Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems

XSCF Reference Manual for XCP Version 221x



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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 *Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Quick Guide* and the *Fujitsu M10/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.

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

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

Japanese site:

http://jp.fujitsu.com/platform/server/sparc/manual/

Global site:

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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(*1)

Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Getting Started Guide(*2)
Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Quick Guide
Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Important Legal and Safety Information(*2)
Software License Conditions for Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems
Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Safety and Compliance Guide
Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Security Guide
Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Installation Guide
Fujitsu M10-1/SPARC M10-1 Service Manual
Fujitsu M10-4/Fujitsu M10-4S/SPARC M10-4/SPARC M10-4S Service Manual
PCI Expansion Unit for Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Service Manual
Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems System Operation Guide
Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems RCIL User Guide(*3)

Related SPARC M10 Systems Documents(*1)

Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Product Notes

Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Glossary

*1: The listed manuals are subject to change without notice. *2: The printed manual comes with the product.

*3 This document applies specifically to the FUJITSU M10 and FUJITSU ETERNUS storage system.

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
Italic	Indicates the name of a reference manual, a variable, or userreplaceable text.	See the Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Installation Guide.
	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:

- Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Important Legal and Safety Information
- Fujitsu M10/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	1
NAME	This section gives the names of the XSCF shell commands, followed by a brief description of what they do.	
SYNOPSIS		ion gives the syntax of commands. of font style complies with the following rule.
		Enters the command name or the constants as displayed.
		Substitutes the variables and so forth with the appropriate values when the command executed.
	The use of following	of symbols such as parenthesis complies with the g rule.
	t	Brackets. The OPTIONS or OPERANDS enclosed in these brackets can be omitted. Those not enclosed can't be omitted.
	()	Braces. The OPTIONS or OPERANDS enclosed in these braces are treated as a unit.
		Separator. You should specify one of the OPTIONS or OPERANDS delimited with this symbol " ".
		Ellipsis. You can specify multiple OPTIONS or OPERANDS just before.
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	This section gives the meaning of and how to specify the OPTIONS. In case the OPERANDS required for the OPTIONS, it is described here. To specify multiple 1-character OPTIONS, you may specify the first OPTION followed by the alphabetic part of the second.	
	e.g. fma	dm-a-i fmadm-ai

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/sparc/manual/

Global site:

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

Reference

List of XSCF Commands

NAME | Intro - Displays the list of commands provided by the XSCF firmware.

DESCRIPTION

The Intro page lists the user commands (exit(1), man(1), and who(1)) and the system management commands (all commands starting with addboard(8)), 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.

XSCF supports the following commands.

exit	Ends the XSCF shell.
man	Displays the manual page of the XSCF shell command.
who	Displays list of user accounts logged in to XSCF.
addboard	Incorporates or assigns a system board (PSB) to a physical partition (PPAR).
addcodactivation	Adds the CPU Activation key to the XSCF.
addfru	Adds the Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) and a chassis.
addpowerschedule	Adds a schedule for powering on/off the automatic power control system (APCS).
adduser	Creates an XSCF user account.
applynetwork	Applies the contents of the XSCF network to the XSCF.
clearremotepwrmgmt	Deletes the management information of the remote power management function.
console	Connects to the control domain console.
deleteboard	Releases the system board (PSB) from the physical partition (PPAR) configuration.
deletecodactivation	Deletes the CPU Activation key from the XSCF.
deletepowerschedule	Deletes a schedule for powering on/off the automatic power control system (APCS).
deleteuser	Deletes an XSCF user account.
diagxbu	Diagnoses crossbar cable and crossbar unit (XBU).
disableuser	Disables an XSCF user account.
dumpcodactivation	Saves the CPU Activation key in a file.

dumpconfig	Saves the XSCF configuration information in a file.
enableuser	Enables an XSCF user account.
flashupdate	Updates the firmware.
getflashimage	Downloads an XSCF Control Package (XCP) image file.
getremotepwrmgmt	Obtains the settings file of the remote power management function.
initbb	Detach the SPARC M10-4S and the crossbar box from the system and initialize it to the factory default.
ioxadm	Manages the cards connected to the PCI Expansion Unit, link card, and host server.
nslookup	Refers to the Internet name server for the host name.
password	Sets the password of the XSCF user account and the effective period.
ping	Sends the ECHO_REQUEST packet of ICMP to the host on the network.
poweroff	Shuts down the physical partition (PPAR).
poweron	Starts the physical partition (PPAR).
prtfru	Displays the FRUID data on the system and the PCI Expansion Unit.
rastest	Causes a fault virtually.
rebootxscf	Resets XSCF.
replacefru	Replaces the Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) and chassis.
reset	Resets the specified physical partition (PPAR) or a logical domain (guest domain).
resetdateoffset	Resets the difference between the system time and the Hypervisor time of each physical partition (PPAR).
restorecodactivation	Restores the CPU Activation key.
restoreconfig	Restores the XSCF settings information.
restoredefaults	Restores settings of the XSCF unit and its back-up information to the factory default.

sendbreak	Sends a break signal to the control domain of the specified physical partition (PPAR).
setad	Configure Active Directory.
setaltitude	Sets the altitude of the system.
setaudit	Manages the audit function of the system.
setautologout	Sets the session timeout time of XSCF shell.
setcod	Sets the CPU Activation to be used in the physical partition (PPAR).
setdate	Sets the date and time of the XSCF clock.
setdomainconfig	Specifies the logical domain configuration when the physical partition (PPAR) is started.
setdualpowerfeed	Sets the dual power feed mode.
setemailreport	Sets the e-mail report function.
sethostname	Sets the host names and DNS domain names of the master chassis and chassis whose XSCF is standby.
sethttps	Sets the start and halt of the HTTPS service used in the XSCF network. Also it performs authentication-related settings.
setldap	Configure the Service Processor as a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) client.
setldapssl	Configure LDAP over SSL.
setlocator	Sets the blinking status of the CHECK LED of the operation panel.
setloginlockout	Enables or disables the lockout function when logging in.
setlookup	Enable or disable the use of the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server for authentication and privilege lookup.
setnameserver	Sets or deletes the name server and search path used in XSCF network.
setnetwork	Sets or deletes the network interface to be used in XSCF.
setntp	Sets the time synchronization for XSCF.
setpacketfilters	Sets the IP packet filtering rules used in the XSCF network.

setpasswordpolicy	Manages the password policy of the system.
setpcl	Sets the physical partition (PPAR) configuration information (PCL).
setpciboxdio	Configures each PCI slot setting of whether to enable the direct I/O function for PCI card mounted on PCI Expansion unit.
setpowercapping	Sets limitations for power consumption.
setpowerschedule	Sets the schedule operation information.
setpowerupdelay	Sets the warm-up operation time of the system and the wait time before start.
setpparmode	Sets the operation mode of the physical partition (PPAR).
setpparparam	Execute forced rewriting of OpenBoot PROM environment variables and registration or deletion of boot scripts of the control domain.
setprivileges	Assigns the user privileges.
setremotepwrmgmt	Sets the remote power management function.
setroute	Sets the routing information of the XSCF network interface.
setservicetag	Enables or disables the servicetag agents.
setsmtp	Sets the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) service.
setsnmp	Manages the SNMP agent.
setsnmpusm	Sets the User-based Security Model (USM) of the SNMPv3 agent.
setsnmpvacm	Sets the View-based Access Control Model (VACM) settings of the SNMPv3 agent.
setsscp	Assigns the IP address of the SP to SP communication protocol (SSCP).
setssh	Sets Secure Shell (SSH) service used in the XSCF network.
settelnet	Starts or halts Tenet service used in the XSCF network.
settimezone	Sets the time zone and daylight saving time of XSCF.

showad	Show Active Directory configuration and messages.
setupfru	Sets the hardware of devices.
showaltitude	Displays the altitude of the system.
showaudit	Displays the current status of the audit system.
showautologout	Displays the session timeout time of the XSCF shell.
showbbstatus	Display the status of the SPARC M10 Systems chassis.
showboards	Displays the information of the system board (PSB).
showcod	Displays the CPU Activation information.
showcodactivation	Displays the current CPU Activation key information stored in the XSCF.
showcodactivationhistory	Displays the Capacity on Demand (CoD) logs.
showcodusage	Display the usage information of CPU core resources.
showconsolepath	Displays the information of the domain console that is currently connected to the physical partition (PPAR).
showdate	Displays the date and time of the XSCF clock.
showdateoffset	Displays the difference between the system time and the Hypervisor time of each physical partition (PPAR).
showdomainconfig	Displays the configuration information of the logical domain of the specified physical partition (PPAR).
showdomainstatus	Displays the status of the current logical domain.
showdualpowerfeed	Displays the status of dual power feed mode.
showemailreport	Displays the settings data of the e-mail report.
showenvironment	Displays the intake-air temperature and humidity, temperature sensor information, voltage sensor information, and fan rotation information of the system.
showfru	Displays the contents of settings regarding the hardware devices.

showhardconf showhostname showhttps	Displays the information of the Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) mounted on the server. Displays the host names set in the master chassis
	Displays the host names set in the master chassis
showhttps	and chassis whose XSCFs are standby.
Showieceps	Displays the status of the HTTPS service set in the XSCF network.
showldap	Display the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) configuration for the Service Processor.
showldapssl	Show LDAP over SSL configuration and messages.
showlocator	Displays the status of the CHECK LED on the operation panel.
showloginlockout	Displays the time set in the lockout function of the user account.
showlogs	Displays the specified log.
showlookup	Display the configuration for authentication and privileges lookup.
showmonitorlog	Displays the contents of the monitoring message log in real time.
shownameserver	Displays the name server and the search path set in the XSCF network.
shownetwork	Displays the information of the network interface set in the XSCF.
showntp	Displays the NTP information set in the XSCF network.
showpacketfilters	Displays the IP packet filtering rule set in the XSCF network.
showpasswordpolicy	Displays the current password policy setting.
showpciboxdio	Displays each PCI slot setting of whether to enable the direct I/O function for PCI card mounted on PCI Expansion unit.
showpcl	Displays the physical partition (PPAR) configuration information (PCL) that is currently set.
showpowercapping	Displays the status of power consumption limitation.
showpowerschedule	Displays the schedule operation information.

showpowerupdelay	Displays the warm-up time and wait time for air conditioning of the system that is currently set.
showpparinfo	Display the resource information of the physical partition (PPAR).
showpparmode	Displays the operation mode of the physical partition (PPAR) that is currently set.
showpparparam	Displays the OpenBoot PROM environmental variable and the boot script of the control domain which will be set at the subsequent startup of the specified physical partition (PPAR).
showpparprogress	Shows the detailed status of the physical partition (PPAR) in the middle of power control sequence.
showpparstatus	Displays the status of the current physical partition (PPAR).
showremotepwrmgmt	Displays the settings of the remote power management function and the power status of the Node.
showresult	Displays the end status of the previously executed command.
showroute	Displays the routing information set in the XSCF network interface.
showservicetag	Displays whether the servicetag agents are currently enabled or disabled.
showsmtp	Displays the settings information of the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP).
showsnmp	Displays the settings information and the current status of the SNMP agent.
showsnmpusm	Displays the current User-based Security Model (USM) information regarding the SNMP agent.
showsnmpvacm	Displays the current View-based Control Access (VACM) information regarding the SNMP agent.
showsscp	Displays the IP address assigned to the SP to SP communication protocol (SSCP).
showssh	Displays the contents of the Secure Shell (SSH) service set in the XSCF network.
showstatus	Displays the degraded Field Replaceable Unit (FRU).

showtelnet	Displays the status of the Telnet service set in the XSCF network.
showtimezone	Displays the currently set time zone of the XSCF and the daylight saving time information.
showuser	Displays the XSCF user account information.
snapshot	Collects and transfers the data regarding environment, logs, errors, and Field Replaceable Unit Identifier (FRUID).
switchscf	Switches the status of XSCF in between master and standby.
testsb	Performs an initial diagnosis on the specified system board (PSB).
traceroute	Displays the network route to the specified host.
unlockmaintenance	Release multi-activated lock created by addfru(8) and replacefru(8).
version	Displays the version number of the firmware.
viewaudit	Displays the audit record.

Reference

User Commands

NAME	exit - Ends the XSCF shell.
SYNOPSIS	exit
DESCRIPTION	exit 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 setprivileges(8).

exit(8)

NAME	man - Displays the manual page of the XSCF shell command.		
SYNOPSIS	man command_name		
	man -h		
DESCRIPTION	man is a command to display the manual page of the specified XSCF shell command.		
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.	
OPERANDS	The following operands are supported.		
	command_name	Specify the command to display the manual page. You can make multiple specifications by separating them with spaces.	
		With "Intro" specified in <i>command_name</i> , the list of the XSCF shell commands is displayed.	
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	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.		
	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	EXAMPLE 1 Displ	ay the manual page of addboard(8).	
	XSCF> man add	lboard	
	EXAMPLE 2 Displ	ay the list of the XSCF shell commands.	
	XSCF> man Int	ro	
l			

man(8)

0 Indicates normal end.	•
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>0 Ind	cates error occurrence.
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NAME	who - Displays list of user accounts logged in to XSCF.				
SYNOPSIS	who				
	who -h				
DESCRIPTION	who is a command to display list of user accounts logged in to XSCF.				
	The following information is displayed.				
	 XSCF user account name 				
	Terminal in use				
	Idle timeLogin time				
	 Remote host name 				
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.				
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Display the list of user accounts logged in to XSCF.				
EXAMI LES	XSCF> who				
	USER TTY IDLE TIME HOST Sxf pts/0 00:00 Jul 17 05:29:11 jjjj.gggg.fujitsu.com				
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.				
	0 Indicates normal end.				
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.				
I					

who(8)

Reference

System Administration Commands

NAME	addboard - Incorporates or assigns a system board (PSB) into a physical partition (PPAR).		
SYNOPSIS	<pre>addboard [[-q] -{y n}][-f][-v][-c configure][[-m function=mode]] -p ppar_id psb [psb]</pre>		
	addboard [[-q]-{y n}] [-f] -cassign -p <i>ppar_id psb</i> [<i>psb</i>]	
	addboard [[-q]-{y n}] [-f] -c reserve -p ppar_id psb [psb]	
	addboard -h		
DESCRIPTION	addboard is a command to incorporate or to assign a system board (PSB) in physical partition (PPAR) according to the PPAR configuration information (
	The addboard command is not available on SPARC M10-1/M10-4.		
	You can specify any of the following incorporation methods.		
	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	To execute this co	ommand, either of the following privileges is required.	
	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).		
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addboard(8)

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.	
		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.	

-m function=mode	Set up the operation mode and its value. Several functions can		
-	be set up at the same time. If the -m is omitted, the default value		
	will take effect. Specify the operation mode to <i>function</i> . Any of		
	the following can be specified.		

	bind	Set up the automatic assignment of resources feature (enable / disable) for the resources that will be added due to the incorporation of a PSB. If resources were deleted with the deleteboard(8) before executing the addboard and the automatic assignment of resources feature was enabled, the resources on the system will revert back to the state before executing the deleteboard(8). However, if the logical domain configuration was changed before executing the addboard, resources will be assigned in accordance with the changed logical domain configuration.
	diag	Set up the hardware diagnosis level at the time of incorporation of a PSB to a PPAR configuration.
		ified to <i>function</i> , any of the following can be The default is resource.
	resource	Enable the automatic assignment of resources feature.
	none	Disable the automatic assignment of resources feature. The added resources will be designated as free resources on the specified PPAR.
	When diag is spec specified to <i>mode</i> . T	ified to <i>function</i> , any of the following can be The default is min.
	off	Do not execute hardware diagnosis.
	min	Set up hardware diagnosis level to normal.
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).	
-p ppar_id		to which a PSB is incorporated or assigned. system configuration, you can specify an 5 for <i>ppar_id</i> .

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	-đ	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output. Show the detailed progress report of the processing of PSB incorporation. Ignored when executed along with the -q.	
	-v		
	-У	Automatically res	ponds to prompt with "y" (yes).
OPERANDS	The following operands are supported.		
	psb	assigned. You can	number of the PSB to be incorporated or make multiple specifications by separating The specification format is below.
		xx-y xx y	Specifies an integer from 00 to 15. It is fixed to 0.
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION		fore the PSB is incorp	, a hardware diagnostic on the PSB is porated in PPAR. Therefore, it may take time to
	 When you use addboard to assign or incorporate a PSB, you have to set the PC 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, Logic Domains (LDoms) Manager needs to be running. 		
	 If the PPAR DR feature is disabled, addboard -c configure cannot be executed when the PPAR is running. Please refer to setpparmode(8) and showpparmode(8) for details on the PPAR DR feature. 		
		tion error occurs in n the PPAR is runni	a PPAR, addboard -c configure cannot be ng.
	with -m bind state before ex before and aft to the previou the previous s	=resource, the resource, the resource, the rest even the replacement, is state. If the assign state, the resources v	cd is executed without -m or if it is executed burces may not revert back to their assigned board(8). If the amount of resources differs the state of resources cannot be reverted back ment of resources cannot be reverted back to vill be rendered as empty resources. In such a o reassign these resources to the logical

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 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
PSB#00-0 will be assigned into PPAR-ID 0. Continue?[y|n] :y
PSB#01-0 will be assigned into PPAR-ID 0. Continue?[y|n] :y
PSB#03-0 will be assigned into PPAR-ID 0. Continue?[y|n] :y
EXAMPLE 2 Assign PSB 00-0, 01-0, 02-0, and 03-0 to PPAR-ID 2 forcibly.

EXAMPLE 3 PSB 01-0 will be incorporated in PPAR-ID 0.

XSCF> addboard -c configure -p 0 01-0
PSB#01-0 will be configured into PPAR-ID 0. Continue?[y|n] :y
Start connecting PSB to PPAR. [3600sec]
0.... 30.... 60.... 90....120....150....180....210..end
Connected PSB to PPAR.
Start configuring PSB to Logical Domains (LDoms) Manager. [1800sec]
0.... 30.... 60.... 90....120end
Configured PSB to Logical Domains (LDoms) Manager.
Operation has completed

EXAMPLE 4 PSB 01-0, 03-0 will be incorporated in PPAR-ID 0.

XSCF> addboard -c configure -p 0 01-0 03-0 PSB#01-0 will be configured into PPAR-ID 0. Continue?[y|n] :y Start connecting PSB to PPAR. [3600sec] 0..... 30..... 60..... 90.....120.....150.....180.....210..end Connected PSB to PPAR. Start configuring PSB to Logical Domains (LDoms) Manager. [1800sec] 0..... 30..... 60..... 90.....120end Configured PSB to Logical Domains (LDoms) Manager. PSB#03-0 will be configured into PPAR-ID 0. Continue?[y|n] :y Start connecting PSB to PPAR. [3600sec] 0..... 30..... 60..... 90.....120.....150.....180.....210..end Connected PSB to PPAR. Start configuring PSB to Logical Domains (LDoms) Manager. [1800sec] 0..... 30..... 60..... 90.....120end Configured PSB to Logical Domains (LDoms) Manager. Operation has completed

addboard(8)

EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.		
	0	Indicates normal end.	
	>0	Indicates error occurrence.	
SEE ALSO	<pre>deleteboard (8), diagxbu (8), setpcl (8), setpparmode (8), setupfru (8), showboards (8), showfru (8), showpcl (8), showpparmode (8), showpparstatus (8), testsb (8)</pre>		

NAME	addcodactivation - Adds the CPU Activation key to the XSCF.		
SYNOPSIS	addcodactivation [[-q] - {y n}] key_signature		
	addcodactivation [[-q] - {y n}][-u user][-p proxy[-t proxy_type]]-F url		
	addcodactivation [-V] [-{y n}] [-u user] [-p proxy [-t proxy_type]] -F url		
	addcodactivatio	n -h	
DESCRIPTION	addcodactiva XSCF.	tion is a command to add the specified CPU Activation key to the	
	For obtaining th	xecuting this command, you need to obtain the CPU Activation key. e CPU Activation key, see the <i>Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems</i> and Administration Guide.	
Privileges	To execute this c	command, platadm privilege is required.	
	For details on us	ser privileges, see setprivileges(8).	
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.		
	-F url	Specifies URL that the CPU Activation key(s) are included. 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>	
	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	
	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).	
	-p proxy	Specifies the proxy server to use for transfer. If you omit -t <i>proxy_type</i> , the default proxy type is http. Specify <i>proxy</i> in <i>servername:port</i> format.	
	-d	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.	

	-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. You can specify this using up to 127 characters.	
	-V	Displays detailed network activities. This option is used to diagnose network and server problems. It cannot be used with the -q.	
	-у	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).	
OPERANDS	The following operands are supported.		
	key_signature	Specifies the CPU Activation key to be added to the XSCF. Enclose the CPU Activation key in double quotation marks (") for specification.	
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION		te the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with tents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press the	
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Add the copied CPU Activation key.		
	<pre>XSCF> addcodactivation "Product: SPARC M10-1 SequenceNumber: 116 Cpu noExpiration 2 Text-Signature-SHA256-RSA2048: SBxYBSmB32E1ctOidgWV09nGFnWKNtCJ5N3WSlowbRUYlVVySvjncfOrDNteFLzo : :</pre>		
	1TSgrjnee9FyEYITT+ddJQ==" Above Key will be added, Continue?[y n]: y		
	EXAMPLE 2 Add CPU Activation keys in a lump from the CPU Activation key file, specified with the URL.		
	Above Key wil	activation -F file:///media/usb_msd/cod_key.txt l be added, Continue?[y n]: y ne. added Activation Key count : 10.	
		CPU Activation keys individually from the CPU Activation key file, fied with the URL.	
	1_116.txt Above Key wil do:	activation -F file:///media/usb_msd/cod_key_M10- l be added, Continue?[y n]: y ne. added Activation Key count : 1.	

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned.

