

SPARC M10 Systems

XSCF Reference Manual for XCP Version 2012



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Preface

This manual describes the man pages for the XSCF firmware for SPARC M10 Systems from Oracle and Fujitsu.

Before reading this document, you should read the *SPARC M10 Systems Quick Guide* and the *SPARC M10 Systems System Operation and Administration Guide*.

The XCP firmware which is described in this document might no longer be the latest available version, or the version now installed on your particular server. For the current firmware release, always refer to the Product Notes for the firmware installed and the one for the latest firmware release.

This preface includes the following sections:

- [Audience](#)
- [Related Documentation](#)
- [Text Conventions](#)
- [Notes on Safety](#)
- [Syntax of the Command-Line Interface \(CLI\)](#)
- [Documentation Feedback](#)

Audience

This guide is written for experienced system administrators with working knowledge of computer networks and advanced knowledge of the Oracle Solaris.

Related Documentation

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

- Sun Oracle software-related manuals (Oracle Solaris, and so on)

<http://www.oracle.com/documentation/>

- Fujitsu documents

<http://www.fujitsu.com/global/services/computing/server/sparc/downloads/manual/>

The following table lists documents related to SPARC M10 Systems.

Related SPARC M10 Systems Documents

*SPARC M10 Systems Getting Started Guide**

SPARC M10 Systems Quick Guide

*SPARC M10 Systems Important Legal and Safety Information**

Software License Conditions for SPARC M10 Systems

SPARC M10 Systems Safety and Compliance Guide

SPARC M10 Systems Security Guide

SPARC M10 Systems Installation Guide

SPARC M10-1 Service Manual

SPARC M10-4/M10-4S Service Manual

PCI Expansion Unit for SPARC M10 Systems Service Manual

SPARC M10 Systems System Operation and Administration Guide

SPARC M10 Systems Domain Configuration Guide

SPARC M10 Systems XSCF Reference Manual

SPARC M10 Systems Product Notes

SPARC M10 Systems Glossary

*. This is a printed document.

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 represents the example of command input in the frame.	XSCF> adduser jsmith
AaBbCc123	The names of commands, files, and directories; on-screen computer output. This font represents the example of command output.	XSCF> showuser -P User Name: jsmith Privileges: useradm auditadm
<i>Italic</i>	Indicates the name of a reference manual, a variable, or userreplaceable text.	See the <i>SPARC M10 Systems Installation Guide</i> .
" "	Indicates names of chapters, sections, items, buttons, or menus.	See "Chapter 2 Network Connection."

Command syntax in the text

While the XSCF commands have the section number of (8) or (1), it is omitted in the text. The Oracle Solaris commands have the section number such as (1M) in the text. Each command has the section number in a command name when prompting users to refer to it.

Notes on Safety

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

- *SPARC M10 Systems Important Legal and Safety Information*
- *SPARC M10 Systems Safety and Compliance Guide*

Syntax of the Command-Line Interface (CLI)

The command syntax is as follows:

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

Notation of This Manual

Here describes the notation used in this manual.

Intro(1) provides the XSCF shell commands and the brief description of them in the alphabetical order.

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

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

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

Documentation Feedback

If you have any comments or requests regarding this document, go to the following websites:

- Japanese site:

<http://jp.fujitsu.com/platform/server/unix/manual/>

- Global site:

<http://www.fujitsu.com/global/services/computing/server/sparc/downloads/manual/>

R e f e r e n c e

User Commands and System
Administration Commands

NAME	Intro - Displays the list of commands provided by the XSCF firmware.																																								
DESCRIPTION	<p>The Intro page lists the user commands (<code>exit(1)</code>, <code>man(1)</code>, and <code>who(1)</code>) and the system management commands (all commands starting with <code>addboard(8)</code>), which are provided by the XSCF firmware of the SPARC M10 Systems. The XSCF commands include the commands with the same names as ones of Oracle Solaris. However, their usages are not the same. For details, see the man page of each command.</p> <p>XSCF supports the following commands.</p> <table> <tr> <td><code>exit</code></td><td>Ends the XSCF shell.</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>man</code></td><td>Displays the manual page of the XSCF shell command.</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>who</code></td><td>Displays list of user accounts logged in to XSCF.</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>addboard</code></td><td>Incorporates or assigns a system board (PSB) to a physical partition (PPAR).</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>addcodactivation</code></td><td>Adds the CPU core Activation key to the CoD database.</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>addfru</code></td><td>Adds the Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) and a cabinet.</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>addpowerschedule</code></td><td>Adds a schedule for powering on/off the automatic power control system (APCS).</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>adduser</code></td><td>Creates an XSCF user account.</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>applynetwork</code></td><td>Applies the contents of the XSCF network to the XSCF.</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>clearremotepwrmgmt</code></td><td>Deletes the management information of the remote power management function.</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>console</code></td><td>Connects to the control domain console.</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>deleteboard</code></td><td>Releases the system board (PSB) from the physical partition (PPAR) configuration.</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>deletecodactivation</code></td><td>Deletes the CPU core Activation key of the CoD from the CoD database.</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>deletefru</code></td><td>Removes the Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) or a cabinet.</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>deletepowerschedule</code></td><td>Deletes a schedule for powering on/off the automatic power control system (APCS).</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>deleteuser</code></td><td>Deletes an XSCF user account.</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>disableuser</code></td><td>Disables an XSCF user account.</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>dumpconfig</code></td><td>Saves the XSCF configuration information in a file.</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>enableuser</code></td><td>Enables an XSCF user account.</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>flashupdate</code></td><td>Updates the firmware.</td></tr> </table>	<code>exit</code>	Ends the XSCF shell.	<code>man</code>	Displays the manual page of the XSCF shell command.	<code>who</code>	Displays list of user accounts logged in to XSCF.	<code>addboard</code>	Incorporates or assigns a system board (PSB) to a physical partition (PPAR).	<code>addcodactivation</code>	Adds the CPU core Activation key to the CoD database.	<code>addfru</code>	Adds the Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) and a cabinet.	<code>addpowerschedule</code>	Adds a schedule for powering on/off the automatic power control system (APCS).	<code>adduser</code>	Creates an XSCF user account.	<code>applynetwork</code>	Applies the contents of the XSCF network to the XSCF.	<code>clearremotepwrmgmt</code>	Deletes the management information of the remote power management function.	<code>console</code>	Connects to the control domain console.	<code>deleteboard</code>	Releases the system board (PSB) from the physical partition (PPAR) configuration.	<code>deletecodactivation</code>	Deletes the CPU core Activation key of the CoD from the CoD database.	<code>deletefru</code>	Removes the Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) or a cabinet.	<code>deletepowerschedule</code>	Deletes a schedule for powering on/off the automatic power control system (APCS).	<code>deleteuser</code>	Deletes an XSCF user account.	<code>disableuser</code>	Disables an XSCF user account.	<code>dumpconfig</code>	Saves the XSCF configuration information in a file.	<code>enableuser</code>	Enables an XSCF user account.	<code>flashupdate</code>	Updates the firmware.
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<code>getflashimage</code>	Downloads an XSCF Control Package (XCP) image file.
<code>getremotepwrmgmt</code>	Obtains the settings file of the remote power management function.
<code>initbb</code>	Idetach the SPARC M10-4S and the crossbar box from the system and initialize it to the factory default.
<code>ioxadm</code>	Manages the cards connected to the PCI Expansion Unit, link card, and host server.
<code>nslookup</code>	Refers to the Internet name server for the host name.
<code>password</code>	Sets the password of the XSCF user account and the effective period.
<code>ping</code>	Sends the ECHO_REQUEST packet of ICMP to the host on the network.
<code>poweroff</code>	Shuts down the physical partition (PPAR).
<code>poweron</code>	Starts the physical partition (PPAR).
<code>prtfru</code>	Displays the FRUID data on the system and the PCI Expansion Unit.
<code>rebootxscf</code>	Resets XSCF.
<code>replacefru</code>	Replaces the Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) and cabinet.
<code>reset</code>	Resets the specified physical partition (PPAR) or a logical domain (guest domain).
<code>resetdateoffset</code>	Resets the difference between the system time and the Hypervisor time of each physical partition (PPAR).
<code>restoreconfig</code>	Restores the XSCF settings information.
<code>restoredefaults</code>	Restores the backup information or settings information of the unit mounted in XSCF to the default.
<code>sendbreak</code>	Sends a break signal to the control domain of the specified physical partition (PPAR).
<code>setaltitude</code>	Sets the altitude of the system.
<code>setaudit</code>	Manages the audit function of the system.
<code>setautologout</code>	Sets the session timeout time of XSCF shell.
<code>setcod</code>	Sets the Capacity on Demand (CoD) resource used in the physical partition (PPAR).
<code>setdate</code>	Sets the date and time of the XSCF clock.

<code>setdomainconfig</code>	Specifies the logical domain configuration when the physical partition (PPAR) is started.
<code>setdualpowerfeed</code>	Sets the dual power feed mode.
<code>setemailreport</code>	Sets the e-mail report function.
<code>sethostname</code>	Sets the host names and DNS domain names of the master cabinet and cabinets whose XSCFs are standby.
<code>sethttps</code>	Sets the start and halt of the HTTPS service used in the XSCF network. Also it performs authentication-related settings.
<code>setlocator</code>	Sets the blinking status of the CHECK LED of the operation panel.
<code>setloginlockout</code>	Enables or disables the lockout function when logging in.
<code>setnameserver</code>	Sets or deletes the name server and search path used in XSCF network.
<code>setnetwork</code>	Sets or deletes the network interface to be used in XSCF.
<code>setntp</code>	Sets the time synchronization for XSCF.
<code>setpacketfilters</code>	Sets the IP packet filtering rules used in the XSCF network.
<code>setpasswordpolicy</code>	Manages the password policy of the system.
<code>setpcl</code>	Sets the physical partition (PPAR) configuration information (PCL).
<code>setpowercapping</code>	Sets limitations for power consumption.
<code>setpowerschedule</code>	Sets the schedule operation information.
<code>setpowerupdelay</code>	Sets the warm-up operation time of the system and the wait time before start.
<code>setpparmode</code>	Sets the operation mode of the physical partition (PPAR).
<code>setpparparam</code>	Forcibly rewrites the OpenBoot PROM environment variables of the control domain.
<code>setprivileges</code>	Assigns the user privileges.
<code>setremotepwrmgmt</code>	Sets the remote power management function.
<code>setroute</code>	Sets the routing information of the XSCF network interface.
<code>setsmtp</code>	Sets the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) service.
<code>setsnmp</code>	Manages the SNMP agent.

<code>setsnmpusm</code>	Sets the User-based Security Model (USM) of the SNMPv3 agent.
<code>setsnmpvacm</code>	Sets the View-based Access Control Model (VACM) settings of the SNMPv3 agent.
<code>setsscp</code>	Assigns the IP address of the SP to SP communication protocol (SSCP).
<code>setssh</code>	Sets Secure Shell (SSH) service used in the XSCF network.
<code>settelnet</code>	Starts or halts Tenet service used in the XSCF network.
<code>settimezone</code>	Sets the time zone and summer time of XSCF.
<code>setupfru</code>	Sets the hardware of devices.
<code>showaltitude</code>	Displays the altitude of the system.
<code>showaudit</code>	Displays the current status of the audit system.
<code>showautologout</code>	Displays the session timeout time of the XSCF shell.
<code>showbbstatus</code>	Display the status of the SPARC M10 Systems cabinet.
<code>showboards</code>	Displays the information of the system board (PSB).
<code>showcod</code>	Displays the information of the Capacity on Demand (CoD).
<code>showcodactivation</code>	Displays the current CoD information stored in the Capacity on Demand (CoD) database.
<code>showcodactivationhistory</code>	Displays the logs of the Capacity on Demand (CoD).
<code>showcodusage</code>	Displays the usage of the Capacity on Demand (CoD) resources.
<code>showconsolepath</code>	Displays the information of the domain console that is currently connected to the physical partition (PPAR).
<code>showdate</code>	Displays the date and time of the XSCF clock.
<code>showdateoffset</code>	Displays the difference between the system time and the Hypervisor time of each physical partition (PPAR).
<code>showdomainconfig</code>	Displays the configuration information of the logical domain of the specified physical partition (PPAR).
<code>showdomainstatus</code>	Displays the status of the current logical domain.
<code>showdualpowerfeed</code>	Displays the status of dual power feed mode.
<code>showemailreport</code>	Displays the settings data of the e-mail report.

<code>showenvironment</code>	Displays the intake-air temperature and humidity, temperature sensor information, voltage sensor information, and fan rotation information of the system.
<code>showfru</code>	Displays the contents of settings regarding the hardware devices.
<code>showhardconf</code>	Displays the information of the Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) mounted on the server.
<code>showhostname</code>	Displays the host names set in the master cabinet and cabinets whose XSCFs are standby.
<code>showhttps</code>	Displays the status of the HTTPS service set in the XSCF network.
<code>showlocator</code>	Displays the status of the CHECK LED on the operation panel.
<code>showloginlockout</code>	Displays the time set in the lockout function of the user account.
<code>showlogs</code>	Displays the specified log.
<code>showmonitorlog</code>	Displays the contents of the monitoring message log in real time.
<code>shownameserver</code>	Displays the name server and the search path set in the XSCF network.
<code>shownetwork</code>	Displays the information of the network interface set in the XSCF.
<code>showntp</code>	Displays the NTP information set in the XSCF network.
<code>showpacketfilters</code>	Displays the IP packet filtering rule set in the XSCF network.
<code>showpasswordpolicy</code>	Displays the current password policy setting.
<code>showpcl</code>	Displays the physical partition (PPAR) configuration information (PCL) that is currently set.
<code>showpowercapping</code>	Displays the status of power consumption limitation.
<code>showpowerschedule</code>	Displays the schedule operation information.
<code>showpowerupdelay</code>	Displays the warm-up time and wait time for air conditioning of the system that is currently set.
<code>showpparmode</code>	Displays the operation mode of the physical partition (PPAR) that is currently set.

<code>showpparparam</code>	Displays the OpenBoot PROM environment variable of the control domain that is currently set in the specified physical partition (PPAR).
<code>showpparstatus</code>	Displays the status of the current physical partition (PPAR).
<code>showremotepwrmgmt</code>	Displays the settings of the remote power management function and the power status of the Node.
<code>showresult</code>	Displays the end status of the previously executed command.
<code>showroute</code>	Displays the routing information set in the XSCF network interface.
<code>showsmtp</code>	Displays the settings information of the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP).
<code>showsnmp</code>	Displays the settings information and the current status of the SNMP agent.
<code>showsnmpusm</code>	Displays the current User-based Security Model (USM) information regarding the SNMP agent.
<code>showsnmpvacm</code>	Displays the current View-based Control Access (VACM) information regarding the SNMP agent.
<code>showsscp</code>	Displays the IP address assigned to the SP to SP communication protocol (SSCP).
<code>showssh</code>	Displays the contents of the Secure Shell (SSH) service set in the XSCF network.
<code>showstatus</code>	Displays the degraded Field Replaceable Unit (FRU).
<code>showtelnet</code>	Displays the status of the Telnet service set in the XSCF network.
<code>showtimezone</code>	Displays the currently set time zone of the XSCF and the summer time information.
<code>showuser</code>	Displays the XSCF user account information.
<code>snapshot</code>	Collects and transfers the data regarding environment, logs, errors, and Field Replaceable Unit Identifier (FRUID).
<code>switchscf</code>	Switches the status of XSCF in between master and standby.
<code>testsb</code>	Performs an initial diagnosis on the specified system board (PSB).
<code>traceroute</code>	Displays the network route to the specified host.

<code>unlockmaintenance</code>	Forcibly unlocks the XSCF that was locked during maintenance work.
<code>version</code>	Displays the version number of the firmware.
<code>viewaudit</code>	Displays the audit record.



R e f e r e n c e

User command

NAME	exit - Ends the XSCF shell.
SYNOPSIS	exit
DESCRIPTION	<code>exit</code> is a command to end and close the XSCF shell.
Privileges	No privileges are required to execute this command. For details on user privileges, see <code>setprivileges(8)</code> .

exit(1)



NAME	man - Displays the manual page of the XSCF shell command.										
SYNOPSIS	<p>man <i>command_name</i> ...</p> <p>man -h</p>										
DESCRIPTION	man is a command to display the manual page of the specified XSCF shell command.										
Privileges	<p>No privileges are required to execute this command.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see <code>setprivileges(8)</code>.</p>										
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p>-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</p>										
OPERANDS	<p>The following operands are supported.</p> <p><i>command_name</i> Specify the command to display the manual page. You can make multiple specifications by separating them with spaces.</p> <p> With "Intro" specified in <i>command_name</i>, the list of the XSCF shell commands is displayed.</p>										
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<p>If the manual page is long, it is divided by each screen for display. In this case, you can make an operation like the following using keys.</p> <table> <tr> <th>Key</th><th>Description</th></tr> <tr> <td>[Enter]</td><td>Displays the next one line.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Space</td><td>Displays the next one page.</td></tr> <tr> <td>[b]</td><td>Returns by half-page.</td></tr> <tr> <td>[q]</td><td>Interrupts the display of the manual page.</td></tr> </table>	Key	Description	[Enter]	Displays the next one line.	Space	Displays the next one page.	[b]	Returns by half-page.	[q]	Interrupts the display of the manual page.
Key	Description										
[Enter]	Displays the next one line.										
Space	Displays the next one page.										
[b]	Returns by half-page.										
[q]	Interrupts the display of the manual page.										
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Display the manual page of <code>addboard(8)</code>.</p> <p>XSCF> man addboard</p> <p>EXAMPLE 2 Display the list of the XSCF shell commands.</p> <p>XSCF> man Intro</p>										

EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.
0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

NAME	who - Displays list of user accounts logged in to XSCF.
SYNOPSIS	who who -h
DESCRIPTION	<p>who is a command to display list of user accounts logged in to XSCF.</p> <p>The following information is displayed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ XSCF user account name■ Terminal in use■ Idle time■ Login time■ Remote host name
Privileges	<p>No privileges are required to execute this command.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see <code>setprivileges(8)</code>.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p>-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</p>
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Display the list of user accounts logged in to XSCF.</p> <pre>XSCF> who USER TTY IDLE TIME HOST Sxf pts/0 00:00 Jul 17 05:29:11 jjjjj.gggg.fujitsu.com</pre>
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned.</p> <p>0 Indicates normal end.</p> <p>>0 Indicates error occurrence.</p>

who(1)



R e f e r e n c e

System administration
command

NAME	addboard - Incorporates or assigns a system board (PSB) into a physical partition (PPAR).						
SYNOPSIS	<pre> addboard [[-q] -{y n}] [-f] [-c configure] -p <i>ppar_id</i> <i>psb</i> [<i>psb...</i>] addboard [[-q] -{y n}] [-f] -c assign -p <i>ppar_id</i> <i>psb</i> [<i>psb...</i>] addboard [[-q] -{y n}] [-f] -c reserve -p <i>ppar_id</i> <i>psb</i> [<i>psb...</i>] addboard -h </pre>						
DESCRIPTION	<p>addboard is a command to incorporate or to assign a system board (PSB) into a physical partition (PPAR) according to the PPAR configuration information (PCL).</p> <p>The addboard command is not available on SPARC M10-1/M10-4.</p> <p>You can specify any of the following incorporation methods.</p> <table> <tr> <td>configure</td><td>Incorporates a PSB into the specified PPAR. The incorporated PSB can be assigned to a logical domain. If the PPAR is powered off, or if the Oracle Solaris of the control domain is not running, the PSB is not incorporated, and it causes an error.</td></tr> <tr> <td>assign</td><td>Assigns a PSB to the specified PPAR. The assigned PSB is reserved for the specified PPAR, so the PSB cannot be incorporated in or assigned to any other PPAR. After assigning the PSB, the PSB is incorporated into the PPAR when the system is restarted or addboard with -c configure is executed.</td></tr> <tr> <td>reserve</td><td>Reserves incorporation of a PSB into the specified PPAR. The operation is the same as when -c assign is executed.</td></tr> </table>	configure	Incorporates a PSB into the specified PPAR. The incorporated PSB can be assigned to a logical domain. If the PPAR is powered off, or if the Oracle Solaris of the control domain is not running, the PSB is not incorporated, and it causes an error.	assign	Assigns a PSB to the specified PPAR. The assigned PSB is reserved for the specified PPAR, so the PSB cannot be incorporated in or assigned to any other PPAR. After assigning the PSB, the PSB is incorporated into the PPAR when the system is restarted or addboard with -c configure is executed.	reserve	Reserves incorporation of a PSB into the specified PPAR. The operation is the same as when -c assign is executed.
configure	Incorporates a PSB into the specified PPAR. The incorporated PSB can be assigned to a logical domain. If the PPAR is powered off, or if the Oracle Solaris of the control domain is not running, the PSB is not incorporated, and it causes an error.						
assign	Assigns a PSB to the specified PPAR. The assigned PSB is reserved for the specified PPAR, so the PSB cannot be incorporated in or assigned to any other PPAR. After assigning the PSB, the PSB is incorporated into the PPAR when the system is restarted or addboard with -c configure is executed.						
reserve	Reserves incorporation of a PSB into the specified PPAR. The operation is the same as when -c assign is executed.						
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, either of the following privileges is required.</p> <table> <tr> <td>platadm</td><td>Enables execution for all PPARs.</td></tr> <tr> <td>pparadm</td><td>Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.</td></tr> </table> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>	platadm	Enables execution for all PPARs.	pparadm	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.		
platadm	Enables execution for all PPARs.						
pparadm	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.						

OPTIONS	The following options are supported.
-c assign	Assigns a PSB to PPAR configuration. If you omit the -c option, -c configure is assumed specified.
-c configure	Incorporates a PSB in PPAR configuration. If you omit the - c option, -c configure is assumed specified.
-c reserve	Reserves incorporation of a PSB into the specified PPAR. The operation is the same as when -c assign is executed.
-f	Incorporates a PSB in PPAR forcibly.

Caution – If a PSB is forcibly added to PPAR by specifying the -f option, all the added hardware resources may not run normally. For this reason, we recommend that users do not use the -f option during normal operation. If you specify the -f option, be sure to check the conditions of the added PSB and other devices.

-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).
-p <i>ppar_id</i>	Specifies PPAR-ID to which a PSB is incorporated or assigned. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> .
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

OPERANDS The following operands are supported.

<i>psb</i>	Specifies the PSB number of the PSB to be incorporated or assigned. You can make multiple specifications by separating them with spaces. The specification format is below.
<i>xx-y</i>	
<i>xx</i>	Specifies an integer from 00 to 15.
<i>y</i>	It is fixed to 0.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	■ When you specify -c configure, a hardware diagnostic on the PSB is performed before the PSB is incorporated in PPAR. Therefore, it may take time to execute the command.
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- When you use `addboard` to assign or incorporate a PSB, you have to set the PCL by using `setpcl(8)`.
- If you execute a command while the PPAR is in power-on or power-off processing, the system enters in busy state. Execute the command again after the PPAR processing is completed.
- For details on PCL, see `setpcl(8)` and `showpcl(8)`.
- Even if the PPAR is not running, you can execute `addboard`. However, if you specify `-c configure` while the PPAR is running to execute `addboard`, Logical Domains (LDoms) Manager needs to be running.
- When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press the [n] key.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Assign PSB 00-0, 01-0, 02-0, and 03-0 to PPAR-ID 0.

```
XSCF> addboard -y -c assign -p 0 00-0 01-0 02-0 03-0
```

EXAMPLE 2 Assign PSB 00-0, 01-0, 02-0, and 03-0 to PPAR-ID 2 forcibly.

```
XSCF> addboard -f -c assign -p 2 00-0 01-0 02-0 03-0
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

`deleteboard(8)`, `replacefru(8)`, `setpcl(8)`, `setpparmode(8)`, `setupfru(8)`, `showboards(8)`, `showfru(8)`, `showpcl(8)`, `showpparmode(8)`, `showpparstatus(8)`, `testsbl(8)`

addboard(8)



NAME	addcodactivation - Adds the CPU core Activation key of the Capacity on Demand (CoD) to the CoD database.
SYNOPSIS	addcodactivation [[-q] - {y n}] <i>key_signature</i> addcodactivation -h
DESCRIPTION	<p>addcodactivation is a command to add the specified CPU core Activation key to the CoD database on the service processor.</p> <p>Note – Before executing this command, you need to obtain the CPU core Activation key. For obtaining the CPU core Activation key, see the <i>SPARC M10 Systems System Operation and Administration Guide</i>.</p>
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error. -n Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no). -q Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output. -y Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).
OPERANDS	<p>The following operands are supported.</p> <p><i>key_signature</i> Specifies the CPU core Activation key to be added to the CoD database. Enclose the CPU core Activation key in double quotation marks (") for specification.</p>
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<p>When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press the [n] key.</p>
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Add the copied CPU core Activation key.</p> <pre> XSCF> addcodactivation "Product: SPARC M10-1 SequenceNumber: 116 Cpu noExpiration 2 Text-Signature-SHA256-RSA2048: SBxYBSmB32E1ctOidgWV09nGFnWKNtCJ5N3WSlowbRUYlVVySvjncfOrDNteFLzo </pre>

addcodactivation(8)

```
KDNVklWDCedMHcGnj9Yq+pCEvQwlfotVwQ9zrJublmEcW/7z9rzgaCrBcQpwFxly
GQsns1F68AqL6KrcodupGGwjP0BM/BvDapZNmmXd2FyrxrWC1lsS9wu//ZwhSlOG...."
Above Key will be added, Continue?[y|n]: y
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

- 0 Indicates normal end.
- >0 Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

deletecodactivation (8), setcod (8), showcod (8), showcodactivation (8), showcodactivationhistory (8), showcodusage (8)

NAME	addfru - Adds the Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) and a cabinet.
SYNOPSIS	<p>addfru</p> <p>addfru -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>addfru is a command to add the FRU and a cabinet.</p> <p>It enables settings required for expansions, such as selecting, confirming, or inserting the FRU or a cabinet, interactively by using menu format.</p> <p>The following FRU and cabinet can be added by addfru.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Power supply unit (PSU) ■ SPARC M10-4S
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, the <code>fieldeng</code> privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see <code>setprivileges(8)</code>.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p>-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</p>
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Before a SPARC M10-4S is added, it is necessary to set the IP address to the SP to SP communication protocol (SSCP) link of the additional SPARC M10-4S by using the <code>setsscp(8)</code>. ■ <code>addfru</code> can only be executed on the master XSCF. Attempting to execute it on a standby XSCF causes an error.
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned.</p> <p>0 Indicates normal end.</p> <p>>0 Indicates error occurrence.</p>
SEE ALSO	deletefru (8), replacefru (8), setsscp (8), showhardconf (8), testsb (8), unlockmaintenance (8)

addfru(8)



NAME	addpowerschedule - Adds a schedule for powering on/off the automatic power control system (APCS).																
SYNOPSIS	<p>addpowerschedule {-p <i>ppar_id</i> -a} -m daily {on= <i>pontime</i> off= <i>pofftime</i> on= <i>pontime</i> off= <i>pofftime</i>} term=<i>value</i></p> <p>addpowerschedule {-p <i>ppar_id</i> -a} -m weekly {on= <i>pontime</i> off= <i>pofftime</i> on= <i>pontime</i> off= <i>pofftime</i>} pattern= <i>week</i> term= <i>value</i></p> <p>addpowerschedule {-p <i>ppar_id</i> -a} -m monthly {on= <i>pontime</i> off= <i>pofftime</i> on= <i>pontime</i> off= <i>pofftime</i>} pattern= <i>value</i> term= <i>value</i></p> <p>addpowerschedule {-p <i>ppar_id</i> -a} -m special {on= <i>pontime</i> off= <i>pofftime</i> on= <i>pontime</i> off= <i>pofftime</i>} date= <i>value</i></p> <p>addpowerschedule {-p <i>ppar_id</i> -a} -m holiday date= <i>value</i></p> <p>addpowerschedule -h</p>																
DESCRIPTION	addpowerschedule is a command to set a schedule for powering on/off the automatic power control system (APCS).																
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, either of the following privileges is required.</p> <table> <tr> <td>platadm</td><td>Enables execution for all PPARs.</td></tr> <tr> <td>pparadm</td><td>Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.</td></tr> </table> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>	platadm	Enables execution for all PPARs.	pparadm	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.												
platadm	Enables execution for all PPARs.																
pparadm	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.																
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table> <tr> <td>-a</td><td>Adds a power control schedule for all PPARs.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-m daily</td><td>Adds a power control schedule to be repeated daily.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-m weekly</td><td>Adds a power control schedule to be repeated weekly.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-m monthly</td><td>Adds a power control schedule to be repeated monthly.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-m special</td><td>Adds a one-shot power control schedule.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-m holiday</td><td>Adds a pause of scheduled operation.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-p <i>ppar_id</i></td><td>Specifies PPAR-ID for setting a schedule. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i>.</td></tr> </table>	-a	Adds a power control schedule for all PPARs.	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-m daily	Adds a power control schedule to be repeated daily.	-m weekly	Adds a power control schedule to be repeated weekly.	-m monthly	Adds a power control schedule to be repeated monthly.	-m special	Adds a one-shot power control schedule.	-m holiday	Adds a pause of scheduled operation.	-p <i>ppar_id</i>	Specifies PPAR-ID for setting a schedule. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> .
-a	Adds a power control schedule for all PPARs.																
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.																
-m daily	Adds a power control schedule to be repeated daily.																
-m weekly	Adds a power control schedule to be repeated weekly.																
-m monthly	Adds a power control schedule to be repeated monthly.																
-m special	Adds a one-shot power control schedule.																
-m holiday	Adds a pause of scheduled operation.																
-p <i>ppar_id</i>	Specifies PPAR-ID for setting a schedule. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> .																

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported.

<code>on=ontime</code>	Sets a time to power on. To specify <i>ontime</i> , use the <i>hhm0</i> format.
<i>hh</i>	Specifies hours (in 24 hour format).
<i>m0</i>	Specifies minutes (in 10 minute format).
<code>off=offtime</code>	Sets a time to power off. To specify <i>offtime</i> , use the <i>hhm0</i> format.
<i>hh</i>	Specifies hours (in 24 hour format).
<i>m0</i>	Specifies minutes (in 10 minute format).
<code>term=value</code>	Sets a period of conducting the scheduled operation. To specify <i>daily</i> , use <i>value</i> by using <i>MMDD-mmdd</i> format. To specify <i>value</i> for weekly and monthly schedule, use the <i>MM-mm</i> format.
<i>MM</i>	Specifies the starting month.
<i>DD</i>	Specifies the starting day.
<i>mm</i>	Specifies the ending month.
<i>dd</i>	Specifies the ending day.
<code>pattern=week</code>	Sets the day of the week for conducting weekly scheduled operation. To specify <i>week</i> , use the following formats. To specify more than one day of the week, separate them by inserting a comma (,) between them.
<i>sun</i>	Specifies Sunday.
<i>mon</i>	Specifies Monday.
<i>tue</i>	Specifies Tuesday.
<i>wed</i>	Specifies Wednesday.
<i>thu</i>	Specifies Thursday.
<i>fri</i>	Specifies Friday.
<i>sat</i>	Specifies Saturday.
<code>patern=value</code>	Specifies the date for conducting monthly scheduled operation. To specify <i>value</i> , use the <i>DD-dd</i> format.
<i>DD</i>	Specifies the starting day.
<i>dd</i>	Specifies the ending day.

<code>date=value</code>	Specifies the date, month, and year for conducting or suspending a one-shot schedule or a pause of scheduled operation. To specify <i>value</i> , use the <i>YYMMDD</i> format.
<code>YY</code>	Specifies the last two digits of year (2000-2037).
<code>MM</code>	Specifies a month.
<code>DD</code>	Specifies a day.

**EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION**

- When `setpowerschedule(8)` is added to enable the schedule of PPAR-ID, the scheduled operations are conducted. However, if the mode switch on the operation panel is set to Service, the operations are not conducted.
- By using `showpowerschedule(8)`, the contents of the added schedule can be checked.
- To delete the added schedule, use `deletepowerschedule(8)`.
- If non-existent *ppar_id* or time, or past date or invalid option is specified, it ends abnormally.
- Up to 4096 schedules can be specified in the entire system.
- If two or more schedules are set at the same time, they are conducted in order of the following priority.
 1. Pause of schedule (`special`)
 2. One-shot schedule (`holiday`)
 3. Monthly schedule (`monthly`)
 4. Weekly schedule (`weekly`)
 5. Daily schedule (`daily`)
- If power-on and power-off schedule are set at the same time in the same order of priority, powering off is conducted.
- When you changed the configuration of the logical domain, execute the `ldm add-spconfig` command on the control domain, to store the latest configuration information in XSCF. If you do not store the information, the automatic power-off processing may fail to work properly.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Add a schedule of PPAR-ID 1 that operates from January 1 to December 31, from 9:00 to 21:30 daily.

```
XSCF> addpowerschedule -p 1 -m daily on=0900 off=2130 term=0101-1231
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 2 Add a schedule of PPAR-ID 1 that operates from February to April, from 7:10

to 19:50 on every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

```
XSCF> addpowerschedule -p 1 -m weekly on=0710 off=1950
pattern=mon,tue,wed,thu,fri term=02-04
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 3 Add a schedule of PPAR-ID 1 that operates from first to fifth of May to June, from 9:20 to 18:40 daily.

```
XSCF> addpowerschedule -p 1 -m monthly on=0920 off=1840 pattern=01-
05 term=05-06
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 4 Add a schedule of PPAR-ID 1 that operates only on March 4, 2013 from 0:00 to 23:50.

```
XSCF> addpowerschedule -p 1 -m special on=0000 off=2350 date=120304
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 5 Cancel the schedule of PPAR-ID 1 set to May 4, 2013.

```
XSCF> addpowerschedule -p 1 -m holiday date=120504
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 6 Add a schedule of PPAR-ID 1 that is turned on at 7:10 on every Monday and turned off at 19:50 on every Friday from June to August.

```
XSCF> addpowerschedule -p 1 -m weekly on=0710 pattern=mon term=06-
08
XSCF> addpowerschedule -p 1 -m weekly off=1950 pattern=fri term=06-
08
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 7 Add a schedule of PPAR-ID 1 that operates from December 1 to March 1 of the next year, from 6:00 to 22:00 daily.

```
XSCF> addpowerschedule -p 1 -m daily on=0600 off=2200 term=1201-
0301
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 8 Add a schedule of PPAR-ID 1 that is turned on at 8:00 on 1st of every month from November to February of the next year and turned off at 20:00 on 29th

of every month.

```
XSCF> addpowerschedule -p 1 -m monthly on=0800 pattern=01-01  
term=11-02  
XSCF> addpowerschedule -p 1 -m monthly off=2000 pattern=29-29  
term=11-02  
XSCF>
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

deletepowerschedule (8), setpowerschedule (8), showpowerschedule (8)

addpowerschedule(8)



NAME	adduser - Creates an XSCF user account.	
SYNOPSIS	adduser [-u <i>UID</i>] <i>user</i> adduser -h	
DESCRIPTION	<p>adduser is a command to create a new XSCF user account.</p> <p>An XSCF user account is used for configuring, manipulating, managing, and operating XSCF. No password is set to the newly created user account. Therefore, set a password by using password(8), or set the public key for users by using Secure Shell (SSH). Otherwise, you cannot log in. The created user account is locked but not disabled. The number of user accounts to be specified is up to 100 assuming that a user account contains 10 characters on average.</p> <p>When Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP), Active Directory, or LDAP/SSL is set to be used for the user account data on XSCF, the user account name and the user identifier (if specified) must be the one that is not used for XSCF, LDAP, Active Directory, or LDAP/SSL.</p> <p>When you create a user account, the current value of the password policy is saved in the file for the created user account. For details on password policy, see setpasswordpolicy(8).</p>	
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, useradm privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>	
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p>-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</p> <p>-u <i>UID</i> Creates a new user with the specified identifier (UID). For specifying <i>UID</i>, use an integer between 100 and 60000. If you omit the -u option, an integer greater than or equal to 100 is automatically assigned as a user identifier.</p>	
OPERANDS	<p>The following operands are supported.</p> <p><i>user</i> Specifies the XSCF user account name to be created. For specifying a user account name, use up to 31 characters in combination of lowercase alphabets, numbers, hyphens (-), and underscores (_). No uppercase characters are available. Be sure to use a lowercase alphabet for the first character. The examples of user account name available are jsmith, j_smith, and j_smith-0123.</p>	

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Create a new user.

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

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0 Indicates normal end.

>0 Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

**deleteuser(8), disableuser(8), enableuser(8), password(8), setad(8),
setldap(8), setldapssl(8), setpasswordpolicy(8), showad(8), showldap(8),
showldapssl(8), showpasswordpolicy(8), showuser(8)**

NAME	applynetwork - Applies the contents of the XSCF network to XSCF.										
SYNOPSIS	applynetwork [[-q] - {Y n}] [-M] applynetwork -h										
DESCRIPTION	<p>applynetwork is a command to apply the configured contents of the XSCF network to XSCF.</p> <p>Use the following three procedures to configure contents of the XSCF network.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Use the following command to configure a network.<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Use sethostname(8) to set the XSCF host name and DNS domain name.■ Use setnameserver(8) to set the name server and the search path.■ Use setnetwork(8) to set the IP address and netmask of XSCF-LAN.■ Use setroute(8) to set a routing of the XSCF network interface.■ Use setsscp(8) to set the IP address of SSCP.2. Execute applynetwork to apply the configured contents to XSCF.3. Execute rebootxscf(8) to reset all XSCF based on the applied contents. <p>Note – If you reset XSCF without executing applynetwork, the configured contents of the network is not applied. Not only that but the configured contents are erased.</p>										
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>										
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr><tr><td>-M</td><td>Displays text one screen at a time.</td></tr><tr><td>-n</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).</td></tr><tr><td>-q</td><td>Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.</td></tr><tr><td>-y</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).</td></tr></table>	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-M	Displays text one screen at a time.	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).	-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.	-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.										
-M	Displays text one screen at a time.										
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).										
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.										
-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).										
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press the [n] key.										

- For applying the XSCF network, the IP address and netmask of XSCF-LAN must be configured. If they are configured correctly, the configuration of the XSCF network cannot be applied.
- On a SPARC M10-4S, if the XSCF-LAN in up state is configured as described below, it causes an error. Use `setnetwork(8)` to correct the settings.
 - The subnets of `xbbox#80-lan#0`, `xbbox#81-lan#0`, and takeover IP address `lan#0` are all different.
 - The subnets of `xbbox#80-lan#1`, `xbbox#81-lan#1`, and takeover IP address `lan#1` are all different.
 - Any of the subnets of `xbbox#80-lan#0`, `xbbox#80-lan#1`, and SSCP link is overlapped.
 - Any of the subnets of `xbbox#81-lan#0`, `xbbox#81-lan#1`, and SSCP link is overlapped.
 - Any of the subnets of `xbbox#80-lan#0`, `xbbox#81-lan#1`, and SSCP link is overlapped.
 - Any of the subnets of `xbbox#81-lan#0`, `xbbox#80-lan#1`, and SSCP link is overlapped.
 - The subnets of `bb#00-lan#0`, `bb#01-lan#0`, and takeover IP address `lan#0` are all different.
 - The subnets of `bb#00-lan#1`, `bb#01-lan#1`, and takeover IP address `lan#1` are all different.
 - Any of the subnets of `bb#00-lan#0`, `bb#00-lan#1`, and SSCP link is overlapped.
 - Any of the subnets of `bb#01-lan#0`, `bb#01-lan#1`, and SSCP link is overlapped.
 - Any of the subnets of `bb#00-lan#0`, `bb#01-lan#1`, and SSCP link is overlapped.
 - Any of the subnets of `bb#01-lan#0`, `bb#00-lan#1`, and SSCP link is overlapped.
- If the subnets of `bb#00-lan#0` and `bb#00-lan#1` which are in up state on SPARC M10-1/M10-4, it causes an error. Use `setnetwork(8)` to correct the settings.
- If the total number of characters of the DNS domain name specified with `sethostname(8)` and the search path specified with `setnameserver(8)` exceeds 256, it causes an error.
- If the IP address of the SSCP link is not set for all the SPARC M10 Systems cabinet or crossbar boxes, it causes an error. Use `setsscp(8)` to correct the settings.
- If an IP address that is not included in any XSCF-LAN exists in the gateway address of the routing information, it causes an error. Use `setroute(8)` to correct the settings.
- If the IP address of the destination of the routing information and the subnet of the SSCP link are overlapped, it causes an error. Use `setsscp(8)` to correct the settings.

EXAMPLES

- When the system is configured with multiple XSCFs, do not execute `applynetwork` during an XSCF failover.

EXAMPLE 1 Apply the XSCF network settings in the SPARC M10-4S with the building block configuration (without crossbar box).

- Host name (bb#00): hostname-0
- Host name (bb#01): hostname-1
- DNS domain name: example.com
- Name server: 10.23.4.3
- Interface: Enables bb#00-lan#0 at a start.
- IP address (bb#00-lan#0): 10.24.144.214
- Netmask (bb#00-lan#0): 255.255.255.0
- Routing (default gateway): 10.24.144.1
- Interface: Enables bb#01-lan#0 at a start.
- IP address (bb#01-lan#0): 10.24.144.215
- Netmask (bb#01-lan#0): 255.255.255.0
- Routing (default gateway of bb#01-lan#0): 10.24.144.1
- IP address (SSCP): From 192.168.1.1 to 192.168.1.4, from 192.168.1.9 to 192.168.1.12, from 192.168.1.17 to 192.168.1.18
- Netmask (SSCP): 255.255.255.248, 255.255.255.248, and 255.255.255.252

XSCF> **applynetwork**

The following network settings will be applied:

```
xbbox#80 hostname:
xbbox#81 hostname:
bb#00 hostname   :hostname-0
bb#01 hostname   :hostname-1
DNS domain name  :example.com
nameserver       :10.23.4.3

interface        :xbbox#80-lan#0
status           :down
IP address       :
netmask          :
route            :

interface        :xbbox#80-lan#1
status           :down
IP address       :
netmask          :
route            :

interface        :xbbox#81-lan#0
status           :down
```

```

IP address      :
netmask         :
route           :

interface       :xbbox#81-lan#1
status          :down
IP address      :
netmask         :
route           :

interface       :bb#00-lan#0
status          :up
IP address      :10.24.144.214
netmask         :255.255.255.0
route           : -n 0.0.0.0 -m 0.0.0.0 -g 10.24.144.1

interface       :bb#00-lan#1
status          :down
IP address      :
netmask         :
route           :

interface       :bb#01-lan#0
status          :up
IP address      :10.24.144.215
netmask         :255.255.255.0
route           : -n 0.0.0.0 -m 0.0.0.0 -g 10.24.144.1

interface       :bb#01-lan#1
status          :down
IP address      :
netmask         :
route           :

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

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

SSCP network ID:0 netmask      :255.255.255.248

interface       :bb#00-if#0
IP address      :192.168.1.1

interface       :bb#01-if#0
IP address      :192.168.1.2

interface       :bb#02-if#0
IP address      :192.168.1.3

```

```

interface                :bb#03-if#0
IP address                :192.168.1.4

SSCP network ID:1 netmask :255.255.255.248

interface                :bb#00-if#1
IP address                :192.168.1.10

interface                :bb#01-if#1
IP address                :192.168.1.9

interface                :bb#02-if#1
IP address                :192.168.1.11

interface                :bb#03-if#1
IP address                :192.168.1.12

SSCP network ID:2 netmask :255.255.255.252

interface                :bb#00-if#2
IP address                :192.168.1.17

interface                :bb#01-if#2
IP address                :192.168.1.18

Continue? [y|n] :y

```

EXAMPLE 2 Apply the XSCF network settings in the SPARC M10-4S with the building block configuration (with crossbar box).

- Host name (xbbox#80): hostname-0
- Host name (xbbox#81): hostname-1
- DNS domain name: example.com
- Name server: 10.23.4.3
- Interface: Enables xbbox#80-lan#0 at a start.
- IP address (xbbox#80-lan#0): 10.24.144.214
- Netmask (xbbox#80-lan#0): 255.255.255.0
- Routing (default gateway): 10.24.144.1
- Interface: Enables xbbox#81-lan#0 at a start.
- IP address (xbbox#81-lan#0): 10.24.144.215
- Netmask (xbbox#81-lan#0): 255.255.255.0
- Routing (default gateway of xbbox#81-lan#0): 10.24.144.1

- IP address (SSCP): From 192.168.1.1 to 192.168.1.17, from 192.168.2.1 to 192.168.2.17, from 192.168.3.1 to 192.168.3.4, from 192.168.4.1 to 192.168.4.4, and from 192.168.5.1 to 192.168.5.2
- Netmask (SSCP): 255.255.255.0, 255.255.255.0, 255.255.255.0, 255.255.255.0, and 255.255.255.0

XSCF>applynetwork

The following network settings will be applied:

```
xbbox#80 hostname:hostname-0
xbbox#81 hostname:hostname-1
bb#00 hostname      :
bb#01 hostname      :
DNS domain name     :example.com
nameserver           :10.23.4.3

interface            :xbbox#80-lan#0
status               :up
IP address           :10.24.144.214
netmask              :255.255.255.0
route                : -n 0.0.0.0 -m 0.0.0.0 -g 10.24.144.1

interface            :xbbox#80-lan#1
status               :down
IP address           :
netmask              :
route                :

interface            :xbbox#81-lan#0
status               :up
IP address           :10.24.144.215
netmask              :255.255.255.0
route                : -n 0.0.0.0 -m 0.0.0.0 -g 10.24.144.1

interface            :xbbox#81-lan#1
status               :down
IP address           :
netmask              :
route                :

interface            :bb#00-lan#0
status               :down
IP address           :
netmask              :
route                :

interface            :bb#00-lan#1
status               :down
IP address           :
netmask              :
route                :

interface            :bb#01-lan#0
status               :down
```



```

IP address      :
netmask         :
route           :

interface       :bb#01-lan#1
status          :down
IP address      :
netmask         :
route           :

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

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

SSCP network ID:0 netmask      :255.255.255.0

interface       :xbbox#80-if#0
IP address      :192.168.1.1

interface       :bb#00-if#0
IP address      :192.168.1.2

interface       :bb#01-if#0
IP address      :192.168.1.3

interface       :bb#02-if#0
IP address      :192.168.1.4

interface       :bb#03-if#0
IP address      :192.168.1.5

interface       :bb#04-if#0
IP address      :192.168.1.6

interface       :bb#05-if#0
IP address      :192.168.1.7

interface       :bb#06-if#0
IP address      :192.168.1.8

interface       :bb#07-if#0
IP address      :192.168.1.9

interface       :bb#08-if#0
IP address      :192.168.1.10

interface       :bb#09-if#0
IP address      :192.168.1.11

```

```

interface                :bb#10-if#0
IP address                :192.168.1.12

interface                :bb#11-if#0
IP address                :192.168.1.13

interface                :bb#12-if#0
IP address                :192.168.1.14

interface                :bb#13-if#0
IP address                :192.168.1.15

interface                :bb#14-if#0
IP address                :192.168.1.16

interface                :bb#15-if#0
IP address                :192.168.1.17

SSCP network ID:1 netmask :255.255.255.0

interface                :xbbox#81-if#1
IP address                :192.168.2.1

interface                :bb#00-if#1
IP address                :192.168.2.2

interface                :bb#01-if#1
IP address                :192.168.2.3

interface                :bb#02-if#1
IP address                :192.168.2.4

interface                :bb#03-if#1
IP address                :192.168.2.5

interface                :bb#04-if#1
IP address                :192.168.2.6

interface                :bb#05-if#1
IP address                :192.168.2.7

interface                :bb#06-if#1
IP address                :192.168.2.8

interface                :bb#07-if#1
IP address                :192.168.2.9

interface                :bb#08-if#1
IP address                :192.168.2.10

interface                :bb#09-if#1
IP address                :192.168.2.11

```

```

interface                               :bb#10-if#1
IP address                             :192.168.2.12

interface                               :bb#11-if#1
IP address                             :192.168.2.13

interface                               :bb#12-if#1
IP address                             :192.168.2.14

interface                               :bb#13-if#1
IP address                             :192.168.2.15

interface                               :bb#14-if#1
IP address                             :192.168.2.16

interface                               :bb#15-if#1
IP address                             :192.168.2.17

SSCP network ID:2 netmask              :255.255.255.0

interface                               :xbbox#80-if#2
IP address                             :192.168.3.1

interface                               :xbbox#81-if#2
IP address                             :192.168.3.2

interface                               :xbbox#82-if#2
IP address                             :192.168.3.3

interface                               :xbbox#83-if#2
IP address                             :192.168.3.4

SSCP network ID:3 netmask              :255.255.255.0

interface                               :xbbox#80-if#3
IP address                             :192.168.4.1

interface                               :xbbox#81-if#3
IP address                             :192.168.4.2

interface                               :xbbox#82-if#3
IP address                             :192.168.4.3

interface                               :xbbox#83-if#3
IP address                             :192.168.4.4

SSCP network ID:4 netmask              :255.255.255.0

interface                               :xbbox#80-if#4
IP address                             :192.168.5.1

interface                               :xbbox#81-if#4

```

IP address :192.168.5.2

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

EXAMPLE 3 Apply the XSCF network settings in the SPARC M10-1.

- Host name (bb#00): hostname-0
- DNS domain name: example.com
- Name server: 10.23.4.3
- Interface: Enables bb#00-lan#0 at a start.
- IP address (bb#00-lan#0): 10.24.144.214
- Netmask (bb#00-lan#0): 255.255.255.0
- Routing (default gateway): 10.24.144.1

XSCF> **applynetwork**

The following network settings will be applied:

bb#00 hostname :hostname-0
 DNS domain name :example.com
 nameserver :10.23.4.3

interface :bb#00-lan#0
 status :up
 IP address :10.24.144.214
 netmask :255.255.255.0
 route : -n 0.0.0.0 -m 0.0.0.0 -g 10.24.144.1

interface :bb#00-lan#1
 status :down
 IP address :
 netmask :
 route :

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

EXAMPLE 4 Apply the XSCF network settings without setting the bb#00-lan#0 and bb#00-lan#1 routings.

XSCF> **applynetwork**

The following network settings will be applied:

bb#00 hostname :hostname-0
 DNS domain name :example.com
 nameserver :10.23.4.3

interface :bb#00-lan#0
 status :up
 IP address :10.24.144.214
 netmask :255.255.255.0
 route :

```

interface      :bb#00-lan#1
status         :up
IP address     :10.24.131.215
netmask        :255.255.255.0
route          :

```

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

EXAMPLE 5 Apply the XSCF network settings while all the interfaces are in down state.

XSCF> **applynetwork**

The following network settings will be applied:

```

bb#00 hostname :hostname-0
DNS domain name :example.com
nameserver     :10.23.4.3

```

```

interface      :bb#00-lan#0
status         :down
IP address     :10.24.144.214
netmask        :255.255.255.0
route          :

```

```

interface      :bb#00-lan#1
status         :down
IP address     :10.24.131.215
netmask        :255.255.255.0
route          :

```

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

EXAMPLE 6 Apply the XSCF network settings in multi-XSCF configuration while a stand-by XSCF has a failure.

XSCF> **applynetwork**

The set state is as follows now.

```

xbbox#80 hostname:
xbbox#81 hostname:
bb#00 hostname   :hostname-0
bb#01 hostname   :
DNS domain name  :example.com
nameserver       :10.23.4.3

```

```

interface      :xbbox#80-lan#0
status         :down
IP address     :
netmask        :
route          :

```

```

interface      :xbbox#80-lan#1
status         :down
IP address     :

```

```

netmask      :
route        :

interface    :xbbox#81-lan#0
status       :down
IP address   :
netmask      :
route        :

interface    :xbbox#81-lan#1
status       :down
IP address   :
netmask      :
route        :

interface    :bb#00-lan#0
status       :up
IP address   :10.24.144.214
netmask      :255.255.255.0
route        :-n 0.0.0.0 -m 0.0.0.0 -g 10.24.144.1

interface    :bb#00-lan#1
status       :down
IP address   :10.24.131.215
netmask      :255.255.255.0
route        :

interface    :bb#01-lan#0
status       :down
IP address   :
netmask      :
route        :

interface    :bb#01-lan#1
status       :down
IP address   :
netmask      :
route        :

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

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

SSCP network ID:0 netmask      :255.255.255.248

interface    :bb#00-if#0
IP address   :192.168.1.1

```

```

interface                :bb#01-if#0
IP address                :192.168.1.2

interface                :bb#02-if#0
IP address                :192.168.1.3

interface                :bb#03-if#0
IP address                :192.168.1.4

SSCP network ID:1 netmask :255.255.255.248

interface                :bb#00-if#1
IP address                :192.168.1.10

interface                :bb#01-if#1
IP address                :192.168.1.9

interface                :bb#02-if#1
IP address                :192.168.1.11

interface                :bb#03-if#1
IP address                :192.168.1.12

SSCP network ID:2 netmask :255.255.255.252

interface                :bb#00-if#2
IP address                :192.168.1.17

interface                :bb#01-if#2
IP address                :192.168.1.18

bb#01 could not apply the network settings.
Continue? [y|n] :

```

EXAMPLE 7 Apply the XSCF network settings in the SPARC M10-1. The prompt is automatically given a "y" response.

```

XSCF> applynetwork -y
The following network settings will be applied:
bb#00 hostname           :hostname-0
DNS domain name          :example.com
nameserver                :10.23.4.3

interface                :bb#00-lan#0
status                   :up
IP address                :10.24.144.214
netmask                   :255.255.255.0
route                    : -n 0.0.0.0 -m 0.0.0.0 -g 10.24.144.1

interface                :bb#00-lan#1
status                   :down
IP address                :
netmask                   :

```

```
route                :

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.
```

EXAMPLE 8 After setting the DNS server and the search paths, apply the XSCF network settings.

- Name server: 10.23.4.3, 10.24.144.5, and 10.24.131.7
- Search path: example1.com, example2.com, example3.com, example4.com, and example5.com

```
XSCF> applynetwork
The following network settings will be applied:
bb#00 hostname      :hostname-0
DNS domain name     :example.com
nameserver          :10.23.4.3
nameserver          :10.24.144.5
nameserver          :10.24.131.7
search              :example1.com
search              :example2.com
search              :example3.com
search              :example4.com
search              :example5.com

interface           :bb#00-lan#0
status              :up
IP address          :10.24.144.214
netmask             :255.255.255.0
route               : -n 0.0.0.0 -m 0.0.0.0 -g 10.24.144.1

interface           :bb#00-lan#1
status              :down
IP address          :
netmask             :
route               :

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

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

- | | |
|----|-----------------------------|
| 0 | Indicates normal end. |
| >0 | Indicates error occurrence. |

SEE ALSO

rebootxscf (8), **sethostname** (8), **setnameserver** (8), **setnetwork** (8), **setroute** (8), **setsscp** (8)

NAME	clearremotepwrmgmt - Deletes the management information of the remote power management function.												
SYNOPSIS	clearremotepwrmgmt [-a -G <i>groupid</i>] [[-q] - {y n}] clearremotepwrmgmt -h												
DESCRIPTION	<p>clearremotepwrmgmt is a command to delete the management information of remote power management group on the host node that has been registered as a remote power management group.</p> <p>Before incorporating a host node to the remote power management group or deleting it from the remote power management group, you need to execute this command on the target host node. You do not have to execute clearremotepwrmgmt on the I/O node because the management information is not stored on the I/O node.</p>												
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>												
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>-a</td><td>Deletes all administrative information of remote power management groups which is configured. When the -a and -G options are omitted, it is regarded as the -a option is specified.</td></tr><tr><td>-G <i>groupid</i></td><td>Specifies the remote power management group to delete the information. In groupid, specify only a single group ID using an integer from 1 to 32. When the -a and -G options are omitted, it is regarded as the -a option is specified.</td></tr><tr><td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr><tr><td>-n</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).</td></tr><tr><td>-q</td><td>Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.</td></tr><tr><td>-y</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).</td></tr></table>	-a	Deletes all administrative information of remote power management groups which is configured. When the -a and -G options are omitted, it is regarded as the -a option is specified.	-G <i>groupid</i>	Specifies the remote power management group to delete the information. In groupid, specify only a single group ID using an integer from 1 to 32. When the -a and -G options are omitted, it is regarded as the -a option is specified.	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).	-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.	-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).
-a	Deletes all administrative information of remote power management groups which is configured. When the -a and -G options are omitted, it is regarded as the -a option is specified.												
-G <i>groupid</i>	Specifies the remote power management group to delete the information. In groupid, specify only a single group ID using an integer from 1 to 32. When the -a and -G options are omitted, it is regarded as the -a option is specified.												
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.												
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).												
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.												
-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).												
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ When you execute clearremotepwrmgmt, if the remote power management function is enabled, it causes an error. It is necessary to set it disabled by using setremotepwrmgmt -c disable. When no remote power management group exists, it ends normally.■ When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press the [n] key.												

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Delete the management information of the remote power management group on the host node.

```
XSCF> clearremotepwrmgmt
All remote power management group informations are cleared. Continue?
[y|n]: y
The command completed successfully.
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 2 Delete all administrative information of remote power management groups in the host node.

```
XSCF> clearremotepwrmgmt -a
All remote power management group informations are cleared. Continue?
[y|n]: y
The command completed successfully.
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 3 Delete the administrative information of remote power management group #1 in the host node.

```
XSCF> clearremotepwrmgmt -G 1
Group#01 remote power management group informations are cleared. Continue?
[y|n]: y
The command completed successfully.
XSCF>
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

getremotepwrmgmt(8), setremotepwrmgmt(8), showremotepwrmgmt(8)

NAME	console - Connects to the control domain console.
SYNOPSIS	console [[-q] -{y n}] -p <i>ppar_id</i> [-f -r] [-s <i>escapeChar</i>] console -h
DESCRIPTION	<p>console is a command to connect from the XSCF shell to the control domain console on the specified physical partition (PPAR).</p> <p>There are two types of control domain consoles, RW console that is available for inputs and outputs and RO console that is available only for reference. To one PPAR, only one RW console can be connected, but more than one RO console can be connected. If one RW console has been already connected, attempting to connect to another RW console causes an error. Even in this case, if the user has <code>platadm</code> privilege or <code>pparadm</code> privilege for the target PPAR, it can be connected to the RW console forcibly. In this case, the RW console that is currently connected will be disconnected.</p> <p>To end the control domain console and return to the XSCF shell, press the [Enter] key, and then enter "#" and "." (period).</p> <p>Note – If you return to the XSCF shell from the domain console, or if you terminate the XSCF shell, both without logging out of the domain, you will be automatically logged out from the domain. At the same time, a termination signal might be sent to any program that is running in the background on the domain console.</p>
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <p><code>platadm</code>, <code>platop</code>, <code>fieldeng</code> Enables execution for all PPARs.</p> <p><code>pparadm</code>, <code>pparmgr</code>, <code>pparop</code> Enables execution for PPARs for which you have access privilege.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see <code>setprivileges(8)</code>.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p>-f Forcibly connects to an RW console. The RW console that is currently connected will be disconnected. This can be specified only by a user who has <code>platadm</code> privilege or <code>pparadm</code> privilege for the target PPAR.</p> <p>-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</p> <p>-n Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).</p>

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- p *ppar_id* Specifies PPAR-ID of the PPAR to be connected. For *ppar_id*, only one integer from 0 to 15 can be specified depending on the system configuration.
- q Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
- r Connects to an RO console.
- s *escapeChar* Specifies an escape symbol. The default is "#." As *escapeChar*, any of the following characters can be specified. Use the double quotation marks (") to enclose the character.

 "#", "@", "^", "&", "?", "*", "=", ".", " | "

 The specified escape symbol is enabled only in the session in which `console` is executed.
- y Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

- When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press the [n] key.
- In the domain console, "#" used for the first letter in the line is recognized as an escape symbol. The escape symbol is specified for having the console perform a special processing. The examples of combination available for specifying with "#" are as shown below.

"#" + "?" Outputs the status message.

"#" + "."(period) Disconnects the control domain console.

- To input "#" for the console at the beginning of the line, press the [#] key twice.
- To display the information about the control domain console that is currently connected to the PPAR, use `showconsolepath(8)`.

EXAMPLES

Example 1 Connect to the RW console of PPAR-ID 0.

```
XSCF> console -p 0
```

```
Console contents may be logged.
```

```
Connect to PPAR-ID 0? [y|n] :Y
```

```
:
```

```
<<Contents of domain console input/output are displayed.>>
```

```
:
```

```
<<Pressing the [#] + [?] key combination outputs a status message.>>
```

```
console: read write mode.
```

```
:
```

```
<<Pressing the [#] + [.] key combination exits from the control domain console.>>
exit from console.
XSCF>
```

Example 2 Connect to the RW console of PPAR-ID 1 forcibly. At this time, specify "#" for escape symbol.

```
XSCF> console -p 1 -f -s "#"

Console contents may be logged.
Connect to PPAR-ID 1? [y|n] :y
:
<<Contents of domain console input/output are displayed.>>
:
<<Pressing the [#] + [?] key combination outputs a status message.>>
console: read write mode.
:
<<Pressing the [#] + [.] key combination exits from the control domain console.>>
exit from console.
XSCF>
```

Example 3 Connect to the RO console of PPAR-ID 2.

```
XSCF> console -p 2 -r

Console contents may be logged.
Connect to PPAR-ID 2? [y|n]: y
:
<<Contents of domain console input/output are displayed.>>
:
<<Pressing the [#] + [?] key combination outputs a status message.>>
console: read only mode.
:
<<Pressing the [#] + [.] key combination exits from the control domain console.>>
exit from console.
XSCF>
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

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

console(8)



NAME	deleteboard - Releases the system board (PSB) from the physical partition (PPAR) configuration.						
SYNOPSIS	deleteboard [[-q] -{y n}] [-f] [-c disconnect] <i>psb</i> [<i>psb...</i>] deleteboard [[-q] -{y n}] [-f] -c unassign <i>psb</i> [<i>psb...</i>] deleteboard [[-q] -{y n}] [-f] -c reserve <i>psb</i> [<i>psb...</i>] deleteboard -h						
DESCRIPTION	<p>deleteboard is a command to release a PSB from the PPAR configuration, in which the PSB is currently incorporated.</p> <p>deleteboard cannot be used on a SPARC M10-1/M10-4.</p> <p>You can specify any of the following releasing methods depending on the conditions after releasing the PSB.</p> <table><tr><td>disconnect</td><td>Releases the PSB from the PPAR configuration and sets it to assigned state. Because the PSB remains being assigned to the PPAR configuration, you can incorporate it into the PPAR again by restarting the PPAR or executing addboard(8).</td></tr><tr><td>unassign</td><td>Releases the PSB completely from the PPAR configuration and sets it to system board pool state. The PSB in system board pool state can be incorporated or assigned to other PPAR configuration.</td></tr><tr><td>reserve</td><td>Does not release the PSB immediately from the PPAR configuration but just reserves it for releasing. After it is reserved, when the specified PPAR is stopped, the PSB is released from the PPAR configuration and set in system board pool state.</td></tr></table>	disconnect	Releases the PSB from the PPAR configuration and sets it to assigned state. Because the PSB remains being assigned to the PPAR configuration, you can incorporate it into the PPAR again by restarting the PPAR or executing addboard(8).	unassign	Releases the PSB completely from the PPAR configuration and sets it to system board pool state. The PSB in system board pool state can be incorporated or assigned to other PPAR configuration.	reserve	Does not release the PSB immediately from the PPAR configuration but just reserves it for releasing. After it is reserved, when the specified PPAR is stopped, the PSB is released from the PPAR configuration and set in system board pool state.
disconnect	Releases the PSB from the PPAR configuration and sets it to assigned state. Because the PSB remains being assigned to the PPAR configuration, you can incorporate it into the PPAR again by restarting the PPAR or executing addboard(8).						
unassign	Releases the PSB completely from the PPAR configuration and sets it to system board pool state. The PSB in system board pool state can be incorporated or assigned to other PPAR configuration.						
reserve	Does not release the PSB immediately from the PPAR configuration but just reserves it for releasing. After it is reserved, when the specified PPAR is stopped, the PSB is released from the PPAR configuration and set in system board pool state.						
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <table><tr><td>platadm</td><td>Enables execution for all PPARs.</td></tr><tr><td>pparadm</td><td>Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.</td></tr></table> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>	platadm	Enables execution for all PPARs.	pparadm	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.		
platadm	Enables execution for all PPARs.						
pparadm	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.						

OPTIONS	The following options are supported.	
	-c disconnect	Releases the PSB from the PPAR configuration and sets it to assigned state. If you omit the -c option, -c disconnect is assumed specified.
	-c reserve	Reserves the releasing of PSB. If you omit the -c option, -c disconnect is assumed specified.
	-c unassign	Releases the PSB completely from the PPAR configuration and sets it to system board pool state. If you omit the -c option, -c disconnect is assumed specified.
	-f	Releases the specified PSB forcibly.
	<hr/> Caution – Releasing a PSB from PPAR forcibly by using the -f option may lead to serious problems on a process to which the CPU bound or on a process that is accessing to the device. For this reason, we recommend that users do not use the -f option during normal operation. If you specify the -f option, be sure to check the conditions of PPAR and business processes. <hr/>	
	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).
	-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
	-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).
OPERANDS	The following operands are supported.	
	<i>psb</i>	Specifies the PSB number of the PSB to be released. You can make multiple specifications by separating them with spaces. The specification format is below.
	<i>x-y</i>	
	<i>x</i>	Specifies an integer from 00 to 15.
	<i>y</i>	It is fixed to 0.
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press the [n] key.	

- If you specify `-c disconnect` while the PPAR is stopped or if the PSB has already been released from the PPAR configuration, no processing is performed. Also while the PPAR is in starting process or in stopping process, it causes an error.
- If you specify `-c unassign` even while the PPAR is stopped or the PSB has already been released from the PPAR configuration, the PSB is switched from the assigned state to the system board pool state. If the PSB has already been in the system board pool state, no processing is performed. While the PPAR is in starting process or in stopping process, it causes an error.
- If you specify `-c reserve` while the PPAR is stopped or the PSB has already been released from the PPAR configuration, the PSB is switched immediately from the assigned state to the system board pool state. If the PSB has already been in the system board pool state, no processing is performed.
- When a PSB is released, the hardware resources on the PSB are released from the Oracle Solaris. Therefore, it may take time to execute the command.
- The PSB assigned state is the state that the PSB is reserved for incorporating to the specified PPAR. By restarting the PPAR or executing `addboard(8)`, the PSB is incorporated. You cannot incorporate or assign the PSB that has already been assigned to any other PPAR.
- The system board pool is the state that the PSB does not belong to any PPAR. Because the PSB in system board pool state does not belong to any PPAR, you can assign or incorporate it freely as long as it is defined in PCL.
- Even if the PPAR is not running, you can execute this command. However, to execute this command with specifying `-c configure` while the PPAR is running, the Logical Domains (LDoms) Manager needs to be running.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Set the PSBs 00-0, 01-0, 02-0, and 03-0 in system board pool.

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

EXAMPLE 2 Reserve the PSBs 00-0, 01-0, 02-0, and 03-0 for releasing.

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

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

- | | |
|----|-----------------------------|
| 0 | Indicates normal end. |
| >0 | Indicates error occurrence. |

SEE ALSO

addboard(8), **replacefru(8)**, **setpcl(8)**, **setupfru(8)**, **showboards(8)**, **showpcl(8)**, **showfru(8)**, **showpparstatus(8)**

deleteboard(8)



NAME	deletecodactivation - Deletes the CPU core Activation key of the CoD from the CoD database.												
SYNOPSIS	deletecodactivation [-f] [[-q] -{y n}] -i <i>key-index</i> deletecodactivation -h												
DESCRIPTION	<p>deletecodactivation is a command to delete the specified CPU core Activation key from the CoD database on the service processor.</p> <p>Note – For details on the CPU core Activation key, see the <i>SPARC M10 Systems System Operation and Administration Guide</i>.</p> <p>The system checks the number of CPU core Activations and the number of CoD resources in use. If deleting a CPU core Activation results in the number of CPU core Activations being lower than the assigned number of CoD resources, the CPU core Activation key is not deleted from the CoD database. To delete the CPU core Activation key in this case, you need to reduce the assigned number of CoD resources. Use setcod(8) to change the assigned number of CPU core Activations.</p>												
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>												
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>-f</td><td>Deletes the specified CPU core Activation key forcibly from the CoD database.</td></tr><tr><td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr><tr><td>-i <i>key-index</i></td><td>Specifies the administration number of the CPU core Activation key to be deleted from the CoD database. Use showcodactivation(8) to check the administration number.</td></tr><tr><td>-n</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).</td></tr><tr><td>-q</td><td>Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.</td></tr><tr><td>-y</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).</td></tr></table>	-f	Deletes the specified CPU core Activation key forcibly from the CoD database.	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-i <i>key-index</i>	Specifies the administration number of the CPU core Activation key to be deleted from the CoD database. Use showcodactivation(8) to check the administration number.	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).	-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.	-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).
-f	Deletes the specified CPU core Activation key forcibly from the CoD database.												
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.												
-i <i>key-index</i>	Specifies the administration number of the CPU core Activation key to be deleted from the CoD database. Use showcodactivation(8) to check the administration number.												
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).												
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.												
-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).												
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<p>When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press the [n] key.</p>												

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Delete the CPU core Activation key with the administration number 10.

```
XSCF> deletecodactivation -i 10
Product: SPARC M10-1
SequenceNumber: 116
Cpu noExpiration 2
Text-Signature-SHA256-RSA2048:
SBxYBSmB32E1ctOidgWV09nGFnWKNTCJ5N3WSlowbRUYlVVySvjncfOrDNteFLzo...
Above Key will be deleted, Continue? [y|n]:y
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

deletecodactivation (8), setcod (8), showcod (8), showcodactivation (8), showcodactivationhistory (8), showcodusage (8)

NAME	deletefru - Removes the Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) or a cabinet.
SYNOPSIS	deletefru deletefru -h
DESCRIPTION	<p>deletefru is a command to remove FRU or a cabinet.</p> <p>This command enables settings required for removals, such as selecting, confirming, or removing FRU or a cabinet, interactively by using menu format.</p> <p>The following FRU or cabinet can be removed by deletefru.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Power supply unit (PSU)■ SPARC M10-4S
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, the fieldeng privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p>-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</p>
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	deletefru can only be executed on the master XSCF. Attempting to execute it on a standby XSCF causes an error.
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned.</p> <p>0 Indicates normal end.</p> <p>>0 Indicates error occurrence.</p>
SEE ALSO	addfru (8), deleteboard (8), replacefru (8), showhardconf (8), showpparstatus (8), unlockmaintenance (8)

deletefru(8)



NAME	deletempowerschedule - Deletes a schedule for powering on/off the automatic power control system (APCS).														
SYNOPSIS	deletempowerschedule [[-q] -{y n}] {-r <i>id</i> -p <i>ppar_id</i> -a} deletempowerschedule -h														
DESCRIPTION	deletempowerschedule is a command to delete a schedule for powering on/off the APCS.														
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, either of the following privileges is required.</p> <table> <tr> <td>platadm</td><td>Enables execution for all PPARs.</td></tr> <tr> <td>pparadm</td><td>Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.</td></tr> </table> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>	platadm	Enables execution for all PPARs.	pparadm	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.										
platadm	Enables execution for all PPARs.														
pparadm	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.														
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table> <tr> <td>-a</td><td>Deletes all the schedule data.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-n</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).</td></tr> <tr> <td>-p <i>ppar_id</i></td><td>Specifies PPAR-ID for deleting a schedule. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i>. All the schedules which are set to the specified PPAR-ID are deleted.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-q</td><td>Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-r <i>id</i></td><td>Specifies the schedule data to be deleted. You can check <i>id</i> by using showpowerschedule(8).</td></tr> <tr> <td>-y</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).</td></tr> </table>	-a	Deletes all the schedule data.	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).	-p <i>ppar_id</i>	Specifies PPAR-ID for deleting a schedule. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> . All the schedules which are set to the specified PPAR-ID are deleted.	-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.	-r <i>id</i>	Specifies the schedule data to be deleted. You can check <i>id</i> by using showpowerschedule(8).	-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).
-a	Deletes all the schedule data.														
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.														
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).														
-p <i>ppar_id</i>	Specifies PPAR-ID for deleting a schedule. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> . All the schedules which are set to the specified PPAR-ID are deleted.														
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.														
-r <i>id</i>	Specifies the schedule data to be deleted. You can check <i>id</i> by using showpowerschedule(8).														
-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).														
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ By using showpowerschedule(8), you can check the contents of the currently set schedule. ■ Use addpowerschedule(8) to set a schedule. ■ Specifying non-existent <i>ppar_id</i> or <i>id</i>, or invalid option causes an error. ■ The schedule data which has been set by using addpowerschedule -a to cover all PPAR will not be deleted by deletempowerschedule -p <i>ppar_id</i>. 														

- When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press the [n] key.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Delete all the schedules set to PPAR-ID 1.

```
XSCF> deletepowerschedule -p 1
PPAR-ID 1 Power schedule will be deleted, Continue?[y|n]:y
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 2 Delete the schedule set to the schedule ID 3.

```
XSCF> deletepowerschedule -r 3
ID 3 Power schedule will be deleted, Continue?[y|n]:y
XSCF>
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

addpowerschedule (8), setpowerschedule (8), showpowerschedule (8)

NAME	deleteuser - Deletes an XSCF user account.
SYNOPSIS	deleteuser <i>user</i> deleteuser -h
DESCRIPTION	<p>deleteuser is a command to delete an XSCF user account.</p> <p>Executing deleteuser deletes the user account and all the data associated with the user account, such as a password and a public key for Secure Shell (SSH).</p> <p>When you delete a user account, the XSCF shell and the XSCF Web session which are being executed on the deleted user account end at the same time. Because the user account is deleted from the system, you cannot use the user account for login. You cannot delete the user account that is currently used for login.</p>
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, useradm privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p>-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</p>
OPERANDS	<p>The following operands are supported.</p> <p><i>user</i> Specifies the XSCF user account to be deleted.</p>
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Delete an XSCF user account.</p> <p> XSCF> deleteuser jsmith</p>
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned.</p> <p>0 Indicates normal end.</p> <p>>0 Indicates error occurrence.</p>
SEE ALSO	adduser (8) , disableuser (8) , enableuser (8) , showuser (8)

deleteuser(8)



NAME	disableuser - Disables an XSCF user account.
SYNOPSIS	disableuser <i>user</i> disableuser -h
DESCRIPTION	<p>disableuser is a command to disable an XSCF user account.</p> <p>This does not affect the session that you currently log in. The disabled user account cannot be used for the next and later login. This setting is applied not only to the Secure Shell (SSH) but also to the console connected in serial or in Telnet connection. A login to XSCF Web is also disabled.</p> <p>All the data associated to the disabled user account such as a password or SSH key are stored in XSCF. Using enableuser(8) enables the disabled user again.</p>
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, useradm privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p>-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</p>
OPERANDS	<p>The following operands are supported.</p> <p><i>user</i> Specifies the XSCF user account to be disabled.</p>
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Disable an XSCF user account.</p> <pre>XSCF> disableuser jsmith</pre>
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned.</p> <p>0 Indicates normal end.</p> <p>>0 Indicates error occurrence.</p>
SEE ALSO	adduser (8) , deleteuser (8) , enableuser (8) , showuser (8)

disableuser(8)



NAME	dumpconfig - Saves the XSCF configuration information in a file.
SYNOPSIS	dumpconfig [-v] [-V] [[-q] -{y n}] [-e [-P <i>password</i>]] [-c <i>comment</i>] [-u <i>user</i>] [-p <i>proxy</i> [-t <i>proxy_type</i>]] <i>url</i> dumpconfig -h
DESCRIPTION	<p>dumpconfig is a command to save the XSCF configuration information in the specified file.</p> <p>Using restoreconfig(8) enables restoration of the saved configuration information to XSCF.</p>
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <p>platadm, platop, fieldeng</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

- c *comment* Sets a comment in the file. If there are several piece of the saved XSCF configuration information, this can be used for categorizing the files. The comment will not be loaded into the XSCF at restoration.

Specify *comment* using up to 132 characters. You can use alphanumeric characters, double quotation marks ("), and spaces. Alphabets are case-sensitive. To use spaces, enclose the entire comment in double quotation marks. No special characters are available.

An example of a comment is shown below.

