the serial port. Functions that require TCP/IP are not available through the serial port.
- XSCF-LAN port
In addition to the serial port, the XSCF has two 1000BASE-T LAN ports. You can remotely monitor and control the system by configuring a system control network using a LAN port. There are two types of interfaces available: a command-line interface (XSCF shell) and a browser user interface (XSCF Web).

The XSCF-LAN ports support auto-negotiation only. Therefore, the communication speed/mode for the XSCF-LAN ports cannot be configured.

Do not make a connection with a network switch or hub until you complete the network setting for the XSCF. If a connection is made before the completion of the setting, devices connecting with others may become unable to communicate, or unauthorized login by a malicious third party to the XSCF of this chassis may be unable to be prevented.

- XSCF USB port (for field engineers)
Field engineers use this port to download information from the XSCF.

Other unit ports

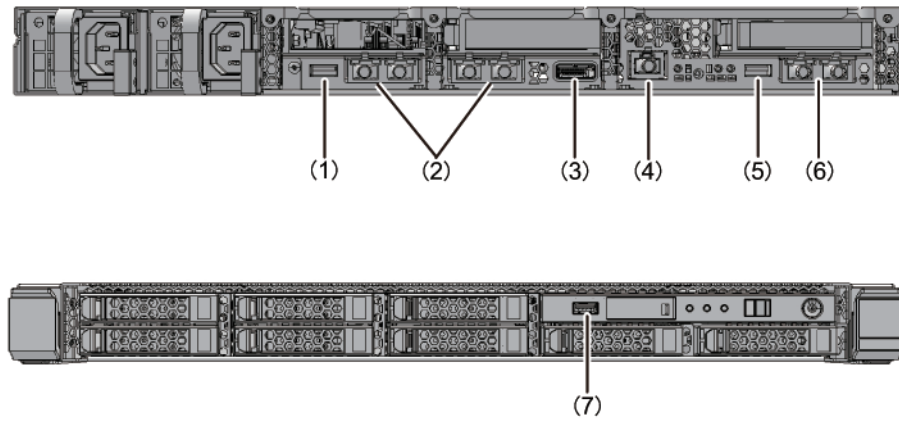
- GbE LAN port
The port is used to connect Oracle Solaris to the network. There are four ports.
Connection to the network is also possible through a LAN card, which is provided by the customer, mounted in a PCI Express (PCIe) slot.
- SAS port
This port is used to connect an external SAS device.
- USB port
This is a general-purpose USB port. Use the port to connect an external USB DVD device, etc.

Figure 2-15 shows the locations of external interface ports on the SPARC M10-1.

LAN port LEDs

- LINK SPEED LED
This LED indicates the communication speed of the XSCF-LAN port and GbE LAN port (Figure 2-16).
- ACT LED (green)
This LED indicates the communication state of the XSCF-LAN port and GbE LAN port (Figure 2-16).

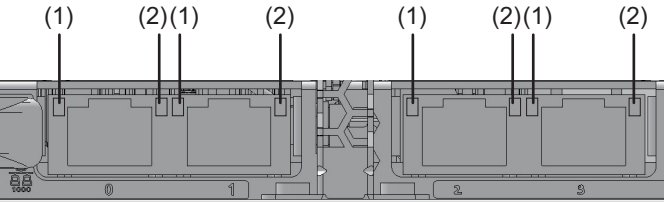
Figure 2-15 Locations of the ports for network connections



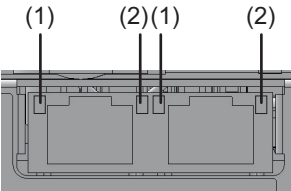
No.	Port	Number on board
1, 7	USB port	2
2	GbE LAN port	4
3	SAS port	1
4	Serial port	1
5	XSCF USB port (for field engineers)	1
6	XSCF-LAN port	2

Figure 2-16 LAN port LEDs

GbE LAN port



XSCF-LAN port

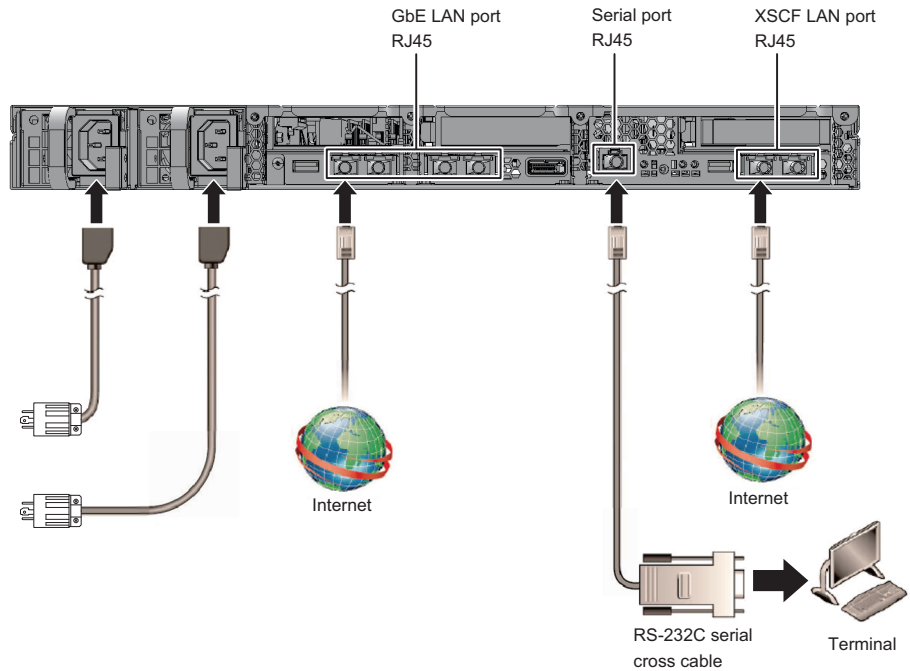


No.	Name	Color	State	Port
1	LINK SPEED	Amber	On	The communication speed is 1 Gbps.
		Green	On	The communication speed is 100 Mbps.
		-	Off	The communication speed is 10 Mbps.
2	ACT	Green	Blinking	The port is sending/receiving data.
		-	Off	The port is not sending/receiving data.

2.10.1 Network configuration example

Figure 2-17 shows a network configuration example. For details on network connections, see "1.3 Network Configuration" in the *Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 System Operation and Administration Guide*.

Figure 2-17 Network configuration example



2.11 Checking the Functions of the Operation Panel

This section describes the functions of the operation panel mounted on the SPARC M10-1.

You can check system operation with the system display (LEDs) and operation functions on the operation panel.

[Figure 2-18](#) shows the SPARC M10-1 operation panel, and [Table 2-12](#) shows the LEDs and switches on the operation panel.

For details on system operations not covered in the functional outline of [Table 2-12](#), see "2.3 Confirming the Functions of the Operation Panel" in the *Fujitsu M10-1/SPARC M10-1 Service Manual*.

Figure 2-18 SPARC M10-1 operation panel

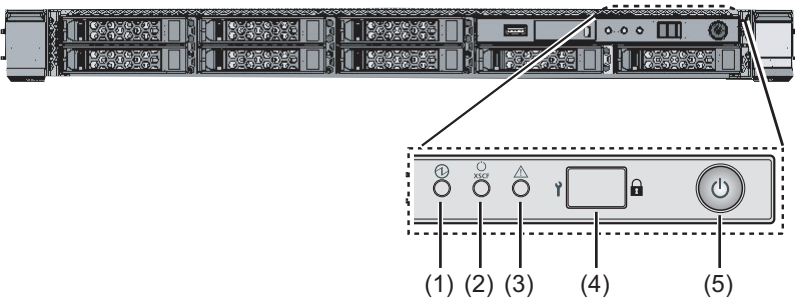


Table 2-12 LEDs and switches on the operation panel

No.	LED/Switch	Functional outline
1	POWER LED	Indicates the operating status of the system. On: The system is running. Off: The system is stopped. Blinking: The system is being stopped.
2	XSCF STANDBY LED	Indicates the XSCF status of the system. On: The XSCF is running. Off: The XSCF is stopped. Blinking: The XSCF is being started.
3	CHECK LED	Indicates whether the SPARC M10-1 is in an abnormal state. Off: Normal, or no power being supplied On: Hardware has detected an error.
4	Mode switch	Sets the system operation mode.
5	POWER switch	Starts/Stops the system.

You can perform the following operations with the switches shown at (4) and (5) in [Figure 2-18](#).

■ **Mode switch**

This switch sets the start mode for the system. You can switch between Locked mode and Service mode on the mode switch by sliding the switch.

- Locked mode ()

This mode is used during normal operation.

You can turn on the power but cannot turn off the power with the POWER switch. This mechanism disables power-off in order to prevent users from turning off the power by mistake.

- Service mode ()

This mode is used during maintenance work.

You can turn off the power with the POWER switch, but the switch is inhibited from turning on the power. Maintenance with the whole system stopped is performed in Service mode.

- **POWER switch**

You can start or stop the system.

The operation to start or stop the system depends on how the POWER switch is pressed and the setting of the system mode switch.

Installing the System

This chapter describes the work of preparing for installation, mounting a chassis in a rack, and mounting optional components.

- [Preparing the Necessary Tools/Information for Installation](#)
- [Confirming Delivered Components](#)
- [Confirming the Rack](#)
- [Mounting the Chassis in a Rack](#)
- [Mounting Optional Components](#)

3.1 Preparing the Necessary Tools/ Information for Installation

This section describes the tools and information that are required in installation. Have these prepared before starting installation work.

Table 3-1 List of necessary tools

Name	Use
Phillips screwdriver (#2)	Used to attach cable support brackets and mount optional components
Stepladder	Used for mounting at high locations in racks
ESD mat and antistatic wrist strap	Used in the work of mounting optional components
Lifter (hydraulic or mechanical jack)	Used in the work of mounting chassis in racks
System management terminal (ASCII terminal, workstation, terminal server, patch panel connected to terminal server, etc.)	Used to connect to the XSCF and for the work of checking and configuring the XSCF firmware

3.2 Confirming Delivered Components

Here, confirm delivered components by referring to the List of Attachments that comes with the chassis. If any item is missing, incorrect, or damaged, contact the retailer from which the product was purchased or a sales representative.

- [Confirming the delivered components of the SPARC M10-1](#)
- [Confirming the delivered components of the PCI expansion unit](#)

3.2.1 Confirming the delivered components of the SPARC M10-1

This section describes the confirmation of delivered components of the SPARC M10-1.

1. **Confirm the delivered components by referring to the List of Attachments that comes with the SPARC M10-1.**
[Table 3-2](#) below is a list of accessories for the SPARC M10-1. The accessories may change without notice.

Table 3-2 Reference: List of accessories for the SPARC M10-1

Name	Quantity	Remarks
SPARC M10-1 chassis	1	
<i>Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Getting Started Guide</i>	1	
<i>Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Important Legal and Safety Information</i>	1	
CPU Activation CD-ROM	1	(*1)
Power cord	2	For 100 VAC or 200 VAC (*2)
Serial cable	1	
Rack rail kit	1 set	
Cable management arm (CMA)	1	

*1 The disk contains the CPU Activation key information.
*2 The power cord is ordered separately (required option), so it may not come with the product.

2. **Check for incomplete engagement, incomplete contact, or looseness in the mounting of a power supply unit or internal disk that may have been caused by vibration during transport or moving of the equipment.**

3.2.2 Confirming the delivered components of the PCI expansion unit

This section describes the confirmation of delivered components of the PCI expansion unit.

- 1. **Confirm the delivered components by referring to the List of Attachments that comes with the PCI expansion unit.**
[Table 3-3](#) below is a list of accessories for the PCI expansion unit. The accessories may change without notice.

Table 3-3 Reference: List of accessories for the PCI expansion unit

Name	Quantity	Remarks
PCI expansion unit	1	
Power cord	2	For 100 VAC or 200 VAC (*1)
Core	2	Used when attached to power cord
Rack mount kit	1 set	
Cable support	1 set	
Link cable (optical, 10 m)		
Link cable (electrical, 3 m)	2	Either of two types of cables is selected (*2)
Management cable	1	(*2)
Link card	1	Card for mounting in the SPARC M10-1 chassis (*3)

*1 The power cord is ordered separately (required option), so it may not come with the product.
*2 If ordered at the same time as the SPARC M10-1, the cable is supplied with the SPARC M10-1.
*3 If ordered at the same time as the SPARC M10-1, the card is shipped mounted in the SPARC M10-1.

- 2. **Confirm that the PCIe cassette lever is locked at the bottom.**

3.3 Confirming the Rack

Confirm that the rack is in accordance with the rack specifications described in "[2.4 Confirming Rack Specifications](#)" and the toppling prevention measures are taken.



Warning - Be sure to take the toppling prevention measures for racks with the SPARC M10-1 mounted. Pulling out the chassis from a rack without toppling prevention measures may cause the rack to topple over.

3.4 Mounting the Chassis in a Rack

This section describes the procedures for mounting the chassis in an equipment rack. For rack details, see the manual for the rack used. If the chassis has already been mounted in the rack, go to "3.5 Mounting Optional Components."

For the rack mounting procedure of each chassis, see the following sections:

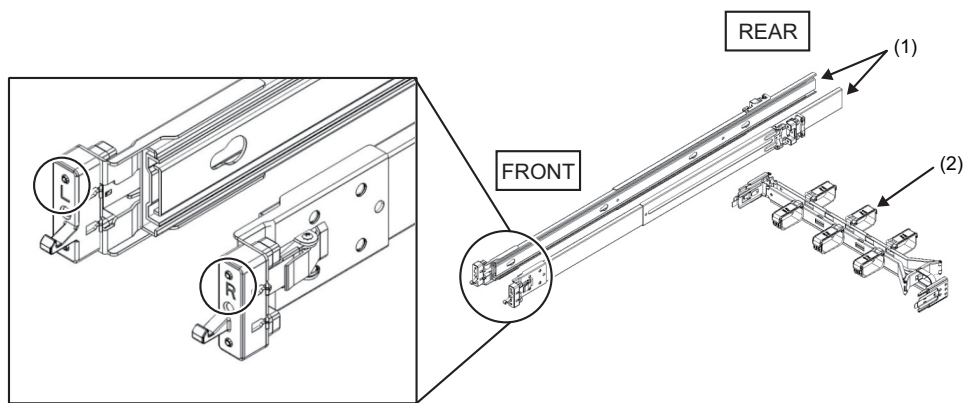
- Mounting the SPARC M10-1 in a rack
- Mounting the PCI expansion unit in a rack

3.4.1 Mounting the SPARC M10-1 in a rack

This section describes the procedure for mounting the SPARC M10-1 in an equipment rack. The procedure assumes the rack has supporting columns having square holes. The same procedure can be applied to the rack with supporting columns having M6 screw holes.

1. **Confirm that the rack rail kit supplied with the SPARC M10-1 is complete.**

Figure 3-1 Rack rail kit



Number in figure	Name	Quantity
1	Slide rail (left/right)	1 per side
2	Cable management arm	1

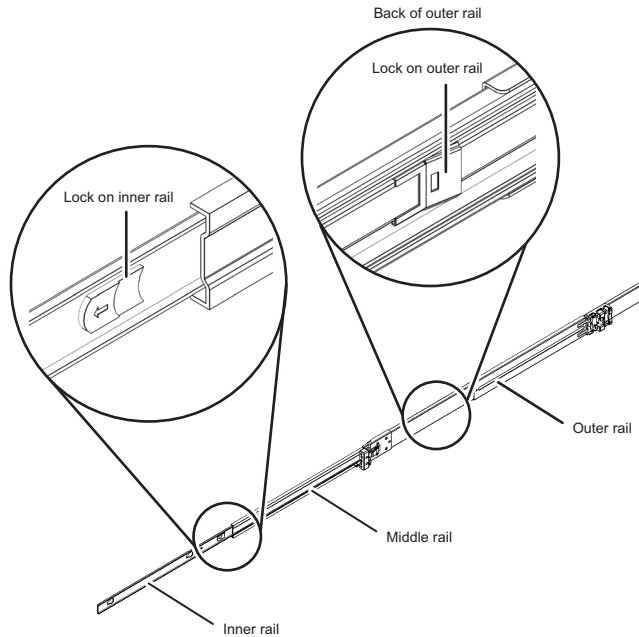
2. **Confirm that the rack is secured in place to prevent the rack from toppling over.**

For details, see "3.3 Confirming the Rack."

3. **Confirm the chassis mounting location in the rack.**

- a. Confirm the mounting location in the rack. If necessary, mark the location on the supporting columns.
- b. Confirm that the chassis mounting location is the same on the front and rear columns.
- c. Remove the inner rail from the slide rail.

Figure 3-2 Slide rail



- d. Pull out the inner rail by releasing the lock on the inner rail.

The inner rail is attached to the chassis in step 5.

- e. Release the lock on the middle rail, and store it in the outer rail.

4. **Attach a slide rail to the rack.**

- a. Confirm the attachment direction of the slide rail.
The [R] mark on the slide rail indicates the right side, and the [L] mark indicates the left side. The [FRONT] mark on the slide rail should be positioned at the front of the rack.
- b. From the front of the rack, attach the slide rail to the rear supporting column of the rack. (See [Figure 3-3](#).)
At this time, attach the slide rail brackets to the supporting column of the rack, and align the protrusions on the slide rail with the holes in the supporting column (attachment locations). Then, push back the slide rail. (The latch clicks at this time.)
- c. Pull the slide rail until the front of the rail meets the front of the front supporting column of the rack. Align the protrusions on the slide rail with the holes in the supporting column (attachment locations). Then, push the slide

rail to the rear of the rack until it clicks and locks.

Push the lock lever (A in [Figure 3-4](#)) on the inside of rack rail, and confirm that the rail is locked.

Confirm that the attached slide rail is firmly locked by shaking it gently.

- d. Attach the slide rail on the other side in the same manner.

Figure 3-3 Attaching the slide rail

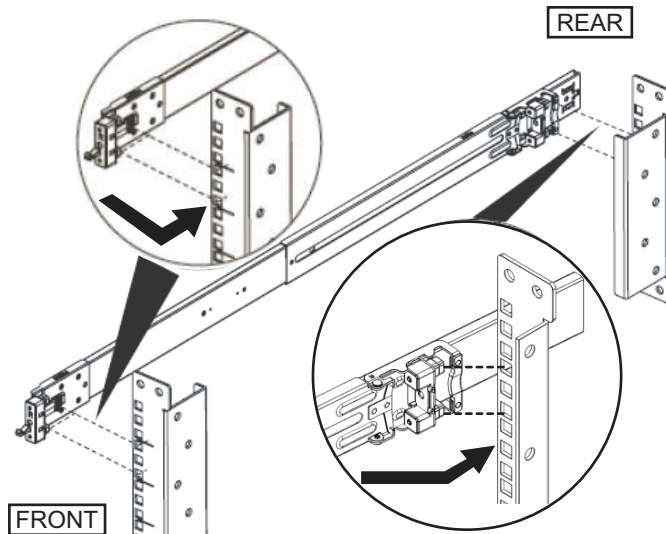
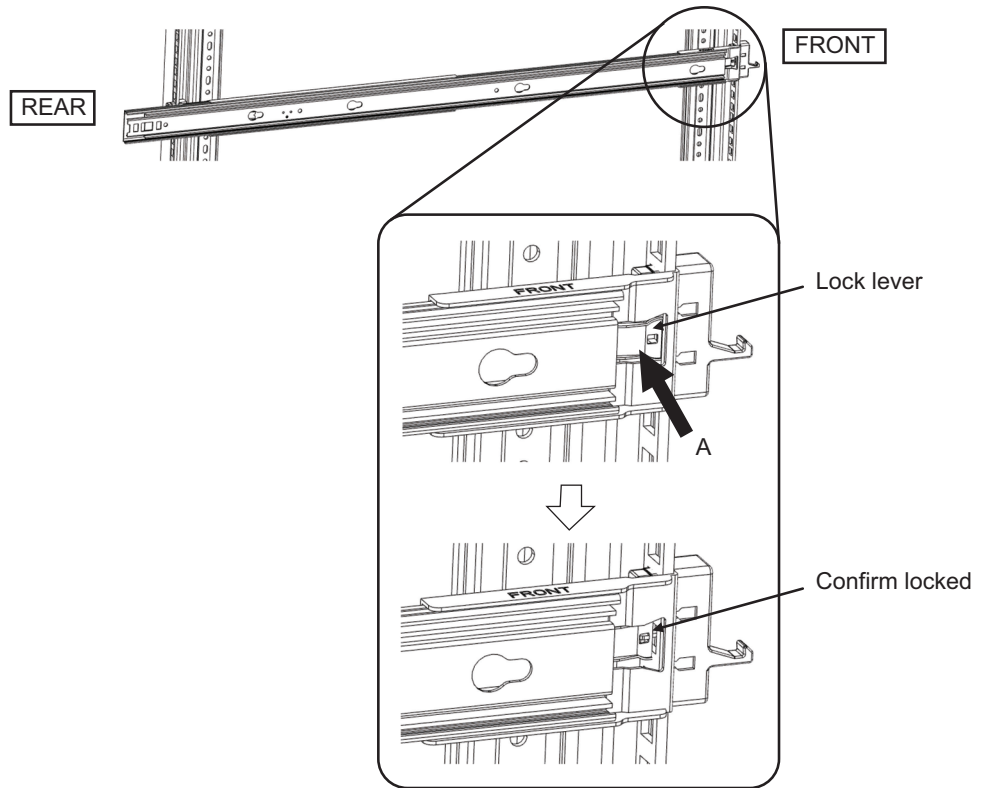
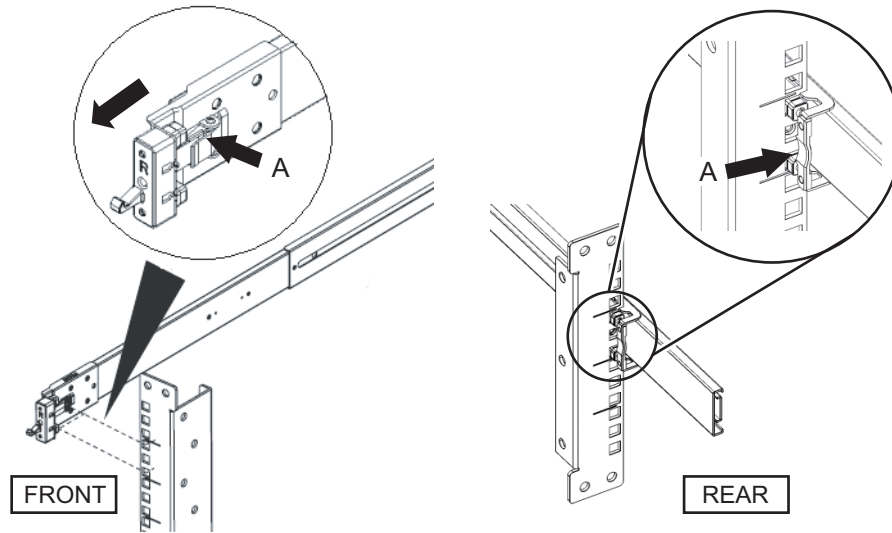


Figure 3-4 Confirming that the slide rail is locked



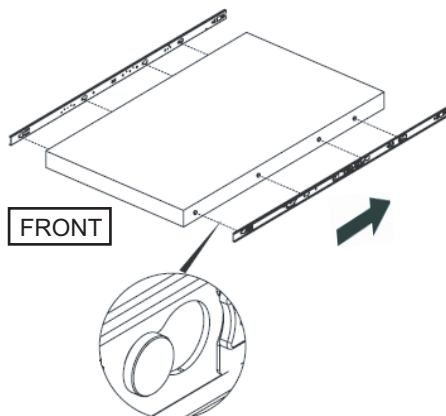
Remarks - To remove the slide rail, release the lock by pressing the part indicated by A in [Figure 3-5](#), and pull the slide rail forward.