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

SEE ALSOdeletecodactivation(8), dumpcodactivation(8), restorecodactivation(8),
setcod(8), showcod(8), showcodactivation(8), showcodactivationhistory(8),
showcodusage(8)

addcodactivation(8)

NAME	addfru - Adds the Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) and a chassis.		
SYNOPSIS	addfru		
	addfru -h		
DESCRIPTION	addfru is a command to add the FRU and a chassis.		
	It enables settings required for expansions, such as selecting, confirming, or inserting the FRU or a chassis, interactively by using menu format.		
	The following FRU and chassis can be added by addfru.		
	 Power supply unit (PSU) 		
	■ SPARC M10-4S		
	 Crossbar box 		
Privileges	To execute this command, the 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.		
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	 According to the implementation status and the state of the chassis of the FRU which is to be added, the addition operation may not be executed. In such a case, when the target FRU or chassis is selected, an error message, stating that the operation cannot be executed, is output. 		
	In the following conditions, addition of FRUs is not possible.		
	 Common to all FRUs and chassis 		
	The target chassis (if the target is a FRU, then the chassis on which the FRU is mounted) is in any of the following states.		
	- In the middle of firmware updating		
	- Not in the state of "SCF READY"		
	Has already been recognized by the systemPSU		
	Implemented by default if not applicable to all FRUs and chassis.SPARC M10-4S		
	- IP address is not setup to the SSCP link of the target SPARC M10-4S using the setsscp(8)		

	- If there is a chassis which has the same BB-ID as the target SPARC M10-4S, and was implemented in a system before (unless it was removed by the initbb(8))
	- The selected chassis cannot be connected due to system configuration
	 Crossbar boxes
	- IP address is not setup to the SSCP link of the target crossbar box using the setsscp(8)
	- If there is a chassis which has the same BB-ID as the target crossbar box, and was implemented in a system before (unless it was removed by the initbb(8))
	- Addition of a slave chassis is attempted when only two crossbar units (XBU) exist on the master chassis
	 In case of SPARC M10-4S and crossbar boxes, if the chassis information such as the serial number, in respect to the selected BB-ID, has already been registered in the system, an error message is output and adding with the addfru becomes impossible. In such a case, use the replacefru(8) to replace the parts.
	 The addfru can only be executed on the master XSCF. If it is executed on the standby XSCF, an error is output.
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.
	0 Indicates normal end.
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	initbb (8), replacefru (8), setsscp (8), showhardconf (8), testsb (8), unlockmaintenance (8)

NAME	addpowerschedule - Adds a schedule for powering on/off the automatic power control system (APCS).			
SYNOPSIS	addpowerschedule {-p <i>ppar_id</i> -a} -m daily {on= ontime off= offtime on= ontime off= offtime} term=value			
	<pre>addpowerschedule {-p ppar_id -a} -m weekly {on= ontime off= offtime on= ontime off= offtime} pattern= week term= value</pre>			
	<pre>addpowerschedule {-p ppar_id -a} -m monthly {on= ontime off= offtime on= ontime off= offtime} pattern= value term= value</pre>			
	addpowerschedule {-p <i>ppar_id</i> -a} -m special {on= ontime off= offtime on= ontime off= offtime} date= value			
	addpowersched	<pre>ule {-p ppar_id -a} -m holiday date= value</pre>		
	addpowersched	ule -h		
DESCRIPTION	addpowerschedule is a command to set a schedule for powering on/off the automatic power control system (APCS).			
Privileges	To execute this command, either of the following privileges is required.			
	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.			
	-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 ppar_id	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> .		

on= <i>ontime</i>	Sets a time to power on. To specify <i>ontime</i> , use the <i>hhm</i> 0 format.	
	hh	Specifies hours (in 24 hour format).
	<i>m</i> 0	Specifies minutes (in 10 minute format).
off=offtime	Sets a time to power off. To specify <i>offtime</i> , use the <i>hhm</i> 0 f	
	hh	Specifies hours (in 24 hour format).
	<i>m</i> 0	Specifies minutes (in 10 minute format).
term= <i>value</i>	Sets a period of conducting the scheduled operation. To sp daily, use <i>value</i> by using <i>MMDD-mmdd</i> format. To specific value for weekly and monthly schedule, use the <i>MM-mm</i> format.	
	MM	Specifies the starting month.
	DD	Specifies the starting day.
	mm	Specifies the ending month.
	dd	Specifies the ending day.
pattern=week	operation. To spe	ne week for conducting weekly scheduled scify <i>week</i> , use the following formats. To specify ay of the week, separate them by inserting a en them.
	sun	Specifies Sunday.
	mon	Specifies Monday.
	tue	Specifies Tuesday.
	wed	Specifies Wednesday.
	thu	Specifies Thursday.
	fri	Specifies Friday.
	sat	Specifies Saturday.
patern=value		e for conducting monthly scheduled operation. use the <i>DD-dd</i> format.
	DD	Specifies the starting day.
	dd	Specifies the ending day.

	date=value	suspending a one-	month, and year for conducting or shot schedule or a pause of scheduled ify <i>value</i> , use the <i>YYMMDD</i> format.
		ΥY	Specifies the last two digits of year (2000-2037).
		MM	Specifies a month.
		DD	Specifies a day.
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	scheduled ope	erations are conduct	dded to enable the schedule of PPAR-ID, the ed. However, if the mode switch on the he operations are not conducted.
	 By using show checked. 	wpowerschedule(8), the contents of the added schedule can be
	■ To delete the a	added schedule, use	deletepowerschedule(8).
	 If non-existent abnormally. 	t <i>ppar_id</i> or time, or	past date or invalid option is specified, it ends
	• 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 schedul	e (daily)	
		nd power-off schedu ring off is conducted	le are set at the same time in the same order of d.
	add-spconfi configuration	g command on the information in XSC	ion of the logical domain, execute the ldm control domain, to store the latest F. If you do not store the information, the ay fail to work properly.
EXAMPLES		a schedule of PPAR-I 9:00 to 21:30 daily.	D 1 that operates from January 1 to December 31,
	XSCF> addpowe 1231 XSCF>	erschedule -p 1 -	m daily on=0900 off=2130 term=0101-
	EXAMPLE 2 Add	a schedule of PPAR-II	O 1 that operates from February to April, from 7:10

addpowerschedule(8)

```
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>
```

EXAPLE 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.
	<pre>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></pre>
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 UID] user			
	adduser -h			
DESCRIPTION	adduser is a c	ommand to create a new XSCF user account.		
	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.			
	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.			
	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).			
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.		
	-u UID	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.		
OPERANDS	The following operands are supported.			
	user	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.		

adduser(8)

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), setpasswordpolicy(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	applynetwork is a command to apply the configured contents of the XSCF network to XSCF.		
	Use the following	g three procedures to configure contents of the XSCF network.	
	1. Use the follow	ring command to configure a network.	
	 Use sethor 	stname(8) to set the XSCF host name and DNS domain name.	
	 Use setname 	meserver(8) to set the name server and the search path.	
	 Use setnet 	twork(8) to set the IP address and netmask of XSCF-LAN.	
	 Use setron 	ute(8) to set a routing of the XSCF network interface.	
	 Use setss 	cp(8) to set the IP address of SSCP.	
	2. Execute apply	metwork to apply the configured contents to XSCF.	
	3. Execute rebootxscf(8) to reset all XSCF based on the applied contents.		
	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.		
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.	
	- 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		cute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with ontents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press	

- 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 chassis 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.

	 When the system is configured with applynetwork during an XSCF face 					
EXAMPLES		EXAMPLE 1 Apply the following network settings after resetting the XSCF in the SPARC M10-4S with the building block configuration (without crossbar box).				
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Apply the following netwo	rk settings after resetting the XSCF in the SPARC lock configuration (without crossbar box). start. 214 5.0 44.1 start. 215 5.0 -lan#0): 10.24.144.1 1 to 192.168.1.4, from 192.168.1.9 to 92.168.1.18 255.255.255.248, and 255.255.255.252 ill be applied:				
	interface :xbbox#80-1an# status :down IP address : netmask : route : interface :xbbox#81-1an# status :down					

IP address	:		
netmask	:		
route	:		
100000	•		
interface	:xbbox#81-]	an#1	
		Lall#1	
status	:down		
IP address	:		
netmask	:		
route	:		
interface	:bb#00-lan‡	‡0	
status	:up		
IP address	:10.24.144.	.214	
netmask	:255.255.25	55.0	
route		0 -m 0.0.0.0 -	-a 10.24.144.1
10400			9 10.21.111.1
interface	:bb#00-lan‡	+1	
	:down	† 1	
status			
IP address	:		
netmask	:		
route	:		
interface	:bb#01-lan‡	‡0	
status	:up		
IP address	:10.24.144.	.215	
netmask	:255.255.25	55.0	
route	: -n 0.0.0.	0 -m 0.0.0.0 -	-a 10.24.144.1
			5
interface	:bb#01-lan‡	±1	
status	:down	1 -	
IP address			
	:		
netmask	:		
route	:		
interface	:lan#0		
status	:down		
IP address	:		
netmask	:		
interface	:lan#1		
status	:down		
IP address	:		
netmask	:		
neemaph	•		
SSCP network ID:0	netmack	:255.255.255.2	24.8
SSCF HECWOIK ID.0	HECHIASK	.233.233.233.2	240
interface		hh#00 /5#0	
		: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 following network settings after resetting the XSCF 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, 255.255.0, 255.255.0, 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 :255.255.0
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 :255.255.0
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 status IP address netmask route	:bb#01-1 :down : :	an#1
interface status IP address netmask	:lan#0 :down : :	
interface status IP address netmask	:lan#1 :down : :	
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 IP address	:bb#10-if#0 :192.168.1.12
interface IP address	:bb#11-if#0 :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 IP address	:bb#15-if#0 :192.168.1.17
IP address	:192.100.1.17
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 :192.168.2.8
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 following network settings after resetting the XSCF 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 :255.255.0
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
                    :
  IP aug
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 :255.255.05

route :

interface :bb#00-lan#1

status :down

IP address :10.24.131.215

netmask :255.255.0

route :

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

EXAMPLE 6 Apply the XSCF network settings in multi-XSCF configuration while a standby 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
status
              :down
IP address
              :
netmask
               :
route
               :
             :xbbox#80-lan#1
 interface
 status
                :down
```

TD address		
IP address	:	
netmask	:	
route	:	
interface	:xbbox#81-	lan#0
status	:down	
IP address	:	
netmask	:	
route	:	
10000	•	
interface	:xbbox#81-	lan#1
status	:down	
IP address	:	
netmask	:	
route	:	
	11 400 7	
interface	:bb#00-lan	1#0
status	:up	
IP address	:10.24.144	
netmask	:255.255.2	55.0
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	:255.255.2	
route		
IOULE	:	
interface	:bb#01-lan	L# 0
status	:down	
IP address	:	
netmask	:	
route	:	
interface	:bb#01-lan	.#1
status	:down	ι# 1
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
intenfer-		
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 netw	work 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
                        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
                                             :
                        netmask
                                             :
                        route
                                             :
                       Continue? [y|n] : y
EXIT STATUS
                     The following exit values are returned.
                                           Indicates normal end.
                     0
                                           Indicates error occurrence.
                     >0
```

SEE ALSO | rebootxscf (8), sethostname (8), setnameserver (8), setnetwork (8), setroute (8), setsscp (8)

NAME	clearremotepwr management fui	mgmt - Deletes the management information of the remote power nction.	
SYNOPSIS	clearremotepwr	mgmt [-a -G <i>groupid</i>] [[-q] - {y n}]	
	clearremotepwrmgmt -h		
DESCRIPTION	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.		
	deleting it from command on the	ating a host node to the remote power management group or the remote power management group, you need to execute this e target host node. You do not have to execute wrmgmt on the I/O node because the management information is e I/O node.	
Privileges	To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.		
	For details on us	ser privileges, see setprivileges(8).	
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.		
	-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 groupid	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).	
	-d	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.	
	-у	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).	
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	 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 		
		contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press	

clearremotepwrmgmt(8)

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.
	$\label{eq:SCF} $$ clearremotepwrmgmt -a $$ 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.
	$\label{eq:SCF} $$ clearremotepwrmgmt -G 1$$ Group#01 remote power management group informations are cleared.Continue? $$ [y n]: y$$ The command completed successfully. $$ XSCF>$$ $$ $$ 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	clearstatus - Clea been detected as	ar the fault information of field replaceable units (FRUs) that have faulty units.	
SYNOPSIS	clearstatus devicepath		
	clearstatus -h		
DESCRIPTION		s a command to clear the fault information of specified FRUs that ted as faulty units.	
	The following fault information is cleared:		
	■ Fault informa	tion which is stored in XSCF	
	 The fault flag 	stored in the FRUID-ROM of FRU	
	To verify that all	execute the clearstatus only when all domains are powered off. I domains are powered off, execute the showlogs power pok for the value System Power Off.	
Privileges	To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.		
	For details on us	ser privileges, see setprivileges(8).	
OPTIONS	The following option is supported:		
	-h	Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.	
OPERANDS	The following operand is supported:		
	devicepath	Specifies an FRU of which the faulty flag is cleared. FRUs shown below can be specified according to the system configuration.	

■ For SPARC M10-1: /MBU /MBU/MEM#xx: an integer between 00A and 03A, between 10A and 13A, between 00B and 03B, between 10B and 13B /MBU/PCI#x/LINK *x*: an integer between 0 and 2 /FAN#x*x*: an integer between 0 and 6 /OPNL /PSU#x *x*: 0 or 1 /PSUBP

■ For SPARC M10-4/M10-4S (without crossbar box): /BB#x/CMUL x: an integer between 0 and 15 /BB#x/CMUL/MEM#y x: an integer between 0 and 15, y: an integer between 00A and 07A, between 10A and 17A, between 00B and 07B, between 10B and 17B /BB#x/CMUU*x*: an integer between 0 and 15 /BB#*x*/CMUU/MEM#*y x*: an integer between 0 and 15, *y*: an integer between 0 and 31 /BB#x/XBU#y*x*: an integer between 0 and 15, *y*: 0 or 1 /BB#x/THU#y*x*: an integer between 0 and 15, *y*: 0 or 1 /BB#x/PSUBP*x*: an integer between 0 and 15 /BB#x/OPNL*x*: an integer between 0 and 15 /BB#x/FANU#y*x*: an integer between 0 and 15, *y*: an integer between 0 and 4 /BB#x/PSU#yx: an integer between 0 and 15, y: 0 or 1 /BB#x/PSU#y/LINKx: an integer between 0 and 15, y: 0 or 1 ■ For SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box): /XBBOX#x/XBU#y*x*: an integer between 80 and 83, *y*: an integer between 0 and 2 /XBBOX#x/XSCFU x: an integer between 80 and 83 /XBBOX#x/XBBPU*x*: an integer between 80 and 83 /XBBOX#x/XSCFIFU x: an integer between 80 and 83 /XBBOX#x/OPNL*x*: an integer between 80 and 83 /XBBOX#x/FANU#yx: an integer between 80 and 83, y: an integer between 0 and 3 /XBBOX#*x*/PSU#*y* x: an integer between 80 and 83, y: an integer between 0 and 3

	 For PCI Expansion unit: /MBU/PCI#x/PCIBOX#y/IOB x: an integer between 0 and 2, y: last 4 digits of the serial
	number of the PCI Expansion unit /MBU/PCI#x/PCIBOX#y/FANBP x: an integer between 0 and 2, y: last 4 digits of the serial number of the PCI Expansion unit
	/MBU/PCI#x/PCIBOX#y/FAN#z x: an integer between 0 and 2, y: last 4 digits of the serial number of the PCI Expansion unit, z: an integer between 0
	and 2 /MBU/PCI#x/PCIBOX#y/PSU#z x: an integer between 0 and 2, y: last 4 digits of the serial number of the PCI Expansion unit, z: 0 or 1
	<pre>/MBU/PCI#x/PCIBOX#y/LINKBD x: an integer between 0 and 2, y: last 4 digits of the serial number of the PCI Expansion unit /BB#x/PCI#y/PCIBOX#z/IOB</pre>
	<i>x</i> : an integer between 0 and 2, <i>y</i> : an integer between 0 and 10, <i>z</i> : last 4 digits of the serial number of the PCI Expansion unit
	<pre>/BB#x/PCI#y/PCIBOX#z/FANBP x: an integer between 0 and 2, y: an integer between 0 and 10, z: last 4 digits of the serial number of the PCI Expansion unit</pre>
	<pre>/BB#x/PCI#y/PCIBOX#z/FAN#w x: an integer between 0 and 2, y: an integer between 0 and 10, z: last 4 digits of the serial number of the PCI Expansion unit, w: an integer between 0 and 2 (DDU = (DCU =</pre>
	/BB#x/PCI#y/PCIBOX#z/PSU#w x: an integer between 0 and 2, y: an integer between 0 and 10, z: last 4 digits of the serial number of the PCI Expansion unit, w: 0 or 1
	/BB#x/PCI#y/PCIBOX#z/LINKBD x: an integer between 0 and 2, y: an integer between 0 and 10, z: last 4 digits of the serial number of the PCI Expansion unit
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	 If you are to clear the link card of the PCI Expansion unit, confirm that the following conditions are both satisfied before executing the clearstatus.
	 The building block to which the target PCI Expansion unit is connected has been built into the physical partition (PPAR)
	 Power of that physical partition is on

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	The algorithms only makes the reconvision to clear and the fault flag is not			
	The clearstatus only makes the reservation to clear, and the fault flag is not cleared. To clear the fault flag and build the FRU into system, it is necessary to power off the PPAR and then power on again.			
	 If you are to clear a target other than the link card of the PCI Expansion unit, confirm that the following conditions are both satisfied before executing the clearstatus. 			
	 The building block on which the target FRU is mounted has not been built into the physical partition (PPAR) 			
	 Power of that physical partition is off 			
	The clearstatus only clears the fault flag and it is not to say that after the clearance, the FRU is built into the system. To build the FRU into the system, it is necessary to use the replacefru(8), turn off the system input power and then turned on again, or start up PPAR.			
	 If you are to clear the CPU memory unit (CMUU or CMUL), the flag of the subordinate memory (DIMM) is also cleared. 			
	 Execute the clearstatus after disabled the write inhibit to FRUID-ROM. If the write inhibit to FRUID-ROM is enabled, clear of the fault information of the FRU is not performed. 			
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Clears the fault flag of /BB#00/CMUL.			
	XSCF> clearstatus /BB#00/CMUL			
	EXAMPLE 2 Clears the fault flag of /MBU/PCI#0/PCIBOX#A3B5/IOB.			
	XSCF> clearstatus /MBU/PCI#0/PCIBOX#A3B5/IOB			
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned:			
	0 Successful completion.			
	>0 An error occurred.			

clearstatus(8)

NAME	console - Connects	s to the control domain console.	
SYNOPSIS	<pre>console [[-q] - {y n}] -p ppar_id [-f -r] [-s escapeChar]</pre>		
	console -h		
DESCRIPTION		mand to connect from the XSCF shell to the control domain ecified physical partition (PPAR).	
	inputs and output PPAR, only one RV connected. If one I another RW conso privilege or ppara	es of control domain consoles, RW console that is available for es and RO console that is available only for reference. To one W console can be connected, but more than one RO console can be RW console has been already connected, attempting to connect to ble causes an error. Even in this case, if the user has platadm adm privilege for the target PPAR, it can be connected to the RW in this case, the RW console that is currently connected will be	
	To end the control domain console and return to the XSCF shell, press the [Enter] key, and then enter "#" and "." (period).		
	the XSCF shell, bo logged out from th	Irn to the XSCF shell from the domain console, or if you terminate oth without logging out of the domain, you will be automatically he domain. At the same time, a termination signal might be sent hat is running in the background on the domain console.	
Privileges	To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.		
	platadm, platop, fieldeng Enables execution for all PPARs.		
	pparadm, pparmg	r, 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.		
	-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 platadm privilege or pparadm privilege for the target PPAR.	
	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	
	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).	

console(8)

	-p ppar_id	Specifies PPAR-ID of the PPAR to be connected. For <i>ppar_id</i> , only one integer from 0 to 15 can be specified depending on the system configuration.	
	-đ	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 <i>escapeChar</i> , 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.	
	-у	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).	
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	, 1 I		
	 In the domain console, "#" used for the first letter in the line is recognized as escape symbol. The escape symbol is specified for having the console perform 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 "#" fo	or the console at the beginning of the line, press the [#] key twice.	
	 To display the 	information about the control domain console that is currently he PPAR, use showconsolepath(8).	
EXAMPLES	Example 1 Conn	ect to the RW console of PPAR-ID 0.	
	XSCF> console	а -р 0	
		nts may be logged.	
	:	$R-ID 0?[y n] : \mathbf{y}$ nain console input/output are displayed.>>	
	:		
	<pre>console: read ;</pre>	+ [?] key combination outputs a status message.>> write mode.	

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<< Pressing the [#] + [.] key combination exits from the control domain console.>>
                     exit from console.
                     XSCF>
                                Connect to the RW console of PPAR-ID 1 forcibly. At this time, specify "#" for
                    Example 2
                                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>
                              Connect to the RO console of PPAR-ID 2.
                    Example 3
                     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.
                                       Indicates error occurrence.
                    >0
    SEE ALSO
                   sendbreak(8), showconsolepath(8)
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console(8)

NAME	deleteboard - Releases the system board (PSB) from the physical partition (PPAR) configuration.		
SYNOPSIS	deleteboard [[-q]-{y n}][-f][-v][-cdisconnect][[-m function=mode]]psb [psb]		
	deleteboard [[-q] - $\{y n\}$] [-f] [-v] -c unassign [[-m function=mode]] psb [psb]		
	deleteboard [[g] - {y n}] [-f] -c reserve psb [psb]	
	deleteboard -h		
DESCRIPTION		a command to release a PSB from the PPAR configuration, in currently incorporated.	
	deleteboard ca	annot be used on a SPARC M10-1/M10-4.	
		any of the following releasing methods depending on the releasing the PSB.	
	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	To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.		
	platadm	Enables execution for all PPARs.	
	pparadm	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.	
	For details on us	er privileges, see setprivileges(8).	

deleteboard(8)

OPTIONS	The following options are supported.		
	-cdisconnect	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.	
		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.	
	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	

-m function=mode	<i>mode</i> Set up the operation mode and its value. Specify the operati mode to <i>function</i> . Any of the following can be specified.		
	insufficient at t uses the resour migrated.	ration mode when the resources are he destination to which a logical domain that rees of the PSB that is to be detached, is insufficient at the destination, execute any of	
	 Sufficient resources must be secured at the destination by deleting the resources from the logical domain whose resources are to be migrated, or from any other logical domains inside the PPAR. 		
	 Sufficient resources must be secured at the destination by shutting down any logical domain inside the PPAR. 		
	When unbind is specified to <i>function</i> , any of the following can be specified to <i>mode</i> . The default is none.		
	none	Do not secure resources at the destination. The deleteboard will produce an error if resources are insufficient. This option cannot be specified while the PPAR is running in factory-default state. If an error is produced, it is necessary to use the virtual DR feature of Oracle VM Server for SPARC to remove CPU cores or memory from logical domains.	
	resource	Secure resources at the destination by deleting resources from the logical domain whose resources are to be migrated. or any other logical domains inside the PPAR. None of the logical domains is shut down to secure resources at the destination.	
	shutdown	Secure resources at the destination by deleting resources from the logical domain whose resources are to be migrated or from any other logical domains inside the PPAR. If resources were not secured, any of the logical domains inside the PPAR will shut down to secure resources at the destination.	
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).		

deleteboard(8)

	-đ	Prevents display o output.	f messages, including prompt, for standard
	-v		progress report of the processing of PSB ed when executed along with the -q.
	-у	Automatically resp	ponds to prompt with "y" (yes).
OPERANDS	The following op	perands are supporte	d.
	psb	-	number of the PSB to be released. You can cifications by separating them with spaces. Format is below.
		х-у	
		x y	Specifies an integer from 00 to 15. It is fixed to 0.
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 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 specified F incorporated.	PAR. By restarting t	that the PSB is reserved for incorporating to he PPAR or executing addboard(8), the PSB is ate or assign the PSB that has already been
	Because the P	SB in system board p	that the PSB does not belong to any PPAR. bool state does not belong to any PPAR, you 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 unassign or -c disconnect while the PPAR is running, the Logical Domains (LDoms) Manager needs to be running. When the PPAR is running in the factory-default state, an error is produced if -m unbind=none is specified. When the PPAR is running in the factory-default state, specify either -m unbind=resource or -m unbind=shutdown. If the PPAR DR feature is disabled, deleteboard -c unassign or deleteboard -c disconnect cannot be executed when the PPAR is running. Please refer to setpparmode(8) and showpparmode(8) for details on the PPAR DR feature. If CPU Activation error occurs in a PPAR, deleteboard -c unassign or deleteboard -c disconnect cannot be executed when the PPAR is running. 			
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Put PSB00-0, 01-0, 02-0, 03-0 in the system board pool (execute the following command when the PPAR is powered off)			
	XSCF> deleteboard -c unassign 00-0 01-0 02-0 03-0 PSB#00-0 will be unassigned from PPAR immediately. Continue?[y n] : y PSB#01-0 will be unassigned from PPAR immediately. Continue?[y n] : y PSB#02-0 will be unassigned from PPAR immediately. Continue?[y n] : y PSB#03-0 will be unassigned from PPAR immediately. Continue?[y n] : y			
	EXAMPLE 2 Reserve the PSBs 00-0, 01-0, 02-0, and 03-0 for releasing.			
	<pre>XSCF> deleteboard -c reserve 00-0 01-0 02-0 03-0 PSB#00-0 will be unassigned from PPAR after the PPAR restarts. Continue?[y n] :y PSB#00-0 will be unassigned from PPAR after the PPAR restarts. Continue?[y n] :y PSB#00-0 will be unassigned from PPAR after the PPAR restarts. Continue?[y n] :y PSB#00-0 will be unassigned from PPAR after the PPAR restarts. Continue?[y n] :y PSB#00-0 will be unassigned from PPAR after the PPAR restarts.</pre>			
	EXAMPLE 3 Put PSB01-0 in the system board pool (execute the following command when the PPAR is powered off)			
	<pre>XSCF> deleteboard -c configure -p 0 01-0 PSB#01-0 will be configured into PPAR-ID 0. Continue?[y n] :y Start connecting PSB to PPAR. [3600sec] 0 30 60 90120150180210end Connected PSB to PPAR. Start configuring PSB to Logical Domains (LDoms) Manager. [1800sec] 0 30 60 90120end Configured PSB to Logical Domains (LDoms) Manager. Operation has completed</pre>			

deleteboard(8)