-c "This is a valid comment"

Because spaces are used in the comment without enclosed in double quotation marks, the following example is incorrect.
-c This is an invalid comment

Because it includes unavailable special characters, the following example is incorrect.
-c "This! is @invalid"
- e Encrypts a file. You can specify a password using -P *password*. If you omit -P *password*, it displays a prompt for password entry. When you encrypt and save the XSCF configuration information, you need a password for restoring it. If you lose the password, the XSCF configuration information cannot be restored.
- h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
- n Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).
- P *password* Sets a password for encryption. Specify it with the -e option. If you omit the -P option, a prompt for setting a password appears. You can specify this using up to 128 characters.
- p *proxy* Specifies the proxy server to use for transfer. If you omit -t *proxy_type*, the default proxy type is http. Specify *proxy* in *servername:port* format.
- q Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
- t *proxy_type* Specifies the proxy type. Specify it with the -p option. You can specify any of http, socks4, and socks5. The default is http.

<code>-u user</code>	Specifies your user name when logging in to remote FTP or HTTP server requiring authentication. The command will display a prompt for password entry. You can specify this using up to 127 characters.
<code>-v</code>	Displays detailed information. This option is used to diagnose server problems.
<code>-V</code>	Displays detailed network activities. This option is used to diagnose network and server problems.
<code>-y</code>	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

OPERANDS The following operands are supported..

<i>url</i>	Specifies URL to be the destination of saving the XSCF configuration information. The following types of format are supported. <pre>http://server[:port]/path/file https://server[:port]/path/file ftp://server[:port]/path/file file:///media/usb_msd/path/file</pre>
------------	---

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press the [n] key.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Save the XSCF configuration information on the FTP site.

```
XSCF> dumpconfig -V -p 129.145.155.156:8080 -u minilla ftp://
10.7.79.18/sollgell/proxytest-ftp.cfg
transfer from '/tmp/dumpconfig.EvY1Yf' to 'ftp://10.7.79.18/sollgell/
proxytest-ftp.cfg'
Password:
* About to connect() to 129.145.155.166 port 8080
*   Trying 129.145.155.166... * connected
* Connected to 129.145.155.166 (129.145.155.166) port 8080
* Proxy auth using (nil) with user ''
* Server auth using Basic with user 'minilla'
> PUT ftp://10.7.79.18/iktest/proxytest-ftp.cfg HTTP/1.1
Authorization: Basic bHdhbmc6bHdhbmc=
User-Agent: dumpconfig
Host: 10.7.79.18:21
Pragma: no-cache
Accept: */*
Content-Length: 24720
Expect: 100-continue
< HTTP/1.1 100 Continue
< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
```

```

< Server: Sun-Java-System-Web-Proxy-Server/4.0
< Date: Mon, 10 Sep 2012 16:46:11 GMT
< Transfer-encoding: chunked
* Connection #0 to host 129.145.155.166 left intact
* Closing connection #0
operation completed
XSCF>

```

EXAMPLE 2 Save the XSCF configuration information on the http site.

```

XSCF> dumpconfig -v -p 129.145.155.166:8080 http://10.7.79.18/  

sollgell/proxytest.cfg  

reading database ... .....*done  

creating temporary file ... done  

starting file transfer ...done  

removing temporary file ... done  

operation completed  

XSCF>

```

EXAMPLE 3 Save the XSCF configuration information on the https site.

```

XSCF> dumpconfig -v -p 129.145.155.166:8080 http://10.7.79.18/  

sollgell/proxytest-https.cfg  

transfer from '/tmp/dumpconfig.ZMCI3d' to 'http://10.7.79.18/iktest/  

proxytest-https.cfg'  

* About to connect() to 129.145.155.166 port 8080  

* Trying 129.145.155.166... * connected  

* Connected to 129.145.155.166 (129.145.155.166) port 8080  

> > PUT http://10.7.79.18/iktest/proxytest-https.cfg HTTP/1.1  

User-Agent: dumpconfig  

Host: 10.7.79.18  

Pragma: no-cache  

Accept: */*  

Content-Length: 24720  

Expect: 100-continue  

< HTTP/1.1 100 Continue  

< HTTP/1.1 204 No Content  

< Content-type: text/html  

< Date: Mon, 10 Sep 2012 16:42:46 GMT  

< Server: Apache/1.3.36 (Unix) mod_perl/1.29 mod_ssl/2.8.27 OpenSSL/0.9.7d  

< Via: 1.1 proxy-proxy  

< Proxy-agent: Sun-Java-System-Web-Proxy-Server/4.0  

* Connection #0 to host 129.145.155.166 left intact  

* Closing connection #0  

operation completed  

XSCF>

```

EXAMPLE 4 Save the XSCF configuration information on the USB device.

```

XSCF> dumpconfig -v -V file:///media/usb_msd/proxytest.cfg  

Making sure mount point is clear  

Trying to mount USB device /dev/sda1 as /media/usb_msd

```



```

Mounted USB device
file '/media/usb_msd/proxytest.cfg' already exists
Do you want to overwrite this file? [y|n]: y
removing file 'file:///media/usb_msd/proxytest.cfg' ... done
reading database ... .....*done
creating temporary file ... done
starting file transfer ...transfer from '/tmp/dumpconfig.HE1RZa' to
'file:///media/usb_msd/san-ff1-54.cfg'
done
removing temporary file ... done
operation completed
Unmounted USB device
XSCF>

```

EXAMPLE 5 Encrypt the XSCF configuration information, and protect it using a password.

```

XSCF> dumpconfig -v -e -P kamacuras -p 129.145.155.166:8080 http://
/10.7.79.18/sollgell/proxytest.cfg
reading database ... .....*done
creating temporary file ... done
starting file transfer ...done
removing temporary file ... done
operation completed
XSCF>

```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO **restoreconfig(8)**

dumpconfig(8)



NAME	enableuser - Enables an XSCF user account.
SYNOPSIS	<p>enableuser <i>user</i></p> <p>enableuser -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>enableuser is a command to enable the disabled XSCF user account.</p> <p>The enabled user account becomes available for login to the console by using Secure Shell (SSH). Using enableuser enables the account that is disabled by using disableuser(8).</p>
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, useradm privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p>-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</p>
OPERANDS	<p>The following operands are supported.</p> <p><i>user</i> Specifies the XSCF user account to be enabled.</p>
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Enable a user account.</p> <p>XSCF> enableuser jsmith</p>
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned.</p> <p>0 Indicates normal end.</p> <p>>0 Indicates error occurrence.</p>
SEE ALSO	adduser (8), deleteuser (8), disableuser (8), showuser (8)

enableuser(8)



NAME	flashupdate - Updates the firmware.																
SYNOPSIS	<p>flashupdate -c check -m {xcp xscf} -s <i>version</i></p> <p>flashupdate [[-q] -{y n}] -c update -m {xcp xscf} [-f] -s <i>version</i></p> <p>flashupdate -c sync</p> <p>flashupdate -h</p>																
DESCRIPTION	<p>flashupdate is a command to update the firmware.</p> <p>This command updates the following firmware. By specifying -c check, you can check the availability of update in advance.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Updating the entire XSCF Control Package (XCP) (XSCF firmware, Hypervisor firmware, OpenBoot PROM firmware, and Power-On Self-Test (POST) firmware)■ Updating XSCF firmware only																
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>																
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>-c check</td><td>Checks whether or not the specified firmware can be updated.</td></tr><tr><td>-c update</td><td>Updates the specified firmware. When the system is in the multi-XSCF configuration, all XSCFs are updated at the same time.</td></tr><tr><td>-c sync</td><td>When the system is in multi-XSCF configuration, this option matches the version of each XSCF firmware. It is used when the FRU including XSCF is replaced.</td></tr><tr><td>-f</td><td>To update the firmware to the specified version, it is overwritten even if the same version has already been written.</td></tr><tr><td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr><tr><td>-m xcp</td><td>Targets the entire XCP. Specify this option to check, register, and update the firmware.</td></tr><tr><td>-m xscf</td><td>Targets the XSCF firmware. Specify this option to check or update the firmware.</td></tr><tr><td>-n</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).</td></tr></table>	-c check	Checks whether or not the specified firmware can be updated.	-c update	Updates the specified firmware. When the system is in the multi-XSCF configuration, all XSCFs are updated at the same time.	-c sync	When the system is in multi-XSCF configuration, this option matches the version of each XSCF firmware. It is used when the FRU including XSCF is replaced.	-f	To update the firmware to the specified version, it is overwritten even if the same version has already been written.	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-m xcp	Targets the entire XCP. Specify this option to check, register, and update the firmware.	-m xscf	Targets the XSCF firmware. Specify this option to check or update the firmware.	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).
-c check	Checks whether or not the specified firmware can be updated.																
-c update	Updates the specified firmware. When the system is in the multi-XSCF configuration, all XSCFs are updated at the same time.																
-c sync	When the system is in multi-XSCF configuration, this option matches the version of each XSCF firmware. It is used when the FRU including XSCF is replaced.																
-f	To update the firmware to the specified version, it is overwritten even if the same version has already been written.																
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.																
-m xcp	Targets the entire XCP. Specify this option to check, register, and update the firmware.																
-m xscf	Targets the XSCF firmware. Specify this option to check or update the firmware.																
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).																

- q Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
- s *version* Specifies the firmware version for checking, registering, or updating the firmware. *version* specifies the major version and minor version in decimal. This can be specified using the following format.

xyyy

xx
Major version

yy
Minor version
- y Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press the [n] key.
- When XCP or XSCF firmware is updated, the XSCF is reset. Therefore, while the XSCF is in LAN connection, it is once disconnected.
- If there is any faulty Field Replaceable Unit (FRU), the firmware cannot be updated. Correct the fault of FRU before updating it.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Confirm whether or not the firmware can be updated to Version 0101.

```
XSCF> flashupdate -c check -m xcp -s 0101
```

EXAMPLE 2 Update the firmware from Version 0101 to Version 0102.

```
XSCF> flashupdate -c update -m xcp -s 0102
The XSCF will be reset. Continue? [y|n] :y
XCP update is started. [2400sec]
 0..... 30..... 60..... 90.....120.....150.....180.....210.....240.....-
270.....300.....330.....360.....390.....420.....450.....480.....510.....|
540.....570.....600
```

EXAMPLE 3 Update the XSCF firmware from Version 0101 to Version 0102.

```
XSCF> flashupdate -c update -m xscf -s 0102
The XSCF will be reset. Continue? [y|n] :y
XCP update is started. [2400sec]
 0..... 30..... 60..... 90.....120.....150.....180.....210.....240.....-
270.....300.....330.....360.....390.....420.....450.....480.....510.....|
540.....570.....600
```

EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.
	0 Indicates normal end.
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO	version (8)
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flashupdate(8)



NAME	getflashimage - Downloads an XSCF Control Package (XCP) image file.																				
SYNOPSIS	<pre>getflashimage [-v] [[-q] -{Y n}] [-u user] [-p proxy [-t proxy_type]] url getflashimage -l getflashimage [[-q] -{Y n}] [-d] getflashimage -h</pre>																				
DESCRIPTION	<p>getflashimage is a command to download an XCP image file used for flashupdate(8).</p> <p>If there is an older version of XCP image file on the service processor, it is deleted before the new version image file is downloaded. After the image file is downloaded successfully, the correctness of the file is verified, and the MD5 checksum value is displayed.</p>																				
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>																				
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported..</p> <table> <tr> <td>-d</td><td>Deletes all the older versions of the XCP image file on the service processor.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-l</td><td>Displays the list of the XCP image files on the service processor.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-n</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).</td></tr> <tr> <td>-p <i>proxy</i></td><td>Specifies the proxy server to use for transfer. If you omit -t <i>proxy_type</i>, the default proxy type is http.Specify <i>proxyin servername:port</i> format.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-q</td><td>Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-t <i>proxy_type</i></td><td>Specifies the proxy type. Specify it with the -p option. You can specify any of http, socks4, and socks5. The default is http.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-u <i>user</i></td><td>Specifies your user name when logging in to remote FTP or HTTP server requiring authentication. The command will display a prompt for password entry.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-v</td><td>Displays detailed information. This option is used to diagnose network and server problems.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-y</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).</td></tr> </table>	-d	Deletes all the older versions of the XCP image file on the service processor.	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-l	Displays the list of the XCP image files on the service processor.	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).	-p <i>proxy</i>	Specifies the proxy server to use for transfer. If you omit -t <i>proxy_type</i> , the default proxy type is http.Specify <i>proxyin servername:port</i> format.	-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.	-t <i>proxy_type</i>	Specifies the proxy type. Specify it with the -p option. You can specify any of http, socks4, and socks5. The default is http.	-u <i>user</i>	Specifies your user name when logging in to remote FTP or HTTP server requiring authentication. The command will display a prompt for password entry.	-v	Displays detailed information. This option is used to diagnose network and server problems.	-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).
-d	Deletes all the older versions of the XCP image file on the service processor.																				
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.																				
-l	Displays the list of the XCP image files on the service processor.																				
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).																				
-p <i>proxy</i>	Specifies the proxy server to use for transfer. If you omit -t <i>proxy_type</i> , the default proxy type is http.Specify <i>proxyin servername:port</i> format.																				
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.																				
-t <i>proxy_type</i>	Specifies the proxy type. Specify it with the -p option. You can specify any of http, socks4, and socks5. The default is http.																				
-u <i>user</i>	Specifies your user name when logging in to remote FTP or HTTP server requiring authentication. The command will display a prompt for password entry.																				
-v	Displays detailed information. This option is used to diagnose network and server problems.																				
-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).																				

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported..

url

Specify URL for downloading the firmware image. The following types of format are supported.

```
http://server[:port]/path/file
https://server[:port]/path/file
ftp://server[:port]/path/file
file:///media/usb_msd/path/file
```

file is replaced with any of the following values.

```
XCPvvvv.tar.gz
PCIBOXvvvv.tar.gz
```

Also, *vvvv* is replaced with the version number consisting of four characters.

Extended description

When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press the [n] key.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Download an image file from the HTTP server.

```
XSCF> getflashimage ftp://imageserver/images/XCP1041.tar.gz
Existing versions:
Version Size Date
Existing versions:
      Version                Size      Date
      XCPXXXX.tar.gz        46827123  Wed Mar 14 19:11:40 2007
Warning: About to delete existing versions.
Continue? [y|n]: y
Removing XCPXXXX.tar.gz.
   0MB received
   1MB received
   2MB received
...
  43MB received
  44MB received
  45MB received
Download successful: 46827KB at 1016.857KB/s
Checking file...
MD5: e619e6dd367c888507427e58cdb8e0a0
```

EXAMPLE 2 Download an image file from the FTP server.

```
XSCF> getflashimage ftp://imageserver/images/XCP1041.tar.gz
Existing versions:
      Version                Size      Date
      XCPXXXX.tar.gz        46827123  Wed Mar 14 19:11:40 2007
Warning: About to delete existing versions.
```

```

Continue? [y|n]: y
Removing XCPXXXX.tar.gz.
  0MB received
  1MB received
  2MB received
...
  43MB received
  44MB received
  45MB received
Download successful: 46827KB at 1016.857KB/s
Checking file...
MD5: e619e6dd367c888507427e58cdb8e0a1

```

EXAMPLE 3 Download an image file by using the HTTP proxy server with port number 8080.

```

XSCF> getflashimage - p proxyserver:8080 ¥
http://imageserver/images/XCP1041.tar.gz
Existing versions:
      Version                Size      Date
XCPXXXX.tar.gz             46827123  Wed Mar 14 19:11:40 2007
Warning: About to delete existing versions.
Continue? [y|n]: y
Removing XCPXXXX.tar.gz.
  0MB received
  1MB received
  2MB received
...
  43MB received
  44MB received
  45MB received
Download successful: 46827KB at 1016.857KB/s
Checking file...
MD5: e619e6dd367c888507427e58cdb8e0a2

```

EXAMPLE 4 Download the image file by using the user name and its password.

```
XSCF> getflashimage -u jsmith ¥
http://imageserver/images/XCP1041.tar.gz
Existing versions:
      Version                Size          Date
      XCPXXXX.tar.gz        46827123    Wed Mar 14 19:11:40 2007
Warning: About to delete existing versions.
Continue? [y|n]: ¥
Removing XCPXXXX.tar.gz.
Password: [not echoed]
      0MB received
      1MB received
      2MB received
...
      43MB received
      44MB received
      45MB received
Download successful: 46827KB at 1016.857KB/s
Checking file...
MD5: e619e6dd367c888507427e58cdb8e0a3
```

EXAMPLE 5 Download an image file from the USB memory stick.

```
XSCF> getflashimage file:///media/usb_msd/images/XCP1041.tar.gz
Existing versions:
      Version                Size          Date
      XCPXXXX.tar.gz        46827123    Wed Mar 14 19:11:40 2007
Warning: About to delete existing versions.
Continue? [y|n]: ¥
Removing XCPXXXX.tar.gz.
Mounted USB device
      0MB received
      1MB received
...
      44MB received
      45MB received
Download successful: 46827 Kbytes in 109 secs (430.094 Kbytes/sec)
Checking file...
MD5: e619e6dd367c888507427e58cdb8e0a4
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

flashupdate (8)

NAME	getremotepwrmgmt - Obtains the settings information of the remote power management function.																				
SYNOPSIS	getremotepwrmgmt {-G <i>groupid</i> } [-v] [-u <i>user</i>] [-X <i>proxy</i>] [-t <i>proxy_type</i>] [-y -n] <i>configuration_file</i> getremotepwrmgmt -h																				
DESCRIPTION	getremotepwrmgmt is a command to obtain the settings information of remote power management group and to save it as a management information file in CSV format.																				
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>																				
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table> <tr> <td>-G <i>groupid</i></td><td>Specifies one group ID of the remote power management group. You can specify a value from 1 to 32.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-n</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).</td></tr> <tr> <td>-t <i>proxy_type</i></td><td>Specifies the proxy type.</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Specify it with the -X option. You can specify any of http, socks4, and socks5. The default is http.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-u <i>user</i></td><td>Specifies your user name when logging in to remote FTP or HTTP server requiring authentication. The command will display a prompt for password entry.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-v</td><td>Displays detailed information.</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>This option is used to diagnose network and server problems.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-X <i>proxy</i></td><td>Specifies the proxy server to use for obtaining information. If you omit -t <i>proxy_type</i>, the default proxy type is http. Specify <i>proxy</i> in <i>servername:port</i> format.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-y</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).</td></tr> </table>	-G <i>groupid</i>	Specifies one group ID of the remote power management group. You can specify a value from 1 to 32.	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).	-t <i>proxy_type</i>	Specifies the proxy type.		Specify it with the -X option. You can specify any of http, socks4, and socks5. The default is http.	-u <i>user</i>	Specifies your user name when logging in to remote FTP or HTTP server requiring authentication. The command will display a prompt for password entry.	-v	Displays detailed information.		This option is used to diagnose network and server problems.	-X <i>proxy</i>	Specifies the proxy server to use for obtaining information. If you omit -t <i>proxy_type</i> , the default proxy type is http. Specify <i>proxy</i> in <i>servername:port</i> format.	-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).
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-v	Displays detailed information.																				
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-X <i>proxy</i>	Specifies the proxy server to use for obtaining information. If you omit -t <i>proxy_type</i> , the default proxy type is http. Specify <i>proxy</i> in <i>servername:port</i> format.																				
-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).																				

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported.

configuration_file Specifies URL to be the destination of saving the management information file.

The following types of format are supported.

```
http://server[:port]/path/file
https://server[:port]/path/file
ftp://server[:port]/path/file
file:///media/usb_msd/path/file
```

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- If non-existing group ID is specified for the -G option, an error occurs.
- You can use the management information file of the remote power management group obtained with getremotepwrmgmt as it is for when you execute setremotepwrmgmt -c config.
- Set the format of the management information file to CSV. For details on the format of the management information file, see the *SPARC M10 Systems System Operation and Administration Guide*.
- It is necessary to create the management information file for each group. If one management information file has multiple group IDs, it causes an error.
- If the password to access the distribution destination of the information is not set in the management information file and the default user is not specified, it is required to enter the password when distributing the information of the remote power management group.
- Use the following procedure for updating the settings of the existing remote power management group.
 1. Execute getremotepwrmgmt to obtain the settings information of the remote power management group to be updated as management information file.
 2. Edit the file obtained in Step 1.
 3. Execute setremotepwrmgmt -c disable to disable the remote power management function of the remote power management group to be updated.
 4. Specify the management information file that was edited in Step 2, and execute setremotepwrmgmt -c config to update the settings of the remote power management group.
 5. Execute setremotepwrmgmt -c enable to enable the remote power management function of the updated remote power management group.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 On the FTP site, obtain the management information file of the remote power

management group 1.

```
XSCF> getremotepwrmgmt -G 1 -X proxyserver:8080 -u jsmith ftp://
dataserver/data/rpm_group.1.conf
Group#01 remote power management group information is got.Continue? [y|n]:
Y
transfer from '/tmp/rpm_group.1.conf' to 'ftp://dataserver/data/
rpm_group.1.conf'
Password:
* About to connect() to proxyserver port 8080
* Trying proxyserver... * connected
* Connected to proxyserver (xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx) port 8080
* Proxy auth using (nil) with user ''
* Server auth using Basic with user 'jsmith'
> PUT ftp://dataserver/data/rpm_group.1.conf HTTP/1.1
Authorization: Basic bHdhbmc6bHdhbmc=
User-Agent: dumpconfig
Host: dataserver:21
Pragma: no-cache
Accept: */*
Content-Length: 24720
Expect: 100-continue
< HTTP/1.1 100 Continue
< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< Server: Sun-Java-System-Web-Proxy-Server/4.0
< Date: Mon, 04 Aug 2012 16:46:11 GMT
< Transfer-encoding: chunked
* Connection #0 to host proxyserver left intact
* Closing connection #0
The command completed successfully.
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 2 On the http site, obtain the management information file of the remote power management group 1.

```
XSCF> getremotepwrmgmt -G 1 -X proxyserver:8080 -u jsmith http://
dataserver/data/rpm_group.1.conf
Group#01 remote power management group information is got.Continue? [y|n]:
Y
The command completed successfully.
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 3 On the USB device, obtain the management information file of the remote power management group 1.

```
XSCF> getremotepwrmgmt -G 1 file:///media/usb_msd/rpm_group.1.conf
Group#01 remote power management group information is got.Continue? [y|n]:
Y
Making sure mount point is clear
Trying to mount USB device /dev/sda1 as /media/usb_msd
Mounted USB device
file '/media/usb_msd/rpm_group.1.conf' already exists
Do you want to overwrite this file? [y|n]: Y
```

getremotepwrmgmt(8)

```
removing file 'file:///media/usb_msd/rpm_group.1.conf' ... done
reading database ... .....*done
creating temporary file ... done
starting file transfer ...transfer from '/tmp/rpm_group.1.conf.HE1RZa' to
'file:///media/usb_msd/rpm_group.1.conf'
done
removing temporary file ... done
Unmounted USB device
The command completed successfully.
XSCF>
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

clearremotepwrmgmt(8) , **setremotepwrmgmt(8)** , **showremotepwrmgmt(8)**

NAME	initbb - detach the SPARC M10-4S and the crossbar box from the system and initialize it to the factory default												
SYNOPSIS	initbb [[-q] -{y n}] [-f] -b <i>bb_id</i> initbb -h												
DESCRIPTION	<p>initbb detaches the SPARC M10-4S and the crossbar box from the system configuration and initializes it to the factory default.</p> <p>After you executed the initbb, the SPARC M10-4S and the crossbar box will be halted.</p> <p>initbb cannot be used on a SPARC M10-1/M10-4.</p>												
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>												
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>-b <i>bb_id</i></td><td>Specifies the SPARC M10-4S or the crossbar box to initialize. In <i>bb_id</i>, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 in case of SPARC M10-4S, and from 80 to 83 in case of crossbar box.</td></tr><tr><td>-f</td><td>Forcibly detach the SPARC M10-4S or the crossbar box even though a system is abnormal condition.</td></tr><tr><td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr><tr><td>-n</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).</td></tr><tr><td>-q</td><td>Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.</td></tr><tr><td>-y</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).</td></tr></table>	-b <i>bb_id</i>	Specifies the SPARC M10-4S or the crossbar box to initialize. In <i>bb_id</i> , you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 in case of SPARC M10-4S, and from 80 to 83 in case of crossbar box.	-f	Forcibly detach the SPARC M10-4S or the crossbar box even though a system is abnormal condition.	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).	-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.	-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).
-b <i>bb_id</i>	Specifies the SPARC M10-4S or the crossbar box to initialize. In <i>bb_id</i> , you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 in case of SPARC M10-4S, and from 80 to 83 in case of crossbar box.												
-f	Forcibly detach the SPARC M10-4S or the crossbar box even though a system is abnormal condition.												
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.												
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).												
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.												
-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).												
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Execute the initbb in the master XSCF. Whether it is the master XSCF or not can be confirmed by using the showbbstatus(8).■ The initbb cannot initialize the master XSCF.■ After you executed the initbb, the SPARC M10-4S and the crossbar box will be detached from the system and be halted. To build it into the system again, power off and on the system or add on the target SPARC M10-4S and the crossbar box.■ By making the serial connection to XSCF on target SPARC M10-4S or the crossbar box, the status and the completion of initialization can be confirmed.■ To initialize the crossbar box, execute the command while the system power is off.												

- To initialize the crossbar box, execute the command after the system turned off. If the system is not turned off, it results in an error.
System turn-off condition means that all PPAR are turned off. If those are up and running, execution of `poweroff -a` will turn off all PPAR, and then system power will be disconnected. Execute the `showhardconf(8)` command and see the display of "System_Power:" ("On" or "Off"), to confirm the condition of system power.
- To initialize the SPARC M10-4S, execute the command while the system board on the SPARC M10-4S is in the system board pooling status, or while it is detached from the PPAR configuration. If the system board is not in the system board pooling status, it turns to the system board pooling status. If the system board is built into the PPAR configuration and the PPAR is in operation, it results in an error.
- To initialize the SPARC M10-4S, the PPAR which has the same ID as the target SPARC M10-4S needs to be powered off.
- After initialized the SPARC M10-4S, the PPAR which has the same ID as the target SPARC M10-4S becomes unable to power on. This can be resolved by either of the following methods.
 - Add on the initialized SPARC M10-4S and build it into the system again
 - Change the PPAR configuration to use another PPAR-ID
- When the serial number of the target SPARC M10-4S or the crossbar box has been used as the serial number of the system, it results in an error.
- If "n" is entered for the prompt at the command execution, it ends without initializing the SPARC M10-4S.
- When you specified the `-f` option, the SPARC M10-4S or the crossbar box is detached from the system configuration even though it is in the abnormal status. However, if the target SPARC M10-4S or the crossbar box is not normal, there is no guarantee that it will be initialized properly.
- When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the `[y]` key. To cancel, press the `[n]` key.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Initializes BB#01 to the factory default. After executed the command, BB#01 stops.

```
XSCF> initbb -b 1
You are about to initialize BB/XB-Box.
NOTE the following.
  1. BB/XB-Box is excluded from the system and halted.
  2. PPAR-ID of the same value as BB-ID becomes invalid.

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

EXAMPLE 2 Initialize XBBOX#81. The prompt is automatically given a "y" response. After

executed the command, XBBOX#81 stops.

```
XSCF> initbb -y -b 81
You are about to initialize BB/XB-Box.
NOTE the following.
  1. BB/XB-Box is excluded from the system and halted.
  2. PPAR-ID of the same value as BB-ID becomes invalid.

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

EXAMPLE 3 Initializes BB#01. The prompt is hidden and automatically given a "y" response.

```
XSCF> initbb -q -y -b 1
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

- | | |
|----|-----------------------------|
| 0 | Indicates normal end. |
| >0 | Indicates error occurrence. |

SEE ALSO **showbbstatus** (8)

initbb(8)



NAME	ioxadm - Manages the cards connected to the PCI Expansion Unit, link card, and host server.
SYNOPSIS	<pre>ioxadm [-f] [-A] [-v] [-M] env [-e] [-l] [-t] [target [sensor]] ioxadm [-f] [-A] [-v] [-M] list [target] ioxadm [-f] [-A] [-v] [-M] locator [on off] [target] ioxadm [-f] [-A] [-v] [-M] poweroff target ioxadm [-f] [-A] [-v] [-M] poweron target ioxadm [-f] [-A] [-v] [-M] reset target ioxadm [-f] [-A] [-v] [-M] settled [on off blink] target led_type ioxadm serial target serial_num ioxadm -c check target -s version ioxadm [-f] [-A] [-v] [-M] -c update target -s version ioxadm -h</pre>
DESCRIPTION	<p>ioxadm is a command to manage the cards connected to the PCI Expansion Unit, link card, and host server.</p> <p>To use ioxadm, it is necessary to specify the operand and the option required for the operand. What can be specified for the target device is a card mounted in the PCI slot built in the host server, PCI Expansion Unit, or Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) in the PCI Expansion Unit. The cards in the host server are identified by character strings indicating the paths from the host server to the cards. The link card mounted in the host server is called downlink card. The link card mounted in the I/O Boat of the PCI Expansion Unit is called uplink card.</p> <p>For details, see the section of <i>target</i> of the option.</p>

Privileges | To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.

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

For details on user privileges, see `setprivileges(8)`.

OPTIONS | The following options are supported.

-A	Hides the headers of outputs and displays only the analyzable outputs. Each field is separated with a single tab.				
-c check	Checks whether the firmware can be applied. Checks the firmware of the type/version specified by the operand.				
-c update	Updates the firmware of the PCI Expansion Unit and link card. Updates the firmware of the version and <i>target</i> specified by the operand.				
-f	Executes the command forcibly ignoring the warning.				
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.				
-M	Displays text one screen at a time.				
-s <i>version</i>	Specifies the version of the firmware. Specifies when checking, registering, or updating the firmware. Specifies the major version and minor version in <i>version</i> continuously. The version of firmware is specified by four figures such as " <i>xxyy</i> ." The numbers have the following meanings. <table><tr><td><i>xx</i></td><td>Major release number</td></tr><tr><td><i>yy</i></td><td>Minor release number</td></tr></table>	<i>xx</i>	Major release number	<i>yy</i>	Minor release number
<i>xx</i>	Major release number				
<i>yy</i>	Minor release number				
-v	Displays detailed information. For details, see each operand.				

target

Specifies the target device. You can specify any of the cards mounted in the PCI slot built in the host server, PCI Expansion Unit or the FRU in the PCI Expansion Unit.

The cards mounted in the slots of the host server are identified by *host_path*.

host_path depends on the platform and indicates the path to the slot of the host server in which the card is mounted. *host_path* is indicated in the following format.

BB#0-PCI#0, PCI-E slot0

PCI Expansion Unit (*box_id*) is identified by the serial number.

To refer to the serial number, use "PCIBOX#*nnnn*." "*nnnn*" is the last four digits of the serial number of PCI Expansion Unit.

Depending on the specified contents, only one of the components of PCI Expansion Unit may be affected. For example, the I/O Boat and power supply unit can be turned on and off independently.

The FRU (*fru*) in PCI Expansion Unit is identified as follows.

PCIBOX#*nnnn*/IOBT – I/O Boat

PCIBOX#*nnnn*/FANBP – Fan backplane

PCIBOX#*nnnn*/PSU#0 – Power supply unit in the rear lower bay

PCIBOX#*nnnn*/PSU#1 – Power supply unit in the rear upper bay

PCIBOX#*nnnn*/FAN#0 – Fan unit in the front left bay

PCIBOX#*nnnn*/FAN#1 – Fan unit in the front central bay

PCIBOX#*nnnn*/FAN#2 – Fan unit in the front right bay

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported.

`env [-e] [-l] [-t] [target [sensor]]`

Displays the summary of the environment status of the PCI Expansion Unit or link card.

`-e` Displays the status regarding electricity (measurement values of the current and voltage, rotation speed of the fan, and settings of the switches).

`-l` Displays the status of LED.

`-t` Displays the measurement value of the temperature sensor.

target See the section of *target* of the option. For the contents unique to the *env* operand, see the following.

sensors Specifies the sensor whose data is to be displayed. If not specified, the information on all sensors is displayed. It is specified with *target*.

If the FRU in the PCI Expansion Unit or card in the slot of the host server is specified as *target*, *env* just displays the environment information on the FRU.

If none of the options, `-e`, `-l` or `-t` is specified, the information on all sensors are displayed. If no sensor is specified, the information on all sensors is displayed. If *target* is not specified, the information on all PCI Expansion Units is displayed.

If *box_id* is specified as *target*, *env* displays the list of the sensor measurement values for all FRUs and downlink cards mounted in the specified PCI Expansion Unit.

The options of *env* can be used in any combinations.

- The following information is also applied to `env` and the displayed result.
- The result is displayed in a table format. Each FRU sensor is displayed in the first column. What is entered in the second column is the sensor name. It is displayed as `T_AMBIENT` in the case of the ambient temperature and `V_12V_0V` in the case of the measurement value of the voltage of the 12V rail. The third, fourth, and fifth columns shows the sensor measurement value (`Value`), sensor resolution (`Res`), and unit(`Units`), respectively. See Example 1.
 - Each FRU has various sensors. To specify multiple values in *sensor*, specify them separating the values with spaces. The values which can be specified in *sensor* are shown in the `Sensor` column of Example 1. `Units` displays the degrees C, voltage, ampere, SWITCH, and RPM.
 - The name of *sensor* depends on FRU and varies according to the type of FRU. It may vary among each FRU in some cases.
 - If the `-v` option is specified, the detailed information is output. In addition to the normal output, the maximum value and minimum value (`Max`, `Min`) supported by the sensor as well as the upper and lower warning thresholds (`Min Alarm`, `Max Alarm`) are included in the outputs.
 - The LED indicator does not support these fields.
 - The filed including "-" indicates that the setting is not supported. For example, there is no warning threshold regarding the lower limit of the temperature.

led_type

Specifies the FRU LED which can be controlled by XSCF. It is specified with the `setled` operand. The following table shows the statuses of the LEDs which can be controlled by the values of the `setled` operand: `off`, `on`, and `blink`. Y (yes) shows the controllable LEDs. N (no) shows the uncontrollable LEDs.

LED	Name	off	on	blink
LOCATE	Locate	Y	N	Y

* All LED statuses can be set for the `OVERTEMP` LED and the `ACTIVE` LED of the cabinet. However, the LED status after change may not be displayed because the status of the LED is frequently updated by hardware.

Note – Other LEDs are not controlled by software. The list of the LEDs included in the system can be displayed by using the `env -l` operand.

list [*target*]

Displays the list of the PCI Expansion Unit managed by the system.

If **list** is executed without specifying *target*, the list of the PCI Expansion Unit is displayed. (One PCI Expansion Unit is displayed in each line.) Each line includes the identifier unique to PCI Expansion Unit and the name unique to the host of the downlink card. See Example 3.

If the command is executed by specifying the argument of PCI Expansion Unit or the path of the downlink card, a single line including the specified FRU is displayed. If *host path* is specified, only the information of the downlink card is displayed. If the detailed option [-v] is set, the detailed information of FRU is included in the output. See Example 4 and 5.

locator [on | off] [*target*]

Sets or inquires the status of the chassis (locator) LED.

If **locator** is executed without specifying an option, the current status of the LED regarding the specified FRU is output.

To use the field of the option, the *target* argument is essential. The only *target* which can be specified is the PCI Expansion Unit.

on	Illuminates the LED.
off	Turns off the LED.

The chassis locator is the orange LED. If FRU is specified, the yellow service LED of FRU is used with the chassis (locator) LED.

There is only one FRU which activates the location indicators simultaneously in the chassis of PCI Expansion Unit. If the chassis (locator) LED is turned off, the (service) FRU LED stops blinking. See Example 6.

poweroff *target*

Indicates that the specified FRU was shut down, the corresponding LED was turned on, and the FRU has become removable. Use it with the -f option. Note that if -f is used, the domain may clash.

Do not remove both of the two power supply units (PSU) of the same PCI Expansion Unit. If the two power supply units are shut down like this, the power of PCI Expansion Unit cannot be turned on again from the command line. The power of PCI Expansion Unit needs to be turned on physically.

Note – The LED and fan may operate even if one of the power supply units is shut down, because they are powered from two power supply units.

poweron *target*

Recovers all power supply to the I/O Boats. Or reactivates the power supply from a removable power source. If a new power supply unit is installed and the POWER switch is turned on, or the boat is connected to a link card with a power source, the power supplies are automatically turned on. However, as for the power supply units or I/O Boats whose power has already been turned off for removal, this command can be used to turn on the power again only if the position of the POWER switch is ON.

reset *target*

Reinitializes the FRU components used for monitoring of the PCI Expansion Unit environment. If the I/O Boat or link card is specified, the bridge controller of the link card is reset and reinitialized. If PCI Expansion Unit is specified, the fan controller and demultiplexer of PCI Expansion Unit as well as the bridge controller associated with PCI Expansion Unit are reset and reinitialized.

setled [*on* | *off* | *blink*] *target led_type*

Sets the LED status.

<i>off</i>	Turns off the LED.
<i>on</i>	Illuminates the LED.
<i>blink</i>	Makes the LED blink.

For details on the LED types, see *led_type*.

The only *target* which can be specified is the PCI Expansion Unit.

serial *target serial_num*

Specifies a serial number of the PCI Expansion unit. This operand is used to re-register the serial number of the PCI Expansion unit when replacing the IO board and Fan backplain at a time.

The only *target* which can be specified is the PCI Expansion Unit.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Display the measurement values of the temperature, voltage, current, and fan rotation speed sensors.

```
XSCF> ioxadm env -te PCIBOX#A3B5
Location Sensor Value Res Units
```

```
PCIBOX#A3B4/PSU#0 FAN 3224.324 - RPM
PCIBOX#A3B4/PSU#1 FAN 3224.324 - RPM
PCIBOX#A3B4/FAN#0 FAN 3522.314 - RPM
PCIBOX#A3B4/FAN#1 FAN 3522.314 - RPM
PCIBOX#A3B4/FAN#2 FAN 3522.314 - RPM
PCIBOX#A3B4/FAN#0 FAN 3522.314 - RPM
PCIBOX#A3B4/IOBT T_INTAKE 32.000 - C
```

```

PCIBOX#A3B4/IOBT T_PART_NO1 32.000 - C
PCIBOX#A3B4/IOBT T_PART_NO2 32.000 - C
PCIBOX#A3B4/IOBT T_PART_NO3 32.000 - C
PCIBOX#A3B4/IOBT V_12_0V 12.400 - V
PCIBOX#A3B4/IOBT V_3_3_NO0 3.320 - V
PCIBOX#A3B4/IOBT V_3_3_NO1 3.310 - V
PCIBOX#A3B4/IOBT V_3_3_NO2 3.310 - V
PCIBOX#A3B4/IOBT V_3_3_NO3 3.320 - V
PCIBOX#A3B4/IOBT V_1_8V 1.820 - V
PCIBOX#A3B4/IOBT V_0_9V 0.910 - V

```

EXAMPLE 2 Display all sensor measurement values regarding one link. Hides the header.

```

XSCF> ioxadm -A env BB#00-PCI#1
BB#00-PCI#1 LINK On - LED
BB#00-PCI#1 MGMT On - LED

```

EXAMPLE 3 Display the paths of all PCI Expansion Unit or downlink cards.

```

XSCF> ioxadm list
PCIBOX      Link
PCIBOX#0033 BB#00-PCI#1
PCIBOX#12B4 BB#01-PCI#0

```

In Example 3, the connection between the PCI Expansion Unit and the downlink card in the host server are displayed by `list`. The I/O Boat and `PCIBOX#0033` with a power source are connected to the host server via the downlink card. Link 0 shows the downlink card connected to the I/O Boat 0.

EXAMPLE 4 Display a single PCI Expansion Unit.

```

XSCF> ioxadm list PCIBOX#12B4
PCIBOX      Link
PCIBOX#12B4 BB#01-PCI#0

```

EXAMPLE 5 Display the card in the detailed output mode with the header hidden using the host path.

```

XSCF> ioxadm -A -v list BB#00-PCI#1
BB#00-PCI#1 F20 - 000004 5111500-01 On

```

EXAMPLE 6 Display the status of the locator LED of the PCI Expansion Unit.

```

XSCF> ioxadm locator PCIBOX#12B4
Location      Sensor  Value Resolution Units
PCIBOX#12B4   LOCATE  Blink -          LED

```

The white LED of the chassis of PCI Expansion Unit has a POWER button. This button can be used to switch the status of the white locator LED of the chassis to

EXIT STATUS

"Off" or "High-speed." If the locator LED is turned off using this button, the FRU service LED of high-speed blinking is cleared.

The following exit values are returned.

- 0 Indicates normal end.
- >0 Indicates error occurrence.



NAME	nslookup - Refers to the Internet name server for the host name.								
SYNOPSIS	nslookup <i>hostname</i> nslookup -h								
DESCRIPTION	<p>nslookup is a command to refer to the Internet name server for the specified host name.</p> <p>The following information is displayed.</p> <table> <tr> <td>Server</td><td>Name of the Internet name server</td></tr> <tr> <td>Address</td><td>IP address of the Internet name server</td></tr> <tr> <td>Name</td><td>Host name</td></tr> <tr> <td>Address</td><td>IP address of the host</td></tr> </table>	Server	Name of the Internet name server	Address	IP address of the Internet name server	Name	Host name	Address	IP address of the host
Server	Name of the Internet name server								
Address	IP address of the Internet name server								
Name	Host name								
Address	IP address of the host								
Privileges	<p>No privileges are required to execute this command.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see <code>setprivileges(8)</code>.</p>								
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table> <tr> <td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr> </table>	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.						
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.								
OPERANDS	<p>The following operands are supported.</p> <table> <tr> <td><i>hostname</i></td><td>Specifies the host name set in the network interface. You can specify it by the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) or an abbreviation.</td></tr> </table>	<i>hostname</i>	Specifies the host name set in the network interface. You can specify it by the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) or an abbreviation.						
<i>hostname</i>	Specifies the host name set in the network interface. You can specify it by the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) or an abbreviation.								
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	Executing nslookup with nothing specified causes an error.								
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Display the information of the host name <code>scf0-hostname0</code>.</p> <pre> XSCF> nslookup scf0-hostname0 Server: server.example.com Address: 192.168.1.100 Name: scf0-hostname0.example.com Address: 192.168.1.101 </pre>								

nslookup(8)

EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.
0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

NAME	password - Sets the password of the XSCF user account and the effective period.		
SYNOPSIS	<p>password [-e <i>days</i> <i>date</i> NEVER] [-i <i>inactive</i>] [-M <i>maxdays</i>] [-n <i>mindays</i>] [-w <i>warn</i>] [<i>user</i>]</p> <p>password -h</p>		
DESCRIPTION	<p>password is a command to set the password of the XSCF user account and the effective period of the password.</p> <p>The password is specified within 32 characters. The following characters can be used.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ■ ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ ■ 0123456789 ■ !@#\$%^&*[]{}()_-= '~,></"?:;[SPACE] <p>If password is executed with one or more options specified, the effective period of the account is changed. For the default value, see <code>setpasswordpolicy(8)</code>.</p> <p>If password is executed with option omitted, the prompt to change the password is displayed.</p> <p>If password is executed with the <i>user</i> operand omitted, the current user account becomes the target.</p> <hr/> <p>Caution – When the password is changed with another user specified in the <i>user</i> operand, the password policy of the system is not reflected automatically. Use the <i>user</i> operand if the default password of a new user is to be created, the user account expires, or you forget the password. Be sure to specify a password in compliance with the password policy of the system when changing the password of another user. You can execute <code>showpasswordpolicy(8)</code> to refer to the current password policy.</p> <hr/> <p>The user account must be local no matter whether the user name is specified. If the user account is not local, the password will cause an error.</p>		
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top; padding-right: 20px;">useradm</td> <td>You can execute this command regardless of the existence of an option or operand. The passwords of all accounts are changeable.</td> </tr> </table> <p>In the following cases, the user privilege is not required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Case that the current user account password is to be changed 	useradm	You can execute this command regardless of the existence of an option or operand. The passwords of all accounts are changeable.
useradm	You can execute this command regardless of the existence of an option or operand. The passwords of all accounts are changeable.		

- Case that the -h option is used

For details on user privileges, see `setprivileges(8)`.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

`-e days | date | Never` Sets the number of days of the effective period of the XSCF user account beginning today in *days*. 0 to 10730 can be specified. If the result of adding the value specified in *days* to the current date exceeds January 2038, the specified value becomes invalid and the command is not executed.

Sets the expiration date of the account in *date*. Specifies a date before January 2038. This can be specified using one of the following format.

mm/dd/yy (10/30/12)

yyyy-mm-dd (2012-10-30)

yy-mm-dd (12-10-30)

dd-Mmm-yy (30-Oct-12)

dd-Mmm-yyyy (30-Oct-2012)

dd Mmm yy ("30 Oct 12")

Mmm dd, yy ("Oct 30, 12")

Mmm dd, yyyy ("Oct 30, 2012")

If a format including a space is used, put it in double quotation marks ("). This is not case-sensitive.

`Never` indicates that the account has already expired. This is not case-sensitive.

`-h` Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.

`-i inactive` Sets the number of days from the expiration of the password to account lock. This value is assigned when a new user account is created. The default is -1. If the value is -1, it indicates that the account is not locked even after the expiration of the password. This is specified with an integer from -1 to 999999999.

	<p>-M <i>maxdays</i> Sets the maximum number of days when the password is effective. This value is assigned when a new user account is created. The default is 999999. This is specified with an integer from 0 to 999999999.</p> <p>-n <i>mindays</i> Sets the minimum number of days from a change in the password to the next change. The default is 0. This indicates that the password can be changed at any time. This is specified with an integer from 0 to 999999999.</p> <p>This value is assigned to a new user account when the account is created.</p> <p>-w <i>warn</i> Sets the number of days until the actual expiration after the issuance of the alarm of the expiration date of the password to the user. This value is assigned when a new user account is created. The default is 7. This is specified with an integer from 0 to 999999999.</p>
OPERANDS	<p>The following operands are supported.</p> <p><i>user</i> Specifies the XSCF user account name.</p>
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Set the expiration date of the password to February 2, 2012.</p> <pre>XSCF> password -e 2012-02-02</pre> <p>EXAMPLE 2 Lock the account 10 days after the expiration of the password.</p> <pre>XSCF> password -i 10</pre>
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned.</p> <p>0 Indicates normal end.</p> <p>>0 Indicates error occurrence.</p>
SEE ALSO	<p>setpasswordpolicy (8), showpasswordpolicy (8)</p>

password(8)



NAME	ping - Sends the ECHO_REQUEST packet of ICMP to the host on the network.
SYNOPSIS	<p>ping [-c <i>count</i>] [-q] <i>host</i></p> <p>ping -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>ping is a command to extract ECHO_RESPONSE from the specified host or gateway using the ECHO_REQUEST datagram of ICMP.</p> <p>If ping can be executed normally, you can determine that the network between XSCF and the specified host or gateway is normal. It is also possible to measure the network performance from the result.</p>
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Case that "localhost," the loop-back address "127.0.0.0/8," and the interface of the SSCP link is specified in <i>host</i> fieldeng ■ Other than above No privileges are required. <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -c <i>count</i> Specifies the frequency to send a packet. If the specified number of packets is sent and the responses are received, ping is terminated. If omitted, packets continue to be sent until termination by the user. -h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error. -q Controls the output. Outputs only at the time of start and termination without displaying the progress.
OPERANDS	<p>The following operands are supported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <i>host</i> Specifies the host name or IP address to which a packet is to be sent.
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Send a packet to the host name, scf0-hostname0, three times.</p> <pre>XSCF> ping -c 3 scf0-hostname0 PING scf0-hostname0 (192.168.1.100): 56 data bytes 64 bytes from 192.168.1.100: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.1 ms 64 bytes from 192.168.1.100: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.1 ms 64 bytes from 192.168.1.100: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.1 ms</pre>

ping(8)

```
--- scf0-hostname0 ping statistics ---
3 packets transmitted, 3 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 0.1/0.1/0.1 ms
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

- | | |
|----|-----------------------------|
| 0 | Indicates normal end. |
| >0 | Indicates error occurrence. |

NAME	poweroff - Shuts down the physical partition (PPAR).																
SYNOPSIS	poweroff [[-q] -{y n}] [-f] [-M] -p <i>ppar_id</i> poweroff [[-q] -{y n}] -a [-M] poweroff -h																
DESCRIPTION	<p><code>poweroff</code> is a command to shut down PPAR.</p> <p>Shuts down all of the specified PPARs. PPAR is shut down after the execution of the normal shut down processing for the Oracle Solaris.</p>																
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <table><tr><td><code>platadm</code>, <code>fieldeng</code></td><td>Enables execution for all PPARs.</td></tr><tr><td><code>pparadm</code>, <code>pparmgr</code></td><td>Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.</td></tr></table> <p>For details on user privileges, see <code>setprivileges(8)</code>.</p>	<code>platadm</code> , <code>fieldeng</code>	Enables execution for all PPARs.	<code>pparadm</code> , <code>pparmgr</code>	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.												
<code>platadm</code> , <code>fieldeng</code>	Enables execution for all PPARs.																
<code>pparadm</code> , <code>pparmgr</code>	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.																
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>-a</td><td>Shuts down all of the PPARs in operation. Only the users with the <code>platadm</code> and <code>fieldeng</code> privileges can specify this option. They shut down even during waiting for warm-up or air-conditioning, or start processing of PPARs.</td></tr><tr><td>-f</td><td>Forcibly shuts down the PPAR specified by XSCF. It is used with the <code>-p</code> option.</td></tr><tr><td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr><tr><td>-M</td><td>Displays text one screen at a time.</td></tr><tr><td>-n</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).</td></tr><tr><td>-p <i>ppar_id</i></td><td>Specifies the PPAR-ID of the physical partition to be shut down. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i>. It does not shut down during waiting for warm-up or air-conditioning, or start processing for PPAR.</td></tr><tr><td>-q</td><td>Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.</td></tr><tr><td>-y</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).</td></tr></table>	-a	Shuts down all of the PPARs in operation. Only the users with the <code>platadm</code> and <code>fieldeng</code> privileges can specify this option. They shut down even during waiting for warm-up or air-conditioning, or start processing of PPARs.	-f	Forcibly shuts down the PPAR specified by XSCF. It is used with the <code>-p</code> option.	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-M	Displays text one screen at a time.	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).	-p <i>ppar_id</i>	Specifies the PPAR-ID of the physical partition to be shut down. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> . It does not shut down during waiting for warm-up or air-conditioning, or start processing for PPAR.	-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.	-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).
-a	Shuts down all of the PPARs in operation. Only the users with the <code>platadm</code> and <code>fieldeng</code> privileges can specify this option. They shut down even during waiting for warm-up or air-conditioning, or start processing of PPARs.																
-f	Forcibly shuts down the PPAR specified by XSCF. It is used with the <code>-p</code> option.																
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.																
-M	Displays text one screen at a time.																
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).																
-p <i>ppar_id</i>	Specifies the PPAR-ID of the physical partition to be shut down. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> . It does not shut down during waiting for warm-up or air-conditioning, or start processing for PPAR.																
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.																
-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).																

**EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION**

- When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press the [n] key.
- If the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain is running, the shutdown processing equivalent to the `-i 5` option of `shutdown(1M)` is executed.
- You cannot shut down PPAR if the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain is in operation. Execute `poweroff` again after completion of start.
- If the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain is running in the single user mode, you cannot shut it down using `poweroff`. Execute `shutdown(1M)` by the logical domain.
- When you changed the configuration of the logical domain, execute the `ldm add-spconfig` command on the control domain, to store the latest configuration information in XSCF. If you do not store the information, the PPAR stop processing may fail to work properly.
- If `poweroff` is executed, the shutdown result is displayed in the following format for each of the specified PPARs.

Powering off Indicates normal end.

Not powering off Indicates error occurrence, which prevented shutdown. An error message is displayed with the result.

- You can confirm whether each PPAR on the system has shut down by using `showdomainstatus(8)`.

EXAMPLES**EXAMPLE 1** Shut down all PPARs.

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

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

EXAMPLE 2 Shut down PPAR-ID 0.

```
XSCF> poweroff -p 0
PPAR-IDs to power off:00
Continue? [y|n]:y
00:Powering off
```


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

EXAMPLE 3 Forcibly shut down PPAR-ID 0.

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

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

EXAMPLE 4 Shut down PPAR-ID 2. The prompt is automatically given a "y" response.

```
XSCF> poweroff -y -p 2
PPAR-IDs to power off:02
Continue? [y|n]:y
02:Powering off
```

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

EXAMPLE 5 Shut down PPAR-ID 2. The message is hidden and the prompt is automatically given a "y" response.

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

XSCF>
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

- | | |
|----|-----------------------------|
| 0 | Indicates normal end. |
| >0 | Indicates error occurrence. |

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

poweroff(8)



NAME	poweron - Starts the physical partition (PPAR).														
SYNOPSIS	poweron [[-q] -{Y n}] [-M] -p <i>ppar_id</i> poweron [[-q] -{Y n}] [-M] -a poweron -h														
DESCRIPTION	<p>poweron is a command to start PPAR.</p> <p>Starts all of the specified PPARs.</p>														
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <table><tr><td>platadm, fieldeng</td><td>Enables execution for all PPARs.</td></tr><tr><td>pparadm, pparmgr</td><td>Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.</td></tr></table> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>	platadm, fieldeng	Enables execution for all PPARs.	pparadm, pparmgr	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.										
platadm, fieldeng	Enables execution for all PPARs.														
pparadm, pparmgr	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.														
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>-a</td><td>Starts all of the PPARs whose setup has been completed. Only the users with the <code>platadm</code> or <code>fieldeng</code> privilege can specify this option. "PPAR whose setup has been completed" means PPAR whose setting has been completed by setupfru(8).</td></tr><tr><td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr><tr><td>-M</td><td>Displays text one screen at a time.</td></tr><tr><td>-n</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).</td></tr><tr><td>-p <i>ppar_id</i></td><td>Specifies the PPAR-ID of the physical partition to be started. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i>.</td></tr><tr><td>-q</td><td>Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.</td></tr><tr><td>-y</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).</td></tr></table>	-a	Starts all of the PPARs whose setup has been completed. Only the users with the <code>platadm</code> or <code>fieldeng</code> privilege can specify this option. "PPAR whose setup has been completed" means PPAR whose setting has been completed by setupfru(8) .	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-M	Displays text one screen at a time.	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).	-p <i>ppar_id</i>	Specifies the PPAR-ID of the physical partition to be started. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> .	-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.	-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).
-a	Starts all of the PPARs whose setup has been completed. Only the users with the <code>platadm</code> or <code>fieldeng</code> privilege can specify this option. "PPAR whose setup has been completed" means PPAR whose setting has been completed by setupfru(8) .														
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.														
-M	Displays text one screen at a time.														
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).														
-p <i>ppar_id</i>	Specifies the PPAR-ID of the physical partition to be started. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> .														
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.														
-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).														
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press the [n] key.														

- If poweron is executed, the start result is displayed in the following format for each of the specified PPARs.

Powering on Indicates normal start.

Not Powering on Indicates error occurrence, which prevented start. An error message is displayed with the result.

- You can confirm whether PPAR has been started by using showhardconf(8).

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Start all PPARs.

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

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

EXAMPLE 2 Start PPAR-ID 0.

```
XSCF> poweron -p 0
PPAR-IDs to power on:00
Continue? [y|n]:y
00:Powering on

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

EXAMPLE 3 Start PPAR-ID 0. The prompt is automatically given a "y" response.

```
XSCF> poweron -y -p 0
PPAR-IDs to power on:00
Continue? [y|n]:y
00:Powering on

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

EXAMPLE 4 Start PPAR-ID 1. The message is hidden and the prompt is automatically giv-

en a "y" response.

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

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

- 0 Indicates normal end.
- >0 Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

poweroff (8), reset (8), showpparstatus (8)

poweron(8)

NAME	prtfriu - Displays the FRUID data of the system and PCI Expansion Unit.										
SYNOPSIS	prtfriu [-c] [-l] [-M] [-x] [<i>container</i>] prtfriu -h										
DESCRIPTION	<p>prtfriu is a command to acquire Field Replaceable Unit Identifier (FRUID) from the system and PCI Expansion Unit.</p> <p>The output format is tree structure and the path of FRU is echoed to each container. If the container is found, the data of the container is also output similarly in tree structure.</p> <p>If prtfriu is executed with no argument specified, the hierarchy of FRU and all FRUID container data are output. If prtfriu is executed, they are output on the screen.</p> <p>Note – The FRU information from the physical partition (PPAR) cannot be acquired even by using this command.</p>										
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, <i>fieldeng</i> privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see <i>setprivileges</i>(8).</p>										
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>-c</td><td>Outputs only the container and container data. This option does not output the FRU tree hierarchy.</td></tr><tr><td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr><tr><td>-l</td><td>Outputs only the FRU tree hierarchy. This option does not output the container data.</td></tr><tr><td>-M</td><td>Displays text one screen at a time.</td></tr><tr><td>-x</td><td>Outputs data with the system identifier of <i>prtfriureg.dtd</i> (SYSTEM) in the XML format.</td></tr></table>	-c	Outputs only the container and container data. This option does not output the FRU tree hierarchy.	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-l	Outputs only the FRU tree hierarchy. This option does not output the container data.	-M	Displays text one screen at a time.	-x	Outputs data with the system identifier of <i>prtfriureg.dtd</i> (SYSTEM) in the XML format.
-c	Outputs only the container and container data. This option does not output the FRU tree hierarchy.										
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.										
-l	Outputs only the FRU tree hierarchy. This option does not output the container data.										
-M	Displays text one screen at a time.										
-x	Outputs data with the system identifier of <i>prtfriureg.dtd</i> (SYSTEM) in the XML format.										
OPERANDS	<p>The following operands are supported.</p> <table><tr><td><i>container</i></td><td>Specifies the path name of specific hardware to store data.</td></tr></table>	<i>container</i>	Specifies the path name of specific hardware to store data.								
<i>container</i>	Specifies the path name of specific hardware to store data.										
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Display the FRU tree hierarchy.</p> <pre>XSCF> prtfriu -l /frutree/BB#0 (fru) /frutree/BB#0/CMUL (container) /frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#00A (container)</pre>										

```

/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#01A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#02A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#03A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#04A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#05A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#06A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#07A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#10A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#11A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#12A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#13A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#14A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#15A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#16A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#17A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#00B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#01B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#02B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#03B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#04B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#05B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#06B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#07B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#10B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#11B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#12B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#13B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#14B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#15B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#16B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#17B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#20A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#21A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#22A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#23A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#24A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#25A (container)
:
/frutree/BB#0/XBU#0 (container)
/frutree/BB#0/XBU#1 (container)
/frutree/BB#0/THU#0 (container)
/frutree/BB#0/THU#1 (container)
/frutree/BB#0/PSUBP (container)
/frutree/BB#0/OPNL (container)
/frutree/BB#0/PSU#0 (container)
/frutree/BB#0/PSU#1 (container)
/frutree/BB#1 (fru)
/frutree/BB#1/CMUL (container)
/frutree/BB#1/CMUL/MEM#00A (container)
/frutree/BB#1/CMUL/MEM#01A (container)
:

```


EXAMPLE 2 Display the list of containers.

```
XSCF> prtfriu -lc
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#00A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#01A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#02A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#03A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#04A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#05A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#06A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#07A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#10A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#11A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#12A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#13A (container)
:
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

- 0 Indicates normal end.
- >0 Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

ioxadm (8)



NAME	rebootxscf - Resets XSCF.														
SYNOPSIS	rebootxscf [[-q] -{y n}] -a rebootxscf [[-q] -{y n}] -b <i>bb_id</i> rebootxscf [[-q] -{y n}] -s rebootxscf -h														
DESCRIPTION	<p>rebootxscf is a command to reset XSCF.</p> <p>The contents set by the following command is reflected in XSCF after resetting XSCF by rebootxscf.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ applynetwork(8)■ setaltitude(8)■ setntp(8)														
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>														
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>-a</td><td>Resets the XSCFs of all SPARC M10 Systems cabinets and crossbar boxes. It cannot be executed from an XSCF other than a master XSCF.</td></tr><tr><td>-b <i>bb_id</i></td><td>Resets the XSCF of the specified <i>bb_id</i>. It cannot be executed from an XSCF other than a master XSCF. <i>bb_id</i> can be specified with an integer from 0 to 15 for a SPARC M10 Systems, and with an integer from 80 to 83 for crossbar box.</td></tr><tr><td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr><tr><td>-n</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).</td></tr><tr><td>-q</td><td>Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.</td></tr><tr><td>-s</td><td>Resets its own XSCF.</td></tr><tr><td>-y</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).</td></tr></table>	-a	Resets the XSCFs of all SPARC M10 Systems cabinets and crossbar boxes. It cannot be executed from an XSCF other than a master XSCF.	-b <i>bb_id</i>	Resets the XSCF of the specified <i>bb_id</i> . It cannot be executed from an XSCF other than a master XSCF. <i>bb_id</i> can be specified with an integer from 0 to 15 for a SPARC M10 Systems, and with an integer from 80 to 83 for crossbar box.	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).	-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.	-s	Resets its own XSCF.	-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).
-a	Resets the XSCFs of all SPARC M10 Systems cabinets and crossbar boxes. It cannot be executed from an XSCF other than a master XSCF.														
-b <i>bb_id</i>	Resets the XSCF of the specified <i>bb_id</i> . It cannot be executed from an XSCF other than a master XSCF. <i>bb_id</i> can be specified with an integer from 0 to 15 for a SPARC M10 Systems, and with an integer from 80 to 83 for crossbar box.														
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.														
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).														
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.														
-s	Resets its own XSCF.														
-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).														
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press the [n] key.														

- When you execute the command, the connections between telnet, ssh, etc. and XSCF are disconnected.
- If -a is specified, the XSCFs of all SPARC M10 Systems cabinets and crossbar boxes are reset. To just reset an individual SPARC M10 Systems, specify -b *bb_id*.
- If reset executed automatically by `setdate(8)` is cancelled, resetting XSCF by `rebootxscf` again does not reflect the set contents in XSCF.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Reset all XSCFs.

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

EXAMPLE 2 Reset all XSCFs. The prompt is automatically given a "y" response.

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

EXAMPLE 3 Reset its own XSCF. The message is hidden and the prompt is automatically given a "y" response.

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

EXAMPLE 4 Cancel reset of its own XSCF in the middle. The prompt is automatically given a "n" response.

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

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

applynetwork(8), **setdate(8)**

NAME	replacefru - Replaces the Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) and cabinet.
SYNOPSIS	replacefru replacefru -h
DESCRIPTION	<p>replacefru is a command to replace the FRU and cabinet.</p> <p>You can interactively select, confirm, replace, etc. the FRU and cabinet required for replacement of FRU in the menu format.</p> <p>With replacefru, the following FRUs and cabinets can be replaced.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Fan unit■ Power supply unit■ SPARC M10-4S■ Crossbar box
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, fieldeng privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p>-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</p>
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	replacefru can be executed only in the master XSCF. Attempting to execute it on a standby XSCF causes an error.
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned.</p> <p>0 Indicates normal end.</p> <p>>0 Indicates error occurrence.</p>
SEE ALSO	addboard (8), addfru (8), deleteboard (8), deletefru (8), showhardconf (8), showpparstatus (8), testsb (8), unlockmaintenance (8)

replacefru(8)



NAME	reset - Resets the specified physical partition (PPAR) or a logical domain.								
SYNOPSIS	<pre>reset [[-q] -{Y n}] -p <i>ppar_id</i> por reset [[-q] -{Y n}] -p <i>ppar_id</i> -g <i>hostname</i> sir reset [[-q] -{Y n}] -p <i>ppar_id</i> -g <i>hostname</i> panic reset [[-q] -{Y n}] -p <i>ppar_id</i> xir reset -h</pre>								
DESCRIPTION	<p>Note – <code>reset</code> may cause a failure of the disk, etc. because it forcibly resets the system. This shall be used exclusively for recovery in the case of hang-up of the Oracle Solaris, etc.</p> <p><code>reset</code> is a command to reset the specified PPAR or the logical domain.</p> <p>The following four types can be specified as the reset method.</p> <table><tr><td><code>por</code></td><td>Resets PPAR.</td></tr><tr><td><code>sir</code></td><td>Resets the logical domain.</td></tr><tr><td><code>panic</code></td><td>Orders panic to the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain. It is ignored during shutdown processing or under suspension.</td></tr><tr><td><code>xir</code></td><td>Resets all CPUs in PPAR.</td></tr></table>	<code>por</code>	Resets PPAR.	<code>sir</code>	Resets the logical domain.	<code>panic</code>	Orders panic to the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain. It is ignored during shutdown processing or under suspension.	<code>xir</code>	Resets all CPUs in PPAR.
<code>por</code>	Resets PPAR.								
<code>sir</code>	Resets the logical domain.								
<code>panic</code>	Orders panic to the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain. It is ignored during shutdown processing or under suspension.								
<code>xir</code>	Resets all CPUs in PPAR.								
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <table><tr><td><code>platadm, fieldeng</code></td><td>Enables execution for all PPARs.</td></tr><tr><td><code>pparadm, pparmgr</code></td><td>Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.</td></tr></table> <p>For details on user privileges, see <code>setprivileges(8)</code>.</p>	<code>platadm, fieldeng</code>	Enables execution for all PPARs.	<code>pparadm, pparmgr</code>	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.				
<code>platadm, fieldeng</code>	Enables execution for all PPARs.								
<code>pparadm, pparmgr</code>	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.								
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td><code>-g <i>hostname</i></code></td><td>Specifies the host name of the logical domain to be reset. It can be specified only if <code>panic</code> or <code>sir</code> is specified in <i>level</i>.</td></tr><tr><td><code>-h</code></td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr><tr><td><code>-n</code></td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).</td></tr></table>	<code>-g <i>hostname</i></code>	Specifies the host name of the logical domain to be reset. It can be specified only if <code>panic</code> or <code>sir</code> is specified in <i>level</i> .	<code>-h</code>	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	<code>-n</code>	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).		
<code>-g <i>hostname</i></code>	Specifies the host name of the logical domain to be reset. It can be specified only if <code>panic</code> or <code>sir</code> is specified in <i>level</i> .								
<code>-h</code>	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.								
<code>-n</code>	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).								

- | | |
|-------------------|---|
| -p <i>ppar_id</i> | Specifies only one PPAR-ID to be reset. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> . |
| -q | Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output. |
| -y | Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes). |

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported.

- | | |
|-------|---|
| por | Resets PPAR. |
| sir | Resets the guest domain. |
| panic | Orders panic to the Oracle Solaris of the guest domain. |
| xir | Resets all CPUs in PPAR. |

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press the [n] key.
- You can confirm the current status of PPAR after ordering reset by using `showhardconf(8)`.
- If `reset` is executed in the following status, the processing is stopped before the Oracle Solaris is started.
 - The mode switch of the operation panel is in the Service mode.
 - The autoboot function for the specified guest domain is disabled in `setpparmode(8)`.
 - The autoboot function for the logical domain is disabled in OpenBoot PROM environment variable, `auto-boot?`.
- When you changed the configuration of the logical domain, execute the `ldm add-spconfig` command on the control domain, to store the latest configuration information in XSCF. If you do not store the information, the reset processing may fail to work properly.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Reset the guest domain "GuestDomain0001" of PPAR-ID 0.

```
XSCF> reset -p 0 -g GuestDomain0001 sir
PPAR-ID:00
GuestDomain to sir:GuestDomain0001
Continue? [y|n] :y
00 GuestDomain0001 :Resetting

*Note*
```


This command only issues the instruction to reset.
 The result of the instruction can be checked by the "showdomainstatus".
 XSCF>

EXAMPLE 2 Reset the CPU of PPAR-ID 0. The prompt is automatically given a "y" response.

```
XSCF> reset -y -p 0 xir
PPAR-ID to reset:00
Continue? [y|n]:y
00 :Resetting
```

Note

This command only issues the instruction to reset.
 The result of the instruction can be checked by the "showlogs power".
 XSCF>

EXAMPLE 3 Reset PPAR-ID 0 immediately. The message is hidden and the prompt is automatically given a "y" response.

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

EXAMPLE 4 Cancel the executed reset in the middle.

```
XSCF> reset -p 0 -g GuestDomain0001 sir
PPAR-ID :00
GuestDomain to sir:GuestDomain0001
Continue? [y|n]:n
XSCF>
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO `poweroff(8)`, `poweron(8)`, `setpparmode(8)`, `showpparstatus(8)`

reset(8)



NAME	resetdateoffset - Resets the difference between the system time and the Hypervisor time of each physical partition (PPAR).												
SYNOPSIS	<pre>resetdateoffset [[-q] -{y n}] -p ppar_id</pre> <pre>resetdateoffset [[-q] -{y n}] [-a]</pre> <pre>resetdateoffset -h</pre>												
DESCRIPTION	<p>resetdateoffset is a command to reset the difference between the system time managed by XSCF and the Hypervisor time managed by each PPAR.</p> <p>In XSCF, the difference between the system time and the Hypervisor time of each PPAR is stored. If the system time is changed by <code>setdate(8)</code>, etc., the difference between the Hypervisor time of each PPAR and changed system time is updated. The stored difference of the time is retained even if PPAR or the system is restarted.</p> <p>resetdateoffset resets the difference between the system time and the Hypervisor time of each PPAR. Thanks to this, the Hypervisor time of each PPAR after restart is set to the same time as the system time.</p>												
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <table> <tr> <td>platadm, fieldeng</td><td>Enables execution for all PPARs.</td></tr> <tr> <td>pparadm</td><td>Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.</td></tr> </table> <p>For details on user privileges, see <code>setprivileges(8)</code>.</p>	platadm, fieldeng	Enables execution for all PPARs.	pparadm	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.								
platadm, fieldeng	Enables execution for all PPARs.												
pparadm	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.												
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table> <tr> <td>-a</td><td>Initializes the differences from the Hypervisor time of all PPARs.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-n</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).</td></tr> <tr> <td>-p <i>ppar_id</i></td><td>Specifies the PPAR-ID to reset the time difference. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i>.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-q</td><td>Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-y</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).</td></tr> </table>	-a	Initializes the differences from the Hypervisor time of all PPARs.	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).	-p <i>ppar_id</i>	Specifies the PPAR-ID to reset the time difference. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> .	-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.	-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).
-a	Initializes the differences from the Hypervisor time of all PPARs.												
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.												
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).												
-p <i>ppar_id</i>	Specifies the PPAR-ID to reset the time difference. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> .												
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.												
-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).												

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press the [n] key.■ If no option is specified, the differences from the Hypervisor time of all PPARs are reset.■ resetdateoffset shall be executed after PPAR has been shut down.				
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Initialize the difference between the system time and the Hypervisor time of PPAR-ID 1.</p> <pre>XSCF> resetdateoffset -p 1 Clear the offset of PPAR-ID 1? [y n] :y XSCF></pre> <p>EXAMPLE 2 Initialize the differences between the system time and the Hypervisor times of all PPARs.</p> <pre>XSCF> resetdateoffset -a Clear the offset of all PPARs? [y n] :y XSCF></pre>				
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned.</p> <table><tr><td>0</td><td>Indicates normal end.</td></tr><tr><td>>0</td><td>Indicates error occurrence.</td></tr></table>	0	Indicates normal end.	>0	Indicates error occurrence.
0	Indicates normal end.				
>0	Indicates error occurrence.				
SEE ALSO	showdateoffset (8)				

NAME	restoreconfig - Restores the XSCF settings information.																
SYNOPSIS	restoreconfig [-v] [-V] [[-q] -{Y n}] [-P <i>password</i>] [-s network={yes no}] [-u <i>user</i>] [-p <i>proxy</i>] [-t <i>proxy_type</i>] <i>url</i> restoreconfig -h																
DESCRIPTION	<p>restoreconfig is a command to restore the XSCF settings information saved by dumpconfig in XSCF.</p> <p>This command confirms the consistency of the XSCF settings information, searches the network information, and verifies whether the version of the XSCF settings information file and system class match.</p>																
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm privilege is required. You can execute it even with the default and admin accounts initially prepared in the system.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>																
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr><tr><td>-n</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).</td></tr><tr><td>-P <i>password</i></td><td>Specifies the password to decode encrypted files. If the -P option is omitted when you restore the encrypted XSCF configuration information, the command prompts for the password. You can specify this using up to 128 characters.</td></tr><tr><td>-p <i>proxy</i></td><td>Specifies the proxy server to use for transfer. If -t <i>proxy_type</i> is not specified, the default proxy type is http. <i>proxy</i> is specified in the format of <i>servername:port</i>. See Example 3.</td></tr><tr><td>-q</td><td>Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.</td></tr><tr><td>-s network={yes no}</td><td>Specifies whether to restore the network configuration. To restore the network configuration, specify yes. Not to restore the network configuration, specify no.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>If the -s option is omitted, the serial number of the target system is compared with that of the configuration information. If the numbers match, the network configuration is restored.</td></tr><tr><td>-t <i>proxy_type</i></td><td>Specifies the proxy type. It is specified with the -p option. You can specify any of http, socks4, and socks5. The default is http.</td></tr></table>	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).	-P <i>password</i>	Specifies the password to decode encrypted files. If the -P option is omitted when you restore the encrypted XSCF configuration information, the command prompts for the password. You can specify this using up to 128 characters.	-p <i>proxy</i>	Specifies the proxy server to use for transfer. If -t <i>proxy_type</i> is not specified, the default proxy type is http. <i>proxy</i> is specified in the format of <i>servername:port</i> . See Example 3.	-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.	-s network={yes no}	Specifies whether to restore the network configuration. To restore the network configuration, specify yes. Not to restore the network configuration, specify no.		If the -s option is omitted, the serial number of the target system is compared with that of the configuration information. If the numbers match, the network configuration is restored.	-t <i>proxy_type</i>	Specifies the proxy type. It is specified with the -p option. You can specify any of http, socks4, and socks5. The default is http.
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.																
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).																
-P <i>password</i>	Specifies the password to decode encrypted files. If the -P option is omitted when you restore the encrypted XSCF configuration information, the command prompts for the password. You can specify this using up to 128 characters.																
-p <i>proxy</i>	Specifies the proxy server to use for transfer. If -t <i>proxy_type</i> is not specified, the default proxy type is http. <i>proxy</i> is specified in the format of <i>servername:port</i> . See Example 3.																
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.																
-s network={yes no}	Specifies whether to restore the network configuration. To restore the network configuration, specify yes. Not to restore the network configuration, specify no.																
	If the -s option is omitted, the serial number of the target system is compared with that of the configuration information. If the numbers match, the network configuration is restored.																
-t <i>proxy_type</i>	Specifies the proxy type. It is specified with the -p option. You can specify any of http, socks4, and socks5. The default is http.																

<code>-u user</code>	Specifies your user name when logging in to remote FTP or HTTP server requiring authentication. The command will display a prompt for password entry. You can specify this using up to 127 characters.
<code>-v</code>	Displays detailed information. This option is used to diagnose server problems.
<code>-V</code>	Displays detailed network activities. This option is used to diagnose network and server problems.
<code>-y</code>	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported..