Figure 3-5 Removing the slide rail



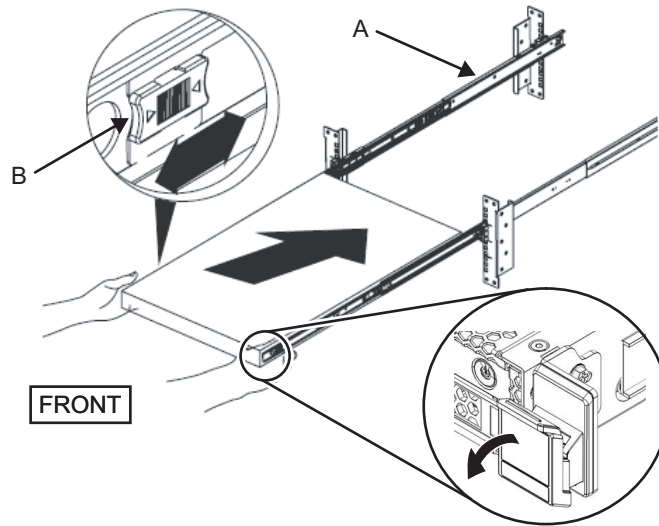
5. **Attach the inner rail removed in step 3 to the side of the chassis.**
The left and right inner rails are the same.
 - a. Align the insertion holes of the inner rail with the pins on the side of the chassis.
 - b. Press and slide the inner rail toward the rear of the chassis.
 - c. The latch clicks when the inner rail is secured to the chassis.
 - d. Confirm that the attached inner rail is firmly locked and does not come loose by shaking it gently.
 - e. Attach the inner rail on the other side in the same manner.

Figure 3-6 Attaching the inner rail



6. **Mount the chassis in the rack.**
 - a. Align the edge of the inner rail attached to the chassis with the edge of the middle rail on the rack (A in Figure 3-7), and insert the chassis.
 - b. While you insert the chassis, the rail will click when locked. Move the green lock lever (B in Figure 3-7) on the inner rail forward to release the lock, and insert the chassis into the rack.
Fold out the green levers on the side edges of the front of the chassis, and push in the chassis farther, all the way. Then, release the levers to lock the chassis.
 - c. Confirm that the chassis is secured to the rack by gently shaking the chassis.

Figure 3-7 Mounting the chassis in the rack

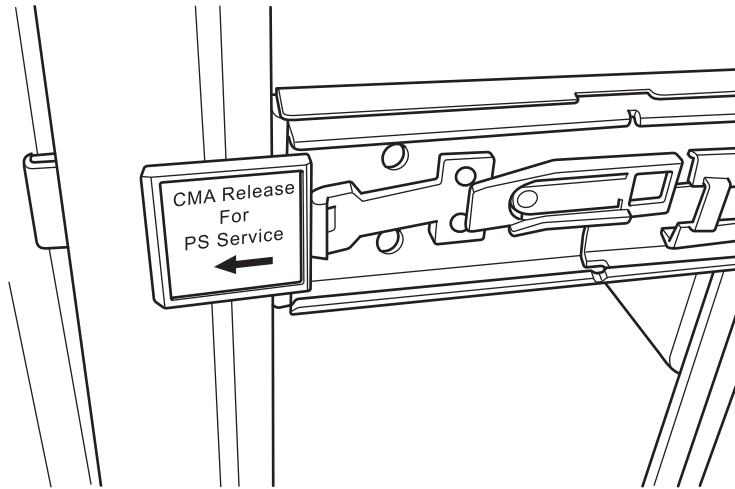


7. **Attach the cable management arm (referred to below as CMA).**

The work of attaching the CMA is as viewed from the rear of the rack.

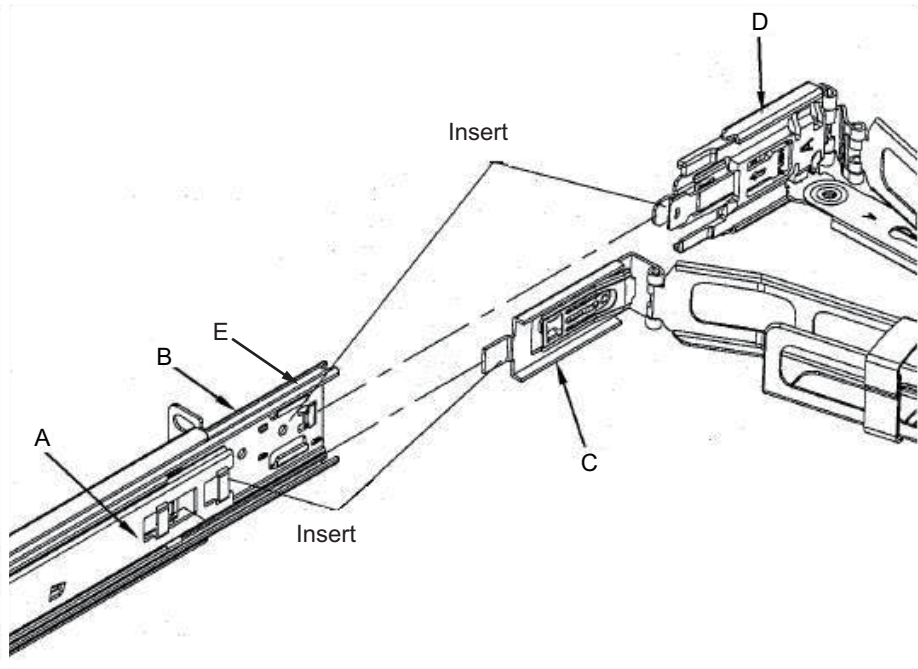
 - a. Slide to remove the bracket marked "CMA Release For ..." from the CMA, and insert it into the slide rail along the grooves on the left side of the chassis.

Figure 3-8 Attaching the bracket



- b. Insert the smaller bracket (C in [Figure 3-9](#)) on the tip of the CMA into the right-edge clip portion (A in [Figure 3-9](#)) of the inner rail on the right side of the chassis.
- c. Insert the larger bracket (D in [Figure 3-9](#)) on the tip of the CMA into the right edge (B in [Figure 3-9](#)) of the slide rail on the right side of the chassis, along the guide groove (E in [Figure 3-9](#)).

Figure 3-9 Attaching the right side of the CMA



- d. While pushing out the green tag marked "CMA Release For ..." along the slide rail on the left side of the chassis, insert the tip of the left side of the CMA.
- e. Confirm that the CMA cannot be removed even when pulled forward. This completes the attachment process.

Figure 3-10 Attaching the left side of the CMA

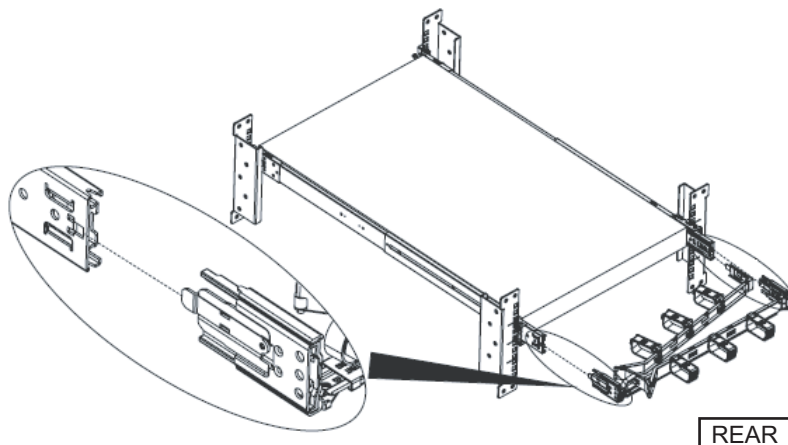


Figure 3-11 Completed SPARC M10-1 configuration



3.4.2 Mounting the PCI expansion unit in a rack

This section describes the procedures for mounting the PCI expansion unit in an equipment rack.

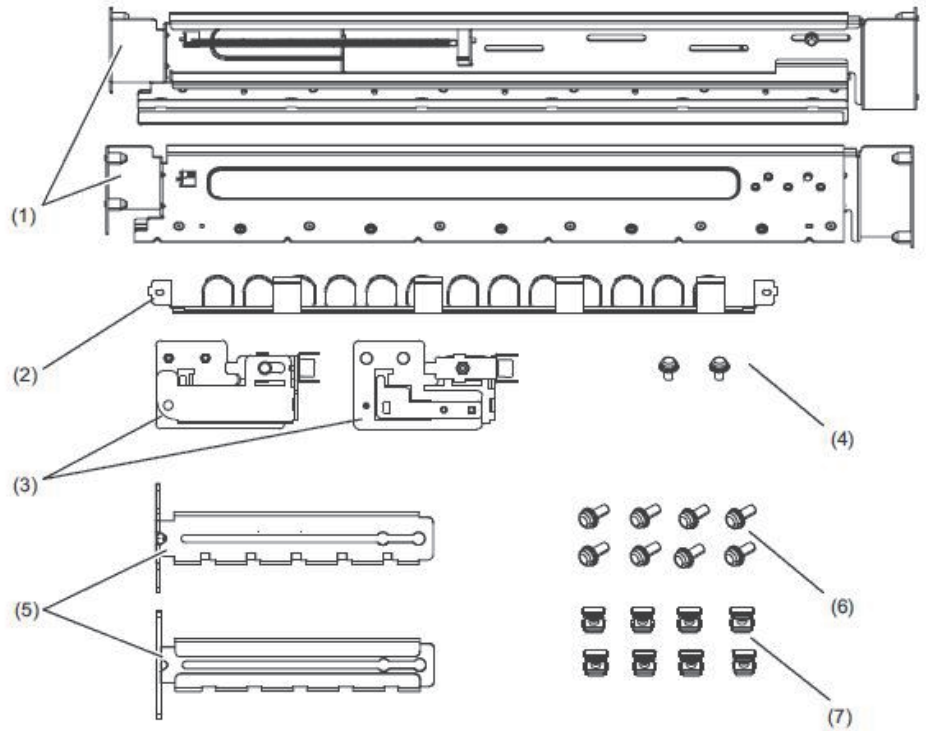
The method of securing the rails differs depending on the rack type. As described in this section, the methods of securing them differ between the racks with supporting columns having square holes and the racks with supporting columns having M6 screw holes.

1. **Confirm that the rack mount kit supplied with the PCI expansion unit is complete.**

Note - The rack mount kit contains two types of rails: Type-1 and Type-2. To distinguish between the rails, see [Figure 3-13](#). Steps 3 to 5 in the mounting procedure vary depending on the shape of the rail. Attach the rail according to the corresponding steps.

Note - The rack mount kit contains two types of cable support: Type-1 and Type-2. To distinguish between the cable supports, see [Figure 3-14](#). The Type-2 cable support is an integrated unit consisting of the parts indicated by numbers 2 to 5 in [Figure 3-12](#). Steps 6 and 10 in the mounting procedure vary depending on the shape of the cable support. Attach the support according to the corresponding steps.

Figure 3-12 Rack mount kit



Number in figure	Name	Quantity	Remarks
1	Rail (*1)	2	Bilaterally symmetrical shape
2	Cable support (*2) (*3)	1	
3	Cable support bracket (*3)	2	Bilaterally symmetrical shape
4	M3 screw (*3)	2	
5	Cable support fixing bracket (*3)	2	Bilaterally symmetrical shape
6	M6 screw	10	
7	Cage nut	10	

*1 There are two types of rail: Type-1 and Type-2. To distinguish between them, see [Figure 3-13](#).

*2 There are two types of cable support: Type-1 and Type-2. To distinguish between them, see [Figure 3-14](#).

*3 The Type-2 cable support is an integrated unit consisting of these parts.

Figure 3-13 Distinguishing the rails

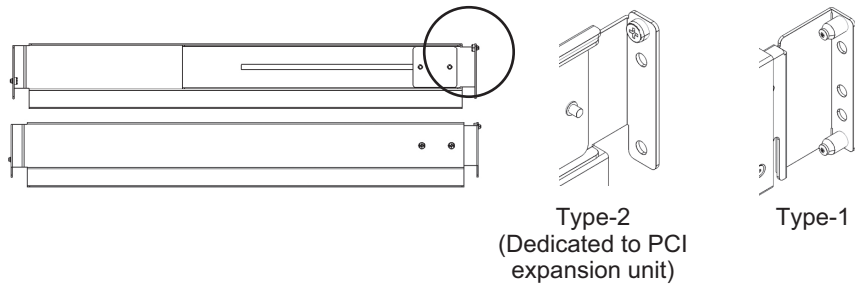
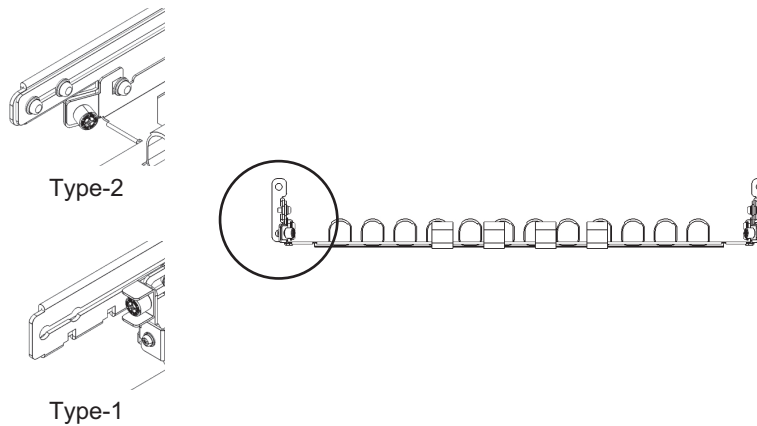


Figure 3-14 Distinguishing the cable supports



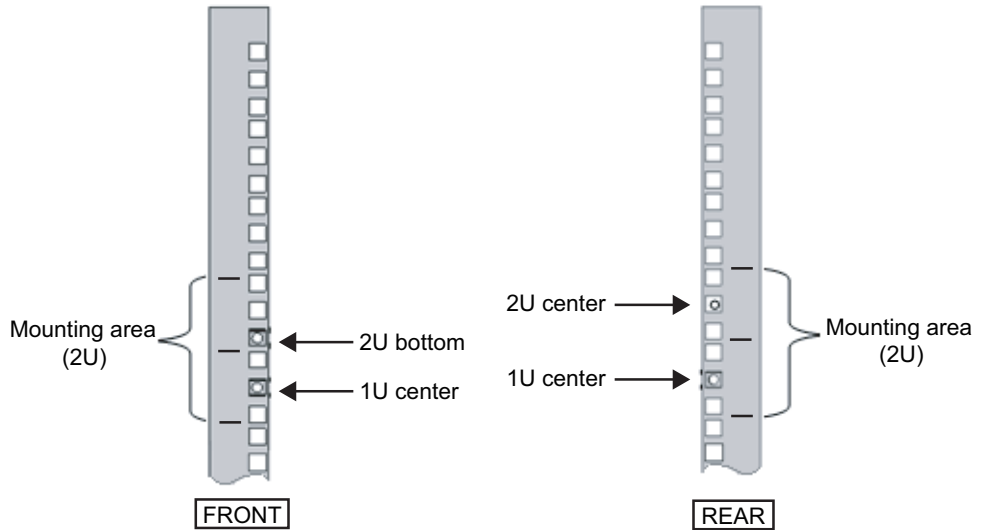
2. **Confirm that the rack is secured in place to prevent the rack from toppling over.**
For details, see "[3.3 Confirming the Rack.](#)"
3. **Step 3 differs depending on the shape of the supporting column holes of the rack. Perform the work appropriate to the shape of the supporting column holes of the rack.**

- **For racks with supporting columns having square holes**

Attach cage nuts to the left and right supporting columns of the rack.

- Attachment locations in the front supporting columns: (From the bottom) 1U center and 2U bottom
- Attachment locations in the rear supporting columns: (From the bottom) 1U center and 2U center

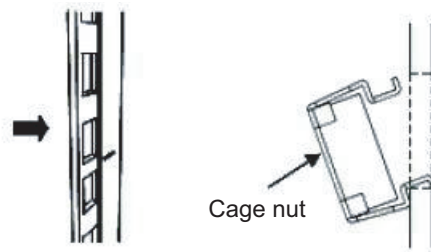
Figure 3-15 Cage nut attachment locations in the supporting columns of the rack



- a. Attach cage nuts from the inside of the rack.
Orient the hooks of the cage nut vertically.
Hook the hook at one end of a cage nut into a cage nut attachment hole of the rack.

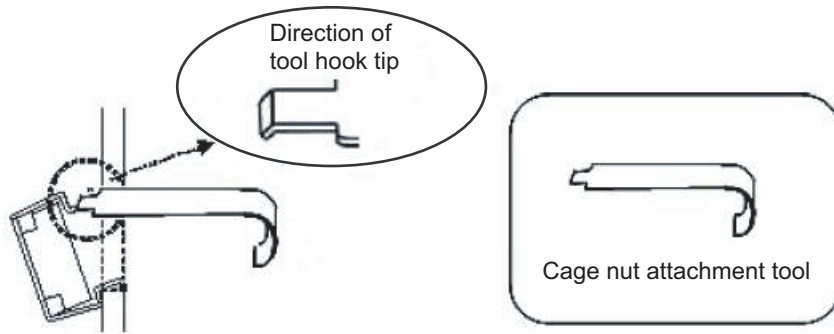
Figure 3-16 shows a cage nut hooked on the lower part of a hole.

Figure 3-16 Orientation of the hooks of a cage nut



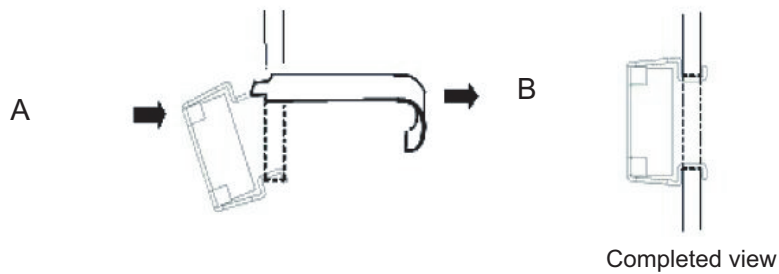
- b. Insert the hook at the tip of the supplied cage nut attachment tool through a cage nut attachment hole from the front, and engage it with the hook at the other end of the cage nut.

Figure 3-17 Using the cage nut attachment tool



- c. Pull the tool forward to attach the cage nut.
Push in direction A while simultaneously pulling in direction B as shown in [Figure 3-18](#).

Figure 3-18 Attaching a cage nut



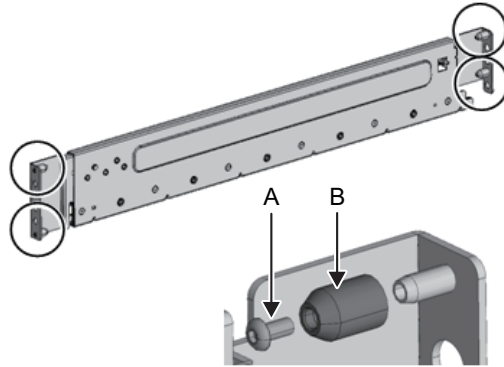
■ **For supporting columns with M6 screw holes**

For the Type-1 rail

Remove the pins at the front and rear of the rail.

- Remove the screw (A in [Figure 3-19](#)) securing the rail pin.
- Remove the pin (B in [Figure 3-19](#)).
- Remove pins from the left and right rails in the same manner.
- Store the removed pins and screws (eight pins and eight screws in total) for future use when the chassis is moved.

Figure 3-19 Removing pins from the Type-1 rail

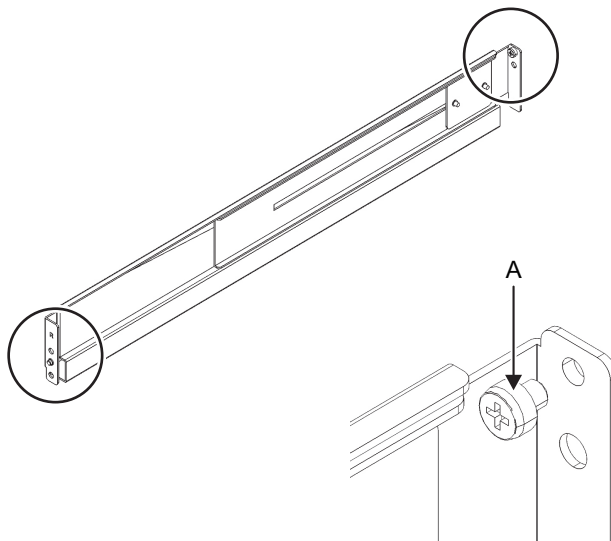


For the Type-2 rail

Remove the pins at the front and rear of the rail.

- a. Remove the pins (A in [Figure 3-20](#)) at the front and rear of the left and right rails.
- b. Store the removed pins (four pins in total) for future use when the chassis is moved.

Figure 3-20 Removing pins from the Type-2 rail



4. **Remove each screw from the side of the rail.**

For the Type-1 rail, remove the one screw (A in [Figure 3-21](#)) from the side of the rail.

For the Type-2 rail, loosen the two screws (B in [Figure 3-22](#)) from the side of the rail.

Note - After removing or loosening the screw or screws, hold the rail level with both hands. If the rail tilts, it may stretch.