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)	

NAME	deletecodactivation - Deletes the CPU Activation key from the XSCF.		
SYNOPSIS	deletecodactivation [-f] [$[-q] - \{y n\}$] - i key-index		
	deletecodactivation -h		
DESCRIPTION	deletecodac from the XSCF	tivation is a command to delete the specified CPU Activation key	
		tails on the CPU Activation key, see the <i>Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Operation and Administration Guide</i> .	
	The system checks the number of CPU Activations and the number of CPU core resource in use. If deleting a CPU Activation key results in the number of CPU Activations being lower than the assigned number of CPU core resource, the CPU Activation key is not deleted from the XSCF. To delete the CPU Activation key in this case, you need to reduce the assigned number of CPU core resource. Use setcod(8) to change the assigned number of CPU Activations.		
Privileges	To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.		
	For details on	user privileges, see setprivileges(8).	
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.		
	-f	Deletes the specified CPU Activation key forcibly from the XSCF.	
	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	
	-i key-index	Specifies the administration number of the CPU Activation key to be deleted from the XSCF. Use showcodactivation(8) to check the administration number.	
	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).	
	-d	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.	
	-у	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.		
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 De	lete the CPU Activation key with the administration number 10.	
		ecodactivation -i 10 ll 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 showcodactivationhistory (8), showcodusage (8)	(8),	

NAME	deletepowerschedule - Deletes a schedule for powering on/off the automatic power control system (APCS).		
SYNOPSIS	deletepowerschedule $[[-q] - {y n}] {-r id -p ppar_id -a}$		
	deletepowersche	edule -h	
DESCRIPTION	deletepowersc the APCS.	chedule is a command to delete a schedule for powering on/off	
Privileges	To execute this co	ommand, either of the following privileges is required.	
	platadm	Enables execution for all PPARs.	
	pparadm	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.	
	For details on us	er privileges, see setprivileges(8).	
OPTIONS	The following op	otions are supported.	
	-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 ppar_id	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 id	Specifies the schedule data to be deleted. You can check <i>id</i> by using showpowerschedule(8).	
	-у	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).	
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	set schedule.	wpowerschedule(8), you can check the contents of the currently rschedule(8) to set a schedule.	
		n-existent <i>ppar_id</i> or <i>id</i> , or invalid option causes an error.	
		data which has been set by using addpowerschedule -a to cover not be deleted by deletepowerschedule -p <i>ppar_id</i> .	
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	• 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]: \mathbf{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)

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NAME	deleteuser - Deletes an XSCF user account.		
SYNOPSIS	deleteuser user		
	deleteuser -h		
DESCRIPTION	deleteuser is a command to delete an XSCF user account.		
	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).		
	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.		
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.		
OPERANDS	The following operands are supported.		
	<i>user</i> Specifies the XSCF user account to be deleted.		
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Delete an XSCF user account.		
	XSCF> deleteuser jsmith		
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.		
	0 Indicates normal end.		
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.		
SEE ALSO	adduser(8), disableuser(8), enableuser(8), showuser(8)		

deleteuser(8)

NAME	diagxbu - Diagnose crossbar cable and crossbar unit (XBU).		
SYNOPSIS	diagxbu [[-q] - {y n}] -b bb_id -t target_bb [-t target_bb]		
	diagxbu [[-q]-{y n}]-b bb_id -р ppar_id		
	diagxbu -h		
DESCRIPTION	diagxbu is a command to to diagnose a crossbar unit or cables which are connected to a crossbar unit, that is mounted on a SPARC M10-4S chassis or crossbar box.		
	The crossbar unit is mounted on SPARC M10-4S or a crossbar box, connected with a crossbar cable. The diagxbu conducts diagnosis by checking whether the connections between SPARC M10-4S chassis, connected by crossbar cables, are being properly established. To execute diagxbu, specifying SPARC M10-4S to be diagnosed, and SPARC M10-4S to be communicated are required.		
	SPARC M10-4 to be diagnosed can be specified with -b <i>bb_id</i> . To start the diagnosis, the system board (PSB) on SPARC M10-4S must be in system board pool, or powered off.		
	Any of the following SPARC M10-4S should be specified, according to the status of PSB on SPARC M10-4S, as the communication target.		
	 When a PSB is in the system board pool, or its power is off, specify SPARC M10- 4S by -t <i>target_bb</i>. 		
	 Several SPARC M10-4S chassis can be specified as the target of -t target_bb. In such a case, PSBs on SPARC M10-4S must not be incorporated in PPARs, or such PPARs should be in a powered off state. 		
	When a PSB is running on a physical partition (PPAR), specify PPAR by -p ppar_id. Only one -p ppar_id can be specified. At this time, the PPAR must be in a powered on state.		
	This command is not supported on SPARC M10-1 and SPARC M10-4.		
Privileges	To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.		
	For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).		

diagxbu(8)

OPTIONS	The following options are supported.		
	-ъ bb_id	Specifies BB-ID of a SPARC M10-4S to diagnose. For <i>bb_id</i> , integer 0-3 can be specified on SPARC M10-4S (without a crossbar box), and 0-15 can be specified on SPARC M10-4S (with a crossbar box). It can be used along with -t or -p.	
	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	
	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).	
	-p ppar_id	Specifies the PPAR-ID of the PPAR on which the destination SPARC M10-4S is running. <i>ppar_id</i> can be specified with an integer 0-15 depending on the system configuration.	
	-d	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.	
	-t target_bb	Specifies BB-ID of the target SPARC M10-4S. For <i>bb_id</i> , integer 0-3 can be specified on SPARC M10-4S (without a crossbar box), and 0-15 can be specified on SPARC M10-4S (with a crossbar box).	
	-У	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. 		
		hen a PSB on SPARC M10-4S specified with -b <i>bb_id</i> or -t of the following statuses.	
	 Being included 	in a PPAR and this PPAR is running.	
	 Being included in a PPAR and this PPAR is at OpenBoot PROM of the booting process. 		
	 Being included in a PPAR and this PPAR is being powered on, powered off, or in the resetting process. 		
	 addboard(8) and deleteboard(8) are in execution for PSB. 		
	 An error occurs when a PPAR specified with -p ppar_id is in one of the following states. 		
	• No PPAR exists.		
	 PPAR is not run 	uning.	
	■ An error occurs w	hen testsb(8) or diagxbu(8) is being performed.	
		nated when [Ctrl]+[C] has been entered while executing ssbar cable or a crossbar unit.	

- Diagnosis of the crossbar unit cannot be executed on a system which consists only one SPARC M10-4S chassis.
- Diagnosis target and connection target SPARC M10-4S chassis and PPAR is selected in the following ways:
 - Diagnosing crossbar boxes

When replacing a crossbar box etc., use the following procedure to diagnose whether connections using crossbar boxes are properly established.

1. Execute the showboards -a command and check that power is turned off (the "Pwr" column shows "n" and the "Test" column does not show "Testing") and the "Fault" column shows "Normal" in all the PSBs.

2. Among the PSBs in 1., select the SPARC M10-4S chassis that is to be diagnosed and specify all the other PSBs as the target of connection to execute the diagxbu.

To conduct diagnosis with the above procedure, at least two PSBs , whose power has been turned off and the "Fault" column in the output of the showboards -a command shows "Normal", is necessary. If there are no more than one such PSBs or if there are no PPARs which should be powered off before replacing crossbar boxes, conduct diagnosis by specifying a running PPAR as follows. In such a case, the target SPARC M10-4S chassis and PPAR is to be selected in the following way.

[In case the diagnosis target crossbar box is XBBOX#80 or XBBOX#81]

There must be at least two BB-IDs with the range of 0 to 11 among the BB-IDs included in PPAR (specified by the -p) and the BB-IDs which are specified by the -b.

[In case the diagnosis target crossbar box is XBBOX#82 or XBBOX#83]

There must be at least one BB-ID within the range of 0 to 11 among the BB-IDs included in PPAR (specified by the -p) and at least one BB-ID within the range of 12 to 15 among the BB-IDs which are specified by the -b.

However, it is not possible to conduct diagnosis on crossbar boxes if there is no powered off PSBs or if the system is comprised with only one SPARC M10-4S chassis.

Diagnosing SPARC M10-4S chassis

After replacing a SPARC M10-4S chassis, execute any of the following procedures to diagnose whether connections using SPARC M10-4S chassis is properly established.

- If there is a plan to add in a configured PPAR, execute diagxbu by specifying that PPAR-ID with the -p and the target BB-ID with the -b.

```
- In case of a PPAR, which has been planned to be added and the
                    configuration has been determined but the PPAR has not yet constructed,
                    execute the diagxbu with the -b, whose parameter is the BB-ID of the
                    constituent SPARC M10-4S chassis that is to be diagnosed; all the other
                    SPARC M10-4S chassis is to be specified with the -t.
                    - In case of a PPAR, which has been planned to be added, check the status of
                    all the PSBs with the showboards -a and if any PSB is in a powered off state
                    (the "Pwr" column shows "n" and the "Test" column does not show "Testing")
                    and the "Fault" column shows "Normal", use any of their BB-ID with the -t,
                    but if there are no such PSBs, use any of the PPAR-IDs with the -p when
                    executing the diagxbu.
EXAMPLES
               EXAMPLE 1
                          Diagnosing the crossbar cable that connects BB-ID 0 and BB-ID 1, and the
                          crossbar unit. (In this case diagnosis completed successfully.)
                 XSCF> diagxbu -b 0 -t 1
                 XBU diagnosis is about to start, Continue?[y|n] :y
                 Power on sequence started. [7200sec]
                   0..... 30..... 60..... 90.....120end
                 XBU diagnosis started. [7200sec]
                   0..... 30..... 60..... 90.....120end
                 Power off sequence started. [1200sec]
                   0..... 30..... 60..... 90.....120end
                 completed.
                 *Note*
                 Please confirm the error of XBU by "showlogs error".
                 In addition, please confirm the degraded of XBU by "showstatus".
               EXAMPLE 2 Diagnosing the crossbar cable and the crossbar unit that connects PPAR-ID 0
                          and BB-ID 1. (In this case diagnosis completed successfully.)
                 XSCF> diagxbu -b 1 -p 0
                 XBU diagnosis is about to start, Continue?[y|n] :y
                 Power on sequence started. [7200sec]
                   0..... 30..... 60..... 90.....120end
                 XBU diagnosis started. [7200sec]
                   0..... 30..... 60..... 90.....120end
                 completed.
                 Power off sequence started. [1200sec]
                   0..... 30..... 60..... 90.....120end
                 completed.
                 *Note*
                 Please confirm the error of XBU by "showlogs error".
                 In addition, please confirm the degraded of XBU by "showstatus".
               EXAMPLE 3 Diagnosing the crossbar cable that connects PPAR-ID 0 and BB-ID 1, or cross-
```

diagxbu(8)

	bar unit. (The case where an error has been detected in the diagnosis.)
	<pre>XSCF> diagxbu -b 1 -p 0 XBU ddiagnosis is about to start, Continue?[y n] :y Power on sequence started. [7200sec] 0 30 60 90120end . completed. Power off sequence started. [1200sec] 0 30 60 90120end completed. A Hardware error occurred by XBU diagnosis. *Note*</pre>
	Please confirm the error of XBU by "showlogs error". In addition, please confirm the degraded of XBU by "showstatus".
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.
	0 Indicates normal end.
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	showlogs (8), showstatus (8), testsb (8)

diagxbu(8)

NAME	disableuser - Disables an XSCF user account.		
SYNOPSIS	disableuser user		
	disableuser -h		
DESCRIPTION	disableuser is a command to disable an XSCF user account.		
	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.		
	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.		
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.		
OPERANDS	The following operands are supported.		
	<i>user</i> Specifies the XSCF user account to be disabled.		
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Disable an XSCF user account.		
	XSCF> disableuser jsmith		
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.		
	0 Indicates normal end.		
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.		
SEE ALSO	adduser(8), deleteuser(8), enableuser(8), showuser(8)		
l			

disableuser(8)

NAME	dumpcodactivation - Saves the CPU Activation key in a file.		
SYNOPSIS	<pre>dumpcodactivation [-v] [-V] [[-q] - {y n}] [-e [-P password]] [-u user] [-p proxy [-t proxy_type]] url</pre>		
	dumpcodactivat	ion -h	
DESCRIPTION	dumpcodactive for XSCF, to the	ation is a command to save the CPU Activation key, which is set specified file.	
	The CPU Activat	tion key which is saved to the file can be restored to XSCF, by using dactivation(8).	
Privileges	To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.		
	platadm, plato	pp,fieldeng	
	For details on us	ser privileges, see setprivileges(8).	
OPTIONS	The following op	ptions are supported.	
	-e	Encrypts a file. You can specify a password using -P <i>password</i> . If you omit -P <i>password</i> , it displays a prompt for password entry. When you encrypt and save the CPU Activation key, you need a password for restoring it. If you lose the password, the CPU Activation key 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 <i>proxy_type</i> , the default proxy type is http. Specify <i>proxy</i> in <i>servername:port</i> format.	
	- d	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.	
	-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. You can specify this using up to 127 characters.	

dumpcodactivation(8)

	-v	Displays detailed information. This option is used to diagnose server problems.
	- V	Displays detailed network activities. This option is used to diagnose network and server problems.
	-У	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).
OPERANDS	The following op	perands are supported
	url	Specifies URL to be the destination of saving the CPU Activation key. 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.	
		ion key can only restore the data that was saved from a system stem serial number.
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Save	the CPU Activation key on the USB device.
	reading databa	<pre>lactivation -v -V file:///media/usb_msd/cpukey.cfg ase*done prary file done</pre>
	starting file 'file:///media	<pre>transfertransfer from '/ssd/dumpcodactivation.mAuleL' to a/usb_msd/cpukey.cfg'</pre>
	* Closing conr done	
	operation comp XSCF>	prary file done pleted
EXIT STATUS	The following ex	it values are returned.
	0	Indicates normal end.
	>0	Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	dumpconfig(8),	restorecodactivation (8)

I

NAME	dumpconfig - Saves the XSCF configuration information in a file.		
SYNOPSIS	dumpconfig [-v] [-V] [[-q] - {y n}][-e [-P password]][-c comment][-u user] [-p proxy [-t proxy_type]] url		
	dumpconfig -h		
DESCRIPTION	dumpconfig is a command to save the XSCF configuration information in the specified file.		
	The following are regarded as the XSCF configuration information.		
	 System specific information 		
	System specific configuration information		
	 Network configuration information, altitude setting information, guest domain configuration information etc. 		
	 CPU activation key, assignment of CPU activation etc. 		
	 System common information 		
	Configuration information that can be copied to other system.		
	 Running mode of PPAR, timezone setup, user information, etc. 		
	Using restoreconfig(8) enables restoration of the saved configuration information to XSCF.		
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.		
	-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 <i>comment</i> 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 <i>password</i> . If you omit - P <i>password</i> , 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 <i>proxy_type</i> , the default proxy type is http. Specify <i>proxy</i> in <i>servername:port</i> format.	
	- đ	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.	

	-u user	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.	
	- V	Displays detailed information. This option is used to diagnose server problems.	
	- V	Displays detailed network activities. This option is used to diagnose network and server problems.	
	-у	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).	
OPERANDS	The following operands are supported		
	url	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.		
	The XSCF settings information can be restored only in the same sever model. Moreover, if restoration is done from data that was saved from a system with a different system serial number, network setup information, CPU core activation key etc. are not restored.		
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Save the XSCF configuration information on the USB device.		
	<pre>XSCF> dumpconfig -v -V file:///media/usb_msd/system.cfg file '/media/usb_msd/system.cfg ' already exists Do you want to overwrite this file? [y n]: y reading database</pre>		

dumpconfig(8)

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

NAME	enableuser - Enables an XSCF user account.
SYNOPSIS	enableuser user
	enableuser -h
DESCRIPTION	enableuser is a command to enable the disabled XSCF user account.
	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).
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.
OPERANDS	The following operands are supported.
	<i>user</i> Specifies the XSCF user account to be enabled.
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Enable a user account.
	XSCF> enableuser jsmith
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.
	0 Indicates normal end.
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	adduser(8), deleteuser(8), disableuser(8), showuser(8)

enableuser(8)

NAME	flashupdate - Up	odates the firmware.
SYNOPSIS	flashupdate -c	check -m {xcp xscf} -s version
	flashupdate [[-	q]-{y n}]-cupdate-m {xcp xscf} [-f]-s version
	flashupdate -c :	sync
	flashupdate -h	
DESCRIPTION	flashupdate is	a command to update the firmware.
		updates the following firmware. By specifying -c check, you can pility of update in advance.
		entire XSCF Control Package (XCP) (XSCF firmware, Hypervisor enBoot PROM firmware, and Power-On Self-Test (POST) firmware)
	 Updating XSC 	CF firmware only
Privileges	To execute this c	ommand, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.
	For details on us	er privileges, see setprivileges(8).
OPTIONS	The following op	ptions are supported.
	-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.
	-mxscf	Targets the XSCF firmware. Specify this option to check or update the firmware.
	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).

-q -s version	output. Specifies the firmwa updating the firmwa minor version in de following format. <i>xxyy</i>	messages, including prompt, for standard are version for checking, registering, or are. <i>version</i> specifies the major version and cimal. This can be specified using the
-s version	updating the firmw minor version in de following format. xxyy	are. <i>version</i> specifies the major version and
	xx	
		Major version Minor version
-У	Automatically respo	onds to prompt with "y" (yes).
the specified the [n] key.When XCP of the the the the the the the the the the	contents is displayed. r XSCF firmware is upo	prompt to confirm whether to execute it with To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press dated, the XSCF is reset. Therefore, while the
		nware update is completed, the master XSCF utomatically switched.
 Do not execut 	te the switchscf(8) v	vhen running the flashupdate.
EXAMPLE 1 Con	firm whether or not the	firmware can be updated to Version 0101.
XSCF> flashu	pdate -c check -m	хср -з 0101
EXAMPLE 2 Upd	late the firmware from V	Version 0101 to Version 0102.
The XSCF will XCP update is 0 30 270300.	l be reset. Continue? s started. [2400sec] 60 9012 3303603	
EXAMPLE 3 Upd	late the XSCF firmware f	from Version 0101 to Version 0102.
The XSCF will XCP update is 0 30 270300.	I be reset. Continue? s started. [2400sec]	
	 When you extine specified the [n] key. When XCP of XSCF is in L4 If there is any updated. Contained the product of the second of the second of the text of tex of text of text of text of tex of text of text of text of te	<pre>yy -y Automatically respon When you execute the command, a the specified contents is displayed. the [n] key. When XCP or XSCF firmware is up XSCF is in LAN connection, it is on If there is any faulty Field Replacea updated. Correct the fault of FRU b From XCP 2050 onwards, when firm and XSCF in the standby status is a Do not execute the switchscf(8) w EXAMPLE 1 Confirm whether or not the XSCF> flashupdate -c check -m EXAMPLE 2 Update the firmware from W XSCF> flashupdate -c update -m The XSCF will be reset. Continue? XCP update is started. [2400sec] 030609012 XSCF> flashupdate -c update -m The XSCF will be reset. Continue? XCP update is started. [2400sec] 030609012 XSCF> flashupdate -c update -m The XSCF will be reset. Continue? XCP update is started. [2400sec] 030609012 XSCF> flashupdate -c update -m The XSCF will be reset. Continue? XCP update is started. [2400sec] 030609012 XSCF> flashupdate -c update -m The XSCF will be reset. Continue? XSCF> flashupdate -c update -m The XSCF will be reset. Continue? XCP update is started. [2400sec] 030609012 XSCF> flashupdate -c update -m The XSCF will be reset. Continue? XCP update is started. [2400sec] 030609012 XSCF> flashupdate -c update -m The XSCF will be reset. Continue? XCP update is started. [2400sec] 030609012 XSCF> flashupdate -c update -m The XSCF will be reset. Continue? XCP update is started. [2400sec] 030609012 XSCF> flashupdate -c update -m The XSCF will be reset. Continue? XCP update is started. [2400sec] 030609012 XSCF> flashupdate -c update -m The XSCF will be reset. Continue? XCP update is started. [2400sec] 030609012 XSCF> flashupdate -c update -m The XSCF will be reset. Continue? XCP update is started. [2400sec] 030609012 XSCF> flashupdate -c update -m The XSCF will be reset. Continue? XSCF> flashupdate -c update -m The XSCF will be reset. Continue? XSCF> flashupdate -c update -m The</pre>

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned.