<i>url</i>	Specifies the URL storing the XSCF settings information. The following types of format are supported.
	<code>http://server[:port]/path/file</code>
	<code>https://server[:port]/path/file</code>
	<code>ftp://server[:port]/path/file</code>
	<code>file:///media/usb_msd/path/file</code>

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- At the head of the XSCF settings information, the basic identification information is contained in the text format. The following information can be confirmed using a text viewer.
 - System at the time when the XSCF settings information was saved
 - Date when it is saved
 - Whether it is encrypted
- It is necessary to shut down all physical partitions (PPARs) before executing `restoreconfig`.
- `restoreconfig` downloads the XSCF settings information and verifies whether the information is correct. When authentication is finished, XSCF is reset and data is restored.
- The XSCF settings information can be restored only in the same sever model.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Restore the XSCF settings information using FTP.

```
XSCF> restoreconfig -V -u manilla 129.145.155.156:8080 ftp:/
10.7.79.18/sollgell/proxytest-ftp.cfg
transfer from '/tmp/dumpconfig.EvYlYf' to 'ftp://10.7.79.18/sollgell/
proxytest-ftp.cfg'
Password:
* About to connect() to 129.145.155.166 port 8080
* Trying 129.145.155.166... * connected
* Connected to 129.145.155.166 (129.145.155.166) port 8080
```

```

* Proxy auth using (nil) with user ''
* Server auth using Basic with user 'minilla'
> GET ftp://10.7.79.18/sollgell/proxytest-ftp.cfg HTTP/1.1
Authorization: Basic bHdhbmc6bHdhbmc=
User-Agent: restoreconfig
Host: 10.7.79.18:21
Pragma: no-cache
Accept: */*
< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< Server: Sun-Java-System-Web-Proxy-Server/4.0
< Date: Thu, 13 Sep 2012 18:01:00 GMT
< Proxy-agent: Sun-Java-System-Web-Proxy-Server/4.0
< Via: 1.1 proxy-proxy
< Transfer-encoding: chunked
* Connection #0 to host 129.145.155.166 left intact
* Closing connection #0
Configuration backup created on Mon Aug  4 12:58:19 2008
  from system 'M10-4S' with serial number 'IKS08220xx', version '19830000'
*** You will need to power-cycle the entire system after this operation is
completed.
:
:
*** Do you want to restore this configuration to your system? [y|n]: y
requesting XSCF reboot to perform restore ... requested

```

EXAMPLE 2 Restore the system configuration information using http.

```

XSCF> restoreconfig -V -p 129.145.155.166:8080 http://10.7.79.18/
sollgell/proxytest.cfg
transfer from ' /sp/firmtmp/hcp/config/config_file.bin' to
'http://10.7.79.18/sollgell/proxytest.cfg'
* About to connect() to 129.145.155.166 port 8080
* Trying 129.145.155.166... * connected
* Connected to 129.145.155.166 (129.145.155.166) port 8080
GET http://10.7.79.18/sollgell/proxytest.cfg HTTP/1.1
User-Agent: restoreconfig
Host: 10.7.79.18
Pragma: no-cache
Accept: */*
< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< Content-length: 24603
< Content-type: text/plain
< Date: Thu, 13 Sep 2012 17:07:43 GMT
< Server: Apache/1.3.36 (Unix) mod_perl/1.29 mod_ssl/2.8.27 OpenSSL/0.9.7d
< Last-modified: Mon, 04 Aug 2008 20:01:51 GMT
< Etag: "4fa2a-601b-4897602f"
< Accept-ranges: bytes
< Via: 1.1 proxy-proxy
< Proxy-agent: Sun-Java-System-Web-Proxy-Server/4.0
* Connection #0 to host 129.145.155.166 left intact
* Closing connection #0
Configuration backup created on Mon Aug  4 12:58:19 2008
  from system 'M10-4' with serial number 'IKS08220xx', version '19830000'

```

```

    from system 'M10-4' with serial number 'IKS08220xx', version '19830000'
*** You will need to power-cycle the entire system after this operation is
completed
:
:
*** Do you want to restore this configuration to your system? [y|n]: y
requesting XSCF reboot to perform restore ... requested

```

EXAMPLE 3 Restore the XSCF settings information using https.

```

XSCF> restoreconfig -v -V https://10.7.79.18/sollgell/
proxytest.cfg
obtaining lock ... done
initiating file transfer from 'https://10.7.79.18/sollgell/proxytest.cfg'
... transfer from
' /sp/firmtmp/hcp/config/config_file.bin' to ' https://10.7.79.18/
sollgell/proxytest.cfg'
* About to connect() to 10.7.79.18 port 443
*   Trying 10.7.79.18... * connected
* Connected to 10.7.79.18 (10.7.79.18) port 443
* error setting certificate verify locations, continuing anyway:
*   CAfile: /home/ares/cross/fje/pwrqcc3/target_root/usr/share/ssl/certs/
ca-bundle.crt
   CApath: none
* SSL connection using EDH-RSA-DES-CBC3-SHA
* Server certificate:
*   subject:
/C=US/ST=California/L=SanDiego/O=toho/OU=QT/CN=10.7.79.18/
emailAddress=minilla.zilla@toho.com
*       start date: 2008-07-22 18:32:49 GMT
*       expire date: 2012-07-22 18:32:49 GMT
*       common name: 10.7.79.18 (matched)
*       issuer:
/C=US/ST=California/L=SanDiego/O=toho/OU=QT/CN=Lwang/
emailAddress=minilla.zilla@toho.com
* SSL certificate verify result: error number 1 (20), continuing anyway.
> GET /sollgell/proxytest.cfg HTTP/1.1
User-Agent: restoreconfig
Host: 10.7.79.18
Pragma: no-cache
Accept: */*
< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< Date: Tue, 11 Aug 2012 22:02:12 GMT
< Server: Apache/1.3.36 (Unix) mod_perl/1.29 mod_ssl/2.8.27 OpenSSL/0.9.7d
< Last-Modified: Mon, 10 Sep 2012 20:01:51 GMT
< ETag: "4fa2a-601b-4897602f"
< Accept-Ranges: bytes
< Content-Length: 24603
< Content-Type: text/plain
* Connection #0 to host 10.7.79.18 left intact
* Closing connection #0
done
file decoding done.
Configuration backup created on Mon Sep 10 12:58:19 2012

```



```

    from system 'M10-1S' with serial number 'IKS08220xx', version '19830000'
    validating backup configuration data
    *** You will need to power-cycle the entire system after this operation is
    completed
    :
    :
    *** Do you want to restore this configuration to your system? [y|n]: y
    requesting XSCF reboot to perform restore ... requested

```

EXAMPLE 4 Restore the XSCF settings information using USB.

```

XSCF> restoreconfig -V file:///media/usb_msd/proxytest.cfg
transfer from ' /sp/firmtmp/hcp/config/config_file.bin' to ' file:///
media/usb_msd/proxytest.cfg'
Configuration backup created on Mon Sep 10 14:38:27 2012
    from system 'M10-4' with serial number 'IKS08220xx', version '19830000'
    *** You will need to power-cycle the entire system after this operation is
    completed
    :
    :
    *** Do you want to restore this configuration to your system? [y|n]: y
    requesting XSCF reboot to perform restore ... requested

```

EXAMPLE 5 Restore the encrypted XSCF settings information.

```

XSCF> restoreconfig -v -V -P encryption http://10.7.79.18/sollgell/
proxytest.cfg
obtaining lock ... done
initiating file transfer from 'http://10.7.79.18/sollgell/proxytest.cfg'
... transfer from ' /sp/firmtmp/hcp/config/config_file.bin' to
'http://10.7.79.18/sollgell/proxytest.cfg'
* About to connect() to 10.7.79.18 port 80
* Trying 10.7.79.18... * connected
* Connected to 10.7.79.18 (10.7.79.18) port 80
GET /sollgell/proxytest.cfg HTTP/1.1
User-Agent: restoreconfig
Host: 10.7.79.18
Pragma: no-cache
Accept: */*
< HTTP/1.1 200 OK
< Date: Wed, 12 Sep 2012 23:29:42 GMT
< Server: Apache/1.3.36 (Unix) mod_perl/1.29 mod_ssl/2.8.27
OpenSSL/0.9.7d
< Last-Modified: Wed, 13 Aug 2008 23:25:16 GMT
< ETag: "4fa55-501b-48a36d5c"
< Accept-Ranges: bytes
< Content-Length: 20507
< Content-Type: text/plain
* Connection #0 to host 10.7.79.18 left intact
* Closing connection #0
done
file decoding done.
Configuration backup created on Wed Sep 12 16:21:01 2012

```

restoreconfig(8)

```
from system 'M10-4' with serial number 'IKS08220xx', version '19830000'
validating backup configuration data
File decryption completed
*** You will need to power-cycle the entire system after this operation is
completed
:
:
*** Do you want to restore this configuration to your system? [y|n]: y
requesting XSCF reboot to perform restore ... requested
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

dumpconfig(8)

NAME	restoredefaults - Restores the XSCF configuration information and its backup to the default.						
SYNOPSIS	restoredefaults -c {factory xscf} restoredefaults -h						
DESCRIPTION	<p>restoredefaults is a command to restore the XSCF configuration information and its backup to the default.</p> <p>To execute restoredefaults, connect to XSCF by serial. If connected by XSCF-LAN, the network connection is disconnected during execution.</p> <p>The following types of initialization scope can be specified.</p> <table> <tr> <td>factory</td><td>Restores the entire system to the default. The information set by the user and error information of the XSCF configuration information and its backup are initialized.</td></tr> <tr> <td>xscf</td><td>Restores the XSCF configuration information to the default. The information set by the user and error information of the XSCF configuration information are initialized.</td></tr> </table>	factory	Restores the entire system to the default. The information set by the user and error information of the XSCF configuration information and its backup are initialized.	xscf	Restores the XSCF configuration information to the default. The information set by the user and error information of the XSCF configuration information are initialized.		
factory	Restores the entire system to the default. The information set by the user and error information of the XSCF configuration information and its backup are initialized.						
xscf	Restores the XSCF configuration information to the default. The information set by the user and error information of the XSCF configuration information are initialized.						
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>						
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table> <tr> <td>-c factory</td><td>Restores the entire system to the default.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-c xscf</td><td>Restores the XSCF configuration information to the default.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr> </table>	-c factory	Restores the entire system to the default.	-c xscf	Restores the XSCF configuration information to the default.	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
-c factory	Restores the entire system to the default.						
-c xscf	Restores the XSCF configuration information to the default.						
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.						
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ restoredefaults is executed by the master XSCF. Confirm the master XSCF with showbbstatus(8). ■ restoredefaults shall be executed in each SPARC M10-4S. Executing it with multiple SPARC M10-4S connected causes an error. ■ After restoredefaults is executed, the XSCF configuration information is shut down. After shutdown, turn off the input power of the system and turn it on again. ■ To transfer the unit mounted in XSCF to another system, specify -c xscf. The unit is initialized to the default and the input power of the system is turned off. After that, the unit can be transferred to another system. 						

- If `-c xscf` is specified, the backup information remains. Therefore, if the input power of the system is turned on again after turned off, the stored backup information is read and the XSCF returns to the status before initialization. The unit mounted in XSCF contains the backup information. Therefore, do not transfer it to another system.

- `restoredefaults` shall be executed with the system shut down. If the system is not shut down, it causes an error.

The status in which the system is shut down means the status in which all physical partitions (PPARs) are shut down. If PPAR is in operation, executing `poweroff -a` shuts down all PPARs and after that the power of the system is turned off. Execute the `showhardconf(8)` and see the display of "System_Power:" ("On" or "Off"), to confirm the condition of system power.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Restore the XSCF configuration information to the default.

```
XSCF> restoredefaults -c xscf
```

WARNING:

If this system does not have BACK UP, this command will set all the user settable XSCF configuration parameters to their default value as they were set when the system was shipped out. Furthermore, this command will delete all logs in the intended chassis XSCF. Check the man page of this command before you run it.

Continue?[yes/no] (default no):**yes**

You must check the following points.

1. Have the ability to power cycle the system.
2. Have access to the serial console and hold the serial console of the XSCF to confirm the completion of the command.

If you answer "yes" this command will HALT the XSCF when it completes. You will need to power cycle the system after the XSCF BOOT STOP.

Do you really want to continue?

Continue?[yes/no] (default no):**yes**

The initialization of XSCF will be started.

XSCF : all data clear

BACK UP : not clear

XSCF will be automatically rebooted. Afterwards, XSCF will be initialized.

Continue?[yes/no] (default no):**yes**

Syncing file systems... complete

Setting FRUID-ROM to writable complete

Clear BB-ID complete

XSCF shutdown request was completed.

<snip>...XSCF reboot...<snip>

XSCF clear : start

<snip>

XSCF clear : complete

Please turn off the breaker after XSCF halt.

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

- 0 Indicates normal end.
- >0 Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

showbbstatus(8), **showlogs**(8)

restoredefaults(8)



NAME	sendbreak - Sends a break signal to the control domain of the specified physical partition (PPAR).										
SYNOPSIS	sendbreak [[-q] -{y n}] -p <i>ppar_id</i> sendbreak -h										
DESCRIPTION	<p>sendbreak is a command to send a break signal to the control domain of the specified PPAR.</p> <p>If a break signal is sent to the Oracle Solaris on PPAR from the control domain console, the control is transferred from Oracle Solaris to OpenBoot PROM and the prompt for OpenBoot PROM (ok) is displayed.</p> <p>Note – If the mode switch of the operator panel is set to "Locked," setting the secure mode of setpparmode(8) to "on" prevents transmission of a break signal. For details, see setpparmode(8).</p>										
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <table><tr><td>platadm</td><td>Enables execution for all PPARs.</td></tr><tr><td>pparadm</td><td>Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.</td></tr></table> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>	platadm	Enables execution for all PPARs.	pparadm	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.						
platadm	Enables execution for all PPARs.										
pparadm	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.										
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr><tr><td>-n</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).</td></tr><tr><td>-p <i>ppar_id</i></td><td>Specifies PPAR-ID to which a break signal is to be sent. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify only one integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i>.</td></tr><tr><td>-q</td><td>Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.</td></tr><tr><td>-y</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).</td></tr></table>	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).	-p <i>ppar_id</i>	Specifies PPAR-ID to which a break signal is to be sent. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify only one integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> .	-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.	-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.										
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).										
-p <i>ppar_id</i>	Specifies PPAR-ID to which a break signal is to be sent. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify only one integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> .										
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.										
-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).										
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<p>When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press the [n] key.</p>										

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Send a break signal to the control domain of PPAR-ID 0.

```
XSCF> sendbreak -p 0  
Send break signal to PPAR-ID 0? [y|n] :
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

console(8), setpparmode(8), showconsolepath(8)

NAME	setaltitude - Sets the altitude of the system.
SYNOPSIS	setaltitude -s <i>key=value</i> setaltitude -h
DESCRIPTION	setaltitude is a command to set the altitude of the system.
Privileges	To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required. For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).
OPTIONS	The following options are supported. -h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error. -s <i>key=value</i> Sets the altitude of the system. If altitude is specified in <i>key</i> , specify the altitude of the location where the system is installed by meter (m) in <i>value</i> . 0 or a larger integer can be specified by 100 m. Values less than 100 m are rounded up. The default value is 0 m.
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ If the altitude of the system is set, abnormalities in the intake temperature can be detected early. If the altitude of the system is unknown, set a high altitude. If the altitude of the system is not set, temperature abnormalities can be detected by an abnormality of the CPU temperature, etc. Therefore, the system will not be damaged seriously.■ To reflect the set contents, it is necessary to reset XSCF by using rebootxscf(8).■ Negative numbers are not supported in the altitude setting. If the altitude is below sea level, specify altitude=0.■ You can confirm the altitude of the system set currently by using showaltitude(8).
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Set the altitude of the system to 1000 m. XSCF> setaltitude -s altitude=1000 1000m EXAMPLE 2 Set the altitude of the system to 200 m. The specified value is rounded up to the nearest 100 m. XSCF> setaltitude -s altitude=157 200m

setaltitude(8)

EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.	
	0	Indicates normal end.
	>0	Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	rebootxscf(8), showaltitude(8)	

NAME	setaudit - Manages the audit function of the system.
SYNOPSIS	<p>setaudit enable disable archive delete</p> <p>setaudit [-p count suspend] [-m mailaddr] [-a users=enable disable default] [-c classes= {enable disable}]... [-e events=enable disable]... [-g {enable disable}] [-t percents]</p> <p>setaudit -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>setaudit is a command to manage collection of data on the use of the system resources.</p> <p>Audit data contains the record of the system event related to security. This data can be used for assignment of responsibilities to the actions executed in the system. In audit, the record is generated when the specified event occurs. The events which generate an audit record are below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Start and shutdown of the system■ Login and logout■ Action of authentication■ Action of administration
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, auditadm privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p>-a users=enable disable default Sets the audit record generation policy of the specified user. users is the comma-separated list of the valid user names.</p> <p>If enable or disable is set, the audit record generation of the user becomes enable or disable, respectively. This setting disables the global policy of each specified user. To set the global policy of the user, use the -g option.</p> <p>Setting this to default enables the global policy for the policy of the user. To confirm the global audit record policy of the user, use showaudit -g.</p>

`-c classes=enable|disable`

Changes the audit record generation policy of the specified audit class. *classes* is a comma-separated list of audit classes. Classes can be specified with a number or name. ACS_prefix can be omitted. For example, the classes of audit-related events can be expressed as ACS_AUDIT, AUDIT or 16.

The valid classes are below.

```
all
    All classes
ACS_SYSTEM(1)
    System-related event
ACS_WRITE(2)
    Command that can change the status
ACS_READ(4)
    Command to read the current status
ACS_LOGIN(8)
    Login-related event
ACS_AUDIT(16)
    Audit-related event
ACS_PPAR(32)
    Physical partition (PPAR)
    administration-related event
ACS_USER(64)
    User administration-related event
ACS_PLATFORM(128)
    Platform administration-related event
ACS_MODES(256)
    Mode-related event
```

You can specify more than one of these options. If more than one of these options are specified, they are handled in the order of the list with the `-e` option. See Example 1.

If `enable` or `disable` is set, the audit record generation of the specified class becomes `enable` or `disable`, respectively. It is possible to disable these settings for individual events by using the `-e` option. The audit record generation policies of classes and events are applied to all users. It is impossible to specify a unique policy of class or event for each individual user.

`-e events=enable|disable`

Changes the audit record generation policy of the specified audit event. *events* is a comma-separated list of audit events. Events can be specified with a number or name. `AEV_prefix` can be omitted. For example, the event of SSH login can be expressed as `AEV_LOGIN_SSH`, `LOGIN_SSH`, or `0`.

For the list of valid events, see `showaudit -e all`.

You can specify more than one of these options. If more than one of these options are specified, they are handled in the order of the list with the `-c` option. See Example 3.

If `enable` or `disable` is set, the audit record generation of the specified event becomes `enable` or `disable`, respectively. Setting these options disables the settings of classes for events. The settings of classes are set by the `-c` option.

The audit record generation policies of classes and events are applied to all users. It is impossible to specify a unique policy of class or event for each individual user.

`-g enable|disable`

Sets the global audit record generation policy of the user.

If it is set to `disable`, no audit record which can attribute to all user accounts is generated. These settings may be disabled depending on individual users by the `-a` option.

`-h`

Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.

<code>-m mailaddr</code>	<p>Sets the address of the e-mail sent when the usage of the local audit area reaches the threshold (See the <code>-t</code> option). The e-mail address needs to be an e-mail address in a valid format, "user@company.com." Specifying none in <i>mailaddr</i> disables e-mail notification.</p>
<code>-p suspend count</code>	<p>Sets the policy to be followed if the audit trail reaches the full capacity. The valid values are below.</p> <p><i>suspend</i></p> <p>Until free space is secured and it becomes possible to write on the record, or the policy is changed into <i>count</i>, all processes to write on the audit record are suspended.</p> <p><i>count</i></p> <p>New audit records are deleted. The number of the records to be deleted are counted.</p>
<code>-t percents</code>	<p>Sets the threshold to issue a warning for the usage of the local region. <i>percents</i> is a comma-separated list showing the percentage of the used area. Up to four values can be set in this list. For example, if the values, 50, 75, 80, and 90 are set, a warning is issued when the usage of the area available for audit records reaches 50%, 75%, 80%, and 90%, respectively. The default is 80%.</p> <p>A warning is issued as a message to the console. Optionally, it is also possible to issue a warning to the administrator by using e-mail. See <code>-m mailaddr</code>.</p>

OPERANDS The following operands are supported.

<code>archive</code>	Notifies the archive mechanism of logs to archive the current audit trail.
<code>delete</code>	<p>Deletes the data of audit trail from the partition of audit logs in chronological order and uses the current partition. <code>delete</code> can be used to secure the area for new audit records when the local audit trail reaches the full capacity. The space in a partition is automatically cleared when logs are archived, if necessary. Operations are required only if a problem with the audit policy or network interrupts archiving of audit logs.</p> <p>Note – If <code>setaudit delete</code> is executed twice, data is deleted from the partitions of audit logs in reverse chronological order and no data of audit trail is kept.</p> <p>For details on administration of audit logs, see the <i>SPARC M10 Systems System Operation and Administration Guide</i>.</p>
<code>disable</code>	Disables writing audit records on audit trail. After that, it notifies the archive mechanism of logs to archive the current audit trail.
<code>enable</code>	Enables writing audit records on audit trail.

**EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION**

It is possible to confirm the contents of the audit system set currently by using `showaudit(8)`.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Change the class by name. Disable the login- and audit-related audit classes and enable the lead-related audit classes.

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

EXAMPLE 2 Change the class by number. Disable the classes 8 (login) and 16 (audit) and enable 1 (system).

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

EXAMPLE 3 Change the class and enable the event. Disable the event 64 (user) only and enable the class 1 (system).

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

EXAMPLE 4 Enable audit. Enable writing on records for audit trail.

```
XSCF> setaudit enable
```

EXAMPLE 5 Enable warning. If the capacity reaches 50% or 75%, a warning is sent.

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

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

- 0 Indicates normal end.
- >0 Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

showaudit (8)

NAME	setautologout - Sets the session timeout time of XSCF shell.
SYNOPSIS	setautologout -s <i>timeout</i> setautologout -h
DESCRIPTION	setautologout is a command to set the session timeout time of XSCF shell. The default timeout time is 10 minutes.
Privileges	To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required. For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).
OPTIONS	The following options are supported. -h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error. -s <i>timeout</i> Specifies the session timeout time of XSCF shell. Specify the time to timeout in <i>timeout</i> by minutes. You can specify an integer from 1 to 255.
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ The set session timeout time becomes valid from the next login.■ You can confirm the session timeout time of XSCF shell set currently by using showautologout(8).
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Set the session timeout time of XSCF shell to 30 minutes. XSCF> setautologout -s 30 30min
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned. 0 Indicates normal end. >0 Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	showautologout (8)

setautologout(8)



NAME	setcod - Sets the Capacity on Demand (CoD) resources to be used in the physical partition (PPAR).
SYNOPSIS	<p>setcod -s <i>cpu</i></p> <p>setcod -p <i>ppar_id</i> -s <i>cpu</i></p> <p>setcod -p <i>ppar_id</i> -s <i>cpu permits</i></p> <p>setcod -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	setcod is a command to set the CoD resources to be used in PPAR.
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p>-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</p> <p>-p <i>ppar_id</i> Specifies PPAR-ID. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i>.</p> <p> If -p <i>ppar_id</i> is not specified, you can specify the number of the CPU core Activations interactively for each PPAR. The prompt to enter the number of the CPU core Activations shows the possible maximum value of the number in round brackets and the number currently set in square brackets ([]). If the number of the keys is not specified, the current value is retained.</p> <p>-s <i>cpu</i> Sets the allocation of the CoD resources of CPU used in PPAR.</p>
OPERANDS	<p>The following operands are supported.</p> <p><i>permits</i> Specifies the number of the CPU core Activations allocated for PPAR. You can specify 0 or a higher integer.</p> <p> The units of CPU core Activations allocated are 1 core for CPU.</p> <p> You cannot set a value higher than the number of the CPU core Activations available. You can confirm the number of the CPU core Activations available by showcodusage -p resource.</p>
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	If showcod(8) is used, the CoD information currently set is confirmed.

EXAMPLES**EXAMPLE 1** Set the number of the CPU core Activations to be allocated for PPAR.

```

XSCF> setcod -s cpu
PROC Permits installed: 5 cores
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 0 (5 MAX) [Permanent 2cores]
  Permanent [2]:1
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 1 (4 MAX) [Permanent 0cores]
  Permanent [0]:4
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 2 (0 MAX) [Permanent 0cores]
  Permanent [0]:
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 3 (0 MAX) [Permanent 0cores]
  Permanent [0]:
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 4 (0 MAX) [Permanent 0cores]
  Permanent [0]:
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 5 (0 MAX) [Permanent 0cores]
  Permanent [0]:
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 6 (0 MAX) [Permanent 0cores]
  Permanent [0]:
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 7 (0 MAX) [Permanent 0cores]
  Permanent [0]:
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 8 (0 MAX) [Permanent 0cores]
  Permanent [0]:
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 9 (0 MAX) [Permanent 0cores]
  Permanent [0]:
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 10 (0 MAX) [Permanent 0cores]
  Permanent [0]:
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 11 (0 MAX) [Permanent 0cores]
  Permanent [0]:
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 12 (0 MAX) [Permanent 0cores]
  Permanent [0]:
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 13 (0 MAX) [Permanent 0cores]
  Permanent [0]:
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 14 (0 MAX) [Permanent 0cores]
  Permanent [0]:
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 15 (0 MAX) [Permanent 0cores]
  Permanent [0]:

```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

addcodactivation(8), **deletecodactivation**(8), **showcod**(8),
showcodactivation(8), **showcodactivationhistory**(8), **showcodusage**(8)

NAME	setdate - Sets the date and time of the XSCF clock.												
SYNOPSIS	setdate [[-q] [-{y n}] [-u] -s <i>date</i> setdate -h												
DESCRIPTION	<p>setdate is a command to set the date and time of the XSCF clock.</p> <p>If the local time (JST) is specified without specifying the -u option when setting the date and time, it is set after converted to the coordinated universal time (UTC).</p> <p>After the command is executed, XSCF is automatically reset.</p>												
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>												
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table> <tr> <td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-n</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).</td></tr> <tr> <td>-q</td><td>Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-s <i>date</i></td><td> Sets the date and time. <i>date</i> can be specified in either of the following formats. <div> <div> <code>yyyy.MM.DD-hh:mm:ss</code> </div> <div> "Year.Month.Date.-Hour (24 hour format):minute:second" </div> </div> <div> <div> <code>MMDDhhmmmyyyy.ss</code> </div> <div> "Month Date Hour (24 hour format) Minute Year.Second" </div> </div> </td></tr> <tr> <td>-u</td><td>Specifies the time and date in UTC. If omitted, it becomes JST.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-y</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).</td></tr> </table>	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).	-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.	-s <i>date</i>	Sets the date and time. <i>date</i> can be specified in either of the following formats. <div> <div> <code>yyyy.MM.DD-hh:mm:ss</code> </div> <div> "Year.Month.Date.-Hour (24 hour format):minute:second" </div> </div> <div> <div> <code>MMDDhhmmmyyyy.ss</code> </div> <div> "Month Date Hour (24 hour format) Minute Year.Second" </div> </div>	-u	Specifies the time and date in UTC. If omitted, it becomes JST.	-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.												
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).												
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.												
-s <i>date</i>	Sets the date and time. <i>date</i> can be specified in either of the following formats. <div> <div> <code>yyyy.MM.DD-hh:mm:ss</code> </div> <div> "Year.Month.Date.-Hour (24 hour format):minute:second" </div> </div> <div> <div> <code>MMDDhhmmmyyyy.ss</code> </div> <div> "Month Date Hour (24 hour format) Minute Year.Second" </div> </div>												
-u	Specifies the time and date in UTC. If omitted, it becomes JST.												
-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).												
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press the [n] key. ■ Setting the time by setdate may affect the difference from the Hypervisor time of each physical partition (PPAR) and cause a mismatch of the time when PPAR is started. After setting the time, confirm the difference between XSCF and the Hypervisor time of each PPAR by using showdateoffset(8). If the difference becomes large, reset the difference of the time by resetdateoffset(8). ■ If an NTP server is set for XSCF, the time is not set. You can confirm whether an NTP server is set in XSCF by showntp(8). 												

- You can confirm the date and time of XSCF set currently by using `showdate(8)`.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Specify "October 20, 2012 16:59:00" in JST and set it after converting it into UTC. After the setting is made, XSCF is reset.

```
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>
(After this, the reset processing continues.)
```

EXAMPLE 2 Set the current time to "October 20, 2012 07:59:00" in UTC. After the setting is made, XSCF is reset.

```
XSCF> setdate -u -s 102007592012.00
Sat Oct 20 07:59:00 UTC 2012
The XSCF will be reset. Continue? [y|n] :y
Sat Oct 20 7:59:00 UTC 2012
XSCF>
(After this, the reset processing continues.)
```

EXAMPLE 3 Set the current time to "October 20, 2012 16:59:00" in JST. The prompt is automatically given a "y" response. After the setting is made, XSCF is reset.

```
XSCF> setdate -y -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>
(After this, the reset processing continues.)
```

EXAMPLE 4 Set the current time to "October 20, 2012 16:59:00" in JST. The prompt is automatically given a "y" response after hiding the message. After the setting is made, XSCF is reset.

```
XSCF> setdate -q -y -s 102016592012.00
XSCF>
(After this, the reset processing continues.)
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

`setntp(8)`, `settimezone(8)`, `showdate(8)`, `showntp(8)`, `showtimezone(8)`

NAME	setdomainconfig - Specifies the logical domain configuration when the physical partition (PPAR) is started.														
SYNOPSIS	setdomainconfig -p <i>ppar_id</i> setdomainconfig [[-q] -{y n}] -p <i>ppar_id</i> -i <i>index</i> setdomainconfig [[-q] -{y n}] -p <i>ppar_id</i> -c default setdomainconfig -h														
DESCRIPTION	<p>setdomainconfig is a command to specify the logical domain configuration when the PPAR is started next time.</p> <p>If setdomainconfig is executed without specifying -i <i>index</i>, the list of the logical domain configurations is displayed on the prompt and then specify the Index of the logical domain configuration used when PPAR is started next time. If Index is not specified, the current setting is retained.</p>														
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <table><tr><td>platadm, fieldeng</td><td>Enables execution for all PPARs.</td></tr><tr><td>pparadm</td><td>Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.</td></tr></table> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>	platadm, fieldeng	Enables execution for all PPARs.	pparadm	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.										
platadm, fieldeng	Enables execution for all PPARs.														
pparadm	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.														
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>-c default</td><td>Sets the logical domain configuration to the factory settings (factory-default).</td></tr><tr><td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr><tr><td>-i <i>index</i></td><td>Specifies the administration number specified for the logical domain configuration. The administration number can be confirmed by showdomainconfig(8). You can specify an integer from 1 to 8.</td></tr><tr><td>-n</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).</td></tr><tr><td>-p <i>ppar_id</i></td><td>Specifies the PPAR-ID to set the logical domain configuration. <i>ppar_id</i> can be 0-15 depending on the system configuration.</td></tr><tr><td>-q</td><td>Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.</td></tr><tr><td>-y</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).</td></tr></table>	-c default	Sets the logical domain configuration to the factory settings (factory-default).	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-i <i>index</i>	Specifies the administration number specified for the logical domain configuration. The administration number can be confirmed by showdomainconfig(8). You can specify an integer from 1 to 8.	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).	-p <i>ppar_id</i>	Specifies the PPAR-ID to set the logical domain configuration. <i>ppar_id</i> can be 0-15 depending on the system configuration.	-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.	-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).
-c default	Sets the logical domain configuration to the factory settings (factory-default).														
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.														
-i <i>index</i>	Specifies the administration number specified for the logical domain configuration. The administration number can be confirmed by showdomainconfig(8). You can specify an integer from 1 to 8.														
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).														
-p <i>ppar_id</i>	Specifies the PPAR-ID to set the logical domain configuration. <i>ppar_id</i> can be 0-15 depending on the system configuration.														
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.														
-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).														

**EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION**

- The logical domain configuration is saved by Logical Domains (LDMs) Manager.
- When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press the [n] key.
- You can confirm the contents of the logical domain configuration set currently by using showdomainconfig(8).

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Set the logical domain configuration of PPAR-ID 0 to "ldm-set1."

```
XSCF> setdomainconfig -p 0
PPAR-ID      :0
Booting config
  (Current)   :ldm-set2
  (Next)      :ldm-set2
-----
-----
Index        :1
config_name  :factory-default
domains      :1
date_created:-
-----
-----
Index        :2
config_name  :ldm-set1
domains      :8
date_created:'2012-08-08 11:34:56'
-----
-----
Index        :3
config_name  :ldm-set2
domains      :20
date_created:'2012-08-09 12:43:56'
-----
-----
Select Index of Using config_name :2
PPAR-ID of PPARs that will be affected :00
Logical domain config_name will be set to "ldm-set1".
Continue? [y|n] :y
```

EXAMPLE 2 Set the logical domain configuration of PPAR-ID 0 to "ldm-set2."

```
XSCF> setdomainconfig -p 0 -i 1
Index        :1
config_name  :ldm-set2
domains      :8
date_created:'2012-08-08 11:34:56'
-----
-----
PPAR-ID of PPARs that will be affected:00
Logical domain config_name will be set to "ldm-set2".
Continue? [y|n] :y
```


EXAMPLE 3 Set the logical domain configuration of PPAR-ID 0 to the default. The prompt is automatically given a "y" response.

```
XSCF> setdomainconfig -y -p 0 -c default
PPAR-ID of PPARs that will be affected :00
Logical domain config_name will be set to "factory-default".
Continue? [y|n] :y
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

- 0 Indicates normal end.
- >0 Indicates error occurrence.

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

setdomainconfig(8)



NAME	setdualpowerfeed - Sets the dual power feed mode.												
SYNOPSIS	setdualpowerfeed [-a -b <i>bb_id</i>] -s <i>key</i> setdualpowerfeed -h												
DESCRIPTION	<p>setdualpowerfeed is to enable or disable the dual power feed mode of the system.</p> <p>To reflect the enabled dual power feed mode, it is necessary to execute rebootxscf(8) or turn off the input power of the system and turn it on again.</p> <p>To reflect the disabled dual power feed mode, it is necessary to turn off the input power of the system and turn it on again.</p>												
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>												
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>-a</td><td>Configures the dual power feed mode of all SPARC M10 Systems cabinets and the crossbar boxes.</td></tr><tr><td>-b <i>bb_id</i></td><td>Specifies the BB-ID to which you set the dual power feed mode. In <i>bb_id</i>, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 in case of SPARC M10 Systems, and from 80 to 83 in case of crossbar box.</td></tr><tr><td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr><tr><td>-s <i>key</i></td><td>Sets the dual power feed mode of the system. You can specify either of the following for <i>key</i>.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>enable Enables the dual power feed mode.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>disable Disables the dual power feed mode.</td></tr></table>	-a	Configures the dual power feed mode of all SPARC M10 Systems cabinets and the crossbar boxes.	-b <i>bb_id</i>	Specifies the BB-ID to which you set the dual power feed mode. In <i>bb_id</i> , you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 in case of SPARC M10 Systems, and from 80 to 83 in case of crossbar box.	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-s <i>key</i>	Sets the dual power feed mode of the system. You can specify either of the following for <i>key</i> .		enable Enables the dual power feed mode.		disable Disables the dual power feed mode.
-a	Configures the dual power feed mode of all SPARC M10 Systems cabinets and the crossbar boxes.												
-b <i>bb_id</i>	Specifies the BB-ID to which you set the dual power feed mode. In <i>bb_id</i> , you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 in case of SPARC M10 Systems, and from 80 to 83 in case of crossbar box.												
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.												
-s <i>key</i>	Sets the dual power feed mode of the system. You can specify either of the following for <i>key</i> .												
	enable Enables the dual power feed mode.												
	disable Disables the dual power feed mode.												
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ You can confirm the status of the dual power feed mode set currently by using showdualpowerfeed(8).■ You can confirm the information of the model and power supply unit (PSU) set currently by using showhardconf(8).												
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Disables the dual power feed mode of the entire system.</p> <pre>XSCF> setdualpowerfeed -a -s disable BB#00:enable -> disable BB#01:enable -> disable XBBOX#80:enable -> disable XBBOX#81:enable -> disable NOTE: Dual power feed will be disabled the next time the platform is powered on.</pre>												

EXAMPLE 2 Enables the dual power feed mode of BB-ID 01.

```
XSCF> setdualpowerfeed -b 1 -s enable
```

```
BB#01:disable -> enable
```

NOTE: Dual power feed will be enabled the next time the platform is powered on.

EXAMPLE 3 Enables the dual power feed mode on the SPARC M10-1.

```
XSCF> setdualpowerfeed -b 1 -s enable
```

```
BB#00:disable -> enable
```

NOTE: Dual power feed will be enabled the next time the platform is powered on.

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0 Indicates normal end.

>0 Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

rebootxscf(8), showdualpowerfeed(8), showhardconf(8)

NAME	setemailreport - Sets the e-mail report function.						
SYNOPSIS	<p>setemailreport [-v] [-t]</p> <p>setemailreport [-s <i>variable= value</i>] . . .</p> <p>setemailreport -h</p>						
DESCRIPTION	<p>setemailreport is a command to set the e-mail report function for remote maintenance.</p> <p>You can interactively set the e-mail report function by executing setemailreport without specifying an option. For interactive setting, use the following options.</p> <table> <tr> <td>-a</td><td>Addition of addressee</td></tr> <tr> <td>-d</td><td>Deletion of addressee</td></tr> <tr> <td>-r</td><td>Replacement of addressee (Default)</td></tr> </table> <p>To set the e-mail report non-interactively, specify the -s option.</p> <p>Setting the mail server and port using setsmtpt(8) enables transmission of test mail by setemailreport -t.</p>	-a	Addition of addressee	-d	Deletion of addressee	-r	Replacement of addressee (Default)
-a	Addition of addressee						
-d	Deletion of addressee						
-r	Replacement of addressee (Default)						
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>						

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

- h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
- s *variable=value* Sets the e-mail report function.

 You can specify the following values for *variable*.
 enable Specifies whether to enable the e-mail report function.
 recipient Specifies the recipient address of e-mail.

 If enable is set in *variable*, you can specify either of the following values for *value*.
 yes Enables the e-mail report function.
 no Disables the e-mail report function.

 If recipient is set in *variable*, specify the recipient e-mail address for *value*. You can make multiple specifications by separating them with commas (.). If multiple addresses are specified, enclose them in double quotation marks ("").
- t Sends a test mail.
- v Displays detailed message.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

You can confirm the data of the e-mail report set currently by using `showemailreport(8)`.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Enable the e-mail report function interactively.

```
XSCF> setemailreport
Enable E-Mail Reporting? [no]:yes
E-mail Recipient Address [useradm@company.com]:
Do you want to send a test mail now [no]? yes
... Sending test mail to 'useradm@company.com'
```

EXAMPLE 2 Add the e-mail address to receive the e-mail report interactively.

```
XSCF> setemailreport
Enable E-Mail Reporting? [yes]:[Enter]
E-mail Recipient Address [useradm@company.com]: -a adm2@company.com
```

EXAMPLE 3 Delete the e-mail address to receive the e-mail report interactively.

```
XSCF> setemailreport
Enable E-Mail Reporting? [yes]:[Enter]
E-mail Recipient Address [adm2@company.com]: -d adm2@company.com
```

EXAMPLE 4 Set the e-mail report function non-interactively.

```
XSCF> setemailreport -s enable=yes -s  
recipient="useradm@company.com, adm2@company.com"
```

EXAMPLE 5 Send a test mail.

```
XSCF> setemailreport -t  
... Sending test mail to 'useradm@company.com'
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO **setsmtp** (8), **showemailreport** (8)

setemailreport(8)



NAME	sethostname - Sets the host names and DNS domain names of the master cabinet and cabinets whose XSCFs are standby.
SYNOPSIS	<p>sethostname <i>xscfu hostname</i></p> <p>sethostname -d <i>domainname</i></p> <p>sethostname -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	sethostname is a command to set the host names and DNS domain names of the master cabinet and cabinets whose XSCFs are standby.
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p>-d <i>domainname</i> Specifies the DNS domain names to be set for the master cabinet/cabinets whose XSCFs are standby. <i>domainname</i> is specified with the label elements separated by periods (.). For the label element, you can use alphanumeric characters and hyphens (-). However, make the specification using an alphabetic character for the beginning, and an alphanumeric character for the end of the element. (Based on RFC 1034.) It shall be specified keeping the number of characters including that of <i>hostname</i> 253 or lower. The reason why the number of characters is 253 or lower is that two characters are kept for one period to connect <i>hostname</i> with <i>domainname</i> and another one to indicate the root domain.</p> <p>-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</p>

<div>OPERANDS</div> <div>EXTENDED DESCRIPTION</div>	<div>The following operands are supported.</div> <div><div>hostname</div><div>Specifies the host names to be set for the master cabinet and cabinets whose XSCFs are standby. Specifies it not by the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) but within 63 characters in the abbreviated format. It shall be specified keeping the number of characters including that of <i>domainname</i> 253 or lower. The reason why the number of characters is 253 or lower is that two characters are kept for one period to connect <i>hostname</i> with <i>domainname</i> and another one to indicate the root domain. <i>hostname</i> is specified with the label elements separated by periods (.). For the label element, you can use alphanumeric characters and hyphens (-). However, make the specification using an alphabetic character for the beginning, and an alphanumeric character for the end of the element. (Based on RFC 1034.)</div></div> <div><div>xscfu</div><div>Specifies the cabinet to be set. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify it as follows. Omitting this causes an error.<div><div>■ For SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box)</div><div><div>XBBOX#80xbbox#80</div><div>XBBOX#81xbbox#81</div></div><div>■ For SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar box)</div><div><div>BB#00bb#00</div><div>BB#01bb#01</div></div><div>■ For SPARC M10-1/M10-4</div><div>bb#00</div></div></div></div> <div><div>■ The following cases cause an error when <code>applynetwork(8)</code> is executed.</div><div><div>■ Case that the host name and DNS domain name are not set</div><div>■ Case that the character strings "localdomain" and "localhost" are specified for the DNS domain name and host name, respectively.</div><div>■ Case that the total number of characters including the DNS domain name set by <code>sethostname</code> and search path set by <code>setnameserver(8)</code> exceeds 256.</div></div><div><div>■ To reflect the set host name and DNS domain name in XSCF, execute <code>applynetwork(8)</code>. After that, reset XSCF by <code>rebootxscf(8)</code> and fix the contents of setting.</div><div>■ You can confirm the host name and DNS domain name set currently by using <code>shownetwork(8)</code>.</div></div></div>
---	--

EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Set the host name, scf0-hostname, in BB#00.</p> <pre>XSCF> sethostname bb#00 scf0-hostname</pre> <p>EXAMPLE 2 Specify the DNS domain name, example.com, the master cabinet/cabinets whose XSCFs are standby.</p> <pre>XSCF> sethostname -d example.com</pre>				
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned.</p> <table><tr><td>0</td><td>Indicates normal end.</td></tr><tr><td>>0</td><td>Indicates error occurrence.</td></tr></table>	0	Indicates normal end.	>0	Indicates error occurrence.
0	Indicates normal end.				
>0	Indicates error occurrence.				
SEE ALSO	<p>applynetwork(8), rebootxscf(8), setnameserver(8), showhostname(8), shownameserver(8)</p>				

sethostname(8)



NAME	sethttps - Sets the start and halt of the HTTPS service used in the XSCF network. Also it performs authentication-related settings.
SYNOPSIS	sethttps [[-q] -{y n}] -c {enable disable} sethttps -c gencsr <i>country state province locality organization</i> <i>organizationalunit common e-mail</i> sethttps [[-q] -{y n}] -c genserverkey sethttps -c <i>importca</i> sethttps [[-q] -{y n}] -c selfsign <i>country state province locality organization</i> <i>organizationalunit common e-mail</i> sethttps -h
DESCRIPTION	<p>sethttps is a command to set the start and halt of the HTTPS service used in the XSCF network. It also performs authentication-related settings used in the HTTPS service.</p> <p>The following contents can be set as authentication-related items.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Self-certificate-related settings<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Construction of self-certificate authority■ Generation of private keys of Web servers■ Creation of self-signed Web server certificates■ External certificate-related settings<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Generation of private keys of Web servers■ Generation of certificate signing requests (CSR) for Web servers and requests for issuance of certificates■ Import of Web server certificates <p>In multi-XSCF configuration, the settings are automatically reflected in the standby XSCF.</p>
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

- c {enable|disable} Specifies the start and half of the HTTPS service. You can specify either of the following. Omitting this causes an error.

enable	Starts HTTPS service.
disable	Halts HTTPS service.

If there is no Web server private key or Web server certificate when starting HTTPS service, creates a Web server private key and self-signed Web server certificate after creating a self-certificate authority and starts HTTPS service.

After HTTPS service is started, the settings are reflected when command execution is completed and the service is started.
- c gencsr Generates CSR.
- c genserverkey Creates private key for Web server.
- c importca Imports the Web server certificate signed at the certificate authority to XSCF.
- c selfsign Constructs a self-certificate authority. It also creates a self-signed Web server certificate.
- h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
- n Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).
- q Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
- y Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported.

- common* Specifies a common name such as the creator name and host name of servers within 64 characters. When specifying -c selfsign, you cannot specify values containing only space characters.
- country* Specifies a country name with two characters such as JP and US. When specifying -c selfsign, you cannot specify values containing only space characters.
- e-mail* Specifies the e-mail address within 64 characters.

<i>locality</i>	Specifies the name of a city, etc. within 64 characters.
<i>organization</i>	Specifies the name of a company, etc. within 64 characters. When specifying <code>-c selfsign</code> , you cannot specify values containing only space characters.
<i>organizationalunit</i>	Specifies the names of a division and department, etc. within 64 characters.
<i>state province</i>	Specifies the names of a state and prefecture, etc. within 64 characters. When specifying <code>-c selfsign</code> , you cannot specify values containing only space characters.

Format rules of operands:

- If any symbols or space characters are included in the value, specify the entire value enclosing it in single quotation marks (') or double quotation marks (") like "Kawasaki city."
- To specify space characters only, specify the space characters enclosing it in single quotation marks (') or double quotation marks (") like " ". However, there are operands for which values composed of space characters only cannot be specified. For details, see the explanation of each operand.
- To create CSR, you cannot specify space characters for any operands.
- To omit operands, specify two continuous single quotation marks (') or double quotation marks (") like "". At this time, a Web server certificate is generated based on the contents set initially.
- To include a backslash (\) or dollar mark (\$), specify it with a backslash (\) just before it like "\\\" or "\\\$."
- As for `-c selfsign` or `-c gencsr`, the specification order of operands is fixed. See the format.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press the [n] key.
 - CSR is created by overwriting.
 - For start of HTTPS service, the contents of settings are reflected just after execution of `sethttps`, and the service is started.
- If there is no Web server private key or Web server certificate when starting HTTPS service, creates a Web server private key and self-signed Web server certificate after creating a self-certificate authority and starts HTTPS service.
- Halt of HTTPS service is reflected just after execution of `sethttps`. At this time, the HTTPS sessions in operation are disconnected, if any.

- Creation of Web server private keys, (-c genserverkey), import of server certificates (-c importca), construction of self-certificate authority, and creation of self-signed Web server certificates (-c selfsign) can be executed only when HTTPS service is halted.
- You can confirm the contents of the HTTPS service set currently by using showhttps(8).

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Start HTTPS service.

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

EXAMPLE 2 Halt HTTPS service.

```
XSCF> sethttps -c disable
Continue? [y|n] :y
```

EXAMPLE 3 If there is no Web server certificate when executing enable, create a self-certificate authority and self-signed Web server certificate, and start 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.
Create self certification authority and Web server certificate which has
been self signed.
Continue? [y|n] :y
```

EXAMPLE 4 Generate a Web server certificate signing request (CSR) based on the following contents. *country*: JP, *state*|*province*: Kanagawa, *locality*: Kawasaki, *organization*: Example, *organizationalunit*: development, *common*: scf-host, *e-mail*: abc@example.com

```
XSCF> sethttps -c gencsr JP Kanagawa Kawasaki Example development
\ scf-host abc@example.com
```

EXAMPLE 5 Construct a self-certificate authority based on the following contents and generate a self-signed Web server certificate. *country*: JP, *state*|*province*: Kanagawa, *locality*: Kawasaki, *organization*: Example, *organizationalunit*: development, *common*: scf-host, *e-mail*: abc@example.com

```
XSCF> sethttps -c selfsign JP Kanagawa Kawasaki Example development
scf-host abc@example.com
CA key and CA cert already exist. Do you still wish to update? [y|n] :y
Enter passphrase:
Verifying - Enter passphrase:
```


EXAMPLE 6 Create private key for Web server.

```
XSCF> sethttps -c genserverkey
Server key already exists. Do you still wish to update? [y|n] :y
Enter passphrase:
Verifying - Enter passphrase:
```

EXAMPLE 7 Import the copied Web server certificate. To terminate it, press the [Enter] key and then press the [Ctrl]+[D] key.

```
XSCF> sethttps -c importca
Please import a certificate:
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIDdTCCAt6gAwIBAgIBATANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQQFADCBgTElMAkGA1UEBhMCamox
DjAMBgNVBAgTBXN0YXRlMREwDwYDVQQHEWhsb2Nhbg10eTEVMBMGA1UEChMMb3Jn
YW5pemF0aW9uMQ8wDQYDVQQLewZvcmdhbmkkxDzANBgNVBAMTBmNvbW1vbjEWMBQG
CSgGSIB3DQEJARYHZWUubWFpbDAeFw0wNjA1MzAwNTI5MTVaFw0wNjA1MjcwNTI5
MTVaMG4xCzAJBgNVBAYTAmpqMQ4wDAYDVQQIEwVzdGF0ZTEVMBMGA1UEChMMb3Jn
YW5pemF0aW9uMQ8wDQYDVQQLewZvcmdhbmkkxDzANBgNVBAMTBmNvbW1vbjEWMBQG
CSgGSIB3DQEJARYHZWUubWFpbDCBnzANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOBjQAwgYkCgYEA
nkPntf+TjYtyKlNYFbO/YavFpUzkYTLHdt0Fbz/tZmGd3e6Jn34A2W9EC7D9hjLs
j+kAP41A16wFwGO7KP3H4iImX0Uysj19Hyk4jLBU51sw8JqvT2utTjltV5mFPKL6
5A51Yuhf8OGrR+bYGli6H1a6RPm1MSD7Z0AGDxR0eY0CAwEAAoCAQ0wggEJMAkG
A1UdEwQCMAAwLAYJYIZIAyb4QgENBB8WHU9wZW5TU0wgr2VuZXJhdGVkIENlcnRp
ZmljYXRlMB0GA1UdDgQWBBI1CmI7QyZa8zpt1H16EfLR+EwDCBrgYDVR0jBIGm
MIGjgBTnQYs6jzD7wdDhk7wsFeJGVaUTtaGBh6SBhDCBgTElMAkGA1UEBhMCamox
DjAMBgNVBAgTBXN0YXRlMREwDwYDVQQHEWhsb2Nhbg10eTEVMBMGA1UEChMMb3Jn
YW5pemF0aW9uMQ8wDQYDVQQLewZvcmdhbmkkxDzANBgNVBAMTBmNvbW1vbjEWMBQG
CSgGSIB3DQEJARYHZWUubWFpbIIBADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQQFAAOBgQCqBFbo88Hi
yvOUyW8E8111AbuA04IrnjHI4cjHq9NuSX1w8mJsXKTVMx3WZCJpJDC+f/WoRMKw
R+OpXAVQvb2tjIn3kO99dq+begEC04mwknW1t7QI7A1BkcW2/MkOolIRa6iPlZwg
JoPmwAbrGyAvGUtdzUoyIH0jl7dRQrVIRA==
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
[Ctrl]+[D]
```

EXAMPLE 8 Create private key for Web server. The prompt is automatically given a "y" response.

```
XSCF> sethttps -c genserverkey -y
Server key already exists. Do you still wish to update? [y|n] :y
Enter passphrase:
Verifying - Enter passphrase:
```

EXAMPLE 9 Create private key for Web server. The message is hidden and the prompt is automatically given a "y" response.

```
XSCF> sethttps -c genserverkey -q -y
Enter passphrase:
Verifying - Enter passphrase:
```

EXAMPLE 10 For the operand *organizationalunit*, specify "\$development" and create CSR.

```
XSCF> sethttps -c gencsr JP Kanagawa Kawasaki Example
'¥$development' xscf-host abc@example.com
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

- 0 Indicates normal end.
- >0 Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

showhttps (8)

NAME	setlocator - Sets the blinking status of the CHECK LED of the operation panel.											
SYNOPSIS	setlocator [-b <i>bb_id</i>] <i>value</i> setlocator -h											
DESCRIPTION	<p>setlocator is a command to set the blinking status of the CHECK LEDs of the operation panels mounted in SPARC M10 Systems cabinets and crossbar boxes.</p> <p>The following statuses can be set.</p> <table><tr><td>Blinking</td><td>Blinks CHECK LED.</td></tr><tr><td>Blinking cancel</td><td>Cancels blinking of CHECK LED.</td></tr></table>		Blinking	Blinks CHECK LED.	Blinking cancel	Cancels blinking of CHECK LED.						
Blinking	Blinks CHECK LED.											
Blinking cancel	Cancels blinking of CHECK LED.											
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>											
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>-b <i>bb_id</i></td><td>Specifies the SPARC M10 Systems cabinets and crossbar boxes to set the blinking status of the CHECK LEDs. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify any of the following values for <i>bb_id</i>. If omitted, the blinking status of the CHECK LED of its own cabinet is set.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar box) 0 to 15</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box) 0 to 15, 80 to 83</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>SPARC M10-1/M10-4 0</td></tr><tr><td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr></table>		-b <i>bb_id</i>	Specifies the SPARC M10 Systems cabinets and crossbar boxes to set the blinking status of the CHECK LEDs. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify any of the following values for <i>bb_id</i> . If omitted, the blinking status of the CHECK LED of its own cabinet is set.		SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar box) 0 to 15		SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box) 0 to 15, 80 to 83		SPARC M10-1/M10-4 0	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
-b <i>bb_id</i>	Specifies the SPARC M10 Systems cabinets and crossbar boxes to set the blinking status of the CHECK LEDs. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify any of the following values for <i>bb_id</i> . If omitted, the blinking status of the CHECK LED of its own cabinet is set.											
	SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar box) 0 to 15											
	SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box) 0 to 15, 80 to 83											
	SPARC M10-1/M10-4 0											
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.											
OPERANDS	<p>The following operands are supported.</p> <table><tr><td><i>value</i></td><td>Specifies the status of CHECK LED. You can specify either of the following.</td></tr><tr><td>blink</td><td>Blinks CHECK LED.</td></tr><tr><td>reset</td><td>Cancels blinking of CHECK LED.</td></tr></table>		<i>value</i>	Specifies the status of CHECK LED. You can specify either of the following.	blink	Blinks CHECK LED.	reset	Cancels blinking of CHECK LED.				
<i>value</i>	Specifies the status of CHECK LED. You can specify either of the following.											
blink	Blinks CHECK LED.											
reset	Cancels blinking of CHECK LED.											

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	You can confirm the status of CHECK LED set currently by using <code>showlocator(8)</code> .				
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Blink the CHECK LED of BB-ID 1.</p> <pre>XSCF> setlocator -b 1 blink XSCF></pre> <p>EXAMPLE 2 Cancel blinking of the CHECK LED of BB-ID 80.</p> <pre>XSCF> setlocator -b 80 reset XSCF></pre>				
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned.</p> <table><tr><td>0</td><td>Indicates normal end.</td></tr><tr><td>>0</td><td>Indicates error occurrence.</td></tr></table>	0	Indicates normal end.	>0	Indicates error occurrence.
0	Indicates normal end.				
>0	Indicates error occurrence.				
SEE ALSO	<code>showlocator (8)</code>				

NAME	setloginlockout - Enables or disables the lockout function when logging in.
SYNOPSIS	setloginlockout -s <i>time</i> setloginlockout -h
DESCRIPTION	setloginlockout is a command to set the time when the user account cannot login after failing in login three times in a row.
Privileges	To execute this command, useradm privilege is required. For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).
OPTIONS	The following options are supported. -h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error. -s <i>time</i> Specifies the lockout time of the user account by minutes. You can specify it within the range from 0 to 1440 (24 hours). The default value is 0 minute and the lockout function is disabled.
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ If the lockout function for login is set, the user can try logging in three times in a row. Enter the user account name in the login prompt and press the [Enter] key, and then login will succeed. At this time, even if the user account name is entered without password or login causes timeout, it is recognized as login. If login fails three times in a row, login becomes impossible for the set period after that. The user can enter the user account name and password even during lockout, but even if the correct password is entered, the login will be rejected. Even if login fails during lockout, the lockout time is not prolonged.■ setloginlockout -s 0 disables the lockout function of the user account. If the lockout function is disabled, login and failure can be repeated without limitation.■ If the lockout function of the user account is enabled again after disabled, the locked out user can try logging in until the function is enabled again after disabled. However, if login is not attempted until the lockout function is enabled again, there is no change and lockout continues as in the case that lockout is not disabled and enabled again.■ You can confirm the lockout function of the user account set currently by using showloginlockout(8).
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Set the timeout time of lockout to 90 minutes. XSCF> setloginlockout -s 90 90 minutes

setloginlockout(8)

EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.	
	0	Indicates normal end.
	>0	Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	showloginlockout (8)	

NAME	setnameserver - Sets or deletes the name server and search path used in XSCF network.
SYNOPSIS	<p>setnameserver [-c add] <i>address...</i></p> <p>setnameserver -c del <i>address...</i></p> <p>setnameserver -c del -a</p> <p>setnameserver -c addsearch <i>domainname...</i></p> <p>setnameserver -c delsearch <i>domainname...</i></p> <p>setnameserver -c delsearch -a</p> <p>setnameserver -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>setnameserver is a command to set/delete the name server and search path used in XSCF network.</p> <p>In XSCF, up to three name servers can be registered. If the number exceeds three, it causes an error. Up to five search paths can be registered. If the number exceeds five, it causes an error.</p>
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -a Deletes all of the name servers or search paths registered currently. To delete name server, use it with -c del. To delete search path, use it with -c delsearch. -c add Registers a name server. It is used with <i>address</i>. If you omit the -c option, -c add is assumed specified. To register a name server, the existing settings are deleted and the host specified by <i>address</i> is added. -c addsearch Registers a search path. It is used with <i>domainname</i>. If you omit the -c option, -c add is assumed specified. To register a search path, the existing settings are deleted and the domain name specified by <i>domainname</i> is added.

OPERANDS

- c del Deletes a name server. If you omit the -c option, -c add is assumed specified. When you delete multiple name servers, they are deleted in the order of setting.
- c delsearch Deletes a search path. If you omit the -c option, -c add is assumed specified. You can make multiple specifications by separating them with spaces.
- h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.

The following operands are supported.

- address* Specifies the IP address of the name server to be registered or deleted. Specify it putting a period (.) between four sets of integer values. This can be specified using the following format. You can make up to three specifications by separating them with spaces.
- xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx*
xxx Specifies an integer from 0 to 255. This can be specified using zero suppression.
- You cannot specify a loop-back address (127.0.0.0/8), network address, or broadcast address. Setting this may cause a failure in name resolution.
- domainname* Specifies the domain name of the search path to be registered or deleted. You can make up to five specifications by separating them with spaces. *domainname* is specified within 256 characters by separating the label elements by periods (.). For the label element, you can use alphanumeric characters and hyphens (-). However, make the specification using an alphabetic character for the beginning, and an alphanumeric character for the end of the element. At the end, put a period (.) representing the root domain (Based on RFC 1034).

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- If multiple name servers are registered, name resolution is performed in the order of registering.
 - The registered search path is used, for example, for referring to the name server for the host name by using nslookup(8). The host name specified by nslookup(8), followed by the domain name registered in the search path is confirmed with the name server in the FQDN format.
- For example, if the following command is executed after registering subdomain.example.com to the search path, hostname.subdomain.example.com is confirmed with the name server.

XSCF> **nslookup hostname**

- If multiple search paths are registered, domain names are attached in the order of registering and confirmed with the name server.
- Specifies the DNS domain name set by **sethostname(8)** and the search path set by **setnameserver** within 256 characters in total.
- To reflect a name server and search path in XSCF, execute **applynetwork(8)**. Reflect it in XSCF by **applynetwork(8)** and reset XSCF by using **rebootxscf(8)**, and then setting is completed.
- You can confirm the contents of the name server and search path set currently by using **shownameserver(8)**.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Register the hosts whose IP addresses are 192.168.1.2, 10.18.108.10, 10.24.1.2 as the name server. Name resolution is performed in the order of registering.

```
XSCF> setnameserver 192.168.1.2 10.18.108.10 10.24.1.2
```

EXAMPLE 2 Delete the host whose IP address is 10.18.108.10 from the name server.

```
XSCF> setnameserver -c del 10.18.108.10
```

EXAMPLE 3 Delete all of the registered name servers.

```
XSCF> setnameserver -c del -a
```

EXAMPLE 4 Register the domain names search1.com, search2.com, search3.com, search4.com, and search5.com to the search path.

```
XSCF> setnameserver -c addsearch search1.com search2.com  
search3.com search4.com search5.com
```

EXAMPLE 5 Delete the domain name search5.com from the search path.

```
XSCF> setnameserver -c delsearch search5.com
```

EXAMPLE 6 Delete all of the registered domain names from the search path.

```
XSCF> setnameserver -c delsearch -a
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

- | | |
|----|-----------------------------|
| 0 | Indicates normal end. |
| >0 | Indicates error occurrence. |

SEE ALSO

applynetwork(8), **sethostname(8)**, **setsscp(8)**, **shownameserver(8)**

setnameserver(8)



NAME	setnetwork - Sets or deletes the network interface to be used in XSCF.
SYNOPSIS	<p>setnetwork [-m <i>addr</i>] <i>interface address</i></p> <p>setnetwork -c {up down} <i>interface</i></p> <p>setnetwork [[-q] -{y n}] -r <i>interface</i></p> <p>setnetwork -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>setnetwork is a command to set or delete the network interface to be used in XSCF.</p> <p>The following contents can be set or deleted for the network interface of XSCF-LAN.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Whether to enable or disable the network interface ■ IP address ■ Netmask <p>If an IP address or netmask is set, the specified network interface is enabled at the same time as setting.</p> <p>If the network interface is deleted, the specified network interface is disabled at the same time as deletion. Also, if the routing information is set in the target network interface, it is deleted at the same time and its status becomes down.</p> <p>If applynetwork(8) is executed setting down, the interface is disabled even with an IP address and netmask set.</p>
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

- c {up | down} Specifies whether to enable the specified network interface. You can specify either of the following. Omitting this causes an error.
- | | |
|------|---------------------------------|
| up | Enables the network interface. |
| down | Disables the network interface. |
- h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
- m *addr* Specifies the netmask. *addr* is specified in a format using four sets of integers separated by periods (.). This can be specified using the following format.
- xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx*
xxx Specifies an integer from 0 to 255. This can be specified using zero suppression.
- If the -m option is omitted, one of the following net mask values is set depending on the IP address specified by the *address* operand.
- If the specified IP address is Class A (e.g. 20.1.1.1)
A netmask value of 255.0.0.0 is set.
 - If the specified IP address is Class B (e.g. 136.18.1.1)
A netmask value of 255.255.0.0 is set.
 - If the specified IP address is Class C (e.g. 200.18.108.1)
A netmask value of 255.255.255.0 is set.
- n Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).
- q Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
- r Deletes the IP address and netmask of the network interface.
- y Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

OPERANDS The following operands are supported.

<i>address</i>	Specifies an IP address. <i>address</i> is specified in a format using four sets of integers separated by periods (.).
	<i>xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx</i>
	<i>xxx</i> Specifies an integer from 0 to 255. This can be specified using zero suppression.
	You cannot specify a loopback address (127.0.0.0/8), network address, broadcast address, or Class D, E address (224.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255).
<i>interface</i>	Specifies the network interface to be set. You can specify any of the following.
	■ For SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box)
	<i>xbbox#80-lan#0</i> XBBOX#80-LAN#0
	<i>xbbox#80-lan#1</i> XBBOX#80-LAN#1
	<i>lan#0</i> Take-over IP addresses of XBBOX#80-LAN#0 and XBBOX#81-LAN#0
	<i>xbbox#81-lan#0</i> XBBOX#81-LAN#0
	<i>xbbox#81-lan#1</i> XBBOX#81-LAN#1
	<i>lan#1</i> Take-over IP addresses of XBBOX#80-LAN#1 and XBBOX#81-LAN#1
	■ For SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar box)
	<i>bb#00-lan#0</i> BB#00-LAN#0
	<i>bb#00-lan#1</i> BB#00-LAN#1
	<i>lan#0</i> Take-over IP addresses of BB#00-LAN#0 and BB#01-LAN#0
	<i>bb#01-lan#0</i> BB#01-LAN#0
	<i>bb#01-lan#1</i> BB#01-LAN#1
	<i>lan#1</i> Take-over IP addresses of BB#00-LAN#1 and BB#01-LAN#1
	■ For SPARC M10-1/M10-4
	<i>bb#00-lan#0</i> BB#00-LAN#0
	<i>lan#0</i> Abbreviation of BB#00-LAN#0
	<i>bb#00-lan#1</i> BB#00-LAN#1
	<i>lan#0</i> Abbreviation of BB#00-LAN#1

**EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION**

- The take-over IP address means IP addresses which can be used without switch of XSCF recognized in multi-XSCF configuration. Setting each LAN port of the master XSCF to lan#0 or lan#1 enables access by the name of lan#0 or lan#1.
- For SPARC M10-1/M10-4, lan#0 and lan#1 are fixed to bb#00-lan#0 and bb#00-lan#1, respectively. lan#0 and lan#1 can be used as abbreviations of bb#00-lan#0 and bb#00-lan#1, respectively.
- In the following cases, setnetwork causes an error.
 - Case that the same IP address as an set IP address is specified
 - Case that a loopback address (127.0.0.0/8), network address, or broadcast address is specified for the IP address of *interface*
 - Case that the netmask specified by -m *addr* does not correspond to either of the following
 - Only the most significant bit is 1.
 - 1 from the most significant bit is repeated.
- If the settings of the network interface whose status is up are as follows in SPARC M10-4S, it causes an error when applynetwork(8) is executed.
 - Case that the subnets of xbbbox#80-lan#0, xbbbox#81-lan#0, and the take-over IP addresslan#0 are different
 - Case that the subnets of xbbbox#80-lan#1, xbbbox#81-lan#1, and the take-over IP addresslan#1 are different
 - Case that some of xbbbox#80-lan#0, xbbbox#80-lan#1, and the SCCP link address have the same subnet
 - Case that some of xbbbox#81-lan#0, xbbbox#81-lan#1, and the SCCP link address have the same subnet
 - Case that some of xbbbox#80-lan#0, xbbbox#81-lan#1, and the SCCP link address have the same subnet
 - Case that some of xbbbox#81-lan#0, xbbbox#80-lan#1, and the SCCP link address have the same subnet
 - Case that the subnets of bb#00-lan#0, bb#01-lan#0, and the take-over IP addresslan#0 are different
 - Case that the subnets of bb#00-lan#1, bb#01-lan#1, and the take-over IP addresslan#1 are different
 - Case that some of bb#00-lan#0, bb#00-lan#1, and the SCCP link address have the same subnet
 - Case that some of bb#01-lan#0, bb#01-lan#1, and the SCCP link address have the same subnet
 - Case that some of bb#00-lan#0, bb#01-lan#1, and the SCCP link address have the same subnet
 - Case that some of bb#01-lan#0, bb#00-lan#1, and the SCCP link address have the same subnet

- If the settings of the network interface whose status is up are as follows in SPARC M10-1/M10-4, it causes an error when `applynetwork(8)` is executed.
 - Case that the subnets of `bb#00-lan#0` and `bb#00-lan#1` are the same
- If the IP address and netmask of the specified network interface are deleted, the routing information set in the target interface is also deleted and the status becomes down.
- If `applynetwork(8)` is executed after disabling the specified network interface, the network interface is disabled even with an IP address and netmask set.
- You can confirm the contents of the network interface set currently by using `shownetwork(8)`.
- To reflect the contents of the set network interface, execute `applynetwork(8)`. Reflect it in XSCF by `applynetwork(8)`, use `rebootxscf(8)` to reset XSCF and then setting is completed.
- When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press the [n] key.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Set the IP address 192.168.10.10 and netmask 255.255.255.0 in LAN#0 of BB#00.

```
XSCF> setnetwork bb#00-lan#0 -m 255.255.255.0 192.168.10.10
```

EXAMPLE 2 Set the IP address 192.168.10.10 and netmask 255.255.255.0 in LAN#0 of BB#00 in SPARC M10-1.

```
XSCF> setnetwork lan#0 -m 255.255.255.0 192.168.10.10
```

EXAMPLE 3 Disable LAN#1 of XBBOX#80.

```
XSCF> setnetwork xbbox#80-lan#1 -c down
```

EXAMPLE 4 Set the IP address 192.168.11.10 and netmask 255.255.255.0 in LAN#0 of XBBOX#81.

```
XSCF> setnetwork xbbox#81-lan#0 -m 255.255.255.0 192.168.11.10
```

EXAMPLE 5 Set the IP address 192.168.1.10 and netmask 255.255.255.0 in the take-over IP address of LAN#0.

```
XSCF> setnetwork lan#0 -m 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.10
```

EXAMPLE 6 Delete the IP address and netmask set in LAN#0 of XBBOX#80.

```
XSCF> setnetwork -r xbbox#80-lan#0
```

You specified '-r' interface remove option.

So, we delete routing information that interface corresponds.

Continue? [y|n] :**y**
If you choose 'y'es, you must execute 'applynetwork' command for application.
Or you choose 'y'es, but you don't want to apply, you execute 'rebootxscf' for reboot.

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

- | | |
|----|-----------------------------|
| 0 | Indicates normal end. |
| >0 | Indicates error occurrence. |

SEE ALSO

applynetwork(8), rebootxscf(8), setroute(8), setsscp(8), shownetwork(8)

NAME	setntp - Sets the time synchronization for XSCF
SYNOPSIS	<pre> setntp -s server -c {enable disable} setntp [-c add] <i>address</i> ... setntp -c del <i>address</i> ... setntp -c del -a setntp -c stratum -i <i>stratum_no</i> setntp -s client -c {enable disable} setntp -s server -c {enable disable} setntp -m <i>type= value</i> setntp -h </pre>
DESCRIPTION	<p>setntp is a command to set the time synchronization for XSCF.</p> <p>In setntp, the following items can be set.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Whether to synchronize with upper NTP servers ■ Whether to provide NTP service to other clients as an NTP server ■ stratum value set in XSCF ■ Existence of prefer as a client ■ Clock address of the XSCF local clock <p>By default, the XSCF is not synchronized with upper NTP servers and does not provide NTP service to other clients.</p> <p>Up to three NTP servers can be registered as upper NTP servers of the XSCF network. Attempting to register four or more causes an error. In multi-XSCF configuration, the settings are automatically reflected in the master XSCF and standby XSCFs.</p>
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

- a Deletes all of the upper NTP servers set currently. It is used with
 -c del.
- c add Adds to upper NTP servers. It is specified with *address*. If you
 omit the -c option, -c add is assumed specified. To register an
 NTP server, the existing settings are deleted and overwritten by
 the specified *address*.
- c del Deletes an upper NTP server. It is specified with *address* or -a. If
 you omit the -c option, -c add is assumed specified. When you
 delete multiple NTP servers, they are deleted in the order of
 setting.
- c disable Disables the settings of XSCF as an NTP server. It is specified
 with the -s option. If you omit the -c option, -c add is
 assumed specified.
- c enable Enables the settings of XSCF as an NTP server. It is specified
 with the -s option. If you omit the -c option, -c add is
 assumed specified.
- c stratum Sets the stratum value in the case that XSCF is set as an NTP
 server. If you omit the stratum value, the default is 5.
- h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option
 or operand causes an error.
- i *stratum_no* Specifies stratum value. It is used with -c stratum. You can
 specify an integer from 1 to 15.

<code>-m <i>type=value</i></code>	<p>Sets a preferred server or the XSCF local clock. You can specify either of the following for <i>type</i>.</p> <table> <tr> <td><code>prefer</code></td><td>Sets whether to give top priority to the NTP server registered first at the time of synchronization.</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>localaddr</code></td><td>Sets the XSCF local clock.</td></tr> </table> <p>If <code>prefer</code> is specified in <i>type</i>, you can specify either of the following in <i>value</i>.</p> <table> <tr> <td><code>on</code></td><td>Top priority is given to the NTP server registered first. After that, priorities are placed on NTP servers in ascending order of stratum value. The default is <code>on</code>.</td></tr> <tr> <td><code>off</code></td><td>Priorities are placed on NTP servers in ascending order of stratum value regardless of the order of registering.</td></tr> </table> <p>If <code>localaddr</code> is specified in <i>type</i>, specify the least significant byte of the clock address 127.127.1.<i>x</i> of the local clock in <i>value</i>. 0 to 3 can be specified. The default is 0 and the clock address of the local clock at that time is 127.127.1.0.</p>	<code>prefer</code>	Sets whether to give top priority to the NTP server registered first at the time of synchronization.	<code>localaddr</code>	Sets the XSCF local clock.	<code>on</code>	Top priority is given to the NTP server registered first. After that, priorities are placed on NTP servers in ascending order of stratum value. The default is <code>on</code> .	<code>off</code>	Priorities are placed on NTP servers in ascending order of stratum value regardless of the order of registering.
<code>prefer</code>	Sets whether to give top priority to the NTP server registered first at the time of synchronization.								
<code>localaddr</code>	Sets the XSCF local clock.								
<code>on</code>	Top priority is given to the NTP server registered first. After that, priorities are placed on NTP servers in ascending order of stratum value. The default is <code>on</code> .								
<code>off</code>	Priorities are placed on NTP servers in ascending order of stratum value regardless of the order of registering.								
<code>-s server</code>	Sets whether to use the service as an NTP server of XSCF. It is used with <code>-c disable</code> or <code>-c enable</code> . To use XSCF as an NTP server, specify <code>-s server</code> with <code>-c enable</code> . Not to use XSCF as an NTP server, specify <code>-s server</code> with <code>-c disable</code> . The default is <code>-c disable</code> .								
<code>-s client</code>	Sets whether to synchronize XSCF as an NTP client with upper NTP servers. It is used with <code>-c disable</code> or <code>-c enable</code> . To synchronize XSCF as an NTP client with upper NTP servers, specify <code>-s client</code> with <code>-c enable</code> . Not to set XSCF as an NTP client, specify <code>-s client</code> with <code>-c disable</code> . The default is <code>-c disable</code> . The upper NTP server to synchronize can be specified by <code>-c add</code> .								

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported.

address

Specifies the IP address or host name of the NTP server to be added or deleted. You can specify up to three IP addresses or host names by separating them with spaces.

To specify them by the IP address, *address* can be specified in a format using four sets of integers separated by periods (.).

xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx

xxx

Specifies an integer from 0 to 255. This can be specified using zero suppression.