Figure 3-21 Screw on the side of the Type-1 rail

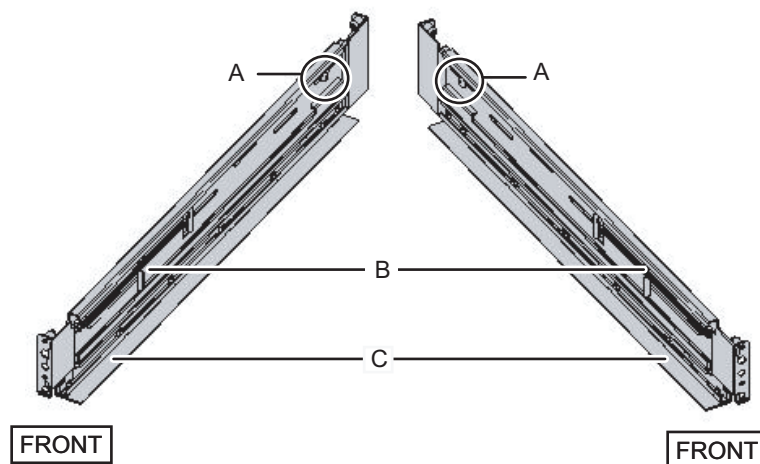
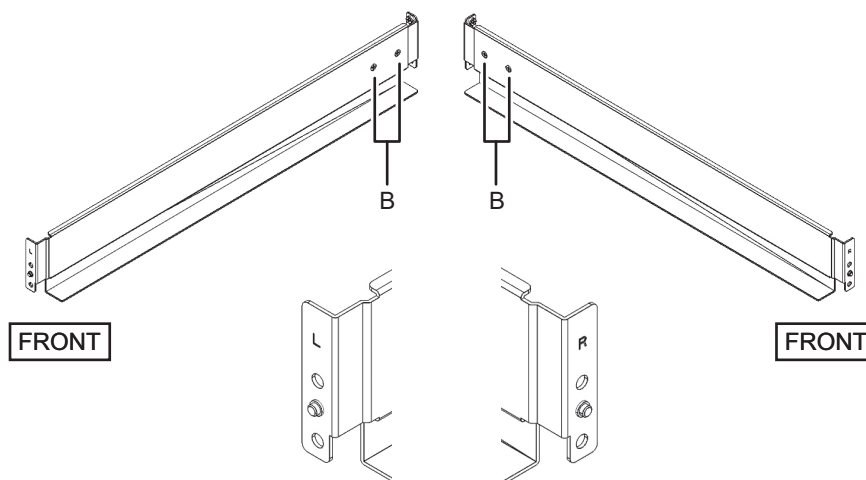


Figure 3-22 Screws on the side of the Type-2 rail



5. Attach the rail to the rack.

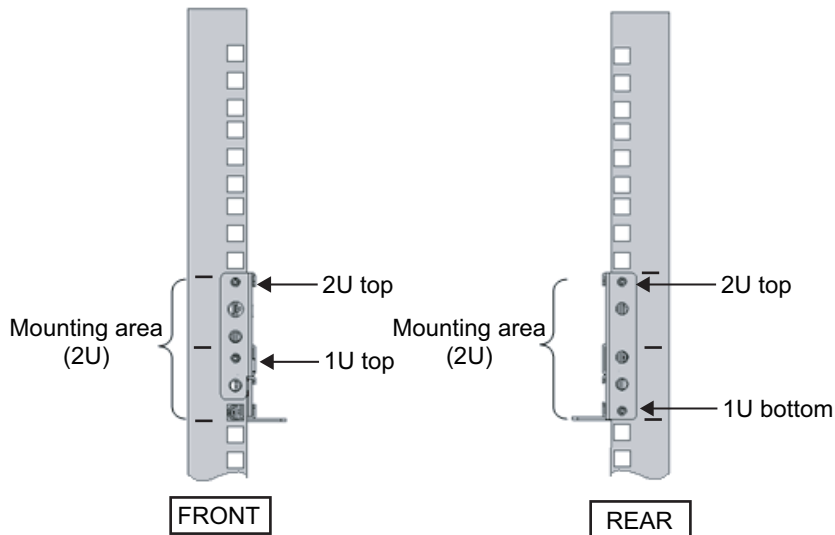
Note - After removing its screw, hold the rail level with both hands. If the rail tilts, it may stretch.

For the Type-1 rail

Attach the rail such that the spring-loaded side (B in [Figure 3-21](#)) faces the front and the flange (C in [Figure 3-21](#)) faces the bottom.

- From the front of the rack, insert the rail protrusions into 2U top and 1U top in the front supporting column of the rack.
- Pull out the rail to as far as the depth of the rack.
- Insert the rail protrusions into 2U top and 1U bottom in the rear supporting column of the rack.
- Secure the rail with one M6 screw to the front supporting column of the rack. The fixing location is 2U bottom.
- Attach the other rail in the same manner.

Figure 3-23 Attaching the Type-1 rail: Locations of protrusions



For the Type-2 rail

The letter [R] on a side of a rail indicates that the side is the front right side, and [L] indicates that the side is the front left side.

This step differs depending on the shape of the supporting column holes of the rack. Perform the work appropriate to the shape of the supporting column holes of the rack.

■ For racks with supporting columns having square holes

- From the rear of the rack, insert the rail protrusion into 1U top in the front supporting column of the rack.
- Pull out the rail to as far as the depth of the rack.
- Insert the rail protrusion into 2U top in the rear supporting column of the rack.

- d. Secure the rail with one M6 screw to the front supporting column of the rack.
The fixing location is 2U bottom.
- e. Attach the other rail in the same manner.

Figure 3-24 Attaching the Type-2 rail: Locations of protrusions (for supporting columns having square holes)

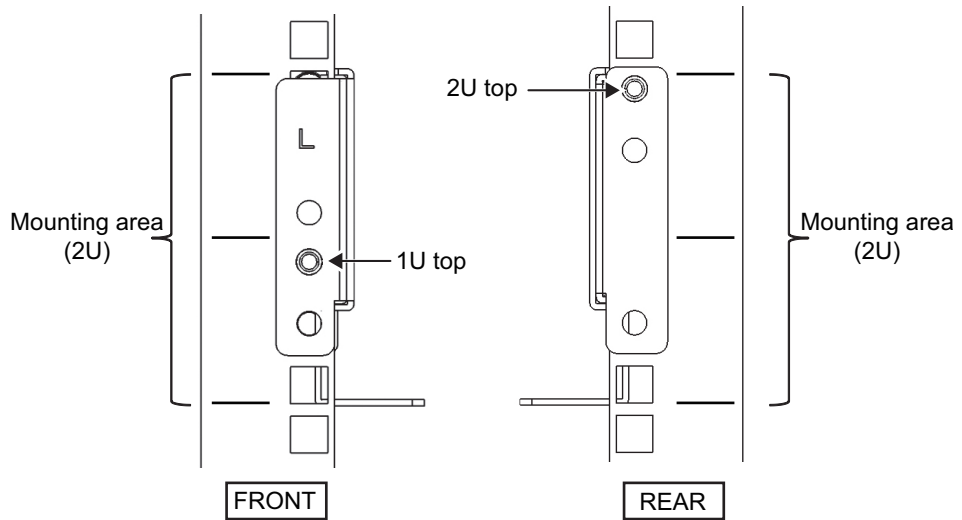
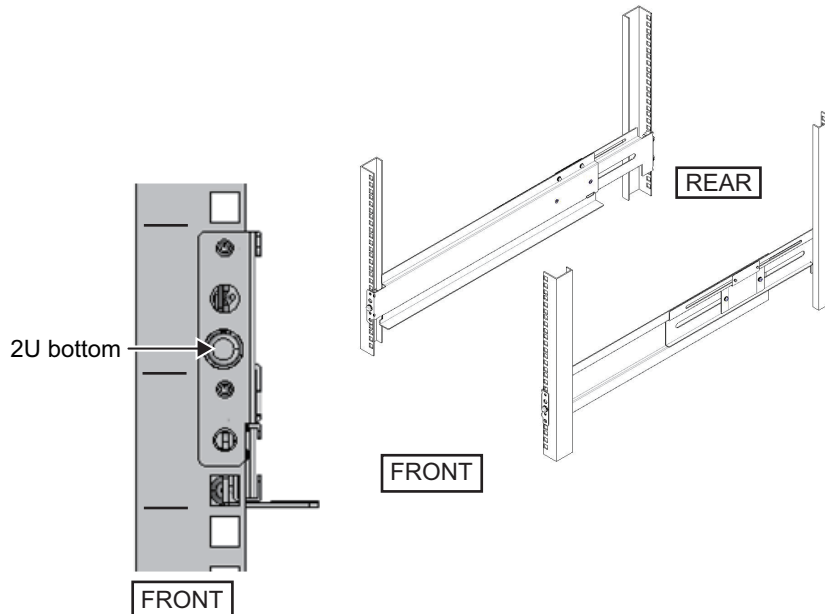


Figure 3-25 Attaching the rails: Fixing location of the screw (for supporting columns having square holes for Type-1 or Type-2 rails)

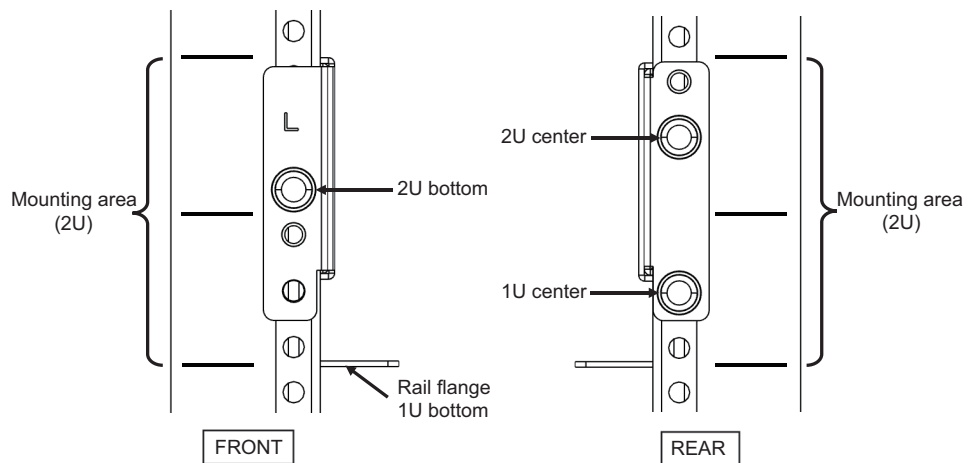


▪ **For supporting columns with M6 screw holes**

This work requires a total of two workers in front of and behind the rack because the rails have no protrusions and cannot be temporarily secured.

- From the front of the rack, vertically align the rail flange with 1U bottom in the front supporting column of the rack.
- Secure the rail with one M6 screw to the front supporting column of the rack. The fixing location is 2U bottom.
- Pull out the rail to as far as the depth of the rack.
- Secure the rail with two M6 screws to the rear supporting column of the rack. The fixing locations are 1U center and 2U center.

Figure 3-26 Attaching the Type-2 rail: Supporting columns with M6 screw holes



6. **Attach the cable support fixing brackets to the rear supporting columns of the rack.**

For the Type-1 cable support

- Orient the notches (B in [Figure 3-27](#)) on the cable support fixing brackets (A in [Figure 3-27](#)) face down.
- From the rear of the rack, secure the rails and cable support brackets with two M6 screws to the rear supporting columns of the rack. The fixing locations are 1U center and 2U center.
- After attaching the cable support bracket, confirm that the rack door can close.

Note - If the door cannot close because the cable support fixing bracket or the cable support protrudes from the rear of the rack, do not attach the cable support bracket. However, secure the rail to the rack with two M6 screws.

Figure 3-27 Attaching the cable support fixing bracket

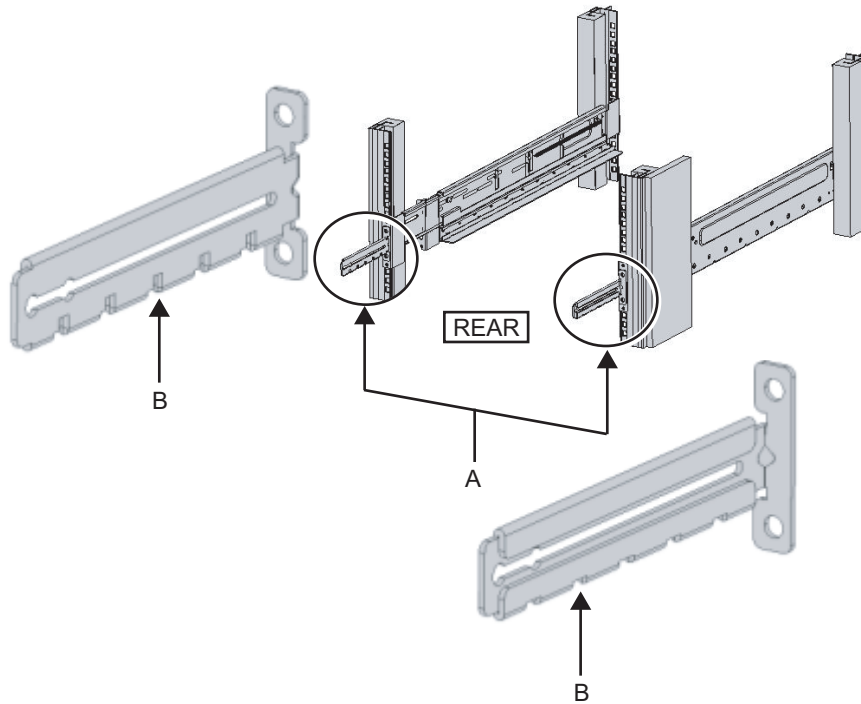
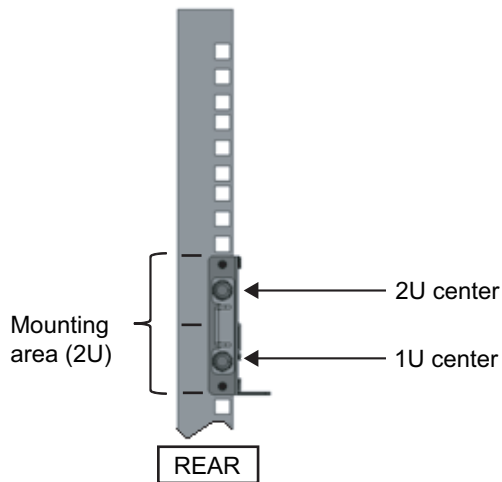


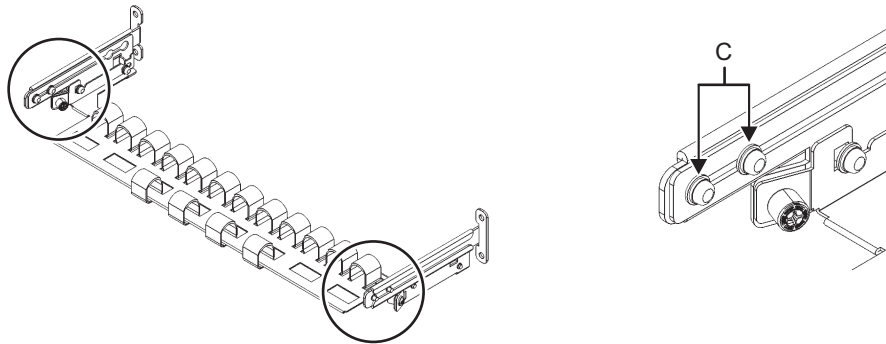
Figure 3-28 Securing the cable support fixing bracket and the rail



For the Type-2 cable support

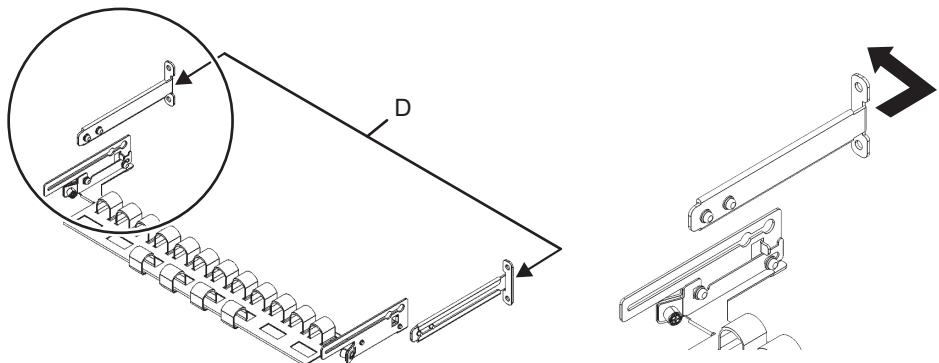
- a. Loosen the four screws (C in [Figure 3-29](#)) from the inside of the cable support.

Figure 3-29 Removing the cable support fixing brackets (1)



- b. Slide the cable support fixing brackets (D in [Figure 3-30](#)) to remove them.

Figure 3-30 Removing the cable support fixing brackets (2)



- c. From the rear of the rack, secure the rails and cable support fixing brackets (D) with two M6 screws to the rear supporting columns of the rack. The fixing locations are 1U center and 2U center.

Figure 3-31 Attaching the cable support brackets

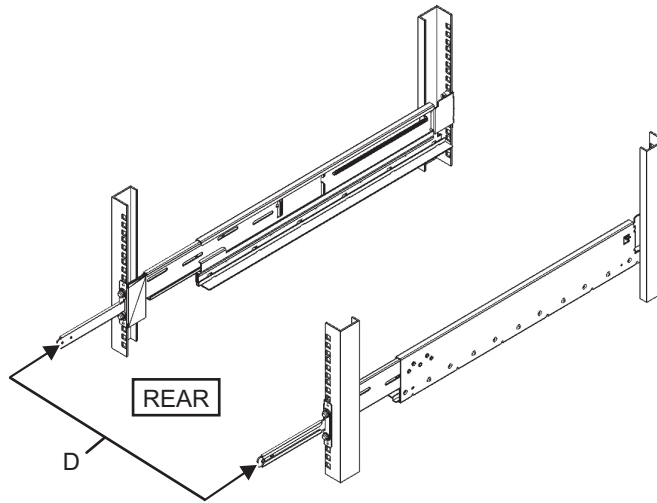
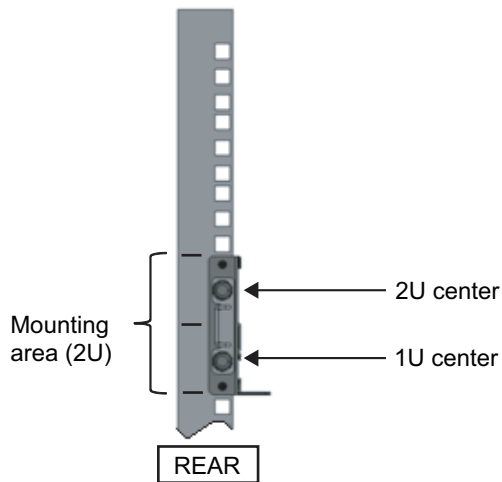


Figure 3-32 Securing the cable support fixing brackets and the rails



- d. After attaching the cable support fixing brackets, confirm that the rack door can close.

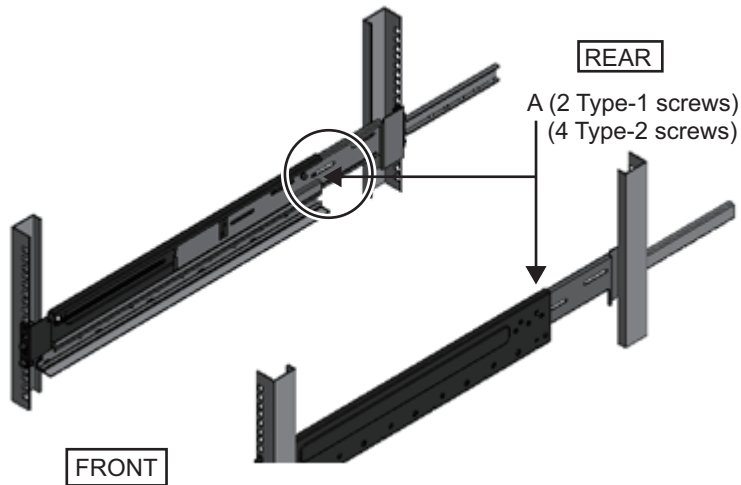
Note - If the door cannot close because the cable support fixing bracket or the cable support protrudes from the rear of the rack, do not attach the cable support bracket. However, secure the rail to the rack with two M6 screws.

7. **Secure the side of the rail with screws (A in Figure 3-33).**

For the Type-1 rail, secure the side of the rail with the screws (2 in total) removed in step 4.

For a Type-2 rail, tighten the side screws (4 in total) loosened in step 4 to secure the side of the rail.

Figure 3-33 Securing the sides of rails with screws



8. **Mount the PCI expansion unit in the rack.**
Mount the chassis from the front of the rack.

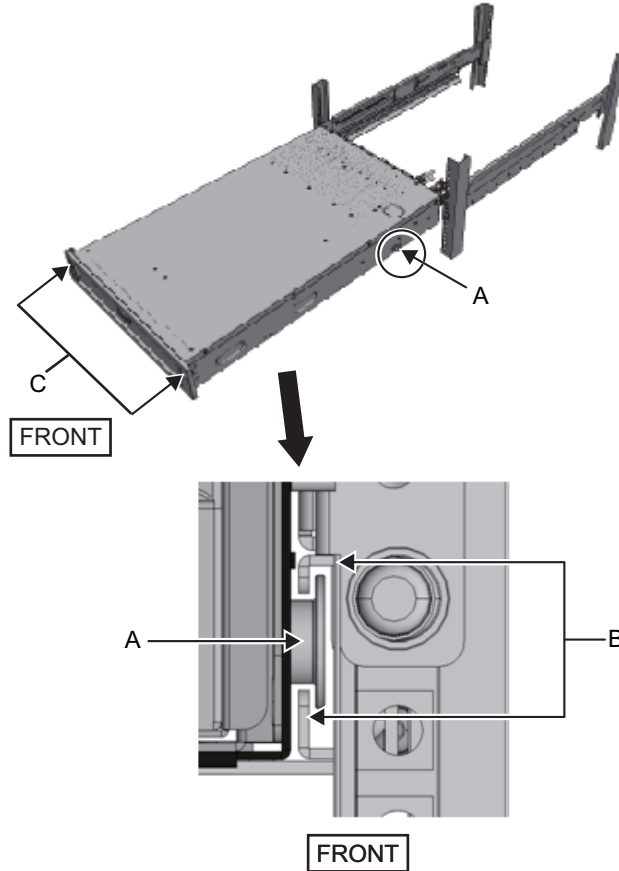


Caution - The PCI expansion unit weighs 22 kg. Exercise thorough caution when mounting it in the rack.

Note - Mount the PCI expansion unit in the rack with two or more people working together. Alternatively, use a lifter.