>0 Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO version (8)

flashupdate(8)

NAME	getflashimage - l	Downloads an XSCF Control Package (XCP) image file.
SYNOPSIS	getflashimage [·	-v] [[-q] - {y n}] [-u user] [-p proxy [-t proxy_type]] url
	getflashimage -	1
	getflashimage [$[-q] - {y n}] [-d]$
	getflashimage -	h
DESCRIPTION	getflashimage flashupdate(8	e is a command to download an XCP image file used for).
	before the new w	er version of XCP image file on the service processor, it is deleted version image file is downloaded. After the image file is cessfully, the correctness of the file is verified, and the MD5 is displayed.
Privileges	To execute this c	ommand, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.
	For details on us	er privileges, see setprivileges(8).
OPTIONS	The following op	ptions are supported
	-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.
	-1	Displays the list of the XCP image files on the service processor.
	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).
	-p proxy	Specifies the proxy server to use for transfer. If you omit -t <i>proxy_type</i> , the default proxy type is http.Specify <i>proxy</i> in <i>servername:port</i> format.
	-đ	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.
	-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.
	-у	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

OPERANDS	The following operands are supported
	<i>url</i> Specify URL for downloading the firmware image. 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>
	<i>file</i> is replaced with any of the following values.
	BBXCP <i>vvvv</i> .tar.gz PCIBOX <i>vvvv</i> .tar.gz
	Also, <i>vvvv</i> 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.
	<pre>XSCF> getflashimage ftp://imageserver/images/BBXCP1041.tar.gz Existing versions: Version Size Date Existing versions: Version Size Date BBXCPXXX.tar.gz 46827123 Wed Mar 14 19:11:40 2007 Warning: About to delete existing versions. Continue? [y n]: Y Removing BBXCPXXX.tar.gz. 0MB received 1MB received 2MB received 4MB received 4MB received 4MB received 4MB received 4MB received bownload 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/BBXCP1041.tar.gz Existing versions: Version Size Date</pre>
	Version Size Date BBXCPXXXX.tar.gz 46827123 Wed Mar 14 19:11:40 2007 Warning: About to delete existing versions.

```
Continue? [y|n]: y
 Removing BBXCPXXXX.tar.gz.
   OMB 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/BBXCP1041.tar.gz
 Existing versions:
                                Size
         Version
                                            Date
         BBXCPXXXX.tar.gz 46827123 Wed Mar 14 19:11:40 2007
 Warning: About to delete existing versions.
 Continue? [y|n]: y
 Removing BBXCPXXXX.tar.gz.
   OMB 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/
                  BBXCP1041.tar.gz
                  Existing versions:
                          Version
                                                   Size
                                                              Date
                          BBXCPXXXX.tar.gz 46827123 Wed Mar 14 19:11:40 2007
                  Warning: About to delete existing versions.
                  Continue? [y|n]: y
                  Removing BBXCPXXXX.tar.gz.
                  Password: [not echoed]
                    OMB 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/BBXCP1041.tar.gz
                  Existing versions:
                          Version
                                                  Size
                                                            Date
                                                  46827123 Wed Mar 14 19:11:40 2007
                          BBXCPXXXX.tar.gz
                  Warning: About to delete existing versions.
                  Continue? [y|n]: y
                  Removing BBXCPXXXX.tar.gz.
                  Mounted USB device
                    OMB 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.
                                 Indicates normal end.
                 0
                                 Indicates error occurrence.
                 >0
   SEE ALSO
                flashupdate (8)
```

NAME	getremotepwrmg management fur	gmt - Obtains the settings information of the remote power nction.
SYNOPSIS	getremotepwrm -y -n] configur	gmt {-G groupid} [-v] [-u user] [-X proxy [-t proxy_type]] [ation_file
	getremotepwrm	gmt -h
DESCRIPTION		ngmt is a command to obtain the settings information of remote nent group and to save it as a management information file in CSV
Privileges	To execute this c	command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.
	For details on us	er privileges, see setprivileges(8).
OPTIONS	The following op	ptions are supported.
	-G groupid	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 proxy_type	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 proxy	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.
	-у	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

OPERANDS	The following ope	rands are supported.
	configuration_file	Specifies URL to be the destination of saving the management information file.
		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	 If non-existing 	group ID is specified for the -G option, an error occurs.
DESCRIPTION	group obtained	e management information file of the remote power management with getremotepwrmgmt as it is for when you execute cmgmt -c config.
	format of the m	of the management information file to CSV. For details on the nanagement information file, see the <i>PFujitsu M10/SARC M10 Operation and Administration Guide</i> .
		to create the management information file for each group. If one formation file has multiple group IDs, it causes an error.
	in the managen	to access the distribution destination of the information is not set nent information file and the default user is not specified, it is er the password when distributing the information of the remote ment group.
	 Use the followi power manager 	ng procedure for updating the settings of the existing remote ment group.
		motepwrmgmt to obtain the settings information of the remote ment group to be updated as management information file.
	2. Edit the file obta	ined in Step 1.
		notepwrmgmt -c disable to disable the remote power unction of the remote power management group to be updated.
		agement information file that was edited in Step 2, and execute cmgmt -c config to update the settings of the remote power coup.
		notepwrmgmt -c enable to enable the remote power unction of the updated remote power management group.
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 On the	FTP site, obtain the management information file of the remote power

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```
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]:
 У
 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) 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)

	<pre>removing file 'file:///media/usb_msd/rpm_group.1.conf' done reading database*done creating temporary file done starting file transfertransfer 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></pre>
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.
	0 Indicates normal end.
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	clearremotepwrmgmt(8), setremotepwrmgmt(8), showremotepwrmgmt(8)

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NAME	initbb - detach th initialize it to the	ne SPARC M10-4S and the crossbar box from the system and e factory default
SYNOPSIS	initbb [[-q] -{}	v n}][-f]-b bb_id
	initbb -h	
DESCRIPTION		s the SPARC M10-4S and the crossbar box from the system d initializes it to the factory default.
	After you execut halted.	ed the initbb, the SPARC M10-4S and the crossbar box will be
	initbb cannot b	be used on a SPARC M10-1/M10-4.
Privileges	To execute this c	ommand, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.
	For details on us	er privileges, see setprivileges(8).
OPTIONS	The following op	otions are supported.
	-b bb_id	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).
	-d	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
	-у	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION		nitbb in the master XSCF. Whether it is the master XSCF or not ned by using the showbbstatus(8).
	■ The initbb c	annot initialize the master XSCF.
	detached from	cuted the initbb, the SPARC M10-4S and the crossbar box will be the system and be halted. To build it into the system again, power system or add on the target SPARC M10-4S and the crossbar box.
		e serial connection to XSCF on target SPARC M10-4S or the crossbar s and the completion of initialization can be confirmed.
	 To initialize th off. 	e crossbar box, execute the command while the system power is
	I	

• 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.
- After the command was executed, a CPU core Activation key, which had been registered to the system is deleted. To retain a CPU core Activation key, you must save this CPU core Activation key by executing the dumpcodactivation(8) beforehand. Be sure to execute initbb before executing the restorecodactivation(8) for the restoration of the saved CPU core Activation key.

In a case where initbb was executed before saving the CPU core Activation key, you must register a CPU core Activation key again.

 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	ioxadm [-f] [-A] [-v] [-M] env [-e] [-l] [-t] [target [sensor]]
	ioxadm [-f] [-A] [-V] [-M] list [<i>target</i>]
	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] setled [on off blink] target led_type
	<pre>ioxadm serial target serial_num</pre>
	ioxadm -c check target -s version
	ioxadm [-f] [-A] [-V] [-M]-cupdate target -s version
	<pre>ioxadm [-f] [-A] [-M] versionlist [target]</pre>
	ioxadm -h
DESCRIPTION	ioxadm is a command to manage the cards connected to the PCI Expansion unit, link card, and host server.
DESCRIPTION	
DESCRIPTION	link card, and host server. 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
DESCRIPTION	link card, and host server. 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.
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DESCRIPTION	link card, and host server. 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.
DESCRIPTION	link card, and host server. 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.

ioxadm(8)

Privileges	To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.	
	Privileges	Operands
	platop	env, list, versionlist
	platadm	env, list, versionlist, locator, poweroff, poweron
	fieldeng	All operands
	For details on u	user privileges, see setprivileges(8).
OPTIONS	The following o	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 version	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.
	xxMajor release numberyyMinor 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 <i>host_path</i> .
	<i>host_path</i> depends on the platform and indicates the path to the slot of the host server in which the card is mounted. <i>host_path</i> is indicated in the following format.
	BB#0-PCI#0, PCI-E slot0
	PCI Expansion unit (<i>box_id</i>) is identified by the serial number.
	To refer to the serial number, use "PCIBOX# <i>nnnn</i> ." " <i>nnnn</i> " 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 IO Board and power supply unit can be turned on and off independently.
	The FRU (<i>fru</i>) in PCI Expansion unit is identified as follows.
	PCIBOX#nnnn/IOB – IO Board
	PCIBOX# <i>nnnn</i> /FANBP – Fan backplane
	PCIBOX# <i>nnnn</i> /PSU#0 – Power supply unit in the rear lower bay
	PCIBOX# <i>nnnn</i> /PSU#1 – Power supply unit in the rear upper bay
	PCIBOX# $nnnn/FAN#0 - Fan$ unit in the front left bay
	PCIBOX# <i>nnnn</i> /FAN#1 – Fan unit in the front central bay
	PCIBOX# <i>nnnn</i> /FAN#2 – Fan unit in the front right bay

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ioxadm(8)

OPERANDS	The following operar	nds are supported.		
	env [-e] [-l] [-t] [<i>targe</i>	env [-e] [-l] [-t] [<i>target</i> [<i>sensor</i>]]		
	Displays the summary of the environment status of the PCI Expansion 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).		
	-1	Displays the status of LED.		
	-t	Displays the measurement value of the temperature sensor.		
	target	See the section of <i>target</i> 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 <i>target</i> .		
	If the FRU in the PCI Expansion unit or card in the slot of the host server is specified as <i>target</i> , 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 <i>target</i> is not specified, the information on all PCI Expansion units is displayed.			
	If <i>box_id</i> is specified as <i>target</i> , env displays the list of the sensor measurement values for all FRUs and link cards mounted in the specified PCI Expansion unit.			
	The options of	env can be used in any combinations.		

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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.

LEDNameoffonblinkLOCATELocateYNY

* All LED statuses can be set for the OVERTEMP LED and the ACTIVE LED of the chassis. 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 -1 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 link card. See Example 3.

If the command is executed by specifying the argument of PCI Expansion unit or the path of the link card, a single line including the specified FRU is displayed. If *host path* is specified, only the information of the link 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. If *target* is PSU, use it with the -f.

Note – 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, 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 only from the chassis.

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 IO Boards. 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 IO board 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 IO Boards 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 IO Board 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.

off	Turns off the LED.
on	Illuminates the LED.
blink	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 backplane at a time.

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

versionlist [target]

If either the PCI Expansion unit or the link card is specified in the target, the firmware version of each device is compared according to the combination of the PCI Expansion unit and the link card.

If "versionlist" is executed with specifying a target, the comparison result of firmware versions is displayed. Comparison result is displayed in tabular form. Each line contains information on the device name of the PCI Expansion unit, firmware version of the PCI Expansion unit, device name of the link card, firmware version of the link card and the comparison result (mismatch : there is some difference, equal: there is no difference). In case of "mismatch", the respective line starts with an asterisk. Please refer to example 7.

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/IOB T INTAKE 32.000 - C
PCIBOX#A3B4/IOB T PART NO1 32.000 - C
PCIBOX#A3B4/IOB T PART NO2 32.000 - C
PCIBOX#A3B4/IOB T PART NO3 32.000 - C
PCIBOX#A3B4/IOB V 12 0V 12.400 - V
PCIBOX#A3B4/IOB V_3_3_NO0 3.320 - V
PCIBOX#A3B4/IOB V 3 3 NO1 3.310 - V
PCIBOX#A3B4/IOB V 3 3 NO2 3.310 - V
PCIBOX#A3B4/IOB V 3 3 NO3 3.320 - V
PCIBOX#A3B4/IOB V 1 8V 1.820 - V
PCIBOX#A3B4/IOB 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 link 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 link card in the host server are displayed by list. The IO Board and PCIBOX#0033 with a power source are connected to the host server via the link card. Link shows the link card connected to the IO Board. **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 Sensor Value Resolution Units Location 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 "Off" or "High-speed." If the locator LED is turned off using this button, the FRU service LED of high-speed blinking is cleared. **EXAMPLE 7** Firmware version of the PCI Expansion unit, firmware version of the link card at the point of connection and the comparison result is displayed. XSCF> ioxadm versionlist PCIBOX Ver. Link Ver. Info PCIBOX#0033 1010 BB#00-PCI#1 1010 equal * PCIBOX#12B4 1010 BB#00-PCI#0 1011 mismatch EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned. Indicates normal end. 0 >0 Indicates error occurrence.

ioxadm(8)

NAME	nslookup - Refers to the Internet name server for the host name.		
SYNOPSIS	nslookup hostname		
	nslookup -h		
DESCRIPTION	nslookup is a co name.	ommand to refer to the Internet name server for the specified host	
	The following in	formation is displayed.	
	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	No privileges are	e 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.	
OPERANDS	The following operands are supported.		
	hostname	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	EXAMPLE 1 Display the information of the host name scf0-hostname0.		
	XSCF> nslookup scf0-hostname0 Server: server.example.com Address: 192.168.1.100		
	Name: scf0- Address: 192.	hostname0.example.com 168.1.101	

nslookup(8)

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

I

NAME	password - Sets the password of the XSCF user account and the effective period.		
SYNOPSIS	<pre>password [-e days date NEVER] [-i inactive] [-M maxdays] [-n mindays] [-w warn] [user]</pre>		
	password -h		
DESCRIPTION	password is a command to set the password of the XSCF user account and the effective period of the password.		
	The password is used.	specified within 32 characters. The following characters can be	
	 abcdefghijklm 	nopqrstuvwxyz	
	 ABCDEFGHIJ 	KLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ	
	0123456789		
	■ !@#\$%^&*[]{}()+='~,> ''?;:[SPACE]</th	
	If password is executed with one or more options specified, the effective period of the account is changed. For the default value, see setpasswordpolicy(8).		
	If password is ex displayed.	xecuted with option omitted, the prompt to change the password is	
	If password is e becomes the targ	xecuted with the <i>user</i> operand omitted, the current user account get.	
		t must be local no matter whether the user name is specified. If the not local, the password will cause an error.	
Privileges	To execute this c	ommand, the following privileges are required.	
	useradm	The user can configure a password and effective period of any user account unconditionally.	
	the other privileges	The user can configure only its own password.	
	For details on us	er privileges, see setprivileges(8).	

password(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 <i>days</i> . 0 to 10730 can be specified.If the result of adding the value specified in <i>days</i> 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 <i>date</i> . Specifies a date before January 2038. This can be specified using one of the following format.
		<i>mm/dd/yy</i> (10/30/12) <i>yyyy-mm-dd</i> (2012-10-30) <i>yy-mm-dd</i> (12-10-30) <i>dd-Mmm-yy</i> (30-Oct-12) <i>dd-Mmm-yyyy</i> (30-Oct-2012) <i>dd Mmm yy</i> ("30 Oct 12") <i>Mmm dd, yy</i> ("Oct 30, 12") <i>Mmm dd, yyyy</i> ("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.

	-M maxdays	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.	
	-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.	
		This value is assigned to a new user account when the account is created.	
	-w warn	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.	
OPERANDS	The following operand is supported.		
	user Sp	ecifies the XSCF user account name.	
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	 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 showpasswordpolicy(8) to refer to the current password policy. 		
	the password and in a case where th	th the useradm privilege attempts to execute the command, effective period of another user account can be changed, even he effective period of the specified user account had already that different value.	
	In this case, the past specified values.	assword and effective period will be overwritten with the	
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Set the ex	piration date of the password to February 2, 2012.	
	XSCF> password -	e 2012-02-02	
	EXAMPLE 2 Lock the	account 10 days after the expiration of the password.	
	XSCF> password -	i 10	

password(8)

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

NAME	ping - Sends the ECHO_REQUEST packet of ICMP to the host on the network.		
SYNOPSIS	ping [-c count] [-q] host		
	ping -h		
DESCRIPTION	ping is a command to extract ECHO_RESPONSE from the specified host or gateway using the ECHO_REQUEST datagram of ICMP.		
	XSCF and the spe	ecuted normally, you can determine that the network between ecified host or gateway is normal. It is also possible to measure the ance from the result.	
Privileges	To execute this co	ommand, any of the following privileges is required.	
		alhost," the loop-back address "127.0.0.0/8," and the interface nk is specified in <i>host</i>	
	fieldeng		
	 Other than about the other than about		
	1 0	er privileges, see setprivileges(8).	
OPTIONS			
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.		
	-c count	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.	
	-d	Controls the output. Outputs only at the time of start and termination without displaying the progress.	
OPERANDS	The following operands are supported.		
	host	Specifies the host name or IP address to which a packet is to be sent.	
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Send a packet to the host name, scf0-hostname0, three times.		
	<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=2 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] - { $y n$ }] [-M] -a			
	poweroff -h			
DESCRIPTION	poweroff is a co	ommand	to shut down PPAR.	
	Shuts down all of the specified PPARs. PPAR is shut down after the execution of the normal shut down processing for the Oracle Solaris.			
Privileges	To execute this co	ommanc	l, any of the following privileges is required.	
	platadm, field	leng	Enables execution for all PPARs.	
	pparadm, pparm	ıgr	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.	
	For details on us	er privil	eges, see setprivileges(8).	
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.			
	-a	the pl They s	down all of the PPARs in operation. Only the users with atadm and fieldeng privileges can specify this option. hut down even during waiting for warm-up or air- ioning, or start processing of PPARs.	
	-f		ly shuts down the PPAR specified by XSCF. It is used with option.	
	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.		
	- M	Displa	ys text one screen at a time.	
	-n	Auton	natically responds to prompt with "n" (no).	
	-p ppar_id	Depen intege	tes the PPAR-ID of the physical partition to be shut down. ding on the system configuration, you can specify an r from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> . It does not shut down during g for warm-up or air-conditioning, or start processing for	
	- d	Prever output	nts display of messages, including prompt, for standard 	
	-у	Autom	natically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).	
-				

```
EXTENDED
                   • When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with
DESCRIPTION
                      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 "showpparprogress".
                     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 "showpparprogress".
                   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 "showpparprogress".
                   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 "showpparprogress".
                   XSCF>
                 EXAMPLE 5 Shut down PPAR-ID 2. The message is hidden and the prompt is automatical-
                            ly given a "y" response.
                   XSCF> poweroff -q -y -p 2
                   XSCF>
EXIT STATUS
                 The following exit values are returned.
                                  Indicates normal end.
                 0
                 >0
                                  Indicates error occurrence.
   SEE ALSO
                 poweron (8), reset (8), showdomainstatus (8), showpparprogress (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	poweron is a con	nmand t	o start PPAR.
	Starts all of the sp	pecified	PPARs.
Privileges	To execute this co	ommand	, any of the following privileges is required.
	platadm, field	eng	Enables execution for all PPARs.
	pparadm, pparm	gr	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.
	For details on use	er privil	eges, see setprivileges(8).
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.		
	-a	the use this op	all of the PPARs whose setup has been completed. Only ers with the platadm or fieldeng privilege can specify tion. "PPAR whose setup has been completed" means whose setting has been completed by setupfru(8).
	-h		ys the usage. Specifying this option with another option rand causes an error.
	– M	Displa	ys text one screen at a time.
	-n	Autom	atically responds to prompt with "n" (no).
	-p ppar_id	Depen	es the PPAR-ID of the physical partition to be started. ding on the system configuration, you can specify an r from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> .
	-đ	Preven output	ts display of messages, including prompt, for standard
	-У	Autom	atically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION			command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press

l

poweron(8)

```
    If poweron is executed, the start result is displayed in the following format for

                 each of the specified PPARs.
               Powering on
                                  Indicates normal start.
                                  Indicates error occurrence, which prevented start. An error
               Not Powering
                                  message is displayed with the result.
               on
               • 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 "showpparprogress".
               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 "showpparprogress".
                          Start PPAR-ID 0. The prompt is automatically given a "y" response.
               EXAMPLE 3
                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 "showpparprogress".
                 XSCF>
               EXAMPLE 4 Start PPAR-ID 1. The message is hidden and the prompt is automatically giv-
```

poweron(8)

	en a "•	y" response.
	XSCF> poweron XSCF>	
EXIT STATUS	The following exi	t values are returned.
	0	Indicates normal end.
	>0	Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	<pre>poweroff(8), res</pre>	et (8), showpparstatus (8), showpparprogress (8)

poweron(8)

NAME	prtfru - Displays the	FRUID data of the system and PCI Expansion Unit.	
SYNOPSIS	prtfru [-c] [-l] [-M] [-x] [container]		
51101313			
	prtfru -h		
DESCRIPTION	prtfru is a comma the system and PCI	nd to acquire Field Replaceable Unit Identifier (FRUID) from Expansion Unit.	
		tree structure and the path of FRU is echoed to each container. und, the data of the container is also output similarly in tree	
		d with no argument specified, the hierarchy of FRU and all ta are output. If prtfru is executed, they are output on the	
	Note – The FRU infe even by using this c	ormation from the physical partition (PPAR) cannot be acquired ommand.	
Privileges	To execute this com	nand, fieldeng privilege is required.	
	For details on user p	privileges, see setprivileges(8).	
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.		
		puts only the container and container data. This option does output the FRU tree hierarchy.	
		plays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or rand causes an error.	
		puts only the FRU tree hierarchy. This option does not output container data.	
	-M Dis	plays text one screen at a time.	
		puts data with the system identifier of prtfrureg.dtd (SYSTEM) he XML format.	
OPERANDS	The following operands are supported.		
	<i>container</i> Sp	ecifies the path name of specific hardware to store data.	
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION		mand must be executed alone. An error returns when fru(8) command while another user is executing the same	

prtfru(8)

EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1	Display the FRU tree hierarchy.
	-	rtfru -l e/BB#0 (fru)
	/frutree	e/BB#0/CMUL (container)
	/frutree	e/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#00A (container)
	/frutree	e/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#01A (container)
	/frutree	e/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#02A (container)
	/frutree	e/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#03A (container)
	/frutree	e/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#04A (container)
	/frutree	e/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#05A (container)
	/frutree	e/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#06A (container)
	/frutree	e/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#07A (container)
	/frutree	e/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#10A (container)
	/frutree	e/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#11A (container)
	/frutree	e/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#12A (container)
	/frutree	e/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#13A (container)
	/frutree	e/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#14A (container)
	/frutree	e/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#15A (container)
	/frutree	e/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#16A (container)
	/frutree	e/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#17A (container)
		e/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#00B (container)
	/frutree	e/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#01B (container)
	/frutree	e/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#02B (container)
		e/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#03B (container)
	/frutree	e/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#04B (container)
	/frutree	e/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#05B (container)
		e/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#06B (container)
		e/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#07B (container)
		e/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#10B (container)
		e/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#11B (container)
		e/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#12B (container)
		e/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#13B (container)
		e/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#14B (container)
		e/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#15B (container)
		e/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#16B (container)
		e/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#17B (container)
		e/BB#0/CMUU (container)
		e/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#20A (container)
		<pre>>/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#21A (container) >/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#22A (container)</pre>
		e/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#23A (container) e/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#24A (container)
		e/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#24A (Container)
	/IIuciee	e/BB#0/CM00/MEM#25A (COncarner)
	/frutree	e/BB#0/XBU#0 (container)
	/frutree	e/BB#0/XBU#1 (container)
	/frutree	e/BB#0/THU#0 (container)
	/frutree	e/BB#0/THU#1 (container)
	/frutree	e/BB#0/PSUBP (container)
	/frutree	e/BB#0/OPNL (container)
		e/BB#0/PSU#0 (container)
		e/BB#0/PSU#1 (container)
	/frutree	e/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> prtfru -lc /frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#00A (container) /frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#01A (container) /frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#03A (container) /frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#04A (container)
	<pre>/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#13A (container) :</pre>
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.
	0 Indicates normal end.
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	ioxadm(8)
	<pre>/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#11A (container) /frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#12A (container) /frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#13A (container) : The following exit values are returned. 0 Indicates normal end. >0 Indicates error occurrence.</pre>

prtfru(8)

NAME	rastest -	Causes a	fault	virtually.
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SYNOPSIS rastest -c {test | hb}

rastest -h

DESCRIPTION | rastest is a command to register an error log after causing a fault virtually.

Error logs to be registered are defined for this command. The registered error logs can be shown by the showlogs(8).

While the SNMP agent is enabled, SNMP trap can be sent. For the SNMP agent settings, refer to setsnmp(8).

Warnings are not sent to remote maintenance service or email when rastest is executed. Moreover, components are not degraded and LED is also not lighted up. PPAR does not also panic and restart.

When the rastest is executed, it automatically determines the model of the system and according to the model, logs errors about the following FRUs as pseudo trouble spots.

	Depending on	the option, pseudo failure of a	ny one of the following will occur.
	test Record error logs on pseudo failures.		
		■ SPARC M10-1	
		No. 1 pseudo faulty unit	/MBU
		No. 2 pseudo faulty unit	/OPNL
		No. 3 pseudo faulty unit	/PSU#0
		■ SPARC M10-4	
		No. 1 pseudo faulty unit	/BB#0/CMUL
		No. 2 pseudo faulty unit	/BB#0/OPNL
		No. 3 pseudo faulty unit	/BB#0/PSU#0
		 SPARC M10-4S 	
		No. 1 pseudo faulty unit	/XBBOX#80/XBU#0
		No. 2 pseudo faulty unit	/XBBOX#80/OPNL
		No. 3 pseudo faulty unit	/XBBOX#80/PSU#0
		or	
		No. 1 pseudo faulty unit	/BB#0/CMUL
		No. 2 pseudo faulty unit No. 3 pseudo faulty unit	/BB#0/OPNL /BB#0/PSU#0
	hb	Registers an error log of hear ASR Manager.	t beat notifications to Ops Center and
		■ SPARC M10-1	
		No. 1 pseudo faulty unitt	/MBU
		■ SPARC M10-4	
		No. 1 pseudo faulty unit	/BB#xx/CMUL
		■ SPARC M10-4S	
		No. 1 pseudo faulty unit	/XBBOX#xx/XBU#0
		or	
		No. 1 pseudo faulty unit	/BB#xx/CMUL
		<i>xx</i> : BB-ID of master XSCF	
Privileges	To execute this	command, platadm or field	leng privilege is required.
	For details on 1	user privileges, see setprivil	eges(8)
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OPTIONS | The following options are supported. Registers an error log of heart beat notifications. -chb Registers an error log of suspected faults. -c test Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option -h or operand causes an error. In case of suspected failure (-c test), the following error log is registered and EXTENDED DESCRIPTION trap is sent. Error log Date: May 30 17:10:45 JST 2013 Code: 8000000-003e01009301009600-ff020001000000000000000 Occurred: May 30 17:10:42.798 JST 2013 Status: Alarm FRU: /BB#0/CMUL,/BB#0/OPNL,/BB#0/PSU#0 Msg: Pseudo error for test trap notice Trap 2013-05-30 17:09:52 A4U4S144 [10.26.147.53] (via UDP: [10.26.147.53]:54687) TRAP, SNMP v1, community paplcommunity XSCF-SP-MIB::scfMIBTraps Enterprise Specific Trap (XSCF-SP-MIB::scfComponentStatusEvent) Uptime: 1:55:35.40 XSCF-SP-MIB::scfComponentErrorStatus.bb.0.cmul.0.notApplicable.0 = INTEGER: faulted(3)XSCF-SP-MIB::scfTrapStatusEventType.0 = INTEGER: alarm(1) XSCF-SP-MIB::scfSystemSerialNumber.0 = STRING: 2081208019 XSCF-SP-MIB::scfSystemType.0 = STRING: SPARC M10-4S XSCF-SP-MIB::scfSystemName.0 = STRING: A4U4S144 XSCF-SP-MIB::scfTrapFaultEventCode.0 = STRING: FF020001 XSCF-SP-MIB::scfTrapFaultTimestamp.0 = STRING: May 30 17:10:42.798 JST 2013 XSCF-SP-MIB::scfTrapFaultKnowledgeUrl.0 https://support.oracle.com/msg/M10-Pseudo.error <https://support.oracle.com/msg/M10-Pseudo.error> XSCF-SP-MIB::scfTrapFruSerialNumber1st.0 = STRING: PP120903GW XSCF-SP-MIB::scfTrapFruPartNumber1st.0 = STRING: CA07361-D912 A0 / BGA-16CL-01 XSCF-SP-MIB::scfTrapFruSerialNumber2nd.0 = STRING: PP120902HF XSCF-SP-MIB::scfTrapFruPartNumber2nd.0 = STRING: CA07361-D011 A0 / NOT-FIXD-01 XSCF-SP-MIB::scfTrapFruSerialNumber3rd.0 = STRING: MD12070325 XSCF-SP-MIB::scfTrapFruPartNumber3rd.0 = STRING: CA01022-0761 / D-01 XSCF-SP-MIB::scfTrapFruPartPath.0 = STRING: /BB#0/CMUL,/BB#0/OPNL,/ BB#0/PSU#0 XSCF-SP-MIB::scfTrapProductName.0 = STRING: Fujitsu M10-4S XSCF-SP-MIB::scfTrapSupportServiceStatus.0 = INTEGER: supportServiceRequired(1)

```
XSCF-SP-MIB::scfMIBTrapData.26.0 = STRING: "M10-Pseudo.error"S
              • In case of heartbeat notice (-c hb), the following error log is registered and trap
                 is sent.