To specify them by the host name, specify *address* within 64 characters in a format separating the label elements by periods (.). For the label element, you can use alphanumeric characters and hyphens (-). However, make the specification using an alphabetic character for the beginning, and an alphanumeric character for the end of the element. (Based on RFC 1034.) Depending on the DNS server, the server name needs to be name-resolvable.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- To reflect the set contents, it is necessary to reset XSCF by using `rebootxscf(8)`.
- If `prefer` is set while multiple NTP servers are set, top priority is given to the NTP server set first.
- If XSCF is set as an NTP client, `ntpdate` is executed when XSCF is started and the time of XSCF is synchronized with the time of the NTP server.
- If XSCF is set as a client, the time of the physical partition (PPAR) may be changed by the difference in the time kept in XSCF. Execute `resetdateoffset(8)` and reset the difference of the time.
- You can confirm the time synchronization currently specified by using `showntp(8)`.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Register the three NTP servers 192.168.1.2, 10.18.108.10, and 10.24.1.2 as upper NTP servers.

```
XSCF> setntp 192.168.1.2 10.18.108.10 10.24.1.2
Please reset the XSCF by rebootxscf to apply the ntp settings.
```

EXAMPLE 2 Delete the NTP server 10.18.108.10 set as an upper NTP server.

```
XSCF> setntp -c del 10.18.108.10
Please reset the XSCF by rebootxscf to apply the ntp settings.
```

EXAMPLE 3 Register the two NTP servers: ntp1.example.com and ntp2.example.com.

```
XSCF> setntp ntp1.example.com ntp2.example.com
Please reset the XSCF by rebootxscf to apply the ntp settings.
```

EXAMPLE 4 Set the stratum value used in XSCF network to 7.

```
XSCF> setntp -c stratum -i 7
Please reset the XSCF by rebootxscf to apply the ntp settings.
```

EXAMPLE 5 Cancel the prefer specification of an NTP server.

```
XSCF> setntp -m prefer=off
Please reset the XSCF by rebootxscf to apply the ntp settings.
```

EXAMPLE 6 Set the clock address of the XSCF local clock.

```
XSCF> setntp -m localaddr=3
Please reset the XSCF by rebootxscf to apply the ntp settings.
```

EXAMPLE 7 Set XSCF to an NTP client to synchronize with upper NTP server.

```
XSCF> setntp -s client -c enable
Please reset the XSCF by rebootxscf to apply the ntp settings.
```

EXAMPLE 8 Set XSCF to an NTP server to provide NTP service to other clients.

```
XSCF> setntp -s server -c enable
Please reset the XSCF by rebootxscf to apply the ntp settings.
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

rebootxscf(8), **setnameserver(8)**, **showntp(8)**



NAME	setpacketfilters - Sets the IP packet filtering rules used in the XSCF network.										
SYNOPSIS	<p>setpacketfilters [[-q] - {y n}] -c {add del} [-i <i>interface</i>] [-s <i>address</i> [/ <i>mask</i>]] -j <i>target</i></p> <p>setpacketfilters [[-q] - {y n}] -c clear</p> <p>setpacketfilters -h</p>										
DESCRIPTION	<p>setpacketfilters is a command to set the IP packet filtering rules used in XSCF network.</p> <p>Setting the IP packet filtering rules prevents unauthorized access to the XSCF network. When setpacketfilters is executed, the setting is reflected immediately.</p>										
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>										
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table> <tr> <td>-c</td><td>Specifies the operations for the IP packet filtering rules. You can {add del clear} specify any of the following. This cannot be omitted.</td></tr> <tr> <td>add</td><td>Adds an IP packet filtering rule.</td></tr> <tr> <td>del</td><td>Deletes an IP packet filtering rule.</td></tr> <tr> <td>clear</td><td>Deletes all of the set IP packet filtering rules.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr> </table>	-c	Specifies the operations for the IP packet filtering rules. You can {add del clear} specify any of the following. This cannot be omitted.	add	Adds an IP packet filtering rule.	del	Deletes an IP packet filtering rule.	clear	Deletes all of the set IP packet filtering rules.	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
-c	Specifies the operations for the IP packet filtering rules. You can {add del clear} specify any of the following. This cannot be omitted.										
add	Adds an IP packet filtering rule.										
del	Deletes an IP packet filtering rule.										
clear	Deletes all of the set IP packet filtering rules.										
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.										

-i <i>interface</i>	<p>Specifies the XSCF network interface to set the IP packet filtering rules. You can specify any of the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ For SPARC M10-1/M10-4 <table><tr><td>bb#00-lan#0</td><td>BB#00-LAN#0</td></tr><tr><td>bb#00-lan#1</td><td>BB#00-LAN#1</td></tr></table> <p>Abbreviation:</p> <table><tr><td>lan#0</td><td>bb#00-lan#0</td></tr><tr><td>lan#1</td><td>bb#00-lan#1</td></tr></table> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ For SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar box) <table><tr><td>bb#00-lan#0</td><td>BB#00-LAN#0</td></tr><tr><td>bb#00-lan#1</td><td>BB#00-LAN#1</td></tr><tr><td>bb#01-lan#0</td><td>BB#01-LAN#0</td></tr><tr><td>bb#01-lan#1</td><td>BB#01-LAN#1</td></tr></table> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ For SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box) <table><tr><td>xbbox#80-lan#0</td><td>XBBOX#80-LAN#0</td></tr><tr><td>xbbox#80-lan#1</td><td>XBBOX#80-LAN#1</td></tr><tr><td>xbbox#81-lan#0</td><td>XBBOX#81-LAN#0</td></tr><tr><td>xbbox#81-lan#1</td><td>XBBOX#81-LAN#1</td></tr></table> <p>If the -i option is omitted, all XSCF networks are subject.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ For SPARC M10-1/M10-4 <p>bb#00-lan#0, bb#00-lan#1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ For SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar box) <p>bb#00-lan#0, bb#01-lan#0, bb#00-lan#1, bb#01-lan#1</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ For SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box) <p>xbbox#80-lan#0, xbbox#81-lan#0, xbbox#80-lan#1, xbbox#81-lan#1</p>	bb#00-lan#0	BB#00-LAN#0	bb#00-lan#1	BB#00-LAN#1	lan#0	bb#00-lan#0	lan#1	bb#00-lan#1	bb#00-lan#0	BB#00-LAN#0	bb#00-lan#1	BB#00-LAN#1	bb#01-lan#0	BB#01-LAN#0	bb#01-lan#1	BB#01-LAN#1	xbbox#80-lan#0	XBBOX#80-LAN#0	xbbox#80-lan#1	XBBOX#80-LAN#1	xbbox#81-lan#0	XBBOX#81-LAN#0	xbbox#81-lan#1	XBBOX#81-LAN#1
bb#00-lan#0	BB#00-LAN#0																								
bb#00-lan#1	BB#00-LAN#1																								
lan#0	bb#00-lan#0																								
lan#1	bb#00-lan#1																								
bb#00-lan#0	BB#00-LAN#0																								
bb#00-lan#1	BB#00-LAN#1																								
bb#01-lan#0	BB#01-LAN#0																								
bb#01-lan#1	BB#01-LAN#1																								
xbbox#80-lan#0	XBBOX#80-LAN#0																								
xbbox#80-lan#1	XBBOX#80-LAN#1																								
xbbox#81-lan#0	XBBOX#81-LAN#0																								
xbbox#81-lan#1	XBBOX#81-LAN#1																								
-j <i>target</i>	<p>Specifies the operation in the case that the received IP packet matches the filtering rules. You can specify either of the following.</p> <table><tr><td>ACCEPT</td><td>Accepts passing of IP packets.</td></tr><tr><td>DROP</td><td>Drops IP packets.</td></tr></table>	ACCEPT	Accepts passing of IP packets.	DROP	Drops IP packets.																				
ACCEPT	Accepts passing of IP packets.																								
DROP	Drops IP packets.																								
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).																								
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.																								

-s *address[/mask]* Specifies the source of IP packets. It can be specified with either of the IP address, or the network IP address with the netmask (*/mask*) added.

The IP address and network IP address can be specified in a format using four sets of integers separated by periods (.).

xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx

xxx Specifies an integer from 0 to 255. This can be specified using zero suppression.

If the **-s** option is omitted, the filtering rules are applied to all of the IP packets received in the specified network interface.

If */mask* is omitted, */255.255.255.255* is specified.

-y Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press the [n] key.
- The IP packet filtering rules are prioritized in the order of setting.
- Be sure to set the sources to be accepted before limiting them by filtering. Firstly, set the sources to be accepted and then the IP packets to be dropped. If the order of setting is reversed, all IP packets are dropped and communication becomes impossible.
- Setting the IP packet filtering rules may disable the network function of XSCF.
- If both **-i *interface*** and **-s *address[/mask]*** are omitted, the rules are applied to all of the IP packets received by XSCF-LAN.
- If the netmask value specified by **-s *address[/mask]*** does not match any of the following, it causes an error.
 - Only the most significant bit is 1.
 - 1 from the most significant bit is repeated.
- Rules overlapping with the set IP packet filtering rules cannot be set.
- Up to 16 IP packet filtering rules can be set.
- If a message encouraging reset of XSCF is output, reset XSCF by using **rebootxscf(8)**.
- You can confirm the IP packet filtering rules of the XSCF network set currently by using **showpacketfilters(8)**.

EXAMPLES**EXAMPLE 1** Drop the IP packets sent from the IP address 10.10.10.10.

```
XSCF> setpacketfilters -c add -s 10.10.10.10 -j DROP
-s 10.10.10.10/255.255.255.255 -j DROP
NOTE: applied IP packet filtering rules.
Continue? [y|n] :y
```

EXAMPLE 2 Accept only the IP packets sent from the network of 192.168.100.0/255.255.255.0 in communication to bb#00-lan#0 in SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar box).

```
XSCF> setpacketfilters -c add -s 192.168.100.0/255.255.255.0 -i
bb#00-lan#0 -j ACCEPT
-s 192.168.100.0/255.255.255.0 -i bb#00-lan#0 -j ACCEPT
NOTE: applied IP packet filtering rules.
Continue? [y|n] :y
XSCF>
XSCF> setpacketfilters -c add -i bb#00-lan#0 -j DROP
-s 192.168.100.0/255.255.255.0 -i bb#00-lan#0 -j ACCEPT
-i bb#00-lan#0 -j DROP
NOTE: applied IP packet filtering rules.
Continue? [y|n] :y
```

EXAMPLE 3 Delete the drop settings of IP packets set in IP address 10.10.10.10.

```
XSCF> showpacketfilters -a
-s 172.16.0.0/255.255.0.0 -i bb#00-lan#0 -j DROP
-s 10.10.10.10/255.255.255.255 -j DROP
XSCF>
XSCF> setpacketfilters -c del -s 10.10.10.10 -j DROP
-s 172.16.0.0/255.255.0.0 -i bb#00-lan#0 -j DROP
NOTE: applied IP packet filtering rules.
Continue? [y|n] :y
```

EXAMPLE 4 Delete all of the set IP packet filtering rules.

```
XSCF> setpacketfilters -c clear
(none)
NOTE: applied IP packet filtering rules.
Continue? [y|n] :y
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO**showpacketfilters(8)**

NAME	setpasswordpolicy - Manages the password policy of the system.
SYNOPSIS	<p>setpasswordpolicy [-d <i>dcredit</i>] [-e <i>expiry</i>] [-i <i>inactive</i>] [-k <i>difok</i>] [-l <i>lcredit</i>] [-M <i>maxdays</i>] [-m <i>minlen</i>] [-n <i>mindays</i>] [-o <i>ocredit</i>] [-r <i>remember</i>] [-u <i>ucredit</i>] [-w <i>warn</i>] [-y <i>retry</i>]</p> <p>setpasswordpolicy -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>setpasswordpolicy is a command to change the password policy of the system.</p> <p>These policies are executed by the XSCF on the service processor. Newly set password policies are applied to the user accounts added after execution of setpasswordpolicy.</p> <p>When creating the user, the parameters, <i>expiry</i>, <i>inactive</i>, <i>maxdays</i>, <i>mindays</i>, and <i>warn parameters</i>, are used as the setting of the password effective period of the new account by adduser(8). The settings of the password effective periods of the existing accounts can be changed by using password(8).</p>
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, useradm privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p>-d <i>dcredit</i> Sets the maximum number of numbers included in a password. The minimum acceptable password length is reduced by one per a number included in the password to the value of <i>dcredit</i>. Valid values are integers from 0 to 999999999. The default value is 1. See Example 2.</p> <p>-e <i>expiry</i> Sets the number of days until the effective period of a new account expires and the account becomes invalid. When a new user account is created, this value is assigned to that user account. The default value is 0. Zero indicates that the account will not expire. Valid values are integers from 0 to 999999999.</p> <p>-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</p> <p>-i <i>inactive</i> Sets the number of days from the expiration of the password to account lock. When a new user account is created, this value is assigned to that user account. The default value is -1. If the value is -1, it indicates that the account is not locked even after the expiration of the password. Valid values are integers from -1 to 999999999.</p>

<code>-k difok</code>	<p>Sets the least number of new characters (characters not included in the old password) in the new password. The default value is 3.</p> <p>Valid values are integers from 0 to 999999999.</p>
<code>-l lcredit</code>	<p>Sets the maximum number of lower-case characters included in a password. The minimum acceptable password length is reduced by one per a lower-case character included in the password to the value of <i>lcredit</i>.</p> <p>Valid values are integers from 0 to 999999999. The default value is 1. See Example 2.</p>
<code>-M maxdays</code>	<p>Sets the maximum number of days when the password is effective. When a new user account is created, this value is assigned to that user account. The default value is 999999.</p> <p>Valid values are integers from 0 to 999999999.</p>
<code>-m minlen</code>	<p>Sets the minimum acceptable password length if no limit is applied to the number of characters in a password. If the limit on the number of characters is specified by the <code>-d</code>, <code>-u</code>, <code>-l</code>, <code>-o</code> option, the necessary password length is reduced when the specified character type is used.</p> <p>Note – A password must be composed of six or more characters regardless of the limit on the number of characters.</p> <p>Valid values are integers from 6 to 999999999. See Example 2.</p>
<code>-n mindays</code>	<p>Sets the minimum number of days from a change in the password to the next change. 0 (the default value of this field) indicates that the password can be changed at any time. When a new user account is created, this value is assigned to that user account.</p> <p>Valid values are integers from 0 to 999999999.</p>
<code>-o ocredit</code>	<p>Sets the maximum number of characters other than alphanumeric characters included in a password. The minimum acceptable password length is reduced by one per a character other than alphanumeric characters included in the password to the value of <i>ocredit</i>.</p> <p>Valid values are integers from 0 to 999999999. The default value is 1. See Example 2.</p>

<code>-r remember</code>	<p>Sets the number of passwords to be stored in the password history.</p> <p>The valid maximum value is 10. The default value is 3.</p> <p>If <code>setpasswordpolicy(8)</code> is executed specifying 0 in <i>remember</i>, the XSCF user cannot change the password and an error message is displayed.</p>
<code>-u ucredit</code>	<p>Sets the maximum number of upper-case characters included in a password. The minimum acceptable password length is reduced by one per an upper-case character included in the password to the value of <i>ucredit</i>.</p> <p>Valid values are integers from 0 to 999999999. The default value is 1. See Example 2.</p>
<code>-w warn</code>	<p>Sets the default number of days until the actual expiration after the issuance of the alarm of the expiration date of the password to the user. When a new user account is created, this value is assigned to that user account. The default value is 7.</p> <p>Valid values are integers from 0 to 999999999.</p>
<code>-y retry password</code>	<p>Sets the number of attempts to accept retries of a password when a password for the user account is changed using a command. The default value is 3.</p> <p>Valid values are integers from 0 to 999999999.</p>

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

You can confirm the password policy set currently by using `showpasswordpolicy(8)`.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Set the minimum size and number of the password to be stored.

```
XSCF> setpasswordpolicy -m 12 -r 5
```

EXAMPLE 2 Set the minimum password length and the maximum number of characters for each character type.

```
XSCF> setpasswordpolicy -m 10 -d 1 -u 0 -l 1 -o 1
```

Executing this command sets the minimum password length of a new password to 10 characters. If one or more numbers (or characters other than alphanumeric characters) are included, a password including 9 characters is accepted. If one number and one character other than alphanumeric characters are included, a password including 8 characters is accepted.

setpasswordpolicy(8)

EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.	
	0	Indicates normal end.
	>0	Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	adduser (8), password (8), showpasswordpolicy (8)	

NAME	setpcl - Sets the physical partition (PPAR) configuration information (PCL).						
SYNOPSIS	<pre> setpcl -p <i>ppar_id</i> -s <i>policy=value</i> setpcl -p <i>ppar_id</i> -s <i>option=value lsb</i> [<i>lsb...</i>] setpcl -p <i>ppar_id</i> -a <i>lsb=psb</i> [<i>lsb=psb...</i>] setpcl -p <i>ppar_id</i> -r <i>lsb</i> [<i>lsb...</i>] setpcl -h </pre>						
DESCRIPTION	<p>setpcl is a command to set PCL.</p> <p>PCL is hardware resource information which can be set in PPAR or logical system boards (LEB) composing PPAR.</p> <p>LSB is the unit of system boards recognized by Hypervisor. It is indicated by an independent integer from 00 to 15 for each PPAR.</p> <p>The system board (PSB) means the boards recognized by XSCF and mounted as hardware. setpcl links LSBs with PSBs by setting PCL and performs settings such as disabling the use of mounted hardware resources on the Oracle Solaris on logical domains.</p> <p>In setpcl, the following information in PCL can be set. For SPARC M10-1/M10-4, only <i>policy</i> can be set.</p> <p>Settings for PPAR:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Degradation range in the case that an abnormality is detected in the initial hardware diagnosis (<i>policy</i>) <p>However, it cannot be set while PPAR is in operation. To reset it, it is necessary to turn off the power of PPAR.</p> <table> <tr> <td><i>fru</i></td><td>Degradation by part such as CPU and memory (Default)</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>psb</i></td><td>Degradation by PSB</td></tr> <tr> <td><i>system</i></td><td>Shutdown of the target PPAR without degradation</td></tr> </table> <p>Settings for LSB:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ PSB number linked with LSB <p>Specifies the PSB number to be linked with LSB.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Using memory mounted in LSB (<i>no-mem</i>) <p>You can set whether to make the Oracle Solaris on the logical domain use memory mounted in LSB.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Using I/O device mounted in LSB (<i>no-io</i>) 	<i>fru</i>	Degradation by part such as CPU and memory (Default)	<i>psb</i>	Degradation by PSB	<i>system</i>	Shutdown of the target PPAR without degradation
<i>fru</i>	Degradation by part such as CPU and memory (Default)						
<i>psb</i>	Degradation by PSB						
<i>system</i>	Shutdown of the target PPAR without degradation						

	<p>You can set whether to make the Oracle Solaris on the logical domain use I/O devices such as PCI card mounted in LSB.</p>
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, <code>platadm</code> privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see <code>setprivileges(8)</code>.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p><code>-a <i>lsb=psb</i></code> Specifies the PSB number to be linked to the LSB number of PPAR. This can be specified using the following format. You cannot specify it in SPARC M10-1/M10-4.</p> <p><i>lsb=psb</i></p> <p><i>lsb</i> Specifies the LSB number. You can specify an integer from 0 to 15.</p> <p><i>psb</i> Specifies the PSB number. This can be specified using the following format.</p> <p><i>xx-y</i></p> <p><i>xx</i>: Specifies an integer from 00 to 15.</p> <p><i>y</i>: Fixed to 0.</p> <p>You can specify it in a format separating <i>lsb</i> and <i>psb</i> by equal sign (=). Do not put any space before and after "=". You can specify multiple <i>lsb=psb</i> by separating them with spaces.</p> <p>Specifying the same LSB number and PSB number redundantly causes an error. It also causes an error that a PSB number is set in the specified <i>lsb</i>.</p> <p>If the specified <i>psb</i> is set in another LSB, the existing settings is deleted and overwritten on the specified <i>lsb</i>.</p> <p><code>-h</code> Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</p> <p><code>-p <i>ppar_id</i></code> Specifies the PPAR-ID to be set. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i>.</p> <p><code>-r</code> Specifies the PSB number linked to the LSB number of the specified PPAR. You cannot specify it in SPARC M10-1/M10-4.</p>

`-s option=value` Sets the hardware resources of the PSB linked to LSB. In *option*, the items to be set are specified. In *value*, the values for *option* are specified. Specify just one *option* and *value* in a format separating them by equal sign (=). Do not put any spaces before and after "=".

You can specify any of the following for *option*. For SPARC M10-1/M10-4, you can only set *policy*.

<code>policy</code>	Degradation range in the case that an abnormality is detected in the initial hardware diagnosis
<code>no-mem</code>	Whether to use memory on the logical domain
<code>no-io</code>	Whether to use I/O devices on the logical domain

If *policy* is specified in *option*, you can specify either of the following in *value*.

<code>fru</code>	If an abnormality is detected in the diagnosis, this degrades the target Field Replaceable Unit (FRU).
<code>psb</code>	If an abnormality occurs in the diagnosis, this degrades the target PSB.
<code>system</code>	If an abnormality occurs in the diagnosis, this shuts down the target PPAR.

If *no-mem* is specified in *option*, you can specify either of the following in *value*.

<code>true</code>	Prohibits using memory on the logical domain.
<code>false</code>	Allows using memory on the logical domain (Default).

If *no-io* is specified in *option*, you can specify either of the following in *value*.

<code>true</code>	Prohibits using I/O devices on the logical domain
<code>false</code>	Allows using I/O devices on the logical domain (Default).

OPERANDS	<p>The following operands are supported.</p> <p><i>lsb</i> Specifies the LSB number to be set. You can specify an integer from 00 to 15 for <i>lsb</i>. You can make multiple specifications by separating them with spaces. Specify a unique value in PPAR for <i>lsb</i>. Specifying the same <i>lsb</i> causes an error. You cannot specify it in SPARC M10-1/M10-4.</p>
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If the PSB linked to the specified LSB is incorporated into PPAR configuration, the contents set in LSB cannot be changed. Change them after releasing PSB from PPAR configuration by <code>deleteboard(8)</code>. ■ If the specified PPAR is in operation, the value of <code>policy</code> cannot be changed. Change it after shutdown of the specified PPAR. ■ If the specified PPAR is in operation, the value of <code>policy</code> cannot be changed. Change it after shutdown of the specified PPAR. ■ You can confirm the information of PCL set currently by using <code>showpcl(8)</code>. ■ If <code>policy</code> is changed when degradation has already occurred, degradation may be different from expected one.
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Link LSB 0 of PPAR-ID 0 to PSB 00-0, and LSB 1 to PSB 01-0.</p> <pre>XSCF> setpcl -p 0 -a 0=00-0 1=01-0</pre> <p>EXAMPLE 2 Set <code>no-mem=true</code> in LSB 0 and 1 of PPAR-ID 0.</p> <pre>XSCF> setpcl -p 0 -s no-mem=true 0 1</pre> <p>EXAMPLE 3 Set <code>policy=system</code> in PPAR-ID 0.</p> <pre>XSCF> setpcl -p 0 -s policy=system</pre> <p>EXAMPLE 4 Delete the PSBs linked to LSB 0 and 1 of PPAR-ID 0.</p> <pre>XSCF> setpcl -p 0 -r 0 1</pre>
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned.</p> <p>0 Indicates normal end.</p> <p>>0 Indicates error occurrence.</p>
SEE ALSO	<p><code>addboard(8)</code>, <code>deleteboard(8)</code>, <code>setupfru(8)</code>, <code>showboards(8)</code>, <code>showfru(8)</code>, <code>showpcl(8)</code></p>

NAME	setpowercapping - Sets limitations for power consumption.
SYNOPSIS	<p>setpowercapping [[-q] - {y n}] -s <i>option= value</i> [[-s <i>option= value</i>]...]</p> <p>setpowercapping [[-q] - {y n}] -c <i>default</i></p> <p>setpowercapping -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>setpowercapping is a command to set limitations for power consumption of the system. All settings are reflected immediately.</p> <p>All of the settings will be applied immediately after the command execution.</p> <p>The settable items are below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Whether to enable/disable the power consumption limiting function Sets whether to enable/disable the power consumption limiting of the system. The default is off (disable). ■ Upper limit of power consumption Sets the upper limit of power consumption. You can specify wattage or percent. The default is 100 (%) by percent specification. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Upper limit of power consumption (Wattage specification) Sets the upper limit of power consumption by wattage. ■ Upper limit of power consumption (Percent specification) Sets the upper limit of power consumption by percentage. Converts the minimum power consumption value (0%) and maximum power consumption value (100%) of the system to the upper limit power value (watt). ■ Window time in the case that the upper limit is exceeded If the power consumption value of the system continues to exceed the upper limit of power consumption continuously, set the window time until it is judged as violation. The unit is second and the default is 30. ■ System operation at the time of violation Sets the system operation if the window time elapses with the power consumption value of the system exceeding the upper limit of power consumption. You can specify any of none, shutdown, and poff. The default is none. <p>The maximum power supply of the power supply unit (PSU), and the minimum and the maximum power consumption of the system can be confirmed by using the <code>showenvironment(8)</code>.</p>
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, <code>platadm</code> or <code>fieldeng</code> privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see <code>setprivileges(8)</code>.</p>

OPTIONS	The following options are supported.	
-c default	Initializes the entire power consumption limiting function.	
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).	
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.	
-s option=value	In <i>option</i> , the items to be set are specified. In <i>value</i> , the values for <i>option</i> are specified. Specify <i>option</i> and <i>value</i> in a format separating them by equal sign (=). Do not put any spaces before and after "=". You can make multiple specifications by separating them with spaces.	
	You can specify any of the following for <i>option</i> .	
	activate_state	Sets whether to limit power consumption.
	powerlimit_p	Sets the upper limit of power consumption by percentage (%). You cannot specify this with powerlimit_w.
	powerlimit_w	Sets the upper limit of power consumption by wattage. You cannot specify this with powerlimit_p.
	timelimit	Sets the window time in the case that power consumption exceeds the upper limit.
	violation_actions	Sets the system operation when the window time elapsed with the upper limit exceeded.

If `activate_state` is specified in *option*, you can specify either of the following in *value*.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>enabled</code> | Limits power consumption. |
| <code>disabled</code> | Does not limit power consumption (default). |

If `powerlimit_p` is specified in *option*, you can specify an integer from 0 to 100 for *value*. You can specify a value which is larger than the maximum power consumption of the system, but cannot specify a value which is less than the minimum power consumption of the system.

If `powerlimit_w` is specified in *option*, you can specify an integer from 0 to 99999 for *value*.

If `timelimit` is specified in *option*, you can specify an integer from 10 to 99999 for *value*. The unit is second. Any of the following values also can be specified.

- | | |
|----------------------|---|
| <code>default</code> | Sets the grace period for exceeding the upper limit of power consumption to 30 seconds. |
| <code>none</code> | Sets the grace period for exceeding the upper limit of power consumption to 0 second. |

If `violation_actions` is specified in *option*, you can specify either of the following in *value*.

- | | |
|-----------------------|--|
| <code>none</code> | Outputs only the message for exceeding the upper limit (Default). |
| <code>shutdown</code> | Shuts down the physical partition (PPAR) below the upper limit after outputting the message for exceeding the upper limit. |
| <code>poff</code> | Forcibly shuts down PPAR below the upper limit after outputting the message for exceeding the upper limit. |

`-y` Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

**EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION**

- You can confirm the settings regarding power consumption limiting by using `showpowercapping(8)`.
- If all of the following conditions are met while the Logical Domains (LDom)s Manager of a PPAR is halted, the performances of other PPARs may drop or the PPARs themselves may be shut down.
 - Case that the power consumption limiting function of the system is enabled

- Case that the power consumption value of the system exceeds the upper limit of power consumption
- When you changed the configuration of the logical domain, execute the `ldm add-spconfig` on the control domain, to store the latest configuration information in XSCF. If you do not store the information, the PPAR stop processing which has been set by using the `-s violation_actions` may fail to work properly.
- When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press the [n] key.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Enable the power consumption limiting of the system.

```
XSCF> setpowercapping -s activate_state=enabled
activate_state      :disabled  -> enabled
powerlimit          :500w      -> -
timelimit           :30        -> -
violation_actions   :none      -> -
The specified options will be changed.
Continue? [y|n]:y
configured.
activate_state      :enabled
powerlimit          :500w
timelimit           :30
violation_actions   :none
```

EXAMPLE 2 Set the upper limit of system power consumption to 75%.

```
XSCF> setpowercapping -s powerlimit_p=75
activate_state      :enabled    -> -
powerlimit          :25%       -> 75%
timelimit           :30        -> -
violation_actions   :none      -> -
The specified options will be changed.
Continue? [y|n]:y
configured.
activate_state      :enabled
powerlimit          :75%
timelimit           :30
violation_actions   :none
```

EXAMPLE 3 Set the upper limit of system power consumption to 1000 W and the window time in the case that power consumption exceeds the upper limit to 100 seconds.

```
XSCF> setpowercapping -s powerlimit_w=1000 -s timelimit=100
activate_state      :enabled    -> -
powerlimit          :500w      -> 1000w
timelimit           :30        -> 100
violation_actions   :none      -> -
```

The specified options will be changed.
Continue? [y|n]:**y**
configured.
activate_state :enabled
powerlimit :1000w
timelimit :100
violation_actions :none

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

- 0 Indicates normal end.
- >0 Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO **showenvironment(8), showpowercapping(8)**

setpowercapping(8)



NAME	setpowerschedule - Sets the schedule operation information.				
SYNOPSIS	setpowerschedule {-p <i>ppar_id</i> -a} -c control={enable disable} setpowerschedule {-p <i>ppar_id</i> -a} -c recover={on off auto} setpowerschedule -h				
DESCRIPTION	<p>setpowerschedule is a command to set information related to schedule operation.</p> <p>Schedule operation can be set for the entire physical partitions (PPAR) or each PPAR.</p>				
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, either of the following privileges is required.</p> <table><tr><td>platadm</td><td>Enables execution for all PPARs.</td></tr><tr><td>pparadm</td><td>Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.</td></tr></table> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>	platadm	Enables execution for all PPARs.	pparadm	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.
platadm	Enables execution for all PPARs.				
pparadm	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.				
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p>-a Sets for all PPARs.</p> <p>-c control={enable disable}} Enables/Disables schedule operation of the specified PPAR. To enable it, specify enable. To disabled it, specify disable. The default is off (disable).</p> <p>-c recover={on off auto}</p>				

Sets whether to turn on the power at the time of resumption of power. You can specify any of the following.

- `on` Turns on the power and restores the same power supply status as before a power failure (Default).
- `off` Does not turn on the power.
- `auto` If the time of power recovery is within the scheduled operation period (within the scheduled period from power-on to power-off), power is turned on. If it is outside of the scheduled operation period, power is not turned on. If either power-on or power-off is not scheduled, it is regarded as outside of the scheduled operation period and power is not turned on.
 Example 1: If it is scheduled to power on at 9 and to power off at 13
 - If power recovered at 10: power will be turned on
 - If power recovered at 15: power will not be turned on
 Example 2: If it is scheduled to power on at 9 but has no power-off schedule
 - If power recovered at 10 or at 15: power will not be turned on in either case

`-h`

Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.

`-p ppar_id`

Specifies the PPAR-ID to set schedule operation. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for *ppar_id*.

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported.

`timeout=offtimeout`

Sets the shutdown wait time of Oracle Solaris, in the case of `-c forceoff=enable`. It specifies the wait time for *offtimeout*. You can specify an integer from 0 to 255 by minutes. The default is 10 (minutes).

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- In the uninterruptible power system (UPS) connection configuration, the schedule setting link function of the Power Chute Network Shutdown Enterprise (PCNS) is a different function from schedule setting by `setpowerschedule`. Sets only one of these functions for schedule. If both of them are set, the schedule set by the schedule setting link function of PCNS cannot be suspended by disabling the schedule operation set by `setpowerschedule` or suspending schedule operation (holiday setting).

- You can confirm the schedule operation information set currently by using `showpowerschedule(8)`.
- Specifying a non-existent PPAR-ID or invalid option or parameter causes an error.
- When you changed the configuration of the logical domain, execute the `ldm add-spconfig` on the control domain, to store the latest configuration information in XSCF. If you do not store the information, the automatic power-off processing may fail to work properly.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Enable the schedule operation of PPAR-ID 1.

```
XSCF> setpowerschedule -p 1 -c control=enable
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 2 Set so that the power of PPAR-ID 1 can be turned on according to schedule operation at the time of resumption of power.

```
XSCF> setpowerschedule -p 1 -c recover=auto
XSCF>
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

`addpowerschedule(8)`, `deletepowerschedule(8)`, `showpowerschedule(8)`

setpowerschedule(8)



NAME	setpowerupdelay - Sets the warm-up operation time of the system and the wait time before start.												
SYNOPSIS	<p>setpowerupdelay -p <i>ppar_id</i> -c warmup -s <i>time</i></p> <p>setpowerupdelay -a -c warmup -s <i>time</i></p> <p>setpowerupdelay -c wait -s <i>time</i></p> <p>setpowerupdelay -h</p>												
DESCRIPTION	<p>setpowerupdelay is a command to set the warm-up operation time of the system and the wait time before start.</p> <p>The wait time before start can be used for control such as starting the system after waiting for the temperature to become appropriate by air conditioning in the data center. If the input power of the system has already been turned on and the system is in operation, the set contents will be enabled next time when the system is started.</p> <p>The warm-up operation wait time is set for each physical partition (PPAR).</p>												
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>												
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table> <tr> <td>-a</td><td>Sets a warm-up operation time for all PPARs.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-c warmup</td><td>Sets the warm-up operation time.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-c wait</td><td>Sets the wait time before the system is started.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-p <i>ppar_id</i></td><td>Specifies the PPAR to set the warm-up operation time.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-s <i>time</i></td><td>Specifies the warm-up operation time or the wait time before start by minutes. You can specify an integer from 0 to 255 for <i>time</i>.</td></tr> </table>	-a	Sets a warm-up operation time for all PPARs.	-c warmup	Sets the warm-up operation time.	-c wait	Sets the wait time before the system is started.	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-p <i>ppar_id</i>	Specifies the PPAR to set the warm-up operation time.	-s <i>time</i>	Specifies the warm-up operation time or the wait time before start by minutes. You can specify an integer from 0 to 255 for <i>time</i> .
-a	Sets a warm-up operation time for all PPARs.												
-c warmup	Sets the warm-up operation time.												
-c wait	Sets the wait time before the system is started.												
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.												
-p <i>ppar_id</i>	Specifies the PPAR to set the warm-up operation time.												
-s <i>time</i>	Specifies the warm-up operation time or the wait time before start by minutes. You can specify an integer from 0 to 255 for <i>time</i> .												
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ You can confirm the warm-up operation time and wait time before start set currently by using showpowerupdelay(8). ■ If the power is turned on by using testsb(8), the warm-up operation time and wait time before start are ignored. To monitor these times at start, use poweron(8). 												

setpowerupdelay(8)

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Set the warm-up operation time to 10 minutes.

```
XSCF> setpowerupdelay -p 00 -c warmup -s 10
```

EXAMPLE 2 Set the wait time before start to 20 minutes.

```
XSCF> setpowerupdelay -c wait -s 20
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

poweron(8), **showpowerupdelay(8)**, **testsb(8)**

NAME	setpparmode - Sets the operation mode of the physical partition (PPAR).																
SYNOPSIS	setpparmode [[-q] -{Y N}] -p <i>ppar_id</i> -m <i>function=mode</i> setpparmode -h																
DESCRIPTION	<p>setpparmode is a command to set the operation mode of PPAR.</p> <p>The type of the operation modes of PPAR are below.</p> <table> <tr> <td>Diagnosis level</td><td>Diagnosis level of Power-On Self-Test (POST). Set this while PPAR is not in operation. The default is standard. When the command is executed, the setting is reflected immediately.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Message level</td><td>Detailed level of the console message of the POST diagnosis. Set this while PPAR is not in operation. The default is standard. When the command is executed, the setting is reflected immediately.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Alive Check (the monitoring between XSCF and Hypervisor)</td><td>Whether to enable or disable Alive Check. The default is on (enable). To reflect the setting, PPAR must be started or restarted.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Operation after the Host Watchdog (the monitoring between Hypervisor and the control domain) timeout</td><td>Operation of PPAR at the time of Host Watchdog timeout. By default, PPAR is reset. When the command is executed, the setting is reflected immediately.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Break signal (STOP-A) control</td><td>Whether to enable or disable break signal transmission control. The default is on (enable). When the command is executed, the setting is reflected immediately.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Autoboot of the guest domain</td><td>Whether to autoboot the guest domain when PPAR is started. The default is on (enable). To reflect the setting, PPAR must be started or restarted.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Power-saving operation</td><td>Whether to enable or disable the low-power operation of CPU or memory. The default is on (enable). To reflect the setting, PPAR must be started or restarted.</td></tr> <tr> <td>I/O bus reconfiguration (ioreconfigure)</td><td>Whether to reconfigure I/O bus according to the bus configuration when PPAR is started or restarted. The default is off (disable). Execute the command while PPAR is not stopped (in the status other than Powered Off). You cannot set it in SPARC M10-1.</td></tr> </table>	Diagnosis level	Diagnosis level of Power-On Self-Test (POST). Set this while PPAR is not in operation. The default is standard. When the command is executed, the setting is reflected immediately.	Message level	Detailed level of the console message of the POST diagnosis. Set this while PPAR is not in operation. The default is standard. When the command is executed, the setting is reflected immediately.	Alive Check (the monitoring between XSCF and Hypervisor)	Whether to enable or disable Alive Check. The default is on (enable). To reflect the setting, PPAR must be started or restarted.	Operation after the Host Watchdog (the monitoring between Hypervisor and the control domain) timeout	Operation of PPAR at the time of Host Watchdog timeout. By default, PPAR is reset. When the command is executed, the setting is reflected immediately.	Break signal (STOP-A) control	Whether to enable or disable break signal transmission control. The default is on (enable). When the command is executed, the setting is reflected immediately.	Autoboot of the guest domain	Whether to autoboot the guest domain when PPAR is started. The default is on (enable). To reflect the setting, PPAR must be started or restarted.	Power-saving operation	Whether to enable or disable the low-power operation of CPU or memory. The default is on (enable). To reflect the setting, PPAR must be started or restarted.	I/O bus reconfiguration (ioreconfigure)	Whether to reconfigure I/O bus according to the bus configuration when PPAR is started or restarted. The default is off (disable). Execute the command while PPAR is not stopped (in the status other than Powered Off). You cannot set it in SPARC M10-1.
Diagnosis level	Diagnosis level of Power-On Self-Test (POST). Set this while PPAR is not in operation. The default is standard. When the command is executed, the setting is reflected immediately.																
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Operation after the Host Watchdog (the monitoring between Hypervisor and the control domain) timeout	Operation of PPAR at the time of Host Watchdog timeout. By default, PPAR is reset. When the command is executed, the setting is reflected immediately.																
Break signal (STOP-A) control	Whether to enable or disable break signal transmission control. The default is on (enable). When the command is executed, the setting is reflected immediately.																
Autoboot of the guest domain	Whether to autoboot the guest domain when PPAR is started. The default is on (enable). To reflect the setting, PPAR must be started or restarted.																
Power-saving operation	Whether to enable or disable the low-power operation of CPU or memory. The default is on (enable). To reflect the setting, PPAR must be started or restarted.																
I/O bus reconfiguration (ioreconfigure)	Whether to reconfigure I/O bus according to the bus configuration when PPAR is started or restarted. The default is off (disable). Execute the command while PPAR is not stopped (in the status other than Powered Off). You cannot set it in SPARC M10-1.																

Privileges

If any of the operation modes of PPAR is selected, the list of the current setting contents is displayed.

To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.

- Diagnosis level, message level, autoboot of the guest domain

fieldeng Enables execution for all PPARs.

- Alive Check, operation at the time of Host Watchdog timeout, break signal, autoboot of the guest domain, power-saving operation, reconfiguration of I/O buses

platadm Enables execution for all PPARs.

pparadm Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.

For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

- h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.

`-m function=mode` Sets the operation mode and value. Specify the operation mode for *function*. You can specify any of the following.

- `diag`
Sets the diagnosis level of POST.
- `message`
Sets the detailed level of the console message of POST diagnosis.
- `alive_check`
Sets whether to enable or disable Alive Check.
- `watchdog_reaction`
Sets the operation at the time of Host Watchdog timeout.
- `break_signal`
Sets whether to enable or disable break signal control.
- `guestboot`
Sets whether to enable or disable autoboot of the guest domain.
- `elastic`
Sets whether to enable or disable the power-saving operation of CPU or memory.
- `ioreconfigure`
Sets whether to enable or disable reconfiguration of I/O buses when PPAR is started or restarted. You cannot set it in SPARC M10-1.

If `diag` is specified in *function*, you can specify either of the following in *mode*. Set this while PPAR is not in operation.

<code>off</code>	Does not make a diagnosis.
<code>min</code>	Sets the diagnosis level to "standard" (Default).
<code>max</code>	Sets the diagnosis level to "Maximum."

If `message` is specified in *function*, you can specify either of the following in *mode*. Set this while PPAR is not in operation.

<code>none</code>	The diagnosis output is not displayed until a failure is detected.
<code>min</code>	Displays the limited volume of the diagnosis output.
<code>normal</code>	Displays an appropriate volume of the diagnosis output (Default).
<code>max</code>	Displays the complete diagnosis output including the names of diagnoses performed and the results.
<code>debug</code>	Displays a wide diagnosis output including the debug output of each diagnosis.

If `alive_check`, `break_signal`, `guestboot`, or `elastic` is specified in *function*, you can specify either of the following for *mode*.

<code>on</code>	Enables host watchdog, break signal transmission control, autoboot of the guest domain, and power-saving operation.
<code>off</code>	Disables host watchdog, break signal transmission control, autoboot of the guest domain, and power-saving operation.

If `watchdog_reaction` is specified in *function*, you can specify either of the following in *mode*.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>none</code> | None. |
| <code>dumpcore</code> | Generates panic in the logical domain where an abnormality is detected. |
| <code>reset</code> | Resets the hardware of PPAR containing the logical domain where an abnormality is detected. |

If `ioreconfigure` is specified in *function*, you can specify either of the following in *mode*.

- | | |
|-----------------------|---|
| <code>true</code> | Every time the power of the system is turned on, XSCF confirms I/O buses and reconfigures them, if necessary. |
| <code>false</code> | XSCF does not reconfigure I/O buses. |
| <code>nextboot</code> | Only when the power is turned on next time, XSCF reconfigures the I/O buses. It is automatically set to <code>false</code> after reconfiguration. |

- | | |
|-------------------------|--|
| <code>-n</code> | Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no). |
| <code>-p ppar_id</code> | Specifies the PPAR-ID to set the operation mode. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> . |
| <code>-q</code> | Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output. |
| <code>-y</code> | Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes). |

EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION

- When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press the [n] key.
- The operation mode set by `setpparmode` does not display the actual operation but the setting status.

The actual operation varies according to the status of the mode switch of the operation panel. If the mode switch of the operation panel is "Service," the operation mode of PPAR is set as follows regardless of the contents set by `setpparmode(8)`.
 - Diagnosis level, message level, autoboot of the control domain, autoboot of the guest domain, power-saving operation, reconfiguration of I/O buses: As set by `setpparmode(8)`

- Alive Check and the operation after the Host Watchdog timeout: Disabled
- Break signal (STOP-A) transmission control: Sends a break signal regardless of the settings
- You can confirm the contents of the PPAR operation mode set currently by using showpparmode(8). The contents set by setpparmode is displayed when showpparmode(8) is executed after executing setpparmode.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Set the diagnosis level of PPAR-ID 0 to "None."

```
XSCF> setpparmode -p 0 -m diag=off
Diagnostic Level      :min      -> off
Message Level        :normal    -> -
Alive Check          :on        -> -
Watchdog Reaction    :reset     -> -
Break Signal         :on        -> -
Autoboot(Guest Domain) :on      -> -
Elastic Mode         :off       -> -
IOreconfigure        :true      -> -
The specified modes will be changed.
Continue? [y|n] :y
configured.
Diagnostic Level      :off
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         :off
IOreconfigure        :true
```

EXAMPLE 2 Set the autoboot of the guest domain of PPAR-ID 0 to "On." Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

```
XSCF> setpparmode -y -p 0 -m guestboot=on
Diagnostic Level      :off      -> -
Message Level        :normal    -> -
Alive Check          :on        -> -
Watchdog Reaction    :reset     -> -
Break Signal         :on        -> -
Autoboot(Guest Domain) :off     -> on
Elastic Mode         :off       -> -
IOreconfigure        :true      -> -
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      :none (watchdog reaction:none)
Break Signal           :on (break signal:non-send)
Autoboot(Control Domain) :on
Autoboot(Guest Domain)  :on
Elastic Mode           :off
IOreconfigure          :true

```

EXAMPLE 3 Set the operation after the Host Watchdog of PPAR-ID 0 to "None."

```

XSCF> setpparmode -p 0 -m watchdog_reaction=none
Diagnostic Level       :max      -> -
Message Level         :normal   -> -
Alive Check           :on       -> -
Watchdog Reaction     :reset    -> none
Break Signal          :on       -> -
Autoboot(Control Domain) :on     -> -
Autoboot(Guest Domain)  :on     -> -
Elastic Mode          :off      -> -
IOreconfigure         :true     -> -
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     :none (watchdog reaction:none)
Break Signal          :on (break signal:non-send)
Autoboot(Control Domain) :on
Autoboot(Guest Domain)  :on
Elastic Mode          :off
IOreconfigure         :true

```

EXAMPLE 4 Enable the power-saving mode of PPAR-ID 0.

```

XSCF> setpparmode -p 0 -m elastic=on
Diagnostic Level       :max      -> -
Message Level         :normal   -> -
Alive Check           :on       -> -
Watchdog Reaction     :reset    -> -
Break Signal          :on       -> -
Autoboot(Guest Domain) :on     -> -
Elastic Mode          :off      -> on
IOreconfigure         :true     -> -
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(Control Domain) :on
Autoboot(Guest Domain)   :on
Elastic Mode              :on
IOreconfigure             :true
```

EXAMPLE 5 Disable the I/O bus reconfiguration function of PPAR-ID 0.

```
XSCF> setpparmode -p 0 -m ioreconfigure=false
Diagnostic Level          :max      -> -
Message Level            :normal   -> -
Alive Check              :on       -> -
Watchdog Reaction        :reset    -> -
Break Signal             :on       -> -
Autoboot(Guest Domain)   :on       -> -
Elastic Mode             :off      -> -
IOreconfigure            :true     -> false
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(Control Domain) :on
Autoboot(Guest Domain)   :on
Elastic Mode             :on
IOreconfigure            :false
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

- 0 Indicates normal end.
- >0 Indicates error occurrence.

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

NAME	setpparparam - Forcibly rewrites the OpenBoot PROM environment variables of the control domain.						
SYNOPSIS	<pre>setpparparam [[-q] [-{y n}] -p ppar_id use-nvramrc setpparparam [[-q] [-{y n}] -p ppar_id security-mode setpparparam [[-q] [-{y n}] -p ppar_id set-defaults setpparparam [[-q] [-{y n}] -p ppar_id -s bootscript value setpparparam [[-q] [-{y n}] -p ppar_id -s bootscript -r setpparparam -h</pre>						
DESCRIPTION	<p>setpparparam is a command to rewrite the OpenBoot PROM environment variables of the control domain.</p> <p>You can set the following OpenBoot PROM environment variables.</p> <table><tr><td>use-nvramrc?</td><td>Whether to execute the contents of NVRAM when PPAR is started or restarted</td></tr><tr><td>security-mode</td><td>Setting of the security level of the firmware</td></tr><tr><td>set-defaults</td><td>Whether to restore the OpenBoot PROM environment variables to the default</td></tr></table>	use-nvramrc?	Whether to execute the contents of NVRAM when PPAR is started or restarted	security-mode	Setting of the security level of the firmware	set-defaults	Whether to restore the OpenBoot PROM environment variables to the default
use-nvramrc?	Whether to execute the contents of NVRAM when PPAR is started or restarted						
security-mode	Setting of the security level of the firmware						
set-defaults	Whether to restore the OpenBoot PROM environment variables to the default						
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <table><tr><td>platadm, fieldeng</td><td>Enables execution for all physical partitions (PPARs).</td></tr><tr><td>pparadm</td><td>Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.</td></tr></table> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>	platadm, fieldeng	Enables execution for all physical partitions (PPARs).	pparadm	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.		
platadm, fieldeng	Enables execution for all physical partitions (PPARs).						
pparadm	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.						

OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr><tr><td>-n</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).</td></tr><tr><td>-p <i>ppar_id</i></td><td>Specifies the PPAR-ID to rewrite the OpenBoot PROM environment variables of the control domain. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i>.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Note – Set this while PPAR is not in operation.</td></tr><tr><td>-q</td><td>Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.</td></tr><tr><td>-r</td><td>Deletes the set bootscript.</td></tr><tr><td>-s bootscript</td><td>Forcibly rewrites the OpenBoot PROM environment variables of the control domain by using the bootscript function.</td></tr><tr><td>-y</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).</td></tr></table>	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).	-p <i>ppar_id</i>	Specifies the PPAR-ID to rewrite the OpenBoot PROM environment variables of the control domain. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> .		Note – Set this while PPAR is not in operation.	-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.	-r	Deletes the set bootscript.	-s bootscript	Forcibly rewrites the OpenBoot PROM environment variables of the control domain by using the bootscript function.	-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.																
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).																
-p <i>ppar_id</i>	Specifies the PPAR-ID to rewrite the OpenBoot PROM environment variables of the control domain. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> .																
	Note – Set this while PPAR is not in operation.																
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.																
-r	Deletes the set bootscript.																
-s bootscript	Forcibly rewrites the OpenBoot PROM environment variables of the control domain by using the bootscript function.																
-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).																

OPERANDS	<p>The following operands are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>use-nvramrc</td><td>Sets the environment variable use-nvramrc? to false.</td></tr><tr><td>security-mode</td><td>Sets the environment variable security-mode? to none.</td></tr><tr><td>set-defaults</td><td>Restores the OpenBoot PROM environment variables to the default.</td></tr><tr><td><i>value</i></td><td>Sets the OpenBoot PROM environment variables of the control domain by bootscript. Enter the value enclosing it in double quotation marks ("). You can set it within 254 characters.</td></tr></table>	use-nvramrc	Sets the environment variable use-nvramrc? to false.	security-mode	Sets the environment variable security-mode? to none.	set-defaults	Restores the OpenBoot PROM environment variables to the default.	<i>value</i>	Sets the OpenBoot PROM environment variables of the control domain by bootscript. Enter the value enclosing it in double quotation marks ("). You can set it within 254 characters.
use-nvramrc	Sets the environment variable use-nvramrc? to false.								
security-mode	Sets the environment variable security-mode? to none.								
set-defaults	Restores the OpenBoot PROM environment variables to the default.								
<i>value</i>	Sets the OpenBoot PROM environment variables of the control domain by bootscript. Enter the value enclosing it in double quotation marks ("). You can set it within 254 characters.								

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press the [n] key.■ For the OpenBoot PROM environment variables of the control domain to be set by bootscript, if the OpenBoot PROM environment variables of the control domain set by another CLI is also set in <i>value</i> of -s bootscript, the value set in <i>value</i> of -s bootscript is applicable. However, use-nvramrc? and security-mode? are disabled even if set in <i>value</i> of -s bootscript.■ The value which is set by using the setpparparam will be cleared after you start up the PPAR next time.
----------------------	--

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Set the OpenBoot PROM environment variable `use-nvramrc?` of PPAR-ID 0 to false.

```
XSCF> setpparparam -p 0 use-nvramrc
PPAR-ID of PPARs that will be affected:0
OpenBoot PROM variable use-nvramrc will be set to false.
Continue? [y|n] :
```

EXAMPLE 2 Set the OpenBoot PROM environment variable `security-mode?` of PPAR-ID 0 to none.

```
XSCF> setpparparam -p 0 security-mode
PPAR-ID of PPARs that will be affected:0
OpenBoot PROM variable security-mode will be set to none.
Continue? [y|n]:
```

EXAMPLE 3 Initialize the OpenBoot PROM environment variables of PPAR-ID 0 to the default.

```
XSCF> setpparparam -p 0 set-defaults
PPAR-ID of PPARs that will be affected:0
All OpenBoot PROM variables will be reset to original default values.
Continue? [y|n]:
```

EXAMPLE 4 Initialize the OpenBoot PROM environment variables of PPAR-ID 1 to the default. The message is hidden and the prompt is automatically given a "y" response.

```
XSCF> setpparparam -q -y -p 1 set-defaults
```

EXAMPLE 5 Rewrite the OpenBoot PROM environment variables of PPAR-ID 0 by using `bootscript`.

```
XSCF> setpparparam -p 0 -s bootscript "setenv auto-boot true"
setenv input-device virtual-console
setenv output-device virtual-console"
PPAR-ID of PPARs that will be affected:0
OpenBoot PROM variable bootscript will be changed.
Continue? [y|n]:
```

EXAMPLE 6 Clear the `bootscript` of PPAR-ID 0.

```
XSCF> setpparparam -p 0 -s bootscript -r
PPAR-ID of PPARs that will be affected:0
OpenBoot PROM variable bootscript will be cleared.
Continue? [y|n]:
```

setpparparam(8)

EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.	
	0	Indicates normal end.
	>0	Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	setpparmode (8), showpparparam (8)	

NAME	setprivileges - Assigns the user privileges.		
SYNOPSIS	setprivileges <i>user</i> [<i>privileges</i>] [<i>pparprivilege</i> @ <i>ppars</i>] setprivileges -h		
DESCRIPTION	<p>setprivileges is a command to assign the user privileges to the XSCF user account.</p> <p>It is only the user privileges of XSCF that can be changed by setprivileges. You can assign up to 100 user accounts to one privilege. You can set multiple user privileges for a user account separating them with spaces. For the list of user privileges, see "Operand."</p> <p>pparop, pparmgr, and pparadm privileges are the user privileges which can be specified for each physical partition (PPAR). For details, see "Operand" and Example 1.</p> <p>If no user privilege is specified, setprivileges deletes all privilege data on XSCF of the specified user account. If the reference of the user privileges to Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) is enabled, the privilege data of the user account is referred to in LDAP.</p> <p>If none is assigned to the user account, no privilege is given to the target user account regardless of the contents of the privilege data in LDAP.</p>		
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, useradm privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>		
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr></table>	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.		

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported.

pparprivilege@ppars

Specifies *pparadm*, *pparmgr*, or *pparop* privileges for one or more PPARs.

Specify the names of the user privileges which can be assigned to each PPAR in *pparprivilege*. It is specified with *@ppars*. You can specify any of the following.

pparadm Enables all operations regarding hardware assigned to the PPARs to which privileges are assigned (assignment, assignment cancellation, power supply, etc.). It enables display of the statuses of all hardware assigned to the PPARs to which privileges are given. It enables execution of all operations regarding the PPARs to which privileges are given. It enables display of all statuses of the PPARs to which privileges are given.

pparmgr Enables restarting, starting, and shutting down the PPARs to which privileges are given. It enables display of the statuses of all hardware assigned to the PPARs to which privileges are given. It enables display of all statuses of the PPARs to which privileges are given.

pparop Enables display of the statuses of all hardware assigned to the PPARs which have privileges. It enables display of the statuses of all PPARs which have this privilege.

ppars Specifies one or more PPARs for the appropriate value for *pparprivilege* attaching the @ sign and *ppars* descriptor. To specify PPAR, use it attaching PPAR-ID after the @ sign.

Example: *pparadm@3-4*

If PPARs are specified by range, specify by separating the beginning and end of the PPARs included in the range by "-." Example: *pparadm@3-4*

To specify multiple PPARs or PPAR ranges, separate them by commas (,). Overlapping specification of PPARs causes an error.

Example: *pparadm@1-2,4*

privileges

Specifies the user privileges which affect the entire system. You can specify any of the following.

auditop	Enables display of all audit statuses and audit trails.
fieldeng	Enables all operations limited to the field engineers and service engineers.
none	If privileges are set for the user in LDAP, no operation regarding the service processor requiring user privileges can be executed. The administrator can limit access to such operations on the service processor and PPAR by using this privilege.
platadm	Enables execution of the settings of all XSCFs excluding the contents which can be executed by the useradm and auditadm privileges. It enables assignment of hardware to PPAR and cancellation of assignment from PPAR to hardware. It enables operations regarding the power supply of PPAR and XSCF. It enables operations regarding fail-over of XSCF units. It enables display of all statuses of platforms.
platop	Enables display of all statuses of platforms but they cannot be changed.
useradm	Enables creation, deletion, enabling, and disabling of user accounts. It enables changes in user passwords and password policies. It enables changes in user privileges.

user

Specifies a valid user name.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Set the platadm privilege for the user account (JSmith), and the pparadm privilege for PPAR-ID 1 to 4 and 6.

```
XSCF> setprivileges jsmith platadm pparadm@1-4,6,9
```

EXAMPLE 2 Delete all privileges set in the user account (JSmith).

```
XSCF> setprivileges jsmith none
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

setpasswordpolicy (8), **showuser (8)**

setprivileges(8)



NAME	setremotepwrmgmt - Sets the remote power management function.												
SYNOPSIS	<p>setremotepwrmgmt -c config [-v] [-u <i>user</i>] [-X <i>proxy</i> [-t <i>proxy_type</i>]] [-y -n] <i>configuration_file</i></p> <p>setremotepwrmgmt -c enable [-y -n]</p> <p>setremotepwrmgmt -c disable [-y -n]</p> <p>setremotepwrmgmt -h</p>												
DESCRIPTION	<p>setremotepwrmgmt is a command to perform the following settings regarding the remote power management function.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Constructing the remote power management group ■ Changing the settings of the remote power management group ■ Disabling the remote power management function of the remote power management group ■ Enabling the remote power management function of the remote power management group 												
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>												
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table> <tr> <td>-c config</td><td>Reads the management information file of the remote power management group and constructs or changes the settings of the remote power management group by transferring the settings to the host controller. It is used for initialization, addition, removal, and replacement of the devices whose powers are to be linked.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-c disable</td><td>Disables the remote power management function of all the set remote power management groups. It is used when starting maintenance of the devices whose powers are to be linked.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-c enable</td><td>Enables the remote power management functions of all the set remote power management groups. Used when maintenance of the devices whose powers are to be linked is completed.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-n</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).</td></tr> <tr> <td>-t <i>proxy_type</i></td><td>Specifies the proxy type. It is used with the -X option. You can specify any of http, socks4, and socks5. The default is http.</td></tr> </table>	-c config	Reads the management information file of the remote power management group and constructs or changes the settings of the remote power management group by transferring the settings to the host controller. It is used for initialization, addition, removal, and replacement of the devices whose powers are to be linked.	-c disable	Disables the remote power management function of all the set remote power management groups. It is used when starting maintenance of the devices whose powers are to be linked.	-c enable	Enables the remote power management functions of all the set remote power management groups. Used when maintenance of the devices whose powers are to be linked is completed.	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).	-t <i>proxy_type</i>	Specifies the proxy type. It is used with the -X option. You can specify any of http, socks4, and socks5. The default is http.
-c config	Reads the management information file of the remote power management group and constructs or changes the settings of the remote power management group by transferring the settings to the host controller. It is used for initialization, addition, removal, and replacement of the devices whose powers are to be linked.												
-c disable	Disables the remote power management function of all the set remote power management groups. It is used when starting maintenance of the devices whose powers are to be linked.												
-c enable	Enables the remote power management functions of all the set remote power management groups. Used when maintenance of the devices whose powers are to be linked is completed.												
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.												
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).												
-t <i>proxy_type</i>	Specifies the proxy type. It is used with the -X option. You can specify any of http, socks4, and socks5. The default is http.												

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| -u <i>user</i> | Specifies your user name when logging in to remote FTP or HTTP server requiring authentication. The command will display a prompt for password entry. |
| -v | Displays detailed information. This option is used to diagnose network and server problems. |
| -X <i>proxy</i> | Specifies the proxy server to use for transfer. If -t <i>proxy_type</i> is not specified together, the default proxy type is http. <i>proxy</i> is specified in the format of <i>servername:port</i> . |
| -y | Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes). |

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported.

configuration_file Specifies the URL where the management information file of the remote power management group to use for setting exists.

The following types of format are supported.

```
http://server[:port]/path/file
https://server[:port]/path/file
ftp://server[:port]/path/file
file:///media/usb_msd/path/file
```

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- While setremotepwrmgmt is executed, do not execute setremotepwrmgmt for the same group ID.
- If the remote power management device (host node) to be added to the remote power management group is registered to another group, delete the management information by using clearremotepwrmgmt(8) in advance.
- To execute -c config, -c enable, and -c disable by setremotepwrmgmt, set a network of the IPv4 format for all remote power management devices in the target remote power management group and turn on the resident power.
- Set the format of the management information file to CSV. For details on the format of the management information file, see the *SPARC M10 Systems System Operation and Administration Guide*.
- It is necessary to create the management information file for each group. If one management information file has multiple group IDs, it causes an error.
- If the password to access the distribution destination of the information is not set in the management information file and the default user is not specified, it is required to enter the password when distributing the information of the remote power management group.
- In the first configuration of the remote power management group, execute setremotepwrmgmt in the following procedure.

1. Execute `setremotepwrmgmt -c config` and construct the remote power management group.
2. Execute `setremotepwrmgmt -c enable` and enable the remote power management function of the constructed remote power management group.
 - To update a constructed remote power management group, execute `setremotepwrmgmt` in the following procedure.
1. Execute `setremotepwrmgmt -c disable` and disable the remote power management function of the constructed remote power management group to be updated.
2. Execute `setremotepwrmgmt -c config` and update the settings of the remote power management group.
3. Execute `setremotepwrmgmt -c enable` and enable the remote power management function of the updated remote power management group.
 - If `-c config` is specified and the target remote power management group has been constructed and the remote power management function is `enable`, it causes an error.
 - If `-c enable` or `-c disable` is specified and no remote power management group is constructed, it causes an error.
 - When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the `[y]` key. To cancel, press the `[n]` key.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Construct the remote power management group 1 reading the management information file on the FTP server.

```
XSCF> setremotepwrmgmt -c config ftp://dataserver/data/
rpmgroup.1.conf
```

```
Download successful: 29184Byte at 1016.857KB/s
```

```
Checking file...
```

```
MD5: e619e6dd367c888507427e58cdb8e0a1
```

The following Remote power management group setting will be applied:

```
GroupID :01
```

NodeID	NodeType	NodeIdentName	PowerLinkage
--------	----------	---------------	--------------

```
Operation
```

001	Master	HOST	XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX Enable	IPMI
002	PwrLinkBox		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX Enable	IPMI
003	Others		XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX Enable	IPMI

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

```
Enter password for user [xxx] on host [xx.xx.xx.xx]:
```

```
Enter password for user [xxx] on host [yy.yy.yy.yy]:
```

```
Enter password for user [xxx] on host [zz.zz.zz.zz]:
```

```

:
The command completed successfully.
XSCF>

```

EXAMPLE 2 Construct the remote power management group 2 reading the management information file on the USB memory.

```

XSCF> setremotepwrmgmt -c config file:///media/usb_msd/path/
rpmgroup.2.conf
Mounted USB device
Download successful: 29184Byte at 1016.857KB/s
Checking file...
MD5: e619e6dd367c888507427e58cdb8e0a1

The following Remote Power Management Group setting will be applied:
GroupID :02
NodeID NodeType      NodeIdentName                                PowerLinkage
Operation
-----
001   Master HOST XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX Enable          IPMI
002   I/O          XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX Enable          IPMI
-----

Continue? [y|n]: y
Enter password for user [xxx] on host [xx.xx.xx.xx]:
Enter password for user [xxx] on host [yy.yy.yy.yy]:
Enter password for user [xxx] on host [zz.zz.zz.zz]:
:
The command completed successfully.
XSCF>

```

EXAMPLE 3 Enable the remote power management function.

```

XSCF> setremotepwrmgmt -c enable
Remote power management is enabled. Continue? [y|n]: y
The command completed successfully.
XSCF>

```

EXAMPLE 4 Disable the remote power management function.

```

XSCF> setremotepwrmgmt -c disable
Remote power management is disabled. Continue? [y|n]: y
The command completed successfully.
XSCF>

```

EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.
	0 Indicates normal end.
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO	<code>clearremotepwrmgmt(8)</code> , <code>getremotepwrmgmt(8)</code> , <code>showremotepwrmgmt(8)</code>
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NAME	setroute - Sets the routing information of the XSCF network interface.								
SYNOPSIS	setroute -c {add del} -n <i>address</i> [-m <i>address</i>] [-g <i>address</i>] <i>interface</i> setroute -h								
DESCRIPTION	<p>setroute is a command to set the routing information of the XSCF network interface.</p> <p>Up to eight sets of the routing information can be registered per network interface. If the number exceeds eight, it causes an error.</p>								
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>								
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>-c {add del}</td><td>Specifies the function for the routing information. You can specify either of the following. Omitting this causes an error.</td></tr><tr><td>add</td><td>Adds the routing information.</td></tr><tr><td>del</td><td>Deletes the routing information.</td></tr><tr><td>-g <i>address</i></td><td>Specifies the gateway address used for routing. <i>address</i> is specified in standard format using four sets of integers separated by periods (.). For example, for <i>xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx</i>, an integer from 0 to 255 is specified for each <i>xxx</i>. This can be specified using zero suppression.</td></tr></table> <p>You cannot specify a loop-back address (127.0.0.0/8), network address, or broadcast address.</p>	-c {add del}	Specifies the function for the routing information. You can specify either of the following. Omitting this causes an error.	add	Adds the routing information.	del	Deletes the routing information.	-g <i>address</i>	Specifies the gateway address used for routing. <i>address</i> is specified in standard format using four sets of integers separated by periods (.). For example, for <i>xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx</i> , an integer from 0 to 255 is specified for each <i>xxx</i> . This can be specified using zero suppression.
-c {add del}	Specifies the function for the routing information. You can specify either of the following. Omitting this causes an error.								
add	Adds the routing information.								
del	Deletes the routing information.								
-g <i>address</i>	Specifies the gateway address used for routing. <i>address</i> is specified in standard format using four sets of integers separated by periods (.). For example, for <i>xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx</i> , an integer from 0 to 255 is specified for each <i>xxx</i> . This can be specified using zero suppression.								

- h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
- m *address* Specifies the netmask to be the destination of the routing information. *address* is specified in standard format using four sets of integers separated by periods (.). For example, for *xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx*, an integer from 0 to 255 is specified for each *xxx*. This can be specified using zero suppression. If the netmask is specified, the network applying the netmask to the address specified by -n is set as the target of routing.
- If -m option is omitted or 0.0.0.0 is specified for the netmask when the destination IP address is other than 0.0.0.0, the following netmasks are set depending on the address specified by the -n option.
- If the specified address is Class A
 - If the host part of the address (lower 24 bits) is 0
(Example: 20.0.0.0)
A netmask value of 255.0.0.0 is set.
 - If the host part of the address (lower 24 bits) is other than 0
(Example: 20.18.108.10)
A netmask value of 255.255.255.255 is set.
 - If the specified address is Class B
 - If the host part of the address (lower 16 bits) is 0
(Example: 136.18.0.0)
A netmask value of 255.255.0.0 is set.
 - If the host part of the address (lower 16 bits) is other than 0
(Example: 136.18.108.10)
A netmask value of 255.255.255.255 is set.
 - If the specified address is Class C
 - If the host part of the address (lower 8 bits) is 0
(Example: 200.18.108.0)
A netmask value of 255.255.255.0 is set.
 - If the host part of the address (lower 8 bits) is other than 0
(Example: 200.18.108.10)
A netmask value of 255.255.255.255 is set.
- If 0.0.0.0 is specified by the -n option, specify 0.0.0.0 for the -m option or omit the -m option.

-n address Specifies the IP address to be the destination of the routing information. *address* is specified in standard format using four sets of integers separated by periods (.). For example, for *xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx*, an integer from 0 to 255 is specified for each *xxx*. This can be specified using zero suppression.

If 0.0.0.0 is specified in *address*, the default routing information is set. However, Class D and E address (224.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255) cannot be specified.

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported.

interface Specifies the network interface to be set. You can specify any of the following.

- For SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box)

<i>xbbox#80-lan#0</i>	<i>XBBOX#80-LAN#0</i>
<i>xbbox#80-lan#1</i>	<i>XBBOX#80-LAN#1</i>
<i>xbbox#81-lan#0</i>	<i>XBBOX#81-LAN#0</i>
<i>xbbox#81-lan#1</i>	<i>XBBOX#81-LAN#1</i>
- For SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar box)

<i>bb#00-lan#0</i>	<i>BB#00-LAN#0</i>
<i>bb#00-lan#1</i>	<i>BB#00-LAN#1</i>
<i>bb#01-lan#0</i>	<i>BB#01-LAN#0</i>
<i>bb#01-lan#1</i>	<i>BB#01-LAN#1</i>
- For SPARC M10-1/M10-4

<i>bb#00-lan#0</i>	<i>BB#00-LAN#0</i>
<i>lan#0</i>	Abbreviated form of <i>bb#00-lan#0</i>
<i>bb#01-lan#0</i>	<i>BB#00-LAN#1</i>
<i>lan#1</i>	Abbreviated form of <i>bb#00-lan#1</i>

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- In the following cases, *setroute* causes an error.
 - Case that more than 8 routings are to be set
 - Case that the netmask specified by *-m addr* does not correspond to any of the following
 - Only the most significant bit is 1.
 - 1 from the most significant bit is repeated.
 - All bits are 0.

- Case that the routing information is set in the take-over IP (lan#0 or lan#1) for other than SPARC M10-1/M10-4
- Only the routing information added by setroute can be deleted.
- If the gateway addresses of the routing information have any addresses not included in each XSCF-LAN network, executing applynetwork(8) causes an error.
- If the subnets of the IP address to be the destination of the routing information and subnet of the SSCP link are overlapping, executing applynetwork(8) causes an error.
- To reflect the set routing information in XSCF, execute applynetwork(8). Reflect it in XSCF by applynetwork(8), use rebootxscf(8) to reset XSCF and then setting is completed.
- You can confirm the routing information of the XSCF network interface set currently by using showroute(8).

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Add the routing with the destination and netmask set to 192.168.1.0 and 255.255.255.0, respectively, to XBBOX#80-LAN#0.

```
XSCF> setroute -c add -n 192.168.1.0 -m 255.255.255.0 xbbox#80-lan#0
```

EXAMPLE 2 Add the routing with the destination and netmask set to 192.168.1.0 and 255.255.255.0, respectively, to BB#00-LAN#0 of SPARC M10-1/M10-4.

```
XSCF> setroute -c add -n 192.168.1.0 -m 255.255.255.0 lan#0
```

EXAMPLE 3 Add the routing with the destination and gateway set to 192.168.1.0 and 192.168.1.1, respectively, to XBBOX #80-LAN#1.

```
XSCF> setroute -c add -n 192.168.1.0 -g 192.168.1.1 xbbox#80-lan#1
```

EXAMPLE 4 Add the routing with the destination set to 192.168.1.0 and the default netmask (255.255.255.0) to XBBOX #80-LAN#1.

```
XSCF> setroute -c add -n 192.168.1.0 -m 255.255.255.0 xbbox#80-lan#1
```

EXAMPLE 5 Delete the routing with the destination set to 192.168.1.0 and the default netmask (255.255.255.0) to XBBOX #80-LAN#1.

```
XSCF> setroute -c del -n 192.168.1.0 -m 255.255.255.0 xbbox#80-lan#1
```

EXAMPLE 6 Add the routing with the destination set to 192.168.1.4 to BB#00-LAN#1.

```
XSCF> setroute -c add -n 192.168.1.4 bb#00-lan#1
```


EXAMPLE 7 Delete the routing with the destination set to 192.168.1.4 to BB#00-LAN#1.

```
XSCF> setroute -c del -n 192.168.1.4 bb#00-lan#1
```

EXAMPLE 8 Add the routing with the gateway set to 192.168.10.1 by default to BB#00-LAN#1.

```
XSCF> setroute -c add -n 0.0.0.0 -g 192.168.10.1 bb#00-lan#1
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

applynetwork (8), rebootxscf (8), setsscp (8), showroute (8)

setroute(8)



NAME	setsmtp - Sets the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) service.
SYNOPSIS	setsmtp [-v] setsmtp [-s <i>variable= value</i>]... setsmtp -h
DESCRIPTION	<p>setsmtp is a command to set the SMTP service.</p> <p>If this is used without specifying any options, it is required to enter the SMPT e-mail server name to be used, port name to be used for e-mail for transmission, and Reply-To address. Confirm that the e-mail address specified here is valid. If the -s option is specified, you can set up the SMTP setting value non-interactively.</p> <p>Setting the e-mail server and port by using setsmtp enables transmission of test mail setting e-mail report by setemailreport(8).</p>
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

- h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
- s *variable=value* Sets SMTP. You can specify either of the following for *variable*.
 - mailserver
Specifies the IP address or server name. If a server name is specified, it is necessary to enable name-resolution.
 - port
Specifies the port address for reply.
 - auth
Specifies the authentication method. The valid values are below.
none, pop, smtp-auth
 - user
Specifies the user name to be the authentication information for the SMP mail server.
 - password
Specifies the password to be the authentication information for the SMP mail server.
 - replyaddress
Specifies the address for reply. You can specify the address for reply in the format compliant with 3.4.1 of RFC 5322.
 - popserver
Specifies an IP address or a server name for the popserver. Server name, if specified, must be resolvable.
- v Displays detailed information.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

You can confirm the information of SMTP set currently by using `showsmtp(8)`.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Set up the mail server without specifying the authentication information in the non-interactive mode.

```
XSCF> setsmtp -s mailserver=10.4.1.1 -s auth=none
```

EXAMPLE 2 Set up the authentication information in the non-interactive mode.

```
XSCF> setsmtp -s auth=pop -s user=jsmith -s password=*****
```

EXAMPLE 3 Set up the SMTP authentication information in the interactive mode.

```
XSCF> setsmtp
Mail Server [10.4.1.1]:
Port [25]:
Authentication Mechanism [none]: smtp-auth
  User Name []: jsmith
  Password []: *****
Reply Address [useradm@company.com]:
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

setemailreport (8), **setnameserver** (8), **showsmtp** (8)



NAME	setsnmp - Manages the SNMP agent.												
SYNOPSIS	<pre> setsnmp enable [<i>mib_name</i>] setsnmp disable [<i>mib_name</i>] setsnmp addtraphost -t <i>type</i> -s <i>community-string</i> [-p <i>trap-port</i>] <i>traphost</i> setsnmp remtraphost -t <i>type</i> <i>traphost</i> setsnmp addv3traphost -u <i>username</i> -r <i>authentication-protocol</i> {-n <i>engine_id</i> -i} [-a <i>authentication-password</i>] [-e <i>encryption-password</i>] [-p <i>trap-port</i>] <i>traphost</i> setsnmp remv3traphost -u <i>username</i> <i>traphost</i> setsnmp enablev1v2c <i>read-only-community-string</i> setsnmp disablev1v2c setsnmp [-l <i>system-location</i>] [-c <i>system-contact</i>] [-d <i>system-description</i>] [-p <i>agent- port</i>] setsnmp default setsnmp -h </pre>												
DESCRIPTION	<p>setsnmp is a command to not only define the setting value of the SNMP agent but also enable or disable the SNMP agent.</p>												
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>												
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table> <tr> <td>-c <i>system-contact</i></td><td>Specifies the contact of the system of the agent.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-d <i>system-description</i></td><td>Specifies the explanation of the system of the agent.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-l <i>system-location</i></td><td>Specifies the location of the system of the agent.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-p <i>agent-port</i></td><td>Specifies the listen port of the agent. The default is 161.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-s <i>community-string</i></td><td>Works much like the password controlling access to the SNMP v1 and v2 agents. It is an interceptable plane text character string. addv3traphost is used to encrypt and hide the password.</td></tr> </table>	-c <i>system-contact</i>	Specifies the contact of the system of the agent.	-d <i>system-description</i>	Specifies the explanation of the system of the agent.	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-l <i>system-location</i>	Specifies the location of the system of the agent.	-p <i>agent-port</i>	Specifies the listen port of the agent. The default is 161.	-s <i>community-string</i>	Works much like the password controlling access to the SNMP v1 and v2 agents. It is an interceptable plane text character string. addv3traphost is used to encrypt and hide the password.
-c <i>system-contact</i>	Specifies the contact of the system of the agent.												
-d <i>system-description</i>	Specifies the explanation of the system of the agent.												
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.												
-l <i>system-location</i>	Specifies the location of the system of the agent.												
-p <i>agent-port</i>	Specifies the listen port of the agent. The default is 161.												
-s <i>community-string</i>	Works much like the password controlling access to the SNMP v1 and v2 agents. It is an interceptable plane text character string. addv3traphost is used to encrypt and hide the password.												

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported.

addtraphost Enables transmission of the selected type of trap from the SNMP agent to the target host. If *trap-port* is not specified, the default is 162. Community string is required.

addtraphost has the following options and operands.

-p *trap-port*

Specifies the ID of trap port. The default is 162.

-s *community-string*

Works much like the password controlling access to the SNMP v1 and v2 agents. It is an interceptable plane text character string. **addv3traphost** is used to encrypt and hide the password.

-t *type*

Specifies the type of trap. The valid types of trap are below.

- v1 = The agent sends the SNMPv1 trap.
- v2 = The agent sends the SNMPv2 trap.
- inform = The agent sends information notification.

addtraphost has the following operands.

traphost

Specifies the traphost name or the IP address.

`addv3traphost` Enables the transmission or notification of the SNMPv3 trap from the SNMP agent to the target host. It is necessary to select the authentication protocol. The valid protocols are below.

MD5 = Uses the MD5 algorithm for authentication.

SHA = Uses Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA) for authentication.

The encryption protocol used for all communication is Data Encryption Standard (DES). If no password option is used, it is required to enter the password. The password is read but not echoed to the screen. `addv3traphost` has the following options and operands.

`-a authentication-password`

Sets the authentication password. It needs to have eight or more characters.

`-e encryption-password`

Sets the encryption password.

`-i`

Requests the receiving host for acknowledgment.

`-n engine_id`

Sets the ID of the local agent to send trap. You can specify the engine ID of the local SNMP agent, but even if not specified, this needs to match the engine ID expected by the receiving host. It needs to begin with "0x" and be composed of an even number of hex characters. If not, it causes an error.

`-p trap-port`

Specifies the ID of trap port. The default is 162.

`-r authentication-protocol`

Sets the authentication protocol.

`-u username`

Specifies the user name.

`traphost`

Specifies the traphost name or the IP address.

default	<p>Shuts down the SNMP agent and restores the settings of SNMP to the default. After using this operand, it is necessary to reconfigure SNMP before restarting the SNMP agent.</p> <p>If <code>setsnmp default</code> is used, the SNMP agent for Sun MC is also shut down in the server where Sun MC is in operation. Though it does not affect the configuration of Sun MC, execute <code>setsunmc(8)</code> with the <code>-s</code> option to enable the SNMP agent again for Sun MC. <i>sunmc-server</i> of "<code>setsunmc -s <sunmc-server></code>" is the server host name set in the past. Then, execute <code>setsunmc enable</code> after executing <code>setsnmp enable</code>. For details, see <code>setsunmc(8)</code>.</p>
disable	<p>Shuts down the SNMP agent, if used alone.</p> <p>If it is used with the value <code>ALL</code> of <i>mib_name</i> of the option, the SNMP agent is shut down.</p> <p>If it is used with other than the value <code>ALL</code> of <i>mib_name</i> of the option, the support for the target MIB module is deleted. If the support for another MIB module is maintained, the SNMP agent remains enabled. If the supports for both MIB modules are deleted, the SNMP agent is disabled and shut down. Just one <i>mib_name</i> can be specified at a time.</p> <p><i>mib_name</i></p> <p>This is the name of the MIB module to be disabled. The valid MIB modules are below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ <code>SP_MIB</code> = XSCF extension MIB ■ <code>ALL</code> = All MIB modules in this list
disablev1v2c	<p>Disables the communication of the SNMP agent using SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c. SNMP communication using these versions are not secure.</p>

enable	<p>To use it alone, enable the SNMP agent to support all MIB modules.</p> <p>If it is used with the value ALL of <i>mib_name</i> of the option, the SNMP agent supporting all MIB modules is activated.</p> <p>If it is used with other than the value ALL of <i>mib_name</i> of the option, the support for the target MIB module is added and the SNMP agent is enabled, if necessary. Just one <i>mib_name</i> can be specified at a time.</p> <p><i>mib_name</i></p> <p>This is the name of the MIB module to be enabled. The MIB modules which can be specified are below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ SP_MIB = XSCF extension MIB ■ ALL = All MIB modules in this list
enablev1v2c	<p>Enables the communication of the SNMP agent using SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c. SNMP communication using these versions are not secure. Therefore, the agent executes SNMPv3 by default. This agent is read only. The only community string requested is read only.</p>
remtraphost	<p>Disables transmission of the selected type of trap from the SNMP agent to the target host. remtraphost has the following options and operands.</p> <p>-t <i>type</i></p> <p>Specifies the type of trap. The valid types of trap are below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ v1 = The agent sends the SNMPv1 trap. ■ v2 = The agent sends the SNMPv2 trap. ■ inform = The agent sends information notification. <p><i>traphost</i></p> <p>Specifies the traphost name or the IP address.</p>
remv3traphost	<p>Disables the transmission of the SNMPv3 trap from the SNMP agent to the target host. remv3traphost has the following options and operands.</p> <p>-u <i>username</i></p> <p>Specifies the user name.</p> <p><i>traphost</i></p> <p>Specifies the traphost name or the IP address.</p>

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

You can confirm the agent information of SNMP set currently by using `shownmp(8)`.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Set the system information.