- a. When using a lifter, secure it horizontally.
- b. Lift the chassis to the mounting location with the lifter or with human force.
- c. Put the rear part of the chassis on the flanges of the rails.
- d. Slide the PCI expansion unit into the rack. At this time, confirm that the PCI expansion unit sits on the rails and that the guide pins of the PCI expansion unit (A in [Figure 3-34](#)) fit into their rail guides (B in [Figure 3-34](#)).
- e. Insert the PCI expansion unit all the way to store it inside the rack.

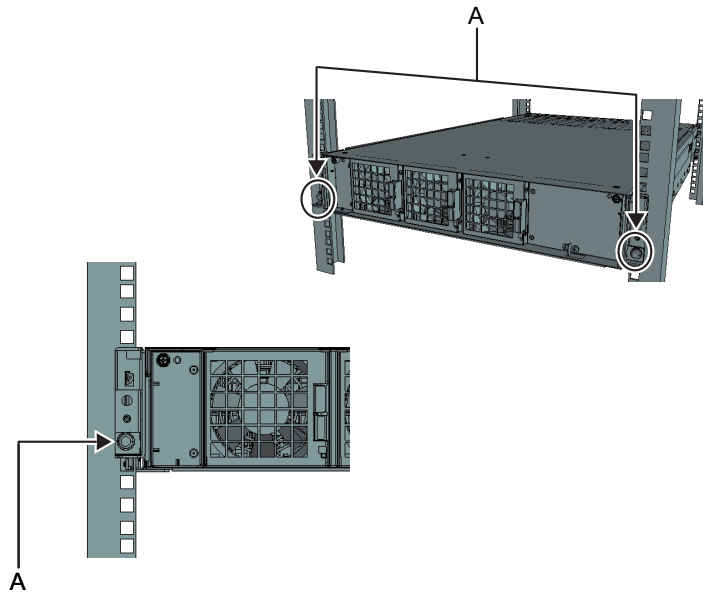
Figure 3-34 Mounting in the rack



9. **Secure the PCI expansion unit in the rack.**
 - a. Push out the left and right slide locks on the front cover (C in [Figure 3-34](#)) to release the locks, and remove the front cover.
 - b. Tighten the two M6 screws at two locations on the front of the PCI expansion unit (A in [Figure 3-35](#)) to secure it to the rack.
 - c. Insert the left and right hooks on the inside of the bottom of the front cover into the grooves at the bottom front of the PCI expansion unit to attach the front cover.

Note - A label with the serial number of the PCI expansion unit is affixed to the front cover. Be sure to attach the front cover to the corresponding chassis.

Figure 3-35 Securing the PCI expansion unit



10. **Attach the cable support.**

For the Type-1 cable support

- a. From the inside of the cable support fixing bracket, align the two screws in the right cable support bracket with the circular holes at the front of the groove, and attach the screws (A in [Figure 3-36](#)).
- b. Slide the cable support bracket toward the chassis while holding the latch (B in [Figure 3-36](#)) attached to it.
- c. Attach the left cable support bracket in the same manner. At this time, the left and right sides should have been slid the same amount (depth) toward the chassis.
- d. Secure the cable support with two M3 screws (C in [Figure 3-37](#)).
- e. Close the rear door of the rack, and confirm that the cable support brackets do not interfere. If it interferes, slide the cable support toward the chassis while holding the latches (B in [Figure 3-36](#)) of the left and right cable support brackets. The cable support should be in the position nearest the chassis, with the cable support bracket latches engaged.
- f. If the cable support interferes with the door even when you slide it toward the chassis as far as possible, remove the cable support.

Figure 3-36 Attaching the cable support brackets

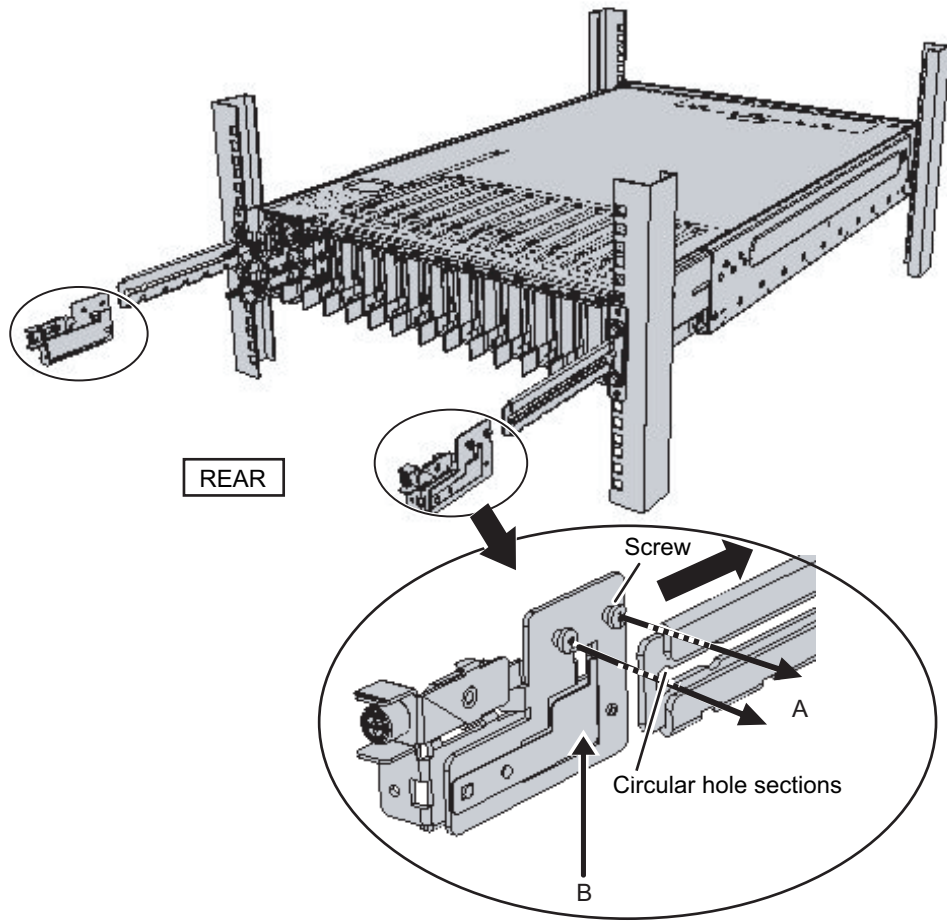
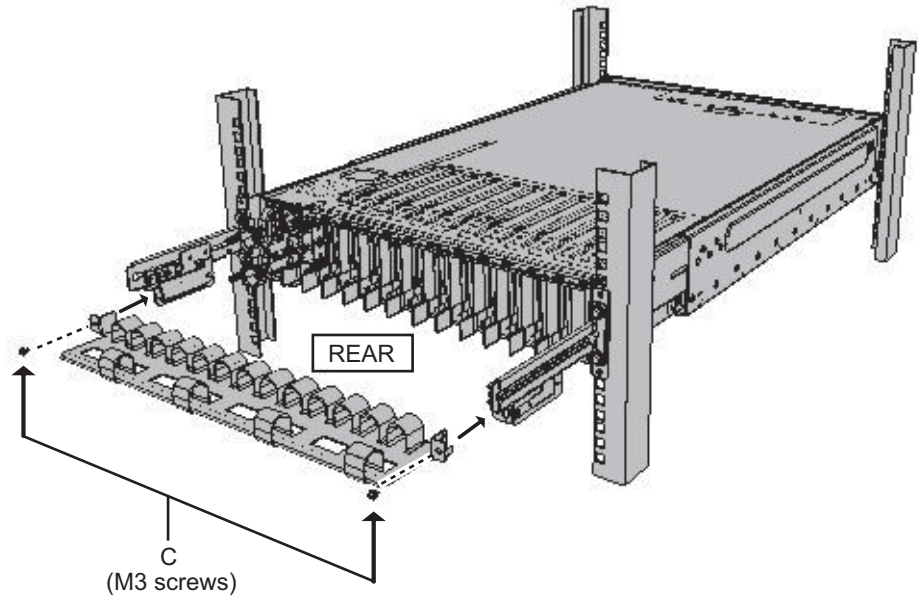


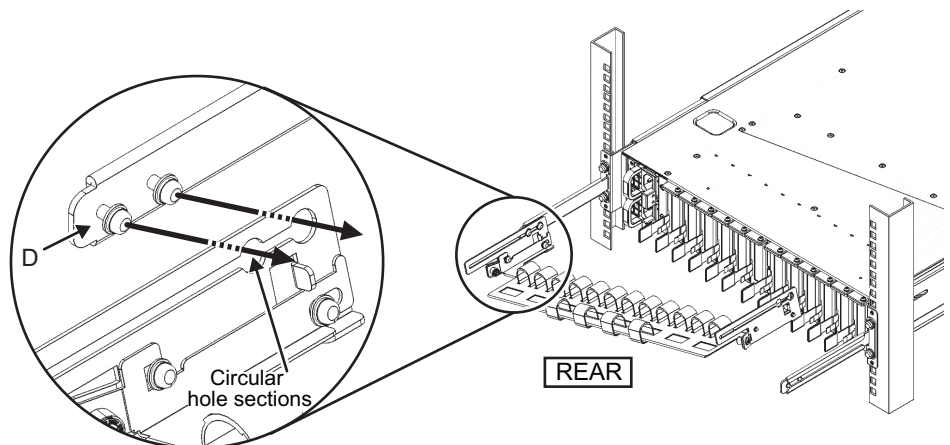
Figure 3-37 Attaching the cable support



For the Type-2 cable support

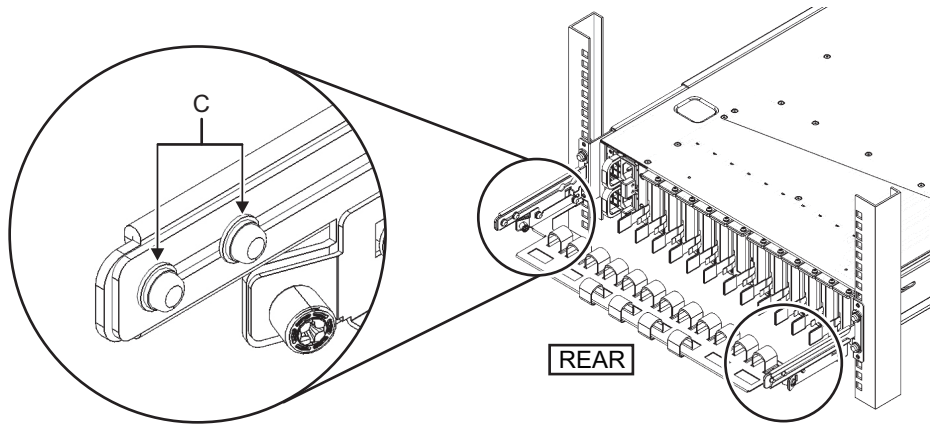
- a. Tilt the cable support to align the circular holes at the rear of the groove with the two screws of a cable support fixing bracket (D in [Figure 3-38](#)), and attach it. Level the cable support. Then, align the circular holes at the other side with the two screws, and attach it.

Figure 3-38 Attaching the cable support (1)



- b. Slide in the cable support all the way, and tighten the four screws (C in [Figure 3-39](#)).

Figure 3-39 Attaching the cable support (2)



Note - If the dimension between the front and rear columns of the rack is less than 740 mm, secure the cable support without sliding it in all the way. The fixing location varies depending on the dimension between the front and rear columns of the rack. Based on [Figure 3-40](#), align the scale marks (E in [Figure 3-40](#)) (spacing: 10 mm) on the cable support with the screws (F in [Figure 3-40](#)) of the fixing brackets to secure the cable support.

Figure 3-40 Attaching the cable support (3)

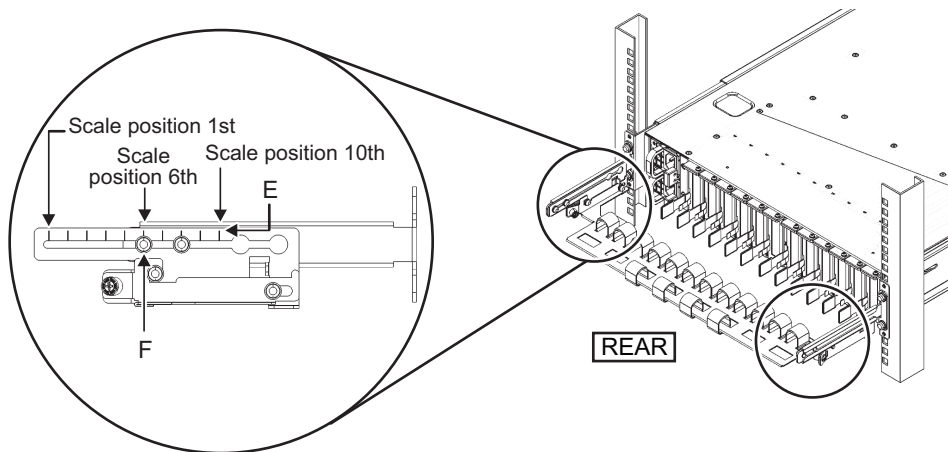


Table 3-4 Dimensions between the front and rear columns and scale positions

Dimension between front and rear columns (mm)	Scale position
740	1st
730	2nd
720	3rd
710	4th
700	5th
690	6th
680	7th
670	8th
660	9th
650	10th

Note - If you have difficulty laying a thick cable into the cable support, move forward the fixing location of the cable support to make the work easier.

- c. Close the rear door of the rack, and confirm that the cable support does not interfere. If the cable support interferes with the rear door, remove the cable support. Even if you remove the cable support, leave the rails secured with the two M6 screws to the rack.

Figure 3-41 Completed cable support attachment

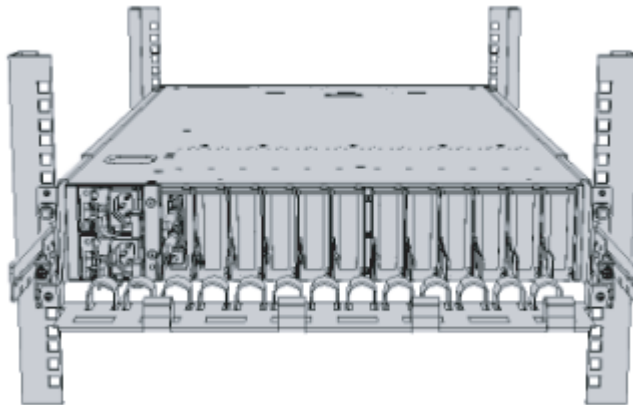
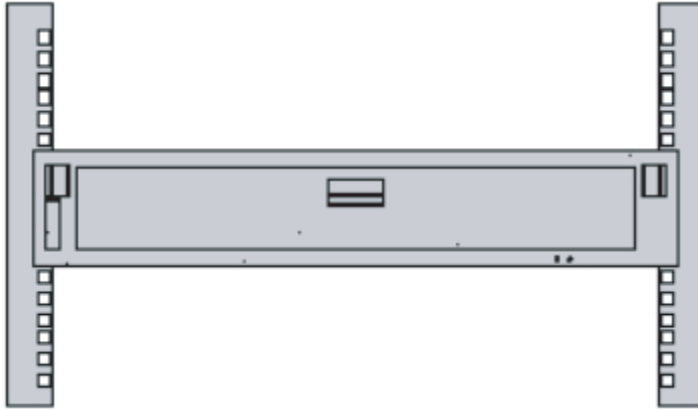


Figure 3-42 Completed PCI expansion unit configuration



3.5 Mounting Optional Components

This section describes the procedures for mounting optional components such as memory and PCIe cards.

If the optional components are ordered together with the chassis, they are shipped mounted in the chassis. If the optional components are ordered separately, they will need to be mounted on site. Mount optional components after mounting the chassis in the rack.

- [Mounting optional components in the SPARC M10-1](#)
- [Mounting optional components in the PCI expansion unit](#)

3.5.1 Mounting optional components in the SPARC M10-1

The following table lists the optional components and references for the SPARC M10-1. For detailed procedures, see the *Fujitsu M10-1/SPARC M10-1 Service Manual*, and perform work accordingly. All the references in the table can be found in the *Fujitsu M10-1/SPARC M10-1 Service Manual*.

Table 3-5 List of optional components and references for the SPARC M10-1

Optional component name	Reference
Memory	"Chapter 16 Maintaining the Motherboard Unit/Memory"
Hard disk drive	"Chapter 9 Maintaining the Internal Disks"
PCIe card	"Chapter 8 Maintaining the PCI Express Cards"
Link card	

3.5.2 Mounting optional components in the PCI expansion unit

The following table lists the optional components and references for the PCI expansion unit. For detailed procedures, see the *PCI Expansion Unit for Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Service Manual*, and perform work accordingly. All the references in the table can be found in the *PCI Expansion Unit for Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Service Manual*.

Table 3-6 List of optional components and references for the PCI expansion unit

Optional component name	Reference
PCIe card	"Chapter 8 Maintaining the PCI Express Cards"

Connecting Cables to the Chassis

This chapter describes the procedure for connecting the power cords, serial cable, and network cables to each chassis. All ports for the connections are on the rear of the chassis. For a description of each port, see "2.10 Checking External Interface Port Specifications."

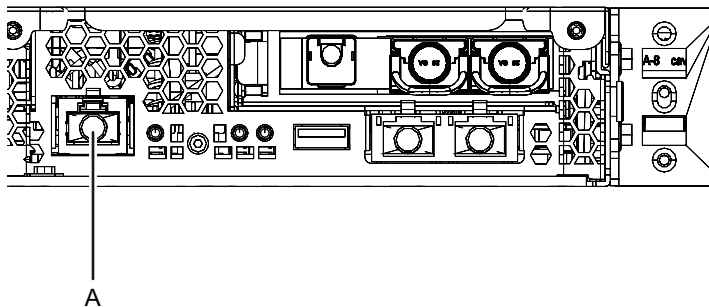
- [Connecting Cables to the SPARC M10-1](#)
- [Connecting Cables to the PCI Expansion Unit](#)

4.1 Connecting Cables to the SPARC M10-1

This section describes the procedure for connecting the serial cable, network cables, and power cords to the SPARC M10-1.

1. **Connect the serial cable supplied with the chassis from the serial port of the XSCF unit (A in [Figure 4-1](#)) to the system management terminal.**

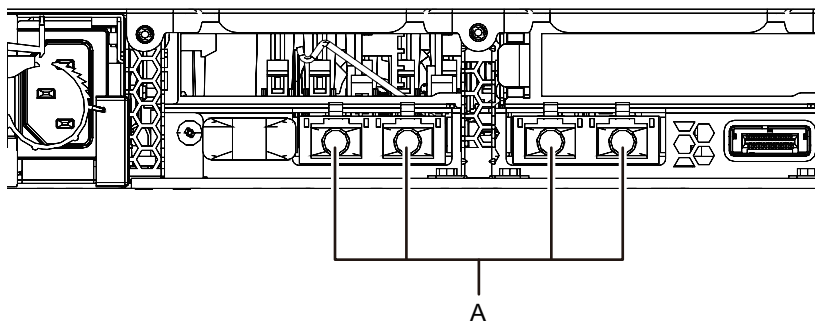
Figure 4-1 Serial port location on the XSCF unit



2. **Connect a LAN cable of Category 5 or higher from a GbE port (A in [Figure 4-2](#)) to the network switch or hub.**

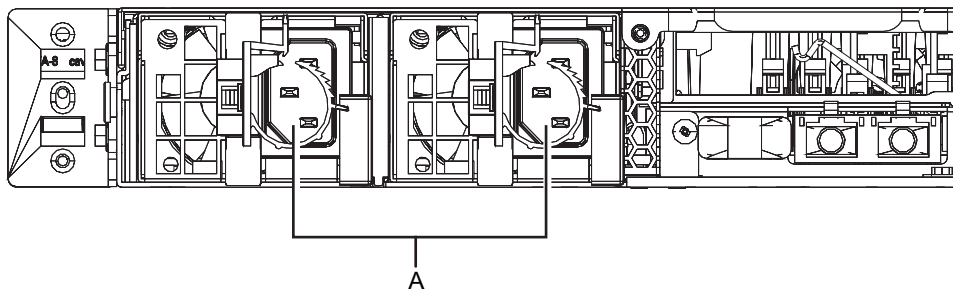
The GbE ports are used for the user network. Connect the other servers, other PCs, UPS, etc. that are necessary for business via the network switch or hub.

Figure 4-2 GbE port locations



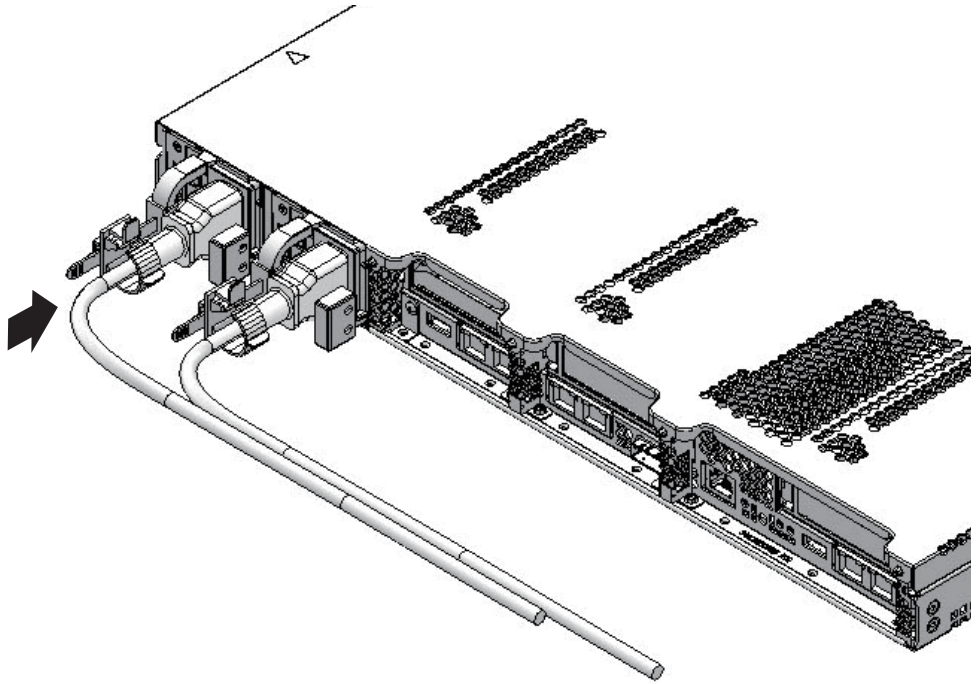
3. If a PCIe card is mounted, connect a LAN cable and I/O cable to the respective ports on the PCIe card.
4. Connect the supplied power cords to the power supply units (A in [Figure 4-3](#)). Insert the power cords straight into the power supply units all the way.