    Error log

                Date: May 31 15:28:23 JST 2013
                    Code: 1000000-00a6010000ff0000ff-ff010001000000000000000
                                                   Occurred: May 31 15:28:20.370 JST 2013
                    Status: Information
                   Msg: Pseudo error for heartbeat trap notice

    Trap

                2013-05-31 15:28:30 XB-SYS39 [10.26.147.113] (via UDP:
                [10.26.147.113]:57525) TRAP, SNMP
                v1, community paplcommunity
                       XSCF-SP-MIB::scfMIBTraps Enterprise Specific Trap
                 (XSCF-SP-MIB::scfComponentStatusEvent) Uptime: 0:15:14.83
                       XSCF-SP-MIB::scfComponentErrorStatus.xbbx.1.xbux.0.notApplicable.0 =
                INTEGER
                normal(1)
                       XSCF-SP-MIB::scfTrapStatusEventType.0 = INTEGER: information(4)
                       XSCF-SP-MIB::scfSystemSerialNumber.0 = STRING: 2111206002
                       XSCF-SP-MIB::scfSystemType.0 = STRING: SPARC M10-4S
                       XSCF-SP-MIB::scfSystemName.0 = STRING: XB-SYS39
                       XSCF-SP-MIB::scfTrapFaultEventCode.0 = STRING: FF010001
                       XSCF-SP-MIB::scfTrapFaultTimestamp.0 = STRING: May 31 15:28:20.370
                JST 2013
                       XSCF-SP-MIB::scfTrapFaultKnowledgeUrl.0 = STRING:
                       XSCF-SP-MIB::scfTrapFruSerialNumber1st.0 = STRING:
                       XSCF-SP-MIB::scfTrapFruPartNumber1st.0 = STRING:
                       XSCF-SP-MIB::scfTrapFruSerialNumber2nd.0 = STRING:
                       XSCF-SP-MIB::scfTrapFruPartNumber2nd.0 = STRING:
                       XSCF-SP-MIB::scfTrapFruSerialNumber3rd.0 = STRING:
                       XSCF-SP-MIB::scfTrapFruPartNumber3rd.0 = STRING:
                       XSCF-SP-MIB::scfTrapFruPartPath.0 = STRING:
                       XSCF-SP-MIB::scfTrapProductName.0 = STRING: Fujitsu M10-4S
                       XSCF-SP-MIB::scfTrapSupportServiceStatus.0 = INTEGER:
                supportServiceRequired(1)
                       XSCF-SP-MIB::scfMIBTrapData.26.0 = STRING: "M10-Heartbeat"
EXAMPLES
              EXAMPLE 1 Registering an error log of suspected faults.
                XSCF> rastest -c test
                XSCF>
              EXAMPLE 2 Registering an error log of heart beat notifications.
                XSCF> rastest -c hb
                XSCF>
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
0	maleates normal cita.

>0 Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO showsnmp(8), **showlogs**(8)

rastest(8)

NAME	rebootxscf - Rese	ts XSCF.	
SYNOPSIS	rebootxscf [$[-q] - \{y n\}$] -a		
	rebootxscf [[-q]	$-\{y \mid n\}]$ -b bb_id	
	rebootxscf [[-q] -{y n}] -s		
	rebootxscf -h		
DESCRIPTION	rebootxscf is a	command to reset XSCF.	
	The contents set XSCF by reboot	by the following command is reflected in XSCF after resetting xscf.	
	applynetwor	k(8)	
	setaltitude	(8)	
	∎ setntp(8)		
Privileges	To execute this co	ommand, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.	
	For details on use	er privileges, see setprivileges(8).	
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.		
	-a	Resets the XSCFs of all SPARC M10 Systems chassis and crossbar boxes. It cannot be executed from an XSCF other than a master XSCF.	
	-b bb_id	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).	
	-d	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.	
	- S	Resets its own XSCF.	
	- Y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).	
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION		cute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with ontents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press	

rebootxscf(8)

	 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 chassis and crossbar boxes are reset. To just reset an individual SPARC M10 Systems, specify -b bb_id. 			
	 If XSCF 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 chassis.		
SYNOPSIS	replacefru		
	replacefru -h		
DESCRIPTION	replacefru is a command to replace the FRU and chassis.		
	You can interactively select, confirm, replace, etc. the FRU and chassis required for replacement of FRU in the menu format.		
	With replacefru, the following FRUs and chassis can be replaced.		
	 Fan unit 		
	 Power supply unit 		
	SPARC M10-4S		
	Crossbar box		
Privileges	To execute this command, 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.		
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	 Depending on the implementation status of the FRU which is to be replaced or the status of the chassis, replacement may not be executed. In such a case an error message, stating that the target FRU or chassis cannot be selected, will be displayed. 		
	In the following conditions, replacement is not possible.		
	Common to all FRUs and chassis		
	The target chassis (if the target is a FRU, then the chassis on which it is mounted) is in any of the following states.		
	- In the middle of firmware updating		
	- Not in the state of "SCF READY"		
	■ FAN		
	Due to removal for replacement, if the number of connected devices becomes less than the minimum number of devices required to start the chassis.		
	However, the minimum number of connected devices that is required to start a chassis depends on the model and the power status.PSU		

If there is only one PSU which is running normally.

XSCFU

In case the target XSCF unit is mounted on the master chassis.

- SPARC M10-4S
 - In case the target SPARC M10-4S is the master chassis.

- Physical partitions (PPAR), including the target SPARC M10-4S is in a powered on state

- If there is a chassis which has the same BB-ID as the target SPARC M10-4S, but was not implemented in any system before

- Crossbar boxes
 - In case the target cross-bar box is the master chassis.
 - The target crossbar box for the setsscp(8) is not powered off

- If there is a chassis which has the same BB-ID as the target crossbar box, but was not implemented in any system before

Note – The "powered off" state of a crossbar box means that all the PPARS which use the crossbar box as communication channel are powered off. If there are any such PPARs which are powered on, power them off individually or execute the poweroff -a command to power off all the PPARs, which will eventually power off the crossbar box in question. To confirm that a crossbar box is powered off, make sure that the state of the target crossbar box does not show "Cabinet Power On" in the power logs, or confirm that power LED (green) at the front panel of the crossbar box chassis is turned off.

In case the target is any FRU other than an XSCF unit or the target is a chassis, removal only of this target can be executed by canceling all other procedures just after the removal of the target FRU or the chassis. In such case, the target FRU or chassis will have the state of maintenance. To consummate the maintenance status, undergo maintenance of the FRU or chassis, using the replacefru

Note – Removal of the chassis, as stated above, is a temporary removal of the chassis from the system for maintenance purposes. Information on the target system, like serial number etc., are not deleted. Moreover, the removed chassis is also not initialized. To permanently remove a chassis from a system, use the initbb(8).

- It is not possible to add a chassis anew with a BB-ID whose information is not registered in the system, using the replacefru. In such a case, use the addfru(8) to add the chassis.
- replacefru can be executed only in the master XSCF. Attempting to execute it on a standby XSCF causes an error.

EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.	
	0 Indicates normal end.	
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.	
SEE ALSO	addboard (8), addfru (8), deleteboard (8), initbb (8), showhardconf (8), showlogs (8), showpparstatus (8), testsb (8), unlockmaintenance (8)	

replacefru(8)

NAME	reset - Resets the specified physical partition (PPAR) or a logical domain.		
SYNOPSIS	reset [[-q] -{y n}] -p <i>ppar_id</i> por		
	reset [[-q] -{y	n}]-p	opar_id -g domainname sir
	reset [[-q] -{y	n}]-p /	ppar_id -g domainname panic
	reset [[-q] -{y	n}]-p /	ppar_id xir
	reset -h		
DESCRIPTION		ll be use	e a failure of the disk, etc. because it forcibly resets the d exclusively for recovery in the case of hang-up of the
	reset is a comm	nand to 1	reset the specified PPAR or the logical domain.
	The following for	ur types	can be specified as the reset method.
	por	Resets	PPAR.
	sir	Resets	the logical domain.
	panic		panic to the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain. It is during shutdown processing or under suspension.
	xir	Resets	all CPUs in PPAR.
Privileges	To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.		
	platadm, field	leng	Enables execution for all PPARs.
	pparadm, pparm	ıgr	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.
	For details on us	er privil	eges, see setprivileges(8).
OPTIONS	The following op	otions are	e supported.
			w the logical domain name of the logical domain that is to t. It can be specified only if panic or sir is specified in
	-h		ys the usage. Specifying this option with another option rand causes an error.
	-n	Autom	atically responds to prompt with "n" (no).

reset(8)

	-p ppar_id	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> .	
	-d	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.	
	-У	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).	
OPERANDS	The following operands are supported.		
	por	Resets PPAR.	
	sir	Resets the logical domain.	
	panic	Orders panic to the Oracle Solaris of the logical 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 to Oracle Solaris is started. 		
	 The autoboot function for the specified guest domain is disabled in setpparmode(8). 		
	 The autoboot function for the logical domain is disabled in OpenBoot PRO environment variable, auto-boot?. 		
	add-spconfi configuration	inged the configuration of the logical domain, execute the ldm og command on the control domain, to store the latest information in XSCF. If you do not store the information, the reset y fail to work properly.	
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Reset	"GuestDomain0001" which is the logical domain of PPAR-ID 0.	
	PPAR-ID:00 GuestDomain to Continue? [y r 00 GuestDomair *Note* This command	<pre>p 0 -g GuestDomain0001 sir o sir:GuestDomain0001 a] :y n0001 :Resetting only issues the instruction to reset. the instruction can be checked by the "showdomainstatus".</pre>	

```
EXAMPLE 2 Reset the CPU of PPAR-ID 0. The prompt is automatically given a "y" re-
                            sponse.
                   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 "showpparprogress".
                   XSCF>
                 EXAMPLE 3 Reset PPAR-ID 0 immediately. The message is hidden and the prompt is au-
                            tomatically 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>
                 The following exit values are returned.
EXIT STATUS
                                  Indicates normal end.
                 0
                 >0
                                  Indicates error occurrence.
   SEE ALSO
                 poweroff (8), poweron (8), setpparmode (8), showpparstatus (8),
                 showpparprogress (8)
```

reset(8)

SYNOPSIS			
	resetdateoffset [[-q] - {y n}] -p <i>ppar_id</i>		
	resetdateoffset [$[-q] - \{y n\}] [-a]$	
	resetdateoffset -1	a	
DESCRIPTION		et is a command to reset the difference between the system time F and the Hypervisor time managed by each PPAR.	
	PPAR is stored. If between the Hype	rence between the system time and the Hypervisor time of each the system time is changed by setdate(8), etc., the difference ervisor time of each PPAR and changed system time is updated. nce of the time is retained even if PPAR or the system is restarted.	
	Hypervisor time of	et resets the difference between the system time and the of each PPAR. Thanks to this, the Hypervisor time of each PPAR to the same time as the system time.	
Privileges	To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.		
	platadm, fielde	eng Enables execution for all PPARs.	
	pparadm	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.	
	For details on use	er privileges, see setprivileges(8).	
OPTIONS	The following opt	tions are supported.	
	-a	Initializes the differences form 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 ppar_id	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> .	
	- d	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.	
	-у	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).	
	Hypervisor time of after restart is set To execute this co platadm, fielde pparadm For details on use The following opt -a -h -n -p ppar_id -q	<pre>of each PPAR. Thanks to this, the Hypervisor time of each PPAR to the same time as the system time. mmand, any of the following privileges is required. eng Enables execution for all PPARs. Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege. er privileges, see setprivileges(8). tions are supported. Initializes the differences form the Hypervisor time of all PPARs Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error. Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no). Specifies the PPAR-ID to reset the time difference. Depending or the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i>. Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.</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. 		
	 If no option is specified, the differences form the Hypervisor time of all PPARs are reset. 		
	 resetdateoffset shall be executed after PPAR has been shut down. 		
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Initialize the difference between the system time and the Hypervisor time of PPAR-ID 1.		
	XSCF> resetdateoffset -p 1 Clear the offset of PPAR-ID 1? [y n] : y XSCF>		
	EXAMPLE 2 Initialize the differences between the system time and the Hypervisor times of all PPARs.		
	XSCF> resetdateoffset -a Clear the offset of all PPARs? $[y n] : \mathbf{y}$ XSCF>		
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.		
	0 Indicates normal end.		
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.		
SEE ALSO	showdateoffset (8)		

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NAME	restorecodactivation - Restores the CPU Activation key.		
SYNOPSIS	<pre>restorecodactivation [-v] [-V] [[-q] - {y n}] [-P password] [-u user] [-p proxy [-t proxy_type]] url</pre>		
	restorecodactiva	tion -h	
DESCRIPTION		tivation is a command to restore the CPU Activation key, which g the dumpcodactivation(8), to XSCF.	
Privileges	To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required. You can execute it even with the default and admin accounts initially prepared in the system.		
	For details on us	er privileges, see setprivileges(8).	
OPTIONS	The following op	ptions are supported.	
	-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	Specifies the password to decode encrypted files. If the -P option is omitted when you restore the encrypted CPU core Activation key, the command prompts for the password. You can specify this using up to 128 characters.	
	-p proxy	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> .	
	- d	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.	
	-t proxy_type	Specifies the proxy type. It is specified 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. You can specify this using up to 127 characters.	
	- V	Displays detailed information. This option is used to diagnose server problems.	
	- V	Displays detailed network activities. This option is used to diagnose network and server problems.	
	-у	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).	

OPERANDS	The following operands are supported		
	<i>url</i> Specifies the URL storing the CPU Activation key. 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	 The beginning of the CPU Activation key which has been saved contains the basic identification information in text format. Using the text viewer, you can confirm the following information. 		
	 System at the time when the CPU Activation key was saved 		
	 Date when it is saved 		
	 Whether it is encrypted 		
	 It is necessary to shut down all physical partitions (PPARs) before executing restorecodactivation. 		
	 CPU core activation key can only restore the data that was saved from a system with the same system serial number. 		
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Restore the CPU Activation key which is saved on USB device.		
	<pre>XSCF> restorecodactivation -v -V file:///media/usb_msd/cpukey.cfg initiating file transfer from 'file:///media/usb_msd/cpukey.cfg' transfer from</pre>		
	<pre>'/ssd/transferred_file_cod.bin' to ' file:///media/usb_msd/cpukey.cfg' * Closing connection #0</pre>		
	file decoding done. Backup keys created on Tue Oct 16 13:19:46 2012		
	from system 'M10-4S' with serial number '2111205009', version '0001' validating backup keys data.		
	*** The CPU core Activation keys are overwritten in the backup data. *** Do you want to restore this keys to your system? $[y n]: \mathbf{y}$ operation completed		
	operation compreteu		
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.		
	0 Indicates normal end.		
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.		
SEE ALSO	dumpconfig(8), restorecodactivation(8)		

NAME	restoreconfig - Restores	the XSCF settings information.
SYNOPSIS	<pre>restoreconfig [-v] [-V] [[-q] - {y n}] [-P password] [-s network={yes no}] [-u user] [-p proxy [-t proxy_type]] url</pre>	
	restoreconfig -h	
DESCRIPTION	restoreconfig is a command to restore the XSCF settings information sadumpconfig in XSCF.	
	The following are regar	ded as the XSCF configuration information.
	 System specific infor 	mation
	System specific confi	guration information
		ation information, altitude setting information, guest tion information etc.
	 CPU activation ke 	ey, assignment of CPU activation etc.
	 System common info 	ormation
	Configuration inform	nation that can be copied to other system.
		PPAR, timezone setup, user information, etc.Running mode e setup, user information, etc.
		s the consistency of the XSCF settings information, searches n, and verifies whether the version of the XSCF settings stem class match.
Privileges	To execute this command, platadm privilege is required. You can execute it even with the default and admin accounts initially prepared in the system.	
	For details on user priv	ileges, see setprivileges(8).
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.	
	-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	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 proxy	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.

	-d	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 proxy_type	Specifies the proxy type. It is specified 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. You can specify this using up to 127 characters.
	-v	Displays detailed information. This option is used to diagnose server problems.
	- V	Displays detailed network activities. This option is used to diagnose network and server problems.
	-у	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).
OPERANDS	The following operands are supported	
	-	fies the URL storing the XSCF settings information. The wing types of format are supported.
	http ftp:	o://server[:port]/path/file os://server[:port]/path/file //server[:port]/path/file e:///media/usb_msd/path/file
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 	e when the XSCF settings information was saved
	 Date when it is sa 	ved
	 Whether it is encr 	ypted
	 It is necessary to shurestoreconfig. 	t down all physical partitions (PPARs) before executing
I		

	 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.
	Moreover, if restoration is done from data that was saved from a system with a different system serial number, network setup information, CPU core activation key etc. are not restored.
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Restore the XSCF settings information using USB.
	<pre>XSCF> restoreconfig -V file:///media/usb_msd/system.cfg Making sure mount point is clear umount: /media/usb_msd is not mounted (according to mtab) Trying to mount USB device /dev/sdb1 as /media/usb_msd mount: I could not determine the filesystem type, and none was specified Trying to mount USB device /dev/sdb as /media/usb_msd Mounted USB device obtaining lock done initiating file transfer from 'file:///media/usb_msd/system.cfg' transfer from '/ssd/transferred_file.bin' to 'file:///media/usb_msd/system.cfg' * Closing connection #0 Unmounted USB device done file decoding done. Configuration backup created on Tue Oct 9 10:31:22 2012 from system '2081208013' with serial number '2081208014', version '0001' validating backup configuration data : : **** Do you want to restore this configuration to your system? [y/n]:y requesting XSCF reboot to perform restore requested</pre>
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.
	0 Indicates normal end.
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	dumpconfig(8), restorecodactivation(8)

restoreconfig(8)

NAME	restoredefaults - Restores settings of the XSCF unit and its back-up information to the factory default.		
SYNOPSIS	restoredefaults -c factory [-r activation]		
	restoredefaults -	c xscf	
	restoredefaults -	h	
DESCRIPTION	restoredefaults is a command to restore settings of XSCF unit and its back-up information to the factory default.		
	To execute restoredefaults, connect to XSCF by serial. If connected by XSCF-LAN, the network connection is disconnected during execution.		
	The following typ	pes of initialization scope can be specified.	
	factory	Restores the entire system to factory settings. Clears information of user settings and errors, out of setting and back-up information of the XSCF unit.	
	xscf	Restores the XSCF unit to factory settings. User settings, error information, and CPU core Activation keys of the XSCF unit are cleared.	
Privileges	To execute this co	mmand, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.	
	For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).		
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.		
	-c factory	Restores the entire system to the default.	
	-c xscf	Restores setting information of the XSCF unit to the factory default and deletes CPU core Activation keys.	
	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	
	-ractivation	Deletes CPU core Activation keys. It is used to delete CPU core Activation key while specifying -c factory.	
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	 restoredefaults is executed by the master XSCF. Confirm the master XSCF with showbbstatus(8). 		
		C M10-4S, be sure to execute restoredefaults only on a single B. Executing it with multiple SPARC M10-4S connected causes an	