```
XSCF> setsnmp -l sandiego -c username@company.com -d ffl
```

EXAMPLE 2 Set the SNMPv3 trap host using the password option.

```
XSCF> setsnmp addv3traphost -u jsmith -n 0x### -r SHA -a xxxxxxxx  
-e yyyyyyyy fiche
```

EXAMPLE 3 Set the SNMPv3 trap host without the password option.

```
XSCF> setsnmp addv3traphost -u bob -i -r SHA fiche  
Authentication Password:  
Encryption Password:
```

EXAMPLE 4 Enable the SNMP agent.

```
XSCF> setsnmp enable SP_MIB
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

- 0 Indicates normal end.
- >0 Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

showsnmp (8)

NAME	setsnmpusm - Sets the User-based Security Model (USM) of the SNMPv3 agent.		
SYNOPSIS	setsnmpusm create -a <i>authentication_protocol</i> [-p <i>authentication_password</i>] [-e <i>encryption_password</i>] <i>user</i>		
	setsnmpusm delete <i>user</i>		
	setsnmpusm clone -u <i>clone_user</i> <i>user</i>		
	setsnmpusm passwd [-c {auth encrypt}] [-o <i>old_password</i>] [-n <i>new_password</i>] <i>user</i>		
	setsnmpusm -h		
DESCRIPTION	setsnmpusm is a command to set the USM of the SNMP agent.		
Privileges	To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.		
	For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).		
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.		
	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	
OPERANDS	The following operands are supported.		
	clone	The specified user comes to be recognized by the agent with the same settings as the specified <i>clone_user</i> in the subsequent SNMP communication.	
	-u <i>clone_user</i>	Specifies the user name to create clone.	
	<i>user</i>	Specifies another user name to create a clone of <i>clone_user</i> .	

create	<p>Creates the user to be recognized by the agent with the specified settings in the subsequent SNMP communication. If it is used without specifying the <code>-a</code> option or <code>-p</code> option, the prompt to require the password is displayed and the password is read, but it is not echoed to the screen. The encryption protocol used for all SNMP communication is Data Encryption Standard (DES). In <code>setsnmpusm</code>, the authentication protocol for SNMP communication is used. You can specify either of the MD5 algorithm or Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA).</p> <p><i>user</i></p> <p>Specifies the user name.</p> <p><code>-a authentication_protocol</code></p> <p>Specifies the authentication protocol. You can specify either of MD5 or SHA.</p> <p><code>-e encryption_password</code></p> <p>Specifies the encryption password. Specify 8 or more characters.</p> <p><code>-p authentication_password</code></p> <p>Specifies the authentication password. Specify 8 or more characters.</p>
delete	<p>Makes the specified user unrecognized by the agent in the subsequent SNMP communication.</p> <p><i>user</i></p> <p>Specifies the user name.</p>
passwd	<p>Changes the password of the specified user. Either authentication password or encryption password can be changed. If the <code>-c</code> option is not specified, both are applicable. If the <code>-c</code> option is not specified, the authentication password needs to match the encryption password. If not, it causes an error. If no option is specified, the prompt to require the password is displayed. The password is read but not displayed on the screen.</p> <p><code>-c auth encrypt</code></p> <p>Specifies the password to be changed. For the authentication password and encryption password, specify <code>auth</code> and <code>encrypt</code>, respectively.</p> <p><code>-n new_password</code></p> <p>Specifies a new password. Specify 8 or more characters.</p> <p><code>-o old_password</code></p> <p>Specifies an old password.</p> <p><i>user</i></p> <p>Specifies the user name.</p>

**EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION**

You can confirm the current USM information regarding the SNMP agent set currently by using `showsnmpusm(8)`.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Add a user specifying the password.

```
XSCF> setsnmpusm create -a SHA -p xxxxxxxx -e yyyyyyyy jsmith
```

EXAMPLE 2 Add a user without specifying the password.

```
XSCF> setsnmpusm create -a SHA bob
Authetication Password:
Encryption Password:
```

EXAMPLE 3 Create a clone of the user.

```
XSCF> setsnmpusm clone -u sue joe
Authentication Password:
Encryption Password:
```

EXAMPLE 4 Delete a user.

```
XSCF> setsnmpusm delete joe
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

`showsnmpusm(8)`

setsnmpusm(8)



NAME	setsnmpvacm - Sets the View-based Access Control Model (VACM) settings of the SNMPv3 agent.		
SYNOPSIS	setsnmpvacm creategroup -u <i>username</i> <i>groupname</i>		
	setsnmpvacm deletegroup -u <i>username</i> <i>groupname</i>		
	setsnmpvacm createview -s <i>OID_subtree</i> [-e] [-m <i>OID_Mask</i>] <i>viewname</i>		
	setsnmpvacm deleteview -s <i>OID_subtree</i> <i>viewname</i>		
	setsnmpvacm createaccess -r <i>read_viewname</i> <i>groupname</i>		
	setsnmpvacm deleteaccess <i>groupname</i>		
	setsnmpvacm -h		
DESCRIPTION	<p>setsnmpvacm is a command to set the VACM of the SNMP agent.</p> <p>To execute this command, the basic knowledge of SNMP is required.</p>		
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>		
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p>-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</p>		
OPERANDS	<p>The following operands are supported.</p>		
	createaccess	Sets access to the MIB view of the specified group.	
	-r <i>read_viewname</i>	Specifies the SNMP agent view.	
	<i>groupname</i>	Specifies a valid group name.	
	creategroup	Sets up the view access of the group of the specified user.	
	-u <i>username</i>	Specifies a valid user name.	
	<i>groupname</i>	Specifies a valid group name.	

createview	Sets up the view of the exported MIB information regarding the SNMP agent. The view access to this agent is read only. The view is identified by the MIB OID subtree and you can limit a specific part of the subtree using the OID mask.
-e	Specifies the view to be excluded. The default is the view to be included.
-m <i>OID_Mask</i>	Specifies a valid OID subtree mask. By default, the mask is <code>ff</code> (entire subtree).
-s <i>OID_subtree</i>	Specifies the MIB OID subtree. In the entire MIB tree, the value begins with <code>.1</code> .
<i>viewname</i>	Specifies a valid view name.
deleteaccess	Deletes the access entry.
<i>groupname</i>	Specifies a valid group name.
deletegroup	Deletes a group.
-u <i>username</i>	Specifies a valid user name.
<i>groupname</i>	Specifies a valid group name.
deleteview	Deletes a view.
-s <i>OID_subtree</i>	Specifies the MIB OID subtree. In the entire MIB tree, the value begins with <code>.1</code> .
<i>viewname</i>	Specifies a valid view name.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

You can confirm the VACM information regarding the SNMP agent set currently by using `showsnmpvacm(8)`.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Create a group of view access.

```
XSCF> setsnmpvacm creategroup -u jsmith admin
```

EXAMPLE 2 Create a view of the entire MIB.

```
XSCF> setsnmpvacm createview -s .1 all_view
```

EXAMPLE 3 Create a view excluding the subtree.

```
XSCF> setsnmpvacm createview -e -s .1.3.6.1.2.1.1 -m fe excl_view
```

EXAMPLE 4 Create access to the MIB view.

```
XSCF> setsnmpvacm createaccess -r all admin
```

EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.
	0 Indicates normal end.
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO	showsnmpvacm (8)
-----------------	-------------------------

setsnmpvacm(8)



NAME	setsscp - Assigns the IP address of the SP to SP communication protocol (SSCP).
SYNOPSIS	<p>setsscp</p> <p>setsscp [-x <i>xbbox_num</i>] [-n <i>bb_num</i>] -i <i>address</i> [-m <i>netmask</i>] -N <i>network_id</i></p> <p>setsscp -b <i>bb_id</i> -i <i>address</i> -N <i>network_id</i></p> <p>setsscp -c default</p> <p>setsscp -r -b <i>bb_id</i> [-N <i>network_id</i>]</p> <p>setsscp -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>setsscp is a command to assign an IP address to an SSCP link.</p> <p>setsscp is designed to be used only for the purpose of the initial setting. When executing this command, do not turn on the power of the physical partition (PPAR).</p> <p>For SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar boxes), there are three networks of SSCP links as shown in the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Network between BB#00 and each SPARC M10-4S cabinet (Network ID 0) ■ Network between BB#01 and each SPARC M10-4S cabinet (Network ID 1) ■ Network between BB#00 and BB#01 (Network ID 2) <p>For SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar boxes), there are five networks as shown in the following.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Network between XBBOX#80 and each SPARC M10-4S cabinet (Network ID 0) ■ Network between XBBOX#81 and each SPARC M10-4S cabinet (Network ID 1) ■ Network between XBBOX#80 and each crossbar box (Network ID 2) ■ Network between XBBOX#81 and each crossbar box (Network ID 3) ■ Network between XBBOX#80 and XBBOX#81 (Network ID 4) <p>Note – To use the specified IP address after changing the IP address of SSCP after using setsscp, it is necessary to execute applynetwork(8) and rebootxscf(8). For other than SPARC M10-1/M10-4, it is also necessary to set the IP address of the SSCP link for the crossbar box or SPARC M10-4S composing the system.</p> <p>setsscp cannot be used for SPARC M10-1/M10-4.</p>
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

- b *bb_id* Specifies the target BB-ID. For SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar boxes), you can specify an integer from 0 to 3. For SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar boxes), you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 as SPARC M10-4S, and 80 to 83 as crossbar box, respectively. It is specified by combination of the -i *address* and -N options or with the -r option.
- c *default* Restores the entire SSCP links to the default.
- h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
- i *address* Specifies the IP address by dotted decimal notation of IPv4. Specifies four sets of integers from 0 to 255 placing periods (.) between them. However, Class D and E address (224.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255) cannot be specified. The integer can be specified using zero suppression.
 - To specify this with the -m *netmask*, specify the network addresses of all SSCP links in the system.
 - To specify this with -b *bb_id*, specify the IP addresses unique to individual SPARC M10-4S or crossbar boxes in each network used in SSCP.

<i>-m netmask</i>	<p>Specifies the netmask addresses of all SSCP links in the system. It is specified with the <i>-i address</i> and <i>-N</i> options.</p> <p>Specifies four sets of integers from 0 to 255 for netmask placing periods (.) between them. The integer can be specified using zero suppression.</p> <p>If omitted, the following netmasks are set.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar box) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If the network ID specified by <i>-N</i> is 0 or 1 A netmask value of 255.255.255.248 is set. ■ If the network ID specified by <i>-N</i> is 2 A netmask value of 255.255.255.252 is set. ■ For SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If the network ID specified by <i>-N</i> is 0 or 1 A netmask value of 255.255.255.224 is set. ■ If the network ID specified by <i>-N</i> is 2 or 3 A netmask value of 255.255.255.248 is set. ■ If the network ID specified by <i>-N</i> is 4 A netmask value of 255.255.255.252 is set. <p>If <i>-N</i> is not specified, the specified netmask is automatically divided by the above-mentioned netmasks and assigned to each network in order.</p>
<i>-n bb_num</i>	<p>Specifies the number of SPARC M10-4S to be set. SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar box), you can specify a figure from 1 to 4. If not specified, the maximum value which can be specified is specified. For SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box), you can specify a figure from 1 to 16. If not specified, 16 is specified.</p>

EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION

- N *network_id* Specifies the ID of the SSCP link network subject to setting. For *network_id*, specify a figure from 0 to 2 and 0 to 4 in the case of SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar box) and SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box), respectively. If omitted, all networks are specified. If the -b option is specified without the -r option, it cannot be omitted.
 - r It is used with -b *bb_id*, and deletes the IP address of the specified SPARC M10-4S or crossbar box.
 - x *xbbox_num* Specifies the number of crossbar boxes to be set. This cannot be specified for SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar box). For SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box), you can specify 1, 2, or 4. If not specified, the maximum value which can be specified is specified.
- If `setsscp` has never been executed, the default value is set as the IP address of the SSCP link. The default values are below.
 - For SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar box)
 - Network ID 0 (netmask: 255.255.255.248)

BB#00	169.254.1.1
BB#01	169.254.1.2
BB#02	169.254.1.3
BB#03	169.254.1.4
 - Network ID 1(netmask: 255.255.255.248)

BB#00	169.254.1.9
BB#01	169.254.1.10
BB#02	169.254.1.11
BB#03	169.254.1.12
 - Network ID 1(netmask: 255.255.255.248)

BB#00	169.254.1.9
BB#01	169.254.1.10
BB#02	169.254.1.11
BB#03	169.254.1.12
 - For SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box)

- Network ID 0 (netmask: 255.255.255.224)

XBBOX#80	169.254.1.1
BB#00	169.254.1.2
:	
BB#14	169.254.1.16
BB#15	169.254.1.17

- Network ID 1 (netmask: 255.255.255.224)

XBBOX#81	169.254.1.33
BB#00	169.254.1.34
:	
BB#14	169.254.1.48
BB#15	169.254.1.49

- Network ID 2 (netmask: 255.255.255.248)

XBBOX#80	169.254.1.65
XBBOX#81	169.254.1.66
XBBOX#82	169.254.1.67
XBBOX#83	169.254.1.68

- Network ID 3 (netmask: 255.255.255.248)

XBBOX#80	169.254.1.73
XBBOX#81	169.254.1.74
XBBOX#82	169.254.1.75
XBBOX#83	169.254.1.76

- Network ID 4 (netmask: 255.255.255.252)

XBBOX#80	169.254.1.81
XBBOX#81	169.254.1.82

- Executing `setsscp` with nothing specified starts the interactive mode and displays the prompt to enter the IP addresses of SSCP's in order.

- If SSCP has been set in the past, the current setting is displayed. If the displayed setting is appropriate, you can use it by pressing [Enter] key.
- The network address to be used for all SSCP links can be set by using the *-i address* and *-m netmask*. In this operation mode, the IP addresses used in each SSCP link unique to the crossbar box and SPARC M10-4S are automatically selected from the address range indicated by the network address. Assignment is performed in order from XBBOX#80. Collectively setting the network addresses used for all SSCP links requires a netmask which can retain a host part equivalent to or larger than 255.255.255.224 and 255.255.255.128 for SPARC M10-4S (without and with crossbar boxes, respectively).
- For SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar box), up to 10 IP addresses in the following configuration are used as the address space of all SSCP link networks.

Network ID	Number of IPs required for the maximum configuration	Netmask required for the maximum configuration
0	4	255.255.255.248
1	4	255.255.255.248
2	2	255.255.255.252

For SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box), up to 44 IP addresses in the following configuration are used.

Network ID	Number of IPs required for the maximum configuration	Netmask required for the maximum configuration
0	17	255.255.255.224
1	17	255.255.255.224
2	4	255.255.255.248
3	4	255.255.255.248
4	2	255.255.255.252

- To set the IP addresses of the links unique to individual crossbar boxes and SPARC M10-4S separately from all of the other SSCP address setting values, use the *-b bb_id*, *-N network_id*, and *-i address*.
- To change the setting value of netmask, it is necessary to execute the interactive mode or collective setting.
- If a value out of the range of network addresses set in advance is used for an SSCP link unique to a crossbar box or SPARC M10-4S, an error occurs.
- To add the crossbar boxes or SPARC M10-4S, it is necessary to assign the IP address of the SSCP link before executing addfru(8).
- If the assigned IP address overlaps with the IP address of another SSCP link, it causes an error of applynetwork(8).

- When deleting the IP address of the SSCP link of a crossbar box or SPARC M10-4S installed in the system, executing `applynetwork(8)` causes an error. `applynetwork(8)` determines whether the crossbar box or SPARC M10-4S to be deleted is included in the system.
 - Setting a loopback address (127.0.0.0/8), broadcast address, or Class D or E address (224.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.25) in *address* causes an error.
 - If the netmask value specified by `-m addr` does not match either of the following, it causes an error.
 - Only the most significant bit is 1.
 - 1 is placed in a row from the most significant bit.
 - If the subnets of the SSCP network and another network overlap, the conditions in which executing `applynetwork(8)` causes an error are below.
 - Case that some of `xbbox#80-lan#0`, `xbbox#80-lan#1`, and the SSCP link have the same subnet
 - Case that some of `xbbox#81-lan#0`, `xbbox#81-lan#1`, and the SSCP link have the same subnet
 - Case that some of `xbbox#80-lan#0`, `xbbox#81-lan#1`, and the SSCP link have the same subnet
 - Case that some of `xbbox#81-lan#0`, `xbbox#80-lan#1`, and the SSCP link have the same subnet
 - Case that some of `bb#00-lan#0`, `bb#00-lan#1`, and the SSCP link have the same subnet
 - Case that some of `bb#01-lan#0`, `bb#01-lan#1`, and the SSCP link have the same subnet
 - Case that some of `bb#00-lan#0`, `bb#01-lan#1`, and the SSCP link have the same subnet
 - Case that some of `bb#01-lan#0`, `bb#00-lan#1`, and the SSCP link have the same subnet
 - If the subnets of the IP address to be the destination of the routing information and subnet of the SSCP link are overlapping, executing `applynetwork(8)` causes an error.
 - If the number of SPARC M10-4S or crossbar boxes under the maximum configuration quantity is set in the interactive mode, the IP addresses of the SPARC M10-4S or crossbar boxes not set, which have been set in the past, are deleted.
 - If the number of SPARC M10-4S or crossbar boxes under the maximum configuration quantity is set by collective setting, the IP addresses of the SPARC M10-4S or crossbar boxes not set, which have been set in the past, are deleted.
- However, if the ID of the SSCP link network is also specified, only the IP addresses of the SPARC M10-4S or crossbar boxes of the corresponding SSCP link network, which have been set in the past, are deleted.

- When specifying *-N network_id*, *-b bb_id*, and *-n bb_num*, *-x xbbox_num* must be within the following range and otherwise it causes an error.
 - For SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar box)

<i>-N network_id</i>	<i>-b bb_id range</i>	<i>-n bb_num range</i>	<i>-x xbbox_num range</i>
0	0 to 3	1 to 4	This cannot be specified.
1	0 to 3	1 to 4	This cannot be specified.
2	0 to 1	1 to 2	This cannot be specified.

- For SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar box)

<i>-N network_id</i>	<i>-b bb_id range</i>	<i>-n bb_num range</i>	<i>-x xbbox_num range</i>
0	0 to 15, 80	1 to 16	1
1	0 to 15, 81	1 to 16	1
2	80 to 83	This cannot be specified.	2,4
3	80 to 83	This cannot be specified.	2,4
4	80 to 81	This cannot be specified.	2

EXAMPLES

Note – The IP addresses shown in the following examples are samples. To specify the IP address of SSCP, specify an IP address not used on the Local Area Network (LAN). For details on the IP address of SSCP, see SPARC M10 Systems System Operation and Administration Guide.

EXAMPLE 1 Set the SSCP link using the interactive mode in a configuration composed of eight SPARC M10-4Ss.

```
XSCF> setsscp
How many XB-Box[4] > 2[Enter]
How many BB[16] > 8[Enter]
SSCP network ID:0 address [169.254.1.0 ] > 10.1.1.0[Enter]
SSCP network ID:0 netmask [255.255.255.224] > 255.255.255.0[Enter]
xbbox#80-if#0 address [10.1.1.1 ] > [Enter]
bb#00-if#0 address [10.1.1.2 ] > [Enter]
bb#01-if#0 address [10.1.1.3 ] > [Enter]
bb#02-if#0 address [10.1.1.4 ] > [Enter]
bb#03-if#0 address [10.1.1.5 ] > [Enter]
bb#04-if#0 address [10.1.1.6 ] > [Enter]
bb#05-if#0 address [10.1.1.7 ] > [Enter]
bb#06-if#0 address [10.1.1.8 ] > [Enter]
bb#07-if#0 address [10.1.1.9 ] > [Enter]
```

```

SSCP network ID:1 address [169.254.1.32  ] > 10.2.1.0[Enter]
SSCP network ID:1 netmask [255.255.255.224] > 255.255.255.0[Enter]
xbbox#81-if#1 address [10.2.1.1      ] > [Enter]
bb#00-if#1 address [10.2.1.2        ] > [Enter]
bb#01-if#1 address [10.2.1.3        ] > [Enter]
bb#02-if#1 address [10.2.1.4        ] > [Enter]
bb#03-if#1 address [10.2.1.5        ] > [Enter]
bb#04-if#1 address [10.2.1.6        ] > [Enter]
bb#05-if#1 address [10.2.1.7        ] > 10.2.1.20[Enter]
bb#06-if#1 address [10.2.1.8        ] > [Enter]
bb#07-if#1 address [10.2.1.9        ] > [Enter]

SSCP network ID:2 address [169.254.1.64  ] > 169.254.1.32[Enter]
SSCP network ID:2 netmask [255.255.255.248] > [Enter]
xbbox#80-if#2 address [169.254.1.33  ] > [Enter]
xbbox#81-if#2 address [169.254.1.34  ] > [Enter]

SSCP network ID:3 address [169.254.1.72  ] > 10.3.1.0[Enter]
SSCP network ID:3 netmask [255.255.255.248] > [Enter]
xbbox#80-if#3 address [10.3.1.1      ] > [Enter]
xbbox#81-if#3 address [10.3.1.2      ] > [Enter]

SSCP network ID:4 address [169.254.1.80  ] > [Enter]
SSCP network ID:4 netmask [255.255.255.252] > [Enter]
xbbox#80-if#4 address [169.254.1.81  ] > [Enter]
xbbox#81-if#4 address [169.254.1.82  ] > [Enter]

```

EXAMPLE 2 Assign an address to all SSCP links in a configuration composed of 16 SPARC M10-4Ss. (IP addresses from 192.168.1.1 to 192.168.1.82 are assigned.)

```
XSCF> setsscp -i 192.168.1.0 -x 4 -n 16
```

EXAMPLE 3 Assign an address to all SSCP links of network ID 1 in a configuration composed of 16 SPARC M10-4Ss.

```
XSCF> setsscp -m 255.255.255.0 -i 192.168.3.0 -x 1 -n 16 -N 1
```

EXAMPLE 4 Assign 192.168.1.20 to the IP address of network ID 0 of XBBOX#80 after assigning an IP address to all SSCP links of network ID 1 in a configuration composed of 16 SPARC M10-4Ss.

```

XSCF> setsscp -i 192.168.1.0 -x 4 -n 16
XSCF> setsscp -b 80 -N 0 -i 192.168.1.20

```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

setsscp(8)

SEE ALSO

addfru (8), applynetwork (8), rebootxscf (8), setnetwork (8), setroute (8), showsscp (8)

NAME	setssh - Sets Secure Shell (SSH) service used in the XSCF network.
SYNOPSIS	<pre> setssh [[-q] [-y n]] -c {enable disable} setssh -c addpubkey [-u <i>user_name</i>] setssh -c delpubkey {-a -s <i>line</i>} [-u <i>user_name</i>] setssh [[-q] [-y n]] -c genhostkey [-b <i>bits</i>] setssh -h </pre>
DESCRIPTION	<p>setssh is a command to set SSH service used in the XSCF network.</p> <p>In XSCF, only SSH2 is supported. In multi-XSCF configuration, the settings are automatically reflected in the standby XSCFs.</p> <p>The following contents can be set.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Start or halt of SSH service ■ Generation of the host keys required for the SSH service <p>You can specify either of 2048 bits or 4096 bits. The size of the DSA host key is fixed to 4096 bits.</p> ■ Registration of the user public key <p>The user public key can be registered for each user account. It is also allowed to register multiple user public keys for one user account. The maximum number of characters per user account including line feeds available for registration of user public keys is 8191.</p>
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Start or halt of SSH service and generation of the host key: <p>platadm</p> ■ Registration or deletion of user public keys of other user accounts: <p>useradm</p> ■ Registration or deletion of user public keys of user accounts which are currently logging in: <p>No privileges are required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

- a Deletes all of the registered user public keys. It is specified with -c delpubkey.
- b *bits* Specifies the size of the host key to be created. For *bits*, you can specify 2048 or 4096. If omitted, it is recognized as 2048 bits.
- c addpubkey Registers user public keys.
- c delpubkey Deletes user public keys.
- c genhostkey Generates the host key.
- c {enable|disable} Specifies the operation for SSH service. You can specify any of the following.
 - enable Starts SSH service.
 - disable Halts SSH service.
- h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
- n Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).
- q Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
- s *line* Specifies the user public key number to be deleted. In *line*, the number displayed when executing showssh -c pubkey is specified. It is specified with -c delpubkey.
- u *user_name* Specifies the user account name to register or delete user public keys. It is specified with -c addpubkey or -c delpubkey. If the -u option is omitted, the user public keys of the user account logging in currently are the targets.
- y Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press the [n] key.
- Start of SSH service is reflected just after executing setssh and the service is started.
- Halt of SSH service is reflected just after executing setssh. If any, the SSH sessions opened at the time of halting the service are disconnected.
- Active Directory and LDAP/SSL users cannot register user public keys. Connect to and login SSH of XSCF not by authentication with the user public key but password authentication.

- When you generate the host key, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, enter "y." To cancel, enter "n."
- If a host key is generated when another one has already been generated, a prompt to ask whether to update it is displayed. To update, enter "y." To cancel, enter "n."
- setssh can register just one user public key at a time.
- Input of the user public key when executing setssh is finished by pressing [Enter] key and then [Ctrl] + [D] key (EOF).
- If the XSCF units are duplexed, the settings are automatically reflected in the standby XSCFs. A failure of the standby XSCFs causes an error and then the settings are reflected only in the active XSCF.
- You can confirm the contents of SSH service set currently by using showssh(8).

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Start SSH service.

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

EXAMPLE 2 Start SSH service. The prompt is automatically given a "y" response.

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

EXAMPLE 3 Start SSH service. The message is hidden and the prompt is automatically given a "y" response.

```
XSCF> setssh -q -y -c enable
```

EXAMPLE 4 Halt SSH service.

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

EXAMPLE 5 Generate the host key.

```
XSCF> setssh -c genhostkey
Host key create. Continue? [y|n] :y
```

EXAMPLE 6 Generate the host key. The prompt is automatically given a "y" response.

```
XSCF> setssh -c genhostkey -y
Host key create. Continue? [y|n] :y
```

EXAMPLE 7 Generate the host key. The confirmation message is hidden and the prompt is

automatically given a "y" response.

```
XSCF> setssh -c genhostkey -q -y
```

EXAMPLE 8 Generate the host key of 4096 bits.

```
XSCF> setssh -c genhostkey -b 4096
Host key create. Continue? [y|n] :y
```

EXAMPLE 9 Register user public keys. Input of the public key is finished by pressing [Enter] key and then [Ctrl] + [D] key (EOF).

```
XSCF> setssh -c addpubkey
Please input a public key:
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAzFh95SohrDgpnN7zFCJCVNy+jazPTjNDxcid
QGbiYDCBttI4151Y0Sv85FJwDpSNHNKoVLMYLjtBmUMPbGgGVB61qskSv/
FeV44hefNCZMiXGItIIpK
P0nBK4XJpCFoFbPXNUHDw1rTD9icD5U/wRFGSRRxFI+Ub5oLRxN8+A8=
abcd@example.com
[Enter]
[Ctrl]+[D]
```

EXAMPLE 10 Register a user public key specifying the user name. Input of the public key is finished by pressing [Enter] key and then [Ctrl] + [D] key (EOF).

```
XSCF> setssh -c addpubkey -u efgh
Please input a public key:
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAzFh95SohrDgpnN7zFCJCVNy+jazPTjNDxcid
QGbiYDCBttI4151Y0Sv85FJwDpSNHNKoVLMYLjtBmUMPbGgGVB61qskSv/
FeV44hefNCZMiXGItIIpK
P0nBK4XJpCFoFbPXNUHDw1rTD9icD5U/wRFGSRRxFI+Ub5oLRxN8+A8=
efgh@example.com
[Enter]
[Ctrl]+[D]
```

EXAMPLE 11 Delete a user public key specifying the public key number.

```
XSCF> setssh -c delpubkey -s 1
1 ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAzFh95SohrDgpnN7zFCJCVNy+jazPTjNDxcid
QGbiYDCBttI4151Y0Sv85FJwDpSNHNKoVLMYLjtBmUMPbGgGVB61qskSv/
FeV44hefNCZMiXGItIIpK
P0nBK4XJpCFoFbPXNUHDw1rTD9icD5U/wRFGSRRxFI+Ub5oLRxN8+A8=
abcd@example.com
```

EXAMPLE 12 Delete all user public keys.

```
XSCF> setssh -c delpubkey -a
```

EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.
	0 Indicates normal end.
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO	showssh (8)
-----------------	--------------------



NAME	settnet - Starts or halts Telnetservice used in the XSCF network.												
SYNOPSIS	settnet [[-q] [-y n]] -c {enable disable} settnet -h												
DESCRIPTION	<p>settnet is a command to start or halt Telnetservice used in the XSCF network.</p> <p>In multi-XSCF configuration, the settings are automatically reflected in the standby XSCFs.</p>												
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>												
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table> <tr> <td>-c {enable disable}</td><td>Specifies whether to start or halt Telnetservice. You can specify either of the following. Omitting this causes an error.</td></tr> <tr> <td>enable</td><td>Starts Telnetservice.</td></tr> <tr> <td>disable</td><td>Halts Telnetservice.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-n</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).</td></tr> <tr> <td>-q</td><td>Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.</td></tr> </table>	-c {enable disable}	Specifies whether to start or halt Telnetservice. You can specify either of the following. Omitting this causes an error.	enable	Starts Telnetservice.	disable	Halts Telnetservice.	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).	-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
-c {enable disable}	Specifies whether to start or halt Telnetservice. You can specify either of the following. Omitting this causes an error.												
enable	Starts Telnetservice.												
disable	Halts Telnetservice.												
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.												
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).												
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.												
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ When Telnetservice is enabled, Telnetservice is started immediately. ■ Halt of Telnetservice is reflected just after execution of settnet. At this time, the Telnetsessions in operation are disconnected, if any. ■ You can confirm the contents of Telnetservice set currently by using showtnet(8). 												
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Start Telnetservice.</p> <pre>XSCF> settnet -c enable Continue? [y n] :y</pre> <p>EXAMPLE 2 Halt Telnetservice.</p> <pre>XSCF> settnet -c disable Continue? [y n] :y</pre>												

EXAMPLE 3 Halt Telnetservice. The prompt is automatically given a "y" response.

```
XSCF> settnet -y -c disable  
Continue? [y|n] :y
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

- 0 Indicates normal end.
- >0 Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

showtnet (8)

NAME	settimezone - Sets the time zone and summer time of XSCF.												
SYNOPSIS	<p>settimezone -c settz -s <i>timezone</i></p> <p>settimezone -c settz -a [-M]</p> <p>settimezone -c adddst -b <i>std</i> -o <i>offset</i> -d <i>dst</i> [-p <i>offset</i>] -f <i>date</i> [/time] -t <i>date</i> [/time]</p> <p>settimezone -c deldst -b <i>std</i> -o <i>offset</i></p> <p>settimezone -h</p>												
DESCRIPTION	<p>settimezone is a command to set the time zone and summer time of XSCF.</p> <p>The time zone prepared as standard complies with the POSIX standard.</p>												
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>												
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table> <tr> <td>-a</td><td>Displays the list of the settable time zones. It is specified with -c settz.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-b <i>std</i></td><td>Specifies the abbreviation of the standard time of the time zone. <i>std</i> is specified in alphabet from 3 to 7 characters. This can be specified in a format compliant with RFC2822. It is specified with -c adddst or -c deldst.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-c adddst</td><td>Manually sets the time zone and summer time. The summer time is set based on the time zone information specified by the -b, -o, -d, -p, -f, and -t options. If the summer time is set manually, the time zone information set by -c settz is ignored. Logging in XSCF again after executing settimezone reflects the contents of the settings.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-c deldst</td><td>Deletes the time zone and summer time set manually. If the summer time set manually is deleted, XSCF comes to operate in the time zone set by -c settz. Logging in XSCF again after executing settimezone reflects the contents of the settings.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-c settz</td><td>Sets a time zone compliant with the POSIX standard. The time zone is reflected just after executing settimezone.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-d <i>dst</i></td><td>Specifies the summer time zone name. <i>dst</i> is specified in alphabet from 3 to 7 characters. This can be specified in a format compliant with RFC2822. It is specified with -c adddst.</td></tr> </table>	-a	Displays the list of the settable time zones. It is specified with -c settz.	-b <i>std</i>	Specifies the abbreviation of the standard time of the time zone. <i>std</i> is specified in alphabet from 3 to 7 characters. This can be specified in a format compliant with RFC2822. It is specified with -c adddst or -c deldst.	-c adddst	Manually sets the time zone and summer time. The summer time is set based on the time zone information specified by the -b, -o, -d, -p, -f, and -t options. If the summer time is set manually, the time zone information set by -c settz is ignored. Logging in XSCF again after executing settimezone reflects the contents of the settings.	-c deldst	Deletes the time zone and summer time set manually. If the summer time set manually is deleted, XSCF comes to operate in the time zone set by -c settz. Logging in XSCF again after executing settimezone reflects the contents of the settings.	-c settz	Sets a time zone compliant with the POSIX standard. The time zone is reflected just after executing settimezone.	-d <i>dst</i>	Specifies the summer time zone name. <i>dst</i> is specified in alphabet from 3 to 7 characters. This can be specified in a format compliant with RFC2822. It is specified with -c adddst.
-a	Displays the list of the settable time zones. It is specified with -c settz.												
-b <i>std</i>	Specifies the abbreviation of the standard time of the time zone. <i>std</i> is specified in alphabet from 3 to 7 characters. This can be specified in a format compliant with RFC2822. It is specified with -c adddst or -c deldst.												
-c adddst	Manually sets the time zone and summer time. The summer time is set based on the time zone information specified by the -b, -o, -d, -p, -f, and -t options. If the summer time is set manually, the time zone information set by -c settz is ignored. Logging in XSCF again after executing settimezone reflects the contents of the settings.												
-c deldst	Deletes the time zone and summer time set manually. If the summer time set manually is deleted, XSCF comes to operate in the time zone set by -c settz. Logging in XSCF again after executing settimezone reflects the contents of the settings.												
-c settz	Sets a time zone compliant with the POSIX standard. The time zone is reflected just after executing settimezone.												
-d <i>dst</i>	Specifies the summer time zone name. <i>dst</i> is specified in alphabet from 3 to 7 characters. This can be specified in a format compliant with RFC2822. It is specified with -c adddst.												

- `-f date [/time]` Specifies the start time of the summer time. It is specified with `-c adddst`. It is specified in the same format as that of *date* of `-t` option. *date* can be specified in any of the following formats.
- Jn*
- Jn*: Specifies the date to start the summer time. You can specify a figure from 1 to 365 with January 1 regarded as 1 for *n*. In leap years, February 29 is not counted. 365 indicates December 31 even in leap years.
- Mm.w.d*
- Mm*: Specifies the month to start the summer time. You can specify a figure from 1 to 12 for *m*
- w*: Specifies the week to start the summer time. 1 indicates the first week and 5 indicates the last week. You can specify a figure from 1 to 5.
- d*: Specifies the day of the week to start the summer time. 0 indicates Sunday and 6 indicates Saturday. You can specify a figure from 0 to 6.
- n*
- n*: Specifies the date to start the summer time. You can specify a figure from 1 to 365 with January 2 regarded as 1. In leap years, February 29 is counted.
- Specifies the time for *time*. This can be specified using the following format.
- hh:mm:ss* This is specified in the format of "hh:mm:ss."
hh is from 0 to 23. *mm* is 0 to 59. *ss* is 0 to 59.
 If omitted, it is 02:00:00.
- `-h` Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
- `-M` Displays text one screen at a time.

<code>-o offset</code>	<p>Specifies the offset between the time zone and Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). It is specified with <code>-c adddst</code> or <code>-c delddst</code>. <i>offset</i> can be specified using the following format.</p> <p>GMT{+ -}hh[:mm[:ss]]</p> <p>GMT {+ -}</p> <p>Greenwich Mean Time To set a standard time earlier than GMT, specify -. (To set a local time on the east of Greenwich, the value of offset shall be - (minus).) To set a standard time later than GMT, specify +. (To set a local time on the west of Greenwich, the value of offset shall be + (plus).)</p> <p>hh[:mm[:ss]] Specifies the offset time. <i>hh</i> is from 0 to 23. <i>mm</i> and <i>ss</i> are from 0 to 59.</p>
<code>-p offset</code>	<p>Specifies the offset between the summer time and Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). It is specified with <code>-c adddst</code>. If omitted, it becomes one hour earlier than the offset time specified by <code>-o</code> option. <i>offset</i> can be specified using the following format.</p> <p>GMT{+ -}hh[:mm[:ss]]</p> <p>GMT {+ -}</p> <p>Greenwich Mean Time To set a standard time earlier than GMT, specify -. (To set a local time on the east of Greenwich, the value of offset shall be - (minus).) To set a standard time later than GMT, specify +. (To set a local time on the west of Greenwich, the value of offset shall be + (plus).)</p> <p>hh[:mm[:ss]] Specifies the offset time. <i>hh</i> is from 0 to 23. <i>mm</i> and <i>ss</i> are from 0 to 59.</p>
<code>-s timezone</code>	<p>Specifies the time zone. It is specified with <code>-c settz</code>. For <i>timezone</i>, you can specify any of the time zones displayed by the <code>-a</code> option.</p>

-t *date* [/*time*] Specifies the time to finish the summer time. It is specified with **-t adddst**. It is specified in the same format as that of *date* of **-f** option. *date* can be specified in any of the following formats.

Jn

Jn: Specifies the date to finish the summer time. You can specify a figure from 1 to 365 with January 1 regarded as 1 for *n*. In leap years, February 29 is not counted. 365 indicates December 31 even in leap years.

Mm.w.d

Mm: Specifies the month to finish the summer time. You can specify a figure from 1 to 12 for *m*

w: Specifies the week to finish the summer time. 1 indicates the first week and 5 indicates the last week. You can specify a figure from 1 to 5.

d: Specifies the day of the week to finish the summer time. 0 indicates Sunday and 6 indicates Saturday. You can specify a figure from 0 to 6.

n

n: Specifies the date to finish the summer time. You can specify a figure from 1 to 365 with January 2 regarded as 1. In leap years, February 29 is counted.

Specifies the time for *time*. This can be specified using the following format.

hh:mm:ss

This is specified in the format of "hh:mm:ss." *hh* is from 0 to 23. *mm* is 0 to 59. *ss* is 0 to 60. If omitted, it is 02:00:00.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- You cannot specify an effective number of years for the time zone or summer time. To change the summer time every year, it is necessary to specify it again by **settimezone**.
- If the summer time is not set, it is not affected by the time zone.
- To set the summer time by **"-c adddst,"** specify the start and end in the same format.
- When setting the summer time by **-c adddst**, the following cases cause an error.
 - Case that the period between the start and end is shorter than 14 days in *Jn* or *n* format
 - Case that the start and end is in the same month and the period is shorter than two weeks in the *Mm.w.d* format
 - Case that an offset smaller than **-p offset** is specified in **-o offset**

- Case that the difference in the offsets of `-o offset` and `-p offset` is longer than 24 hours
- If the standard time set by `settimezone` is added to the offset time, it becomes GMT.
- You can confirm the time zone set currently by using `showtimezone(8)`.
- To reflect the summer time information changed by the `-c adddst` and `-c deldst` options, logout from XSCF and login again.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Set the time zone to "Asia/Tokyo."

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

EXAMPLE 2 Display the list of the settable time zones.

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

EXAMPLE 3 Set the summer time information with setting the time zone abbreviation to JST, offset from GMT to +9, summer time zone name to JDT, summer time to one hour earlier, and period to 2:00 on the last Sunday of March (JST) to 2:00 on the last Sunday of October (JDT).

```
XSCF> settimezone -c adddst -b JST -o GMT-9 -d JDT -f M3.5.0 -t
M10.5.0
JST-9JDT,M3.5.0,M10.5.0
```

EXAMPLE 4 Set the summer time information with setting the time zone abbreviation to JST, offset from GMT to +9, summer time zone name to JDT, offset from the summer time of GMT to +10 hours, and period to 0:00 on the first Sunday of April (JST) to 0:00 on the first Sunday of September (JDT).

```
XSCF> settimezone -c adddst -b JST -o GMT-9 -d JDT -p GMT-10 -f
M4.1.0/00:00:00 -t M9.1.0/00:00:00
JST-9JDT-10,M4.1.0/00:00:00,M9.1.0/00:00:00
```

EXAMPLE 5 Delete the summer time information set currently.

```
XSCF> settimezone -c deldst -b JST -o GMT-9
```

settimezone(8)

EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.	
	0	Indicates normal end.
	>0	Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	setdate (8) , showdate (8) , showtimezone (8)	

NAME	setupfru - Sets the hardware of devices.				
SYNOPSIS	<p>setupfru [-m {y n}] <i>device location</i></p> <p>setupfru -h</p>				
DESCRIPTION	<p>setupfru is a command to set the hardware of the specified device.</p> <p>You can specify a system board (PSB) as the device.</p> <p>The following contents can be set for PSB to make PSB available for the system after addition.</p> <table> <tr> <td>Memory mirror mode</td><td>The mirror mode is the mode to divide the memory mounted in PSB into two and mirror the data. Since memory is divided into two, the memory size becomes half but it improves the reliability of data. It specifies whether to set the mode of memory to the mirror mode.</td></tr> </table>	Memory mirror mode	The mirror mode is the mode to divide the memory mounted in PSB into two and mirror the data. Since memory is divided into two, the memory size becomes half but it improves the reliability of data. It specifies whether to set the mode of memory to the mirror mode.		
Memory mirror mode	The mirror mode is the mode to divide the memory mounted in PSB into two and mirror the data. Since memory is divided into two, the memory size becomes half but it improves the reliability of data. It specifies whether to set the mode of memory to the mirror mode.				
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>				
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table> <tr> <td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-m {y n}</td><td> <p>Specifies whether to set the mode of memory mounted in PSB to the mirror mode. To set it to the mirror mode, specify y. Not to set it to the mirror mode, specify n. If the -m option is omitted, the previous setting is taken over.</p> <p>If sb is specified in <i>device</i>, the setting is reflected in all CPUs under the specified PSB. If cpu is specified in <i>device</i>, the setting is reflected only in the specified CPUs.</p> </td></tr> </table>	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-m {y n}	<p>Specifies whether to set the mode of memory mounted in PSB to the mirror mode. To set it to the mirror mode, specify y. Not to set it to the mirror mode, specify n. If the -m option is omitted, the previous setting is taken over.</p> <p>If sb is specified in <i>device</i>, the setting is reflected in all CPUs under the specified PSB. If cpu is specified in <i>device</i>, the setting is reflected only in the specified CPUs.</p>
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.				
-m {y n}	<p>Specifies whether to set the mode of memory mounted in PSB to the mirror mode. To set it to the mirror mode, specify y. Not to set it to the mirror mode, specify n. If the -m option is omitted, the previous setting is taken over.</p> <p>If sb is specified in <i>device</i>, the setting is reflected in all CPUs under the specified PSB. If cpu is specified in <i>device</i>, the setting is reflected only in the specified CPUs.</p>				

OPERANDS	<p>The following operands are supported.</p> <table><tr><td><i>device</i></td><td>Specifies the device to be set. You can specify either of the following.</td></tr><tr><td><i>sb</i></td><td>PSB</td></tr><tr><td><i>cpu</i></td><td>CPU in PSB</td></tr><tr><td><i>location</i></td><td>Specifies the location where the device is mounted.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><i>sb</i> is specified in the following format.</td></tr><tr><td><i>xx-y</i></td><td></td></tr><tr><td><i>xx</i></td><td>Specify an integer from 00 to 15 for it.</td></tr><tr><td><i>y</i></td><td>It is fixed to 0.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td><i>cpu</i> is specified in the following format.</td></tr><tr><td><i>xx-y-z</i></td><td></td></tr><tr><td><i>xx</i></td><td>Specify an integer from 00 to 15 for it.</td></tr><tr><td><i>y</i></td><td>It is fixed to 0.</td></tr><tr><td><i>z</i></td><td>Specify an integer from 0 to 3 for it.</td></tr></table>	<i>device</i>	Specifies the device to be set. You can specify either of the following.	<i>sb</i>	PSB	<i>cpu</i>	CPU in PSB	<i>location</i>	Specifies the location where the device is mounted.		<i>sb</i> is specified in the following format.	<i>xx-y</i>		<i>xx</i>	Specify an integer from 00 to 15 for it.	<i>y</i>	It is fixed to 0.		<i>cpu</i> is specified in the following format.	<i>xx-y-z</i>		<i>xx</i>	Specify an integer from 00 to 15 for it.	<i>y</i>	It is fixed to 0.	<i>z</i>	Specify an integer from 0 to 3 for it.
<i>device</i>	Specifies the device to be set. You can specify either of the following.																										
<i>sb</i>	PSB																										
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<i>xx-y-z</i>																											
<i>xx</i>	Specify an integer from 00 to 15 for it.																										
<i>y</i>	It is fixed to 0.																										
<i>z</i>	Specify an integer from 0 to 3 for it.																										
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<p>You can confirm the contents regarding the hardware of the devices set currently by using <code>showfru(8)</code>.</p>																										
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Set the modes of all CPUs under PSB 01-0 to the memory mirror mode.</p> <pre>XSCF> setupfru -m y sb 01-0</pre> <p>EXAMPLE 2 Set the mode of the CPU of PSB 02-0 CPU chip 1 to the memory mirror mode.</p> <pre>XSCF> setupfru -m y cpu 02-0-1</pre>																										
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned.</p> <table><tr><td>0</td><td>Indicates normal end.</td></tr><tr><td>>0</td><td>Indicates error occurrence.</td></tr></table>	0	Indicates normal end.	>0	Indicates error occurrence.																						
0	Indicates normal end.																										
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SEE ALSO	<p><code>addboard(8)</code>, <code>deleteboard(8)</code>, <code>setpcl(8)</code>, <code>showboards(8)</code>, <code>showpcl(8)</code>, <code>showfru(8)</code></p>																										

NAME	showaltitude - Displays the altitude of the system.
SYNOPSIS	showaltitude showaltitude -h
DESCRIPTION	<p>showaltitude is a command to display the altitude of the system set currently.</p> <p>If showaltitude is executed without specifying the option, the altitude of the device is displayed. The displayed altitude is the value set by setaltitude(8).</p> <p>The altitude is displayed by 100 meters (m).</p>
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p>-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</p>
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<p>You can set the altitude of the system by using setaltitude(8).</p>
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Display the altitude of the system.</p> <pre>XSCF> showaltitude 1000m</pre>
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned.</p> <p>0 Indicates normal end.</p> <p>>0 Indicates error occurrence.</p>
SEE ALSO	setaltitude (8)

showaltitude(8)

NAME	showaudit - Displays the current status of the audit system.
SYNOPSIS	showaudit showaudit [all] showaudit [-a <i>users</i>] [-c { <i>classes</i> all}] [-e { <i>events</i> all}] [-g] [-m] [-p] [-s] [-t] showaudit -h
DESCRIPTION	<code>showaudit</code> displays the current status of the system audit. If <code>showaudit</code> is executed without specifying the option, it is displayed whether writing of audit records is enabled or disabled.
Privileges	To execute this command, <code>auditadm</code> or <code>auditop</code> privilege is required. For details on user privileges, see <code>setprivileges(8)</code> .

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

- a *users* Displays the audit record generation policy of the specified user. *users* is the comma-separated list of the valid user names.
- c *classes* Displays the audit record generation policy of the specified audit class. *classes* is a comma-separated list of audit classes. Classes can be specified with a number or name. The prefix of ACS_ can be omitted. For example, the classes of audit-related events can be expressed as ACS_AUDIT, AUDIT or 2.

The valid classes are below.

all	All classes
ACS_SYSTEM(1)	System-related event
ACS_WRITE(2)	Command that can change the status
ACS_READ(4)	Command to display the current status
ACS_LOGIN(8)	Login-related event
ACS_AUDIT(16)	Audit-related event
ACS_PPAR(32)	Physical partition (PPAR) administration-related event
ACS_USER(64)	User administration-related event
ACS_PLATFORM(128)	Platform administration-related event
ACS_MODES(256)	Mode-related event
- e *events* Displays the audit record generation policy of the specified audit events. *events* is a comma-separated list of audit events. Events can be specified with a number or name. The prefix of AEV_ can be omitted. For example, the event of SSH login can be expressed as AEV_LOGIN_SSH, LOGIN_SSH, or 4.

For the list of valid events, see showaudit -e all.
- g Displays the global audit record generation policy of the user.
- h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
- m Displays the destination address of the e-mail to be sent if the usage of the local audit area reaches the threshold.

- p Displays the policy to be followed if the audit trail reaches the full capacity.
- s Displays the following audit statuses.
 - Area used by the local audit record
 - Free space left for the local audit record
 - Number of the audit record deleted (after the previous boot) since the audit trail reaches the full capacity
- t Displays the threshold to issue a warning for the usage of the local region.

OPERANDS The following operands are supported.

- all Displays the following information.
 - Whether writing of audit trail is set to enable or disable. This information is the same as that which is displayed when showaudit is executed without specifying any options.
 - All information displayed when showaudit is executed specifying the -a, -c all, -e all, -g, -m, -p, -s, and -t options.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Display the audit status.

```
XSCF> showaudit
Auditing: enabled
```

EXAMPLE 2 Display all class information regarding login audit.

```
XSCF> showaudit -c LOGIN
Events:
AEV_LOGIN_BUI                      enabled
AEV_LOGIN_CONSOLE                  enabled
AEV_LOGIN_SSH                      enabled
AEV_LOGIN_TELNET                   enabled
AEV_LOGOUT                         enabled
AEV_AUTHENTICATE                   enabled
```

EXAMPLE 3 Display all event information.

```
XSCF> showaudit -e all
Events:
AEV_AUDIT_START                    enabled
AEV_AUDIT_STOP                     enabled
AEV_ENTER_MODE                     enabled
AEV_EXIT_MODE                      enabled
```

showaudit(8)

AEV_LOGIN_BUI	enabled
AEV_LOGIN_CONSOLE	enabled
AEV_LOGIN_SSH	enabled
AEV_LOGIN_TELNET	enabled
AEV_LOGOUT	enabled
AEV_AUTHENTICATE	enabled
AEV_addboard	enabled
AEV_addfru	enabled
[...]	

EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.
0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	setaudit (8), viewaudit (8)

NAME	showautologout - Displays the session timeout time of the XSCF shell.
SYNOPSIS	showautologout showautologout -h
DESCRIPTION	<p>showautologout is a command to display the session timeout time set in the XSCF shell.</p> <p>Displays the session timeout time by minutes. If the session timeout time is not set by setautologout(8), it is set to 10 minutes by default.</p>
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <p>useradm, platadm, platop, auditadm, auditop, pparadm, pparmgr, pparop, fieldeng</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p>-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</p>
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Display the session timeout time of the login shell. (If set to 30 minutes)</p> <pre>XSCF> showautologout 30min</pre> <p>EXAMPLE 2 Display the session timeout time of the login shell. (In the default status)</p> <pre>XSCF> showautologout 10min</pre>
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned.</p> <p>0 Indicates normal end.</p> <p>>0 Indicates error occurrence.</p>
SEE ALSO	setautologout (8)

showautologout(8)



NAME	showbbstatus - Display the status of the SPARC M10 Systems cabinet.				
SYNOPSIS	showbbstatus showbbstatus -h				
DESCRIPTION	showbbstatus is a command to display the status of the currently-operated SPARC M10 Systems cabinet.				
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <table><tr><td>useradm, platadm, platop, fieldeng</td><td>Enables execution for all PPARs.</td></tr><tr><td>pparadm, pparmgr, pparop</td><td>Enables execution for PPARs for which you have access privilege.</td></tr></table> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>	useradm, platadm, platop, fieldeng	Enables execution for all PPARs.	pparadm, pparmgr, pparop	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have access privilege.
useradm, platadm, platop, fieldeng	Enables execution for all PPARs.				
pparadm, pparmgr, pparop	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have access privilege.				
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr></table>	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.		
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.				
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Display the SPARC M10 Systems status of its own device.</p> <pre>XSCF> showbbstatus BB#01 (Standby)</pre>				
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned.</p> <table><tr><td>0</td><td>Indicates normal end.</td></tr><tr><td>>0</td><td>Indicates error occurrence.</td></tr></table>	0	Indicates normal end.	>0	Indicates error occurrence.
0	Indicates normal end.				
>0	Indicates error occurrence.				

showbbstatus(8)



NAME	showboards - Displays the information of the system board (PSB).																								
SYNOPSIS	<p>showboards [-v] -a [-c sp]</p> <p>showboards [-v] -p <i>ppar_id</i> [-c sp]</p> <p>showboards [-v] <i>psb</i></p> <p>showboards -h</p>																								
DESCRIPTION	<p>showboards is a command to display the information of PSB.</p> <p>Displays the information of all PSBs currently incorporated into, assigned to, or mounted in the physical partition (PPAR). If PPAR is specified, only the information defined in the PPAR configuration information (PCL) is displayed.</p> <p>The following information is displayed.</p> <table> <tr> <td>PSB</td><td>PSB number</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>This is displayed in the format below.</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td><i>xx-y:</i></td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td><i>xx</i> Integer from 00 to 15</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td><i>y</i> It is fixed to 0</td></tr> <tr> <td>PPAR-ID</td><td>PPAR-ID</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Any of the following is displayed.</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>00-15 PPAR-ID to which PSB is assigned</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>SP PSB does not belong to PPAR and is in the system board pool status</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>Other This is displayed if the PSB is set in the PCL of a PPAR to which access privilege has been granted, and at the same time, belongs to a PPAR to which no access privilege has been granted.</td></tr> <tr> <td>LSB</td><td>Logical System Board (LSB) number defined in PPAR</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>An integer from 00 to 15 is displayed.</td></tr> </table>	PSB	PSB number		This is displayed in the format below.		<i>xx-y:</i>		<i>xx</i> Integer from 00 to 15		<i>y</i> It is fixed to 0	PPAR-ID	PPAR-ID		Any of the following is displayed.		00-15 PPAR-ID to which PSB is assigned		SP PSB does not belong to PPAR and is in the system board pool status		Other This is displayed if the PSB is set in the PCL of a PPAR to which access privilege has been granted, and at the same time, belongs to a PPAR to which no access privilege has been granted.	LSB	Logical System Board (LSB) number defined in PPAR		An integer from 00 to 15 is displayed.
PSB	PSB number																								
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LSB	Logical System Board (LSB) number defined in PPAR																								
	An integer from 00 to 15 is displayed.																								

	Assignment	Assignment status of PSB to PPAR	
		Any of the following is displayed.	
		Unavailable	PSB is in the system board pool status (not assigned to PPAR) and corresponds to any of "Undiagnosed," "Diagnosing," or "Abnormal diagnosis." Unimplemented PSB also becomes Unavailable.
		Available	PSB is in the system board pool status and the diagnosis has been normally completed.
		Assigned	PSB is assigned to PPAR.
	Pwr	PSB is turned on	
		Either of the following is displayed.	
		n	In the power-off status
	Conn	y	In the power-on status
		PSB is connected to the PPAR configuration	
		Either of the following is displayed.	
		n	Not connected to the corresponding PPAR or in the system board pool status
		y	Connected to the corresponding PPAR

Privileges	Conf	Operating status of the operation system		
		Either of the following is displayed.		
		n	PSB is not operating in the operation system.	
		y	PSB is operating in the operation system.	
		Test	Status of the initial diagnosis of PSB	
			Any of the following is displayed.	
			Unmount	Recognition is impossible because it is not mounted or a failure occurred
			Unknown	Not diagnosed
			Testing	The initial diagnosis is in progress.
			Passed	The initial diagnosis is normally completed.
	Failed	An abnormality occurred in the initial diagnosis. PSB cannot be used or are degraded.		
	Fault	Degradation status of PSB		
		Any of the following is displayed.		
		Normal	Normal status	
		Degraded	There is a degraded part. PSB can be operated.	
		Faulted	An abnormality occurred and PSB cannot operate.	
	If it is specified with the -v option, the following information is displayed as the detailed status of PSB.			
	R	Dynamic Reconfiguration (DR) reservation status of PSB for PPAR		
		*	DR processing is reserved. If PPAR is restarted, the PPAR configuration is changed by incorporation or release of PSB.	
	To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.			
platadm, platop, fieldeng		Enables execution for all PPARs and PSBs.		
pparadm, pparmgr, pparop		Enables execution for PPARs for which you have access privilege.		

OPTIONS

- For details on user privileges, see `setprivileges(8)`.
- The following options are supported.
- a Displays the statuses of all PSBs incorporated into, assigned to, or mounted in PPAR.
 - c *sp* Displays the PSB of the system board pool. System board pool means the status in which PSB does not belong to any PPARs.
 - h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
 - p *ppar_id* Specifies the PPAR-ID to display the status. Only the information defined in the PCL of the specified PPAR is displayed. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for *ppar_id*.
 - v Displays the detailed information of PSB.

OPERANDS

- The following operands are supported.
- psb* Specifies the PSB number to be displayed. The specification format is below.
- | | |
|-------------|-----------------------|
| <i>xx-y</i> | |
| <i>xx</i> | Integer from 00 to 15 |
| <i>y</i> | It is fixed to 0 |

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

If PPAR is specified, only the PSB information defined in PCL is displayed.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Display the information of all PSBs mounted.

```
XSCF> showboards -a
PSB  PPAR-ID(LSB) Assignment  Pwr  Conn Conf Test   Fault
-----
00-0 00(00)      Assigned   y    y    y    Passed Normal
01-0 SP          Unavailable n    n    n    Testing Normal
02-0 Other       Assigned   y    y    n    Passed Degraded
03-0 SP          Unavailable n    n    n    Failed  Faulted
```

EXAMPLE 2 Display the detailed information of all PSBs mounted.

```
XSCF> showboards -v -a
PSB  R PPAR-ID(LSB) Assignment  Pwr  Conn Conf Test   Fault
-----
00-0 * 00(00)      Assigned   y    y    y    Passed Normal
```

01-0	SP	Unavailable	n	n	n	Testing	Normal
02-0	Other	Assigned	y	y	n	Passed	Degraded
03-0	SP	Unavailable	n	n	n	Failed	Faulted

EXAMPLE 3 Display the information of PSB 00-0.

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

EXAMPLE 4 Display the detailed information of PSB 00-0.

```
XSCF> showboards -v 00-0
PSB  R PPAR-ID (LSB) Assignment  Pwr  Conn Conf Test  Fault
-----
00-0 * 00(00)      Assigned    y   y   y   Passed Normal
```

EXAMPLE 5 Display the PSB of the system board pool.

```
XSCF> showboards -a -c sp
PSB  PPAR-ID (LSB) Assignment  Pwr  Conn Conf Test  Fault
-----
01-0 SP          Available    n   n   n   Testing Normal
03-0 SP          Unavailable  n   n   n   Failed  Faulted
```

EXAMPLE 6 Display the PSB defined in PPAR-ID 0 and in the system board pool status.

```
XSCF> showboards -P 0 -c sp
PSB  PPAR-ID (LSB) Assignment  Pwr  Conn Conf Test  Fault
-----
01-0 SP          Available    n   n   n   Passed Normal
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

addboard(8), **deleteboard**(8), **setpcl**(8), **setupfru**(8), **showfru**(8), **showpcl**(8)

showboards(8)

NAME	showcod - Displays the information of the Capacity on Demand (CoD).										
SYNOPSIS	showcod [-v] -s cpu showcod [-v] -p <i>ppar_id</i> showcod [-v] [-M] showcod -h										
DESCRIPTION	<p>showcod is a command to display the CoD information. The CoD information includes the numbers of the CPU core Activation which have been installed and the CPU core Activations reserved for the physical partition (PPAR) and chassis host ID. The numbers of the CPU core Activations which have been installed and the CPU core Activations assigned to PPAR are displayed for each type of resources. The types of resources are CPU.</p> <p>If showcod is executed without specifying -p <i>ppar_id</i>, the CoD information of all PPARs is displayed.</p>										
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <table><tr><td>platadm, platop</td><td>Enables execution for all PPARs.</td></tr><tr><td>pparadm, pparmgr, pparop</td><td>Enables execution for PPARs for which you have access privilege.</td></tr></table> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>	platadm, platop	Enables execution for all PPARs.	pparadm, pparmgr, pparop	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have access privilege.						
platadm, platop	Enables execution for all PPARs.										
pparadm, pparmgr, pparop	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have access privilege.										
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr><tr><td>-M</td><td>Displays text one screen at a time.</td></tr><tr><td>-p <i>ppar_id</i></td><td>Specifies PPAR-ID. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i>.</td></tr><tr><td>-s cpu</td><td>Displays the CoD information of CPU.</td></tr><tr><td>-v</td><td>Displays detailed information. If the -v option is specified, the breakdown of keys is displayed.</td></tr></table>	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-M	Displays text one screen at a time.	-p <i>ppar_id</i>	Specifies PPAR-ID. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> .	-s cpu	Displays the CoD information of CPU.	-v	Displays detailed information. If the -v option is specified, the breakdown of keys is displayed.
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.										
-M	Displays text one screen at a time.										
-p <i>ppar_id</i>	Specifies PPAR-ID. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> .										
-s cpu	Displays the CoD information of CPU.										
-v	Displays detailed information. If the -v option is specified, the breakdown of keys is displayed.										
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<p>The following parameters are displayed as the types of resource.</p> <table><tr><td>PROC</td><td>CoD resource of CPU</td></tr></table>	PROC	CoD resource of CPU								
PROC	CoD resource of CPU										

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Display all CoD information (in the case that the pparadm, pparmgr, or pparop privilege is owned for PPAR-ID 1).

```
XSCF> showcod
PROC Permits reserved for PPAR 1: 0
```

EXAMPLE 2 Display all CoD information in detail (in the case that the pparadm, pparmgr, or pparop privilege is owned for PPAR-ID 1).

```
XSCF> showcod -v
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 1: 0 [Permanent 0cores]
```

EXAMPLE 3 Display the CoD information of all CPUs in detail (in the case that the platadm or platop privilege is owned).

```
XSCF> showcod -v -s cpu
PROC Permits installed : 8 cores
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 0 : 4 [Permanent 4cores]
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 1 : 0 [Permanent 0cores]
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 2 : 0 [Permanent 0cores]
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 3 : 0 [Permanent 0cores]
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 4 : 0 [Permanent 0cores]
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 5 : 0 [Permanent 0cores]
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 6 : 0 [Permanent 0cores]
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 7 : 0 [Permanent 0cores]
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 8 : 0 [Permanent 0cores]
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 9 : 0 [Permanent 0cores]
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 10 : 0 [Permanent 0cores]
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 11 : 0 [Permanent 0cores]
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 12 : 0 [Permanent 0cores]
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 13 : 0 [Permanent 0cores]
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 14 : 0 [Permanent 0cores]
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 15 : 0 [Permanent 0cores]
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

addcodactivation(8), **deletecodactivation**(8), **setcod**(8), **showcodactivation**(8), **showcodactivationhistory**(8), **showcodusage**(8)

NAME	showcodactivation - Displays the current CoD information stored in the Capacity on Demand (CoD) database.										
SYNOPSIS	showcodactivation [-r -v] [-i <i>key-index</i>] [-M] showcodactivation -h										
DESCRIPTION	<p>showcodactivation is a command to display the CoD information stored in the CoD database.</p> <p>If showcodactivation is executed with nothing specified, the current CPU core Activation key information is displayed.</p> <p>Note – For details on the CPU core Activation key, see the <i>SPARC M10 Systems System Operation and Administration Guide</i>.</p>										
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm or platop privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>										
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table> <tr> <td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-i <i>key-index</i></td><td>Displays the CoD information of the administration number specified in <i>Key-index</i>.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-M</td><td>Displays text one screen at a time.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-r</td><td>Displays the CoD information in the format of raw data stored in the CoD database.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-v</td><td>Displays detailed information. The CoD information is displayed in both of the table format and raw data format.</td></tr> </table>	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-i <i>key-index</i>	Displays the CoD information of the administration number specified in <i>Key-index</i> .	-M	Displays text one screen at a time.	-r	Displays the CoD information in the format of raw data stored in the CoD database.	-v	Displays detailed information. The CoD information is displayed in both of the table format and raw data format.
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.										
-i <i>key-index</i>	Displays the CoD information of the administration number specified in <i>Key-index</i> .										
-M	Displays text one screen at a time.										
-r	Displays the CoD information in the format of raw data stored in the CoD database.										
-v	Displays detailed information. The CoD information is displayed in both of the table format and raw data format.										
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<p>If showcodactivation is used, the following information is displayed.</p> <table> <tr> <td>Index</td><td>Administration number in the XSCF of the CPU core Activation key.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Description</td><td>Type of resources (processor). For CPU core Activation of CPU, PROC is displayed.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Count</td><td>Number of the CPU core Activations given to resources.</td></tr> </table>	Index	Administration number in the XSCF of the CPU core Activation key.	Description	Type of resources (processor). For CPU core Activation of CPU, PROC is displayed.	Count	Number of the CPU core Activations given to resources.				
Index	Administration number in the XSCF of the CPU core Activation key.										
Description	Type of resources (processor). For CPU core Activation of CPU, PROC is displayed.										
Count	Number of the CPU core Activations given to resources.										

EXAMPLES**EXAMPLE 1** Display the CoD information.

```
XSCF> showcodactivation
Index   Description Count
-----
      1  PROC           1
      2  PROC           0
```

EXAMPLE 2 Display the CoD information of the administration number 2 in the raw data format.

```
XSCF> showcodactivation -r -i 2
Product: SPARC M10-1
SequenceNumber: 116
Cpu noExpiration 2
Text-Signature-SHA256-RSA2048:
SBxYBSmB32E1ctOidgWV09nGFnWKntCJ5N3WSlowbRUYlVVySvjncfOrDNteFLzo...
```

EXAMPLE 3 Display the CoD information in the raw data format.

```
XSCF> showcodactivation -r
Permanent Keys:
*Index1
Product SPARC M10-1
SequenceNumber: 116
Cpu noExpiration 2
Text-Signature-SHA256-RSA2048:
SBxYBSmB32E1ctOidgWV09nGFnWKntCJ5N3WSlowbRUYlVVySvjncfOrDNteFLzo...
*Index2
:
:
```

EXAMPLE 4 Display the detailed CoD information.

```
XSCF> showcodactivation -v
Index   Description Count
-----
      1  PROC           1
Product SPARC M10-1
SequenceNumber: 116
Cpu noExpiration 2
Text-Signature-SHA256-RSA2048:
SBxYBSmB32E1ctOidgWV09nGFnWKntCJ5N3WSlowbRUYlVVySvjncfOrDNteFLzo...
-----
      2  PROC           1
Product SPARC M10-1
SequenceNumber: 10
Cpu: noExpiration 1
Text-Signature-SHA256-RSA2048:
SBxYBSmB32E1ctOidgWV09nGFnWKntCJ5N3WSlowbRUYlVVySvjncfOrDNteFLzo...
.
.
```

EXAMPLE 5 Display the CoD information of the administration number 2.

```
XSCF> showcodactivation -i 2
Index   Description Count
-----
      2  PROC           1
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

addcodactivation(8), deletecodactivation(8), setcod(8), showcod(8), showcodactivationhistory(8), showcodusage(8)

showcodactivation(8)



NAME	showcodactivationhistory - Displays the logs of the Capacity on Demand (CoD).
SYNOPSIS	showcodactivationhistory [-M] showcodactivationhistory <i>target_url</i> showcodactivationhistory -h
DESCRIPTION	showcodactivationhistory is a command to display the records regarding addition and deletion of CPU core Activations in the CoD logs.
Privileges	To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required. platadm, platop, fieldeng For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).
OPTIONS	The following options are supported. -h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error. -M Displays text one screen at a time.
OPERANDS	The following operands are supported. <i>target_url</i> Specifies the URL to be the output destination of the CoD logs. The following types of format are supported. file:///media/usb_msd/path/file
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Output the CoD logs. XSCF> showcodactivationhistory 11/30/2012 01:42:41PM PST: Report Generated SPARC M10-1 SN: 843a996d 10/02/2012 02:08:49PM PST: Activation history initialized: PROC 0 cores 10/15/2012 01:36:13PM PST: Capacity added: PROC 3 cores 10/15/2012 01:46:13PM PST: Capacity added: PROC 0 cores 11/07/2012 01:36:23PM PST: Capacity deleted: PROC 3 cores 11/07/2012 01:46:23PM PST: Capacity deleted: PROC 0 cores 11/27/2012 21:26:22PM PST: Configuration restored: PROC 6 cores 11/28/2012 01:37:12PM PST: Capacity added: PROC 1 cores 11/28/2012 01:47:12PM PST: Capacity added: PROC 4 cores 11/30/2012 01:37:19PM PST: Capacity added: PROC 4 cores 11/30/2012 01:41:19PM PST: Capacity added: PROC 1 cores 11/30/2012 01:42:41PM PST: Summary: PROC 10 cores Signature: yU27yb0oth41UL7hleA2vHL7S1aX4pmkBTIxesD1XEs

showcodactivationhistory(8)

EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.	
	0	Indicates normal end.
	>0	Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	addcodactivation (8), deletecodactivation (8), setcod (8), showcod (8), showcodactivation (8), showcodusage (8)	

NAME	showcodusage - Displays the usage status of the Capacity on Demand (CoD) resources.													
SYNOPSIS	showcodusage [-v] [-M] [-p {resource ppar all}] showcodusage -h													
DESCRIPTION	<p>showcodusage is a command to display the current status of the CPU core Activation in use.</p> <p>If showcodusage is executed with nothing specified, the overview of the CPU core Activation in use which have been installed is displayed with the current status of each resource.</p>													
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <table><tr><td>platadm, platop, fieldeng</td><td>Enables execution for all physical partitions (PPARs).</td></tr><tr><td>pparadm, pparmgr, pparop</td><td>Enables execution for PPARs for which you have access privilege.</td></tr></table> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>		platadm, platop, fieldeng	Enables execution for all physical partitions (PPARs).	pparadm, pparmgr, pparop	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have access privilege.								
platadm, platop, fieldeng	Enables execution for all physical partitions (PPARs).													
pparadm, pparmgr, pparop	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have access privilege.													
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr><tr><td>-M</td><td>Displays text one screen at a time.</td></tr><tr><td>-p all</td><td>Displays all CPU core Activation information.</td></tr><tr><td>-p ppar</td><td>Displays text one screen at a time by using more. It displays the key information of the CPU core Activation for each PPAR. The displayed statistics information includes the number of the CPU core Activations which are used by PPAR, number of the resources assigned to PPAR, and number of the CPU core Activations assigned to PPAR.</td></tr><tr><td>-p resource</td><td>Displays the key information of the CPU core Activation.</td></tr><tr><td>-v</td><td>Displays detailed information. The information regarding the usage statuses of all usable CoDs (including the usage statuses of the CPU core Activations in both of the system and its domains) is displayed.</td></tr></table>		-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-M	Displays text one screen at a time.	-p all	Displays all CPU core Activation information.	-p ppar	Displays text one screen at a time by using more. It displays the key information of the CPU core Activation for each PPAR. The displayed statistics information includes the number of the CPU core Activations which are used by PPAR, number of the resources assigned to PPAR, and number of the CPU core Activations assigned to PPAR.	-p resource	Displays the key information of the CPU core Activation.	-v	Displays detailed information. The information regarding the usage statuses of all usable CoDs (including the usage statuses of the CPU core Activations in both of the system and its domains) is displayed.
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.													
-M	Displays text one screen at a time.													
-p all	Displays all CPU core Activation information.													
-p ppar	Displays text one screen at a time by using more. It displays the key information of the CPU core Activation for each PPAR. The displayed statistics information includes the number of the CPU core Activations which are used by PPAR, number of the resources assigned to PPAR, and number of the CPU core Activations assigned to PPAR.													
-p resource	Displays the key information of the CPU core Activation.													
-v	Displays detailed information. The information regarding the usage statuses of all usable CoDs (including the usage statuses of the CPU core Activations in both of the system and its domains) is displayed.													

**EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION**

- If `showcodusage -p resource` is used, the key information of the following CoD resources regarding the system is displayed.

Resource	Type of usable CoD resource (processor) The following parameters are displayed.	
	PROC	CoD resource of CPU. The unit is cores.
In Use	Number of the CoD resources currently used in the system If communication with Hypervisor cannot be established, the number of the CoD resources currently used in the system becomes 0.	
Installed	Number of the CoD resources attached to the system	
COD Permitted	Number of the CPU core Activations which have been installed	
Status	Any of the following CoD statuses	
	OK	Indicates that there is enough number of CPU core Activations for the CoD resources in use. In addition, the number of the remaining CPU core Activations which can be used.
	VIOLATION	There are some violation of CPU core Activation. The number of the CoD resources in use which exceeds the number of the CPU core Activations available is displayed. It is when the number of the CoD resources in use exceeds the number of the CPU core Activations due to forcible deletion of the CPU core Activation keys from the CoD database that this situation may occur.

- If `showcodusage -p ppar` is used, the key information of the following CoD resources regarding each PPAR is displayed.

PPAR-ID/ Resource	Each PPAR and type of CoD resource	
	The CoD resources with Unused displayed are those not assigned to PPAR.	
In Use	Number of the CoD resources currently used in PPAR	
Installed	Number of the CoD resources attached to PPAR	
Assigned	Number of the CPU core Activations assigned to PPAR	

EXAMPLES

Users with privileges regarding the platform can display the overview of the key information on both resources and PPAR. Users with privileges regarding PPAR can only display the overview of the key information for which they have the privilege and reports of the CPU core Activation not in use.

EXAMPLE 1 Display the key information of the CoDs for each resource type.

```
XSCF> showcodusage -p resource
Resource  In Use  Installed  CoD Permitted  Status
-----  -
PROC      4        4          16 OK: 12 cores available
```

EXAMPLE 2 Display the key information of the CoDs for each PPAR.