Figure 4-3 Power supply unit locations



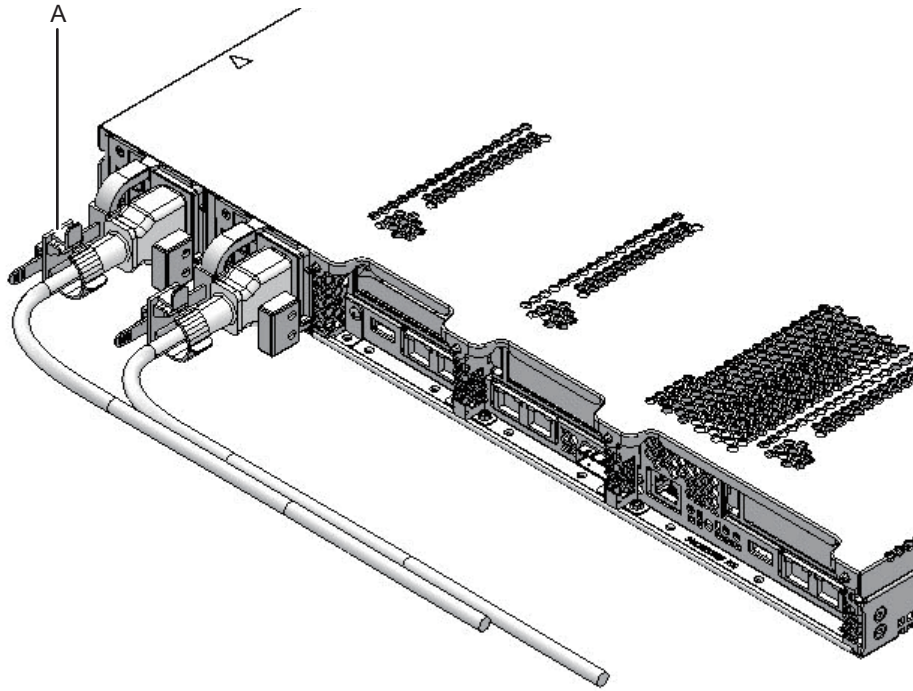
Note - Do not connect to an outlet at this point.

Figure 4-4 Attaching power cords



5. **Secure all the power cords with cable clamps.**
Clip on the power cords to the cable clamps, and secure the cable clamps.
After locking each clasp (A in [Figure 4-5](#)), push the cable clamp toward the front of the chassis to firmly secure the clamp.

Figure 4-5 Locking a cable clamp



6. **Secure cables to the CMA.**

- a. Pull out the chassis until the CMA is fully extended.
- b. Bundle cables such as the power cords, LAN cables, and FC cables, and secure them with the cable clamp on the CMA.
- c. Put the chassis back into the rack.

Note - Ensure that the FC cable, when secured, has a bend radius of 30 mm (1.2 in.) or more.

7. **Check the movement of the CMA.**

- a. Pull out the chassis slowly to check whether it moves smoothly.
- b. Confirm that the laid cables are not twisted.

4.2 Connecting Cables to the PCI Expansion Unit

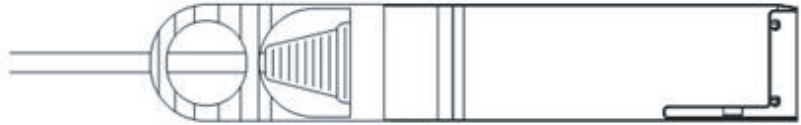
This section describes the procedure for connecting the management cable, link cables, and power cords to the PCI expansion unit.

1. **Connect the management cable.**
Connect the link board of the PCI expansion unit and the link card of the chassis by using the management cable. (See A in [Figure 4-7](#) and A in [Figure 4-8](#).)
2. **Connect link cables.**
Connect the cables such that the port indications on the link card and link board match the labels on the cables.

Each port on the link card and link board is color-coded and numbered. Connect the port to the corresponding port of the same color and number.

Note - The two link cables are the same. The labels on both ends of each cable have the same indications. When laying the cables, check their connections to confirm that the ends of the cables connected to the link card and link board are at the same ports shown on the labels.

Figure 4-6 Link cable (optical) shape



- a. Connect one end of a link cable to the port (B in [Figure 4-7](#)) on the link board mounted in the PCI expansion unit.
- b. Connect the other end of the link cable to the port (B in [Figure 4-8](#)) on the link card of the SPARC M10-1 chassis.
- c. Connect one end of the other link cable to the port (C in [Figure 4-7](#)) on the link board mounted in the PCI expansion unit.
- d. Connect the other end to the port (C in [Figure 4-8](#)) on the link card of the SPARC M10-1 chassis.

Note - The two ports have the same shape and so may be incorrectly connected. Check the labels at both ends of each cable to confirm that the cable is connected to the correct ports. Hold the connector of the link cable (electrical) or link cable (optical), and insert it straight into the opening. Do not hold the cable or its tab part when inserting it.

Figure 4-7 Connecting the link cables and management cable (PCI expansion unit side)

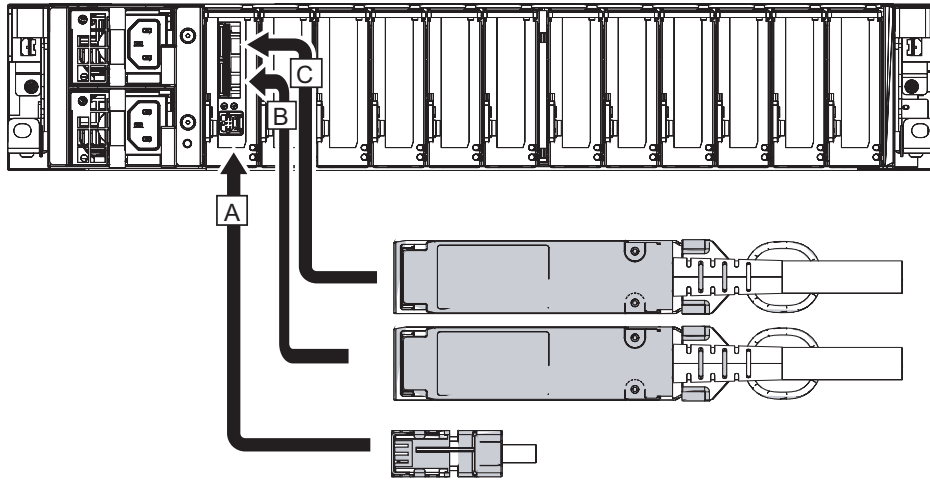
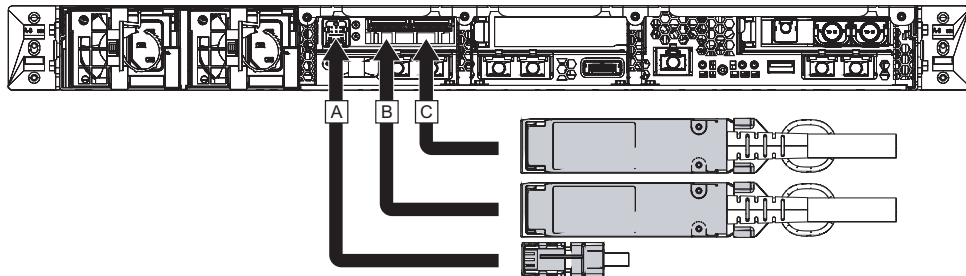
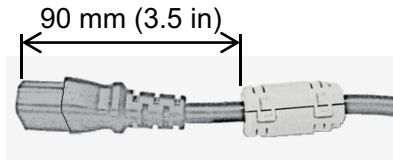


Figure 4-8 Connecting the link cables and management cable (SPARC M10-1 side)



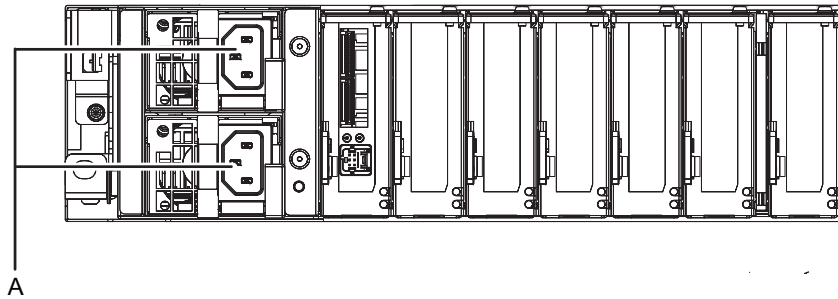
3. **If a PCIe card is mounted, connect a LAN cable and I/O cable to the respective ports on the PCIe card.**
4. **Secure the cables to the cable support.**
While leaving extra length, secure the cables connected to the PCIe card to the cable support.
5. **Attach a core to each supplied power cord, and connect the cord to a power supply unit.**
 - a. Insert the power cord so that it fits into the groove of the core. Pinch the core closed until its latch is secured.
Attach the core at a location 90 mm (3.5 in) from the end of the power cord connector. (See [Figure 4-9](#).)

Figure 4-9 Core attachment location



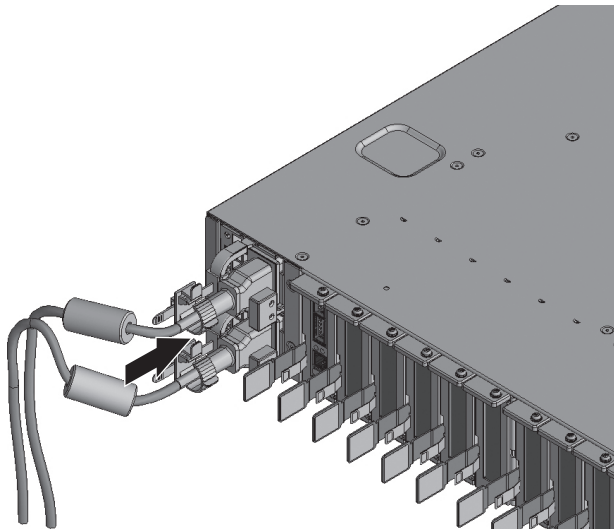
- b. Insert the power cord straight into the power supply unit (A in [Figure 4-10](#)) all the way.

Figure 4-10 Power supply unit locations



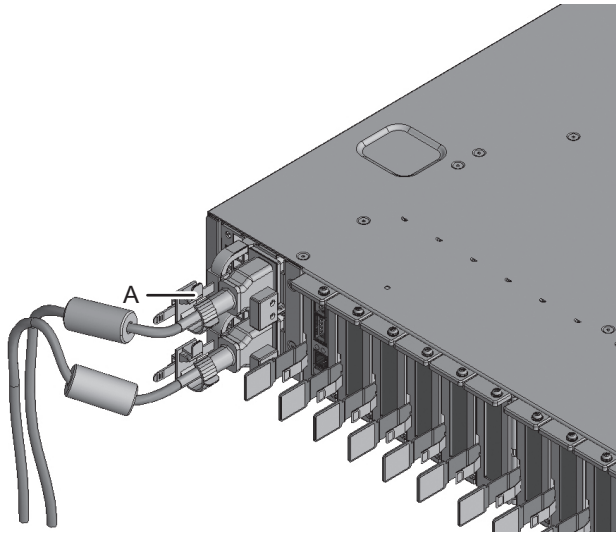
Note - Do not connect to an outlet at this point.

Figure 4-11 Attaching power cords



- c. Secure the power cords with cable clamps.
After locking each clasp (A in [Figure 4-12](#)), push the cable clamp toward the front of the chassis to firmly secure the clamp.

Figure 4-12 Locking a cable clamp



6. **Hang the power cords from the left side as viewed from the rear of the rack.**
Place the power cords over the cable support fixing bracket to hang them there as is.
7. **Bundle the power cords together with hook-and-loop fastener strips.**

Note - When bundling the power cords together with hook-and-loop fastener strips, take care to secure the extra length necessary for removing the power cords inserted in the power supply units.

Performing an Initial System Diagnosis

This chapter describes the procedures for connecting the system management terminal, turning on the input power, and checking components. For details on the XSCF commands executed in each step, see the *Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 XSCF Reference Manual*.

- [Connecting the System Management Terminal to the Chassis](#)
- [Turning On the Input Power and Starting the XSCF](#)
- [Logging In to the XSCF](#)
- [Checking the XCP Version](#)
- [Checking the Altitude Setting](#)
- [Checking the Time Setting](#)
- [Performing a Diagnosis Test](#)
- [Checking the Component Status](#)

5.1 Connecting the System Management Terminal to the Chassis

This section describes the procedures for checking the terminal software settings of the system management terminal and connecting the system management terminal to the serial port of the XSCF unit.

1. **Confirm that the terminal software for connecting the system management terminal has the following setting values.**

Table 5-1 Terminal software setting value

Setting item	Value
Baud rate	9600
Data length	8 bits
Parity	None
STOP bit	1 bit
Flow control	None
Delay	Other than 0

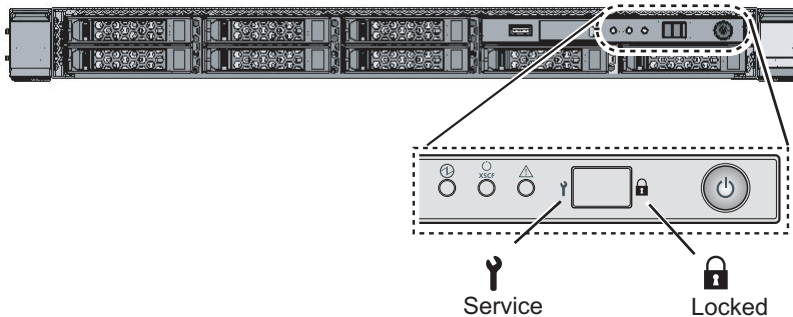
2. **Confirm that the system management terminal is connected to the serial port of the chassis.**

5.2 Turning On the Input Power and Starting the XSCF

This section describes the procedures for connecting the power cords to outlets, turning on the input power, and starting the XSCF.

1. **Set the mode switch on the operation panel to the Service position.**
The Service position is indicated by a wrench icon. The Locked position is indicated by a lock icon.

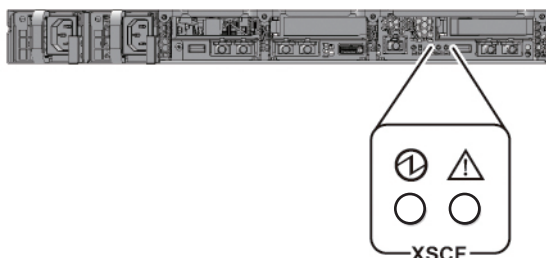
Figure 5-1 Mode switch on the operation panel of the SPARC M10-1



2. **Confirm that the power cord connector is connected, all the way straight in, to a power supply unit of the chassis.**
For details, see "[4.1 Connecting Cables to the SPARC M10-1.](#)"
3. **Connect the power cord plug to an outlet.**
If the outlet has a circuit breaker, turn on the circuit breaker switch.
4. **Check the XSCF unit LEDs.**

- a. The CHECK LED of the XSCF unit goes on for an instant immediately after the input power is turned on.
- b. The READY LED of the XSCF unit flashes during XSCF initialization and stays on after the initialization completes.

Figure 5-2 Rear of the SPARC M10-1



5.3 Logging In to the XSCF

This section describes the procedure for logging in to the XSCF by using the default XSCF user account.

Log in to the XSCF by using the default user account and authentication method until a user account appropriate to the user environment is registered for you. The default user privileges are useradm and platadm.

Remarks - platadm is mainly used to manage the whole system. useradm is mainly used to manage user accounts. For details on the user privilege types and the privileges, see [Table 6-3](#).

1. **After the system management terminal displays "SCF_READY", press the [Enter] key.**
2. **After the login prompt appears, enter "default" for the login name.**

```
login: default
```

3. **After a message prompting operation of the mode switch appears, operate the mode switch on the operation panel as follows.**
 - a. Switch the mode switch on the operation panel to the Locked position, and press the RETURN key.

```
Change the panel mode switch to Locked and press return...
Omitted
```

- b. Leave the switch in that position for at least 5 seconds.

```
Leave it in that position for at least 5 seconds.
```

- c. Return the mode switch to the Service position, and press the RETURN key.

```
Change the panel mode switch to Service and press return...  
Omitted
```

Note - Complete this switching operation of the mode switch in 1 minute or less. If the operation exceeds 1 minute, login authentication times out.

4. **Confirm that the system management terminal displays the XSCF shell prompt.**

```
XSCF>
```

5.4 Checking the XCP Version

This section describes the procedure for checking the XCP version.

1. **Execute the version command.**

The command comprehensively displays the version.

```
XSCF> version -c xcp  
BB#00-XSCF#0 (Master)  
XCP0 (Current): 2042  
XCP1 (Reserve): 2042
```

5.5 Checking the Altitude Setting

This section describes the procedure for checking and setting the altitude of the installation location.

The setting in the factory default settings is 0 m. Check the setting value, and change it as needed.

Note - Setting the altitude in the system makes it possible to detect abnormal intake temperatures early. If the altitude of the installation location is unknown, set a high altitude. Abnormal temperatures can be detected from abnormal CPU temperatures, for example,

even if no altitude is set in the system. This prevents critical damage to the system.

1. **Execute the `showaltitude` command.**

The following example displays the system altitude. The factory default setting is 0 m.

```
XSCF> showaltitude
0m
```

2. **If the altitude setting is correct, skip step 2 and subsequent steps. To change the altitude, execute the `setaltitude` command.**

The setting is in units of 100 m, and values less than 100 m are rounded up.

The following example sets the altitude to 100 m.

```
XSCF> setaltitude -s altitude=100
100m
```

3. **Execute the `rebootxscf` command to reflect the setting. If you are also changing the setting values described in "[5.6 Checking the Time Setting](#)," you can skip step 3 and subsequent steps because the XSCF is reset in that procedure too.**

Executing the `rebootxscf` command disconnects the XSCF session.

The following example resets all the XSCFs and automatically selects "y" for the confirmation message.

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

4. **Log in to the XSCF again.**

For details, see "[5.3 Logging In to the XSCF](#)."

5.6 Checking the Time Setting

This section describes the procedure for setting the system date and time.

The date and time in the factory default settings are set in coordinated universal time (UTC). If you want to display the time in the local time (JST), first set the time zone and then check the time. Change the setting as needed.

1. **Execute the `showtimezone` command to check the time zone.**

The following example displays the factory default setting (UTC).

```
XSCF> showtimezone -c tz
UTC
```

2. **To set the time zone, execute the `settimezone` command, and check which time zones can be set.**

If you do not want to set the time zone, skip steps 2 and 3.

The following example displays a partial list of time zones that can be set.

```
XSCF> settimezone -c settz -a
Africa/Abidjan
Africa/Accra
Africa/Addis_Ababa
Africa/Algiers
Africa/Asmara
Africa/Asmera
Africa/Bamako
Africa/Bangui
.
```

3. **To set the time zone, execute the `settimezone` command.**

The following example sets the time zone to "Asia/Tokyo."

```
XSCF> settimezone -c settz -s Asia/Tokyo
Asia/Tokyo
```

4. **Execute the `showdate` command to display the XSCF time.**

If you have set the time zone, the command displays the time in the local time (JST).

The following example displays the current time in the local time.

```
XSCF> showdate
Sat Oct 20 14:53:00 JST 2012
```

5. **Execute the `setdate` command. Please execute it even when the time is correct.**
Setting the date and time resets the XSCF.

The following example sets the local time (JST) to 16:59:00 October 20, 2012.

```
XSCF> setdate -s 102016592012.00
Sat Oct 20 16:59:00 JST 2012
The XSCF will be reset. Continue? [y|n] :y
Sat Oct 20 7:59:00 UTC 2012
XSCF>
```

Note - If the reboot is canceled, the XSCF does not reflect the setting values even when reboot is by the `rebootxscf` command.

6. **Log in to the XSCF again.**

For details, see "[5.3 Logging In to the XSCF.](#)"

7. **Execute the showtimezone command.**

Confirm that it shows the set time zone.

```
XSCF> showtimezone -c tz
Asia/Tokyo
```

8. **Execute the showdate command.**

Confirm that it shows the set time.

```
XSCF> showdate
Sat Oct 20 17:10:00 JST 2012
```

5.7 Performing a Diagnosis Test

This section describes the procedure for performing an initial diagnosis of the specified physical system board (PSB) while the power is off.

Note - The PSB is powered on and off during the diagnosis test.

For power-on during the diagnosis test, CPU Activation keys do not need to have been registered.

1. **Execute the testsb command.**

The testsb command performs an initial diagnosis of the specified physical system board (PSB).

The command powers on and off the PSB during the diagnosis. By specifying options, you can check whether HDD/SSD/PCIe cards are mounted.

The following example performs an initial diagnosis of all mounted PSBs and checks the connection I/O.

<Description of options specified>

-v: Additionally displays detailed messages of the initial diagnosis

-p: Executes the "probe-scsi-all" command of OpenBoot PROM and displays the results while a diagnosis is being processed

-s: Executes the "show-devs" command of OpenBoot PROM and displays the results while a diagnosis is being processed

-a: Diagnoses all the mounted PSBs

-y: Automatically responds with "y" to a query

```
XSCF> testsb -v -p -s -a -y
Initial diagnosis is about to start, Continue?[y|n] :y
PSB power on sequence started.
POST Sequence 01 Banner
```

```

LSB#00: POST 3.9.0 (2015/01/27 14:14)
:

<<Displayed execution results of "probe-scsi-all">>
/pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pci@0/scsi@0

FCode Version 1.00.56, MPT Version 2.00, Firmware Version 17.00.00.00

Target a
  Unit 0   Disk   TOSHIBA   MBF2600RC           3706       1172123568 Blocks, 600 GB
  SASDeviceName 500003942823ca50  SASAddress 500003942823ca52  PhyNum 0
Target b
  Unit 0   Encl Serv device   FUJITSU   NBBEXP           0d32
  SASAddress 500000e0e04ae2fd  PhyNum 14

<<Displayed execution results of "show-devs">>
/pci@8100/pci@4
/pci@8100/pci@4/pci@0
/pci@8100/pci@4/pci@0/pci@9
/pci@8100/pci@4/pci@0/pci@1
/pci@8100/pci@4/pci@0/pci@0
/pci@8100/pci@4/pci@0/pci@0/network@0,1
/pci@8100/pci@4/pci@0/pci@0/network@0
:
PSB  Test      Fault
----
00-0 Passed   Normal
XSCF>

```

2. **Check the execution results of "probe-scsi-all" to confirm that all mounted internal disks are identified.**
3. **Check the execution results of "show-devs" to confirm that all mounted PCIe cards are identified.**
4. **Confirm that "Passed" and "Normal" appear for all PSBs in the results from the initial diagnosis.**
If the results display anything other than the above, see "[Appendix A Troubleshooting](#)."