	 After restoredefaults is executed, the XSCF configuration information i shut down. After shutdown, turn off the input power of the system and tur on again. 		
	 If you need to move the XSCF unit to another SPARC M10 system, please specify "-c xscf". The XSCF unit is restored to its factory state and the system is powered off. You can then move it to another SPARC M10 system. 		
	 If you specify "-c xscf", the back-up information remains. Therefore, when system is powered off then on, the information that has been saved is read a the XSCF unit settings are restored to its previous state before being restored This XSCF unit contains the back-up information so be sure not to move it to another SPARC M10 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.		
	 If only "-c factory" is specified, the information of CPU core Activation keys in the system is not cleared. To clear the information of CPU core Activation keys, be sure to specify "-r activation" too. 		
	 If "-c xscf" is specified, CPU core Activation keys, registered to XSCF unit and its back-up information, are deleted. To save CPU core Activation keys, run dumpcodactivation(8) to save CPU core Activation keys beforehand. To restore the saved CPU core Activation keys, execute restoredefaults -c xscf, then restorecodactivation(8). 		
	In a case where restoredefaults was executed before saving the CPU core Activation key, you must register a CPU core Activation key again.		
	 An error occurs if "-c factory" is specified when PSU backplane and crossbar backplane are not installed. 		
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Restoring the XSCF unit to factory settings and clears CPU core Activation keys.		
	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.		
	NOTE: The CPU core Activation keys will be also removed.		

```
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.
  XSCE
          : all data clear
              (Including CPU core Activation keys)
  BACK UP : not clear
 XSCF will be automatically rebooted. Afterwards, XSCF will be initialized.
 Continue? [yes/no] (default no) : yes
 CoD initialization complete.
 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.
EXAMPLE 2 Restoring the entire system to factory settings. In this case, CPU core Ac-
          tivation keys are not cleared.
 XSCF> restoredefaults -c factory
 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.
           : all data clear (exclude SYSTEM ID data)
  XSCF
  BACK UP : all data clear (exclude SYSTEM ID data)
 XSCF will be automatically rebooted. Afterwards, XSCF will be initialized.
 Continue? [yes/no] (default no) : yes
 Disabling IDIAG prompt complete
 Setting FRUID-ROM to writable complete
 Clear BB-ID complete
 Backup common DB 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.
EXAMPLE 3
          Restoring the entire system to factory settings and clearing CPU core Activa-
           tion keys.
 XSCF> restoredefaults -c factory -r activation
 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.
  NOTE :
   The CPU core Activation keys will be also removed.
 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? [ves/no] (default no):ves
 The initialization of XSCF will be started.
  XSCF
           : all data clear (exclude SYSTEM ID data)
              (Including CPU core Activation keys)
  BACK UP : all data clear (exclude SYSTEM ID data)
              (Including CPU core Activation keys)
 XSCF will be automatically rebooted. Afterwards, XSCF will be initialized.
 Continue? [yes/no] (default no) :yes
 Disabling IDIAG prompt complete
 Setting FRUID-ROM to writable complete
 Clear BB-ID complete
 CoD initialization complete.
 Backup common DB 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.
EXAMPLE 4 When restoring the entire system to factory settings, if there is a PPAR whose
           DR function is disabled, a notice that says that DR function will be enabled
           automatically, is output.
 XSCF> restoredefaults -c factory
 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.
 Notice:
  PPAR DR function will be enabled automatically. Please confirm the current
  setting by showpparmode(8).
 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 (exclude SYSTEM ID data) BACK UP : all data clear (exclude SYSTEM ID data) XSCF will be automatically rebooted. Afterwards, XSCF will be initialized. Continue?[yes/no](default no): yes Disabling IDIAG prompt complete Setting FRUID-ROM to writable complete Clear BB-ID complete Backup common DB complete Syncing file systems complete XSCF shutdown request was completed.		
<snip>XSCF reboot<snip></snip></snip>		
XSCF clear : start		
<snip></snip>		
XSCF clear : complete		
Please turn off the breaker after XSCF halt.		
The following exit values are returned.		
0 Indicates normal end.		
>0 Indicates error occurrence.		
showbbstatus (8), showlogs (8)		

l

NAME	sendbreak - Sends a break signal to the control domain of the specified physical partition (PPAR).		
SYNOPSIS	sendbreak [[-q] - {y n}] -p ppar_id		
	sendbreak -h		
DESCRIPTION	sendbreak is a command to send a break signal to the control domain of the specified PPAR.		
	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.		
	secure mode of a	ode switch of the operator panel is set to "Locked," setting the setpparmode(8) to "on" prevents transmission of a break signal. setpparmode(8).	
Privileges	To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.		
	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.	
	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).	
	-p ppar_id	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> .	
	- d	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.	
	-У	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.		

sendbreak(8)

EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1	Send a break signal to the control domain of PPAR-ID 0.	
	XSCF> ${\tt sendbreak}$ -p ${\tt 0}$ Send break signal to PPAR-ID 0?[y n] :		
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.		
	0	Indicates normal end.	
	Indicates error occurrence.		
SEE ALSO	console (8), setpparmode (8), showconsolepath (8)		

NAME	setad - configure Active Directory.		
SYNOPSIS	setad {enable disable}		
	<pre>setad loadcert [[-q] - {y n}] [-i n] [-u username] [-p proxy [-t proxy_type]] URL</pre>		
	setad loadcert $[-q] - \{y n\}$ [-i <i>n</i>] console		
	setad rmcert [[-q] - {y n}] [-i n]		
	<pre>setad group {administrator operator custom} -i n name [groupname]</pre>		
	<pre>setad group custom -i n roles [privileges]</pre>		
	setad userdomain -i n [domainname]		
	setad defaultrole [privileges]		
	setad timeout seconds		
	<pre>setad server [-i n] [ipaddr [: port]]</pre>		
	<pre>setad logdetail {none high medium low trace}</pre>		
	setad log [[-q] - $\{y n\}$] clear		
	<pre>setad {dnslocatormode expsearchmode strictcertmode} {enable disable}</pre>		
	<pre>setad dnslocatorquery -i n [service]</pre>		
	setad default [[-q] - $\{y n\}$]		
	setad -h		
DESCRIPTION	setad configures Active Directory. To simply enable or disable Active Directory, execute the command with only those operands. To enable or disable an Active Directory mode, such as dnslocatormode, specify the mode along with enable or disable.		
	To clear or unset a property, issue a setad command with no value for the operand. For example, setad group custom -i 1 name clears the name property from group 1. If a property is not set, it is displayed with no value.		
	Note – If you are an Active Directory or LDAP/SSL user, do not upload a public key. If one has already been uploaded, use the following command to delete it: XSCF> setssh -c delpubkey -a -u proxyuser		
Privileges	You must have useradm privileges to run this command.		
	Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.		

OPTIONS	The following options are supported:		
	-h	Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.	
	-i <i>n</i>	Sets an index marker, value 1 - 5. The target of index marker differs according to the operand.	
		group Index marker of the group	
		userdomain Index marker of the user domain	
		server, loadcert, rmcert Index marker of the alternate Active Directory Server	
		dnslocatorquery Index marker of the DNS server	
	-n	Automatically answers "n" (no) to all prompts.	
	-p	Specifies the proxy server to be used for transfers. The default transfer type is http, unless modified using the -t <i>proxy_type</i> option. The value for proxy server must be in the format <i>servername</i> [:port]. See EXAMPLE 8.	
	- q	Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts.	
	-t proxy_type	Use with the -p option to specify proxy type as http, socks4, or socks5. The default is http.	
	-u username	Specifies the user name when logging in to a remote ftp or http server that requires authentication. Prompts for a password. See EXAMPLE 9.	
	-у	Automatically answers "y" (yes) to all prompts.	
OPERANDS	The following op	he following operands are supported:	
	enable	When used with no other operands, enable the Active Directory feature.	
	disable	When used with no other operands, disable the Active Directory feature.	

loadcert console	Prompts for certificate information to be entered at the console. Use this command to paste certificate information copied from a file. Terminate input with CTRL-D.
	Set to the primary Active Directory server when -i is omitted. Set to the alternate Active Directory server when -i is specified.
loadcert URL	Load a certificate file for the Active Directory server. Supported formats for <i>URI</i> are:
	http://server[:port]/path/file
	https://server[:port]/path/file
	ftp://server[:port]/path/file
	file:///media/usb_msd/ <i>path/file</i>
	Set to the primary Active Directory server when -i is omitted. Set to the alternate Active Directory server when -i is specified.
rmcert	Delete certificate file for the Active Directory server. strictcertmode must be in the disabled state for a certificate to be removed.
	Set to the primary Active Directory server when -i is omitted. Set to the alternate Active Directory server when -i is specified.
group administrator name	If <i>groupname</i> is specified, the group name is assigned to the name property of the administrator group specified by the index marker. The administrator group has the platadm, useradm and auditadm permissions, which cannot be changed. If <i>groupname</i> is omitted, the name property of the administrator group specified by the index marker, is deleted.
group operator name	If <i>groupname</i> is specified, the group name is assigned to the name property of the operator group specified by the index marker. The operator group has the platop and auditop permission which cannot be changed. If <i>groupname</i> is omitted, the name property of the operator group specified by the index marker, is deleted.

group custom name	If <i>groupname</i> is specified, the group name is assigned to the name property of the group specified by the index marker. If <i>groupname</i> is omitted, the name property of the group specified by the index marker, is deleted.
group custom roles	If <i>privileges</i> is specified, the role property of the group specified by the index marker is assigned to the group. If <i>privileges</i> is omitted, the role property of the group specified by the index marker is deleted.
userdomain	Configure the specified user domain. A user domain can be configured explicitly through the setad userdomain command on XSCF, or entered at the login prompt using the form, <i>user@domain</i> .
	 If a user domain is specified at the login prompt – for example, login: ima.admin@dc01.example.com – that user domain is used for this login attempt. Any pre-configured user domains (as displayed by showad userdomain) are ignored.
	 If a user domain is not specified at the login prompt – for example, login: ima.admin – XSCF checks each of the pre-configured user domains, in turn, to authenticate the user.
defaultrole	Configure default privileges. If defaultrole is configured, users have privileges as specified by defaultrole after authentication; user group membership is not checked. If defaultrole is not configured, users' privileges will be learned from Active Directory based on group membership.
timeout <i>seconds</i>	Configure transaction timeout, in seconds. <i>seconds</i> can be 1 to 20. The default is 4. If the specified timeout is too brief for the configuration, the login process or retrieval of user privilege settings could fail.
server	Configure the primary and up to five alternate Active Directory servers. To use a host name, DNS must be enabled. An IP address can be specified with port number; otherwise, the default port is used.
	Set to the primary Active Directory server when -i is omitted. Set to the alternate Active Directory server when -i is specified.

logdetail	Enable logging of Active Directory authentication and authorization diagnostic messages at the specified detail level. This log is for use in troubleshooting and is cleared on SP reboot. Level can be one of the following:	
	none	Do not log diagnostic messages. Use this setting during normal system operation
	high	Log only high-severity diagnostic messages
	medium	Log only high-severity and medium- severity diagnostic messages
	low	Log high-severity, medium-severity, and informational diagnostic messages
	trace	Log high-severity, medium-severity, informational, and trace-level diagnostic messages
log clear	Clear the log file of authorization diag	of Active Directory authentication and gnostic messages.
dnslocatormode	disabled by defau	DNS locator mode. This mode is lt. If enabled, XSCF queries a DNS Active Directory server to use for user
expsearchmode	Enable or disable expanded search mode. The default Active Directory functionality is intentionally restrictive to ensure proper security. Search criteria can be expanded to accommodate specific customer environments. The expanded search mode is disabled by default, which means the UserPrincipalName (UPN) is expected to have a fully qualified domain name suffix. When expanded search mode is enabled, more searches are attempted if the more specific UPN search does not immediately succeed.	

setad(8)

	strictcertmode	Enable or disable strictcertmode mode. This mode is disabled by default; the channel is secure, but limited validation of the certificate is performed. If strictcertmode is enabled, the server's certificate must have already been uploaded to the server so that the certificate signatures can be validated when the server certificate is presented. Data is always protected, even if strictcertmode is disabled. Strictcertmode applies to primary and alternate servers alike.	
	dnslocatorquery	Configure the DNS locator query. DNS and DNS Locator Mode must be enabled for DNS Locator Queries to work. The DNS Locator service query identifies the named DNS service. See EXAMPLES, below, for important information.	
	default	Reset Active Directory settings to factory default.	
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Configures the default	the Active Directory primary server, specifying a port other than	
	XSCF> setad server 10.1.12.250:4040		
	<pre>EXAMPLE 2 Sets name for administrator group 3. XSCF> setad group administrator -i 3 name CN=spSuperAdmin, \ OU=Groups,DC=Sales,DC=aCompany,DC=com</pre>		
	EXAMPLE 3 Sets name for custom group 2.		
	XSCF> setad group custom -i 2 name CN=spLimitedAdmin, \ OU=Groups,DC=Sales,DC=aCompany,DC=com		
	EXAMPLE 4 Sets roles for custom group 2. XSCF> setad group custom -i 2 roles auditadm,platop		
EXAMPLE 5 Loads certificate information for Alternate Server 4 from the cons			
	XSCF> setad loadc		
	Warning: About to load certificate for Alternate Server 4: Continue? $[y n]: \mathbf{y}$		
	Please enter the ce	ertificate:	
	BEGIN CERTIFI	CATE	
		IBADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQQFADB8MQswCQYDVQQGEwJVUzET	
	MBEGA1UECBMKQ2FsaWZvcm5pYTESMBAGA1UEBxMJU2FuIERpZWdvMRkwFwYDVQQK ExBTdW4gTWljcm9zeXN0ZW1zMRUwEwYDVQQLEwxTeXN0ZW0gR3JvdXAxEjAQBgNV		
		ANTERNOWIN IN A STORAGE AND A GUAVE DATION A	
	I		

```
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
CTRL-D
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 6 Configures user domain 2. <USERNAME> is a template that must be entered exactly as shown. During authentication the user's login name replaces <USERNAME>. userdomain can take the form of UPN or Distinguished Name (DN).

XSCF> setad userdomain -i 2 '<USERNAME>@yoshi.example.aCompany.com'

EXAMPLE 7 Loads a server certificate for Active Directory using the specified URI.

XSCF> setad loadcert http://domain_2/UID_2333/testcert

EXAMPLE 8 Loads a server certificate for Active Directory using an http Proxy Server with port 8080.

XSCF> setad loadcert -p webproxy.aCompany.com:8080 \
http://domain_2/UID_2333/testcert

EXAMPLE 9 Loads a server certificate for Active Directory using a username and password.

XSCF> setad loadcert -u yoshi \
http://domain_2/UID_2333/testcert

EXAMPLE 10 Removes the certificate for alternate server 3.

```
XSCF> setad rmcert -i 3
```

EXAMPLE 11 Sets logging of high-severity diagnostic messages.

XSCF> setad logdetail high

EXAMPLE 12 Clears diagnostic messages from the log file, answering Yes to all prompts. XSCF> **setad log -y clear**

EXAMPLE 13 Enables strictcertmode.

XSCF> setad strictcertmode enable

EXAMPLE 14 Configures the dnslocatorquery configuration. *service* represents the DNS query to be performed. The port ID is generally part of the record, but you can override it by using the format <PORT:*portnumber>*. Also, named services specific for the domain being authenticated can be specified by using the <DOMAIN> substitution marker.

XSCF> setad dnslocatorquery -i 2 \
'ldap.tcp.gc.msdcs.<DOMAIN>.<PORT:3269>'

setad(8)

EXAMPLE 15 Configures the default privileges, where <i>privileges</i> are the same as those used in the setad group custom roles command. XSCF> setad defaultrole platadm platop		
The following ex	it values are returned:	
0	Successful completion.	
>0	An error occurred.	
showad (8)		
	in the XSCF> setad c The following ex 0 >0	

I

SYNOPSIS setaltitude -s altitude= value	
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 an option or operand causes an error.	nother
-s altitude=value Sets the altitude of the system. Specifies the altitude location where the system is installed by meter (m 0 or a larger integer can be specified by 100 m. Va than 100 m are rounded up. The default value is 0) in <i>value</i> . lues less
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION If the altitude of the system is set, abnormalities in the intake temperate detected early. If the altitude of the system is unknown, set a high altite altitude of the system is not set, temperature abnormalities can be detected abnormality of the CPU temperature, etc. Therefore, the system will not damaged seriously.	ude. If the cted by an
 To reflect the set contents, it is necessary to reset XSCF by using rebox Negetive numbers are not supported in the altitude setting. If the altitude setting of the altitude setting of the altitude setting. 	
 Negative numbers are not supported in the altitude setting. If the altitude=0. 	ude is
 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 roun the nearest 100 m.	nded up to
XSCF> setaltitude -s altitude=157 200m	

setaltitude(8)

EXIT STATUS	The following ex	it values are returned.
	0	Indicates normal end.
	>0	Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	rebootxscf(8), s	howaltitude (8)
l		

NAME	setaudit - Manages the audit function of	of the system.	
SYNOPSIS	setaudit enable disable archive delete		
	<pre>setaudit [-p count suspend] [-m n users=enable disable default][-d events=enable disable][-g {enable</pre>	c <i>classes</i> = {enable disable}][-e	
	setaudit -h		
DESCRIPTION	setaudit is a command to manage co resources.	ollection of data on the use of the system	
	be used for assignment of responsibilit	ystem event related to security. This data can ies to the actions executed in the system. In e specified event occurs. The events which	
	• Start and shutdown of the system		
	Login and logoutAction of authentication		
	Action of administration		
Privileges	To execute this command, auditadm p	privilege is required.	
	For details on user privileges, see set	privileges(8).	
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.		
	-a <i>users</i> =enable disable default	Sets the audit record generation policy of the specified user. <i>users</i> is the comma- separated list of the valid user names.	
		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.	
		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.	

-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 <i>events</i> =enable disable	Changes the audit record generation policy of the specified audit event. <i>events</i> 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 evant 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.

-m <i>mailaddr</i>	Sets the address of the e-mail sent when the usage of the local audit area reaches the threshold (See the -t 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 suspend count	Sets the policy to be followed if the audit trail reaches the full capacity. The valid values are below.
	<pre>suspend Until free space is secured and it becomes possible to write on the record, or the policy is changed into count, all processes to write on the audit record are suspended. count New audit records are deleted. The number of the records to be deleted are counted.</pre>
-t percents	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 ares available for audit records reaches 50%, 75%, 80%, and 90%, respectively. The default is 80%.
	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 -m <i>mailaddr</i> .

OPERANDS The following operands are supported.

	archive	Notifies the archive mechanism of logs to archive the current audit trail.
	delete	Deletes the data of audit trail from the partition of audit logs in chronological order and uses the current partition. delete 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.
		Note – If setaudit delete is executed twice, data is deleted from the partitions of audit logs in reverse chronological order and no data of audit trail is kept.
		For details on administration of audit logs, see the <i>Fujitsu M10/</i> SPARC M10 Systems System Operation and Administration Guide.
	disable	Disables writing audit records on audit trail. After that, it notifies the archive mechanism of logs to archive the current audit trail.
	enable	Enables writing audit records on audit trail.
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	It is possib showaudi	le to confirm the contents of the audit system set currently by using t(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> se	taudit -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> se	etaudit -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> se	etaudit -c 1=enable -e 64=disable
	EXAMPLE 4	Enable audit. Enable writing on records for audit trail.
	XSCF> se	taudit enable

setaudit(8)

EXIT STATUS	XSCF> setaud	it values are returned.
	0	Indicates normal end.
	>0	Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	showaudit (8)	

NAME	setautologout - S	ets the session timeout time of XSCF shell.	
SYNOPSIS	setautologout -s timeout		
	setautologout -h	1	
DESCRIPTION	setautologout	is a command to set the session timeout time of XSCF shell.	
	The default time	out time is 10 minutes.	
Privileges	To execute this c	ommand, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.	
	For details on us	er privileges, see setprivileges(8).	
OPTIONS	The following op	otions are supported.	
	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	
	-s timeout	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		n timeout time becomes valid from the next login. rm the session timeout time of XSCF shell set currently by using gout(8).	
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Set th	ne session timeout time of XSCF shell to 30 minutes.	
	XSCF> setauto 30min	blogout -s 30	
EXIT STATUS	The following ex	it values are returned.	
	0	Indicates normal end.	
	>0	Indicates error occurrence.	
SEE ALSO	showautologout	(8)	

setautologout(8)

NAME	setcod - Sets the	CPU Activation to be used in the physical partition (PPAR).	
SYNOPSIS	setcod -s cpu		
	<pre>setcod -p ppar_i</pre>	d -s cpu	
	<pre>setcod -p ppar_i</pre>	d -s cpu permits	
	setcod -h		
DESCRIPTION	setcod is a com	mand to set the CPU Activation to be used in PPAR.	
Privileges	To execute this co	ommand, platadm privilege is required.	
	For details on use	er privileges, see setprivileges(8).	
OPTIONS	The following op	tions are supported.	
	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	
	-p ppar_id	Specifies PPAR-ID. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> .	
		If -p <i>ppar_id</i> is not specified, you can specify the number of the CPU Activations interactively for each PPAR. The prompt to enter the number of the CPU 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.	
	-s cpu	Sets the allocation of the CPU core resource used in PPAR.	
OPERANDS	The following op	erands are supported.	
	permits	Specifies the number of the CPU Activations allocated for PPAR. You can specify 0 or a higher integer.	
		The units of CPU Activations allocated are 1 core for CPU.	
		You cannot set a value higher than the number of the CPU Activations available. You can confirm the number of the CPU Activations available by showcodusage -p resource.	
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	If showcod(8) is	used, the CPU Activation information currently set is confirmed.	
I			

EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Set the number of the CPU 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 Ocores] Permanent [0]:4
	PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 2 (0 MAX) [Permanent 0cores] Permanent [0]:
	PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 3 (0 MAX) [Permanent Ocores] Permanent [0]:
	PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 4 (0 MAX) [Permanent Ocores] Permanent [0]:
	PERMAHENT [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]:
	PERMEMENT [0]: PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 8 (0 MAX) [Permanent 0cores] Permanent [0]:
	PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 9 (0 MAX) [Permanent Ocores] Permanent [0]:
	PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 10 (0 MAX) [Permanent Ocores] Permanent [0]:
	PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 11 (0 MAX) [Permanent Ocores] Permanent [0]:
	PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 12 (0 MAX) [Permanent Ocores] Permanent [0]:
	PERMAHENT [0]: PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 13 (0 MAX) [Permanent 0cores] Permanent [0]:
	PERMAHENT [0]: PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 14 (0 MAX) [Permanent 0cores] Permanent [0]:
	PERMEMENT [0]: PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 15 (0 MAX) [Permanent Ocores] 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 clo	ck.
SYNOPSIS	setdate [[-q] - {y n}] [-u] -s <i>date</i>		
	setdate -h		
DESCRIPTION	setdate is a cor	nmand to set the date and time	e of the XSCF clock.
			ying the -u option when setting the ordinated universal time (UTC).
	After the comma	nd is executed, XSCF is autom	atically reset.
Privileges	To execute this co	ommand, platadm or fielde	ng privilege is required.
	For details on us	er privileges, see setprivile	ges(8).
OPTIONS	The following op	otions are supported.	
	-h	Displays the usage. Specifyir or operand causes an error.	ng this option with another option
	-n	Automatically responds to p	rompt with "n" (no).
	-d	Prevents display of messages output.	s, including prompt, for standard
	-s date	Sets the date and time. <i>date</i> c following formats.	an be specified in either of the
		yyyy.MM.DD-hh:mm:ss	"Year.Month.DateHour (24 hour format):minute:second"
		MMDDhhmmyyyy.ss	"Month Date Hour (24 hour format) Minute Year.Second"
	-u	Specifies the time and date in	n UTC. If omitted, it becomes JST.
	-У	Automatically responds to pr	rompt with "y" (yes).
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	 the specified of the [n] key. Setting the tim of each physic is started. After Hypervisor tim becomes large. If an NTP service of the term of t	contents is displayed. To execut ne by setdate may affect the or ral partition (PPAR) and cause er setting the time, confirm the ne of each PPAR by using sho , reset the difference of the time	o confirm whether to execute it with re, press the [y] key. To cancel, press difference from the Hypervisor time a mismatch of the time when PPAR difference between XSCF and the wdateoffset(8). If the difference by resetdateoffset(8). not set. You can confirm whether an

	• 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.
	<pre>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.)</pre>
	EXAMPLE 2 Set the current time to "October 20, 2012 07:59:00" in UTC. After the setting is made, XSCF is reset.
	<pre>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.)</pre>
	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.
	<pre>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.)</pre>
	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	<pre>setntp(8), settimezone(8), showdate(8), showntp(8), showtimezone(8)</pre>

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NAME	setdomainconfig - Specifies the logical domain configuration when the physical partition (PPAR) is started.					
SYNOPSIS	setdomainconfig -p ppar_id					
	setdomainconfig [[-q] - {y n}] -p ppar_id - i index					
	<pre>setdomainconfig [[-q] - {y n}] -p ppar_id -c default setdomainconfig -h</pre>					
DESCRIPTION	<pre>setdomainconfig is a command to specify the logical domain configuration whe the PPAR is started next time. If setdomainconfig is executed without specifying -i <i>index</i>, the list of the logic 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.</pre>					
Privileges	To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.					
	platadm, fieldeng		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.					
	-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. 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.				
	-i index					
	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).				
	-p ppar_id	Specifies the PPAR-ID to set the logical domain configuration. <i>ppar_id</i> can be 0-15 depending on the system configuration.				
	-d	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.				
	-У	Autom	atically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).			

```
    The logical domain configuration is saved by Logical Domains (LDoms)

  EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION
                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
                _____
                _ _ _ _ _
                     :1
                Index
                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
```