```
XSCF> showcodusage -p ppar
PPAR-ID/Resource  In Use  Installed  Assigned
-----
0 - PROC          3        8          4 cores
1 - PROC          4        4          4 cores
2 - PROC          4        4          4 cores
3 - PROC          4        4          4 cores
4 - PROC          0        0          0 cores
5 - PROC          0        0          0 cores
6 - PROC          0        0          0 cores
7 - PROC          0        0          0 cores
8 - PROC          0        0          0 cores
9 - PROC          4        4          4 cores
10 - PROC         0        0          0 cores
11 - PROC         0        0          0 cores
12 - PROC         0        0          0 cores
13 - PROC         0        0          0 cores
14 - PROC         0        0          0 cores
15 - PROC         0        0          0 cores
Unused - PROC     0        0         12 cores
```

EXAMPLE 3 Display the CPU core Activation information for each resource and PPAR. (In the case of users with privileges regarding the platform)

```
XSCF> showcodusage -p all
Resource  In Use  Installed  CoD Permitted  Status
-----
PROC      15      20          16 OK: 12 cores available
PPAR-ID/Resource  In Use  Installed  Assigned
-----
0 - PROC          3        8          3 cores
1 - PROC          4        4          4 cores
2 - PROC          4        4          3 cores
3 - PROC          4        4          3 cores
4 - PROC          0        0          0 cores
5 - PROC          0        0          0 cores
6 - PROC          0        0          0 cores
```

7 - PROC	0	0	0 cores
8 - PROC	0	0	0 cores
9 - PROC	0	0	0 cores
10 - PROC	0	0	0 cores
11 - PROC	0	0	0 cores
12 - PROC	0	0	0 cores
13 - PROC	0	0	0 cores
14 - PROC	0	0	0 cores
15 - PROC	0	0	0 cores
Unused - PROC	0	0	12 cores

EXAMPLE 4 Display the CPU core Activation information for each resource and PPAR. (If there is some violation of CPU core Activation)

```
XSCF> showcodusage -p all
Resource In Use Installed CoD Permitted Status
-----
PROC          15          20          13 VIOLATION: 2 cores in excess

PPAR-ID/Resource In Use Installed Assigned
-----
0 - PROC          3          8          3 cores
1 - PROC          4          4          4 cores
2 - PROC          4          4          3 cores
3 - PROC          4          4          3 cores
4 - PROC          0          0          0 cores
5 - PROC          0          0          0 cores
6 - PROC          0          0          0 cores
7 - PROC          0          0          0 cores
8 - PROC          0          0          0 cores
9 - PROC          0          0          0 cores
10 - PROC         0          0          0 cores
11 - PROC         0          0          0 cores
12 - PROC         0          0          0 cores
13 - PROC         0          0          0 cores
14 - PROC         0          0          0 cores
15 - PROC         0          0          0 cores
Unused - PROC         0          0         -2 cores
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

- 0 Indicates normal end.
- >0 Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO `addcodactivation(8)`, `deletecodactivation(8)`, `setcod(8)`, `showcod(8)`, `showcodactivation(8)`, `showcodactivationhistory(8)`, `showcodusage(8)`

NAME	showconsolepath - Displays the information of the domain console that is currently connected to the physical partition (PPAR).														
SYNOPSIS	<p>showconsolepath -a</p> <p>showconsolepath -p <i>ppar_id</i></p> <p>showconsolepath -h</p>														
DESCRIPTION	<p>showconsolepath is a command to display the information of the domain consoles currently connected to PPAR.</p> <p>The following contents are displayed.</p> <table> <tr> <td>User</td><td>XSCF user accounts connected to the domain consoles</td></tr> <tr> <td>PPAR-ID</td><td>PPAR ID</td></tr> <tr> <td>RO/RW</td><td>Type of domain console</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>ro Read-only console</td></tr> <tr> <td></td><td>rw Writable console</td></tr> <tr> <td>escape</td><td>Escape sign set in console</td></tr> <tr> <td>Date</td><td>Date and time when XSCF connected to the domain console</td></tr> </table>	User	XSCF user accounts connected to the domain consoles	PPAR-ID	PPAR ID	RO/RW	Type of domain console		ro Read-only console		rw Writable console	escape	Escape sign set in console	Date	Date and time when XSCF connected to the domain console
User	XSCF user accounts connected to the domain consoles														
PPAR-ID	PPAR ID														
RO/RW	Type of domain console														
	ro Read-only console														
	rw Writable console														
escape	Escape sign set in console														
Date	Date and time when XSCF connected to the domain console														
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <p>useradm, platadm, platop, Enables execution for all PPARs. fieldeng</p> <p>pparadm, pparmgr, pparop Enables execution for PPARs for which you have access privilege.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>														
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table> <tr> <td>-a</td><td>Displays the information of the consoles connected to all accessible PPARs.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-p <i>ppar_id</i></td><td>Specifies the PPAR-ID to display the information. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i>.</td></tr> </table>	-a	Displays the information of the consoles connected to all accessible PPARs.	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-p <i>ppar_id</i>	Specifies the PPAR-ID to display the information. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> .								
-a	Displays the information of the consoles connected to all accessible PPARs.														
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.														
-p <i>ppar_id</i>	Specifies the PPAR-ID to display the information. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> .														

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	To one PPAR, just one writable console can be connected while multiple read-only consoles can be connected.
EXAMPLES	<div><div>EXAMPLE 1</div><div>Display the information of the consoles connected to all accessible PPARs.</div></div> <div><pre>XSCF> showconsolepath -a User PPAR-ID ro/rw escape Date nakagawa 00 rw @ Fri Jul 29 21:23:34 hana 00 ro # Fri Jul 29 09:49:12 k-okano 00 ro # Fri Jul 29 18:21:50 yuuki 01 rw Fri Jul 29 10:19:18 uchida 01 ro * Fri Jul 29 13:30:41</pre></div>
EXIT STATUS	<div>The following exit values are returned.</div> <div><div>0</div><div>Indicates normal end.</div></div> <div><div>>0</div><div>Indicates error occurrence.</div></div>
SEE ALSO	<code>console (8)</code> , <code>sendbreak (8)</code>

NAME	showdate - Displays the date and time of the XSCF clock.
SYNOPSIS	showdate [-u] showdate -h
DESCRIPTION	showdate is a command to display the date and time of the XSCF clock.
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <p>useradm, platadm, platop, Enables execution for all PPARs. auditadm, auditop, fieldeng</p> <p>pparadm, pparmgr, pparop Enables execution for PPARs for which you have access privilege.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p>-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</p> <p>-u Specifies the time in the Universal Coordinated Time (UTC). If omitted, the local time is applicable.</p>
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	You can set the date and time of the XSCF clock by using setdate(8).
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Display the current time in local time (JST).</p> <pre>XSCF> showdate Sat Oct 20 14:53:00 JST 2012</pre> <p>EXAMPLE 2 Display the current time in UTC.</p> <pre>XSCF> showdate -u Sat Oct 20 05:56:15 UTC 2012</pre>
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned.</p> <p>0 Indicates normal end.</p> <p>>0 Indicates error occurrence.</p>
SEE ALSO	setdate(8), settimezone(8), showtimezone(8)

showdate(8)



NAME	showdateoffset - Displays the difference between the system time and the Hypervisor time of each physical partition (PPAR).
SYNOPSIS	<p>showdateoffset -p <i>ppar_id</i></p> <p>showdateoffset [-a]</p> <p>showdateoffset -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>showdateoffset is a command to display the difference between the system time managed by the XSCF clock and the Hyper visor time managed by each PPAR clock, by seconds.</p> <p>In XSCF, the difference between the system time and the Hypervisor time of each PPAR is stored. If the system time is set by setdate(8), etc., the difference between the Hypervisor time of each PPAR and the system time is updated.</p> <p>The difference of the time is retained even if PPAR or the system is restarted.</p>
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <p>useradm, platadm, platop, Enables execution for all PPARs. fieldeng</p> <p>pparadm, pparmgr, pparop Enables execution for PPARs for which you have access privilege.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p>-a Displays the differences form the Hypervisor times of all PPARs. Even if the option is omitted, the difference from the Hypervisor times of all PPARs as in the case that the -a option is specified.</p> <p>-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</p> <p>-p <i>ppar_id</i> Specifies the PPAR-ID to display the difference from the system time. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i>.</p>
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Display the difference between the system time and the Hypervisor time of PPAR-ID 1.</p> <pre> XSCF> showdateoffset -p 1 PPAR-ID Domain Date Offset 01 0 sec </pre>

EXAMPLE 2 Display the differences between the system time and the Hypervisor times of all PPARs.

```
XSCF> showdateoffset -a
PPAR-ID      Domain Date Offset
00           0 sec
01           0 sec
02           0 sec
03           0 sec
04           0 sec
05           0 sec
06           0 sec
07           0 sec
08           0 sec
09           0 sec
10           0 sec
11           0 sec
12           0 sec
13           0 sec
14           0 sec
15           0 sec
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO `resetdateoffset(8)`

NAME	showdomainconfig - Displays the configuration information of the logical domain of the specified physical partition (PPAR).														
SYNOPSIS	showdomainconfig -p <i>ppar_id</i> [-M] showdomainconfig -h														
DESCRIPTION	<p>showdomainconfig is a command to display the logical domain configuration information.</p> <p>The following setting values are displayed.</p> <table><tr><td>Index</td><td>Administration number in the XSCF of logical domain configuration</td></tr><tr><td>PPAR-ID</td><td>PPAR ID</td></tr><tr><td>Booting config (Current)</td><td>Logical domain configuration name used in the PPAR currently in operation</td></tr><tr><td>Booting config (Next)</td><td>Logical domain configuration name used next time when PPAR is started</td></tr><tr><td>config_name</td><td>Logical domain configuration name</td></tr><tr><td>date_created</td><td>Date and time to create logical domain configuration</td></tr><tr><td>domains</td><td>Number of the logical domains included in logical domain configuration</td></tr></table>	Index	Administration number in the XSCF of logical domain configuration	PPAR-ID	PPAR ID	Booting config (Current)	Logical domain configuration name used in the PPAR currently in operation	Booting config (Next)	Logical domain configuration name used next time when PPAR is started	config_name	Logical domain configuration name	date_created	Date and time to create logical domain configuration	domains	Number of the logical domains included in logical domain configuration
Index	Administration number in the XSCF of logical domain configuration														
PPAR-ID	PPAR ID														
Booting config (Current)	Logical domain configuration name used in the PPAR currently in operation														
Booting config (Next)	Logical domain configuration name used next time when PPAR is started														
config_name	Logical domain configuration name														
date_created	Date and time to create logical domain configuration														
domains	Number of the logical domains included in logical domain configuration														
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <p>useradm, platadm, platop, fieldeng, pparadm, pparmgr, pparop</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>														
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr><tr><td>-M</td><td>Displays text one screen at a time.</td></tr><tr><td>-p <i>ppar_id</i></td><td>Specifies the PPAR-ID to display the logical domain configuration information. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify only one integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i>.</td></tr></table>	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-M	Displays text one screen at a time.	-p <i>ppar_id</i>	Specifies the PPAR-ID to display the logical domain configuration information. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify only one integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> .								
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.														
-M	Displays text one screen at a time.														
-p <i>ppar_id</i>	Specifies the PPAR-ID to display the logical domain configuration information. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify only one integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> .														

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Display the logical domain configuration information set in PPAR-ID 0.

```
XSCF> showdomainconfig -p 0
PPAR-ID      :0
Booting config
  (Current)   :ldm-set1
  (Next)      :ldm-set2
-----
Index        :1
config_name   :factory-default
domains       :1
date_created:-
-----
Index        :2
config_name   :ldm-set1
domains       :8
date_created:'2012-08-08 11:34:56'
-----
Index        :3
config_name   :ldm-set2
domains       :20
date_created:'2012-08-09 12:43:56'
-----
Index        :4
config_name   :initial
domains       :256
date_created:'2012-08-08 11:34:56'
XSCF>
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

- 0
- Indicates normal end.
- >0
- Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

setdomainconfig(8)

NAME	showdomainstatus - Displays the status of the current logical domain.																							
SYNOPSIS	showdomainstatus -p <i>ppar_id</i> [-M] [-g <i>domainname</i>] showdomainstatus -h																							
DESCRIPTION	<p>showdomainstatus is a command to display the status of the current logical domain.</p> <p>The statuses to be displayed are below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Logical Domain Name Host name of logical domain. If the number of characters in the host name exceeds 21, the characters after the 21st characters are not displayed. If the logical domain has not been started, "-" is displayed.■ Status Operating status of the current logical domain. The following statuses are displayed. <table><tr><td>Host Stopped</td><td>The logical domain is stopped</td></tr><tr><td>Solaris booting</td><td>In the status in which the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain is starting</td></tr><tr><td>Solaris running</td><td>In the status in which the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain is running</td></tr><tr><td>Solaris halting</td><td>In the status in which the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain is executing the shutdown processing</td></tr><tr><td>Solaris powering down</td><td>In the status in which the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain is executing the power-off processing</td></tr><tr><td>Solaris rebooting</td><td>In the status in which the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain is being reset</td></tr><tr><td>Solaris panicking</td><td>In the status in which a panic is occurring in the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain</td></tr><tr><td>Solaris debugging</td><td>In the status in which the kmdb prompt of the logical domain is stopped</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>In the status in which Kernel Debug is running</td></tr><tr><td>OpenBoot initializing</td><td>In the status in which the OpenBoot PROM of the logical domain is executing the initialization processing</td></tr><tr><td>OpenBoot Running</td><td>In the status in which the OpenBoot PROM of the logical domain has completed initialization or the operation is stopped by the ok prompt</td></tr></table>		Host Stopped	The logical domain is stopped	Solaris booting	In the status in which the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain is starting	Solaris running	In the status in which the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain is running	Solaris halting	In the status in which the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain is executing the shutdown processing	Solaris powering down	In the status in which the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain is executing the power-off processing	Solaris rebooting	In the status in which the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain is being reset	Solaris panicking	In the status in which a panic is occurring in the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain	Solaris debugging	In the status in which the kmdb prompt of the logical domain is stopped		In the status in which Kernel Debug is running	OpenBoot initializing	In the status in which the OpenBoot PROM of the logical domain is executing the initialization processing	OpenBoot Running	In the status in which the OpenBoot PROM of the logical domain has completed initialization or the operation is stopped by the ok prompt
Host Stopped	The logical domain is stopped																							
Solaris booting	In the status in which the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain is starting																							
Solaris running	In the status in which the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain is running																							
Solaris halting	In the status in which the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain is executing the shutdown processing																							
Solaris powering down	In the status in which the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain is executing the power-off processing																							
Solaris rebooting	In the status in which the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain is being reset																							
Solaris panicking	In the status in which a panic is occurring in the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain																							
Solaris debugging	In the status in which the kmdb prompt of the logical domain is stopped																							
	In the status in which Kernel Debug is running																							
OpenBoot initializing	In the status in which the OpenBoot PROM of the logical domain is executing the initialization processing																							
OpenBoot Running	In the status in which the OpenBoot PROM of the logical domain has completed initialization or the operation is stopped by the ok prompt																							

OpenBoot Primary Boot Loader	In the status in which the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain is loading
OpenBoot Running OS Boot	In the status in which the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain is in transition
OS Started. No state support	In the status in which SUNW, soft-state-supported CIF has not been executed and SUNW, set-trap-table CIF is in execution
OpenBoot Running Host Halted	In the status in which the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain is executing init 0
OpenBoot Exited	In the status in which the ok prompt of the logical domain is executing reset-all
OpenBoot Host Received Break	In the status in which the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain called enter service
OpenBoot Failed	In the status in which an error occurred in the initialization of the logical domain by OpenBoot PROM
Unknown	In the status in which the host name matching that of the logical domain specified by the option by the user is not found and unknown
	It includes the status in which add-spconfig has not been executed by Logical Domains (LDoms) Manager.
-	In the status in which no physical partition (PPAR) is defined

Privileges

To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.

useradm, platadm, platop, Enables execution for all PPARs.
fieldeng

pparadm, pparmgr, pparop Enables execution for PPARs for which you have
access privilege.

For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).

OPTIONS The following options are supported.

- g *domainname* Specifies the host name of the logical domain to be displayed. If the -g option is omitted, the information of all logical domains under the PPAR to be displayed is displayed.

Up to 255 characters can be used to specify *domainname*. To include "#" in *domainname*, specify a backslash (\) just before it like "\#." To include ";" specify a backslash (\) just before it like "\;." To include "(" specify a backslash (\) just before it like "\("." To include ")," specify a backslash (\) just before it like "\)." To include a symbol, specify it by enclosing the entire value in single quotation marks (') or double quotation marks ("). (e.g. 'guest01').
- h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
- M Displays text one screen at a time.
- p *ppar_id* Specifies the PPAR-ID to display the status. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for *ppar_id*.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Display the statuses of all logical domains on PPAR-ID 0.

```
XSCF> showdomainstatus -p 0
Logical Domain Name   Status
primary              Solaris running
guest00              Solaris running
guest01              Solaris booting
guest02              Solaris powering down
guest03              Solaris panicking
guest04              Shutdown Started
guest05              OpenBoot initializing
guest06              OpenBoot Primary Boot Loader
```

EXAMPLE 2 Display the statuses of the logical domain whose name is guest01 on PPAR-ID 0.

```
XSCF> showdomainstatus -p 0 -g guest01
Logical Domain Name   Status
guest01              Solaris powering down
```

EXAMPLE 3 Displays the status of the logical domain named as guest01 on PPAR-ID 0 (no PSB is assigned to PPAR).

```
XSCF> showdomainstatus -p 0 -g guest01
```

showdomainstatus(8)

Logical Domain Name	Status
-	-
PPAR 0 is not configured.	

- EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0

Indicates normal end.

>0

Indicates error occurrence.
- SEE ALSO

showpparstatus (8)

NAME	showdualpowerfeed - Displays the status of the dual power feed mode.
SYNOPSIS	showdualpowerfeed showdualpowerfeed -h
DESCRIPTION	<p>showdualpowerfeed is a command to display the status of the dual power feed mode.</p> <p>The dual power feed mode can be set by setdualpowerfeed(8). If the dual power feed mode is to be changed by setdualpowerfeed(8), the contents of changes are displayed.</p>
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p>-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</p>
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 On the SPARC M10-1, displays the current setting of dual power feed mode.</p> <pre>XSCF> showdualpowerfeed BB#00: Dual power feed is enabled.</pre> <p>EXAMPLE 2 On the SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar boxes), disables the dual power feed mode and then displays the current stat.</p> <pre>XSCF> showdualpowerfeed BB#00:enable -> disable BB#01:enable -> disable XBBOX#80:enable -> disable XBBOX#81:enable -> disable NOTE: Dual power feed will be change the next time the platform is powered on.</pre> <p>EXAMPLE 3 On the SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar boxes), enables the dual power feed mode and then displays the current state.</p> <pre>XSCF> showdualpowerfeed BB#00:disable -> enable BB#01:disable -> enable NOTE: Dual power feed will be change the next time the platform is powered on.</pre>

showdualpowerfeed(8)

EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.	
	0	Indicates normal end.
	>0	Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	setdualpowerfeed (8)	

NAME	showemailreport - Displays the settings data of the e-mail report.				
SYNOPSIS	showemailreport [-v]				
DESCRIPTION	<p>showemailreport is a command to display the settings data of the e-mail report.</p> <p>If it is used without specifying any options, the settings data of the current e-mail report is displayed.</p>				
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <p>platadm, platop, fieldeng</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>				
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr><tr><td>-v</td><td>Displays detailed information.</td></tr></table>	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-v	Displays detailed information.
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.				
-v	Displays detailed information.				
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Display the settings of the e-mail report.</p> <pre>XSCF> showemailreport EMail Reporting: enabled Email Recipient Address: admin@company.com, adm2@company.com</pre>				
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned.</p> <table><tr><td>0</td><td>Indicates normal end.</td></tr><tr><td>>0</td><td>Indicates error occurrence.</td></tr></table>	0	Indicates normal end.	>0	Indicates error occurrence.
0	Indicates normal end.				
>0	Indicates error occurrence.				
SEE ALSO	setemailreport (8)				

showemailreport(8)



NAME	showenvironment - Displays the intake-air temperature and humidity, temperature sensor information, voltage sensor information, and fan rotation information of the system.																												
SYNOPSIS	showenvironment [-M] [<i>type</i>] showenvironment -h																												
DESCRIPTION	<p>showenvironment is a command to display the following information.</p> <p>The following information is displayed.</p> <table><tr><td>Environment information</td><td>Intake-air temperature of the system</td></tr><tr><td>Humidity information</td><td>Intake-air temperature of the system and exhaust-air temperatures of each component</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>You can confirm the exhaust-air temperatures of the following components.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>SPARC M10-1</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Mother board unit (MBU), CPU, DIMM, SW, SAS</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>SPARC M10-1/M10-4 (without crossbar box)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>CMUU, CMUL, CPU, DIMM, SW, SAS, XBChip</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Display information of SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box) and temperature information inside the crossbar box</td></tr><tr><td>Voltage information</td><td>Voltage sensor value</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Displays the margin settings information if voltage margin is set.</td></tr><tr><td>Fan rotation information</td><td>Rotation status and rotation speed of fan</td></tr><tr><td>Power monitor</td><td>Power consumption information</td></tr><tr><td>Air flow</td><td>Exhaust-air amount of the system</td></tr></table>	Environment information	Intake-air temperature of the system	Humidity information	Intake-air temperature of the system and exhaust-air temperatures of each component		You can confirm the exhaust-air temperatures of the following components.		SPARC M10-1		Mother board unit (MBU), CPU, DIMM, SW, SAS		SPARC M10-1/M10-4 (without crossbar box)		CMUU, CMUL, CPU, DIMM, SW, SAS, XBChip		SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box)		Display information of SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box) and temperature information inside the crossbar box	Voltage information	Voltage sensor value		Displays the margin settings information if voltage margin is set.	Fan rotation information	Rotation status and rotation speed of fan	Power monitor	Power consumption information	Air flow	Exhaust-air amount of the system
Environment information	Intake-air temperature of the system																												
Humidity information	Intake-air temperature of the system and exhaust-air temperatures of each component																												
	You can confirm the exhaust-air temperatures of the following components.																												
	SPARC M10-1																												
	Mother board unit (MBU), CPU, DIMM, SW, SAS																												
	SPARC M10-1/M10-4 (without crossbar box)																												
	CMUU, CMUL, CPU, DIMM, SW, SAS, XBChip																												
	SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box)																												
	Display information of SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box) and temperature information inside the crossbar box																												
Voltage information	Voltage sensor value																												
	Displays the margin settings information if voltage margin is set.																												
Fan rotation information	Rotation status and rotation speed of fan																												
Power monitor	Power consumption information																												
Air flow	Exhaust-air amount of the system																												
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <p>useradm, platadm, platop, fieldeng</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>																												

OPTIONS	The following options are supported.	
	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
	-M	Displays text one screen at a time.
OPERANDS	The following operands are supported.	
	<i>type</i>	Specifies the type of the information to be displayed. Any of the following types can be specified. If omitted, the information of the intake-air temperature of the system is displayed.
	temp	Displays the temperature information.
	volt	Displays the voltage information.
	Fan	Displays the rotation information of fan.
	power	Displays the power consumption information.
	air	Displays the exhaust-air amount of the system.
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	The information displayed by the <code>power</code> and <code>air</code> operands does not include the information of the PCI Expansion Unit or the peripheral I/O devices.	
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Display the intake-air temperature of the system.	
	<pre>XSCF> showenvironment BB#00 Temperature:30.71C BB#01 Temperature:29.97C</pre>	
	EXAMPLE 2 Display the temperature information of the system and each component in SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box).	
	<pre>XSCF> showenvironment temp BB#00 Temperature:30.71C CMUU CPU#0 CPU#0:45.21C CPU#0:45.42C CPU#0:43.24C CPU#0:47.11C CPU#1 CPU#1:45.21C CPU#1:45.42C CPU#1:43.24C</pre>	

```

        CPU#1:47.11C
MEM#00A:55.25C
MEM#00B:53.21C
MEM#01A:52.12C
MEM#01B:55.31C
CMUL
    CPU#0
        CPU#0:45.21C
        CPU#0:45.42C
        CPU#0:43.24C
        CPU#0:47.11C
    CPU#1
        CPU#1:45.21C
        CPU#1:45.42C
        CPU#1:43.24C
        CPU#1:47.11C
MEM#00A:55.25C
MEM#00B:53.21C
MEM#01A:52.12C
MEM#01B:55.31C
SW#0:45.55C
SW#1:45.55C
SW#2:45.55C
SW#3:45.55C
SAS#0:52.23C
XBU#0
    XB#0
        XB#0:52.12C
        XB#0:52.12C
XBU#1
    XB#0
        XB#0:52.12C
        XB#0:52.12C
BB#01
    Temperature:30.71C
    CMUU
        CPU#0
            CPU#0:45.21C
            CPU#0:45.42C
            CPU#0:43.24C
            CPU#0:47.11C
        CPU#1
            CPU#1:45.21C
            CPU#1:45.42C
            CPU#1:43.24C
            CPU#1:47.11C
MEM#00A:55.25C
MEM#00B:53.21C
MEM#01A:52.12C
MEM#01B:55.31C
CMUL
    CPU#0
        CPU#0:45.21C
        CPU#0:45.42C

```

```

        CPU#0:43.24C
        CPU#0:47.11C
    CPU#1
        CPU#1:45.21C
        CPU#0:45.42C
        CPU#0:43.24C
        CPU#0:47.11C
    MEM#00A:55.25C
    MEM#00B:53.21C
    MEM#01A:52.12C
    MEM#01B:55.31C
    SW#0:45.55C
    SW#1:45.55C
    SW#2:45.55C
    SW#3:45.55C
    SAS#0:52.23C
XBU#0
    XB#0
        XB#0:52.12C
        XB#0:52.12C
XBU#1
    XB#0
        XB#0:52.12C
        XB#0:52.12C
XBBOX#80
    Temperature:30.71C
XBU#0
    XB#0
        XB#0:52.12C
        XB#0:52.12C
    XB#1
        XB#1:52.12C
        XB#1:52.12C
XBBOX#81
    Temperature:30.71C
XBU#0
    XB#0
        XB#0:52.12C
        XB#0:52.12C
    XB#1
        XB#1:52.12C
        XB#1:52.12C
XSCF>

```

EXAMPLE 3 Display the voltage information of the system and each component in SPARC M10-1.

```

XSCF> showenvironment volt
MBU
    0.89V Power Supply Group:0.890V
    0.90V#0 Power Supply Group:0.900V
    0.90V#1 Power Supply Group:0.900V
    0.91V Power Supply Group:0.910V

```

```

1.0V#0 Power Supply Group:1.000V
1.0V#1 Power Supply Group:1.000V
1.2V#0 Power Supply Group:1.200V
1.2V#1 Power Supply Group:1.200V
1.35V#0 Power Supply Group:1.350V
1.35V#1 Power Supply Group:1.350V
1.5V#0 Power Supply Group:1.500V
1.5V#1 Power Supply Group:1.500V
1.8V Power Supply Group:1.800V
PSUBP
3.3V Power Supply Group:3.300V
5.0V Power Supply Group:5.000V
PSU#0
12V Power Supply Group:12.000V
PSU#1
12V Power Supply Group:12.000V
XSCF>

```

EXAMPLE 4 Display the voltage information of the system and each component in SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box).

```

XSCF> showenvironment volt
BB#00
CMUL
0.89V-0 Power Supply Group:0.890V
0.89V-1 Power Supply Group:0.890V
0.90V#0-0 Power Supply Group:0.900V
0.90V#0-1 Power Supply Group:0.900V
0.90V#1 Power Supply Group:0.900V
0.90V#2 Power Supply Group:0.900V
0.91V#0-0 Power Supply Group:0.910V
0.91V#0-1 Power Supply Group:0.910V
0.91V#1-0 Power Supply Group:0.910V
0.91V#1-1 Power Supply Group:0.910V
1.0V#0 Power Supply Group:1.000V
1.0V#1 Power Supply Group:1.000V
1.2V Power Supply Group:1.200V
1.35V#0-0 Power Supply Group:1.350V
1.35V#0-1 Power Supply Group:1.350V
1.35V#1-0 Power Supply Group:1.350V
1.35V#1-1 Power Supply Group:1.350V
1.5V-0 Power Supply Group:1.500V
1.5V-1 Power Supply Group:1.500V
1.8V#0 Power Supply Group:1.800V
1.8V#1 Power Supply Group:1.800V
3.3V#0 Power Supply Group:3.300V
3.3V#1 Power Supply Group:3.300V
5.0V#0 Power Supply Group:5.000V
5.0V#1 Power Supply Group:5.000V
5.0V#2 Power Supply Group:5.000V
CMUU
0.89V-0 Power Supply Group:0.890V
0.89V-1 Power Supply Group:0.890V

```

```

0.90V-0 Power Supply Group:0.900V
0.90V-1 Power Supply Group:0.900V
0.91V#0-0 Power Supply Group:0.910V
0.91V#0-1 Power Supply Group:0.910V
0.91V#1-0 Power Supply Group:0.910V
0.91V#1-1 Power Supply Group:0.910V
1.35V#0-0 Power Supply Group:1.350V
1.35V#0-1 Power Supply Group:1.350V
1.35V#1-0 Power Supply Group:1.350V
1.35V#1-1 Power Supply Group:1.350V
1.5V-0 Power Supply Group:1.500V
1.5V-1 Power Supply Group:1.500V
5.0V#1 Power Supply Group:5.000V
5.0V#2 Power Supply Group:5.000V
PSUBP
5.0V Power Supply Group:5.000V
XBU
0.85V Power Supply Group:0.850V
0.9V Power Supply Group:0.900V
1.5V Power Supply Group:1.500V
3.3V Power Supply Group:3.300V
THB
0.9V Power Supply Group:0.900V
1.8V Power Supply Group:1.800V
3.3V Power Supply Group:3.300V
BB#01
CMUL
0.89V-0 Power Supply Group:0.890V
0.89V-1 Power Supply Group:0.890V
0.90V#0-0 Power Supply Group:0.900V
0.90V#0-1 Power Supply Group:0.900V
0.90V#1 Power Supply Group:0.900V
0.90V#2 Power Supply Group:0.900V
0.91V#0-0 Power Supply Group:0.910V
0.91V#0-1 Power Supply Group:0.910V
0.91V#1-0 Power Supply Group:0.910V
0.91V#1-1 Power Supply Group:0.910V
1.0V#0 Power Supply Group:1.000V
1.0V#1 Power Supply Group:1.000V
1.2V Power Supply Group:1.200V
1.35V#0-0 Power Supply Group:1.350V
1.35V#0-1 Power Supply Group:1.350V
1.35V#1-0 Power Supply Group:1.350V
1.35V#1-1 Power Supply Group:1.350V
1.5V-0 Power Supply Group:1.500V
1.5V-1 Power Supply Group:1.500V
1.8V#0 Power Supply Group:1.800V
1.8V#1 Power Supply Group:1.800V
3.3V#0 Power Supply Group:3.300V
3.3V#1 Power Supply Group:3.300V
5.0V#0 Power Supply Group:5.000V
5.0V#1 Power Supply Group:5.000V
5.0V#2 Power Supply Group:5.000V
CMUU

```



```

0.89V-0 Power Supply Group:0.890V
0.89V-1 Power Supply Group:0.890V
0.90V-0 Power Supply Group:0.900V
0.90V-1 Power Supply Group:0.900V
0.91V#0-0 Power Supply Group:0.910V
0.91V#0-1 Power Supply Group:0.910V
0.91V#1-0 Power Supply Group:0.910V
0.91V#1-1 Power Supply Group:0.910V
1.35V#0-0 Power Supply Group:1.350V
1.35V#0-1 Power Supply Group:1.350V
1.35V#1-0 Power Supply Group:1.350V
1.35V#1-1 Power Supply Group:1.350V
1.5V-0 Power Supply Group:1.500V
1.5V-1 Power Supply Group:1.500V
5.0V#1 Power Supply Group:5.000V
5.0V#2 Power Supply Group:5.000V
PSUBP
  5.0V Power Supply Group:5.000V
XBU
  0.85V Power Supply Group:0.850V
  0.9V Power Supply Group:0.900V
  1.5V Power Supply Group:1.500V
  3.3V Power Supply Group:3.300V
THB
  0.9V Power Supply Group:0.900V
  1.8V Power Supply Group:1.800V
  3.3V Power Supply Group:3.300V
XBBOX#80
  XBU#0
    0.85V#0 Power Supply Group:0.850V
    0.85V#0 Power Supply Group:0.850V
    0.9V#0 Power Supply Group:0.900V
    0.9V#1 Power Supply Group:0.900V
    1.5V Power Supply Group:1.500V
    3.3V Power Supply Group:3.300V
XBBOX#81
  XBU#0
    0.85V#0 Power Supply Group:0.850V
    0.85V#0 Power Supply Group:0.850V
    0.9V#0 Power Supply Group:0.900V
    0.9V#1 Power Supply Group:0.900V
    1.5V Power Supply Group:1.500V
    3.3V Power Supply Group:3.300V
XSCF>

```

EXAMPLE 5 Display the voltage information in the case that the voltage margin settings are performed.

```

XSCF> showenvironment volt
margin:+10%
PSU
  12V Power Supply Group:12.000V
  5.0V Power Supply Group:5.000V

```

.
.
.

EXAMPLE 6 Display the fan rotation information of the system in SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box).

```
XSCF> showenvironment Fan
BB#00
  FANU#0:Low speed (Level-4)
    FAN#0: 4101rpm
    FAN#1: 4101rpm
  FANU#1:Low speed (Level-4)
    FAN#0: 4101rpm
    FAN#1: 4101rpm
  FANU#2:Low speed (Level-4)
    FAN#0: 4101rpm
    FAN#1: 4101rpm
  FANU#3:Low speed (Level-4)
    FAN#0: 4101rpm
    FAN#1: 4101rpm
  FANU#4:Low speed (Level-4)
    FAN#0: 4101rpm
    FAN#1: 4101rpm
  PSU#0
    PSU#0: 3878rpm
  PSU#1
    PSU#0: 3878rpm
BB#01
  FANU#0:Low speed (Level-4)
    FAN#0: 4101rpm
    FAN#1: 4101rpm
  FANU#1:Low speed (Level-4)
    FAN#0: 4101rpm
    FAN#1: 4101rpm
  FANU#2:Low speed (Level-4)
    FAN#0: 4101rpm
    FAN#1: 4101rpm
  FANU#3:Low speed (Level-4)
    FAN#0: 4101rpm
    FAN#1: 4101rpm
  FANU#4:Low speed (Level-4)
    FAN#0: 4101rpm
    FAN#1: 4101rpm
  PSU#0
    PSU#0: 3878rpm
  PSU#1
    PSU#0: 3878rpm
XBBOX#80
  FANU#0:Low speed (Level-4)
    FAN#0: 4101rpm
    FAN#1: 4101rpm
  FANU#1:Low speed (Level-4)
```

```

FAN#0: 4101rpm
FAN#1: 4101rpm
FANU#2:Low speed (Level-4)
FAN#0: 4101rpm
FAN#1: 4101rpm
FANU#3:Low speed (Level-4)
FAN#0: 4101rpm
FAN#1: 4101rpm
FANU#4:Low speed (Level-4)
FAN#0: 4101rpm
FAN#1: 4101rpm
FANU#5:Low speed (Level-4)
FAN#0: 4101rpm
FAN#1: 4101rpm
FANU#6:Low speed (Level-4)
FAN#0: 4101rpm
FAN#1: 4101rpm
FANU#7:Low speed (Level-4)
FAN#0: 4101rpm
FAN#1: 4101rpm
PSU#0
PSU#0: 3878rpm
PSU#1
PSU#0: 3878rpm
XBBOX#81
FANU#0:Low speed (Level-4)
FAN#0: 4101rpm
FAN#1: 4101rpm
FANU#1:Low speed (Level-4)
FAN#0: 4101rpm
FAN#1: 4101rpm
FANU#2:Low speed (Level-4)
FAN#0: 4101rpm
FAN#1: 4101rpm
FANU#3:Low speed (Level-4)
FAN#0: 4101rpm
FAN#1: 4101rpm
FANU#4:Low speed (Level-4)
FAN#0: 4101rpm
FAN#1: 4101rpm
FANU#5:Low speed (Level-4)
FAN#0: 4101rpm
FAN#1: 4101rpm
FANU#6:Low speed (Level-4)
FAN#0: 4101rpm
FAN#1: 4101rpm
FANU#7:Low speed (Level-4)
FAN#0: 4101rpm
FAN#1: 4101rpm
PSU#0
PSU#0: 3878rpm
PSU#1
PSU#0: 3878rpm

```

EXAMPLE 7 Display the power consumption information of the system.

```
XSCF> showenvironment power
Power Supply Maximum      :1000W
Installed Hardware Minimum:718W
Peak Permitted             :3725W
BB#00
    Permitted AC power consumption:1000W
    Actual AC power consumption  :38W
BB#01
    Permitted AC power consumption:470W
    Actual AC power consumption:430W
```

EXAMPLE 8 Display the exhaust-air amount of the system.

```
XSCF> showenvironment air
BB#00
    Air Flow:53CMH
BB#01
    Air Flow:53CMH
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

setpowercapping(8), **showpowercapping(8)**

NAME	showfru - Displays the contents of settings regarding the hardware devices.																																						
SYNOPSIS	<p>showfru <i>device location</i></p> <p>showfru -a [-M]</p> <p>showfru -h</p>																																						
DESCRIPTION	<p>showfru is a command to display the contents set in the hardware of the devices by setupfru(8).</p> <p>The contents of the specified device or all devices can be displayed. You can specify a physical system board (PSB) as the device.</p> <p>The following contents are displayed.</p> <table><tr><td>Device</td><td>Device name</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Any of the following values is displayed.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>sb PSB</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>cpu CPU in PSB</td></tr><tr><td>Location</td><td>Position where the device is mounted</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>This is displayed in the format below.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>■ If Device is sb</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>xx-y:</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>xx Integer from 00 to 15</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>y It is fixed to 0.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>■ If Device is cpu</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>xx-y-z:</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>xx Integer from 00 to 15</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>y It is fixed to 0.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>z Integer from 0 to 3</td></tr><tr><td>Memory Mirror Mode</td><td>Mirror mode of the memory set in PSB</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Either of the following values is displayed.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>yes Memory mirror mode</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>no Not in the memory mirror mode</td></tr></table>	Device	Device name		Any of the following values is displayed.		sb PSB		cpu CPU in PSB	Location	Position where the device is mounted		This is displayed in the format below.		■ If Device is sb		xx-y:		xx Integer from 00 to 15		y It is fixed to 0.		■ If Device is cpu		xx-y-z:		xx Integer from 00 to 15		y It is fixed to 0.		z Integer from 0 to 3	Memory Mirror Mode	Mirror mode of the memory set in PSB		Either of the following values is displayed.		yes Memory mirror mode		no Not in the memory mirror mode
Device	Device name																																						
	Any of the following values is displayed.																																						
	sb PSB																																						
	cpu CPU in PSB																																						
Location	Position where the device is mounted																																						
	This is displayed in the format below.																																						
	■ If Device is sb																																						
	xx-y:																																						
	xx Integer from 00 to 15																																						
	y It is fixed to 0.																																						
	■ If Device is cpu																																						
	xx-y-z:																																						
	xx Integer from 00 to 15																																						
	y It is fixed to 0.																																						
	z Integer from 0 to 3																																						
Memory Mirror Mode	Mirror mode of the memory set in PSB																																						
	Either of the following values is displayed.																																						
	yes Memory mirror mode																																						
	no Not in the memory mirror mode																																						
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>																																						

OPTIONS	The following options are supported.
-a	Displays the contents of all devices.
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
-M	Displays text one screen at a time.

OPERANDS	The following operands are supported.														
<i>device</i>	Specifies the device to be displayed. The following devices can be specified. <table><tr><td>sb</td><td>PSB</td></tr><tr><td>cpu</td><td>CPU in PSB</td></tr></table>	sb	PSB	cpu	CPU in PSB										
sb	PSB														
cpu	CPU in PSB														
<i>location</i>	Specifies the location where the <i>device</i> is mounted. This is specified using the following format. <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ If <i>device</i> is sb<table><tr><td><i>xx-y:</i></td><td></td></tr><tr><td><i>xx</i></td><td>Integer from 00 to 15</td></tr><tr><td><i>y</i></td><td>It is fixed to 0.</td></tr></table>■ If <i>device</i> is cpu<table><tr><td><i>xx-y-z:</i></td><td></td></tr><tr><td><i>xx</i></td><td>Integer from 00 to 15</td></tr><tr><td><i>y</i></td><td>It is fixed to 0.</td></tr><tr><td><i>z</i></td><td>Integer from 0 to 3</td></tr></table>	<i>xx-y:</i>		<i>xx</i>	Integer from 00 to 15	<i>y</i>	It is fixed to 0.	<i>xx-y-z:</i>		<i>xx</i>	Integer from 00 to 15	<i>y</i>	It is fixed to 0.	<i>z</i>	Integer from 0 to 3
<i>xx-y:</i>															
<i>xx</i>	Integer from 00 to 15														
<i>y</i>	It is fixed to 0.														
<i>xx-y-z:</i>															
<i>xx</i>	Integer from 00 to 15														
<i>y</i>	It is fixed to 0.														
<i>z</i>	Integer from 0 to 3														

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION You can set the hardware of the devices by using setupfru(8).

EXAMPLES **EXAMPLE 1** Display the information set in all devices.

```
XSCF> showfru -a
Device      Location      Memory Mirror Mode
sb          00-0
  cpu       00-0-0      yes
  cpu       00-0-1      yes
  cpu       00-0-2      yes
  cpu       00-0-3      yes
sb          01-0
  cpu       01-0-0      yes
  cpu       01-0-1      yes
  cpu       01-0-2      yes
```

```

    cpu 01-0-3      yes
sb      02-0
    cpu 02-0-0      no
    cpu 02-0-1      no
    cpu 02-0-2      no
    cpu 02-0-3      no
sb      03-0
    cpu 03-0-0      yes
    cpu 03-0-1      yes
    cpu 03-0-2      no
    cpu 03-0-3      no
.
.
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 2 Display the information set in the specified device (PSB).

```
XSCF> showfru sb 01-0
Device      Location      Memory Mirror Mode
sb          01-0
    cpu     01-0-0        yes
    cpu     01-0-1        yes
    cpu     01-0-2        yes
    cpu     01-0-3        yes
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 3 Display the information set in the specified device (CPU).

```
XSCF> showfru cpu 01-0-3
Device      Location      Memory Mirror Mode
sb          01-0
    cpu     01-0-3        yes
XSCF>
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

- 0 Indicates normal end.
- >0 Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO `addboard(8)`, `deleteboard(8)`, `setpcl(8)`, `setupfru(8)`, `showboards(8)`, `showpcl(8)`

showfru(8)



NAME	showhardconf - Displays the information of the Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) mounted on the server.						
SYNOPSIS	showhardconf [-u] [-M] showhardconf -h						
DESCRIPTION	<p>showhardconf is a command to display the information of each FRU.</p> <p>The information to be displayed is below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Current configuration and status■ Number of the mounted units■ Physical partition (PPAR) information■ PCI Expansion Unit information (Displayed only if the power of PPAR is on)■ PCI card information (Displayed only if the power of PPAR is on)						
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <p>useradm, platadm, platop, fieldeng Enables execution for all PPARs.</p> <p>pparadm, pparmgr, pparop Enables execution for PPARs for which you have access privilege.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>						
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr><tr><td>-M</td><td>Displays text one screen at a time.</td></tr><tr><td>-u</td><td>Displays the number of each mounted FRU. In addition, the operation frequency is displayed for the CPU module. The DIMM type and size are displayed for the memory. If omitted, the current configuration and status information and PPAR information of each FRU are displayed.</td></tr></table>	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-M	Displays text one screen at a time.	-u	Displays the number of each mounted FRU. In addition, the operation frequency is displayed for the CPU module. The DIMM type and size are displayed for the memory. If omitted, the current configuration and status information and PPAR information of each FRU are displayed.
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.						
-M	Displays text one screen at a time.						
-u	Displays the number of each mounted FRU. In addition, the operation frequency is displayed for the CPU module. The DIMM type and size are displayed for the memory. If omitted, the current configuration and status information and PPAR information of each FRU are displayed.						

EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION

- If the configuration, status information, and PPAR information of FRU is displayed, an asterisk (*) indicating an abnormality and any of the following statuses are displayed for the units in which a failure or degradation occurred.

Status	Contents
Faulted	In the status in which the unit is not in operation due to a failure.
Degraded	The unit is in operation. The unit is also showing a failure status because part of the unit has a failure or is degraded or some error is detected, but the unit is in normal operation.
Deconfigured	In the status in which the unit is degraded though it is normally operating due to a configuration abnormality, environment abnormality, or degradation of another unit.
Maintenance	Maintenance work is in progress. deletefru(8), replacefru(8), or addfru(8) is operating.
Normal	In the status in which the unit is in normal operation.

- For SPARC M10-4S, if the mode switches on the operator panels of the master cabinet and cabinets whose XSCFs are standby do not match, an asterisk (*) is displayed on the operator panel units of the master cabinet and cabinets whose XSCFs are standby.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Display the FRU information of SPARC M10-1.

```
XSCF> showhardconf
SPARC M10-1;
+ Serial:2101151008A; Operator_Panel_Switch:Locked;
+ System_Power:Off; System_Phase:Cabinet Power Off;
Partition#0 PPAR_Status:Powered Off;
MBU Status:Normal; Ver:2004h; Serial:USDA-P00007 ;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA20366-B10X 002AB/LGA-MBU -01 ;
+ Power_Supply_System: Dual ;
+ Memory_Size:32 GB;
CPU#0 Status:Normal; Ver:4142h; Serial: 00010448;
+ Freq:2.800 GHz; Type:0x10;
+ Core:16; Strand:2;
MEM#00A Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8002M393B5270DH0-YH9 0000-85A8EFD9;
+ Type:01; Size:4 GB;
MEM#01A Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8002M393B5270DH0-YH9 0000-85A8EF57;
+ Type:01; Size:4 GB;
.
.
.
MEM#12A Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8002M393B5270DH0-YH9 0000-85A8EEAD;
```

```

+ Type:01; Size:4 GB;
MEM#13A Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8002M393B5270DH0-YH9 0000-85A8EEB5;
+ Type:01; Size:4 GB;
PCI#0 Name_Property:fibre-channel;
+ Vendor-ID:14e4; Device-ID:1648;
+ Subsystem_Vendor-ID:10cf; Subsystem-ID:13a0;
+ Model: LPe1250-F8-FJ;
PCI#1 Status:Normal; Name_Property;;
+ Vendor-ID:14e4; Device-ID:1648;
+ Subsystem_Vendor-ID:10cf; Subsystem-ID:13a0;
+ Model: LPe1250-F8-FJ;
+ Connection:PCIBOX#X07P;
* PCIBOX#X0DF Status:Faulted; Ver:0512 Serial:XCX0DF;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CF00541-0314 05 /501-6937-05;
IOB Status:Normal; Serial:XX00KA; Type:PCI-X;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CF00541-0316 03 /501-6938-05;
LINKBORAD Status:Faulted; Ver:0512 Serial:XCX0DF;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CF00541-0314 05 /501-6937-05;
PCI#0 Name_Property:fibre-channel;
+ Vendor-ID:14e4; Device-ID:1648;
+ Subsystem_Vendor-ID:10cf; Subsystem-ID:13a0;
+ Model: LPe1250-F8-FJ;
FANBP#0 Status:Normal; Serial:7867000297;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA20393-B50X A2 ;
PSUBP#0 Status:Normal; Serial:7867000297;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA20393-B50X A2 ;
PSU#0 Status:Normal; Serial:LL0807;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CF00300-2001 02 /300-2001-02;
PSU#1 Status:Normal; Serial:LL0381;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CF00300-2001 02 /300-2001-02;
FANU#0 Status:Normal;
+ FRU-Part-Number;;
FANU#2 Status:Normal;
+ FRU-Part-Number;;
OPNL Status:Normal; Ver:0102 Serial:PP0629L068
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA20393-B50X A2 ;
PSUBP Status:Normal; Ver:0102 Serial:PP0629L068
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA20393-B50X A2 ;
PSU#0 Status:Normal; Ver:0102 Serial:0000000-ASTECB18 ;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CF00300-1898 0002 /300-1898-00-02;
+ Power_Status:ON; AC:200 V;
PSU#1 Status:Normal; Ver:0102 Serial:0000000-ASTECB18 ;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CF00300-1898 0002 /300-1898-00-02;
+ Power_Status:ON; AC:200 V;
FANU#0 Status:Normal;
FANU#1 Status:Normal;
FANU#2 Status:Normal;
FANU#3 Status:Normal;
FANU#4 Status:Normal;

```

EXAMPLE 2 Display the number of FRUs mounted in SPARC M10-1.

```
XSCF> showhardconf -u
SPARC M10-1; Memory_Size:32 GB;
```

FRU	Quantity
MBU	1
CPU	1
Freq:2.800 GHz;	(1)
MEM	8
Type:01; Size:4 GB;	(8)
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	4

EXAMPLE 3 Display the FRU information of SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box).

```
XSCF> showhardconf
SPARC M10-4S;
+ Serial:2081230011; Operator_Panel_Switch:Locked;
+ System_Power:On; System_Phase:Cabinet Power On;
  Partition#0 PPAR_Status:Powered Off;
  Partition#1 PPAR_Status:Initialization Phase;
BB#00 Status:Normal; Role:Master; Ver:2003h; Serial:2081231002;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA07361-D202 A1 ;
+ Power_Supply_System:Single;
+ Memory_Size:256 GB;
CMUL Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:PP123002Z4 ;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA07361-D941 A8 ;
+ Memory_Size:128 GB;
CPU#0 Status:Normal; Ver:4142h; Serial:00010448;
+ Freq:3.000 GHz; Type:0x10;
+ Core:16; Strand:2;
CPU#1 Status:Normal; Ver:4142h; Serial:00010418;
+ Freq:3.000 GHz; Type:0x10;
+ Core:16; Strand:2;
MEM#00A Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8002M393B5270DH0-YK0 0000-85D0AD54;
+ Type:01; Size:4 GB;
MEM#01A Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8002M393B5270DH0-YK0 0000-85D0AD67;
```

```

+ Type:01; Size:4 GB;
.
.
.
MEM#16B Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8002M393B5270DH0-YK0 0000-87D37530;
+ Type:01; Size:4 GB;
MEM#17B Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8002M393B5270DH0-YK0 0000-87D3752D;
+ Type:01; Size:4 GB;
CMUU Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:PP123002ZB ;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA07361-D951 A4 ;
+ Memory_Size:128 GB;
CPU#0 Status:Normal; Ver:4142h; Serial:00010478;
+ Freq:3.000 GHz; Type:0x10;
+ Core:16; Strand:2;
CPU#1 Status:Normal; Ver:4142h; Serial:00010505;
+ Freq:3.000 GHz; Type:0x10;
+ Core:16; Strand:2;
MEM#00A Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8002M393B5270DH0-YK0 0000-85D0AFA1;
+ Type:01; Size:4 GB;
MEM#01A Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8002M393B5270DH0-YK0 0000-85D0B057;
+ Type:01; Size:4 GB;
.
.
.
MEM#16B Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8002M393B5270DH0-YK0 0000-87D37652;
+ Type:01; Size:4 GB;
MEM#17B Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8002M393B5270DH0-YK0 0000-87D37520;
+ Type:01; Size:4 GB;
PCI#0 Name_Property:fibre-channel;
+ Vendor-ID:14e4; Device-ID:1648;
+ Subsystem_Vendor-ID:10cf; Subsystem-ID:13a0;
+ Model: LPe1250-F8-FJ;
XBU#0 Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:PP123002ZQ ;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA07361-D102 A1 ;
XBU#1 Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:PP123002ZN ;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA07361-D102 A1 ;
OPNL Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:PP1230020A ;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA07361-D012 A1 ;
PSUBP Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:PP123002ZS ;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA07361-D202 A1 ;
PSU#0 Status:Normal; Ver:303443h; Serial:MD12190452 ;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA01022-0761 / ;
+ Power_Status:ON; AC:200 V;
PSU#1 Status:Normal; Ver:303443h; Serial:MD12190454 ;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA01022-0761 / ;
+ Power_Status:ON; AC:200 V;
FANU#0 Status:Normal;
FANU#1 Status:Normal;

```

```

FANU#2 Status:Normal;
FANU#3 Status:Normal;
FANU#4 Status:Normal;
BB#01 Status:Normal; Role:Standby Ver:0101h; Serial:7867000297;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA20393-B50X A2 ;
+ Power_Supply_System:Single;
+ Memory_Size:256 GB;
CMUL Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:PP123002Z4 ;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA07361-D941 A8 ;
+ Memory_Size:128 GB;
CPU#0 Status:Normal; Ver:4142h; Serial:00010448;
+ Freq:3.000 GHz; Type:0x10;
+ Core:16; Strand:2;
CPU#1 Status:Normal; Ver:4142h; Serial:00010418;
+ Freq:3.000 GHz; Type:0x10;
+ Core:16; Strand:2;
MEM#00A Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8002M393B5270DH0-YK0 0000-85D0AD54;
+ Type:01; Size:4 GB;
MEM#01A Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8002M393B5270DH0-YK0 0000-85D0AD67;
+ Type:01; Size:4 GB;
.
.
.

MEM#16B Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8002M393B5270DH0-YK0 0000-87D37530;
+ Type:01; Size:4 GB;
MEM#17B Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8002M393B5270DH0-YK0 0000-87D3752D;
+ Type:01; Size:4 GB;
CMUU Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:PP123002ZB ;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA07361-D951 A4 ;
+ Memory_Size:128 GB;
CPU#0 Status:Normal; Ver:4142h; Serial:00010478;
+ Freq:3.000 GHz; Type:0x10;
+ Core:16; Strand:2;
CPU#1 Status:Normal; Ver:4142h; Serial:00010505;
+ Freq:3.000 GHz; Type:0x10;
+ Core:16; Strand:2;
MEM#00A Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8002M393B5270DH0-YK0 0000-85D0AFA1;
+ Type:01; Size:4 GB;
MEM#01A Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8002M393B5270DH0-YK0 0000-85D0B057;
+ Type:01; Size:4 GB;
.
.
.

MEM#16B Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8002M393B5270DH0-YK0 0000-87D37652;
+ Type:01; Size:4 GB;
MEM#17B Status:Normal;
+ Code:ce8002M393B5270DH0-YK0 0000-87D37520;

```

```

+ Type:01; Size:4 GB;
PCI#0 Name_Property:fibre-channel;
+ Vendor-ID:14e4; Device-ID:1648;
+ Subsystem_Vendor-ID:10cf; Subsystem-ID:13a0;
+ Model: LPe1250-F8-FJ;
XBU#0 Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:PP123002ZQ ;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA07361-D102 A1 ;
XBU#1 Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:PP123002ZN ;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA07361-D102 A1 ;
OPNL Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:PP1230020A ;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA07361-D012 A1 ;
PSUBP Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:PP123002ZS ;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA07361-D202 A1 ;
PSU#0 Status:Normal; Ver:303443h; Serial:MD12190452 ;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA01022-0761 / ;
+ Power_Status:ON; AC:200 V;
PSU#1 Status:Normal; Ver:303443h; Serial:MD12190454 ;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA01022-0761 / ;
+ Power_Status:ON; AC:200 V;
FANU#0 Status:Normal;
FANU#1 Status:Normal;
FANU#2 Status:Normal;
FANU#3 Status:Normal;
FANU#4 Status:Normal;
XBBOX#80 Status:Normal; Role:Master Ver:0101h; Serial:7867000297;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA07361-D011 A0 /NOT-FIXD-01 ;
+ Power_Supply_System:Single;
XBU#0 Status:Normal; Serial:PP0629L068
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA20393-B50X A2 ;
XSCFU Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:7867000262 ;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA20393-B56X A0
XBBP Status:Normal; Serial:PP0629L068
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA20393-B50X A2 ;
OPNL Status:Normal; Serial:PP0629L068
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA20393-B50X A2 ;
PSU#0 Status:Normal; Ver:0201 Serial:0000000-ASTECB18 ;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CF00300-1898 0002 /300-1898-00-02;
+ Power_Status:ON; AC:200 V;
PSU#1 Status:Normal; Ver:0201 Serial:0000000-ASTECB18 ;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CF00300-1898 0002 /300-1898-00-02;
+ Power_Status:ON; AC:200 V;
FANU#0 Status:Normal;
FANU#1 Status:Normal;
FANU#2 Status:Normal;
FANU#3 Status:Normal;
XBBOX#81 Status:Normal; Role:Standby Ver:0101h; Serial:7867000297;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA20393-B50X A2 ;
XBU#0 Status:Normal; Ver:0201 Serial:PP0629L068
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA20393-B50X A2 ;
XSCFU Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:7867000262 ;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA20393-B56X A0
XBBP Status:Normal; Ver:0201 Serial:PP0629L068
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA20393-B50X A2 ;
OPNL Status:Normal; Ver:0201 Serial:PP0629L068

```

```
+ FRU-Part-Number:CA20393-B50X A2 ;
PSU#0 Status:Normal; Ver:0201 Serial:0000000-ASTECB18 ;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CF00300-1898 0002 /300-1898-00-02;
+ Power_Status:ON; AC:200 V;
PSU#1 Status:Normal; Ver:0201 Serial:0000000-ASTECB18 ;
+ FRU-Part-Number:CF00300-1898 0002 /300-1898-00-02;
+ Power_Status:ON; AC:200 V;
FANU#0 Status:Normal;
FANU#1 Status:Normal;
FANU#2 Status:Normal;
FANU#3 Status:Normal;
```

EXAMPLE 4 Display the number of FRUs mounted in SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box).

```
XSCF> showhardconf -u
SPARC M10-4S; Memory_Size:720 GB;
```

FRU	Quantity
BB	2
CMUL	2
CPU	4
Freq:3.000 GHz;	(4)
MEM	64
Type:01; Size:4 GB;	(64)
CMUU	4
CPU	4
Freq:3.000 GHz;	(4)
MEM	64
Type:01; Size:4 GB;	(64)
PCICARD	3
LINKCARD	0
PCIBOX	0
IOB	0
LINKBOARD	0
PCI	0
FANBP	0
PSU	0
FAN	0
XBU	4
OPNL	2
PSUBP	2
PSU	4
FANU	10
XBBOX	2
XBU	2
XSCFU	2
OPNL	2
XBBP	2
PSU	4
FAN	8

EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.
0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

showhardconf(8)

NAME	showhostname - Displays the host names set in the master cabinet and cabinets whose XSCFs are standby.
SYNOPSIS	showhostname { -a <i>xscfu</i> } showhostname -h
DESCRIPTION	<p>showhostname is a command to display the host names set currently in the master cabinet and cabinets whose XSCFs are standby.</p> <p>The host name is displayed in the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) format.</p>
Privileges	<p>No privileges are required to execute this command.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p>-a Displays the host names set in the master cabinet and cabinets whose XSCFs are standby. The cabinet name specified with the -a option becomes invalid.</p> <p>-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</p>
OPERANDS	<p>The following operands are supported.</p> <p><i>xscfu</i> Specifies the cabinet name to be displayed. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify either of the following. If the cabinet name is specified with the -a option, it becomes invalid.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ For configuration with SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box) For XBBOX#80, specify "xbbox#80." For XBBOX#81, specify "xbbox#81." ■ For configuration with SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar box) For BB#00, specify "bb#00." For BB#01, specify "bb#01."
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	By using the sethostname(8), you can set the host name of the master cabinet and the cabinet on which XSCF is in the standby status.
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Display the host name which has been set to the master cabinet and the cabi-

showhostname(8)

net on which XSCF is in the standby status.

```
XSCF> showhostname -a
bb#00:scf0-hostname.example.com
bb#01:scf1-hostname.example.com
```

EXAMPLE 2 Display the host name set in XBBOX#80.

```
XSCF> showhostname xbbox#80
xbbox#80:scf0-hostname.example.com
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

- 0 Indicates normal end.
- >0 Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

sethostname (8)

NAME	showhttps - Displays the status of the HTTPS service set in the XSCF network.										
SYNOPSIS	showhttps [-M] showhttps -h showhttps -t [-M]										
DESCRIPTION	<p>showhttps is a command to display the status of the HTTPS service set currently in the XSCF network.</p> <p>You can confirm whether HTTPS service is in operation and the installation status of the information required for authentication. If it is installed, the date of installation is also displayed.</p> <p>The following statuses are displayed.</p> <table><tr><td>HTTPS status</td><td>Whether HTTPS service is in operation</td></tr><tr><td>Server key</td><td>Whether the private key of the Web server is installed</td></tr><tr><td>CA key</td><td>Whether the private key of the certificate authority is installed</td></tr><tr><td>CA cert</td><td>Whether the certificate of the certificate authority is installed</td></tr><tr><td>CSR</td><td>Web server certificate request</td></tr></table>	HTTPS status	Whether HTTPS service is in operation	Server key	Whether the private key of the Web server is installed	CA key	Whether the private key of the certificate authority is installed	CA cert	Whether the certificate of the certificate authority is installed	CSR	Web server certificate request
HTTPS status	Whether HTTPS service is in operation										
Server key	Whether the private key of the Web server is installed										
CA key	Whether the private key of the certificate authority is installed										
CA cert	Whether the certificate of the certificate authority is installed										
CSR	Web server certificate request										
Privileges	<p>No privileges are required to execute this command.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>										
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr><tr><td>-M</td><td>Displays text one screen at a time.</td></tr><tr><td>-t</td><td>Displays the set certificate.</td></tr></table>	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-M	Displays text one screen at a time.	-t	Displays the set certificate.				
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.										
-M	Displays text one screen at a time.										
-t	Displays the set certificate.										
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	You can set the HTTPS service of the XSCF network by using sethttps(8).										
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Display the status of HTTPS service and the installation status of the key.</p> <pre>XSCF> showhttps HTTPS status: enabled Server key: installed in Apr 24 12:34:56 JST 2010 CA key: installed in Apr 24 12:00:34 JST 2010 CA cert: installed in Apr 24 12:00:34 JST 2010 CSR:</pre>										

```

-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
MIIBWjCCASsCAQAwgYEXCzAJBgNVBAYTAmpqMQ4wDAYDVQQIEWVzdGF0ZTERMA8G
A1UEBxMibG9jYWxpdkHkxFTATBgNVBAoTDG9yZ2FuaXphdGlvbjEPMA0GA1UECxMG
b3JnYW5pMQ8wDQYDVQQDEWZjb21tb24xZjAUBGkqhkiG9w0BCQEWB2VlLmlhaWww
gZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAJ5D57X/k42LcIpTWBwzv2GrxaVM
5GEyx3bdBW8/7WZhnd3uiZ9+ANlvRAuw/YYy7I/pAD+NQJesBcBjuj9x+IiJl9F
MrI5fR8pOIywVodbMPCar09rrU45bVeZhTyi+uQOdWLoX/Dhq0fm2BpYuh9WukT5
pTEg+2dABg8UdHmNAGMBAAGgADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQQFAAOBgQAux1jH3dyB6Xho
PgBuVIakDzIKEPipK9qQfC57YI43uRBGRubu0AHEcLVue5yTu6G5SxHTCq07tV5g
38UHSg5Kqy9QuWHWMri/hxm0kQ4gBpApjNb6F/B+ngBE3j/thGbEuvJb+0wbycvu
5jrhB/ZV9k8X/MbD0xSx/U5nF+Zuyw==
-----END CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----

```

EXAMPLE 2 Display the set certificate.

```

XSCF> showhttps -t
Certificate:
  Data:
    Version: 3 (0x2)
    Serial Number:
      cb:92:cc:ee:79:6c:d3:09
    Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption
    Issuer: C=JP, ST=Kanagawa, O=Kawasaki, OU=luna2, CN=luna2
    ization Validation CA
    Validity
      Not Before: Feb 20 07:36:15 2012 GMT
      Not After : Feb 19 07:36:15 2013 GMT
    Subject: C=JP, ST=Kanagawa, O=Fujitsu, OU=Fujitsu, CN=XSCF/
    emailAddress=hoge@hoge
    Subject Public Key Info:
      Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption
      Public-Key: (2048 bit)
      Modulus:
        00:c7:5f:f1:61:ad:ba:4b:64:25:7e:49:ba:7a:6c:
        d4:5c:b1:8c:2d:15:9f:8a:2f:70:c8:cc:4a:3d:2c:
        bd:0a:b7:f8:1d:4a:12:93:ea:22:d5:be:85:69:d7:
        0b:31:a8:1a:ae:34:c6:f6:e8:a1:c8:cc:02:08:be:
        bc:2b:e9:34:8f:f2:ee:4a:93:26:a0:47:93:7e:b7:
        f8:3f:73:24:55:45:02:14:f7:c2:d8:56:f7:a1:cf:
        2f:2d:3e:d4:ff:05:1a:82:25:34:1f:f2:1a:83:91:
        a7:35:98:7d:2a:92:53:6b:19:75:91:86:b5:2e:ef:
        e9:79:ec:a0:5c:bc:88:1c:7b:53:2f:ab:a2:18:77:
        84:42:1e:4c:80:c4:91:28:fe:0a:35:8d:27:f9:90:
        46:22:70:71:10:0d:03:cb:2e:5c:e9:27:20:b3:d5:
        bd:15:39:16:c1:18:7a:a7:13:8f:40:e8:1e:5d:39:
        71:bc:ca:4b:ac:c3:74:9f:03:5e:b3:3c:1c:c8:2e:
        1b:bf:31:c4:4b:33:9a:07:d4:28:e3:f2:6d:19:37:
        10:33:4f:04:85:3b:40:ce:b2:be:f4:16:c1:7c:a9:
        6a:5e:fc:c0:ae:a1:e8:49:a5:b4:ac:37:e3:3f:ca:
        cf:c1:5d:fa:00:8e:d3:33:1f:13:7d:76:b1:ad:ce:
        e4:27
      Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)
    X509v3 extensions:

```

```
X509v3 Basic Constraints:
  CA:FALSE
Netscape Cert Type:
  SSL Server
Netscape Comment:
  OpenSSL Generated Certificate
X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:
  DE:71:13:37:5D:74:7E:D5:B8:C0:96:F8:AF:A7:FB:AB:EA:B9:DB
:07
X509v3 Authority Key Identifier:
  keyid:BE:0D:11:61:59:98:0B:2F:29:42:88:6F:94:38:7C:D0:6A
:FC:EB:4B

Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption
b9:6d:06:3a:b5:71:51:9d:15:b6:55:08:64:76:9e:13:69:1b:
ce:6b:b4:be:aa:48:49:55:29:c3:6f:9e:b1:ca:0c:6f:96:c3:
e9:f7:fd:91:03:ce:a3:b5:d8:27:58:a4:a3:81:f1:60:81:3a:
fb:75:5e:36:a6:5d:05:3d:bd:cf:6b:34:13:41:c2:68:94:51:
f2:4b:1a:02:50:e6:bc:8c:48:d2:87:84:cf:12:8b:de:2d:da:
10:b5:1b:41:94:b6:c4:83:1e:1c:ae:0d:0c:dc:01:21:91:49:
8c:44:4c:1d:2f:52:3a:b0:19:da:ed:5b:6a:aa:b2:05:bc:76:
3c:f4:90:35:97:81:5c:bf:64:cb:a4:5d:ed:78:cf:97:b1:8a:
43:7b:4b:82:4f:21:83:60:28:18:b1:87:ba:4f:a9:7c:f4:ac:
47:a2:81:ac:70:e7:50:b9:ec:52:ab:66:72:ef:c5:c9:98:89:
4b:ae:3a:fe:d3:46:be:8b:b8:c8:7c:99:2a:8e:7f:8c:ec:10:
b6:cb:60:8c:4b:b7:8f:c0:5d:4b:44:45:cb:48:35:69:b3:7c:
37:c2:33:fe:dd:a4:9f:19:6d:a3:0e:cd:79:7c:05:6e:1b:44:
d9:b6:21:76:6f:6a:1e:fc:0d:1f:7f:e9:61:9a:70:70:9f:f5:
17:42:f7:b6
```

EXAMPLE 3 Display the set certificate (in the case that no certificate is set).

```
XSCF> showhttps -t
No certificate.
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

- 0 Indicates normal end.
- >0 Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

sethttps (8)

showhttps(8)



NAME	showlocator - Displays the status of the CHECK LED on the operation panel.						
SYNOPSIS	<p>showlocator [-a -b <i>bb_id</i>]</p> <p>showlocator -h</p>						
DESCRIPTION	<p>showlocator is a command to display the blinking status of the CHECK LEDs of the operation panels mounted in SPARC M10 Systems cabinets and crossbar boxes (XBBOXs).</p> <p>Any of the following statuses is displayed.</p> <table> <tr> <td>Off (Off)</td><td>Indicates that it is normal, the input power is being off, or the power fails.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Blinking (Blinking)</td><td>Indicates that it is a cabinet subject to maintenance.</td></tr> <tr> <td>On (Lighted)</td><td>Indicates that an abnormality is detected.</td></tr> </table>	Off (Off)	Indicates that it is normal, the input power is being off, or the power fails.	Blinking (Blinking)	Indicates that it is a cabinet subject to maintenance.	On (Lighted)	Indicates that an abnormality is detected.
Off (Off)	Indicates that it is normal, the input power is being off, or the power fails.						
Blinking (Blinking)	Indicates that it is a cabinet subject to maintenance.						
On (Lighted)	Indicates that an abnormality is detected.						
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <p>useradm, platadm, platop, fieldeng</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>						
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table> <tr> <td>-a</td><td>Displays the statuses of all CHECK LEDs connected currently.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-b <i>bb_id</i></td><td>Displays the status of the CHECK LEDs of the SPARC M10 Systems cabinets and crossbar boxes corresponding to the specified <i>bb_id</i>. If omitted, the status of the CHECK LED of the cabinet itself is displayed.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr> </table>	-a	Displays the statuses of all CHECK LEDs connected currently.	-b <i>bb_id</i>	Displays the status of the CHECK LEDs of the SPARC M10 Systems cabinets and crossbar boxes corresponding to the specified <i>bb_id</i> . If omitted, the status of the CHECK LED of the cabinet itself is displayed.	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
-a	Displays the statuses of all CHECK LEDs connected currently.						
-b <i>bb_id</i>	Displays the status of the CHECK LEDs of the SPARC M10 Systems cabinets and crossbar boxes corresponding to the specified <i>bb_id</i> . If omitted, the status of the CHECK LED of the cabinet itself is displayed.						
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.						
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	You can set the blinking status of CHECK LED by using setlocator(8).						
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Display the status of CHECK LED of BB-ID 10.</p> <pre>XSCF> showlocator -b 10 BB#10: Locator LED status: Blinking</pre>						

EXAMPLE 2 Display the statuses of all CHECK LEDs.

```
XSCF> showlocator -a
XB-Box#80 : Locator LED status: Blinking
:
BB#00 : Locator LED status: Blinking
BB#01 : Locator LED status: Off
BB#02 : Locator LED status: On
:
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

setlocator (8)

NAME	showloginlockout - Displays the time set in the lockout function of the user account.
SYNOPSIS	showloginlockout showloginlockout -h
DESCRIPTION	showloginlockout is a command to display the time by minutes when login is prohibited after failing in login three times in a row.
Privileges	To execute this command, useradm privilege is required. For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).
OPTIONS	The following options are supported. -h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	The user can attempt login three times in a row. If the third attempt fails, login is prohibited for the time set by setloginlockout(8). showloginlockout displays the set lockout time by minutes. If the set lockout time elapses, attempt to log in is allowed again.
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Display the timeout time of lockout. XSCF> showloginlockout 90 minutes
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned. 0 Indicates normal end. >0 Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	setloginlockout (8)

showloginlockout(8)



NAME	showlogs - Displays the specified log.								
SYNOPSIS	showlogs [-t <i>time</i> [-T <i>time</i>]] [-v -V -S] [-r] [-M] error showlogs [-t <i>time</i> [-T <i>time</i>]] [-p <i>timestamp</i>] [-v] [-r] [-M] event showlogs [-t <i>time</i> [-T <i>time</i>]] [-r] [-M] power showlogs {-a -b <i>bb_id</i> } [-t <i>time</i> [-T <i>time</i>]] [-r] [-M] env showlogs [-r] [-M] monitor showlogs -p <i>ppar_id</i> [-t <i>time</i> [-T <i>time</i>]] [-r] [-M] {console iopl panic} showlogs -h								
DESCRIPTION	<p>showlogs is a command to display the specified log.</p> <p>The logs are displayed in chronological order of time stamps by default. The following logs can be specified for each unit of collection.</p> <table><tr><td>System unit</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Error log (Scan logs may be included.)■ Power log■ Event log■ Monitoring log</td></tr><tr><td>SPARC M10 Systems cabinet</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Temperature history</td></tr><tr><td>Physical partition (PPAR) unit</td><td><ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Console message log■ Panic message log■ IPL message log</td></tr></table>			System unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Error log (Scan logs may be included.)■ Power log■ Event log■ Monitoring log	SPARC M10 Systems cabinet	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Temperature history	Physical partition (PPAR) unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Console message log■ Panic message log■ IPL message log
System unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Error log (Scan logs may be included.)■ Power log■ Event log■ Monitoring log								
SPARC M10 Systems cabinet	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Temperature history								
Physical partition (PPAR) unit	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Console message log■ Panic message log■ IPL message log								
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Error log, event log, temperature history, monitoring log platadm, platop, fieldeng■ Power log <table><tr><td>platadm, platop, fieldeng</td><td>Enables execution for all PPARs.</td></tr><tr><td>pparadm, pparmgr</td><td>Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.</td></tr></table>			platadm, platop, fieldeng	Enables execution for all PPARs.	pparadm, pparmgr	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.		
platadm, platop, fieldeng	Enables execution for all PPARs.								
pparadm, pparmgr	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.								

- Console message log, panic message log, IPL message log

`platadm, platop,` Enables execution for all PPARs.
`fieldeng`

`pparadm, pparmgr,` Enables execution for PPARs for which you have access
`pparop` privilege.

- Scan log
 `fieldeng`

For details on user privileges, see `setprivileges(8)`.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

- a All cabinets on the system are subject. This can be specified for the temperature history.
- b *bb_id* Specifies only one BB-ID to display the log. This can be specified for the temperature history. The *bb_id*, on the SPARC M10-1/M10-4, fixed to 0. On the SPARC M10-4S, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15, and from 80 to 83 in case of crossbar box.
- h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
- M Displays text one screen at a time.
- p *ppar_id* Specifies a single PPAR-ID to display. This can be specified for the console message log, panic message log, and IPL message log. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for *ppar_id*.
- P *timestamp* If the log is displayed alone, specify the time stamp of the log. This can be specified for the error log and event log.

timestamp is specified in any of the following formats.

yyyy-mm-dd,hh:mm:ss

The value is specified in the year-month-day,hour:minute:second format.

mm/dd/yy,hh:mm:ss

The value is specified in the month/day/year,hour:minute:second format.

Monddhh:mm:ssyyyy

The value is specified in the month-name,day,hour:minute:second,year format.

- r Displays logs in reverse chronological order of time stamps. By default, logs are displayed in chronological order of time stamps.
- S Displays the scan log attached to an error log. Only the users with `fieldeng` privilege can specify it. It cannot be specified with the `-v` or `-V` option.
- t *time* Specifies the starting date and time for specifying the display range of logs. Any of the following specification formats is applied.
 - yyyy-mm-dd,hh:mm*
The value is specified in the year-month-day,hour:minute format.
 - mm/dd/yy,hh:mm*
The value is specified in the month/day/year,hour:minute format.
 - Monddhh:mmyyyy*
The value is specified in the month-name,day,hour:minute,year format.
 - yyyy-mm-dd,hh:mm:ss*
The value is specified in the year-month-day,hour:minute:second format.
 - mm/dd/yy,hh:mm:ss*
The value is specified in the month/day/year,hour:minute:second format.
 - Monddhh:mm:ssyyyy*
The value is specified in the month-name,day,hour:minute:second,year format.

Even if it is specified with the `-r` option, the specifications of the `-t` and `-T` option will never be reversed. It cannot be used for monitoring logs.

-T <i>time</i>	<p>Specifies the ending date and time for specifying the display range of logs. Any of the following specification formats is applied.</p> <p><i>yyyy-mm-dd,hh:mm</i> The value is specified in the year-month-day,hour:minute format.</p> <p><i>mm/dd/yy,hh:mm</i> The value is specified in the month/day/year,hour:minute format.</p> <p><i>Monddhh:mmyyyy</i> The value is specified in the month-name,day,hour:minute,year format.</p> <p><i>yyyy-mm-dd,hh:mm:ss</i> The value is specified in the year-month-day,hour:minute:second format.</p> <p><i>mm/dd/yy,hh:mm:ss</i> The value is specified in the month/day/year,hour:minute:second format.</p> <p><i>Monddhh:mm:ssyyyy</i> The value is specified in the month-name,day,hour:minute:second,year format.</p> <p>Even if it is specified with the -r option, the specifications of the -t and -T option will never be reversed. It cannot be used for monitoring logs.</p>
-v	<p>Displays detailed information. In addition to normal display, the detailed diagnosis code (Diagnostic Code) is displayed. It cannot be specified with the -v or -S option. This can be specified for the error log and event log.</p>
-V	<p>Displays more detailed information. If the machine administration detail log information, the PCI card information, and the I/O error fault log information have been collected, those are displayed in addition to the information displayed by the -v option. They may not be collected depending on the type of error event. It cannot be specified with the -v or -S option. This can be specified for the error log.</p>
OPERANDS	<p>The following operands are supported.</p>
error	Displays the error log. (Scan logs may be included.)
event	Displays the event log.
power	Displays the power log.
env	Displays the temperature history.

**EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION**

monitor	Displays the monitoring log.
console	Displays the console message log.
ipl	Displays the IPL message log.
panic	Displays the panic message log.

Each log is displayed in the following format.

■ Error log
Default

```
Date: Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012
Code: xxxxxxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Status: Alarm                      Occurred: Oct 20 17:45:31.000 JST 2012
FRU: PSU#1,PSU#2,PSU#3,*
Msg: ACFAIL occurred (ACS=3) (FEP type = A1)
```

If -v option is specified

```
Date: Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012
Code: xxxxxxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Status: Alarm                      Occurred: Oct 20 17:45:31.000 JST 2012
FRU: PSU#1,PSU#2,PSU#3,*
Msg: ACFAIL occurred (ACS=3) (FEP type = A1)
Diagnostic Code:
    xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxx
    xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxx
    xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxx
    xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx
    xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxx
```

If the -V option is specified

```
Date: Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012
Code: xxxxxxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Status: Alarm                      Occurred: Oct 20 17:45:31.000 JST 2012
FRU: PSU#1,PSU#2,PSU#3,*
Msg: ACFAIL occurred (ACS=3) (FEP type = A1)
Diagnostic Code:
    xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxx
    xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxx
    xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxx
    xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx
    xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxx
Diagnostic Messages
:
```

If the -S option is specified

```
Date: Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012
Code: xxxxxxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
Status: Alarm Occurred: Oct 20 17:45:31.000 JST 2012
FRU: PSU#1,PSU#2,PSU#3,*
Msg: ACFAIL occurred (ACS=3) (FEP type = A1)
Diagnostic Code:
    xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxx
    xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxx
    xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxx
    xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx
    xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxx
Detail log: SCAN MINOR RC 2K
0000: xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx
0010: xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx
:
```

Date:	Date log collected (month day hour:minute:second TimeZone year) This is displayed in local time.								
Code:	Error code This is displayed in 25 bytes.								
Status:	Error status Any of the following is displayed. <table><tr><td>Warning</td><td>Partial degradation or warning of the unit</td></tr><tr><td>Alarm</td><td>Failure or abnormality of the unit</td></tr><tr><td>Information</td><td>Notification</td></tr><tr><td>Notice</td><td>System status notification</td></tr></table>	Warning	Partial degradation or warning of the unit	Alarm	Failure or abnormality of the unit	Information	Notification	Notice	System status notification
Warning	Partial degradation or warning of the unit								
Alarm	Failure or abnormality of the unit								
Information	Notification								
Notice	System status notification								
Occurred:	Error occurrence date (in the 'month day hour:minute:second time-zone year' format). This is displayed in local time.								
FRU:	Alleged unit The first, second, and third alleged units are displayed separated by a comma (,). If the fourth alleged unit exists, asterisk (*) is displayed. It depends on the point of detection whether the units subsequent to the second one are displayed.								
Msg:	Contents of error								

Diagnostic Code: Detailed code of error
This is displayed in hexadecimal.

Diagnostic Messages: Detailed message
This is displayed if the log has a detailed message.

Detail log: Scan log code
This is displayed if the log has a scan log.

■ Power log

Date	Event	Cause	ID	Switch
Oct 20 17:25:31 JST 2012	Cabinet Power On	Operator	00	Service
Oct 20 17:35:31 JST 2012	PPAR Power On	Operator	00	Locked
Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012	PPAR Power Off	Software Request	00	Locked
Oct 20 17:50:31 JST 2012	Cabinet Power Off	Self Reset	00	Service
:				
:				

Date: Date log collected (month day hour:minute:second TimeZone year)
This is displayed in local time.

Event: Power status
Any of the following statuses is displayed.

SCF Reset	In the status in which XSCF is reset
PPAR Power On	In the status in which the power of PPAR is on
PPAR Power Off	In the status in which the power of PPAR is off
PPAR Reset	In the status in which PPAR is restarted
Cabinet Power On	The cabinet power is on
Cabinet Power Off	The cabinet power is off
XIR	In the status in which eXtended Internal Reset is executed

Cause: Cause of Event
Any of the following is displayed.

Self Reset, Power On, System Reset, Panel, Scheduled,
IPMI, Power Recover, Operator, Software Request,
Alarm, Fatal

ID: PPAR-ID or BB-ID
In the case of Event for all SPARC M10 Systems cabinet or
PPARs, "--" is displayed.

If Event is Cabinet Power On or Cabinet Power Off, BB-ID
is displayed. An integer from 00 to 15 or 80 to 83 is displayed for
BB-ID.

If Event is PPAR Power On or PPAR Power Off, or PPAR
Reset, PPAR-ID is displayed. An integer from 00 to 15 is
displayed for PPAR-ID.

Switch: Status of the mode switch of the operator panel
Any of the following statuses is displayed.

Locked	Mode during normal operation
Service	Service mode

■ Event log
Default

Date	Message
Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012	System power on
Oct 20 17:55:31 JST 2012	System power off
:	
:	

If -v option is specified

Date	Message
Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012	System power on
Switch= Service	
Code=xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx	
xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx	
xxxx xxxx	

Date: Date log collected (month day hour:minute:second TimeZone year)
This is displayed in local time.

Message: Event message

Switch: Status of the mode switch of the operator panel
Any of the following statuses is displayed.

Locked	Mode during normal operation
Service	Service mode

Code: Detailed event information
This is displayed in hexadecimal.

■ Temperature history

BB#00		
Date	Temperature	Power
Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012	32.56 (C)	System Power On
Oct 20 17:55:31 JST 2012	32.56 (C)	System Power Off
:		

BB#xx: BB-ID is displayed by an integer from 0 to 15, or from 80 to 83, depending on the system configuration.

Date: Date log collected (month day hour:minute:second TimeZone year)
This is displayed in local time.

Temperature: Intake-air temperature
This is displayed to two decimal places. The unit is Celsius (degrees C).

Power: Power status of the system
Either of the following statuses is displayed.

Cabinet Power On	In the status in which the power of the cabinet is on
Cabinet Power OFF	In the status in which the power of the cabinet is off

■ Monitoring log

Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012	monitor message
Oct 20 17:55:31 JST 2012	monitor message
:	

The date and monitoring message are displayed by one message with one line.
For the date, the date the log was collected is displayed in local time (month day hour:minute:second TimeZone year).

■ Console message log

```
PPAR-ID: 00
Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012      console message
Oct 20 17:55:31 JST 2012      console message
      :
      :
```

[First line]

PPAR-ID: PPAR ID
 Depending on the system configuration, an integer from 00 to 15 is displayed.

[Second and subsequent lines]

The date and console message are displayed by one message with one line.

For the date, the date the log was collected is displayed in local time (month day hour:minute:second TimeZone year).

■ Panic message log

```
<<panic>>
Date: Oct 20 18:45:31 JST 2012      PPAR-ID: 00
Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012      panic message
Oct 20 17:55:31 JST 2012      panic message
      :
```

[Second line]

Date: Date panic occurred (month day hour:minute:second TimeZone year)
 This is displayed in local time.

PPAR-ID: PPAR ID
 Depending on the system configuration, an integer from 00 to 15 is displayed.

[Third and subsequent lines]

The date and panic message are displayed by one message with one line.

For the date, the date the log was collected is displayed in local time (month day hour:minute:second TimeZone year).

■ IPL message log

```
<<ipl>>
Date: Oct 20 18:45:31 JST 2012      PPAR-ID: 00
Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012      ipl message
Oct 20 17:55:31 JST 2012      ipl message
:
```

[Second line]

Date: Date IPL occurred (month day hour:minute:second TimeZone year)
This is displayed in local time.

PPAR-ID: PPAR ID
Depending on the system configuration, an integer from 00 to 15 is displayed.

[Third and subsequent lines]

The date and IPL message are displayed by one message with one line.

For the date, the date the log was collected is displayed in local time (month day hour:minute:second TimeZone year).

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Display the error log.