5.8 Checking the Component Status

This section describes the procedure for checking the configuration, status, and quantities of the mounted field replaceable units (FRUs).

1. **Execute the showhardconf command.**
The command displays all the FRUs mounted in the chassis and their status. However, it does not display the status of I/O-related components such as PCIe cards and PCI expansion units while the system power is off.
Example: SPARC M10-1 display example

```

XSCF> showhardconf -M
SPARC M10-1;
+ Serial:2lxxxxxxx; Operator_Panel_Switch:Service;
+ System_Power:Off; System_Phase:Cabinet Power Off;
Partition#0 PPAR_Status:Powered Off;
MBU Status:Normal; Ver:2209h; Serial:TZ01348006 ;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA07363-D011 A0 /7088702 ;
+ Power_Supply_System: ;
+ Memory_Size:1024 GB; Type: B ; (*1)
CPU#0 Status:Normal; Ver:4141h; Serial:00010263;
+ Freq:3.200 GHz; Type:0x20; (*2)
+ Core:16; Strand:2; (*3)
MEM#00A Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8001M386B8G70B00-YH94 0000-2151EFEB;
+ Type:47; Size:64 GB;
MEM#01A Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8001M386B8G70B00-YH94 0000-2151EF8A;
+ Type:47; Size:64 GB;

Omitted

```

- *1 For an MBU on which the SPARC64 X+ processor is mounted, "Type: B" is displayed. For an MBU on which the SPARC64 X processor is mounted, "Type: A" is displayed.
- *2 If the SPARC64 X+ processor is mounted, "2.800 GHz; Type:0x20", "3.200 GHz; Type:0x20", or "3.700 GHz; Type:0x20" is displayed. If the SPARC64 X processor is mounted, "2.800 GHz; Type:0x10" is displayed.
- *3 If the SPARC64 X+ (3.7 GHz (8 cores)) processor is mounted, "Core:8" is displayed.

2. Confirm that no FRU has an asterisk (*) displayed in front of it.

The asterisk (*) is a mark indicating the abnormal state of a FRU, where an error or degradation occurred.

If a failure has occurred in any unit, see ["A.2.2 Checking the contents of logs"](#) and ["A.2.3 Checking information on a component where a failure or degradation occurred."](#)

3. Execute the showhardconf -u command.

The command displays the quantities of mounted FRUs. However, it does not display the quantities of I/O-related components such as PCIe cards and PCI expansion units while the system power is off.

Example: SPARC M10-1 display example

```

XSCF> showhardconf -u
SPARC M10-1; Memory_Size:1024 GB;
+-----+-----+
| FRU                                         | Quantity |
+-----+-----+
| MBU                                         | 1         |
|      Type:B                               | ( 1)      |
|      CPU                                   | 1         |
|      Freq:3.200 GHz;                       | ( 1)      |
|      MEM                                   | 16        |
|      Type:47; Size:64 GB;                  | (16)      |

```

	PCICARD		0	
	LINKCARD		0	
	PCIBOX		0	
	IOB		0	
	LINKBOARD		0	
	PCI		0	
	FANBP		0	
	PSU		0	
	FAN		0	
	OPNL		1	
	PSUBP		1	
	PSU		2	
	FANU		7	
+-----+-----+				

4. **Execute the showlogs error command.**

Confirm that no error is displayed. If an error is displayed, see "[A.2.2 Checking the contents of logs.](#)"

```
XSCF> showlogs error
```

5. **Execute the showstatus command.**

When there is no problem, the command displays nothing.

If a failure has occurred in any unit, an asterisk (*) and the unit status are displayed. See "[A.2.3 Checking information on a component where a failure or degradation occurred.](#)"

```
XSCF> showstatus
```

6. **To implement the initial system settings, go to "[Chapter 6 Making the Initial System Settings.](#)" Otherwise, log out of the XSCF.**

Making the Initial System Settings

This chapter describes the initial settings that must be implemented before system startup.

For details on the XSCF commands executed in each step, see the *Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 XSCF Reference Manual*.

- [Setting the Password Policy](#)
- [Setting a User Account and Password](#)
- [Configuring the Telnet/SSH Service](#)
- [Configuring the HTTPS Service](#)
- [Configuring the XSCF Network](#)
- [Configuring Memory Mirroring](#)
- [Creating a Physical Partition Configuration List \(PCL\)](#)
- [Confirming That a System Board \(PSB\) is Assigned to a Physical Partition \(PPAR\)](#)
- [Setting a CPU Operational Mode for the Physical Partition](#)
- [Synchronizing the Physical Partition \(PPAR\) Time and XSCF Time](#)
- [Registering a CPU Activation Key](#)
- [Assigning CPU Core Resources to a Physical Partition](#)
- [Starting and Stopping a Physical Partition \(PPAR\)](#)
- [Saving Configuration Information](#)

6.1 Setting the Password Policy

Passwords have limitations such as length and character type. Those password attributes conform to rules called the password policy.

The current password policy applies to every user account that is created. For this reason, check the current password policy, and adjust the password policy as needed before creating any user account.

1. Execute the `showpasswordpolicy` command to check the password policy.

```
XSCF> showpasswordpolicy
Mindays: 0
Maxdays: 99999
Warn: 7
Inactive: -1
Expiry: 0
Retry: 3
Difok: 3
Minlen: 9
Dcredit: 1
Ucredit: 1
Lcredit: 1
Ocredit: 1
Remember: 3
```

Table 6-1 Display contents of the `showpasswordpolicy` command

Display item	Description
Mindays	Minimum number of days after a password change before the next time that the password can be changed. 0 indicates that the password can be changed anytime.
Maxdays	Maximum number of days that a password is valid
Warn	Number of days after a password expiration warning is issued before the password actually expires
Inactive	Number of days after the password expiration time before the account is locked out. The default value is -1. The value of -1 means that the account is not locked after the password expires.
Expiry	Number of days that the account remains valid
Retry	Number of permitted retries to change a password
Difok	Number of characters to be included in the new password but are not included in the old password
Minlen	Minimum acceptable password length
Dcredit	A password that contains numeric characters can be shorter than the minimum acceptable password length (Minlen). The decreased number of characters is up to the number of numeric characters included in the password. Here, you can set the maximum value for this decrease.
Ucredit	A password that contains uppercase characters can be shorter than the minimum acceptable password length (Minlen). The decreased number of characters is up to the number of uppercase characters included in the password. Here, you can set the maximum value for this decrease.
Lcredit	A password that contains lowercase characters can be shorter than the minimum acceptable password length (Minlen). The decreased number of characters is up to the number of lowercase characters included in the password. Here, you can set the maximum value for this decrease.

Table 6-1 Display contents of the showpasswordpolicy command (*continued*)

Display item	Description
Ocredit	A password that contains non-alphanumeric characters can be shorter than the minimum acceptable password length (Minlen). The decreased number of characters is up to the number of non-alphanumeric characters included in the password. Here, you can set the maximum value for this decrease.
Remember	Number of passwords to be stored in the password history

2. **Execute the setpasswordpolicy command to set the password policy.**

The setpasswordpolicy command sets the password policy with the following options.

Table 6-2 setpasswordpolicy command options

Option	Password policy
-n	Mindays
-M	Maxdays
-w	Warn
-i	Inactive
-e	Expiry
-y	Retry
-k	Difok
-m	Minlen
-d	Dcredit
-u	Ucredit
-l	Lcredit
-o	Ocredit
-r	Remember

The example below specifies the following:

- A retry count of up to 3
- A password length of 6 characters or more when the password contains 2 numeric characters. A password length of 8 characters or more when the password does not contain numeric characters
- An expiration time of 60 days
- 15 days ahead as the start date for warnings before the password expires
- 3 as the number of passwords to remember

```
XSCF> setpasswordpolicy -y 3 -m 8 -d 2 -u 0 -l 0 -o 0 -M 60 -w 15 -r 3
```

3. **Execute the showpasswordpolicy command, and confirm the settings.**

```
XSCF> showpasswordpolicy
Mindays:          0
Maxdays:         60
Warn:             15
Inactive:         -1
Expiry:           0
Retry:            3
Difok:            1
Minlen:           8
Dcredit:          2
Ucredit:          0
Lcredit:          0
Ocredit:          0
Remember:         3
```

6.2 Setting a User Account and Password

Set a user account and password appropriate to the use environment, and assign a user privilege to the user account. Be sure to register at least one user account having the platadm and useradm user privileges.

1. **Execute the adduser command to add a user account.**

The following example specifies jsmith for the user account name. If -u is not specified, the UID is automatically assigned.

```
XSCF> adduser jsmith
```

The following example adds a user account with a UID specified.

```
XSCF> adduser -u 359 jsmith
```

2. **Execute the password command, and specify a password.**

```
XSCF> password jsmith
Password:
Retype new password:
passwd: password updated successfully
XSCF>
```

Note - When a user with the useradm privileges specifies another user's account, the password can be specified regardless of the set value in the setpasswordpolicy(8) command.

The following example specifies 60 days for the expiration time and 15 days ahead for the start date for warnings before the password expires.

```
XSCF> password -M 60 -w 15 jsmith
```

3. **Execute the setprivileges command to assign a user privilege to the user account.**

The setprivileges command can set the following as user privileges for the entire system.

Table 6-3 User privileges

User privilege	Overview	Description of privilege
platadm	Manage the whole system.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Can perform all hardware operations for the system.- Can manipulate all XSCF settings except those requiring the useradm and XSCF audit privileges.- Can add/delete hardware in a PPAR.- Can perform power operations for a physical partition.- Can refer to all of the status of the server.
useradm	Manage user accounts.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Can create, delete, enable, and disable user accounts.- Can change user passwords and password profiles.- Can change user privileges.
auditop	Refer to the audit status.	Can refer to the XSCF audit status and audit methods.
auditadm	Control auditing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Can control XSCF auditing.- Can delete XSCF audit methods.
fieldeng	Allow use by field engineers.	Permits field engineers to only be able to perform maintenance work and change device configurations.

The following example specifies useradm and platadm for the user account.

```
XSCF> setprivileges jsmith useradm platadm
```

Note - The setprivileges command assigns the user privilege of the specified operand. To add a new user privilege to a user account already assigned a user privilege, specify the existing user privilege too.

4. **Execute the showuser command to check information on a created user account.**

```
XSCF> showuser -l
User Name:      jsmith
UID:            359
Status:         Enabled
Minimum:        0
Maximum:        60
Warning:        15
Inactive:       -1
Last Change:    May 22, 2013
Password Expires: Jul 21, 2013
Password Inactive: Never
Account Expires: Never
Privileges:     useradm
                platadm
```

Note - Considering maintenance work, be sure to prepare a field engineer (FE) user account that has the fieldeng user privilege.
We recommend that the system administrator create accounts with the platadm, useradm, auditadm, and fieldeng user privileges.

6.3 Configuring the Telnet/SSH Service

To use the XSCF shell terminal and the control domain console of the specified physical partition, use Telnet or SSH.
SSH and Telnet can be concurrently enabled. However, a Telnet connection is not based on a secure connection protocol. We recommend disabling Telnet when SSH is enabled.

6.3.1 Configuring the Telnet service

This section describes how to configure the Telnet service.

1. **Execute the showtelnet command to display the Telnet setting.**
The following example displays the Telnet service setting. The factory default setting is "disabled".

```
XSCF> showtelnet
Telnet status: disabled
```

2. **Execute the settelnet command to configure the Telnet service.**
The following example specifies that the Telnet service be enabled.

```
XSCF> settelnet -c enable
Continue? [y|n] :y
```

3. **Execute the showtelnet command, and confirm that the Telnet setting is "enabled".**

```
XSCF> showtelnet
Telnet status: enabled
```

6.3.2 Configuring the SSH service

1. **Execute the showssh command to display the SSH settings.**
The following example displays the SSH service settings. The factory default setting is "disabled".

```
XSCF> showssh
SSH status: disabled
RSA key:
DSA key:
```

2. **Execute the setssh command to configure the SSH service.**
The following example specifies that the SSH service be enabled.

```
XSCF> setssh -c enable
Continue? [y|n] :y
```

3. **Execute the showssh command to display the host key and fingerprint.**
A host key is generated when you enable the SSH service for the first time.

```
XSCF> showssh
SSH status: enabled
RSA key:
ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAt0IG3wfpQnGr51znS9XtzwHcBBb/UU0LN08S
ilUXE6j+avlx dY7AFqBf1wGxLF+Tx5pTa6HuZ8o8yUBbDZVJAAAAFQCfKPxarV+/
5qzK4A43Qaigkqu/6QAAAIBMLQl22G8pwibESrh5JmOhSxpLzl3P26ksI8qPr+7B
xmjlR0k=
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
AAAAB3NzaC1kc3MAAACBAJSy4GxD7Tk4fxFvyW1D0NUDqZQPY3PuY2IG7QC4BQ1k
ewDnb1B8/JEqI+8pnfbWzmOWU37KHL19OEYNAv6v+WZT6RElU5Pyb8F16uq96L8Q
DMswF1ICMZgrn+ilJNStr6r8KDJfwOQMmK0eeDFj2mL40NOvaLQ83+rRwW6Ny/yF
1Rgv6PUpUqRLw4VeRb+uOfmPRpe6/kb4z++lOhtp
```

```
WI9bay6CK0nrFRok+z54ez7BrDFBQVuNZx9PyEFezJG9ziEYVUag/23LIAiLxxBm
W9pqa/WxC21Ja4RQVN3009kmVwAAAIaON1LR/9Jdd7yyG18+Ue7eBBJHrCA0pkSz
vfzzFFj5XUzQBdabh5p5Rwz+1vriawFIZI9j2uhM/3HQdrvYSVBEdMjaasF9hB6T
/uFwP8yqtJf6Y9GdjBAhWuH8F13pX4BtvK9IeldqCscnOuu0e2r1UoI6GICMr64F
L0YYBSwfbwLiZ6PSA/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
```

6.4 Configuring the HTTPS Service

The HTTPS service settings are intended for use of XSCF Web with a connection to the XSCF-LAN and for use of a Web browser window. Use the settings described here to enable/disable HTTPS and use HTTPS. HTTPS is disabled by default in these systems. The XSCF Web console can be a secure console.

Note - We recommend enabling https for the maintenance work of XSCF log collection and XCP firmware update.

1. **Execute the `showhttps` command to display the HTTPS service settings.**
The following example displays an HTTPS service setting. The factory default setting is "disabled".

```
XSCF> showhttps
HTTPS status: disabled
```

2. **Execute the `sethttps` command to configure HTTPS.**
The following example enables the HTTPS service.

```
XSCF> sethttps -c enable
The web serverkey or web server certificate which has been
signed by an external certification authority does not exist.
Created self-signed certificate for HTTPS service.Continue?
[y|n] :y
```

If there is neither a Web server secret key nor a self-signed Web server certificate, the command with "enable" specified automatically configures self-signing, generates a Web server secret key, creates a Web server certificate, and enables HTTPS to complete this work at one time.

3. **Execute the `showhttps` command, and confirm that the HTTPS setting has changed to "enabled".**

```

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 2006
CA cert: installed in Apr 24 12:00:34 JST 2006
CSR:
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
MIIBWjCCAssCAQAwgYExCzAJBgNVBAYTAmpqMQ4wDAYDVQQIEwVzdGF0ZTERMA8G
A1UEBxMIbG9jYWxpdkHkxFTATBgNVBAoTDG9yZ2FuaXphdGlvbWJEPMA0GA1UECxMG
b3JnYW5pMQ8wDQYDVQQDEWZjb21tb24xZjAUBGkqhkiG9w0BCQEWB2VlLm1haWww
gZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAJ5D57X/k42LcipTWBWzv2GrxaVM
5GEyx3bdBW8/7WZhnd3uiZ9+ANlvRAuw/YYy7I/pAD+NQJesBcBjuyj9x+IiJl9F
MrI5fR8pOIywVodbMPCar09rrU45bVeZhTyi+uQOdWLoX/Dhq0fm2BpYuh9WukT5
pTEg+2dABg8UdHmNagMBAAGgADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQQFAAOBgQAux1jH3dyB6Xho
PgBuVIakDzIKEPipK9qQfC57YI43uRBGRubu0AHEcLVue5yTu6G5SxHTCq07tV5g
38UHSg5Kqy9QuWHWMri/hxm0kQ4gBpApjNb6F/B+ngBE3j/thGbEuvJb+0wbycvu
5jrhB/ZV9k8X/MbDOxSx/U5nF+Zuyw==
-----END CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----

```

6.5 Configuring the XSCF Network

The XSCF network settings consist of XSCF network interface settings such as for the XSCF-LAN and the protocol for SP to SP communication (SSCP), routing settings, and DNS-related settings. For details on the purpose and configuration of the XSCF network, see "3.9.1 Using Services Through the XSCF Network" to "3.9.5 Understanding the IP Addresses that are Set with SSCP" in the *Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 System Operation and Administration Guide*.

[Table 6-4](#) lists the setting items related to the XSCF network and the corresponding XSCF shell commands.

Here, set the essential items in the table. This manual does not describe cases about setting optional items. See "3.9 Configuring the XSCF Network" in the *Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 System Operation and Administration Guide*.

Table 6-4 Setting items related to the XSCF network

Setting item	Implemented as initial setting?	Reference	Related command
Host name/domain name	Optional	" 6.5.1 Setting an XSCF host name and domain name "	sethostname showhostname
XSCF network IP address - XSCF-LAN - Net mask	Implemented	" 6.5.2 Setting an Ethernet (XSCF-LAN) IP address "	setnetwork shownetwork

Table 6-4 Setting items related to the XSCF network (*continued*)

Setting item	Implemented as initial setting?	Reference	Related command
Enabling/Disabling the network	Optional	"3.9.8 Enabling/Disabling the XSCF Network and Setting an XSCF-LAN IP Address and Net Mask" in the <i>Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 System Operation and Administration Guide</i>	setnetwork shownetwork
Adding/Deleting a network route - Destination IP address - Gateway - Net mask	Implemented	"6.5.3 Setting the routing"	setroute showroute
Adding/Deleting a DNS - Name server - Search path	Optional	"3.9.13 Setting the DNS for the XSCF" in the <i>Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 System Operation and Administration Guide</i>	setnameserver shownameserver
IP packet filtering rule	Optional	"3.9.14 Setting the IP Packet Filtering Rules for the XSCF Network" in the <i>Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 System Operation and Administration Guide</i>	setpacketfilters showpacketfilters
Applying the network	Implemented	"6.5.4 Applying network settings"	applynetwork rebootxscf

6.5.1 Setting an XSCF host name and domain name

1. Execute the **showhostname** command to display host names.

The following example displays the factory default settings.

```
XSCF> showhostname -a
bb#00:localhost.localdomain
```

2. Execute the **sethostname** command to set a host name.

For *hostname*, specify the host name to set. For *xscfu*, specify the chassis for the setting. For the SPARC M10-1, specify *bb#00*.

```
XSCF> sethostname xscfu hostname
```

The following example sets the host name *scf0-hostname* for *BB#00*.

```
XSCF> sethostname bb#00 scf0-hostname
```

The following example sets the domain name *example.com* for XSCF.

```
XSCF> sethostname -d example.com
```

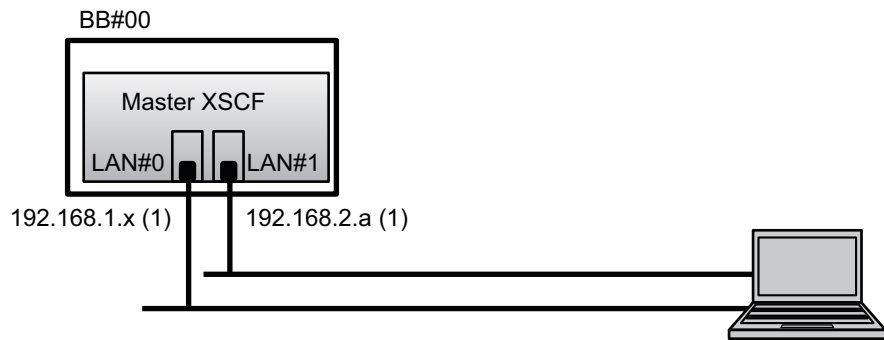
6.5.2 Setting an Ethernet (XSCF-LAN) IP address

The XSCF-LAN is a LAN established for user access to the XSCF. Two XSCF-LAN ports can be used, depending on the network configuration.

For the SPARC M10-1, set either or both of the following IP addresses:

- XSCF-LAN#0 of BB#00
- XSCF-LAN#1 of BB#00

Figure 6-1 Example of XSCF-LAN settings



Remarks - Configure the XSCF-LAN#0 and XSCF-LAN#1 ports such that they are on different subnets. (See (1) in [Figure 6-1](#).)

1. **Execute the setnetwork command with network interface information specified.**
The following example sets the IP addresses and net masks for XSCF-LAN#0 and XSCF-LAN#1 of BB#00 to enable them.

```
XSCF> setnetwork bb#00-lan#0 -m 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.x
XSCF> setnetwork bb#00-lan#1 -m 255.255.255.0 192.168.2.a
```

6.5.3 Setting the routing

1. **Execute the showroute command to display the routing environment.**

```
XSCF> showroute -a
Destination      Gateway          Netmask          Flags  Interface
Destination      Gateway          Netmask          Interface
```

2. **Execute the setroute command to set the default gateway.**

For *-n address*, specify the IP address that is the routing information destination. If 0.0.0.0 is specified in *address*, the command sets the default routing information.

For *-g address*, specify the gateway address used in routing.

For *interface*, specify the network interface to be set. For SPARC M10-1, either bb#00-lan#0 or bb#00-lan#1 can be specified.

```
XSCF> setroute -c add -n address -g address interface
```

The following example adds the default gateway IP address 192.168.1.1 for XSCF-LAN#0 of BB#00.

```
XSCF> setroute -c add -n 0.0.0.0 -g 192.168.1.1 bb#00-lan#0
```

6.5.4 Applying network settings

To complete configuration of the network, settings must be reflected and the XSCF must be reset. The XSCF reset disconnects the XSCF session, so log in again.