	<pre>EXAMPLE 3 Set the logical domain configuration of PPAR-ID 0 to the default. The promp 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</pre>				
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 bb_id] -s key					
	setdualpowerfeed -h					
DESCRIPTION	setdualpowerfeed is to enable or disable the dual power feed mode of the system.					
	Note – The SPARC M10 Systems have redundant Power Supply Units. Even when the dual power feed setting is enabled/disabled by setdualpowerfeed, it won't make any changes on the system behavior including redundancy management of power. This function can be used as "memo" for administrator to distinguish whether a customer's facility is configured as dual power feed or not.					
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		al power feed mode of all SPARC M10 d the crossbar boxes.			
	-ъ <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 key	Sets the dual power feed mode of the system. You can specify either of the following for <i>key</i> .				
		enable disable	Enables the dual power feed mode. Disables the dual power feed mode.			
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	 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	EXAMPLE 1 Disables the dual power feed mode of the entire system.					
	XSCF> setdualpowerfeed -a -s disable BB#00:enable -> disable BB#01:enable -> disable BB#02:enable -> disable					

```
BB#03:enable -> disable
 BB#04:enable -> disable
 BB#05:enable -> disable
 BB#06:enable -> disable
 BB#07:enable -> disable
 BB#08:enable -> disable
 BB#09:enable -> disable
 BB#10:enable -> disable
 BB#11:enable -> disable
 BB#12:enable -> disable
 BB#13:enable -> disable
 BB#14:enable -> disable
 BB#15:enable -> disable
 XBBOX#80:enable -> disable
 XBBOX#81:enable -> disable
 XBBOX#82:enable -> disable
 XBBOX#83:enable -> disable
EXAMPLE 2
          Enables the dual power feed mode of BB-ID 01.
 XSCF> setdualpowerfeed -b 1 -s enable
 BB#00:disable -> disable
 BB#01:disable -> enable
 BB#02:disable -> disable
 BB#03:disable -> disable
 BB#04:disable -> disable
 BB#05:disable -> disable
 BB#06:disable -> disable
 BB#07:disable -> disable
 BB#08:disable -> disable
 BB#09:disable -> disable
 BB#10:disable -> disable
 BB#11:disable -> disable
 BB#12:disable -> disable
 BB#13:disable -> disable
 BB#14:disable -> disable
 BB#15:disable -> disable
 XBBOX#80:disable -> disable
 XBBOX#81:disable -> disable
 XBBOX#82:disable -> disable
 XBBOX#83:disable -> disable
```

	EXAMPLE 3 Enables the dual power feed mode on the SPARC M10-1.
	XSCF> setdualpowerfeed -b 0 -s enable BB#00:disable -> enable
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.
	0 Indicates normal end.
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	<pre>showdualpowerfeed(8), showhardconf(8)</pre>

setdualpowerfeed(8)

SYNOPSIS setemailreport [-v] [-t] setemailreport [-s variable= value] setemailreport - h DESCRIPTION setemailreport is a command to set the e-mail report function for remote maintenance. You can interactively set the e-mail report function by executing setemailreport without specifying an option. For interactive setting, use the following options. -a Addition of addressee -d Deletion of addressee -d Deletion of addressee -r Replacement of addressee <td< th=""><th>NAME</th><th>setemailreport - Sets the e-r</th><th>nail report function.</th></td<>	NAME	setemailreport - Sets the e-r	nail report function.	
Setemailreport -hDESCRIPTIONsetemailreport -s command to set the e-mail report function for remote maintenance.You can interactively set the e-mail report function by executing setemailreport without specify an option. For interactive setting, use the following optionsaAddition of addressee -d-dDeletion of addressee -r-rReplacement of addressee (Default)To set the e-mail report non-interactively, specify the -s option.Setting the mail x=vort non-interactively, specify the -s option.Setting the mail x=vort non-interactively.PrivilegesTo execute this x-vort and port using setsmtp(8) enables transmission of test mail by setemail x=vort -t.	SYNOPSIS	setemailreport [-v] [-t]		
DESCRIPTIONsetemailreport is a command to set the e-mail report function for remote maintenance.You can interactively set the e-mail report function by executing setemailreport without specifying an option. For interactive setting, use the following optionsaAddition of addressee-dDeletion of addressee-rReplacement of addressee (Default)To set the e-mail report non-interactively, specify the -s option.Setting the mail server and port using setsmtp(8) enables transmission of test mail by setemailreport -t.PrivilegesTo execute this command, platadm privilege is required.		setemailreport [-s variable= value]		
maintenance. Maintenance. You can interactively set the e-mail report function by executing setemailreport without specifying an option. For interactive setting, use the following options. -a Addition of addressee -d Deletion of addressee -r Replacement of addressee (Default) To set the e-mail report non-interactively, specify the -s option. Setting the mail server and port using setsmtp(8) enables transmission of test mail by setemailreport -t. Privileges To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.		setemailreport -h		
without specifying an option. For interactive setting, use the following optionsaAddition of addressee-dDeletion of addressee-rReplacement of addressee (Default)To set the e-mail report non-interactively, specify the -s option.Setting the mail server and port using setsmtp(8) enables transmission of test mail by setemailreport -t.PrivilegesTo execute this command, platadm privilege is required.	DESCRIPTION		mand to set the e-mail report function for remote	
-d Deletion of addressee -r Replacement of addressee (Default) To set the e-mail report non-interactively, specify the -s option. Setting the mail server and port using setsmtp(8) enables transmission of test mail by setemailreport -t. Privileges To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.				
-rReplacement of addressee (Default)To set the e-mail report non-interactively, specify the -s option.Setting the mail server and port using setsmtp(8) enables transmission of test mail by setemailreport -t.PrivilegesTo execute this command, platadm privilege is required.		-a Addition	of addressee	
To set the e-mail report non-interactively, specify the -s option. Setting the mail server and port using setsmtp(8) enables transmission of test mail by setemailreport -t. Privileges To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.		-d Deletion	of addressee	
Setting the mail server and port using setsmtp(8) enables transmission of test mail by setemailreport -t.PrivilegesTo execute this command, platadm privilege is required.		-r Replacen	nent of addressee (Default)	
PrivilegesTo execute this command, platadm privilege is required.		To set the e-mail report nor	-interactively, specify the -s option.	
			port using setsmtp(8) enables transmission of test mail	
For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).	Privileges	To execute this command, g	latadm privilege is required.	
		For details on user privileg	es, see setprivileges(8).	

OPTIONS	The following options are supported.		
	-h	Displays the usage or operand causes	e. Specifying this option with another option an error.
	-s variable=value	Sets the e-mail rep	port function.
		You can specify th	e 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 following values f	<i>variable,</i> you can specify either of the or <i>value.</i>
		yes no	Enables the e-mail report function. Disables the e-mail report function.
		address for <i>value</i> . separating them e	et in <i>variable</i> , specify the recipient e-mail The e-mail addresses can be specified by ither with commas (,), colons (:), or nultiple addresses are specified, enclose them on marks (").
	-t	Sends a test mail.	
	-V	Displays detailed	message.
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	 -v Displays detailed message. You can confirm the data of the e-mail report set currently by using showemailreport(8). The e-mail addresses that are used with the setemailreport should be in the following format, which is based on "3.4.1. Addr-Spec Specification" of RFC532 The local-part and the domain should be combined by the "@" character in this format: local-part@domain, the local-part should not contain more than 6 characters, the domain should not contain more than 255 characters and the mail address as a whole should not contain more than 256 characters The following character strings can be used in the local-part: abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ 0123456789 !#\$%&**+-/=?^_`{ }~. The dot (.) cannot be used as the first or last character of the local-part. Moreover, two or more of this character cannot be used consecutively. The domain should be specified as a combination of its constituent labels, added by a dot (.), in this format: label1.label2. 		

EXAMPLES	The dot (.) cannot be used as the first or last character of the domain part. Moreover, two or more of this character cannot be used consecutively. • The labels, which are part of domains, may contain the following characters: • abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz • ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ • 0123456789 • The hyphen (-) cannot be used as the first character of a label. • If there are more than one recipients, put all the e-mail addresses in a pair of double quotes and separate individual e-mail addresses either with commas (), colons (:), or semicolons (:). Note – Depending on the mail server, the above symbols may not be used. Note – Depending on the mail server, the above symbols may not be used. Note – The following formats as defined in "FC5322 are not supported: 3.2.1. quoted-pairs, as defined in "Quoted Characters". 3.2.2. CFWS, FWS, comment, as defined in "Folding White Space and Comments". 3.2.4. quoted-strings, as defined in "Quoted Strings". 3.4.1. domain-literal, as defined in "Obsolete Syntax". EXAMPLE 1 Enable the e-mail report function interactively. XSCF> setemailreport Enable E-Mail Reporting? [nol: yes Sending test mail now [nol? yes Sending test mail to 'useradm@company.com]: Do you want to send a test mail now [nol? yes Sending test mail address to receive the e-mail report interactively. XSCF> setemailreport ExAMPLE 3 Delete the e-mail address to receive the e-mail report interactively. XSCF> setemailreport ExAMPLE 4 Delete the e-mail address to receive the e-mail report interactively. XSCF> setemailreport E-mail Recipient Address [useradm@company.com]: -a adm2@company.com EXAMPLE 4 Set the e-mail report function non-interactively. XSCF> setemailreport -s enable=yes -s recipient="useradm@company.com]: -d adm2@company.com
----------	---

	EXAMPLE 5 S	end a test mail.
		emailreport -t g 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), s	showemailreport (8)

NAME	sethostname - Sets the host names and DNS domain names of the master chassis and chassis whose XSCF is standby.		
SYNOPSIS	sethostname xscfu hostname		
	sethostname -d domainname		
	sethostname -h		
DESCRIPTION	sethostname is a command to set the host names and DNS domain names of the master chassis and chassis whose XSCF is standby.		
Privileges	To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.		
	For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).		
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.		
	-d <i>domainname</i> Specifies the DNS domain names to be set for the master chassis/chassis whose XSCF is 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.		
	-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.		

OPERANDS	I	The following operands are supported.
	L	

	hostname	chassis whose XSC Qualified Domain abbreviated forma characters includir why the number of characters are kep domainname and an hostname is specific periods (.). For the characters and hyp using an alphabeti	names to be set for the master chassis and CF is standby. Specifies it not by the Fully Name (FQDN) but within 63 characters in the t. It shall be specified keeping the number of ng that of <i>domainname</i> 253 or lower. The reason of characters is 253 or lower is that two t for one period to connect <i>hostname</i> with nother one to indicate the root domain. ed with the label elements separated by a label element, you can use alphanumeric obens (-). However, make the specification c character for the beginning, and an exacter for the end of the element. (Based on
	xscfu		is to be set. Depending on the system can specify it as follows. Omitting this causes
		■ For SPARC M10	0-4S (with crossbar box)
		XBBOX#80 XBBOX#81	xbbox#80 xbbox#81
		■ For SPARC M10	0-4S (without crossbar box)
		BB#00 BB#01	bb#00 bb#01
		■ For SPARC M10)-1/M10-4
		bb#00	
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	 Case that the specified for Case that the specified for Case that the by sethost To reflect the set applynetwork of setting. 	he host name and D he character strings ' r the DNS domain r he total number of cl tname and search pa set host name and D k(8). After that, rese	r when applynetwork(8) is executed. NS domain name are not set 'localdomain" and "localhost" are name and host name, respectively. haracters including the DNS domain name set ath set by setnameserver(8) exceeds 256. NS domain name in XSCF, execute t XSCF by rebootxscf(8) and fix the contents and DNS domain name set currently by using

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

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 country state province locality organization organizationalunit common e-mail
	sethttps [[-q] -{y n}] -c genserverkey
	sethttps -c importca
	$\begin{array}{l} \textbf{sethttps} \left[\left[-q \right] - \left\{ y \middle n \right\} \right] \text{-}c \hspace{0.1cm} \text{selfsign} \hspace{0.1cm} \textit{country} \hspace{0.1cm} \textit{state} \hspace{0.1cm} \middle \hspace{0.1cm} \textit{province} \hspace{0.1cm} \textit{locality} \hspace{0.1cm} \textit{organization} \hspace{0.1cm} \textit{organizationalunit} \hspace{0.1cm} \textit{common} \hspace{0.1cm} \textit{e-mail} \end{array} \right]$
	sethttps -h
DESCRIPTION	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.
	The following contents can be set as authentication-related items.
	 Self-certificate-related settings
	 Construction of self-certificate authority
	 Generation of private keys of Web servers
	 Creation of self-signed Web server certificates
	 External certificate-related settings
	 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
	In multi-XSCF configuration, the settings are automatically reflected in the standby XSCF.
Privileges	To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.
	For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).

sethttps(8)

OPTIONS	The following options are supported.		
	-c{enable disa	able} Specifies the start and half of the HTTPS service. You can specify either of the following. Omitting this causes an error.	
		enableStarts HTTPS service.disableHalts 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 genserverke	y 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).	
	-ā	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.	
	-У	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.	

	locality	Specifies the name of a city, etc. within 64 characters.		
	organization	Specifies the name of a company, etc. within 64 characters. When specifying -c selfsign, you cannot specify values containing only space characters.		
	organizationalunit	Specifies the names of a division and department, etc. within 64 characters.		
	state province	Specifies the names of a state and prefecture, etc. within 64 characters. When specifying -c selfsign, you cannot specify values containing only space characters.		
	Format rules of o	perands:		
	 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 single quotation marks (') or double quo are operands for which values compose 		the characters only, specify the space characters enclosing it in n marks (') or double quotation marks (") like " ". However, there or which values composed of space characters only cannot be 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 bab before it like " 	ackslash (\) or dollar mark (\$), specify it with a backslash (\) just $\ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \$		
	 As for -c self See the format 	Esign or -c gencsr, the specification order of operands is fixed.		
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION		cute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with ontents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press		
	 CSR is created by overwriting. 			
		TPS service, the contents of settings are reflected just after ethttps, and the service is started.		
	HTTPS service	Veb server private key or Web server certificate when starting , creates a Web server private key and self-signed Web server creating a self-certificate authority and starts HTTPS service.		
		service is reflected just after execution of sethttps. At this time, sions in operation are disconnected, if any.		

sethttps(8)

 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** If there is no Web server certificate when executing enable, create a self-cer-EXAMPLE 3 tificate 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*: IP, *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 DjAMBgNVBAgTBXN0YXR1MREwDwYDVQQHEwhsb2NhbG10eTEVMBMGA1UEChMMb3Jn YW5pemF0aW9uMQ8wDQYDVQQLEwZvcmdhbmkxDzANBqNVBAMTBmNvbW1vbjEWMBQG CSqGSIb3DQEJARYHZWUubWFpbDAeFw0wNjA1MzAwNTI5MTVaFw0xNjA1MjcwNTI5 ${\tt MTVaMG4xCzAJBgNVBAYTAmpqMQ4wDAYDVQQIEwVzdGF0ZTEVMBMGA1UEChMMb3Jn}$ YW5pemF0aW9uMQ8wDQYDVQQLEwZvcmdhbmkxDzANBgNVBAMTBmNvbW1vbjEWMBQG CSqGSIb3DQEJARYHZWUubWFpbDCBnzANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOBjQAwgYkCgYEA nkPntf+TjYtyKlNYFbO/YavFpUzkYTLHdt0Fbz/tZmGd3e6Jn34A2W9EC7D9hjLs j+kAP41Al6wFwGO7KP3H4iImX0Uysjl9Hyk4jLBU51sw8JqvT2utTjltV5mFPKL6 5A51Yuhf8OGrR+bYGli6H1a6RPmlMSD7Z0AGDxR0eY0CAwEAAaOCAQ0wggEJMAkG A1UdEwQCMAAwLAYJYIZIAYb4QgENBB8WHU9wZW5TU0wgR2VuZXJhdGVkIENlcnRp ZmljYXR1MB0GA1UdDqQWBBQHI1CmI7QyZa8zpt1H16EfLR+EwDCBrqYDVR0jBIGm MIGjgBTnQYs6jzD7wdDhk7wsFeJGVaUTtaGBh6SBhDCBgTELMAkGA1UEBhMCamox DjAMBgNVBAgTBXN0YXR1MREwDwYDVQQHEwhsb2NhbG10eTEVMBMGA1UEChMMb3Jn YW5pemF0aW9uMQ8wDQYDVQQLEwZvcmdhbmkxDzANBqNVBAMTBmNvbW1vbjEWMBQG CSqGSIb3DQEJARYHZWUubWFpbIIBADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQQFAAOBgQCqBFbo88Hi yvOUyW8E8111AbuA04IrnjHI4cjHq9NuSX1w8mJsXKTVMx3WZCJpJDC+f/WoRMKw R+OpXAVQvb2tjIn3kO99dq+beqECo4mwknW1t7QI7A1BkcW2/MkOolIRa6iP1Zwq JoPmwAbrGyAvGUtdzUoyIH0jl7dROrVIRA== ----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] : yEnter 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 <i>organizationalunit</i> , 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	setIdap - configure the Service Processor as a Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) client.				
SYNOPSIS	setldap [-b bind] [-B baseDN] [-c certchain] [-p] [-s servers] [-t user] [-T timeout]				
	setldap -h				
DESCRIPTION	setldap(8) allows	you to configure the Service Processor as an LDAP client.			
	Note – The LDAP client supports passwords only in the CRYPT format; UNIX Crypt or MD5. Therefore the passwords on the LDAP server must support it as well. Refer to the <i>Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems System Operation and Administration Guide</i> for more information. Also note that an XSCF user account user name cannot match an LDAP user name, and an XSCF user account (UID) number cannot match an LDAP UID number.				
Privileges	You must have useradm privileges to run this command.				
	Refer to setprivi	leges(8) for more information.			
OPTIONS	The following options are supported:				
	-в baseDN	Specifies distinguished name for the search base. Maximum character length is 128 characters.			
	-b bind	<i>d</i> Sets the identity to use when binding to the LDAP server. Maximum character length is 128 characters			
	-c certchain	Imports an LDAP server certificate from the remote file specified in <i>certchain</i> . The server certificate must be in PEM format. Remote files are specified using the standard scp syntax, that is, [user@]host:file., and imported using scp. If the copy requires a user password you will be prompted for it. Use of this option implicitly enables the use of Transport Layer Security (TLS) when connecting to LDAP. This may be disabled by specifying <i>certchain</i> as none. The server certificate must be 64 Kbytes in size or less, and it must be valid or it will be rejected.			
	-h Displays usage statement.				
	When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.				
	-p	Sets a password to use when binding to the LDAP server. You will be prompted for the password.			

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setldap(8)

	-s servers -t user -т timeout	Sets the primary and secondary LDAP servers and ports. <i>servers</i> is a comma-separated list of <i>server</i> [: <i>port</i>]. Ports are specified numerically and servers can be specified either by name or IP address in the dotted decimal format. For example, 10.8.31.14:636, company:636. The first server in the list is the primary. Server names must be resolvable. Maximum name length is 128 characters. Tests connections to all configured LDAP servers. Attempts to retrieve the password data for the specified user from each configured server and reports success or failure in each case. Sets the maximum time allowed for an LDAP search before it returns search results. Specify <i>timeout</i> by seconds.
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Config	uring Bind Name
	XSCF> setldap	-b user -p
	Password: <ente< th=""><th>r password></th></ente<>	r password>
	XSCF> showldap	
	Bind Name:	user
	Base Distinguis	hed Name: Not set
	LDAP Search Tim	eout: 0
	Bind Password:	Set
	LDAP Servers:	None
	CERTS:	None
	EXAMPLE 2 Config	uring Base Distinguished Name
	XSCF> setldap	-B ou=people,dc=company,dc=com
	XSCF> showldap	,
	Bind Name:	user
	Base Distinguis	hed Name: ou=people,dc=company,dc=com
	LDAP Search Tim	eout: 0
	Bind Password:	Set
	LDAP Servers:	None
	CERTS:	None

EXAMPLE 3 Setting the LDAP Timeout XSCF> setldap -T 60 XSCF> showldap Bind Name: user Base Distinguished Name: ou=people,dc=company,dc=com LDAP Search Timeout: 60 Bind Password: Set LDAP Servers: None CERTS: None **EXAMPLE 4** Setting the LDAP Server XSCF> setldap -s ldap://company.com,ldaps://company2.com XSCF> showldap Bind Name: user Base Distinguished Name: ou=people,dc=company,dc=com LDAP Search Timeout: 60 Bind Password: Set LDAP Servers: ldap://company.com:389 ldaps://company2.com:636 CERTS: None **EXAMPLE 5** Importing a Certificate XSCF> **setldap** -c user@remote.machine:/path/to/cacert.pem XSCF> showldap Bind Name: user Base Distinguished Name: ou=people,dc=company,dc=com LDAP Search Timeout: 60 Bind Password: Set LDAP Servers: ldap://company.com:389 ldaps://company2.com:636 CERTS: cacert.pem EXAMPLE 6 Testing the LDAP connection XSCF> setldap -t jsmith company.com:389 PASSED

setldap(8)

EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned:		
	0	Successful completion.	
	>0	An error occurred.	
SEE ALSO	setlookup(8),	showldap (8)	
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NAME	setldapssl - configure LDAP over SSL.		
SYNOPSIS	setldapssl {enable disable}		
	<pre>setIdapssl loadcert [[-q] - {y n}] [-i n] [-u username] [-p proxy [-t proxy_type]] URL</pre>		
	setldapssl loadcert [[-q] - $\{y n\}$] [-i <i>n</i>] console		
	setldapssl rmcert [[-q] - $\{y n\}$][-i n]		
	<pre>setIdapssl group {administrator operator custom}-i n name [groupname]</pre>		
	setIdapssI group custom -i n roles [privileges]		
	setldapssl userdomain -i n [domainname]		
	setldapssl defaultrole [privileges]		
	setIdapssI timeout seconds		
	<pre>setIdapssl server [-i n] [ipaddr [: port]]</pre>		
	<pre>setIdapssl logdetail {none high medium low trace}</pre>		
	<pre>setIdapssl log [[-q] - {y n}] clear</pre>		
	<pre>setldapssl {strictcertmode usermapmode} {enable disable}</pre>		
	<pre>setIdapssl usermap {attributeInfo binddn bindpw searchbase} [value]</pre>		
	<pre>setIdapssl default [[-q] - {y n}]</pre>		
	setldapssl -h		
DESCRIPTION	setldapssl configures LDAP over SSL. To enable or disable LDAP over SSL, execute only the command and one of those operands. To enable or disable LDAP over SSL strictcertrmode or usermapmode, specify the mode along with enable or disable.		
	To clear or unset a property, issue a setldapssl command with no value for the operand. For example, setldapssl group custom -i 1 name clears the name property from custom group 1, and setldapssl usermap searchbase clears the searchbase property from the optional user mapping settings. If a property is not set, it is displayed with no value.		
	Note – If you are an Active Directory or LDAP over SSL user, do not upload a public key. If one has already been uploaded, use the following command to delete it: XSCF> setssh -c delpubkey -a -u proxyuser		
Privilages			
Privileges	You must have useradm privileges to run this command.		