```
XSCF> showlogs error
Date: Oct 20 12:45:31 JST 2012
Code: 00112233-445566778899aabbcc-8899aabbccceeff0011223344
Status: Alarm Occurred: Oct 20 12:45:31.000 JST 2012
FRU: PSU#1,PSU#2
Msg: ACFAIL occurred (ACS=3) (FEP type = A1)
Date: Oct 20 15:45:31 JST 2012
Code: 00112233-445566778899aabbcc-8899aabbccceeff0011223344
Status: Alarm Occurred: Oct 20 12:45:31.000 JST 2012
FRU: PSU#1,PSU#2
Msg: ACFAIL occurred (ACS=3) (FEP type = A1)
Date: Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012
Code: 00112233-445566778899aabbcc-8899aabbccceeff0011223344
Status: Warning Occurred: Oct 20 15:45:31.000 JST 2012
FRU: PSU#1,PSU#2, PSU#3,*
Msg: ACFAIL occurred (ACS=3) (FEP type = A1)
```

Example 2 Display the error log of the specified time stamp in detail (-v).

```
XSCF> showlogs error -P Oct2012:45:312012 -v
Date: Oct 20 12:45:31 JST 2012
Code: 00112233-445566778899aabbcc-8899aabbccceeff0011223344
Status: Alarm Occurred: Oct 20 12:45:31.000 JST 2012
FRU: IOU#0/PCI#3
Msg: offline(vendor=FUJITSU, product=MAJ3182MC)
```

```
Diagnostic Code:
00112233 44556677 8899
00112233 44556677 8899
00112233 44556677 8899
00112233 44556677 8899aabb ccddeeff
00112233 44556677 8899
```

Example 3 Display the error log of the specified time stamp in more detail (-V).

```
XSCF> showlogs error -P Oct2012:45:312012 -V
Date: Oct 20 12:45:31 JST 2012
Code: 00112233-445566778899aabbcc-8899aabbccceeff0011223344
Status: Alarm Occurred: Oct 20 12:45:31.000 JST 2012
FRU: IOU#0/PCI#3
Msg: offline(vendor=FUJITSU, product=MAJ3182MC)
Diagnostic Code:
00112233 44556677 8899
00112233 44556677 8899
00112233 44556677 8899
00112233 44556677 8899aabb ccddeeff
00112233 44556677 8899
Diagnostic Messages
Jul 11 16:17:42 plato10 root: [ID 702911 user.error] WARNING: /
pci@83,4000/scsi@2/sd@0,0 (sd47):
Jul 11 16:17:42 plato10 root: [ID 702911 user.error] incomplete
write- givin up
```

Example 4 Display the power log.

```
XSCF> showlogs power
Date Event Cause ID Switch
Oct 20 17:25:31 JST 2012 Cabinet Power On Operator 00 Service
Oct 20 17:35:31 JST 2012 PPAR Power On Operator 00 Locked
Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012 PPAR Power Off Software Request 00 Locked
Oct 20 17:50:31 JST 2012 Cabinet Power Off Self Reset 00 Service
```

Example 5 Display power logs in reverse chronological order of time stamps.

```
XSCF> showlogs power -r
Date Event Cause ID Switch
Oct 20 17:50:31 JST 2012 Cabinet Power On Operator 00 Service
Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012 PPAR Power On Operator 00 Locked
Oct 20 17:35:31 JST 2012 PPAR Power Off Software Request 00 Locked
Oct 20 17:25:31 JST 2012 Cabinet Power Off Self Reset 00 Service
```

Example 6 Display the power logs within the specified range.

```
XSCF> showlogs power -t Oct2017:302012 -T Oct2017:492012
Date Event Cause ID Switch
Oct 20 17:35:31 JST 2012 PPAR Power Off Software Request 00 Locked
Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012 PPAR Power On Operator 00 Locked
```


Example 7 Display the power logs within the specified range. Display them in reverse chronological order of time stamps.

```
XSCF> showlogs power -t Oct2017:302012 -T Oct2017:492012 -r
Date                               Event                               Cause                               ID  Switch
Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012           PPAR Power On                       Operator                           00  Locked
Oct 20 17:35:31 JST 2012           PPAR Power Off                      Software Request                   00  Locked
```

Example 8 Display power logs specifying the starting date and time for display.

```
XSCF> showlogs power -t Oct2017:302012
Date                               Event                               Cause                               ID  Switch
Oct 20 17:35:31 JST 2012           PPAR Power On                       Operator                           00  Locked
Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012           PPAR Power Off                      Software Request                   00  Locked
Oct 20 17:50:31 JST 2012           Cabinet Power Off                   Self Reset                         00  Service
```

Example 9 Display the console message log of the specified PPAR-ID.

```
XSCF> showlogs console -p 00
PPAR-ID: 00
Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012           Executing last command: boot
Oct 20 17:55:31 JST 2012           Boot device: /pci@83,4000/FJSV,ulsa@2,1/
disk@0,0:a File and args:
Oct 20 17:55:32 JST 2012           SunOS Release 5.10 Version Generic 64-bit
```

Example 10 Display the temperature history of the specified BB-ID.

```
XSCF> showlogs env -b 0
BB#00
Date                               Temperature                         Power
Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012           32.56(C)                           Cabinet Power On
Oct 20 17:55:31 JST 2012           32.56(C)                           Cabinet Power Off
```

Example 11 Display the temperature histories of all SPARC M10-4S cabinets.

```
XSCF> showlogs env -a
BB#00
Date                               Temperature                         Power
Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012           32.56(C)                           Cabinet Power On
Oct 20 17:55:31 JST 2012           32.56(C)                           Cabinet Power Of
BB#01
Date                               Temperature                         Power
Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012           32.56(C)                           Cabinet Power On
Oct 20 17:55:31 JST 2012           32.56(C)                           Cabinet Power Off
.
.
.
XB-Box#83
Date                               Temperature                         Power
Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012           32.56(C)                           Cabinet Power On
Oct 20 17:55:31 JST 2012           32.56(C)                           Cabinet Power Off
```

showlogs(8)

Note – The displayed codes and messages may be different from the actual display.

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

- | | |
|----|-----------------------------|
| 0 | Indicates normal end. |
| >0 | Indicates error occurrence. |

NAME	showmonitorlog - Displays the contents of the monitoring message log in real time.
SYNOPSIS	showmonitorlog showmonitorlog -h
DESCRIPTION	<p>showmonitorlog is a command to display the contents of the monitoring message log in real time. It is similar to "tail -f."</p> <p>If showmonitorlog is executed, the command is not terminated to display the monitoring message log and the XSCF shell is occupied. If a message is registered in a monitoring message log, the content is displayed. If the command is executed, nothing is displayed until a monitoring log is registered next time.</p> <p>To terminate real-time display, press [Ctrl]+[C] key.</p>
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <p>platadm, platop, fieldeng</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p>-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</p>
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Display the contents of the monitoring message log in real time.</p> <pre>XSCF> showmonitorlog Jun 23 12:17:18 PAPL-SERVER Warning: /BB#0/CMUL,/UNSPECIFIED:SCF:SCF SPI FMEM access error Jul 10 14:13:32 PAPL-SERVER Alarm: /BB#0/CMUU:SCF:Critical low voltage error Jul 11 13:40:20 PAPL-SERVER Information: /BB#0/XBU#0:ANALYZE:CPU-XB interface correctable error Jul 11 13:46:21 PAPL-SERVER Notice: /FIRMWARE,/BB#0/CMUL:SCF:SCF process down detected Jul 11 15:31:54 PAPL-SERVER Event: SCF:System powered on . .</pre>
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned.</p> <p>0 Indicates normal end.</p> <p>>0 Indicates error occurrence.</p>

showmonitorlog(8)



NAME	shownameserver - Displays the name servers and search paths set in the XSCF network.
SYNOPSIS	shownameserver shownameserver -h
DESCRIPTION	shownameserver is a command to display the list of the IP addresses of the name server and search paths set currently in the XSCF network.
Privileges	No privileges are required to execute this command. For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).
OPTIONS	The following options are supported. -h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	You can set the name servers and search paths of the XSCF network by using setnameserver(8).
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Display the name servers set currently in the XSCF network. We take as an example the case that three name servers and five search paths are set. XSCF> shownameserver nameserver 192.168.1.2 nameserver 10.18.108.10 nameserver 10.24.1.2 search example1.com search example2.com search example3.com search example4.com search example5.com EXAMPLE 2 Display the name servers set currently in the XSCF network. We take as an example the case that no name server or search path is set. XSCF> shownameserver nameserver --- search ---
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned. 0 Indicates normal end. >0 Indicates error occurrence.

shownameserver(8)

SEE ALSO	setnameserver (8)
-----------------	--------------------------

NAME	shownetwork - Displays the information of the network interface set in the XSCF.												
SYNOPSIS	shownetwork [-M] [-a -i <i>interface</i>] shownetwork -h												
DESCRIPTION	<p>shownetwork is a command to display the information of the network interface set currently in the XSCF.</p> <p>You can display the information of the specified network interface or all network interfaces. The following information is displayed.</p> <table><tr><td>xscf#x-y</td><td>XSCF network interface name</td></tr><tr><td>HWaddr</td><td>MAC address (Displayed in hexadecimal)</td></tr><tr><td>inet addr</td><td>IP address</td></tr><tr><td>Bcast</td><td>Broadcast</td></tr><tr><td>Mask</td><td>Netmask</td></tr><tr><td>UP/DOWN</td><td>Whether the network interface is valid</td></tr></table>	xscf#x-y	XSCF network interface name	HWaddr	MAC address (Displayed in hexadecimal)	inet addr	IP address	Bcast	Broadcast	Mask	Netmask	UP/DOWN	Whether the network interface is valid
xscf#x-y	XSCF network interface name												
HWaddr	MAC address (Displayed in hexadecimal)												
inet addr	IP address												
Bcast	Broadcast												
Mask	Netmask												
UP/DOWN	Whether the network interface is valid												
Privileges	<p>No privileges are required to execute this command.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>												
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>-a</td><td>Displays the information set in all XSCF network interfaces.</td></tr><tr><td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr><tr><td>-i</td><td>Displays the status of the current XSCF network.</td></tr><tr><td>-M</td><td>Displays text one screen at a time.</td></tr></table>	-a	Displays the information set in all XSCF network interfaces.	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-i	Displays the status of the current XSCF network.	-M	Displays text one screen at a time.				
-a	Displays the information set in all XSCF network interfaces.												
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.												
-i	Displays the status of the current XSCF network.												
-M	Displays text one screen at a time.												

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported.

<i>interface</i>	Specifies the network interface to be displayed. You can specify any of the following depending on the system configuration. If it is specified with the -a option, it becomes invalid. <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ For SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box)<table><tr><td>xbbox#80-lan#0</td><td>XBBOX#80-LAN#0</td></tr><tr><td>xbbox#80-lan#1</td><td>XBBOX#80-LAN#1</td></tr><tr><td>lan#0</td><td>Take-over IP address of XBBOX#80-LAN#0 and XBBOX#81-LAN#0</td></tr><tr><td>xbbox#81-lan#0</td><td>XBBOX#81-LAN#0</td></tr><tr><td>xbbox#81-lan#1</td><td>XBBOX#81-LAN#1</td></tr><tr><td>lan#1</td><td>Take-over IP addresses of XBBOX#80-LAN#1 and XBBOX#81-LAN#1</td></tr></table>■ For SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar box)<table><tr><td>bb#00-lan#0</td><td>BB#00-LAN#0</td></tr><tr><td>bb#00-lan#1</td><td>BB#00-LAN#1</td></tr><tr><td>lan#0</td><td>Take-over IP addresses of BB#00-LAN#0 and BB#01-LAN#0</td></tr><tr><td>bb#01-lan#0</td><td>BB#01-LAN#0</td></tr><tr><td>bb#01-lan#1</td><td>BB#01-LAN#1</td></tr><tr><td>lan#1</td><td>Take-over IP addresses of BB#00-LAN#1 and BB#01-LAN#1</td></tr></table>■ For SPARC M10-1/M10-4<table><tr><td>bb#00-lan#0</td><td>BB#00-LAN#0</td></tr><tr><td>lan#0</td><td>Abbreviated form of bb#00-lan#0</td></tr><tr><td>bb#00-lan#1</td><td>BB#00-LAN#1</td></tr><tr><td>lan#1</td><td>Abbreviated form of bb#00-lan#1</td></tr></table>	xbbox#80-lan#0	XBBOX#80-LAN#0	xbbox#80-lan#1	XBBOX#80-LAN#1	lan#0	Take-over IP address of XBBOX#80-LAN#0 and XBBOX#81-LAN#0	xbbox#81-lan#0	XBBOX#81-LAN#0	xbbox#81-lan#1	XBBOX#81-LAN#1	lan#1	Take-over IP addresses of XBBOX#80-LAN#1 and XBBOX#81-LAN#1	bb#00-lan#0	BB#00-LAN#0	bb#00-lan#1	BB#00-LAN#1	lan#0	Take-over IP addresses of BB#00-LAN#0 and BB#01-LAN#0	bb#01-lan#0	BB#01-LAN#0	bb#01-lan#1	BB#01-LAN#1	lan#1	Take-over IP addresses of BB#00-LAN#1 and BB#01-LAN#1	bb#00-lan#0	BB#00-LAN#0	lan#0	Abbreviated form of bb#00-lan#0	bb#00-lan#1	BB#00-LAN#1	lan#1	Abbreviated form of bb#00-lan#1
xbbox#80-lan#0	XBBOX#80-LAN#0																																
xbbox#80-lan#1	XBBOX#80-LAN#1																																
lan#0	Take-over IP address of XBBOX#80-LAN#0 and XBBOX#81-LAN#0																																
xbbox#81-lan#0	XBBOX#81-LAN#0																																
xbbox#81-lan#1	XBBOX#81-LAN#1																																
lan#1	Take-over IP addresses of XBBOX#80-LAN#1 and XBBOX#81-LAN#1																																
bb#00-lan#0	BB#00-LAN#0																																
bb#00-lan#1	BB#00-LAN#1																																
lan#0	Take-over IP addresses of BB#00-LAN#0 and BB#01-LAN#0																																
bb#01-lan#0	BB#01-LAN#0																																
bb#01-lan#1	BB#01-LAN#1																																
lan#1	Take-over IP addresses of BB#00-LAN#1 and BB#01-LAN#1																																
bb#00-lan#0	BB#00-LAN#0																																
lan#0	Abbreviated form of bb#00-lan#0																																
bb#00-lan#1	BB#00-LAN#1																																
lan#1	Abbreviated form of bb#00-lan#1																																

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- The take-over IP address means IP addresses which can be used without switch of XSCF recognized in multi-XSCF configuration. If each LAN port of an active XSCF unit is set in lan#0 and lan#1, you can access them by the names, lan#0 and lan#1.
- For SPARC M10-1/M10-4, lan#0 is fixed to bb#0-lan#0 and lan#1 is fixed to bb#0-lan#1.
- For SPARC M10-4S, if the take-over IP address is disabled by setnetwork(8), nothing is displayed even with the take-over IP address specified by shownetwork.

- You can set the XSCF network interface by using setnetwork(8).

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Display the information set in LAN#1 of XBBOX#80.

```
XSCF> shownetwork xbbox#80-lan#1
xbbox#80-lan#1
    Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:00:00:12:34:56
    inet addr:192.168.10.11  Bcast: 192.168.10.255
Mask:255.255.255.0
    UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
    RX packets:54424 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
    TX packets:14369 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
    collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
    RX bytes:20241827 (19.3 MiB)  TX bytes:2089769 (1.9 MiB)
    Base address:0x1000
```

EXAMPLE 2 Display the information set in LAN#0 of XBBOX#80.

```
XSCF> shownetwork xbbox#80-lan#0
xbbox#80-lan#0
    Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:00:00:12:34:56  E0:00:C4:00:8B
    inet addr: 192.168.11.10  Bcast: 192.168.11.255
Mask:255.255.255.0
    UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
    RX packets:54424 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
    TX packets:14369 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
    collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
    RX bytes:12241827 (11.3 MiB)  TX bytes:1189769 (0.9 MiB)
    Base address:0x1000
```

EXAMPLE 3 Display the information set in the take-over IP address of LAN#0.

```
XSCF> shownetwork lan#0
lan#0    Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:00:00:12:34:56
    inet addr:192.168.1.10  Bcast:192.168.1.255
Mask:255.255.255.0
    UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
    Base address:0xe000
```

EXAMPLE 4 Display the status of the XSCF network.

```
XSCF> shownetwork -i
Active Internet connections (without servers)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address           Foreign Address         State
tcp        0      0 xx.xx.xx.xx:telnet      xxxx:1617              ESTABLISHED
```

EXAMPLE 5 For SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar box), display the set information.

```
XSCF> shownetwork -a
bb#00-lan#0
    Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:00:00:12:34:56
```

```

    inet addr: 192.168.11.10  Bcast: 192.168.11.255
Mask:255.255.255.0
    UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
    RX packets:54424 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
    TX packets:14369 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
    collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
    RX bytes:12241827 (11.3 MiB)  TX bytes:1189769 (0.9 MiB)
    Base address:0x1000

lan#0    Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:00:00:12:34:56
    inet addr:192.168.11.11  Bcast:192.168.11.255
Mask:255.255.255.0
    UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
    Base address:0xe000

bb#00-lan#1
    Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:00:00:12:34:57
    inet addr:192.168.10.10  Bcast: 192.168.10.255
Mask:255.255.255.0
    UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
    RX packets:54424 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
    TX packets:14369 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
    collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
    RX bytes:20241827 (19.3 MiB)  TX bytes:2089769 (1.9 MiB)
    Base address:0x1000

lan#1    Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:00:00:12:34:57
    inet addr:192.168.10.11  Bcast:192.168.10.255
Mask:255.255.255.0
    UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
    Base address:0xe000

bb#01-lan#0
    HWaddr 00:00:00:12:34:59
    inet addr:192.168.10.12  Mask:255.255.255.0

bb#01-lan#1
    HWaddr 00:00:00:12:34:60
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

- 0 Indicates normal end.
- >0 Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

setnetwork (8)

NAME	showntp - Displays the NTP information set in the XSCF network.														
SYNOPSIS	showntp {-l -a <i>address</i> -s -m} showntp -h														
DESCRIPTION	<p>showntp is a command to display the NTP information set currently in the XSCF network.</p> <p>The following information can be displayed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ NTP server registered in the XSCF network■ Synchronization status with the upper NTP servers■ Whether NTP service is provided to the client■ stratum value set in the XSCF network■ Whether the preferred server is specified■ Clock address of the local clock set in XSCF														
Privileges	<p>No privileges are required to execute this command.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>														
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>-a</td><td>Displays all NTP servers set currently in the XSCF network.</td></tr><tr><td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr><tr><td>-l</td><td>Displays whether it is synchronized with the NTP server</td></tr><tr><td>-m</td><td>Displays whether the preferred server is specified (<i>prefer</i>) and clock address of the local clock (<i>localaddr</i>).</td></tr></table> <p>In <i>prefer</i>, either of the following is displayed.</p> <table><tr><td>on</td><td>The preferred server is specified.</td></tr><tr><td>off</td><td>The preferred server is not specified.</td></tr></table> <p>In <i>localaddr</i>, the least significant byte of the clock address of the local clock 127.127.1.u is displayed by a figure from 0 to 3.</p> <table><tr><td>-s</td><td>Displays the stratum value set in XSCF.</td></tr></table>	-a	Displays all NTP servers set currently in the XSCF network.	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-l	Displays whether it is synchronized with the NTP server	-m	Displays whether the preferred server is specified (<i>prefer</i>) and clock address of the local clock (<i>localaddr</i>).	on	The preferred server is specified.	off	The preferred server is not specified.	-s	Displays the stratum value set in XSCF.
-a	Displays all NTP servers set currently in the XSCF network.														
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.														
-l	Displays whether it is synchronized with the NTP server														
-m	Displays whether the preferred server is specified (<i>prefer</i>) and clock address of the local clock (<i>localaddr</i>).														
on	The preferred server is specified.														
off	The preferred server is not specified.														
-s	Displays the stratum value set in XSCF.														

OPERANDS	<p>The following operands are supported.</p> <p><i>address</i> Specifies the IP address or host name of the NTP server to be displayed. If the -a option is specified, it becomes invalid.</p> <p>To specify them by the IP address, <i>address</i> can be specified in a format using four sets of integers separated by periods (.).</p> <p><i>xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx</i> <i>xxx</i> Specifies an integer from 0 to 255. This can be specified using zero suppression.</p> <p>To specify them by the host name, specify <i>address</i> within 64 characters in a format separating the label elements by periods (.). For the label element, you can use alphanumeric characters and hyphens (-). However, make the specification using an alphabetic character for the beginning, and an alphanumeric character for the end of the element. (Based on RFC 1034.) Depending on the DNS server, the server name needs to be name-resolvable.</p>
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ If the preferred server is not specified, there is no prefer information in the NTP server displayed by showntp.■ You can set the NTP server of the XSCF network by using setntp(8).■ If showntp is executed after executing setntp(8), the contents set by setntp(8) are displayed. To confirm the settings information of the NTP currently in operation, execute this command with the -l option.
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Display all registered NTP servers. If -m prefer=off is set by setntp, the characters prefer are not displayed.</p> <pre>XSCF> showntp -a client : enable server : disable server ntp1.example.com prefer server ntp2.example.com</pre> <p>EXAMPLE 2 Confirm synchronization with the NTP server and display the result.</p> <pre>XSCF> showntp -l remote refid st t when poll reach delay offset jitter ===== *192.168.0.27 192.168.1.56 2 u 27 64 377 12.929 -2.756 1.993 +192.168.0.57 192.168.1.86 2 u 32 64 377 13.030 2.184 94.421 127.127.1.0 .LOCL. 5 l 44 64 377 0.000 0.000 0.008</pre>

EXAMPLE 3 Display the stratum value set in the XSCF network-

```
XSCF> showntp -s  
stratum : 5
```

EXAMPLE 4 Display whether the preferred server is specified and the clock address of the local clock.

```
XSCF> showntp -m  
prefer : on  
localaddr : 0
```

EXAMPLE 5 Confirm synchronization if the NTP server is not synchronized with the upper NTP servers and the service is not provided to the client.

```
XSCF> showntp -l  
NTP is unavailable.
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

- | | |
|----|-----------------------------|
| 0 | Indicates normal end. |
| >0 | Indicates error occurrence. |

SEE ALSO **setntp (8), setnameserver (8)**

showntp(8)



NAME	showpacketfilters - Displays the IP packet filtering rules set in the XSCF network.
SYNOPSIS	showpacketfilters {-a -l} [-M] showpacketfilters -h
DESCRIPTION	showpacketfilters is a command to displays the IP packet filtering rules set in the XSCF network.
Privileges	No privileges are required to execute this command. For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).
OPTIONS	The following options are supported. -a Displays the IP packet filtering rules set in the XSCF network. -h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error. -l Displays the operation status of the IP packet filtering rules set in the XSCF network. -M Displays text one screen at a time.
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	You can set the IP packet filtering rules used in the XSCF network by using setpacketfilters(8).
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 For SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box), display the IP packet filtering rules set in the XSCF network. XSCF> showpacketfilters -a -s 172.16.0.0/255.255.0.0 -i xbbox#80-lan#0 -j DROP -s 172.16.0.0/255.255.0.0 -i xbbox#81-lan#0 -j DROP -s 10.10.10.10/255.255.255.255 -j DROP -s 192.168.100.0/255.255.255.0 -i xbbox#80-lan#1 -j ACCEPT -s 192.168.100.0/255.255.255.0 -i xbbox#81-lan#1 -j ACCEPT -i xbbox#80-lan#1 -j DROP -i xbbox#81-lan#1 -j DROP EXAMPLE 2 For SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box), display the operation status of the IP packet filtering rules of the XSCF network. XSCF> showpacketfilters -l pkts bytes target prot in source 0 0 DROP all xbbox#80-lan#0 172.16.0.0/255.255.0.0 0 0 DROP all * 10.10.10.10 0 0 ACCEPT all xbbox#80-lan#1 192.168.100.0/255.255.255.0 0 0 DROP all xbbox#80-lan#1 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0 pkts bytes target prot in source

showpacketfilters(8)

```
0      0 DROP      all  xbbox#81-lan#0 172.16.0.0/255.255.0.0
0      0 DROP      all  *                10.10.10.10
0      0 ACCEPT     all  xbbox#81-lan#1 192.168.100.0/255.255.255.0
0      0 DROP      all  xbbox#81-lan#1 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0
XSCF>
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

- 0 Indicates normal end.
- >0 Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO **setpacketfilters (8)**

NAME	showpasswordpolicy - Displays the current password policy setting.
SYNOPSIS	showpasswordpolicy showpasswordpolicy -h
DESCRIPTION	<p>showpasswordpolicy is a command to display the password policy setting.</p> <p>The pam_cracklib module, date of the effective period, and number of the passwords stored in the password history are included.</p>
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, useradm privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p>-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</p>
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Display the password policy setting.</p> <pre>XSCF> showpasswordpolicy Mindays: 0 Maxdays: 99999 Warn: 7 Inactive: -1 Expiry: 0 Retry: 3 Difok: 10 Minlen: 9 Dcredit: 1 Ucredit: 1 Lcredit: 1 Ocredit: 1 Remember: 3</pre>
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned.</p> <p>0 Indicates normal end.</p> <p>>0 Indicates error occurrence.</p>
SEE ALSO	setpasswordpolicy (8)

showpasswordpolicy(8)



NAME	showpcl - Displays the physical partition (PPAR) configuration information (PCL) that is currently set.
SYNOPSIS	showpcl [-v] -a [-M] showpcl [-v] -p <i>ppar_id</i> [[-1 <i>lsb</i>]...] showpcl -h
DESCRIPTION	<p>showpcl is a command to display the PCL set by setpcl(8).</p> <p>PCL is hardware resource information which can be set in PPAR or logical system boards (LEB) composing PPAR.</p> <p>LSB is the unit of system boards recognized by Hypervisor. It is indicated by an independent integer from 00 to 15 for each PPAR.</p> <p>The system board (PSB) means the boards recognized by system and mounted as hardware.</p>

showpcl command can display the following information in PCL.

PPAR-ID	PPAR ID
LSB	LSB number. An integer from 00 to 15 is displayed.
PSB	PSB number corresponding to LSB. This is displayed in the format below. <i>xx-y:</i> <i>xx</i> Integer from 00 to 15 <i>y</i> It is fixed to 0
Status	Operating status of PPAR. Any of the following is displayed. Powered Off In the power-off status Initialization Phase In the status in which POST is in operation Initialization Complete In the status in which POST is completed Running In the status in which POST is completed and Oracle Solaris is runining Hypervisor Abort The status between occurrence of Hypervisor Abort and reset

If the `-v` option is specified, the following information is added.

Cfg-policy	Degradation range in the case that an abnormality is detected in the initial hardware diagnosis. Any of the following is displayed.	
	FRU	Degradation occurs by part such as CPU and memory (Default).
	PSB	Degrades by PSB.
	System	Degrades by PPAR.
No-Mem	Whether to make the logical domain use the memory mounted in LSB. Either of the following is displayed.	
	True	Does not allow use of memory.
	False	Allows use of memory (Default).
No-IO	Whether to make the logical domain use the I/O devices mounted in LSB. Either of the following is displayed.	
	True	Does not allow use of I/O devices.
	False	Allows use of I/O devices (Default).

Privileges

To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.

platadm, platop, fieldeng	Enables execution for all PPARs.
pparadm, pparmgr, pparop	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have access privilege.

For details on user privileges, see `setprivileges(8)`.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

<code>-a</code>	Displays the information of all PPARs.
<code>-h</code>	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
<code>-l lsb</code>	Specifies the LSB number to be displayed. <i>lsb</i> is specified by an integer from 0 to 15. You can specify multiple values for the <code>-l</code> option by separating them with spaces. If the <code>-l</code> option is omitted, all LSBs in PPAR are subject.

EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION

EXAMPLES

- M Displays text one screen at a time. It is similar to more command.
- p *ppar_id* Specifies the PPAR-ID to be displayed. Depending on the system configuration, an integer from 0 to 15 is displayed for *ppar_id*.
- v Displays additionally the information of Cfg-policy, No-Mem, and No-IO of PCL.

You can set PCL by using setpcl(8).

EXAMPLE 1 Display the PCL information set in PPAR-ID 0.

```
XSCF> showpcl -p 0
PPAR-ID  LSB  PSB  Status
00
          00  00-0
          04  01-0
          08  02-0
          12  03-0
Running
```

EXAMPLE 2 Display the detailed information of the PCL for PPAR-ID 0.

```
XSCF> showpcl -v -p 0
PPAR-ID  LSB  PSB  Status  No-Mem  No-IO  Cfg-policy
00
          00  -
          01  -
          02  -
          03  -
          04  01-0  False  False
          05  -
          06  -
          07  -
          08  02-0  True   False
          09  -
          10  -
          11  -
          12  03-0  False  True
          13  -
          14  -
          15  -
Running
System
```

EXAMPLE 3 Display the detailed information of the PCL for PPAR.

```
XSCF> showpcl -v -a
PPAR-ID  LSB  PSB  Status  No-Mem  No-IO  Cfg-policy
00
          00  -
          01  -
          02  -
          03  -
          04  01-0  False  False
          05  -
          06  -
          07  -
          08  02-0  True   False
          09  -
          10  -
          11  -
          12  03-0  False  True
          13  -
          14  -
          15  -
Running
System
```

	00	-			
	01	00-0	False	False	
.					
.					

01			Powered Off		
	00	01-0	True	True	unknown
.					
.					

15			Running		
	00	15-0	True	True	System

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

- 0 Indicates normal end.
- >0 Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO **addboard (8), deleteboard (8), setpcl (8), setupfru (8), showboards (8), showfru (8)**

showpcl(8)



NAME	showpowercapping - Displays the status of power consumption limitation.
SYNOPSIS	showpowercapping showpowercapping -h
DESCRIPTION	<p>showpowercapping is a command to display the status of power consumption limitation of the system.</p> <p>The following statuses are displayed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Whether the power consumption limiting function is enabled or disabled Displays whether to enable/disable the power consumption limiting function of the system. ■ Upper limit of power consumption <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Upper limit of power consumption (Wattage) Displays the upper limit of power consumption by wattage. ■ Upper limit of power consumption (%) Displays the upper limit of power consumption by percentage. Converts the minimum power consumption value (0%) and maximum power consumption value (100%) of the system to the upper limit power value (watt). If the upper limit of the power consumption of setpowercapping(8) is set by wattage specification, no value is displayed. ■ Window time for exceeding the upper limit Displays the window time (second) until recognition as violation after the power consumption value of the system exceeds the upper limit of power consumption. ■ System operation at the time of violation Displays the system operation (display of warning message, shutdown processing, and forcible power-off processing) when the window time for exceeding the upper limit elapsed while the power consumption value of the system exceeds the upper limit of power consumption. <p>You can confirm the minimum power consumption value and maximum power consumption value of the system by showenvironment(8).</p>
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <p>useradm, platadm, platop, fieldeng</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>

OPTIONS The following options are supported.

-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.

EXAMPLES **EXAMPLE 1** Display the status of power consumption limitation of the system. (If the upper limit of power consumption of setpowercapping(8) is set by percent specification)

```
XSCF> showpowercapping
activate_state      :enabled
powerlimit          :25%
timelimit           :30
violation_actions   :none
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 2 Display the status of power consumption limitation of the system. (If the upper limit of power consumption of setpowercapping(8) is set by wattage specification)

```
XSCF> showpowercapping
activate_state      :enabled
powerlimit          :1000w
timelimit           :300
violation_actions   :poff
XSCF>
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

0 Indicates normal end.

>0 Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO **setpowercapping(8)**, **showenvironment(8)**

NAME	showpowerschedule - Displays the schedule operation information.								
SYNOPSIS	showpowerschedule {-p <i>ppar_id</i> -a} -m state showpowerschedule {-p <i>ppar_id</i> -a} -m list [-v] [-M] showpowerschedule -h								
DESCRIPTION	<p>showpowerschedule is a command to display the schedule operation information.</p> <p>The types of the displayed contents are the following two.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Information regarding the schedule operation settings<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ PPAR-ID■ Whether schedule operation is enabled/disabled■ Number of the set schedules■ Setting of the power recovery mode■ Information regarding the schedule<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Schedule ID■ PPAR-ID■ Specification method■ Period/Date of specification■ Power-on time■ Power-off time								
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <table><tr><td>platadm, platop</td><td>Enables execution for all PPARs.</td></tr><tr><td>pparadm, pparmgr, pparop</td><td>Enables execution for PPARs for which you have accessible privilege.</td></tr></table> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>	platadm, platop	Enables execution for all PPARs.	pparadm, pparmgr, pparop	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have accessible privilege.				
platadm, platop	Enables execution for all PPARs.								
pparadm, pparmgr, pparop	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have accessible privilege.								
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>-a</td><td>Displays the schedule information of all physical partitions (PPARs).</td></tr><tr><td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr><tr><td>-M</td><td>Displays text one screen at a time.</td></tr><tr><td>-m list</td><td>Displays the schedule information.</td></tr></table>	-a	Displays the schedule information of all physical partitions (PPARs).	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-M	Displays text one screen at a time.	-m list	Displays the schedule information.
-a	Displays the schedule information of all physical partitions (PPARs).								
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.								
-M	Displays text one screen at a time.								
-m list	Displays the schedule information.								

EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION

- m state Displays the schedule operation settings.
- p *ppar_id* Displays the information of the specified *ppar_id*. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for *ppar_id*.
- v Displays the information of the next power-on time and power-off time of PPAR.

- To change the schedule operation information, use `setpowerschedule(8)`.
- To set the schedule, use `addpowerschedule(8)`. To delete it, use `deletepowerschedule(8)`.
- Specifying a non-existent *ppar_id* or invalid option causes an error.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Display the schedule status which sets to all PPARs.

```
XSCF> showpowerschedule -a -m state
PPAR-ID schedule member recover mode
-----
0          disable -      on
1          enable  2      auto
2          enable  1      on
3          disable -      off
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 2 Display the schedule list of PPAR-ID 1. (If the command is executed at 0 o'clock on January 1st without the -v option.)

```
XSCF> showpowerschedule -p 1 -m list
ID#  PPAR-ID Type      Term/Date      OnTime/OffTime Pattern
-----
-----
15   1      Daily   Dec 01 - Mar 01 06:00 / 22:00 -
16   1      Monthly Nov    - Feb   08:00 / --:-- 01-01
17   1      Monthly Jan 01 - Dec 31 09:00 / 21:30 -
17   1      Monthly Nov    - Feb   --:-- / 20:00 29-29
4    1      Weekly  Feb    - Apr   07:10 / 19:50
sun,mon,tue,wed,thu,fri,sat
10   1      Special Mar 04 2013  00:00 / 23:50 -
6    1      Monthly May    - May   09:20 / 18:40 01-05
11   1      Holiday May 04 2013  --:-- / --:-- -
12   1      Weekly  Jun    - Aug   07:10 / --:-- mon
13   1      Weekly  Jun    - Aug   --:-- / 19:50 fri
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 3 Display the schedule lists of all PPARs.(If the command is executed at 0

o'clock on January 1st with the -v option.)

```
XSCF> showpowerschedule -a -m list -v
PPAR-ID 1  Next Power On= Jan 01 06:00 2013 Next Power Off= Jan 01 21:30 2013
PPAR-ID 2  Next Power On= May 01 09:20 2013 Next Power Off= Mar 01 28:40 2013

ID#  PPAR-ID Type      Term/Date      OnTime/OffTime Pattern
-----
-----
15   1      Daily   Dec 01 - Mar 01 06:00 / 22:00 -
16   1      Monthly Nov    - Feb  08:00 / --:-- 01-01
1    1      Daily   Jan 01 - Dec 31 09:00 / 21:30 -
17   1      Monthly Nov    - Feb  --:-- / 20:00 29-29
4    1      Weekly  Feb    - Apr  07:10 / 19:50 mon,tue,wed,thu,fri
10   1      Special Mar 04 2013  00:00 / 23:50 -
6    2      Monthly May    - May  09:20 / 18:40 01-05
11   2      Holiday May 04 2013 --:-- / --:-- -
12   2      Weekly  Jun    - Aug  07:10 / --:-- mon
13   2      Weekly  Jun    - Aug  --:-- / 19:50 fri
XSCF>
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0 Indicates normal end.

>0 Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

`addpowerschedule(8)`, `deletepowerschedule(8)`, `setpowerschedule(8)`

showpowerschedule(8)



NAME	showpowerupdelay - Displays the warm-up time and wait time for air conditioning of the system that is currently set.				
SYNOPSIS	showpowerupdelay showpowerupdelay -h				
DESCRIPTION	<p>showpowerupdelay is a command to display the warm-up time and wait time for air conditioning of the system that is currently set.</p> <p>The following contents are displayed.</p> <table> <tr> <td>warmup time</td><td>Warm-up time. The setting value of each physical partition (PPAR) is displayed.</td></tr> <tr> <td>wait time</td><td>Wait time for air conditioning</td></tr> </table>	warmup time	Warm-up time. The setting value of each physical partition (PPAR) is displayed.	wait time	Wait time for air conditioning
warmup time	Warm-up time. The setting value of each physical partition (PPAR) is displayed.				
wait time	Wait time for air conditioning				
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <p>platadm, platop, pparadm, pparmgr, pparop, fiieldeng</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>				
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table> <tr> <td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr> </table>	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.		
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.				
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	You can set the warm-up time and wait time for air conditioning of the system by using setpowerupdelay(8).				
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Display the warm-up time and wait time for air conditioning of the system.</p> <pre> XSCF> showpowerupdelay warmup time : PPAR#00 :10 minute(s) PPAR#01 :10 minute(s) : PPAR#15 :15 minute(s) wait time : 20 minute(s) </pre>				
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned.</p> <table> <tr> <td>0</td><td>Indicates normal end.</td></tr> <tr> <td>>0</td><td>Indicates error occurrence.</td></tr> </table>	0	Indicates normal end.	>0	Indicates error occurrence.
0	Indicates normal end.				
>0	Indicates error occurrence.				
SEE ALSO	setpowerupdelay (8)				

showpowerupdelay(8)

NAME	showpparmode - Displays the operation mode of the physical partition (PPAR) that is currently set.																																																																			
SYNOPSIS	showpparmode -p <i>ppar_id</i> [-v] showpparmode -h																																																																			
DESCRIPTION	<p>showpparmode is a command to display the operation mode set currently in the specified PPAR.</p> <p>The following statuses are displayed.</p> <table><tr><td>HOST-ID</td><td colspan="2">Host ID</td></tr><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">If no host ID is assigned, a hyphen (-) is displayed.</td></tr><tr><td>Diagnostics Level</td><td colspan="2">Diagnostics level of the self-diagnosis test (POST)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Any of the following is displayed.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>off</td><td>None</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>min</td><td>Standard (default)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>max</td><td>Maximum</td></tr><tr><td>Message Level</td><td colspan="2">Detailed level of the console message of the POST diagnosis</td></tr><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Any of the following is displayed.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>none</td><td>None</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>min</td><td>Limited volume</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>normal</td><td>Normal volume (default)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>max</td><td>Maximum volume</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>debug</td><td>Debug output</td></tr><tr><td>Host Watchdog operation at the time of timeout</td><td colspan="2">Operation of PPAR at the time of host watchdog timeout</td></tr><tr><td></td><td colspan="2">Any of the following is displayed.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>none</td><td>None</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>dumpcore</td><td>Generates panic</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>reset</td><td>Resets the PPAR (default)</td></tr><tr><td>Break Signal</td><td colspan="2">Whether the break signal is enabled or disabled</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>on</td><td>Enabled (default)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>off</td><td>Disabled</td></tr></table>		HOST-ID	Host ID			If no host ID is assigned, a hyphen (-) is displayed.		Diagnostics Level	Diagnostics level of the self-diagnosis test (POST)			Any of the following is displayed.			off	None		min	Standard (default)		max	Maximum	Message Level	Detailed level of the console message of the POST diagnosis			Any of the following is displayed.			none	None		min	Limited volume		normal	Normal volume (default)		max	Maximum volume		debug	Debug output	Host Watchdog operation at the time of timeout	Operation of PPAR at the time of host watchdog timeout			Any of the following is displayed.			none	None		dumpcore	Generates panic		reset	Resets the PPAR (default)	Break Signal	Whether the break signal is enabled or disabled			on	Enabled (default)		off	Disabled
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	off	Disabled																																																																		

	<table><tr><td>Autoboot (Guest Domain)</td><td>Whether the guest domain autoboot is enabled or disabled when PPAR is started</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>on Enabled (default)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>off Disabled</td></tr><tr><td>Elastic Mode</td><td>Whether the low-power operation of CPU or memory is enabled or disabled</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>on Enabled (default)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>off Disabled</td></tr><tr><td>IOreconfigure</td><td>Whether to reconfigure I/O buses when PPAR is started or reset</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>Any of the following is displayed.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>true Enabled</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>false Disabled</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>nextboot Enabled only when the next boot</td></tr><tr><td>Ethernet Address</td><td>Ethernet (MAC) address of PPAR</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>This address is used if the environment variable of OpenBoot PROM, <code>local-mac-address?</code>, is false. This information is displayed only if the <code>-v</code> option is specified. However, if the Ethernet (MAC) address is not assigned, a hyphen "-" is displayed.</td></tr></table>	Autoboot (Guest Domain)	Whether the guest domain autoboot is enabled or disabled when PPAR is started		on Enabled (default)		off Disabled	Elastic Mode	Whether the low-power operation of CPU or memory is enabled or disabled		on Enabled (default)		off Disabled	IOreconfigure	Whether to reconfigure I/O buses when PPAR is started or reset		Any of the following is displayed.		true Enabled		false Disabled		nextboot Enabled only when the next boot	Ethernet Address	Ethernet (MAC) address of PPAR		This address is used if the environment variable of OpenBoot PROM, <code>local-mac-address?</code> , is false. This information is displayed only if the <code>-v</code> option is specified. However, if the Ethernet (MAC) address is not assigned, a hyphen "-" is displayed.
Autoboot (Guest Domain)	Whether the guest domain autoboot is enabled or disabled when PPAR is started																										
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Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <table><tr><td><code>platadm, fieldeng</code></td><td>Enables execution for all PPARs.</td></tr><tr><td><code>pparadm</code></td><td>Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.</td></tr></table> <p>For details on user privileges, see <code>setprivileges(8)</code>.</p>	<code>platadm, fieldeng</code>	Enables execution for all PPARs.	<code>pparadm</code>	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.																						
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OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td><code>-h</code></td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr><tr><td><code>-p ppar_id</code></td><td>Specifies the PPAR-ID to be displayed. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i>.</td></tr><tr><td><code>-v</code></td><td>Displays detailed information. If the <code>-v</code> option is specified, the Ethernet (MAC) address of PPAR is also displayed.</td></tr></table>	<code>-h</code>	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	<code>-p ppar_id</code>	Specifies the PPAR-ID to be displayed. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> .	<code>-v</code>	Displays detailed information. If the <code>-v</code> option is specified, the Ethernet (MAC) address of PPAR is also displayed.																				
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<code>-v</code>	Displays detailed information. If the <code>-v</code> option is specified, the Ethernet (MAC) address of PPAR is also displayed.																										

**EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION**

- The operation mode displayed by showpparmode does not indicate the actual operation but the setting status. The actual operation varies according to the status of the mode switch of the operator panel. If the mode switch of the operator panel is "Service," the operation mode of PPAR is set as follows regardless of the contents displayed by .
 - Diagnosis level, Host Watchdog timeout, autoboot of the guest domain, power-saving operation, I/O bus reconfiguration: As the display of showpparmode
 - Alive Check: Disabled
 - Break signal (STOP-A): Sending a signal
- You can set the operation mode of PPAR by using setpparmode(8).

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Display the operation mode of the PPAR set in PPAR-ID 0.

```
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
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 2 Display the detailed information of the operation mode of the PPAR set in PPAR-ID 0.

```
XSCF> showpparmode -p 0 -v
Host-ID                :8099010c
Diagnostic Level       :min
Message Level          :normal
Alive Check            :off
Watchdog Reaction      :reset
Break Signal           :off
Autoboot (Guest Domain) :on
Elastic Mode           :off
IOreconfigure          :true
Ethernet Address       :00:0b:5d:e2:01:0c
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 3 Display the detailed information of the operation mode of the PPAR set in PPAR-ID 0. (If the host ID and Ethernet address are not assigned)

```
XSCF> showpparmode -p 0 -v
Host-ID                :-
Diagnostic Level       :min
Message Level          :normal
```

showpparmode(8)

```
Alive Check           :off
Watchdog Reaction     :reset
Break Signal          :off
Autoboot (Guest Domain) :on
Elastic Mode          :off
IOreconfigure         :true
Ethernet Address      :-
XSCF>
```

EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.
0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	setpparmode (8)

NAME	showpparparam - Displays the OpenBoot PROM environmental variable of the control domain which will be set at the subsequent startup of the specified physical partition (PPAR).						
SYNOPSIS	showpparparam -p <i>ppar_id</i> showpparparam -h						
DESCRIPTION	<p>showpparparam is a command to display the setting value of the OpenBoot PROM environmental variable of the control domain which will be set at the subsequent startup of the specified physical partition (PPAR).</p> <p>Note – When you changed the value of the environmental variable from OpenBoot PROM while the PPAR is in operation, it will not be applied to the showpparparam output. When you start up the PPAR next time, the value you changed in OpenBoot PROM will be set.</p> <p>The following setting values are displayed.</p> <table> <tr> <td>use-nvramrc</td><td>Displays the setting value of the OpenBoot PROM environment variable use-nvramrc? of the control domain.</td></tr> <tr> <td>security-mode</td><td>Displays the setting value of the OpenBoot PROM environment variable security-mode of the control domain.</td></tr> <tr> <td>bootscript</td><td>Displays the setting values of the OpenBoot PROM environment variables of the control domain by bootscript.</td></tr> </table>	use-nvramrc	Displays the setting value of the OpenBoot PROM environment variable use-nvramrc? of the control domain.	security-mode	Displays the setting value of the OpenBoot PROM environment variable security-mode of the control domain.	bootscript	Displays the setting values of the OpenBoot PROM environment variables of the control domain by bootscript.
use-nvramrc	Displays the setting value of the OpenBoot PROM environment variable use-nvramrc? of the control domain.						
security-mode	Displays the setting value of the OpenBoot PROM environment variable security-mode of the control domain.						
bootscript	Displays the setting values of the OpenBoot PROM environment variables of the control domain by bootscript.						
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <table> <tr> <td>useradm, platadm, platop, fieldeng</td><td>Enables execution for all PPARs.</td></tr> <tr> <td>pparadm, pparmgr, pparop</td><td>Enables execution for PPARs for which you have accessible privilege.</td></tr> </table> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>	useradm, platadm, platop, fieldeng	Enables execution for all PPARs.	pparadm, pparmgr, pparop	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have accessible privilege.		
useradm, platadm, platop, fieldeng	Enables execution for all PPARs.						
pparadm, pparmgr, pparop	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have accessible privilege.						
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table> <tr> <td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-p <i>ppar_id</i></td><td>Specifies the PPAR-ID to be displayed.</td></tr> </table>	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-p <i>ppar_id</i>	Specifies the PPAR-ID to be displayed.		
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.						
-p <i>ppar_id</i>	Specifies the PPAR-ID to be displayed.						
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ A hyphen "-" will be displayed as the value of the OpenBoot PROM environment variables which are not set will be displayed. 						

- The value which is set by using the `setpparparam(8)` will be cleared after you start up the PPAR next time.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Display the OpenBoot PROM environment variables of the control domain set in PPAR-ID 0.

```
XSCF> showpparparam -p 0
use-nvramrc           :false
security-mode         :none
bootscript            :
setenv auto-boot true
setenv input-device   virtual-console
setenv output-device  virtual-console
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

setpparparam (8)

NAME	showpparstatus - Displays the status of the current physical partition (PPAR).												
SYNOPSIS	<p>showpparstatus -p <i>ppar_id</i></p> <p>showpparstatus -a</p> <p>showpparstatus -h</p>												
DESCRIPTION	<p>showpparstatus is a command to display the status of current PPAR.</p> <p>Any of the following statuses is displayed for each PPAR.</p> <table> <tr> <td>Powered Off</td><td>In the power-off status</td></tr> <tr> <td>Initialization Phase</td><td>In the status in which POST is in operation</td></tr> <tr> <td>Initialization Complete</td><td>In the status in which Power-On Self-Test (POST) is completed</td></tr> <tr> <td>Running</td><td>In the status in which POST is completed and Oracle Solaris is running.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Hypervisor Aborted</td><td>The status between occurrence of Hypervisor Abort and reset</td></tr> <tr> <td>-</td><td>Other than those above (when PPAR is not defined)</td></tr> </table>	Powered Off	In the power-off status	Initialization Phase	In the status in which POST is in operation	Initialization Complete	In the status in which Power-On Self-Test (POST) is completed	Running	In the status in which POST is completed and Oracle Solaris is running.	Hypervisor Aborted	The status between occurrence of Hypervisor Abort and reset	-	Other than those above (when PPAR is not defined)
Powered Off	In the power-off status												
Initialization Phase	In the status in which POST is in operation												
Initialization Complete	In the status in which Power-On Self-Test (POST) is completed												
Running	In the status in which POST is completed and Oracle Solaris is running.												
Hypervisor Aborted	The status between occurrence of Hypervisor Abort and reset												
-	Other than those above (when PPAR is not defined)												
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <p>useradm, platadm, platop, fieldeng Enables execution for all PPARs.</p> <p>pparadm, pparmgr, pparop Enables execution for PPARs for which you have access privilege.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>												
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table> <tr> <td>-a</td><td>Displays the statuses of all accessible PPARs.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-p <i>ppar_id</i></td><td>Specifies the PPAR-ID to display the status. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i>.</td></tr> </table>	-a	Displays the statuses of all accessible PPARs.	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-p <i>ppar_id</i>	Specifies the PPAR-ID to display the status. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> .						
-a	Displays the statuses of all accessible PPARs.												
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.												
-p <i>ppar_id</i>	Specifies the PPAR-ID to display the status. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> .												

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	You can confirm the status of the logical domain by using <code>showdomainstatus(8)</code> .
EXAMPLES	<div><div>EXAMPLE 1 Display the statuses of all PPARs.</div><div><pre>XSCF> showpparstatus -a PPAR-ID PPAR Status 00 Powered Off 01 Initialization Phase 02 Initialization Phase 03 Running 04 - 05 Hypervisor Aborted 06 Running 07 Initialization Complete 08 Initialization Phase 09 Initialization Phase 10 - 11 Powered Off 12 Running 13 Running 14 Powered Off 15 -</pre></div></div>
EXIT STATUS	<div>The following exit values are returned.</div> <div><div>0</div><div>Indicates normal end.</div></div> <div><div>>0</div><div>Indicates error occurrence.</div></div>
SEE ALSO	<code>poweroff(8)</code> , <code>poweron(8)</code> , <code>reset(8)</code> , <code>showdomainstatus(8)</code> , <code>showpctl(8)</code>

NAME	showremotepwrmgmt - Displays the settings of the remote power management function and the power status of the Node.																															
SYNOPSIS	showremotepwrmgmt [-a -G <i>groupid</i> [-N <i>nodeid</i>]] [-M] showremotepwrmgmt -h																															
DESCRIPTION	<p>showremotepwrmgmt is a command to display the management information of remote power management group and the power status of the specified node.</p> <p>In showremotepwrmgmt, the following information is displayed.</p> <p>[Remote Power Management Group Information]</p> <table><tr><td>GroupID</td><td colspan="2">This is the group ID of the specified remote power management group. An integer from 01 to 32 is displayed.</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="3">Remote Power Management Status</td><td colspan="2">This is the status of the specified remote power management group.</td></tr><tr><td>Enable</td><td>The remote power management function enabled</td></tr><tr><td>Disable</td><td>The remote power management function disabled</td></tr><tr><td>NodeID</td><td colspan="2">Node ID of the specified node. An integer from 001 to 128 as a decimal is displayed.</td></tr><tr><td rowspan="6">NodeType</td><td colspan="2">This is the type of the specified node. Any of the following nodes is displayed.</td></tr><tr><td>Master HOST</td><td>Server device (Master HOST Node)</td></tr><tr><td>HOST</td><td>Server device (HOST Node)</td></tr><tr><td>I/O</td><td>I/O device (I/O Node)</td></tr><tr><td>PwrLinkBox</td><td>Remote power management box (I/O Node)</td></tr><tr><td>Others</td><td>Other node</td></tr><tr><td>NodeIdentName</td><td colspan="2">This is the unique ID or name to identify a node. The maximum number of bytes is 32.</td></tr></table>			GroupID	This is the group ID of the specified remote power management group. An integer from 01 to 32 is displayed.		Remote Power Management Status	This is the status of the specified remote power management group.		Enable	The remote power management function enabled	Disable	The remote power management function disabled	NodeID	Node ID of the specified node. An integer from 001 to 128 as a decimal is displayed.		NodeType	This is the type of the specified node. Any of the following nodes is displayed.		Master HOST	Server device (Master HOST Node)	HOST	Server device (HOST Node)	I/O	I/O device (I/O Node)	PwrLinkBox	Remote power management box (I/O Node)	Others	Other node	NodeIdentName	This is the unique ID or name to identify a node. The maximum number of bytes is 32.	
GroupID	This is the group ID of the specified remote power management group. An integer from 01 to 32 is displayed.																															
Remote Power Management Status	This is the status of the specified remote power management group.																															
	Enable	The remote power management function enabled																														
	Disable	The remote power management function disabled																														
NodeID	Node ID of the specified node. An integer from 001 to 128 as a decimal is displayed.																															
NodeType	This is the type of the specified node. Any of the following nodes is displayed.																															
	Master HOST	Server device (Master HOST Node)																														
	HOST	Server device (HOST Node)																														
	I/O	I/O device (I/O Node)																														
	PwrLinkBox	Remote power management box (I/O Node)																														
	Others	Other node																														
NodeIdentName	This is the unique ID or name to identify a node. The maximum number of bytes is 32.																															

	Power/Power Status	This is the power status of the specified node. Either of the followings is displayed.	
		ON	Power-on
		OFF	Power-off
	PowerLinkage	This is the power-on link flag for the specified node. Any of the followings is displayed	
		Disable	Remote power management disabled
		Enable	Power-on/Power-off link enabled
		Enable (Power-On Link)	Only power-on link enabled
		Enable (Power-Off Link)	Only power-off link enabled
	Operation	This is the power-on method. Either of the followings is displayed	
		IPMI	Power-on by IPMI
		WakeUpOnLAN	Power-on by Wake-On LAN
	[IPMI Information]		
	IPMI UserName	This is the IPMI user name of the controller to control the node to be linked. The maximum number of bytes is 20.	
	IPMI IP address	This is the IP address of the IPMI port of the controller to control the node to be linked. This is displayed in the IPv4 format.	
IPMI Slave Address	This is the IPMI Slave Address of the controller to control the node to be linked. This is displayed in hexadecimal.		
	For Slave Address, see the IPMI specification "Intelligent Platform Management Interface Specification Second Generation v2.0."		
IPMI MAC Address	This is the IPMI MAC address of the controller to control the node to be linked.		
Privileges	To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.		
	platadm, platop, fieldeng		
	For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).		

OPTIONS The following options are supported.

- a Displays the management information of all the set remote power management groups. This is the same as that displayed when executing `showremotepwrmgmt` without specifying any options.

- G *groupid* Specifies one or more group IDs of the remote power management group to be displayed. A figure from 1 to 32 can be specified.

 e.g. -G 1

 To specify multiple remote power management groups by range, specify the group IDs of the remote power management groups included in the range separating the beginning and end by hyphens (-).

 e.g. -G 2-10

 To specify multiple remote power management groups or ranges of remote power management groups, specify them separating by commas (.). Overlapping specification causes an error.

 e.g. -G 1, 3, 5

- h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.

- M Displays text one screen at a time.

- N *nodeid* Specifies one node of the remote power management device registered to the remote power management group specified by the -G option and to be displayed. 1A figure from 1 to 128 can be specified.

 e.g. -N 1

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- Execution specifying a remote power management group not constructed by the "-G" option causes an error.
- If this is executed for all remote power management groups by the -a option and no remote power management group is constructed (initial status or after executing `clearremotepwrmgmt (8)`), it causes an error.
- If this is executed specifying the remote power management device subject to display by the -N option, and the -G option specified at the same time is specified by range, it causes an error.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Display the information of all the registered remote power management

```
groups.

XSCF> showremotepwrmgmt

[Remote Power Management Group#01 Information]
Remote Power Management Status      :[Enable]

NodeID NodeType      NodeIdentName                      Power PowerLinkage
Operation
-----
001  Master HOST XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX ON      Enable          IPMI
002  PwrLinkBox XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX ON      Enable          IPMI
003  Others      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX ON      Enable          IPMI
-----

[Remote Power Management Group#02 Information]
Remote Power Management Status      :[Enable]

NodeID NodeType      NodeIdentName                      Power PowerLinkage
Operation
-----
001  Master HOST XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX ON      Enable          IPMI
002  I/O          XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX ON      Enable          IPMI
-----

[Remote Power Management Group#03 Information]
Remote Power Management Status      :[Enable]

NodeID NodeType      NodeIdentName                      Power PowerLinkage
Operation
-----
000  Master HOST XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX ON      Enable          IPMI
001  HOST          XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX ON      Enable          IPMI
002  PwrLinkBox XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX OFF     Disable         IPMI
003  Others      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX OFF     Disable         IPMI
-----

XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 2 Display the information of the remote power management group 2.

```
XSCF> showremotepwrmgmt

[Remote Power Management Group#01 Information]
Remote Power Management Status      :[Enable]

NodeID NodeType      NodeIdentName                      Power PowerLinkage
Operation
-----
```

```

-----
001  Master HOST XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX ON   Enable          IPMI
002  PwrLinkBox XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX ON   Enable          IPMI
003  Others      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX ON   Enable          IPMI
-----

```

```

[Remote Power Management Group#02 Information]
Remote Power Management Status      :[Enable]

```

```

NodeID NodeType      NodeIdentName                      Power PowerLinkage
Operation
-----
001  Master HOST XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX ON   Enable          IPMI
002  I/O           XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX ON   Enable          IPMI
-----

```

```

[Remote Power Management Group#03 Information]
Remote Power Management Status      :[Enable]

```

```

NodeID NodeType      NodeIdentName                      Power PowerLinkage
Operation
-----
000  Master HOST XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX ON   Enable          IPMI
001  HOST          XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX ON   Enable          IPMI
002  PwrLinkBox XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX OFF  Disable         IPMI
003  Others      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX OFF  Disable         IPMI
-----

```

```
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 3 Display the information of the remote power management devices (Node ID = 1) included in the remote power management group 2.

```

XSCF> showremotepwrmgmt -G 2 -N 1
Remote Power Management Group Information
  GroupID                      :[02]
  Remote Power Management Status :[Enable]
  NodeID                       :[001]
  NodeType                     :[Master HOST]
  NodeIdentName                 :[XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX]
  PowerLinkage                  :[Enable]
  Operation                     :[IPMI]

Node Information
  Power Status                  :[ON]

IPMI Information
  IPMI UserName                 :[pwm]

```

```
Controller#0
  LAN#0
    IPMI IP address      : [xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx]
    IPMI SlaveAddress    : [00]
    IPMI MAC Address     : [00:00:00:00:00:00]

  LAN#1
    IPMI IP address      : [xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx]
    IPMI SlaveAddress    : [00]
    IPMI MAC Address     : [00:00:00:00:00:00]

Controller#1
  LAN#0
    IPMI IP address      : [xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx]
    IPMI SlaveAddress    : [00]
    IPMI MAC Address     : [00:00:00:00:00:00]

  LAN#1
    IPMI IP address      : [xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx]
    IPMI SlaveAddress    : [00]
    IPMI MAC Address     : [00:00:00:00:00:00]

XSCF>
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

`clearremotepwrmgmt(8)`, `getremotepwrmgmt(8)`, `setremotepwrmgmt(8)`

NAME	showresult - Displays the end status of the previously executed command.
SYNOPSIS	showresult showresult -h
DESCRIPTION	<p>showresult is a command to display the end status of the previously executed command.</p> <p>showresult is a convenient way for the remote control program to confirm whether the previously executed command succeeded or not.</p>
Privileges	<p>No privileges are required to execute this command.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p>-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</p>
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<p>If showresult is executed after canceling the processing of the command in execution by [Ctrl]+[C] key, etc., the end status depending on the cancelled command is displayed by 0 or another figure.</p>
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Display the execution result of showdate(8).</p> <pre> XSCF> showdate Sat Oct 20 14:53:00 JST 2012 XSCF> showresult 0 </pre>
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned.</p> <p>0 Indicates normal end.</p> <p>>0 Indicates error occurrence.</p>

showresult(8)



NAME	showroute - Displays the routing information set in the XSCF network interface.																						
SYNOPSIS	showroute [-M] [-n] {-a <i>interface</i> } showroute -h																						
DESCRIPTION	<p>showroute is a command to display the routing information set currently in the XSCF network interface.</p> <p>You can display the routing information of the specified network interface or all network interfaces. The following information is displayed.</p> <table><tr><td>Destination</td><td>Destination IP address</td></tr><tr><td>Gateway</td><td>Gateway</td></tr><tr><td>Netmask</td><td>Netmask</td></tr><tr><td>Flags</td><td>Flag indicating the status of routing</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>U Route enabled</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>H Only one host reachable</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>G Gateway used</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>R Dynamic route to be restored</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>C Entry of cache</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>! Rejected route</td></tr><tr><td>Interface</td><td>XSCF network interface name</td></tr></table>	Destination	Destination IP address	Gateway	Gateway	Netmask	Netmask	Flags	Flag indicating the status of routing		U Route enabled		H Only one host reachable		G Gateway used		R Dynamic route to be restored		C Entry of cache		! Rejected route	Interface	XSCF network interface name
Destination	Destination IP address																						
Gateway	Gateway																						
Netmask	Netmask																						
Flags	Flag indicating the status of routing																						
	U Route enabled																						
	H Only one host reachable																						
	G Gateway used																						
	R Dynamic route to be restored																						
	C Entry of cache																						
	! Rejected route																						
Interface	XSCF network interface name																						
Privileges	No privileges are required to execute this command. For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8) .																						
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>-a</td><td>Displays the routing information set in all the XSCF network interfaces.</td></tr><tr><td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr><tr><td>-M</td><td>Displays text one screen at a time.</td></tr><tr><td>-n</td><td>Displays the IP address without name-resolution of the host name.</td></tr></table>	-a	Displays the routing information set in all the XSCF network interfaces.	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-M	Displays text one screen at a time.	-n	Displays the IP address without name-resolution of the host name.														
-a	Displays the routing information set in all the XSCF network interfaces.																						
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.																						
-M	Displays text one screen at a time.																						
-n	Displays the IP address without name-resolution of the host name.																						

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported.

<i>interface</i>	Specifies the network interface to be displayed. You can specify any of the following depending on the system configuration. If it is specified with the -a option, it becomes invalid. <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ For SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box)<table><tr><td>xbbox#80-lan#0</td><td>XBBOX#80-LAN#0</td></tr><tr><td>xbbox#80-lan#1</td><td>XBBOX#80-LAN#1</td></tr><tr><td>xbbox#81-lan#0</td><td>XBBOX#81-LAN#0</td></tr><tr><td>xbbox#81-lan#1</td><td>XBBOX#81-LAN#1</td></tr></table>■ For SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar box)<table><tr><td>bb#00-lan#0</td><td>BB#00-LAN#0</td></tr><tr><td>bb#00-lan#1</td><td>BB#00-LAN#1</td></tr><tr><td>bb#01-lan#0</td><td>BB#01-LAN#0</td></tr><tr><td>bb#01-lan#1</td><td>BB#01-LAN#1</td></tr></table>■ For SPARC M10-1/M10-4<table><tr><td>bb#00-lan#0</td><td>BB#00-LAN#0</td></tr><tr><td>lan#0</td><td>Abbreviated form of bb#00-lan#0</td></tr><tr><td>bb#00-lan#1</td><td>BB#00-LAN#1</td></tr><tr><td>lan#1</td><td>Abbreviated form of bb#00-lan#1</td></tr></table>	xbbox#80-lan#0	XBBOX#80-LAN#0	xbbox#80-lan#1	XBBOX#80-LAN#1	xbbox#81-lan#0	XBBOX#81-LAN#0	xbbox#81-lan#1	XBBOX#81-LAN#1	bb#00-lan#0	BB#00-LAN#0	bb#00-lan#1	BB#00-LAN#1	bb#01-lan#0	BB#01-LAN#0	bb#01-lan#1	BB#01-LAN#1	bb#00-lan#0	BB#00-LAN#0	lan#0	Abbreviated form of bb#00-lan#0	bb#00-lan#1	BB#00-LAN#1	lan#1	Abbreviated form of bb#00-lan#1
xbbox#80-lan#0	XBBOX#80-LAN#0																								
xbbox#80-lan#1	XBBOX#80-LAN#1																								
xbbox#81-lan#0	XBBOX#81-LAN#0																								
xbbox#81-lan#1	XBBOX#81-LAN#1																								
bb#00-lan#0	BB#00-LAN#0																								
bb#00-lan#1	BB#00-LAN#1																								
bb#01-lan#0	BB#01-LAN#0																								
bb#01-lan#1	BB#01-LAN#1																								
bb#00-lan#0	BB#00-LAN#0																								
lan#0	Abbreviated form of bb#00-lan#0																								
bb#00-lan#1	BB#00-LAN#1																								
lan#1	Abbreviated form of bb#00-lan#1																								

EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION

You can set routing of the XSCF network by using setroute(8).

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Display the usage of showroute.

```
XSCF> showroute
usage: showroute [-M] [-n] {-a|interface}
showroute -h
```

EXAMPLE 2 Display the routing information set in XBBOX#80-LAN#0.

```
XSCF> showroute xbbox#80-lan#0
Destination      Gateway          Netmask          Flags Interface
192.168.10.0     *               255.255.255.0   U    xbbox#80-lan#0
default          192.168.10.1   0.0.0.0         UG   xbbox#80-lan#0
```

EXAMPLE 3 Display the routing information set in XBBOX#80-LAN#0 without name-resolution.

```
XSCF> showroute -n xbbox#80-lan#0
Destination      Gateway          Netmask          Flags Interface
192.168.10.0     *               255.255.255.0   U    xbbox#80-lan#0
0.0.0.0          192.168.10.1   0.0.0.0         UG   xbbox#80-lan#0
```

EXAMPLE 4 Display the set routing information.