1. **Execute the applynetwork command on the XSCF shell.**

Execution of the command displays the network settings, so you can confirm the settings made.

```
XSCF> applynetwork
The following network settings will be applied:
bb#00 hostname      :scf0-hostname
DNS domain name     :example.com

interface           :bb#00-lan#0
status              :up
IP address          :192.168.1.x
netmask             :255.255.255.0
route               :-n 0.0.0.0 -m 0.0.0.0 -g 192.168.1.1

interface           :bb#00-lan#1
status              :down
IP address          :192.168.2.a
netmask             :255.255.255.0
route               :-n 0.0.0.0 -m 0.0.0.0 -g 192.168.2.1

Omitted

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

```
rebooting the all XSCFs.
```

2. **Execute the `rebootxscf` command to reset the XSCF and complete the settings.**

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

Execution of the command disconnects the XSCF connection.

The setting work from this step can be done through an XSCF-LAN connection too.

To switch from a serial connection to an XSCF-LAN connection, connect to the XSCF by specifying its IP address on a PC connected to the XSCF-LAN, and log in again.

3. **Execute the `showhostname`, `shownetwork`, and `showroute` commands again to display the network settings, and confirm the new network information.**

6.6 Configuring Memory Mirroring

This section describes how to configure memory mirroring.

Note - The memory mirror configurations are optional.

The SPARC M10 systems support memory mirroring configurations to protect data through memory duplication. Data reliability increases, but the amount of available memory is halved.

The memory access controller controls writing of data to memory and reading of data from memory. The SPARC M10 systems configure the mirroring by grouping memory into sets controlled by two memory access controllers.

Note - The memory grouped together in a mirroring group must all have the same capacity and be the same rank.

1. **Execute the `showfru` command to check memory mirror mode.**
Memory mirror mode is set in the factory default settings.

```
XSCF> showfru -a  
Device    Location  Memory Mirror Mode  
sb        00-0  
cpu       00-0-0    no
```

2. **Execute the `setupfru` command to configure memory mirroring.**

```
XSCF> setupfru [-m {y|n}] device location
```

To configure memory mirroring, specify -m y.

For device, specify the device for which to configure the mirroring. To configure memory mirroring for all the CPUs mounted on the specified system board (PSB), specify sb. To configure it only for the specified CPU, specify cpu.

For location, specify the location of the target device. You can specify it in the xx-0-z format. For xx, specify a system board number. For z, specify a CPU chip number from 0 to 3.

The following example sets all the CPUs mounted on physical system board 00-0 to memory mirror mode.

```
XSCF> setupfru -m y sb 00-0
```

3. **Execute the showfru command to check the set memory mirror mode.**

```
XSCF> showfru -a
Device    Location    Memory Mirror Mode
sb        00-0
  cpu     00-0-0    yes
```

6.7 Creating a Physical Partition Configuration List (PCL)

A physical partition (PPAR) consists of physical system boards (PSBs). In the physical partition, the hardware resources of a physical system board (PSB) can be assigned to logical system boards (LSB).

Use the showpcl command to check a physical partition configuration list (PCL), and use the setpcl command to set a PCL.

For an explanation of the setpcl command options, see the setpcl command man page or the *Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 XSCF Reference Manual*.

For the SPARC M10-1, the physical partition configuration information is already set. For the SPARC M10-1, only the configuration policy can be set.

- Physical system board (PSB)
The PSB consists of all physical components mounted on a SPARC M10 System chassis such as CPUs and memory. For the SPARC M10-1, the motherboard unit is the physical system board (PSB). The other devices that are treated as physical system boards (PSBs) may include PCIe cards and disk devices. Sometimes, a physical unit of hardware being added/removed/replaced is described as a physical system board (PSB).
- Logical system board (LSB)

The LSB is a logical unit name assigned to a physical system board (PSB). Each physical partition has a set of logical system boards (LSBs) assigned to it. A logical system board number is used to control how resources such as kernel memory are assigned to each logical domain.

- **System board**

This term is used to describe hardware resources in operations such as configuring or displaying a physical partition.

1. **Execute the `showpcl` command to check a physical partition configuration list (PCL).**

```
XSCF> showpcl -a
PPAR-ID    LSB      PSB      Status
00
           00      00-0     Powered Off
```

2. **Execute the `setpcl` command to set the configuration policy for all physical partitions as a whole.**

```
XSCF> setpcl -p ppar_id -s policy=value
```

In value, specify fru (part), psb (system board), or system (all physical partitions as a whole) as the degradation unit. The default setting is fru.

The following example sets the configuration policy to "All physical partitions" for physical partition 0.

```
XSCF> setpcl -p 0 -s policy=system
```

3. **Execute the `showpcl` command, and confirm the set physical partition configuration list (PCL).**

```
XSCF> showpcl -v -a
PPAR-ID    LSB      PSB      Status    No-Mem    No-IO     Cfg-policy
00
           00      00-0     Powered Off
           01      -
           02      -
           03      -
           04      -
           05      -
           False    False     System
```

6.8 Confirming That a System Board (PSB) is Assigned to a Physical Partition (PPAR)

For the SPARC M10-1, a system board (PSB) is assigned to a logical system board (LSB) of a physical partition (PPAR) in advance.

- 1. **Execute the showboards command to check the system board (PSB) status.**

XSCF> showboards -a							
PSB	PPAR-ID(LSB)	Assignment	Pwr	Conn	Conf	Test	Fault
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
00-0	00(00)	Assigned	n	n	n	Passed	Normal
XSCF>							

6.9 Setting a CPU Operational Mode for the Physical Partition

This section describes how to set a CPU operational mode for the physical partition.

You can use the setpparmode command of the XSCF to set a CPU operational mode for each physical partition.

There are two CPU operational modes (cpumode) that are specifiable for the setpparmode command: auto mode and compatible mode.

The CPU operational mode is set to "auto" mode by default.

- **auto mode:**
Enables the database speed-up instructions, which are expanded functions of the SPARC64 X+ processor.

However, if the SPARC64 X+ processors and SPARC64 X processors are mixed, the SPARC64 X+ processors are operated compatibly with the SPARC64 X processor. To perform maintenance by using dynamic reconfiguration in a mixed configuration, specify compatible mode.
- **compatible mode:**
Operates the SPARC64 X+ processor compatibly with the SPARC64 X processor.

To configure a physical partition in which SPARC64 X+ processors and SPARC64 X processors are mixed, specify this mode.

Note - For XCP firmware versions and Oracle Solaris versions that support this function, see the *Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Product Notes* for the latest XCP version (XCP 2210 or

later) for your server.

1. **Execute the showpparmode command to check the CPU Mode of the physical partition.**

"auto" mode is set as the factory default. In this mode it is automatically determined if the operation is performed in extended mode or compatible mode.

```
XSCF>showpparmode -p 0
Host-ID                :0f010f10
Diagnostic Level       :min
Message Level         :normal
Alive Check           :on
Watchdog Reaction     :reset
Break Signal          :on
Autoboot (Guest Domain) :on
Elastic Mode          :off
IOreconfigure         :true
CPU Mode              :auto
PPAR DR (Current)     :off
PPAR DR (Next)       :off
```

2. **To change the CPU mode to "compatible" mode, execute the setpparmode command and set the CPU Mode to "compatible".**

```
XSCF>setpparmode -p 0 -m cpumode=compatible
Diagnostic Level       :max -> -
Message Level         :normal -> -
Alive Check           :on -> -
Watchdog Reaction     :reset -> -
Break Signal          :on -> -
Autoboot (Guest Domain) :on -> -
Elastic Mode          :off -> -
IOreconfigure         :true -> -
CPU Mode              :auto -> compatible
PPAR DR               :off -> -
The specified modes will be changed.
Continue? [y|n] :y
configured.
Diagnostic Level       :max
Message Level         :normal
Alive Check           :on (alive check:available)
Watchdog Reaction     :reset (watchdog reaction:reset)
Break Signal          :on (break signal:non-send)
Autoboot (Guest Domain) :on
Elastic Mode          :on
IOreconfigure         :false
CPU Mode              :compatible
PPAR DR               :off
```

3. **Execute the showpparmode command, and confirm that the CPU Mode of the**

physical partition has been set to "compatible".

```
XSCF>showpparmode -p 0
Host-ID                :0f010f10
Diagnostic Level       :min
Message Level          :normal
Alive Check            :on
Watchdog Reaction      :reset
Break Signal           :on
Autoboot(Guest Domain) :on
Elastic Mode           :off
IOreconfigure          :true
CPU Mode               :compatible
PPAR DR(Current)       :off
PPAR DR(Next)          :off
```

6.10 Synchronizing the Physical Partition (PPAR) Time and XSCF Time

This section describes the procedure for clearing the difference between the system time and physical partition (PPAR) time.

The XSCF keeps the time difference from the physical partition. With each change by the `setdate` command to the system time, the difference is updated with the difference between the physical partition time and the changed system time.

To initialize the time difference between all physical partitions and the XSCF, execute the `resetdateoffset` command on the XSCF. This command synchronizes the physical partition times after physical partition startup with the XSCF time.

1. **Execute the `showdate` command to display the XSCF time.**

If you have set the time zone, the command displays the time in the local time (JST).

The following example displays the current time in the local time.

```
XSCF> showdate
Sat Oct 20 14:53:00 JST 2012
```

2. **Confirm that the set XSCF time is correct. To change the date and time, execute the `setdate` command.**

For details, see "[5.6 Checking the Time Setting.](#)"

3. **Execute the `showdateoffset` command to check the times difference between the XSCF system time and physical partition time.**

The following example displays the difference between the system time and the time of PPAR-ID 0.

```
XSCF> showdateoffset -p 0
PPAR-ID Domain Date Offset
00          0 sec
```

4. **Unless the time difference in step 3 was 0 seconds, execute the `resetdateoffset` command to initialize the difference between the XSCF system time and the time of the physical partition.**

The time of each physical partition is set to the XSCF system time at the next physical partition startup.

```
XSCF> resetdateoffset -p 0
Clear the offset of PPAR-ID 0? [y|n] :y
XSCF>
```

6.11 Registering a CPU Activation Key

6.11.1 CPU Activation key application conditions

- The unit of a CPU Activation key is two cores, and you can register any CPU Activation key individually with a purchased, borrowed, or leased SPARC M10 system. The key makes available the two CPU cores, which are assigned in units of a single core to a physical partition.
Use the XSCF to add a CPU Activation key, and then you need to set the number of CPU Activations in the physical partition. As a result, you can assign CPU core resources.
- Each CPU Activation key can be registered with only one SPARC M10 system at the same time.
- Once registered with a SPARC M10 system, a CPU Activation key can be deleted from that system and then registered again with another SPARC M10 system.
If a SPARC M10 system has stopped functioning, you can register a CPU Activation key of the stopped SPARC M10 system with another SPARC M10 system, without deleting the key from the stopped system.
- The number/type of software licenses used with the licensed CPU cores differs depending on the software. It is the responsibility of the customer to confirm that proper software licenses are installed for the addition of licensed CPU cores.

6.11.2 Checking a CPU Activation key

1. **Execute the `showcodactivation` command to check the CPU Activation key**

information.

In the following example, no CPU Activation key has been registered.

In this case, perform the work in "[6.11.3 Registering a CPU Activation key.](#)"

```
XSCF> showcodactivation
Index      Description Count
-----
```

In the following example, a CPU Activation key has already been registered. In this case, skip the work described in "[6.11.3 Registering a CPU Activation key](#)" and go to "[6.12 Assigning CPU Core Resources to a Physical Partition.](#)"

```
XSCF> showcodactivation
Index      Description Count
-----
0 PROC                      2
```

6.11.3 Registering a CPU Activation key

CPU Activation keys are provided on the CD-ROM labeled "SPARC M10-1 CPU Activation" supplied for system deployment. Have the CD-ROM on hand before registering a CPU Activation key.

The CPU Activation keys are contained in text files in the "ACTIVATION_KEY" folder on the CD-ROM. A file for registering the keys as a batch (XXXXXX_XX.TXT) and another for registering them one at a time (XXXXXX_XX_001.TXT, etc.) are provided. Use either file according to the situation.

The methods of registering a CPU Activation key with the system are as follows: specify and register the CPU Activation key file; or copy and paste the CPU Activation key contents.

How to specify and register the CPU Activation key file

1. **Copy the "ACTIVATION_KEY" contents on the CPU Activation key CD-ROM to a USB device.**
2. **Connect the USB device to the USB connector (where "MAINTENANCE ONLY" is printed) on the XSCF unit panel (rear panel) of the master XSCF.**
3. **Register the CPU Activation key by executing the addcodactivation command from the storage location of the key.**

The following example specifies the "XXXXXX_XX.TXT" file on a USB device to register CPU Activation keys.

```
XSCF> addcodactivation -F file:///media/usb_msd/XXXXX_XX.TXT
Above Key will be added, Continue?[y|n]: y
..... done.
successfully added Activation Key count : 10.
```

4. **Execute the showcodactivation command, and confirm that the CPU Activation key is registered with the system.**

```
XSCF> showcodactivation
Index      Description Count
-----
          0 PROC                10
```

How to copy and paste the CPU Activation key contents

1. **Insert the CPU Activation key CD-ROM into the system administration terminal.**
2. **Open the ACTIVATION_KEY folder on the CD-ROM.**
3. **Open the relevant file (XXXX_XX_001.TXT), and copy the contents of the key.**
4. **Execute the addcodactivation command to register the CPU Activation key.**
Specify the CPU Activation key by enclosing it in double quotation marks. You can enter the CPU Activation key by copying and pasting all of its contents.
Enter "y" for the confirmation message.

In the following example, a CPU Activation key for two CPU cores is registered.

```
XSCF> addcodactivation "Product: SPARC M10-x
SequenceNumber:xxxx
Cpu: noExpiration 2
Text-Signature-SHA256-RSA2048:
PSSrElBrse/r69AVSVFd38sT6AZm2bxUDdPQHKbtxgVZPrtYguqiNUieB+mTDC
nC2ZwUq/JjogeMpmsgd8awSpHnJkpBud/87PkP4cUvz/sCPv5xm5M/J+94a3vvEh
IhfmafVhnpLvS1Umm6iypOXMASHPjKwQrt1qvSNwYAYwO0mGXLcUNggamQ4dm
3K3taCYr7WmEEWaUt+H9k84bRTKILSkePdRuBTrtzUoDRJ2oY3IM6M1/9tRYOMGH
BSrOn0kSOHf15hspsbpWTzwozuSayXOSgOzf+su04mri77VisyrfEGpnY053Ye3N
b1GCKfx1RH27FdVHiB2H0A=="
Above Key will be added, Continue?[y|n]: y
```

5. **Execute the showcodactivation command, and confirm that the CPU Activation key is registered with the system.**

```
XSCF> showcodactivation
Index      Description Count
-----
          0 PROC                2
```

At this point, CPU core resources are not yet ready for use on Oracle Solaris. To make CPU core resources ready for use, go to "[6.12 Assigning CPU Core Resources to a Physical Partition](#)" to assign them to a physical partition.

6.12 Assigning CPU Core Resources to a Physical Partition

After registering a CPU Activation key with a system, set the number of CPU Activations in a physical partition to assign CPU resources.

1. **Execute the `setcod` command interactively to set the number of CPU Activations in a physical partition and assign CPU resources.**

For *ppar_id*, specify a PPAR-ID.

```
XSCF> setcod -p ppar_id -s cpu
```

The following example interactively assigns four CPU core resources to the physical partition.

```
XSCF> setcod -p 0 -s cpu
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 0 (4 MAX) [Permanent 0cores]
Permanent [0]:4

PROC Permits assigned for PPAR will be changed.

PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 0 : 0 -> 4

Continue? [y|n] : y

Completed.
XSCF>
```

2. **Execute the `showcod` command, and confirm the number of assigned CPU Activations.**

The following example assigns four CPU core resources to physical partition 0.

```
XSCF> showcod -v -s cpu
PROC Permits installed : 4 cores
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 0: 4 [Permanent 4cores]
XSCF>
```

6.13 Starting and Stopping a Physical Partition (PPAR)

Check the start and stop of a physical partition (PPAR). For the initial settings, change the auto-boot? setting to "false" so that Oracle Solaris does not automatically boot immediately after the start of the physical partition.

1. **Execute the `setpparparam` command to change the auto-boot? setting, which is an OpenBoot PROM environment variable.**

```
XSCF> setpparparam -p 0 -s bootscript "setenv auto-boot? false"
OpenBoot PROM variable bootscript will be changed.
Continue? [y|n] :y
```

2. **Execute the `poweron` command to start the physical partition.**

```
XSCF> poweron -a
PPAR-IDs to power on:00,01
Continue? [y|n]:y
00:Powering on
01:Powering on
*Note*
This command only issues the instruction to power-on.
The result of the instruction can be checked by the
"showpparprogress".
```

Note - It takes about five minutes for the SPARC M10-1 to start a physical partition.

3. **Execute the `showpparprogress` command.**

You can check the progress, in the midst of processing, between physical partition power-on and up to before the start of POST.

Confirm that the command displays "The sequence of power control is completed." and ends.

Note - Oracle Solaris does not start automatically because the auto-boot? setting is false.

```
XSCF> showpparprogress -p 0
PPAR Power On Preprocessing PPAR#0 [ 1/12]
PPAR Power On                PPAR#0 [ 2/12]
XBBOX Reset                  PPAR#0 [ 3/12]
PSU On                       PPAR#0 [ 4/12]
CMU Reset Start              PPAR#0 [ 5/12]
XB Reset 1                   PPAR#0 [ 6/12]
XB Reset 2                   PPAR#0 [ 7/12]
```

```

XB Reset 3                PPAR#0 [ 8/12]
CPU Reset 1               PPAR#0 [ 9/12]
CPU Reset 2               PPAR#0 [10/12]
Reset released            PPAR#0 [11/12]
CPU Start                 PPAR#0 [12/12]
The sequence of power control is completed.
XSCF>

```

4. **Execute the `showdomainstatus` command, and confirm that status is "OpenBoot Running".**

```

XSCF# showdomainstatus -p 0
Logical Domain Name      Status
primary                  OpenBoot Running
XSCF#

```

5. **Execute the console command to connect to the console of the specified physical partition.**
The auto-boot? setting is false, so you can confirm the start up to the ok prompt.

```

XSCF> console -p 0
Console contents may be logged.
Connect to PPAR-ID 0?[y|n] :y      [Enter]key

{0} ok

```

6. **Press the [Enter] key. Then, press the [#] (default value for the escape symbol) and [.] (period) keys to move from the console to the XSCF shell.**

```

{0} ok #.
exit from console.
XSCF>

```

7. **Execute the `poweroff` command to stop the physical partition.**

```

XSCF> poweroff -a
PPAR-IDs to power off :00,01
Continue? [y|n] :y
00 : Powering off
01 : Powering off

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

```

8. **Execute the `showpparprogress` command, and confirm that the command displays "The sequence of power control is completed." and ends.**

```
XSCF> showpparprogress -p 0
PPAR Power Off PPAR#0 [ 1/ 3]
CPU Stop      PPAR#0 [ 2/ 3]
PSU Off       PPAR#0 [ 3/ 3]
The sequence of power control is completed.
XSCF>
```

9. **Install Oracle Solaris, and configure the system.**

Oracle Solaris is preinstalled on the SPARC M10 system. According to the purpose, either use the preinstalled Oracle Solaris as is or reinstall it.

To reinstall Oracle Solaris, install the latest Oracle VM Server for SPARC. For the latest information on the supported Oracle Solaris versions and SRU, see the *Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Product Notes*.

The *Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Domain Configuration Guide* presents a logical domain configuration example in "Chapter 3 Operations for Domain Configuration." For a detailed procedure, see the Oracle VM Server for SPARC manual of the version used. For details on the functions provided only by the SPARC M10 systems, see the *Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 System Operation and Administration Guide*.

6.14 Saving Configuration Information

6.14.1 Saving logical domain configuration information

If you have changed the configuration of a logical domain, execute the `ldm add-spconfig` command to save the logical domain information.

If you do not save the logical domain configuration information, the domain will start with the previous configuration information the next time that the physical partition starts.

For details on how to save the configuration information on all logical domains to an XML file, see "10.12 Saving/Restoring Logical Domain Configuration Information in an XML File" in the *Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 System Operation and Administration Guide*.

1. **Switch from the XSCF shell to the control domain console of the target physical partition.**
2. **Execute the `ldm list-spconfig` command to display the currently saved logical domain configuration information.**

```
primary# ldm list-spconfig
```

3. **Execute the `ldm add-spconfig` command to save the logical domain status as configuration information.**

The following example shows that the file named `ldm_set1` is the save destination.