```
XSCF> showroute -a
Destination      Gateway          Netmask          Flags Interface
192.168.10.0     *                255.255.255.0   U      xbbox#80-lan#0
default          192.168.10.1    0.0.0.0         UG     xbbox#80-lan#0

Destination      Gateway          Netmask          Interface
192.168.10.0     *                255.255.255.0   xbbox#81-lan#0
default          192.168.10.1    0.0.0.0         xbbox#81-lan#0
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

- 0 Indicates normal end.
- >0 Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

setroute (8)

showroute(8)

NAME	showsmtp - Displays the settings information of Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP).
SYNOPSIS	<p>showsmtp</p> <p>showsmtp [-v]</p> <p>showsmtp -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	showsmtp is a command to display the settings information of SMTP.
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm or platop privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p>-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</p> <p>-v Displays detailed information.</p>
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	The SMTP information includes the mail server and address for reply.
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Display the settings information of SMTP.</p> <pre>XSCF> showsmtp Mail Server: 10.4.1.1 Port: 25 Authentication Mechanism: smtp-auth User Name: jsmith Password: ***** Reply Address: adm@customer.com</pre>
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned.</p> <p>0 Indicates normal end.</p> <p>>0 Indicates error occurrence.</p>
SEE ALSO	setsmtp (8)

showsmtp(8)



NAME	showsnmp - Displays the settings information and the current status of the SNMP agent.
SYNOPSIS	showsnmp showsnmp -h
DESCRIPTION	<p>showsnmp is a command to display the settings information and the current status of the SNMP agent.</p> <p>The displayed information includes the status of the agent, port, location of the system, contact and explanation, trap host, and version and enabled MTB module of SNMP.</p>
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm or platop privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p>-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</p>
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Display the SNMP information of the system not set up.</p> <pre> XSCF> showsnmp Agent Status: Disabled Agent Port: 161 System Location: Unknown System Contact: Unknown System Description: Unknown Trap Hosts: None SNMP V1/V2c: None Enabled MIB Modules: None </pre> <p>EXAMPLE 2 Display the SNMP information of the disabled system with SNMPv3 trap host set up.</p> <pre> XSCF> showsnmp Agent Status: Disabled Agent Port: 161 System Location: SanDiego System Contact: bob@jupiter.west System Description: POST-APL/COL3 Trap Hosts: </pre>

```

Hostname      Port      Type      Community String  Username  Auth Protocol
-----
host1         162      v3        n/a                jsmith    SHA

SNMP V1/V2c: None

Enabled MIB Modules: None
```

EXAMPLE 3 Display the SNMP information of the enabled system with SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c trap host set up.

```

XSCF> showsnmp

Agent Status:      Enabled
Agent Port:        161
System Location:    SanDiego
System Contact:     jsmith@jupiter.west
System Description: POST-APL/COL3

Trap Hosts:
Hostname      Port      Type      Community String  Username  Auth Protocol
-----
host1         162      v1        public            jsmith    SHA
host2         162      v2c       public            n/a       n/a
host3         162      v3        n/a                bob        SHA

SNMP V1/V2c:

Status:          Enabled
Community String: public

Enabled MIB Modules:
SP_MIB
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

- 0 Indicates normal end.
- >0 Indicates error occurrence.

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

NAME	showsnmpusm - Displays the current User-based Security Model (USM) information regarding the SNMP agent.
SYNOPSIS	showsnmpusm showsnmpusm -h
DESCRIPTION	showsnmpusm is a command to display the current USM information regarding the SNMP agent.
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm or platop privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p>-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</p>
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Display the SNMP information of the system not set up.</p> <pre> XSCF> showsnmpusm Username Auth Protocol ----- jsmith SHA sue MD5 </pre>
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned.</p> <p>0 Indicates normal end.</p> <p>>0 Indicates error occurrence.</p>
SEE ALSO	setsnmpusm (8)

showsnpusm(8)



NAME	showsnmpvacm - Displays the current View-based Control Access (VACM) information regarding the SNMP agent.
SYNOPSIS	showsnmpvacm showsnmpvacm -h
DESCRIPTION	showsnmpvacm is a command to display the current VACM information regarding the SNMP agent.
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm or platop privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p>-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</p>
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Display the SNMP information of the system.</p> <pre> XSCF> showsnmpvacm Groups: Groupname Username ----- admin jsmith, bob Views: View Subtree Mask Type ---- all_view .1 ff include Access: View Group ---- all_view admin </pre>
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned.</p> <p>0 Indicates normal end.</p> <p>>0 Indicates error occurrence.</p>
SEE ALSO	setsnmpvacm (8)

showsnpvacm(8)



NAME	showsscp - Displays the IP address assigned to the SP to SP communication protocol (SSCP).										
SYNOPSIS	<p>showsscp</p> <p>showsscp [-a -b <i>bb_id</i>] [-N <i>network_id</i>] [-M]</p> <p>showsscp -h</p>										
DESCRIPTION	<p>showsscp is a command to display the setting values of the SSCP links of the SPARC M10-4S or crossbar boxes.</p> <p>If all IP addresses of the SSCP links in the system are displayed, they are output in a table. This table is sorted by PPAR-ID.</p> <p>If the IP address of the specific PPAR or service processor is displayed, not a table but only the IP address of the specified PPAR or service processor is displayed.</p> <p>showsscp cannot be used on a SPARC M10-1/M10-4.</p>										
Privileges	<p>No privileges are required to execute this command.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>										
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table> <tr> <td>-a</td><td>Displays the setting values of the SSCP links of all crossbar boxes and SPARC M10-4S</td></tr> <tr> <td>-b <i>bb_id</i></td><td>Specifies the target BB-ID. For SPARC M10-4S, you can specify an integer from 00 to 15. For crossbar box, you can specify an integer from 80 to 83.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-M</td><td>Displays text one screen at a time.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-N <i>network_id</i></td><td>Specifies the ID of the SSCP link network subject to setting. For <i>network_id</i>, specify a figure from 0 to 2 and 0 to 4 in the case of SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar box) and SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box), respectively.If omitted, all networks are specified.</td></tr> </table>	-a	Displays the setting values of the SSCP links of all crossbar boxes and SPARC M10-4S	-b <i>bb_id</i>	Specifies the target BB-ID. For SPARC M10-4S, you can specify an integer from 00 to 15. For crossbar box, you can specify an integer from 80 to 83.	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-M	Displays text one screen at a time.	-N <i>network_id</i>	Specifies the ID of the SSCP link network subject to setting. For <i>network_id</i> , specify a figure from 0 to 2 and 0 to 4 in the case of SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar box) and SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box), respectively.If omitted, all networks are specified.
-a	Displays the setting values of the SSCP links of all crossbar boxes and SPARC M10-4S										
-b <i>bb_id</i>	Specifies the target BB-ID. For SPARC M10-4S, you can specify an integer from 00 to 15. For crossbar box, you can specify an integer from 80 to 83.										
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.										
-M	Displays text one screen at a time.										
-N <i>network_id</i>	Specifies the ID of the SSCP link network subject to setting. For <i>network_id</i> , specify a figure from 0 to 2 and 0 to 4 in the case of SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar box) and SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box), respectively.If omitted, all networks are specified.										
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If showsscp is executed without specifying any options, the setting values of the SSCP links of all crossbar boxes and SPARC M10-4S are displayed. This is similar to the case that the -a option is specified. ■ If showsscp is executed specifying BB-ID by -b <i>bb_id</i>, all the setting values of the SSCP links of the specified BB-ID are displayed. 										

- If `showsscp` is executed specifying the network ID by `-N network_id`, only the setting values of the SSCP links of the specified network ID are displayed.
 - You can display the setting values of the SSCP links on the specific network of the specific BB-ID by combining `-b bb_id` and `-N network_id`.
 - You can display the setting values of all SSCP links on the specific network by combining `-a` and `-N network_id`.
- For information before the settings are reflected, see `applynetwork(8)`.
- If `-N network_id` is specified and `-b bb_id` is not within the following range, it causes an error.

For SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar box)

<i>-N network_id</i>	<i>-b bb_id range</i>
0	0 to 3
1	0 to 3
2	0 to 1

For SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box)

<i>-N network_id</i>	<i>-b bb_id range</i>
0	0 to 15, 80
1	0 to 15, 81
2	80 to 83
3	80 to 83
4	80 to 81

EXAMPLES

Note – The IP addresses shown in the following examples are samples.

EXAMPLE 1 Display the setting values of all SSCP links in SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar box).

```
XSCF> showsscp
SSCP network ID:0 address 169.254.1.0
SSCP network ID:0 netmask 255.255.255.248

Location      Address
-----
bb#00-if#0    169.254.1.1
bb#01-if#0    169.254.1.2
bb#02-if#0    169.254.1.3
bb#03-if#0    169.254.1.4

SSCP network ID:1 address 169.254.1.8
```

```
SSCP network ID:1 netmask 255.255.255.248
```

Location	Address
bb#00-if#1	169.254.1.10
bb#01-if#1	169.254.1.9
bb#02-if#1	169.254.1.11
bb#03-if#1	169.254.1.12

```
SSCP network ID:2 address 169.254.1.16
SSCP network ID:2 netmask 255.255.255.252
```

Location	Address
bb#00-if#2	169.254.1.17
bb#01-if#2	169.254.1.18

EXAMPLE 2 Display the setting values of all SSCP links in SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box).

```
XSCF> showsscp -a
```

```
SSCP network ID:0 address 169.254.1.0
SSCP network ID:0 netmask 255.255.255.224
```

Location	Address
xbbox#80-if#0	169.254.1.1
bb#00-if#0	169.254.1.2
bb#01-if#0	169.254.1.3
bb#02-if#0	169.254.1.4
bb#03-if#0	169.254.1.5
bb#04-if#0	169.254.1.6
bb#05-if#0	169.254.1.7
bb#06-if#0	169.254.1.8
bb#07-if#0	169.254.1.9
bb#08-if#0	169.254.1.10
bb#09-if#0	169.254.1.11
bb#10-if#0	169.254.1.12
bb#11-if#0	169.254.1.13
bb#12-if#0	169.254.1.14
bb#13-if#0	169.254.1.15
bb#14-if#0	169.254.1.16
bb#15-if#0	169.254.1.17

```
SSCP network ID:1 address 169.254.1.32
SSCP network ID:1 netmask 255.255.255.224
```

Location	Address
xbbox#81-if#1	169.254.1.33
bb#00-if#1	169.254.1.34
bb#01-if#1	169.254.1.35
bb#02-if#1	169.254.1.36

```
bb#03-if#1      169.254.1.37
bb#04-if#1      169.254.1.38
bb#05-if#1      169.254.1.39
bb#06-if#1      169.254.1.40
bb#07-if#1      169.254.1.41
bb#08-if#1      169.254.1.42
bb#09-if#1      169.254.1.43
bb#10-if#1      169.254.1.44
bb#11-if#1      169.254.1.45
bb#12-if#1      169.254.1.46
bb#13-if#1      169.254.1.47
bb#14-if#1      169.254.1.48
bb#15-if#1      169.254.1.49

SSCP network ID:2 address 169.254.1.64
SSCP network ID:2 netmask 255.255.255.248

Location        Address
-----
xbbox#80-if#2   169.254.1.65
xbbox#81-if#2   169.254.1.66
xbbox#82-if#2   169.254.1.67
xbbox#83-if#2   169.254.1.68

SSCP network ID:3 address 169.254.1.72
SSCP network ID:3 netmask 255.255.255.248

Location        Address
-----
xbbox#80-if#3   169.254.1.74
xbbox#81-if#3   169.254.1.73
xbbox#82-if#3   169.254.1.75
xbbox#83-if#3   169.254.1.76

SSCP network ID:4 address 169.254.1.80
SSCP network ID:4 netmask 255.255.255.252

Location        Address
-----
xbbox#80-if#4   169.254.1.81
xbbox#81-if#4   169.254.1.82
```

EXAMPLE 3 Display the current setting in the network of the network ID 1 of BB#14.

```
XSCF> showsscp -b 14 -N 1
SSCP network ID:1 address 192.168.1.0
SSCP network ID:1 netmask 255.255.255.224

Location        Address
-----
bb#14-if#1      192.168.1.48
```

EXAMPLE 4 Display all IPs of the network of the network ID 1 in SPARC M10-4S (with

crossbar box).

```
XSCF> showsscp -a -N 1
```

```
SSCP network ID:1 address 169.254.1.32
SSCP network ID:1 netmask 255.255.255.224
```

Location	Address
-----	-----
xbbox#81-if#1	169.254.1.33
bb#00-if#1	169.254.1.34
bb#01-if#1	169.254.1.35
bb#02-if#1	169.254.1.36
bb#03-if#1	169.254.1.37
bb#04-if#1	169.254.1.38
bb#05-if#1	169.254.1.39
bb#06-if#1	169.254.1.40
bb#07-if#1	169.254.1.41
bb#08-if#1	169.254.1.42
bb#09-if#1	169.254.1.43
bb#10-if#1	169.254.1.44
bb#11-if#1	169.254.1.45
bb#12-if#1	169.254.1.46
bb#13-if#1	169.254.1.47
bb#14-if#1	169.254.1.48
bb#15-if#1	169.254.1.49

EXAMPLE 5 Display the message indicating non-implementation on the address part of unimplemented BB#03 in SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar box).

```
XSCF> showsscp
```

```
SSCP network ID:0 address 169.254.1.0
SSCP network ID:0 netmask 255.255.255.248
```

Location	Address
-----	-----
bb#00-if#0	169.254.1.1
bb#01-if#0	169.254.1.2
bb#02-if#0	169.254.1.3
bb#03-if#0	Not installed.

```
SSCP network ID:1 address 169.254.1.8
SSCP network ID:1 netmask 255.255.255.248
```

Location	Address
-----	-----
bb#00-if#1	169.254.1.10
bb#01-if#1	169.254.1.9
bb#02-if#1	169.254.1.11
bb#03-if#1	Not installed.

```
SSCP network ID:2 address 169.254.1.16
```

showsscp(8)

SSCP network ID:2 netmask 255.255.255.252

Location	Address
-----	-----
bb#00-if#2	169.254.1.17
bb#01-if#2	169.254.1.18

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

- | | |
|----|-----------------------------|
| 0 | Indicates normal end. |
| >0 | Indicates error occurrence. |

SEE ALSO **setsscp** (8)

NAME	showssh - Displays the contents of the Secure Shell (SSH) service set in the XSCF network.										
SYNOPSIS	<p>showssh [-c hostkey] [-M]</p> <p>showssh -c pubkey [-u <i>user_name</i>] [-M]</p> <p>showssh -h</p>										
DESCRIPTION	<p>showssh is a command to display the contents of SSH service set currently in the XSCF network.</p> <p>The following information is displayed.</p> <table><tr><td>SSH status</td><td>Whether SSH service is enabled</td></tr><tr><td>SSH DSCP</td><td>Physical partition (PPAR) - Whether access to SSH service from PPAR is allowed via the SP communication protocol (DSCP)</td></tr><tr><td>RSA key</td><td>Host public key in the RSA format</td></tr><tr><td>DSA key</td><td>Host public key in the DSA format</td></tr><tr><td>Fingerprint</td><td>Host public key in the fingerprint format</td></tr></table> <p>If display of the user public key is specified, the user public key number and user public key automatically given by the system are displayed.</p> <p>In XSCF, only SSH2 is supported.</p>	SSH status	Whether SSH service is enabled	SSH DSCP	Physical partition (PPAR) - Whether access to SSH service from PPAR is allowed via the SP communication protocol (DSCP)	RSA key	Host public key in the RSA format	DSA key	Host public key in the DSA format	Fingerprint	Host public key in the fingerprint format
SSH status	Whether SSH service is enabled										
SSH DSCP	Physical partition (PPAR) - Whether access to SSH service from PPAR is allowed via the SP communication protocol (DSCP)										
RSA key	Host public key in the RSA format										
DSA key	Host public key in the DSA format										
Fingerprint	Host public key in the fingerprint format										
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Specification of the user name: useradm■ Other than above: No privileges are required. <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>										
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>-c hostkey</td><td>Displays the host public key. If you omit the -c option, "-c hostkey" is assumed specified.</td></tr><tr><td>-c pubkey</td><td>Displays the user public key. If you omit the -c option, -c hostkey is assumed specified.</td></tr></table>	-c hostkey	Displays the host public key. If you omit the -c option, "-c hostkey" is assumed specified.	-c pubkey	Displays the user public key. If you omit the -c option, -c hostkey is assumed specified.						
-c hostkey	Displays the host public key. If you omit the -c option, "-c hostkey" is assumed specified.										
-c pubkey	Displays the user public key. If you omit the -c option, -c hostkey is assumed specified.										

- h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
- M Displays text one screen at a time.
- u *user_name* Specifies the user account name to display user public keys. It is specified with -c pubkey. If the -u option is omitted, the user public keys of the user account logged in currently are displayed.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- The user public key numbers automatically given to user public keys can be specified when deleting user public keys by `setssh(8)`.
- You can set SSH service of the XSCF network by using `setssh(8)`.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Display the information of the host public key.

```
XSCF> showssh
SSH status: enabled
RSA key:
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAt0IG3wfpQnGr51znS9XtzWcBBb/
UU0LN08SilUXE6j+
avlxY7AFqBf1wGxLF+Tx5pTa6HuZ8o8yUBbDZVJAAAFQCfKPxarV+/5qzK4A43Qaigkqu/
6QAAAIbM
LQl22G8pwibESrh5JmOhSxpLzl3P26ksI8qPr+7BxmjlR0k=
Fingerprint:
1024 e4:35:6a:45:b4:f7:e8:ce:b0:b9:82:80:2e:73:33:c4 /etc/ssh/
ssh_host_rsa_key.pub

DSA key:
ssh-dss
AAAAB3NzaC1kc3MAAACBAJSy4GxD7Tk4fxFvyW1D0NUDqZQPY3PuY2IG7QC4BQ1kewDnblB8
/
JEqI+8pnfbWzmOWU37KHL19OEYNAv6v+WZT6RElU5Pyb8F16uq96L8QDMswFlICMZgrn+ilJN
Str6r8
KDJfwQMmK0eeDFj2mL40NOvaLQ83+rRwW6Ny/yF1Rgv6PUuUqRLw4VeRb+uOfmPRpe6/
kb4z++lOhtp
WI9bay6CK0nrFRok+z54ez7BrDFBQVUNZx9PyEFezJG9ziEYVUag/23LIAiLxxBmW9pqa/
WxC2lJa4RQ
VN3009kmVwAAAIaON1LR/
9Jdd7yyG18+Ue7eBBJHrCA0pkSzvfzzFFj5XUzQBdabh5p5Rwz+lvriawFI
ZI9j2uhM/3HQdrvYSVBEdMjaasF9hB6T/
uFwP8yqtJf6Y9GdjBAHWuH8F13pX4BtvK9IeldqCscnOuu0
e2rlUoI6GICMr64FL0YYBSwfbwLIz6PSA/yKQe23dwfkSfcwQZNq/
5pThGPi3tob5Qev2KCK2OyEDMCA
OvVlMhqHuPNpX+hE19nPdBFGzQ==
Fingerprint:
1024 9e:39:8e:cb:8a:99:ff:b4:45:12:04:2d:39:d3:28:15 /etc/ssh/
ssh_host_dsa_key.pub
```

EXAMPLE 2 Display the user public keys of the user account logged in currently.

```
XSCF> showssh -c pubkey
Public key:
 1  ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAzFh95SohrDgpnN7zFCJCVNy+jaZPTjNDxcid
QGbiHYDCBttI4151Y0Sv85FJwDpSNHNKoVLMYLjtBmUMPbGgGVB61qskSv/
FeV44hefNCZMiXGItIIPK
P0nBK4XJpCFoFbPXNUHDwlrTD9icD5U/wRFGSRRxFI+Ub5oLRxN8+A8=abcd@example.com
 2  ssh-rsa
CSqGSIb3DQEJARYHZWUubWFpbDCBnzANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOBjQAwgYkCgYEA
nkPntf+TjYtyKlNYFbO/YavFpUzkYTLHdt0Fbz/
tZmGd3e6Jn34A2W9EC7D9hjLsj+kAP41A16wFwGO7
KP3H4iImX0Uysjl9Hyk4jLBU51sw8JqvT2utTjltV5mFPKL6bDcAgY9=efgh@example.com
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO **setssh (8)**

showssh(8)

NAME	showstatus - Displays the degraded Field Replaceable Unit (FRU).										
SYNOPSIS	showstatus [-M] showstatus -h										
DESCRIPTION	showstatus is a command to display the information of the degraded unit in the FRUs composing the system.										
Privileges	To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required. useradm, platadm, platop, pparadm, pparmgr, pparop, fieldeng For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).										
OPTIONS	The following options are supported. -h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error. -M Displays text one screen at a time.										
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ The information of the unit in which a failure or degradation occurred and unit one layer above in the FRUs composing the system is displayed. Any of the following statuses is displayed after "Status:" on the displayed unit. In addition, on the unit in which a failure or degradation occurred, "*" indicating the abnormal points is displayed. <table><tr><td>Status</td><td>Contents</td></tr><tr><td>Faulted</td><td>In the status in which the unit is not in operation due to a failure.</td></tr><tr><td>Degraded</td><td>The unit is in operation. The unit is also showing a failure status because part of the unit has a failure or is degraded or some error is detected, but the unit is in normal operation.</td></tr><tr><td>Deconfigured</td><td>In the status in which the unit is degraded though it is normally operating due to a configuration abnormality, environment abnormality, or degradation of another unit.</td></tr><tr><td>Maintenance</td><td>Maintenance work is in progress. deletefru(8), replacefru(8), or addfru(8) is operating.</td></tr></table> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ In the system composed of multiple XSCFs, if the switches of the operator panels of the master XSCF and standby XSCFs do not match, "*" is displayed on the OPNL units of the master XSCF and standby XSCFs.	Status	Contents	Faulted	In the status in which the unit is not in operation due to a failure.	Degraded	The unit is in operation. The unit is also showing a failure status because part of the unit has a failure or is degraded or some error is detected, but the unit is in normal operation.	Deconfigured	In the status in which the unit is degraded though it is normally operating due to a configuration abnormality, environment abnormality, or degradation of another unit.	Maintenance	Maintenance work is in progress. deletefru(8), replacefru(8), or addfru(8) is operating.
Status	Contents										
Faulted	In the status in which the unit is not in operation due to a failure.										
Degraded	The unit is in operation. The unit is also showing a failure status because part of the unit has a failure or is degraded or some error is detected, but the unit is in normal operation.										
Deconfigured	In the status in which the unit is degraded though it is normally operating due to a configuration abnormality, environment abnormality, or degradation of another unit.										
Maintenance	Maintenance work is in progress. deletefru(8), replacefru(8), or addfru(8) is operating.										

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Display the degraded unit. Here, we take as an example the case that the CPU and memory on CMUL of BB#00 and PSU of XBBOX#80 are degraded due to a failure.

```
XSCF> showstatus
BB#00;
    CMUL Status:Normal;
*      CPU#0 Status:Faulted;
*      MEM#00A Status:Faulted;
XBBOX#80;
*      PSU#0 Status:Faulted;
```

EXAMPLE 2 Display the degraded part. Here, we take as an example the case that memory on MBU is degraded due to a failure.

```
XSCF> showstatus
MBU Status:Normal;
*      MEM#0A Status:Faulted;
```

EXAMPLE 3 Display the degraded part. Here, we take as an example the case that memory on MBU is degraded due to a failure.

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

EXAMPLE 4 Display the degraded part. Here, we take as an example the case that the CPU memory unit is degraded because the crossbar unit is degraded.

```
XSCF> showstatus
BB#00
    CMUU Status:Normal;
*      CPU#1 Status:Deconfigured;
*      XBU#0 Status:Degraded;
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

- 0 Indicates normal end.
- >0 Indicates error occurrence.

NAME	showtelnet - Displays the status of the Telnet service set in the XSCF network.				
SYNOPSIS	showtelnet showtelnet -h				
DESCRIPTION	<p>showtelnet is a command to display the status of the Telnet service set currently in the XSCF network.</p> <p>Either of the following statuses is displayed.</p> <table> <tr> <td>enable</td><td>Indicates that the Telnet service is in operation.</td></tr> <tr> <td>disable</td><td>Indicates that the Telnet service is not in operation.</td></tr> </table>	enable	Indicates that the Telnet service is in operation.	disable	Indicates that the Telnet service is not in operation.
enable	Indicates that the Telnet service is in operation.				
disable	Indicates that the Telnet service is not in operation.				
Privileges	<p>No privileges are required to execute this command.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>				
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table> <tr> <td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr> </table>	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.		
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.				
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	You can set the Telnet service of the XSCF network by using settelnet(8).				
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Display the status of the Telnet service set currently in the XSCF network.</p> <pre>XSCF> showtelnet Telnet status:enabled</pre>				
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned.</p> <table> <tr> <td>0</td><td>Indicates normal end.</td></tr> <tr> <td>>0</td><td>Indicates error occurrence.</td></tr> </table>	0	Indicates normal end.	>0	Indicates error occurrence.
0	Indicates normal end.				
>0	Indicates error occurrence.				
SEE ALSO	settelnet (8)				

showtelnet(8)



NAME	showtimezone - Displays the currently set time zone of the XSCF and the summer time information.
SYNOPSIS	<p>showtimezone -c tz</p> <p>showtimezone -c dst [-m {standard custom}]</p> <p>showtimezone -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	showtimezone is a command to display the currently set time zone of the XSCF and the summer time information.
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <p>useradm, platadm, platop, auditadm, auditop, fieldeng, pparadm, pparmgr, pparop</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p>-c tz Displays the time zone.</p> <p>-c dst Displays the information of the summer time.</p> <p>-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</p> <p>-m {standard custom} Specifies the information of the summer time to be displayed. You can specify either of the following. If you omit the -m option, -m custom is assumed specified.</p> <p> standard</p> <p> Displays the information of the summer time set as standard in the current time zone.</p> <p> custom</p> <p> Displays the information of the summer time set by settimezone(8). If the summer time is not set, nothing is displayed.</p>
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ The information of the summer time is displayed in the following format. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ If custom is specified <p><i>std offset dst[offset2] [from-date[/time] to-date[/time]]</i></p> <p><i>std</i> Abbreviated form of the time zone</p>

<i>offset</i>	Offset time between the time zone and Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) If the value of the offset is plus or minus, it is displayed as minus (-) or plus (+), respectively.
<i>dst</i>	Summer time name
<i>offset2</i>	Offset time between the summer time and GMT If the value of the offset is plus or minus, it is displayed as minus (-) or plus (+), respectively.
<i>from-date[/time]</i>	Summer time start information <i>from-date</i> is displayed in any of the following formats. <i>Mm.w.d</i> <i>Mm</i> : Month to start the summer time. <i>m</i> is displayed by a figure from 1 to 12. <i>w</i> : Week to start the summer time. It is displayed by a figure from 1 to 5 with the first week and last week indicated by 1 and 5, respectively. <i>d</i> : Day of the week to start the summer time. It is displayed by a figure from 0 to 6 with Sunday and Saturday indicated by 0 and 6, respectively. <i>Jn</i> <i>Jn</i> : Date to start the summer time. It is displayed by a figure from 1 to 365 with January 1st indicated by 1. In leap years, February 29 is not counted. <i>n</i> <i>n</i> : Date to start the summer time. It is displayed by a figure from 1 to 365 with January 2nd indicated by 1. In leap years, February 29 is counted. <i>time</i> displays the time to switch to the summer time by the time before switch. <i>hh:mm:ss</i> This is specified in the format of "hh:mm:ss." The default is 02:00:00.

to-date[/time]

Summer time end information

to-date is displayed in any of the following formats.*Mm.w.d**Mm*: Month to end the summer time. *m* is displayed by a figure from 1 to 12.*w*: Week to end the summer time. It is displayed by a figure from 1 to 5 with the first week and last week indicated by 1 and 5, respectively.*d*: Day of the week to end the summer time. It is displayed by a figure from 0 to 6 with Sunday and Saturday indicated by 0 and 6, respectively.*Jn**Jn*: Date to end the summer time. It is displayed by a figure from 1 to 365 with January 1st indicated by 1. In leap years, February 29 is not counted.*n**n*: Date to end the summer time. It is displayed by a figure from 1 to 365 with January 2nd indicated by 1. In leap years, February 29 is counted.*time* displays the time to switch from the summer time by the time before switch.*hh:mm:ss*This is specified in the format of "hh:mm:ss."
The default is 02:00:00.

- If standard is specified

From: *ddd MM dd hh:mm:ss yyyy dst*To: *ddd MM dd hh:mm:ss yyyy dst*

<i>ddd</i>	Day of the week
<i>MM</i>	Month
<i>dd</i>	Day
<i>hh</i>	Hour
<i>mm</i>	Minute
<i>ss</i>	Second
<i>yyyy</i>	Year
<i>dst</i>	Summer time zone name

- You can set the time zone of XSCF by using `settimezone(8)`.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Display the time zone.

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

EXAMPLE 2 Display the summer time information if you have set the time zone abbreviated form to JST, offset from GMT to +9, summer time zone name to JDT, summer time to one hour earlier, and period to 2:00 on the last Sunday of March to 2:00 on the last Sunday of October.

```
XSCF> showtimezone -c dst -m custom
JST-9JDT,M3.5.0,M10.5.0
```

EXAMPLE 3 Display the summer time information if you have set the time zone abbreviated form to JST, offset from GMT to +9, summer time zone name to JDT, summer time to one hour earlier, and period to 0:00 on the first Sunday of April to 0:00 on the first Sunday of September.

```
XSCF> showtimezone -c dst
JST-9JDT-10,M4.1.0/00:00:00,M9.1.0/00:00:00
```

EXAMPLE 4 If the summer time is not set by `settimezone`.

```
XSCF> showtimezone -c dst
```

EXAMPLE 5 Display the information of the summer time set as standard in the current time zone.

```
XSCF> showtimezone -c dst -m standard
From: Sun Mar 25 03:00:00 2012 CEST
To:   Sun Oct 28 02:59:59 2012 CEST
```

EXAMPLE 6 If the standard summer time of the system is not set.

```
XSCF> showtimezone -c dst -m standard
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

`setdate(8)`, `settimezone(8)`, `showdate(8)`

NAME	showuser - Displays the XSCF user account information.												
SYNOPSIS	<p>showuser [-a] [-p] [-u] [<i>user</i>] [-M]</p> <p>showuser -l [-M]</p> <p>showuser -h</p>												
DESCRIPTION	<p>showuser is a command to display the XSCF user account information.</p> <p>If showuser is executed specifying the user account name, the account information of the specified user is displayed. If showuser is executed without specifying the user account name, the account information of the current user is displayed. If showuser is executed specifying the -l option, the account information of all users is displayed.</p> <p>If showuser is executed specifying one or more options among -a, -p, and -u, the information explained in the following sections on the options is displayed. If showuser is executed without specifying any of these options, all the account information is displayed.</p>												
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Display of your own account: No privileges are required. ■ Display of the account information of other users: useradm <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>												
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table> <tr> <td>-a</td><td>Displays the information regarding the validity of the password and status of the account. It is only valid for the XSCF user account.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-l</td><td>Displays the account information of all XSCF users sorted by the login name of the user. It cannot be used with the <i>user</i> operand.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-M</td><td>Displays text one screen at a time.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-p</td><td>Displays all privileges assigned to users. This is valid for local users and remote users.</td></tr> <tr> <td>-u</td><td>Displays the user ID (UID). This is valid for local users and remote users.</td></tr> </table>	-a	Displays the information regarding the validity of the password and status of the account. It is only valid for the XSCF user account.	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-l	Displays the account information of all XSCF users sorted by the login name of the user. It cannot be used with the <i>user</i> operand.	-M	Displays text one screen at a time.	-p	Displays all privileges assigned to users. This is valid for local users and remote users.	-u	Displays the user ID (UID). This is valid for local users and remote users.
-a	Displays the information regarding the validity of the password and status of the account. It is only valid for the XSCF user account.												
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.												
-l	Displays the account information of all XSCF users sorted by the login name of the user. It cannot be used with the <i>user</i> operand.												
-M	Displays text one screen at a time.												
-p	Displays all privileges assigned to users. This is valid for local users and remote users.												
-u	Displays the user ID (UID). This is valid for local users and remote users.												

OPERANDS | The following operands are supported.

user Name of the existing user account. It cannot be used with the -l option.

EXAMPLES | **EXAMPLE 1** Display the information regarding the validity of the password and account.

```
XSCF> showuser -a
User Name:      jsmith
Status:         Enabled
Minimum:        0
Maximum:        99999
Warning:        7
Inactive:       -1
Last Change:    Aug 22, 2005
Password Expires: Never
Password Inactive: Never
Account Expires: Never
```

EXAMPLE 2 Display the information of the user privileges.

```
XSCF> showuser -p
User Name:      jsmith
Privileges:     pparadm@1,3-6,8,9
                platadm
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned.

0 Indicates normal end.
>0 Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO | **adduser** (8), **deleteuser** (8), **disableuser** (8), **enableuser** (8), **password** (8), **setprivileges** (8)

NAME	snapshot - Collects and transfers the data regarding environment, logs, errors, and Field Replaceable Unit Identifier (FRUID).
SYNOPSIS	<p>snapshot -d <i>device</i> [-r] {-a -b <i>bb_id</i>} [-e [-P <i>password</i>]] [-L {F I R}] [-l] [-v] [-q] [-Y n] [-S <i>time</i> [-E <i>time</i>]]</p> <p>snapshot -t <i>user@host:directory</i> {-a -b <i>bb_id</i>} [-e [-P <i>password</i>]] [-k <i>host-key</i>] [-l] [-L {F I R}] [-v] [-q] [-Y n] [-S <i>time</i> [-E <i>time</i>]]</p> <p>snapshot -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>snapshot is a command to provide the data collection mechanism and acquire the diagnosis information on the service processor quickly, securely, and flexibly.</p> <p>snapshot collects the data of the configuration, environment, logs, error, and FRUID information and transfers it to the specified destination.</p> <p>snapshot outputs the collected data to a file. The file name is automatically generated based on the host name and IP address assigned to the service processor and the date and UTC time (hour-minute-second format) on the service processor when executing snapshot. For example, it can be <code>jupiter:10.1.1.1_2012-10-20T22-33-44</code>. snapshot cannot specify the output file name. If the file and command outputs are collected from the service processor, snapshot compresses the output data and write it on the archive of the .zip format.</p> <p>The output file is a .zip format archive composed of the .zip format archives into which the information collected in each SPARC M10 Systems cabinet is compressed.</p> <p>The name of .zip archive of each SPARC M10 Systems cabinet is automatically generated based on the SPARC M10 Systems name, host name and IP address assigned to the service processor and the date and UTC time (hour-minute-second format) on the service processor when executing snapshot. For example, it can be <code>BB#01_jupiter_10.1.1.1_2012-10-20T22-33-44</code>.</p> <p>The name of the .zip archive of the SPARC M10 Systems cabinet which does not have the host name or IP address assigned to the service processor is automatically generated based on the SPARC M10 Systems name and the date and UTC time (hour-minute-second format) on the service processor when executing snapshot. For example, it can be <code>BB#03_2012-10-20T22-33-44</code>.</p> <p>If snapshot is executed on slave XSCF, only the .zip archive file of the SPARC M10 Systems cabinet which executed the command is transferred to the specified destination.</p> <p>snapshot saves the collected data in the remote network host or external media device based on which of the -t and -d options is used. To save the data collected by using the -t option in the remote network host, it is necessary to specify the host name (or IP address), destination directory on the remote network host, and user name on the remote host. When saving data on the remote network host,</p>

snapshot opens SSH network connection to function as a channel of data to the remote file.

You can limit data collection on larger log files by specifying the date range with the `-S` option, and `-E` option if necessary.

Encryption network protocols such as SSH and SSL are used for data transfer via network connections. To encrypt the `.zip` archive itself, use the `-e` option. To decode the `.zip` archive encrypted in this process, use the encrypted password specified in snapshot by `openssl`. The following shows an example of decoding of the file `jupiter_10.1.1.1_2012-10-20T22-33-44.zip.e`.

```
% openssl aes-128-cbc -d -in jupiter_10.1.1.1_2012-10-20T22-33-44.zip.e -out jupiter_10.1.1.1_2012-10-20T22-33-44.zip
```

All `.zip` archives generated by snapshot contain two files generated by snapshot itself. The first file named `README` describes the original name of the `.zip` archive, name of the setting file on the service processor used to create the `.zip` archive, version of snapshot, and whether the log-dedicated mode (`-l` option) is used to create the archive. The second file named `CONFIG` is a copy of the actual setting file used by snapshot to create the archive.

The data generated for each SPARC M10 Systems cabinet by snapshot may be used by field engineers to diagnose the problems with the system. snapshot can collect different sets of data according to the purpose of the diagnosis. These data sets are called `Initial`, `Root Cause`, and `Full`, respectively, and set by using the `-L` option.

Privileges

To execute this command, `platadm` or `fieldeng` privilege is required.

For details on user privileges, see `setprivileges(8)`.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

- a In addition to the common logs in the system, the logs stored in all SPARC M10 Systems cabinets are collected and output to one file.

If the system has an abnormality, some logs cannot be collected.
- b *bb_id* Selects the BB-ID to collect data. You cannot specify multiple IDs.

In addition to the common logs in the system, the logs stored in the specified SPARC M10 Systems cabinets are collected.

For *bb_id*, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 and 80 to 83 in the case of a SPARC M10 Systems cabinet and crossbar box cabinet, respectively.
- d *device* Specifies the external media device to be used. For -d, the following options are available.
 - r Deletes all files in the external media device before collecting data. This option is disabled if it is used with the -t option.
- E *time* Specifies the time to finish collecting data. Defines the time frame of the log messages collected by snapshot with the -S *time* option of the start time. Only the log entries created before the time specified by -E *time* are collected by snapshot. See also the -S option.

time Use either of the following two formats described by `strptime(3)`.

%Y-%m-%d, %H:%M:%S
%Y-%m-%d_%H-%M-%S
- e Encrypts the archive of the zip format. It is required to use -P and *password*.
- h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.

`-k host-key`

Specifies the `-t` option. Set the public key to be used by the service processor to log in the network host. This option is disabled if it is used with the `-d` option.

You can specify this using up to 895 characters.

The values which can be specified in *host-key* are below.

none	If the public key is not used for authentication of the network host, specify this literal value.
download	For snapshot to download the public host key of the network host using SSH and the public host key from the host specified by the <code>-t</code> argument, specify this literal value. snapshot displays the SHA-256 fingerprint of the key and requests for confirmation. If the key is accepted, it is used for server authentication. If the key is rejected, snapshot is terminated without executing anything. If the <code>-k</code> option is not specified, this is the default operation in the SSH target mode.
public	The specified public key is used for server authentication. The <i>host-key</i> argument must be the complete public key of the network host (beginning with the key type). (Therefore, it must be the complete contents of <code>/etc/ssh/ssh_host_rsa_key.pub</code> on the network host.)

Note – The public key needs to be enclosed in quotation marks to be handled by the shell as a single word.

`-L {F|I|R}`

Specifies the log set to be collected.

F	Full log set
I	Initial log set
R	Root Cause log set

If the log set is not specified, the Initial log set is collected by default.

`-l`

Makes a specification so that only log files are collected. Command outputs are not collected.

`-n`

Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).

-P <i>password</i>	<p>Specifies it with the -e option. Set the encrypted password to be used to encrypt the output file.</p> <p>You can specify this using up to 63 characters.</p>
-p <i>password</i>	<p>Sets the user password to be used for SSH login. This option is specified with the -t option. If it is used with the -d option, it becomes invalid.</p> <p>You can specify this using up to 63 characters.</p>
-q	<p>Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.</p>
-S <i>time</i>	<p>Specifies the time to start collecting data. Defines the time frame of the log messages collected by snapshot with the -E <i>time</i> option of the end time. If the end time is not specified, the target period ends when snapshot is executed. See also the -E option.</p> <div><div><i>time</i></div><div><p>Use either of the following two formats described by <code>strptime(3)</code>.</p><p>%Y-%m-%d, %H:%M:%S</p><p>%Y-%m-%d_%H-%M-%S</p></div></div>
-t <i>user@host:directory</i>	<p>Sets the network host and remote directory of the data transfer destination. Specify the host name or IP address of the network host in the <i>host</i> field. Specify the user name for <code>ssh</code> login to the archive host in the <i>user</i> field. Specify the archive directory on the archive host in which the output file is saved in the <i>directory</i> field. The <i>directory</i> field must not begin with "-" or "~."</p> <p>Note – No target directory is created by snapshot. Create the target directory in the remote host in advance.</p>
-v	<p>Displays detailed information. The status of correction of snapshot files for each SPARC M10 Systems cabinets. If it is specified with the -q option, the -v option becomes invalid.</p> <p>Note – The user privilege to operate all commands to be executed by the snapshot setting file may not have been given. In this case, an error message indicating that these command operations are not allowed is displayed.</p>
-y	<p>Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).</p>

EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION

Operation mode

The overview of the operation mode of snapshot is described below.

The initial mode is the "SSH target mode." If the data collector is started specifying the `-t` option, this mode is applied for execution. In this mode, the data collector opens the SSH connection of the destination specified by the service processor (after appropriate authentication) and sends the data archive of the zip format to the destination host via the SSH connection. No target directory is created by snapshot. Create the target directory in the remote host in advance. Transfer encryption in this mode is performed by SSH.

The second mode is the "USB device mode." If the data collector is started specifying the `-d` option, this mode is applied for execution. In this mode, the outputs of the data collector (archive of the zip format) are saved in files on the USB device. The USB device needs to have been formatted by the FAT32 file system. In this mode, you can use the `-e` option to encrypt zip files like the SSH target mode. However, in this mode, data is local to the service processor, so transfer encryption (like SSH) is not performed.

To execute snapshot in the master cabinet, connect the USB device to a USB port of the master cabinet.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Download data to the external media device.

```
XSCF> snapshot -d usb0 -r -b 3
Testing writability of USB device....SUCCESS
About to remove all files from device 'usb0'. Continue? [y|n] : y
Collecting data into /media/usb_msd/jupiter_10.1.1.1_2012-10-20T22-41-51.zip
Data collection complete.
```

EXAMPLE 2 Limit log collection to obtain specific logs for the data range.

```
XSCF> snapshot -d usb0 -b 3 -S 2012-01-01,01:00:00 -E 2012-01-31_14-00-00
Testing writability of USB device....SUCCESS
Collecting data into /media/usb_msd/jupiter_10.1.1.1_2012-10-20T22-41-51.zip
Data collection complete.
```

EXAMPLE 3 Collect the logs of all SPARC M10 Systems cabinets.

```
XSCF> snapshot -d usb0 -r -a
Testing writability of USB device....SUCCESS
About to remove all files from device 'usb0'. Continue? [y|n] : y
Collecting data from BB#00....SUCCESS
Collecting data from BB#01....FAILURE
Collecting data from BB#02....SUCCESS
.
.
Collecting data into /media/usb_msd/jupiter_10.1.1.1_2012-10-20T22-41-51.zip
Data collection complete.
```

EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.
	0 Indicates normal end.
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO	showlogs (8)
-----------------	---------------------

snapshot(8)



NAME	switchscf - Switches the status of XSCF in between master and standby.						
SYNOPSIS	switchscf [[-q] -{y n}] -t {Master Standby} [-f] switchscf -h						
DESCRIPTION	<p>switchscf is a command to switch the status of XSCF in between active and standby.</p> <p>switchscf can be used only for the systems composed of multiple XSCFs.</p> <p>XSCF in the active status means master XSCF. Therefore, the master XSCF and XSCF in the standby status is switched by executing switchscf.</p> <p>switchscf can be executed in the master or standby XSCF. If the command is executed for the XSCF logged in currently, switch processing is executed between paired XSCFs (between XBBOX#80 and XBBOX#81 or between BB#00 and BB#01, if there is some or no crossbar box, respectively).</p> <p>Note – When switching XSCFs, the sessions of the network connected to the master XSCF are disconnected.</p> <hr/> <p>Caution – Normally, XSCFs cannot be switched during maintenance work. If XSCF cannot be switched because the execution result of switchscf becomes "Switching of XSCF state is disabled due to a maintenance operation. Try again later.", confirm whether the maintenance commands of addfru(8), deletefru(8), replacefru(8), and flashupdate(8) are in execution. If any of these commands is in execution, wait until the command is terminated. If XSCF cannot be switched though the maintenance command is not in execution, use the -f option to switch.</p> <hr/>						
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>						
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>-f</td><td>If XSCF is not switched, it can be switched forcibly.</td></tr></table> <hr/> <p>Caution – The -f option forcibly switches XSCF. Therefore, use it only if switching by normal operations is impossible.</p> <hr/> <table><tr><td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr><tr><td>-n</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).</td></tr></table>	-f	If XSCF is not switched, it can be switched forcibly.	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).
-f	If XSCF is not switched, it can be switched forcibly.						
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.						
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).						

	<div><div>-q</div><div>Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.</div></div> <div><div>-t Active</div><div>Switches the status of XSCF to the active status.</div></div> <div><div>-t Standby</div><div>Switches the status of XSCF to the standby status.</div></div> <div><div>-y</div><div>Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).</div></div>
Extended description	<div>When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press the [n] key.</div>
EXAMPLES	<div><div>EXAMPLE 1</div><div>Switch the status of the XSCF logged in currently to the standby status.</div><div><div>XSCF> switchscf -t Standby</div><div>The XSCF unit switch between the Master and Standby states. Continue?</div><div>[y n]:y</div></div></div> <div><div>EXAMPLE 2</div><div>Switch the status of the XSCF logged in currently to the standby status. The prompt is automatically given a "y" response.</div><div><div>XSCF> switchscf -t Standby -y</div><div>The XSCF unit switch between the Master and Standby states. Continue?</div><div>[y n]:y</div></div></div>
EXIT STATUS	<div>The following exit values are returned.</div> <div><div>0</div><div>Indicates normal end.</div></div> <div><div>>0</div><div>nIndicates error occurrence.</div></div>

NAME	testsb - Performs an initial diagnosis on the specified system board (PSB).																						
SYNOPSIS	testsb [[-q] -{y n}] [-m diag= <i>mode</i>] <i>location</i> testsb [[-q] -{y n}] [-m diag= <i>mode</i>] -a testsb -v [-y -n] [-m diag= <i>mode</i>] [-p] [-s] <i>location</i> testsb -v [-y -n] [-m diag= <i>mode</i>] [-p] [-s] -a testsb -h																						
DESCRIPTION	<p>testsb is a command to perform the initial diagnosis of the specified PSB.</p> <p>The configuration of PSB and operation of each device mounted in PSB are diagnosed. The diagnosis result is displayed after diagnosis. In addition, the items of Test and Fault displayed by showboards(8) can be confirmed.</p>																						
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>																						
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>-a</td><td>Diagnoses all mounted PSBs.</td></tr><tr><td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr><tr><td>-m diag=<i>mode</i></td><td>Specifies the diagnosis level of the initial diagnosis. You can specify either of the following for <i>mode</i>.</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>min Standard (Default)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td>max Maximum</td></tr><tr><td>-n</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).</td></tr><tr><td>-p</td><td>Executes probe-scsi-all of OpenBoot PROM and displays the result in the middle of diagnosis processing.</td></tr><tr><td>-q</td><td>Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.</td></tr><tr><td>-s</td><td>Executes show-devs of OpenBoot PROM and displays the result in the middle of diagnosis processing.</td></tr><tr><td>-v</td><td>Displays detailed information.</td></tr><tr><td>-y</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).</td></tr></table>	-a	Diagnoses all mounted PSBs.	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-m diag= <i>mode</i>	Specifies the diagnosis level of the initial diagnosis. You can specify either of the following for <i>mode</i> .		min Standard (Default)		max Maximum	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).	-p	Executes probe-scsi-all of OpenBoot PROM and displays the result in the middle of diagnosis processing.	-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.	-s	Executes show-devs of OpenBoot PROM and displays the result in the middle of diagnosis processing.	-v	Displays detailed information.	-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).
-a	Diagnoses all mounted PSBs.																						
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.																						
-m diag= <i>mode</i>	Specifies the diagnosis level of the initial diagnosis. You can specify either of the following for <i>mode</i> .																						
	min Standard (Default)																						
	max Maximum																						
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).																						
-p	Executes probe-scsi-all of OpenBoot PROM and displays the result in the middle of diagnosis processing.																						
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.																						
-s	Executes show-devs of OpenBoot PROM and displays the result in the middle of diagnosis processing.																						
-v	Displays detailed information.																						
-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).																						

OPERANDS	The following operands are supported.	
	<i>location</i>	Specifies only one PSB number to be diagnosed. This can be specified using the following format. <div><div><i>xx-y</i></div><div><i>xx</i>Integer from 00 to 15</div><div><i>y</i>Fixed to 0</div></div>
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press the [n] key.■ Execute the -a option while the system is shut down. If the system is not shut down, it causes an error. The system shutdown status means the status in which all PPARs are shut down. If it is in operation, all PPARs are shut down by executing <code>poweroff -a</code> and then the power of the system is turned off.■ If the status of the specified PSB corresponds to any of the following statuses, <code>testsb</code> causes an error.<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ PSB is incorporated into PPAR and the PPAR is in operation.■ PSB is incorporated into PPAR and the status of the PPAR is OpenBoot PROM (ok prompt).■ PSB is incorporated into PPAR and the status of the PPAR is powering on, powering off, or restarting.■ <code>addboard(8)</code> and <code>deleteboard(8)</code> are in execution for PSB.■ If the status of the specified PSB is Unmount or Faulted, it may be excluded from the diagnosis targets and the diagnosis result may not be displayed. In such a case, confirm the diagnosis result by <code>showboards(8)</code>.■ If the warm-up time and wait time before start is set, a prompt to confirm whether it is acceptable to execute <code>testsb</code> ignoring it is displayed. To execute, enter "y." To cancel, enter "n."	

- The diagnosis result by testsb is displayed as below.

PSB	Number belonging to PSB	
	This is displayed in the format below.	
	<i>xx-y</i>	
	<i>xx</i>	Integer from 00 to 15
	<i>y</i>	It is fixed to 0
Test	Status of the initial diagnosis of PSB	
	Any of the following is displayed. This status display is the same as that displayed by showboards(8).	
	Unmount	Recognition is impossible because it is not mounted or a failure occurred.
	Unknown	Not diagnosed.
	Testing	The initial diagnosis is in progress.
	Passed	The initial diagnosis is normally completed.
	Failed	An abnormality occurred in the initial diagnosis. PSB cannot be used or is degraded.
Fault	Degradation status of PSB	
	The status is displayed by one or more items. This status displays is the same as that displayed by showboards(8).	
	Normal	Normal status
	Degraded	There is a degraded part. PSB can be operated.
	Faulted	An abnormality occurred and PSB cannot operate or PSB cannot be controlled due to a communication abnormality.

- If it is executed specifying the -p or -s option, the power can be shut down forcibly when [Ctrl]+[C] key is pressed while probe-scsi-all or show-devs is in execution.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Perform the initial diagnosis of PSB 00-0.

```
XSCF> testsb 00-0
Initial diagnosis is about to start, Continue?[y|n] :y
SB#00-0 power on sequence started.
0end
Initial diagnosis started. [1800sec]
0..... 30..... 60..... 90.....120end
Initial diagnosis has completed.
SB power off sequence started. [1200sec]
```

```

    0.end
SB powered off.
PSB  Test      Fault
-----
00-0 Passed   Normal

```

EXAMPLE 2 Perform the initial diagnosis of PSB 01-0 displaying a detailed message.

```

XSCF> testsb -v 01-0
Initial diagnosis is about to start. Continue? [y|n] :y
SB#01-0 powered on sequence started.
:
<<xxxxxxx>>
:
Initial diagnosis has completed.
{0} ok SB power off sequence started. [1200sec]
    0.end
SB powered off.
PSB  Test      Fault
-----
01-0 Passed   Normal

```

EXAMPLE 3 Perform the initial diagnosis of all mounted PSBs.

```

XSCF> testsb -a
Initial diagnosis is about to start. Continue? [y|n] :y
SB power on sequence started.
    0.end
Initial diagnosis started. [1800sec]
    0..... 30..... 60..... 90.....120end
Initial diagnosis has completed.
SB power off sequence started. [1200sec]
    0.end
SB powered off.
PSB  Test      Fault
-----
00-0 Passed   Normal
01-0 Passed   Normal
02-0 Passed   Normal
03-0 Passed   Normal

```

EXAMPLE 4 Perform the initial diagnosis of PSB while warm-up and air conditioning wait are set. (Diagnosis is cancelled during the warm-up time and wait time for air-conditioning.)

```

XSCF> testsb -a
Initial diagnosis is about to start, Continue? [y|n] :y
Ignore warmup-time and air-conditioner-wait-time, Continue?[y|n] :n
Initial diagnosis canceled by operator.

```

EXAMPLE 5 Perform the initial diagnosis of PSB ignoring the set warm-up time and wait

time for air conditioning.

```
XSCF> testsb -a
Initial diagnosis is about to start. Continue? [y|n] :y
Ignore warmup-time and air-conditioner-wait-time, Continue? [y|n] :y
SB power on sequence started.
  0.end
Initial diagnosis started. [1800sec]
  0..... 30..... 60..... 90.....120end
Initial diagnosis has completed.
SB power off sequence started. [1200sec]
  0.end
SB powered off.
PSB  Test      Fault
----  -
00-0 Passed   Normal
01-0 Passed   Normal
02-0 Passed   Normal
03-0 Passed   Normal
```

EXAMPLE 6 Perform the initial diagnosis of PSB 01-0 with the probe-scsi-all command.

```
XSCF> testsb -v -p 01-0
Initial diagnosis is about to start, Continue? [y|n] :y
PSB#01-0 powered on sequence started.
:
<<xxxxxxx>>
:
{0} ok
:
<<xxxxxxx>>
:
<<xxxxxxx>>
:
SB powered off.
PSB  Test      Fault
----  -
01-0 Passed   Normal
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

addfru (8), deletefru (8), replacefru (8), setupfru (8), showboards (8), showfru (8)

testsb(8)

NAME	traceroute - Displays the network route to the specified host.																		
SYNOPSIS	traceroute [-n] [-r] [-v] [-m <i>maxttl</i>] [-p <i>port</i>] [-q <i>nqueries</i>] [-s <i>src_addr</i>] [-w <i>wait</i>] <i>host</i> traceroute -h																		
DESCRIPTION	<p>traceroute is a command to display the network route to the specified host.</p> <p>The network route means the router (gateway) to connect the specified hosts and network devices and displays what kinds of routers are located on the route.</p> <p>traceroute attempts to extract the ICMP TIME_EXCEEDED response using the TTL field of IP protocols from all gateways on the network route to the specified hosts or network devices.</p>																		
Privileges	<p>No privileges are required to execute this command.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>																		
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr><tr><td>-m <i>maxttl</i></td><td>Specifies the maximum number of hops. Displays the same number of gateways as the specified number of hops. If omitted, it is set to 30.</td></tr><tr><td>-n</td><td>Outputs just with the IP address without reverse DNS lookup.</td></tr><tr><td>-p <i>port</i></td><td>Specifies the port number of the UDP packet to be used. This is valid only if the UDP packet is used. If omitted, it is set to 33434.</td></tr><tr><td>-q <i>nqueries</i></td><td>Specifies the number of attempts for one gateway. If omitted, it is set to 3 times.</td></tr><tr><td>-r</td><td>Directly transfers packets to the specified hosts or network devices ignoring the routing table. If there is no target host or network device on the same physical network, it causes an error.</td></tr><tr><td>-s <i>src_addr</i></td><td>Specifies the source address following the route.</td></tr><tr><td>-v</td><td>Displays detailed information. Displays the transmission size of the packet and source address.</td></tr><tr><td>-w <i>wait</i></td><td>Specifies the timeout time by seconds. If omitted, it is set to 3 seconds.</td></tr></table>	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-m <i>maxttl</i>	Specifies the maximum number of hops. Displays the same number of gateways as the specified number of hops. If omitted, it is set to 30.	-n	Outputs just with the IP address without reverse DNS lookup.	-p <i>port</i>	Specifies the port number of the UDP packet to be used. This is valid only if the UDP packet is used. If omitted, it is set to 33434.	-q <i>nqueries</i>	Specifies the number of attempts for one gateway. If omitted, it is set to 3 times.	-r	Directly transfers packets to the specified hosts or network devices ignoring the routing table. If there is no target host or network device on the same physical network, it causes an error.	-s <i>src_addr</i>	Specifies the source address following the route.	-v	Displays detailed information. Displays the transmission size of the packet and source address.	-w <i>wait</i>	Specifies the timeout time by seconds. If omitted, it is set to 3 seconds.
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.																		
-m <i>maxttl</i>	Specifies the maximum number of hops. Displays the same number of gateways as the specified number of hops. If omitted, it is set to 30.																		
-n	Outputs just with the IP address without reverse DNS lookup.																		
-p <i>port</i>	Specifies the port number of the UDP packet to be used. This is valid only if the UDP packet is used. If omitted, it is set to 33434.																		
-q <i>nqueries</i>	Specifies the number of attempts for one gateway. If omitted, it is set to 3 times.																		
-r	Directly transfers packets to the specified hosts or network devices ignoring the routing table. If there is no target host or network device on the same physical network, it causes an error.																		
-s <i>src_addr</i>	Specifies the source address following the route.																		
-v	Displays detailed information. Displays the transmission size of the packet and source address.																		
-w <i>wait</i>	Specifies the timeout time by seconds. If omitted, it is set to 3 seconds.																		

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported.

host

Specifies the hosts or network devices to send packets to. You can specify a host name or IP address. Specifying a DSCP address causes an error.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- If no option is specified, the usage is displayed.
- If "localhost" and the loopback address (127.0.0.0/8) are specified in *host*, only the users with fieldeng privilege can execute this command.
- If the interface of the SSCP link is specified in *host*, only the users with fieldeng privilege can execute this command.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Display the network route to the host server.example.com.

```
XSCF> tracert server.example.com
tracert to server.example.com (192.168.100.10), 30 hops max, 38 byte
packets
 1  10.16.10.1 (10.16.10.1)  1.792 ms  1.673 ms  1.549 ms
 2  10.16.11.1 (10.16.11.1)  2.235 ms  2.249 ms  2.367 ms
 3  10.24.1.1 (10.24.1.1)  2.199 ms  2.228 ms  2.361 ms
 4  10.13.0.1 (10.13.0.1)  2.516 ms  2.229 ms  2.357 ms
 5  10.15.0.1 (10.15.0.1)  2.546 ms  2.347 ms  2.272 ms
 6  server.example.com (192.168.100.10)  2.172 ms  2.313 ms  2.36 ms
```

EXAMPLE 2 Display the detailed network route to the host server.example.com.(XSCF-LAN=192.168.100.10)

```
XSCF> tracert -v server.example.com
tracert to server.example.com (192.168.100.10), 30 hops max, 38 byte
packets
 1  10.16.10.1 (10.16.10.1) 36 bytes to 192.168.100.10  1.792 ms  1.673 ms
1.549 ms
 2  10.16.11.1 (10.16.11.1) 36 bytes to 192.168.100.10  2.235 ms  2.249 ms
2.367 ms
 3  10.24.1.1 (10.24.1.1) 36 bytes to 192.168.100.10  2.199 ms  2.228 ms
2.361 ms
 4  10.13.0.1 (10.13.0.1) 36 bytes to 192.168.100.10  2.516 ms  2.229 ms
2.357 ms
 5  10.15.0.1 (10.15.0.1) 36 bytes to 192.168.100.10  2.546 ms  2.347 ms
2.272 ms
 6  server.example.com (192.168.100.10) 46 bytes to 192.168.100.10  2.172 ms
2.313 ms  2.36 ms
```

EXAMPLE 3 Case that the loopback address is set.

```
XSCF> tracert 127.0.0.1
This private IP address cannot be accessed.
```

EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.
0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

traceroute(8)



NAME	unlockmaintenance - Forcibly unlocks the XSCF that was locked during maintenance work.						
SYNOPSIS	unlockmaintenance [[-q] - {y n}] unlockmaintenance -h						
DESCRIPTION	<p>unlockmaintenance is a command to forcibly unlocks the XSCF that was locked during maintenance work.</p> <p>While addfru(8), deletefru(8), and replacefru(8), which are normally commands for maintenance, are in execution, XSCF is locked, and unlocked after completion of execution. However, if an abnormality such as disconnection of LAN during execution of any of the commands for maintenance occurs, XSCF may not be unlocked. In such as case, you can forcibly unlock XSCF by executing unlockmaintenance.</p>						
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, fieldeng privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>						
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>-n</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).</td></tr><tr><td>-q</td><td>Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.</td></tr><tr><td>-y</td><td>Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).</td></tr></table>	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).	-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.	-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).						
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.						
-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).						
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press the [n] key.■ Be sure not to use this except in the case that maintenance work is stopped due to LAN disconnection, etc. because this forcibly stops the work by the maintenance menu.■ You can execute unlockmaintenance only from the master XSCF.						
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Unlock XSCF that was locked by maintenance work.</p> <pre>XSCF> unlockmaintenance This command unlocks the maintenance lock which prevents the multiple execution of maintenance commands. *Never* use this command, except when the lock state remains by some reason. Careless execution of this command causes serious situation because it interrupts the running command and XSCF might not be able to recognize the parts. Continue? [y n] :y</pre>						

EXAMPLE 2 Unlock XSCF that was locked by maintenance work. The prompt is automatically given a "y" response.

```
XSCF> unlockmaintenance -y
This command unlocks the maintenance lock which prevents the multiple
execution of maintenance commands.
*Never* use this command, except when the lock state remains by some
reason.
Careless execution of this command causes serious situation because it
interrupts the running command and XSCF might not be able to recognize the
parts.
Continue? [y|n] :y
```

EXAMPLE 3 Unlock XSCF that was locked by maintenance work. The message is hidden and the prompt is automatically given a "y" response.

```
XSCF> unlockmaintenance -q -y
XSCF>
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

addfru (8), deletefru (8), replacefru (8)

NAME	version - Displays the version number of the firmware.														
SYNOPSIS	version -c xcp [-v] [-t] version -c {cmu xscf pcibox} [-v] [-M] version -h														
DESCRIPTION	<p>version is a command to display the version of the firmware.</p> <p>The following versions can be displayed.</p> <table><tr><td>xcp</td><td>Total number of versions of XSCF Control Package (XCP) applied to the system</td></tr><tr><td>cmu</td><td>Representative version of the archives of the self-diagnosis test (POST)/OpenBoot PROM/Hypervisor</td></tr><tr><td>xscf</td><td>Version of XSCF firmware</td></tr></table>	xcp	Total number of versions of XSCF Control Package (XCP) applied to the system	cmu	Representative version of the archives of the self-diagnosis test (POST)/OpenBoot PROM/Hypervisor	xscf	Version of XSCF firmware								
xcp	Total number of versions of XSCF Control Package (XCP) applied to the system														
cmu	Representative version of the archives of the self-diagnosis test (POST)/OpenBoot PROM/Hypervisor														
xscf	Version of XSCF firmware														
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>														
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <table><tr><td>-c xcp</td><td>Displays the total number of versions of XCP.</td></tr><tr><td>-c cmu</td><td>Displays the representative version of the archives of the self-diagnosis test/OpenBoot PROM/Hypervisor (cmu firmware version).</td></tr><tr><td>-c xscf</td><td>Displays the version of the XSCF firmware.</td></tr><tr><td>-h</td><td>Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.</td></tr><tr><td>-M</td><td>Displays text one screen at a time.</td></tr><tr><td>-t</td><td>Displays the information of the total number of versions of XCP registered to XSCF. It is specified with -c xcp.</td></tr><tr><td>-v</td><td>Displays detailed information. If it is specified with -c xscf, the same information as in the normal status is displayed.</td></tr></table>	-c xcp	Displays the total number of versions of XCP.	-c cmu	Displays the representative version of the archives of the self-diagnosis test/OpenBoot PROM/Hypervisor (cmu firmware version).	-c xscf	Displays the version of the XSCF firmware.	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	-M	Displays text one screen at a time.	-t	Displays the information of the total number of versions of XCP registered to XSCF. It is specified with -c xcp.	-v	Displays detailed information. If it is specified with -c xscf, the same information as in the normal status is displayed.
-c xcp	Displays the total number of versions of XCP.														
-c cmu	Displays the representative version of the archives of the self-diagnosis test/OpenBoot PROM/Hypervisor (cmu firmware version).														
-c xscf	Displays the version of the XSCF firmware.														
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.														
-M	Displays text one screen at a time.														
-t	Displays the information of the total number of versions of XCP registered to XSCF. It is specified with -c xcp.														
-v	Displays detailed information. If it is specified with -c xscf, the same information as in the normal status is displayed.														
EXAMPLES	<p>EXAMPLE 1 Display the total number of versions of XCP.</p> <pre>XSCF> version -c xcp BB#00-XSCF#0 (Master) XCP0 (Current): 1090 XCP1 (Reserve): 1090 BB#01-XSCF#0 (Standby)</pre>														

```

XCP0 (Current): 1090
XCP1 (Reserve): 1090
BB#02-XSCF#0
XCP0 (Current): 1090
XCP1 (Reserve): 1090

```

EXAMPLE 2 Display the details on the total number of versions of XCP.

```

XSCF> version -c xcp -v
BB#00-XSCF#0 (Master)
XCP0 (Current): 1082
CMU          : 02.09.0000
  POST       : 01.09.00
  OpenBoot PROM : 4.8.2.1 02.09.00
Hypervisor   : 4.8.2.1XSCF          : 01.08.0005
XCP1 (Reserve): 1082
CMU          : 02.09.0000
  POST       : 01.09.00
  OpenBoot PROM : 4.8.2.1 02.09.00
Hypervisor   : 4.8.2.1
XSCF         : 01.08.0005
BB#01-XSCF#0 (Standby)
XCP0 (Current): 1082
CMU          : 02.09.0000
  POST       : 01.09.00
  OpenBoot PROM : 4.8.2.1 02.09.00
Hypervisor   : 4.8.2.1
XSCF         : 01.08.0005
XCP1 (Reserve): 1082
CMU          : 02.09.0000
  POST       : 01.09.00
  OpenBoot PROM : 4.8.2.1 02.09.00
Hypervisor   : 4.8.2.1
CMU BACKUP
#0: 02.08.0000
#1: 02.09.0000

```

EXAMPLE 3 Display the total number of XCPs registered in XSCF.

```

XSCF> version -c xcp -t
XCP: 1090

```

EXAMPLE 4 Display the details on the total number of XCPs registered in XSCF.

```

XSCF> version -c xcp -v -t
XCP          : 2004
  CMU        : 02.00.0004
  POST       : 1.9.0
  OpenBoot PROM : 4.34.0+pal.0.1
Hypervisor   : 0.19.4
XSCF         : 02.00.0004

```


EXAMPLE 5 Display the version of the cmu firmware.

```
XSCF> version -c cmu
PPAR-ID 0: 02.09.0000
PPAR-ID 1: 02.09.0000
PPAR-ID 2: 02.09.0000
PPAR-ID 3: 02.09.0000
:
PPAR-ID 15: 02.09.0000
```

EXAMPLE 6 Display the detailed version of the cmu firmware.

```
XSCF> version -c cmu -v
PPAR-ID 0: 02.09.0000
    POST          : 01.09.00
    OpenBoot PROM : 4.8.2.1 02.09.00
    Hypervisor    : 4.8.2.1
PPAR-ID 1: 02.09.0000
    POST          : 01.09.00
    OpenBoot PROM : 4.8.2.1 02.09.00
    Hypervisor    : 4.8.2.1
PPAR-ID 2: 02.09.0000
    POST          : 01.09.00
    OpenBoot PROM : 4.8.2.1 02.09.00
    Hypervisor    : 4.8.2.1
PPAR-ID 3: 02.09.0000
    POST          : 01.09.00
    OpenBoot PROM : 4.8.2.1 02.09.00
    Hypervisor    : 4.8.2.1
PPAR-ID 15: 02.09.0000
    POST          : 01.09.00
    OpenBoot PROM : 4.8.2.1 02.09.00
    Hypervisor    : 4.8.2.1
PSB#00: 02.09.0000 (Current)
    POST          : 01.09.00
    OpenBoot PROM : 4.8.2.1 02.09.00
    Hypervisor    : 4.8.2.1
PSB#00: 02.07.0000 (Reserve)
    POST          : 01.09.00
    OpenBoot PROM : 4.8.1.1 02.07.00
    Hypervisor    : 4.8.1.1
PSB#01: 02.09.0000 (Current)
    POST          : 01.09.00
    OpenBoot PROM : 4.8.2.1 02.09.00
    Hypervisor    : 4.8.2.1
PSB#01: 02.07.0000 (Reserve)
    POST          : 01.09.00
    OpenBoot PROM : 4.8.1.1 02.07.00
    Hypervisor    : 4.8.1.1
:
PSB#15: 02.09.0000 (Current)
```

version(8)

```
POST          : 01.09.00
OpenBoot PROM : 4.8.2.1 02.09.00
Hypervisor    : 4.8.2.1
PSB#15: 02.07.0000(Reserve)
POST          : 01.09.00
OpenBoot PROM : 4.8.1.1 02.07.00
Hypervisor    : 4.8.1.1
```

EXAMPLE 7 Display the detailed version of the XSCF firmware.

```
XSCF> version -c xscf -v
BB#00-XSCF#0 (Master)
01.08.0005(Reserve) 01.08.0005(Current)
BB#01-XSCF#0 (Standby)
01.08.0005(Current) 01.08.0005(Reserve)
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

NAME	viewaudit - Displays the audit records.
SYNOPSIS	<p>viewaudit</p> <p>viewaudit [-A <i>date-time</i>] [-B <i>date-time</i>] [-C] [-c <i>classes</i>] [-D <i>date-time</i>] [-E <i>end-record</i>] [-e <i>events</i>] [-i <i>audit-ids</i>] [-l] [-m <i>del</i>] [-n] [-p <i>privilege-results</i>] [-r <i>return-values</i>] [-S <i>start-record</i>] [-u <i>users</i>] [-x]</p> <p>viewaudit -h</p>
DESCRIPTION	<p>viewaudit is a command to display the audit records.</p> <p>If viewaudit is executed without specifying any options, all of the current local audit records are displayed. If viewaudit is executed specifying the option, only the selected records are displayed. By default, the records are displayed in the text format. One token per line is shown and comma is used as the field separator character. The output format can be changed by separately using the options of -C, -E, -l, -m <i>del</i>, -n, -S, and -x.</p>
Privileges	<p>To execute this command, auditadm or auditop privilege is required.</p> <p>For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The following options are supported.</p> <p>-A <i>date-time</i> Selects the records which occurred after <i>date-time</i>. <i>date-time</i> is based on the local time. You can specify a range by using the -A and -B options together. The valid values of <i>date-time</i> are below.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Absolute time <i>date-time</i>: <i>yyyymmdd[hh[mm[ss]]]</i> The variables have the following meanings.<ul style="list-style-type: none">■ <i>yyyy</i> = Year (1970 is the earliest valid value.)■ <i>mm</i> = Month (01 to 12)■ <i>dd</i> = Day (01 to 31)■ <i>hh</i> = Hour (00 to 23)■ <i>mm</i> = Minute (00 to 59)■ <i>ss</i> = Second (00 to 59) <p>The default values of <i>hh</i>, <i>mm</i>, and <i>ss</i> are 00.</p>

-B *date-time*

Selects the records which occurred before *date-time*. *date-time* is based on the local time. You can specify a range by using the -A and -B options together. The valid values of *date-time* are the absolute time and offset time.

■ Absolute time *date-time*: *yyyymmdd[hh[mm[ss]]]*

The variables have the following meanings.

- *yyyy* = Year (1970 is the earliest valid value.)
- *mm* = Month (01 to 12)
- *dd* = Day (01 to 31)
- *hh* = Hour (00 to 23)
- *mm* = Minute (00 to 59)
- *ss* = Second (00 to 59)

■ Offset *date-time*: *+n d | h | m | s*

The variables have the following meanings.

- *n* = Number of units
- *d* = Number of days
- *h* = Number of hours
- *m* = Number of minutes
- *s* = Number of seconds

The offset time can be specified only by the -B option and needs to be specified with the -A option.

The default values of *hh*, *mm*, and *ss* are 00.

-C

Adds the number of records matching the selection standard at the end of output.

-c *classes* Selects the record of the specified class. *classes* is a comma-separated list of audit classes. Classes can be specified with a number or name. The prefix "ACS_" can be omitted. For example, the classes of audit-related events can be expressed as ACS_AUDIT, AUDIT or 2.

The valid classes are below.

all	All classes
ACS_SYSTEM(1)	System-related event
ACS_write(2)	Command that can change the status
ACS_READ(4)	Command to display the current status
ACS_LOGIN(8)	Login-related event
ACS_AUDIT(16)	Audit-related event
ACS_PPAR(32)	PPAR administration-related event
ACS_USER(64)	User administration-related event
ACS_PLATFORM(128)	Platform administration-related event
ACS_MODES(256)	Mode-related event

-D *date-time* Selects the records which occurred on a specific day (in 24 hours between 00:00:00 and 23:59:59 of the specified day). Specify the specified date in the format of *yyyymmddhhmmss* (year, month, day, hour, minute, second) based on the local time. All records with the time stamp of the specified day are selected. It becomes invalid even if the hour, minute, or second is specified. The -D option cannot be specified with the -A or -B option.

-E *end-record* Specifies the last record matching the selection standard for display.

-e *events* Selects the record of the specified event. *events* is a comma-separated list of audit events. Events can be specified with a number or name. The prefix "AEV_" can be omitted. For example, the events of SSH login can be expressed as AEV_LOGIN_SSH, LOGIN_SSH, or 4.

For the list of valid events, see `showaudit -e all`.

-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.

- i *audit-ids* Selects the record of the specified audit session identifier. If you are interested in the activities reflected in a specific audit record, you can display all audit records of the session. *audit-id* is not fixed and assigned again when the service processor is reset. *audit-ids* is a comma-separated list of audit session identifiers. *audit-id* is the number after the label "subject" of the audit file.

For example, *audit-id* is "1" in the following list.

subject,1,bob,normal,telnet 45880 jupiter
- l Outputs one record per line.
- m *del* Not the default delimiter (comma) but *del* is used as the field separator character. If *del* has a special meaning in the shell, it is necessary to enclose it in quotation marks. The maximum number of the delimiters is three. Delimiters have no meaning. In addition, they cannot be specified with the -x option.
- n Specifies the UID and IP address not to convert them to the user name or host name.
- p *privilege-results* Selects the record according to the specified *privilege-results*. *privilege-results* is a comma-separated list. *privilege-results* is granted, denied, or error.
- r *return-values* Selects the record according to the specified return value. *returnvals* is a comma-separated list of the value success or failure. success corresponds to the return value 0. failure corresponds to nonzero return values.
- S *start-record* Specifies the first record matching the selection standard for displayed.
- u *users* Selects the records belonging to the specified user. *users* is a comma-separated list of users. The user can specify a user name or figure UID.
- x Outputs in the XML format.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Display the audit records of December 12, 2005.

```
XSCF> viewaudit -D 20121212
```

```
file,1,2012-01-11 10:52:30.391 -05:00,20120111155230.0000000000.jupiter
```

EXAMPLE 2 Display the audit records of all users.

```
XSCF> viewaudit -u jsmith

file,1,2012-01-11 10:52:30.391 -05:00,20120111155230.0000000000.jupiter
header,37,1,login - telnet,jupiter,2012-01-11 11:31:09.659 -05:00
subject,1,jsmith,normal,ssh 45880 jupiter
command,showuser
platform access,granted
return,0
```

EXAMPLE 3 Display the audit records of user privileges.

```
XSCF> viewaudit -p granted

file,1,2012-01-11 10:52:30.391 -05:00,20120111155230.0000000000.jupiter
header,37,1,login - telnet,jupiter,2012-01-11 11:31:09.659 -05:00
subject,1,jsmith,normal,ssh 45880 jupiter
command,showuser
platform access,granted
return,0
```

EXAMPLE 4 Display the audit records of success of access.

```
XSCF> viewaudit -r success

file,1,2012-01-11 10:52:30.391 -05:00,20120111155230.0000000000.jupiter
header,37,1,login - telnet,jupiter,2012-01-11 11:31:09.659 -05:00
subject,1,jsmith,normal,ssh 45880 jupiter
command,showuser
platform access,granted
return,0header,57,1,command - viewaudit,jupiter.company.com,2006-01-26
16:13:09.128 -05:00
subject,5,sue,normal,ssh 1282 saturn
command,viewaudit
platform access,granted
return,0
...
```

EXAMPLE 5 Display the audit records of two days.

```
XSCF> viewaudit -A 20120108 -B +2d

file,1,2012-01-09 20:12:12.968 -08:00,201201110041212.0000000004.sca-m5k-0-0
file,1,2012-01-10 21:14:49.481 -08:00,terminated
file,1,2012-01-10 21:14:49.485 -08:00,20120111051449.0000000005.sca-m5k-0-0
```

EXAMPLE 6 Display the first five records among the records matching the range of date

(4238 records).

```
XSCF> viewaudit -l -A 20120515 -B 20120110 -C -S 1 -E 5

file,1,2012-01-09 20:12:12.968 -08:00,20120110041212.00000000004.sca-m5k-0-0
header,63,1,command - setaudit,sca-m5k-0-0.sfbay.sun.com,2012-01-09
20:12:12.974 -08:00,subject,250,opl,normal,ssh 42759 san-e4900-
0.West.Sun.COM,command,setaudit,delete,platform access,granted,return,0
header,37,1,login - ssh,sca-m5k-0-0.sfbay.sun.com,2012-01-09 20:12:14.455 -
08:00,subject, 252,scfroot,normal,ssh 42761 san-e4900-0.West.Sun.COM
header,37,1,logout,sca-m5k-0-0.sfbay.sun.com,2012-01-09 20:12:14.800 -
08:00,subject,250,o pl,normal,ssh 42759 san-e4900-0.West.Sun.COM
header,37,1,login - ssh,sca-m5k-0-0.sfbay.sun.com,2012-01-09 20:12:15.595 -
08:00,subject, 253,scfroot,normal,ssh 42762 san-e4900-0.West.Sun.COM
4238
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

- 0 Indicates normal end.
- >0 Indicates error occurrence.

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