```
primary# ldm add-spconfig ldm_set1
```

4. **Execute the `ldm list-spconfig` command, and confirm that the configuration information was saved correctly.**

```
primary# ldm list-spconfig
```

6.14.2 Saving XSCF setting information

Save XSCF setting information.

This section describes procedures for saving XSCF setting information via a network and saving the setting information to a USB device.

For details on how to restore the setting information, see "10.10 Saving/Restoring XSCF Setting Information" in the *Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 System Operation and Administration Guide*.

- Specifying the target directory and saving the setting information via a network

1. **Specify the target directory and the output file name, and execute the `dumpconfig` command.**

```
XSCF> dumpconfig ftp://server/backup/backup-file.txt
```

2. **Confirm the identification information at the beginning of the saved configuration file when the data transfer has completed.**

- Saving the setting information to a USB device on the master XSCF

1. **Connect a USB device to a USB port on the XSCF unit panel (rear panel) of the master XSCF.**
2. **Specify the name of the output file for the local USB device on the XSCF, and execute the `dumpconfig` command.**

```
XSCF> dumpconfig file:///media/usb_msd/backup-file.txt
```

3. **After the data transfer has completed, remove the USB device from the USB port.**
4. **Confirm the identification information at the beginning of the saved configuration file.**

- Configuration file format

The saved configuration file has the following format:

- File name: User-specified name
- File format: base64 encoding text

Troubleshooting

This appendix describes the corrective actions for problems that may occur during installation work on the SPARC M10-1.

- [Understanding the Usual Problems and Their Corrective Actions](#)
- [Understanding Commands for Troubleshooting](#)

A.1 Understanding the Usual Problems and Their Corrective Actions

If operation is not normal during installation work, you may wonder whether there was a failure. In such cases, inspect the following items and take corrective measures accordingly.

Table A-1 List of problem case examples

Case	Possible cause	Corrective action
The input power cannot be turned on.	The power cord is disconnected.	Connect the power cord correctly.
	The breaker on the distribution board is turned off.	Turn on the breaker.
The system management terminal does not display the login prompt.	The serial cable is not connected to the serial port.	Connect the serial cable correctly to the serial port of the chassis. See Figure 4-1 in " 4.1 Connecting Cables to the SPARC M10-1. "

A.2 Understanding Commands for Troubleshooting

This section describes the XSCF shell commands used to check detailed error information and the system status.

A.2.1 Checking the component status

Use the `showhardconf` command to check the status of each field replaceable unit (FRU). The displayed information is as follows:

- Current configuration and status
- Quantities of mounted FRUs by FRU type, such as CPU, memory, and PCIe card
- Physical partition (PPAR) information
- PCI expansion unit information (displayed only when the power to the physical partition is on)
- PCIe card information (displayed only when the power to the physical partition is on)

`showhardconf` command

Use the `showhardconf` command to check the system hardware configuration and the status of each component.

A displayed asterisk (*) indicates the fault location regarding a unit where a failure or degradation occurred.

Status displays the following statuses.

- **Faulted:** Non-operational status of the relevant component due to failure
- **Degraded:** A part of the unit has failed, but the unit continues in operation.
- **Deconfigured:** The unit including its components on the lower layers is in a normal condition, but it has been degraded due to the influence of a failure or degradation of another unit.
- **Maintenance:** Maintenance work in progress. The `replacefru` command is running.
- **Normal:** Normal status

Example: SPARC M10-1 display example

```
XSCF> showhardconf -M
SPARC M10-1;
+ Serial:20xxxxxxx; Operator_Panel_Switch:Service;
+ System_Power:Off; System_Phase:Cabinet Power Off;
Partition#0 PPAR_Status:Powered Off;
MBU Status:Normal; Ver:2209h; Serial:TZ01348006 ;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA07363-D011 A0 /7088702 ;
+ Power_Supply_System: ;
```

```

+ Memory_Size:1024 GB; Type: B ;
CPU#0 Status:Normal; Ver:4141h; Serial:00010263;
+ Freq:3.200 GHz; Type:0x20;
+ Core:16; Strand:2;
MEM#00A Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8001M386B8G70B00-YH94 0000-2151EFEB;
+ Type:47; Size:64 GB;
MEM#01A Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8001M386B8G70B00-YH94 0000-2151EF8A;
+ Type:47; Size:64 GB;
MEM#02A Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8001M386B8G70B00-YH94 0000-23BE2621;
+ Type:47; Size:64 GB;
MEM#03A Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8001M386B8G70B00-YH94 0000-2151EFE0;
+ Type:47; Size:64 GB;
MEM#10A Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8001M386B8G70B00-YH94 0000-2151EF7E;
+ Type:47; Size:64 GB;
MEM#11A Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8001M386B8G70B00-YH94 0000-2151EFCA;
+ Type:47; Size:64 GB;
MEM#12A Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8001M386B8G70B00-YH94 0000-23BE261C;
+ Type:47; Size:64 GB;
MEM#13A Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8001M386B8G70B00-YH94 0000-2151EFCE;
+ Type:47; Size:64 GB;
MEM#00B Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8001M386B8G70B00-YH94 0000-23BE2622;
+ Type:47; Size:64 GB;
MEM#01B Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8001M386B8G70B00-YH94 0000-2151EFDF;
+ Type:47; Size:64 GB;
MEM#02B Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8001M386B8G70B00-YH94 0000-2151EFCD;
+ Type:47; Size:64 GB;
MEM#03B Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8001M386B8G70B00-YH94 0000-2151EFFB;
+ Type:47; Size:64 GB;
MEM#10B Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8001M386B8G70B00-YH94 0000-23BE261F;
+ Type:47; Size:64 GB;
MEM#11B Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8001M386B8G70B00-YH94 0000-2151EFFE;
+ Type:47; Size:64 GB;
MEM#12B Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8001M386B8G70B00-YH94 0000-23BE2623;
+ Type:47; Size:64 GB;
MEM#13B Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8001M386B8G70B00-YH94 0000-2151EFE5;
+ Type:47; Size:64 GB;
OPNL Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:TZ1337F0JS ;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA07363-D101 A0 /7060786 ;
PSUBP Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:TZ1341P05V ;

```

```

+ FRU-Part-Number:CA20366-B15X 002AA/7065594 ;
PSU#0 Status:Normal; Ver:533046h; Serial:GWSD1349000085;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA01022-0751-M/XXXXXXX ;
+ Power_Status:OFF; AC:200 V;
PSU#1 Status:Normal; Ver:533046h; Serial:GWSD1349000023;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA01022-0751-M/XXXXXXX ;
+ Power_Status:OFF; AC:200 V;
FANU#0 Status:Normal;
FANU#1 Status:Normal;
FANU#2 Status:Normal;
FANU#3 Status:Normal;
FANU#4 Status:Normal;
FANU#5 Status:Normal;
FANU#6 Status:Normal;

```

showhardconf -u command

Use the showhardconf command with the -u option to display the quantity of each type of mounted field replaceable unit.

The CPU modules are displayed with the operating frequency, and the memory units are displayed with the capacity per memory. If the option is omitted, the command displays the current configuration information, status information, and physical partition (PPAR) information for each field replaceable unit.

Example: SPARC M10-1 display example

```

XSCF> showhardconf -u
SPARC M10-1; Memory_Size:1024 GB;
+-----+-----+
| FRU                                         | Quantity |
+-----+-----+
| MBU                                         | 1         |
|   Type:B                                   | ( 1)      |
|   CPU                                       | 1         |
|   Freq:3.200 GHz;                          | ( 1)      |
|   MEM                                       | 16        |
|   Type:47; Size:64 GB;                     | (16)      |
| PCICARD                                    | 0         |
| LINKCARD                                   | 0         |
| PCIBOX                                     | 0         |
|   IOB                                       | 0         |
|   LINKBOARD                               | 0         |
|   PCI                                       | 0         |
|   FANBP                                    | 0         |
|   PSU                                      | 0         |
|   FAN                                       | 0         |
| OPNL                                       | 1         |
| PSUBP                                      | 1         |
|   PSU                                      | 2         |
|   FANU                                     | 7         |
+-----+-----+

```

A.2.2 Checking the contents of logs

Use the showlogs command to check error logs.

showlogs command

The showlogs command is a command that displays the specified log. By default, the command displays the log in chronological order from the oldest time stamp. You can specify the following logs.

On individual systems, specify the type of log to display from the collected logs. You can specify one of the following:

- **error:** Error log
- **power:** Power log
- **event:** Event log
- **monitor:** Monitoring message log

On individual chassis of the SPARC M10 systems, specify the type of log to display from the collected logs.

- **env:** Temperature history

On individual physical partitions (PPARs), specify the type of log to display from the collected logs. You can specify one of the following:

- **console:** Console message log
- **panic:** Panic message log
- **ipl:** IPL message log

Example: Display example where an XSCF cable is incorrectly connected

```
XSCF> showlogs error
Date: Oct 29 16:35:09 JST 2012
Code: 80000000-003bff0000ff0000ff-01a100040000000000000000
Status: Alarm                               Occurred: Oct 29 16:35:01.895 JST 2012
FRU : /BB#1
Msg: BB control cable detected unexpected
```

A.2.3 Checking information on a component where a failure or degradation occurred

Use the showstatus command to check information on a degraded unit among the FRUs composing the system.

showstatus command

The command displays information on the unit where a failure has occurred and on units on upper layers, among the field replaceable units composing the system. The mark indicating the status (*) appears at the beginning of the line of the displayed

unit. Status displays the unit status.

- **Status:** Description
- **Faulted:** Non-operational status of the relevant component due to failure
- **Degraded:** A part of the unit has failed, but the unit continues in operation.
- **Deconfigured:** The unit including its components on the lower layers is in a normal condition, but it has been degraded due to the influence of a failure or degradation of another unit.
- **Maintenance:** Maintenance work in progress. The replacefru command is running.

Example: Display example where the memory on a motherboard unit is degraded because of a failure

```
XSCF> showstatus
      MBU Status:Normal;
*      MEM#1B Status:Deconfigur
```

A.2.4 Checking diagnosis results

Use the testsb command to perform an initial diagnosis of the specified physical system board (PSB).

testsb command

The testsb command diagnoses the configuration of the specified PSB and the operation of each device mounted on the PSB. After completing the diagnosis, the command displays the results. You can also check the diagnosis results with the display of "Test" and "Fault" by the showboards command.

The displayed diagnosis results from testsb are as follows:

- **PSB:** PSB number
- **Test:** Initial diagnosis status of the PSB
 - Unmount: The PSB cannot be recognized because it is not mounted or has failed.
 - Unknown: The PSB has not been diagnosed.
 - Testing: The initial diagnosis is in progress.
 - Passed: The initial diagnosis ended normally.
 - Failed: A failure occurred in the initial diagnosis.
- **Fault:** PSB degradation status
 - Normal: The PSB is normal.
 - Degraded: The PSB can operate but has a degraded component.
 - Faulted: The PSB is not operating because a failure occurred or cannot be controlled because of a communication failure.

Example: SPARC M10-1 diagnosis example (normal end), including execution of show-devs and probe-scsi-all

```

XSCF> testsb -v -p -s -a -y
Initial diagnosis is about to start, Continue?[y|n] :y
PSB power on sequence started.
POST Sequence 01 Banner
LSB#00: POST 3.9.0 (2015/01/27 14:14)
:

<<Displayed execution results of "probe-scsi-all">>
/pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pci@0/scsi@0

FCode Version 1.00.56, MPT Version 2.00, Firmware Version 17.00.00.00

Target a
  Unit 0   Disk   TOSHIBA  MBF2600RC           3706      1172123568 Blocks, 600 GB
  SASDeviceName 500003942823ca50  SASAddress 500003942823ca52  PhyNum 0
Target b
  Unit 0   Encl Serv device  FUJITSU  NBBEXP           0d32
  SASAddress 500000e0e04ae2fd  PhyNum 14

<<Displayed execution results of "show-devs">>
/pci@8100/pci@4
/pci@8100/pci@4/pci@0
/pci@8100/pci@4/pci@0/pci@9
/pci@8100/pci@4/pci@0/pci@1
/pci@8100/pci@4/pci@0/pci@0
/pci@8100/pci@4/pci@0/pci@0/network@0,1
/pci@8100/pci@4/pci@0/pci@0/network@0
:
PSB  Test      Fault
----
00-0 Passed   Normal
XSCF>

```


Appendix B

Setup Command Workflow

This appendix describes the workflow of the XSCF commands executed in installation of the SPARC M10-1.
For details, see the linked sections listed in [Table B-1](#).

Table B-1 XSCF setup command examples

XSCF command example	Description	Mandatory?	Linked section
Making the initial system settings			
version -c xcp	Displays the XCP version	Yes	"5.4 Checking the XCP Version"
showaltitude	Displays the system altitude	Yes	"5.5 Checking the Altitude Setting"
setaltitude -s altitude=100	Sets the altitude Example: The system altitude is set to 100 m.	Optional	"5.5 Checking the Altitude Setting"
rebootxscf -y -a	Resets the XSCF	Optional (*1)	"5.5 Checking the Altitude Setting"
showtimezone -c tz	Displays the XSCF time zone	No	"5.6 Checking the Time Setting"
settimezone -c settz -a	Lists the time zones that can be set	No	"5.6 Checking the Time Setting"
settimezone -c settz -s Asia/Tokyo	Sets the time zone Example: "Asia/Tokyo" is set.	Yes	"5.6 Checking the Time Setting"
showdate	Displays the XSCF clock date and time	Yes	"5.6 Checking the Time Setting"
setdate -s 102016592012.00	Sets the XSCF clock date and time Example: 16:59:00 on 2012/10/20 in local time (JST) is set.	Yes	"5.6 Checking the Time Setting"
testsb -v -p -s -a -y	Performs an initial diagnosis of the PSB	Yes	"5.7 Performing a Diagnosis Test"
showhardconf -M	Displays information on each FRU	Yes	"5.8 Checking the Component Status"
showhardconf -u	Displays the number of mounted units by FRU	No	"5.8 Checking the Component Status"
showlogs error	Displays an error log	Yes	"5.8 Checking the Component Status"

Table B-1 XSCF setup command examples (*continued*)

XSCF command example	Description	Mandatory?	Linked section
showstatus	Displays information on a degraded unit	Yes	"5.8 Checking the Component Status"
Creating an XSCF user			
showpasswordpolicy	Displays the password policy settings	No	"6.1 Setting the Password Policy"
setpasswordpolicy -y 3 -m 8 -d 2 -u 0 -l 0 -o 0 -M 60 -w 15 -r 3	Sets the system password policy Example: - A retry count of up to 3 - A password length of 6 characters or more when the password contains 2 numeric characters. A password length of 8 characters or more when the password does not contain numeric characters - An expiration time of 60 days - 15 days ahead as the start date for warnings before the password expires - 3 as the number of passwords to remember	Yes	"6.1 Setting the Password Policy"
adduser jsmith	Creates a user account	Yes	"6.2 Setting a User Account and Password"
password jsmith	Sets a password	Yes	"6.2 Setting a User Account and Password"
setprivileges jsmith useradm platadm	Assigns a user privilege	Yes	"6.2 Setting a User Account and Password"
showuser -l	Checks information on a created user account	No	"6.2 Setting a User Account and Password"
Configuring the Telnet/SSH/HTTPS service			
showtelnet	Displays the Telnet service status	No	"6.3.1 Configuring the Telnet service"
settelnet -c enabled	Starts the Telnet service	Optional	"6.3.1 Configuring the Telnet service"
showssh	Displays SSH service information	No	"6.3.2 Configuring the SSH service"
setssh -c enabled	Starts the SSH service	Optional	"6.3.2 Configuring the SSH service"
setssh -c genhostkey	Generates a host key	Optional	"6.3.2 Configuring the SSH service"
showhttps	Displays the HTTPS service status	No	"6.4 Configuring the HTTPS Service"
sethttps -c enable	Starts the HTTPS service	Optional	"6.4 Configuring the HTTPS Service"

Table B-1 XSCF setup command examples (*continued*)

XSCF command example	Description	Mandatory?	Linked section
Configuring the XSCF network			
showhostname -a	Displays the set host names of the master chassis and the chassis with the standby XSCF	No	"6.5.1 Setting an XSCF host name and domain name"
sethostname bb#00 scf0-hostname	Sets a host name Example: The host name "scf0-hostname" is set for BB#00.	Optional	"6.5.1 Setting an XSCF host name and domain name"
sethostname -d example.com	Sets a DNS domain name Example: The domain name "example.com" is set.	Optional	"6.5.1 Setting an XSCF host name and domain name"
setnetwork bb#00-lan#0 -m 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.10	Configures an XSCF-LAN network interface Example: The IP address 192.168.1.10 and the net mask 255.255.255.0 are set for XSCF-LAN#0 of BB#00.	Yes	"6.5.2 Setting an Ethernet (XSCF-LAN) IP address"
showroute -a	Displays routing information	No	"6.5.3 Setting the routing"
setroute -c add -n 0.0.0.0 -g 192.168.1.1 bb#00-lan#0	Sets routing information Example: The default gateway IP address 192.168.1.1 is added to XSCF-LAN#0 of BB#00.	Yes	"6.5.3 Setting the routing"
applynetwork	Applies XSCF network information to the XSCF	Yes	"6.5.4 Applying network settings"
rebootxscf -a	Resets the XSCF	Yes	"6.5.4 Applying network settings"
Setting memory mirror mode			
showfru -a	Displays the set information for all devices	Optional	"6.6 Configuring Memory Mirroring"
setupfru -m y sb 00-0	Sets the memory mounted on a PSB to mirror mode Example: All CPUs under PSB 00-0 are set to memory mirror mode.	Optional	"6.6 Configuring Memory Mirroring"
Configuring a physical partition			
showpcl -a	Displays physical partition (PPAR) configuration information (PCL)	Yes	"6.7 Creating a Physical Partition Configuration List (PCL)"
setpcl -p 0 -s policy=system	Sets the configuration policy Example: The configuration policy is set to "All physical partitions" for physical partition 0.	Optional	"6.7 Creating a Physical Partition Configuration List (PCL)"
showboards -a	Displays information on all mounted PSBs	Yes	"6.8 Confirming That a System Board (PSB) is Assigned to a Physical Partition (PPAR)"

Table B-1 XSCF setup command examples (*continued*)

XSCF command example	Description	Mandatory?	Linked section
setpparmode -p 0 -m cpumode=compatible	Sets a CPU operational mode for the physical partition	Optional	"6.9 Setting a CPU Operational Mode for the Physical Partition"
Synchronizing the physical partition time with the XSCF time			
showdate	Displays the XSCF clock date and time	Yes	"6.10 Synchronizing the Physical Partition (PPAR) Time and XSCF Time"
setdate -s 102016592012.00	Sets the XSCF clock date and time Example: 16:59:00 on 2012/10/20 in local time (JST) is set.	Yes	"6.10 Synchronizing the Physical Partition (PPAR) Time and XSCF Time"
showdateoffset -p 0	Displays the difference between the XSCF time and the physical partition time	Yes	"6.10 Synchronizing the Physical Partition (PPAR) Time and XSCF Time"
resetdateoffset -p 0	Resets the difference between the XSCF time and the physical partition time	Yes	"6.10 Synchronizing the Physical Partition (PPAR) Time and XSCF Time"
Configuring CPU Activation			
showcodactivation	Displays the CPU Activation key information	Yes	"6.11.2 Checking a CPU Activation key"
addcodactivation -F file:///media/usb_msd/XXXXXX_XX.TXT	Adds a CPU Activation key Example: The "XXXXXX_XX.TXT" file on a USB device is specified to add a CPU Activation key.	Yes	"6.11.3 Registering a CPU Activation key"
setcod -p 0 -s cpu 4	Assigns CPU core resources to a physical partition Example: Four CPU cores are assigned to physical partition 0.	Yes	"6.12 Assigning CPU Core Resources to a Physical Partition"
showcod -v -s cpu	Checks the number of assigned CPU Activations	Yes	"6.12 Assigning CPU Core Resources to a Physical Partition"
Starting and stopping a physical partition			
setpparparam -p 0 -s bootscript "setenv auto-boot? false"	Changes the setting of auto-boot?, which is an OpenBoot PROM environment variable	Yes	"6.13 Starting and Stopping a Physical Partition (PPAR)"
poweron -a	Starts a physical partition	Yes	"6.13 Starting and Stopping a Physical Partition (PPAR)"
showpparprogress -p 0	Displays the physical partition status Example: The progress between PPAR-ID 0 power-on and the start of POST is displayed in the midst of processing.	Yes	"6.13 Starting and Stopping a Physical Partition (PPAR)"
showdomainstatus -p 0	Displays the logical domain status Example: The status of all logical domains on PPAR-ID 0 is displayed.	Yes	"6.13 Starting and Stopping a Physical Partition (PPAR)"

Table B-1 XSCF setup command examples (*continued*)

XSCF command example	Description	Mandatory?	Linked section
console -p 0	Connects to the control domain console of a physical partition (PPAR)	Yes	"6.13 Starting and Stopping a Physical Partition (PPAR)"
poweroff -a	Stops a physical partition	Yes	"6.13 Starting and Stopping a Physical Partition (PPAR)"
showpparprogress -p 0	Displays the physical partition status	Yes	"6.13 Starting and Stopping a Physical Partition (PPAR)"
Saving configuration information			
ldm add-spconfig ldm_set1 (*2)	Saves logical domain configuration information after a logical domain configuration change Example: It is saved with the file name ldm_set1.	Yes	"6.14.1 Saving logical domain configuration information"
dumpconfig file:///media/ usb_msd/backup-file.txt or dumpconfig ftp://<ftp_ server>/backup/backup- sca-ff2-16.txt	Saves XSCF setting information to a USB device or Saves it via a network	Yes	"6.14.2 Saving XSCF setting information"

*1 If you execute the setdate command after setting the altitude, you can skip rebootxscf because the XSCF is automatically reset after the command is executed.

*2 The ldm add-spconfig command is a command of Oracle VM Server for SPARC.

Appendix C

Installation Procedure Checklist

This section contains a checklist of the required steps from SPARC M10-1 installation to initial diagnosis to ensure that the device setup is complete and the device is ready for use.

You can customize this checklist according to your use environment, and use it in combination with the workflow in [Table 1-1](#).

Table C-1 SPARC M10-1 Workflow (from Installation to Initial Diagnosis)

Work description	Check	Checked by	Installation Guide reference
1. Before installing the system, check the safety precautions, system specifications, and necessary conditions for installation.	[]		"Chapter 2 Planning and Preparing for System Installation"
2. Prepare the necessary tools/information for installation.	[]		"3.1 Preparing the Necessary Tools/Information for Installation"
3. Confirm the delivered components.	[]		"3.2.1 Confirming the delivered components of the SPARC M10-1"
	[]		"3.2.2 Confirming the delivered components of the PCI expansion unit"
4. Install the rack.	[]		"2.4.1 Mounting conditions for general racks" "3.3 Confirming the Rack"
5. Mount the SPARC M10-1 in the rack.	[]		"3.4.1 Mounting the SPARC M10-1 in a rack"
6. If there is a PCI expansion unit, mount it in the rack.	[]		"3.4.2 Mounting the PCI expansion unit in a rack"
7. After mounting the SPARC M10-1, confirm the complete contact (complete engagement) of the power supply unit and internal disk.	[]		

Table C-1 SPARC M10-1 Workflow (from Installation to Initial Diagnosis) (*continued*)

Work description	Check	Checked by	Installation Guide reference
8. If there are optional components, mount them on the SPARC M10-1 and the PCI expansion unit. (For details, see the service manual.)	[]		"3.5.1 Mounting optional components in the SPARC M10-1" "3.5.2 Mounting optional components in the PCI expansion unit" In the <i>Fujitsu M10-1/SPARC M10-1 Service Manual</i> : "Chapter 8 Maintaining the PCI Express Cards" "Chapter 9 Maintaining the Internal Disks" "Chapter 16 Maintaining the Motherboard Unit/Memory"
9. Connect serial cables, LAN cables, and power cords to the SPARC M10-1.	[]		"4.1 Connecting Cables to the SPARC M10-1"
10. Connect the link cable and management cable to the PCI expansion unit and the SPARC M10-1. Attach the core to the power cord, and connect the power cord to the PCI expansion unit.	[]		"4.2 Connecting Cables to the PCI Expansion Unit"
11. Connect the system management terminal to the SPARC M10-1.	[]		"5.1 Connecting the System Management Terminal to the Chassis"
12. Turn on the input power, and check the status from the LED display on the XSCF unit.	[]		"5.2 Turning On the Input Power and Starting the XSCF"
13. Log in to the XSCF.	[]		"5.3 Logging In to the XSCF"
14. Check the XCP version.	[]		"5.4 Checking the XCP Version"
15. Set the altitude.	[]		"5.5 Checking the Altitude Setting" * There is no need to set the altitude if it is unknown.
16. Set the time.	[]		"5.6 Checking the Time Setting"
17. Perform the initial diagnosis test.	[]		"5.7 Performing a Diagnosis Test" The <code>probe-scsi-all</code> command and the <code>show-devs</code> command are displayed as command options in the diagnosis test. Confirm that the installed disk capacity and number of units, and the installation position and device name of the PCI Express card are correct.
18. Confirm that that each component is normally recognized, and no errors occur.	[]		"5.8 Checking the Component Status"