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	Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.		
OPTIONS	The following options are supported:		
	-h	Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.	
	-i <i>n</i>	Sets an index marker, value 1 - 5. The target of index marker differs according to the operand.	
		group Index marker of the group	
		userdomain Index marker of the user domain	
		server, loadcert, rmcert Index marker of the alternate LDAP over SSL Server	
	-n	Automatically answers "n" (no) to all prompts.	
	-p proxy	Specifies the proxy server to be used for transfers. The default transfer type is http, unless modified using the -t <i>proxy_type</i> option. The value for proxy must be in the format <i>servername</i> [:port].	
	-d	Suppresses all messages to stdout, including prompts.	
	-t proxy_type	Use with the -p option to specify proxy type as http, socks4, or socks5. The default is http.	
	-u username	Specifies the user name when logging in to a remote ftp or http server that requires authentication. Prompts for a password.	
	-у	Automatically answers "y" (yes) to all prompts.	
OPERANDS	The following operands are supported:		
	enable	When used with no other operands, enable LDAP over SSL.	
	disable	When used with no other operands, disable LDAP over SSL.	

loadcert console	Prompt for certificate information to be entered at the console. Use this command to paste certificate information copied from a file. Terminate input with CTRL-D.
	Set to the primary LDAP over SSL server when -i is omitted. Set to the alternate LDAP over SSL server when -i is specified.
loadcert URL	Load a certificate file for the LDAP over SSL server. Supported formats for <i>URI</i> are:
	http://server[:port]/path/file
	https://server[:port]/path/file
	<pre>ftp://server[:port]/path/file</pre>
	file:///media/usb_msd/path/file
	Set to the primary LDAP over SSL server when -i is omitted. Set to the alternate LDAP over SSL server when -i is specified.
rmcert	Delete certificate for an LDAP over SSL server. strictcertmode must be in the disabled state for a certificate to be removed.
	Set to the primary LDAP over SSL server when -i is omitted. Set to the alternate LDAP over SSL server when -i is specified.
group administrator name	If <i>groupname</i> is specified, the group name is assigned to the name property of the administrator group specified by the index marker. The administrator group has the platadm, useradm and auditadm permissions, which cannot be changed. If <i>groupname</i> is omitted, the name property of the administrator group specified by the index marker, is deleted.
group operator name	If <i>groupname</i> is specified, the group name is assigned to the name property of the operator group specified by the index marker. The operator group has the platop and auditop permission which cannot be changed. If <i>groupname</i> is omitted, the name property of the operator group specified by the index marker, is deleted.

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group custom name	If <i>groupname</i> is specified, the group name is assigned to the name property of the group specified by the index marker. If <i>groupname</i> is omitted, the name property of the group specified by the index marker, is deleted.
group custom roles	If <i>privileges</i> is specified, the role property of the group specified by the index marker is assigned to the group. If <i>privileges</i> is omitted, the role property of the group specified by the index marker is deleted.
userdomain	When <i>domainname</i> is specified, create user domain that is specified by index marker. When <i>domainname</i> is omitted, remove user domain that is specified by index marker.
	When logged in as username@domainname, user authentication is executed in the specified user domain and the userdomain specified by setldapssl is ignored. When logged in only with user name, user authentication is executed in the userdomain, as has been specified in setldapssl.
defaultrole	Configure default privileges. If defaultrole is configured, users have privileges as specified by defaultrole after authentication; user group membership is not checked. If defaultrole is not configured, users' privileges will be learned from the LDAP over SSL server based on group membership.
timeout <i>seconds</i>	Configure transaction timeout, in seconds. <i>seconds</i> can be 1 to 20. The default is 4. If the specified timeout is too brief for the configuration, the login process or retrieval of user privilege settings could fail.
server	Configure the primary and up to five alternate LDAP over SSL servers. To use a host name, DNS must be enabled. An IP address can be specified with port number; otherwise, the default port is used.
	Set to the primary LDAP over SSL server when -i is omitted. Set to the alternate LDAP over SSL server when -i is specified.

logdetail	authorization dia level. This log is f	Enable logging of LDAP over SSL authentication and authorization diagnostic messages at the specified detail level. This log is for use in troubleshooting and is cleared on SP reboot. Level can be one of the following:	
	none	Do not log diagnostic messages. Use this setting during normal system operation	
	high	Log only high-severity diagnostic messages	
	medium	Log only high-severity and medium- severity diagnostic messages	
	low	Log high-severity, medium-severity, and informational diagnostic messages	
	trace	Log high-severity, medium-severity, informational, and trace-level diagnostic messages	
log clear		of LDAP over SSL authentication and gnostic messages.	
strictcertmode	Enable or disable strictcertmode mode. This mode is disabled by default; the channel is secure, but limited validation of the certificate is performed. If strictcertmode is enabled, the server's certificate must have already been uploaded to the server so that the certificate signatures can be validated when the server certificate is presented. Data is always protected, even if strictcertmode is disabled. Strictcertmode applies to primary and alternate servers alike.		
usermapmode	attributes specifie	use of the usermap. When enabled, user ed with the usermap operand, rather , are used for user authentication.	

setldapssl(8)

	usermap	Only if usermapmode is enabled, configure the specified usermap parameter:	
		attributeInfo Use the specified attribute information for user validation	
		binddn Use the specified Distinguished Name for binding with the LDAP over SSL server	
		bindpw Use the specified password for binding with the LDAP over SSL server	
		searchbase	
		Configure the specified search base	
	default	Reset LDAP over SSL settings to factory default.	
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1	Configures the LDAP over SSL primary server, specifying a port other than the default.	
	XSCF> setldapssl server 10.1.12.250:4040		
	XSCF> se	Sets name for administrator group 3. tldapssl group administrator -i 3 name CN=spSuperAdmin, \	
	00=Grou <u>p</u>	s,DC=Sales,DC=aCompany,DC=com	
	EXAMPLE 3	Sets name for custom group 2.	
		tldapssl group custom -i 2 name CN=spLimitedAdmin, \ ps,DC=Sales,DC=aCompany,DC=com	
	EXAMPLE 4	Sets roles for custom group 2.	
		tldapssl group custom -i 2 role auditadm,platop	
	EXAMPLE 5	Loads certificate information for Alternate Server 4 from the console.	
	-	tldapssl loadcert -i 4 console	
	Warning:	About to load certificate for Alternate Server 4:	
		ne? [y n]: y	
	riease el	iter the tertificate:	
		N CERTIFICATE	
	MIIETjCCAzagAwIBAgIBADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQQFADB8MQswCQYDVQQGEwJVUz MBEGA1UECBMKQ2FsaWZvcm5pYTESMBAGA1UEBxMJU2FuIERpZWdvMRkwFwYDVQ		

```
ExBTdW4gTW1jcm9zeXN0ZW1zMRUwEwYDVQQLEwxTeXN0ZW0gR3JvdXAxEjAQBgNV
 ----END CERTIFICATE----
 CTRL-D
 XSCF>
EXAMPLE 6 Configures user domain 2. <USERNAME> is a template that must be entered
           exactly as shown. During authentication the user's login name replaces
           <USERNAME>. userdomain can only take the form of Distinguished Name
           (DN).
 XSCF> setldapssl userdomain -i 2 \
  'UID=<USERNAME>,OU=people,DC=aCompany,DC=com'
EXAMPLE 7 Configures the optional user mapping attribute info setting.
 XSCF> setldapssl usermap attributeInfo \
  '(&(objectclass=person)(uid=<USERNAME>))'
EXAMPLE 8 Configures the optional user mapping bind distinguished name setting.
 XSCF> setldapssl usermap binddn CN=SuperAdmin,DC=aCompany,DC=com
EXAMPLE 9 Configures the optional user mapping bind password setting.
 XSCF> setldapssl usermap bindpw b.e9s#n
EXAMPLE 10 Configures the optional user mapping search base setting.
 XSCF> setldapssl usermap searchbase OU=yoshi,DC=aCompany,DC=com
EXAMPLE 11 Loads a server certificate for LDAP over SSL using the specified URI.
 XSCF> setldapssl loadcert http://domain 2/UID 2333/testcert
EXAMPLE 12 Loads a server certificate for LDAP over SSL using an http Proxy Server with
           port 8080.
 XSCF> setIdapssl loadcert -p webproxy.aCompany.com:8080 \
 http://domain 2/UID 2333/testcert
EXAMPLE 13 Loads a server certificate for LDAP over SSL using a username and password.
 XSCF> setldapssl loadcert -u yoshi \
 http://domain 2/UID 2333/testcert
EXAMPLE 14 Sets logging of high-severity diagnostic messages.
 XSCF> setldapssl logdetail high
```

setIdapssl(8)

	EXAMPLE 15 Clears diagnostic messages from the log file, answering Yes to all prompts. XSCF> setldapssl log -y clear		
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned:		
	0	Successful completion.	
	>0	An error occurred.	
SEE ALSO	showldapssl(8)		

NAME	setlocator - Sets the blinking status of the CHECK LED of the operation panel.			
SYNOPSIS	setlocator [-b bb_id] value			
	setlocator -h			
DESCRIPTION			e blinking status of the CHECK LEDs of the M10 Systems chassis and crossbar boxes.	
	The following sta	atuses can be set.		
	Blinking	Blinks CHECK LE	D.	
	Blinking cancel	Cancels blinking c	of CHECK LED.	
Privileges	To execute this co	ommand, platadm	or fieldeng privilege is required.	
	For details on us	er privileges, see se	tprivileges(8).	
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.			
	-ъ <i>bb_id</i>	Specifies the SPARC M10 Systems chassis 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 chassis 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 or operand causes	e. Specifying this option with another option an error.	
OPERANDS	The following op	perands are supported.		
	value	Specifies the status following.	s of CHECK LED. You can specify either of the	
		blink	Blinks CHECK LED.	
		reset	Cancels blinking of CHECK LED.	

setlocator(8)

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

NAME	setloginlockout - Enables or disables the lockout function when logging in.		
SYNOPSIS	setloginlockout -s unlock= time		
	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 op	tions are supported.	
	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	
	-s unlock= <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	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 low, 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.		
	 setloginloc lockout functio If the lockout function locked out use disabled. How again, there is disabled and e 	kout -s 0 disables the lockout function of the user account. If the on is disabled, login and failure can be repeated without limitation. Function of the user account is enabled again after disabled, the r can try logging in until the function is enabled again after ever, if login is not attempted until the lockout function is enabled no change and lockout continues as in the case that lockout is not nabled again. m the lockout function of the user account set currently by using	
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Set the	e timeout time of lockout to 90 minutes.	
	XSCF> setlogi 90 minutes	nlockout -s 90	

setloginlockout(8)

EXIT STATUS	The following ex	it values are returned.
	0	Indicates normal end.
	>0	Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	showloginlocko	ut (8)

NAME		ble or disable the use of the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol or authentication and privilege lookup.	
SYNOPSIS	setlookup -a {local ldap}		
	setlookup -p {	local ldap}	
	setlookup -h		
DESCRIPTION	setlookup sets or not.	whether authentication and privileges data are looked up in LDAP	
Privileges	You must have u	useradm privileges to run this command.	
	Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.		
OPTIONS	The following options are supported:		
	-a	Sets the authentication lookup. Used with one of the required operands ldap or local.	
	-h	Displays usage statement.	
		When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.	
	-p	Sets privileges lookup. Used with one of the required operands ldap or local.	
OPERANDS	The following operands are supported:		
	ldap	Used with the -a and -p options. When set to ldap, authentication or privileges are first looked up locally and then in LDAP if not found locally. Verify that LDAP servers have been correctly configured before executing setlookup -a ldap or setlookup -p ldap.	
	local	Used with the -a and -p options. When set to local, authentication or privileges are looked up only locally.	
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Enab	ling LDAP Lookup of Privilege Data	
	XSCF> setloo	kup -p ldap	

setlookup(8)

EXIT STATUS	The following	exit values are returned:
	0	Successful completion.
	>0	An error occurred.
SEE ALSO	setldap(8), sh	owlookup(8)

NAME	setnameserver - Sets or deletes the name server and search path used in XSCF network.		
SYNOPSIS	setnameserver	[-c add] <i>address</i>	
	setnameserver -	c del address	
	setnameserver -	cdel-a	
	setnameserver -	caddsearch domainname	
	setnameserver -c delsearch domainname		
	setnameserver -c delsearch -a		
	setnameserver -	h	
DESCRIPTION	setnameserver is a command to set/delete the name server and search path used in XSCF network.		
		ree name servers can be registered. If the number exceeds three, it Jp to five search paths can be registered. If the number exceeds error.	
Privileges	To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.		
	For details on use	er privileges, see setprivileges(8).	
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.		
	-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.	

	-cdel	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.	
OPERANDS	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.xxxSpecifies 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. <i>domainname</i> 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.		
	subdomain.ex	f the following command is executed after registering ample.com to the search path, hostname.subdomain.example.com vith the name server.	
	l		

	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	<pre>setnetwork [-m addr] interface address</pre>			
	setnetwork -c {up down} interface			
	setnetwork [[-q] - {y n}] -r interface			
	setnetwork -h			
DESCRIPTION	setnetwork is a command to set or delete the network interface to be used in XSCF.			
	The following contents can be set or deleted for the network interface of XSCF-LAN.			
	 Whether to enable or disable the network interface 			
	IP addressNetmask			
	If an IP address or netmask is set, the specified network interface is enabled at the			
	same time as setting.			
	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.			
	If applynetwork(8) is executed setting down, the interface is disabled even with an IP address and netmask set.			
Privileges	To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.			
	For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).			

setnetwork(8)

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 down	Enables the network interface. Disables the network interface.	
	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.		
	-m addr	Specifies the netmask. <i>addr</i> is specified in a format using four sets of integers separated by periods (.). This can be specified using the following format.		
		 XXX.XXX.XXXX 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 <i>address</i> 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 valu	ue of 255.255.255.0 is set.	
	-n	Automatically resp	ponds to prompt with "n" (no).	
	-d	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output. Deletes the IP address and netmask of the network interface. Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).		
	-r			
	-у			

OPERANDS | The following operands are supported.

address	Specifies an IP address. <i>address</i> is specified in a format using			
<i>иии</i> (55	four sets of integers separated by periods (.).			
	xxx	Specifies an integer from 0 to 255. This can be specified using zero suppression.		
		y a loopback address (127.0.0.0/8), network address, or Class D, E address (224.0.0.0 to		
interface	Specifies the network the following.	ork interface to be set. You can specify any of		
	■ For SPARC M10	0-4S (with crossbar box)		
	xbbox#80-lan#0 xbbox#80-lan#1 lan#0			
	xbbox#81-lan#0 xbbox#81-lan#1 lan#1	XBBOX#81-LAN#0		
	 For SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar box) 			
	bb#00-lan#0 bb#00-lan#1 lan#0 bb#01-lan#0 bb#01-lan#1 lan#1	BB#00-LAN#0 BB#00-LAN#1 Take-over IP addresses of BB#00- LAN#0 and BB#01-LAN#0 BB#01-LAN#0 BB#01-LAN#1 Take-over IP addresses of BB#00- LAN#1 and BB#01-LAN#1		
	■ For SPARC M10-1/M10-4			
	bb#00-lan#0 lan#0 bb#00-lan#1 lan#0	BB#00-LAN#0 Abbreviation of BB#00-LAN#0 BB#00-LAN#1 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 xbbox#80-lan#0, xbbox#81-lan#0, and the takeover IP addresslan#0 are different
 - Case that the subnets of xbbox#80-lan#1, xbbox#81-lan#1, and the takeover IP addresslan#1 are different
 - Case that some of xbbox#80-lan#0, xbbox#80-lan#1, and the SCCP link address have the same subnet
 - Case that some of xbbox#81-lan#0, xbbox#81-lan#1, and the SCCP link address have the same subnet
 - Case that some of xbbox#80-lan#0, xbbox#81-lan#1, and the SCCP link address have the same subnet
 - Case that some of xbbox#81-lan#0, xbbox#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 XB-BOX#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}</pre>			
	setntp [-c add] address			
	setntp -c del address			
	setntp -c del -a			
	<pre>setntp -c stratum_no</pre>			
	<pre>setntp -s client -c {enable disable}</pre>			
	<pre>setntp -s server -c {enable disable}</pre>			
	setntp -m type= value			
	setntp -h			
DESCRIPTION	setntp is a command to set the time synchronization for XSCF.			
	In setntp, the following items can be set.			
	 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 			
	By default, the XSCF is not synchronized with upper NTP servers and does not provide NTP service to other clients.			
	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.			
Privileges	To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.			
	For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).			

setntp(8)

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 <i>address</i> . 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 <i>address</i> .		
	-cdel	Deletes an upper NTP server. It is specified with <i>address</i> 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.		

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

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, <i>address</i> can be specified in a format using four sets of integers separated by periods (.).				
		xxx.xxx.xxx				
		<i>xxx</i> Specifies an integer from 0 to 255. This can be specified using zero suppression.				
		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.				
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		ster the three NTP servers 192.168.1.2, 10.18.108.10, and 10.24.1.2 as up- NTP servers.				
		192.168.1.2 10.18.108.10 10.24.1.2 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.					
		-c del 10.18.108.10 the XSCF by rebootxscf to apply the ntp settings.				

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EXAMPLE 3 Register the two NTP servers: ntp1.examples.com and ntp2.example.com.
                   XSCF> setntp ntpl.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.
                                  Indicates error occurrence.
                  > 0 
   SEE ALSO
                 rebootxscf(8), setnameserver(8), showntp(8)
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setntp(8)

NAME	setpacketfilters - Sets the IP packet filtering rules used in the XSCF network.				
SYNOPSIS	<pre>setpacketfilters [[-q] - {y n}] -c {add del} [-i interface] [-s address [/ mask]] -j target</pre>				
	setpacketfilters [[-q] -{y n}] -c clear				
	setpacketfilters -h				
DESCRIPTION	setpacketfilters is a command to set the IP packet filtering rules used in XSCF network.				
			events unauthorized access to the XSCF is executed, the setting is reflected		
Privileges	To execute this co	mmand, platadm o	r fieldeng privilege is required.		
	For details on use	r privileges, see set	privileges(8).		
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.				
	-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 del clear	Adds an IP packet filtering rule. Deletes an IP packet filtering rule. Deletes all of the set IP packet filtering rules.		
	-h	Displays the usage or operand causes	e. Specifying this option with another option an error.		

-i interface	Specifies the XSCF network interface to set the IP packet filtering rules. You can specify any of the following.			
	■ For SPARC M10-1/M10-4			
	bb#00-lan#0 bb#00-lan#1		BB#00-LAN#0 BB#00-LAN#1	
	Abbreviation:			
	lan#0 lan#1		bb#00-lan#0 bb#00-lan#1	
	■ For SPARC M10)-4S (witho	ut crossbar box)	
	bb#00-lan#0 bb#00-lan#1 bb#01-lan#0 bb#01-lan#1		BB#00-LAN#0 BB#00-LAN#1 BB#01-LAN#0 BB#01-LAN#1	
	■ For SPARC M10)-4S (with c	erossbar box)	
	xbbox#80-lan#0 xbbox#80-lan#1 xbbox#81-lan#0 xbbox#81-lan#1		XBBOX#80-LAN#0 XBBOX#80-LAN#1 XBBOX#81-LAN#0 XBBOX#81-LAN#1	
	If the -i option is omitted, all XSCF networks are subject.			
	• For SPARC M10-1/M10-4			
	bb#00-lan#0, bb#00-lan#1			
	■ For SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar box)			
	bb#00-lan#0,bb#01-lan#0,bb#00-lan#1,bb#01- lan#1			
	 For SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box) 			
	xbbox#80-lan#0,xbbox#81-lan#0,xbbox#80-lan#1, xbbox#81-lan#1			
-j target			case that the received IP packet ou can specify either of the	
	ACCEPT DROP	Accepts p Drops IP	passing of IP packets. packets.	
-n	Automatically resp	onds to pr	rompt with "n" (no).	
-d	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.			

	-s address[/mask]	Specifies the source of IP packets of the IP address, or the network (<i>/mask</i>) added.	
		The IP address and network IP a format using four sets of integer	-
		xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx	
			integer from 0 to 255. This can using zero suppression.
		If the -s option is omitted, the fi the IP packets received in the sp	
		If /mask is omitted, /255.255.255	5.255 is specified.
	-у	Automatically responds to prom	npt with "y" (yes).
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION		tte the command, a prompt to contents is displayed. To execute, p	
	 The IP packet filtering rules are prioritized in the order of setting. 		
	set the sources t	e sources to be accepted before li o be accepted and then the IP pac ersed, all IP packets are dropped	ckets to be dropped. If the order
	 Setting the IP p 	acket filtering rules may disable	the network function of XSCF.
		ace and -s <i>address</i> [/ <i>mask</i>] are omi s received by XSCF-LAN.	itted, the rules are applied to all
	 If the netmask value specified by -s <i>address</i>[/mask] does not match any of the following, it causes an error. 		
	 Only the most 	t significant bit is 1.	
	1 from the m	ost significant bit is repeated.	
	 Rules overlappi 	ng with the set IP packet filtering	g rules cannot be set.
		ket filtering rules can be set.	
	 If a message en rebootxscf(8) 	ouraging reset of XSCF is outpu	t, reset XSCF by using
		the IP packet filtering rules of tacketfilters(8).	he XSCF network set currently

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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	setpasswordpol	icy - Manages the password policy of the system.	
SYNOPSIS	<pre>setpasswordpolicy [-d dcredit][-e expiry][-i inactive][-k difok][-l lcredit] [-M maxdays][-m minlen][-n mindays][-0 ocredit][-r remember][-u ucredit] [-w warn][-y retry]</pre>		
	setpasswordpolicy -h		
DESCRIPTION	setpasswordp	policy is a command to change the password policy of the system.	
	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.		
	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).		
Privileges	To execute this command, useradm privilege is required.		
	For details on u	user privileges, see setprivileges(8).	
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.		
	-a dcredit	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.	
	-e expiry	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.	
	-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. 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.	

-k <i>difok</i>	Sets the least number of new characters (characters not included in the old password) in the new password. The default value is 3.
	Valid values are integers from 0 to 999999999.
-1 lcredit	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> .
	Valid values are integers from 0 to 999999999. The default value is 1. See Example 2.
-M maxdays	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.
	Valid values are integers from 0 to 999999999.
-m <i>minlen</i>	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 $-d$, $-u$, -1 , $-o$ option, the necessary password length is reduced when the specified character type is used. The default value is 9.
	Note – A password must be composed of six or more characters regardless of the limit on the number of characters.
	Valid values are integers from 6 to 9999999999. See Example 2.
-n <i>mindays</i>	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.
	Valid values are integers from 0 to 999999999.
-0 ocredit	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> .
	Valid values are integers from 0 to 9999999999. The default value is 1. See Example 2.

	-r remember	Sets the number of passwords to be stored in the password history.	
		The valid maximum value is 10. The default value is 3.	
		If setpasswordpolicy(8) is executed specifying 0 in <i>remember</i> , the XSCF user cannot change the password and an error message is displayed.	
	-и ucredit	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> .	
		Valid values are integers from 0 to 9999999999. The default value is 1. See Example 2.	
	-w warn	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.	
		Valid values are integers from 0 to 999999999.	
	-у retry password	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.	
		Valid values are integers from 0 to 999999999.	
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.		

EXIT STATUS	The following ex	it values are returned.
	0	Indicates normal end.
	>0	Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	adduser (8), pass	sword (8), showpasswordpolicy (8)

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NAME		res each PCI slot setting of whether to enable the direct I/O nounted on PCI Expansion unit.	
SYNOPSIS	setpciboxdio [-b bb_id]	-s $\{enable disable\} [[-q] - \{y n\}] all$	
	setpciboxdio [-b bb_id]	-s {enable disable}[[-q]-{y n}] slot_no	
	setpciboxdio -h		
DESCRIPTION		mmand to configure enable/disable of the direct I/O ard mounted on the PCI Expansion unit.	
	The direct I/O function can be configured with each PCI slot on the server and the configured settings will be reflected to each PCI Expansion unit connected with the target PCI slot. setpciboxdio can be executed regardless of whether a PCI Expansion unit link card is mounted to the server's PCI slot.		
	This command is not su	apported on SPARC M10-1.	
Privileges	To execute this comman	nd, any of the following privileges is required.	
	platadm, fieldeng		
	For details on user priv	ileges, see setprivileges(8).	
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.		
	-b bb_id	Specifies a BB-ID of the target server to which the direct I/O function is configured. On SPARC M10-4, only 0 can be specified for <i>bb_id</i> . On SPARC M10-4S, an integer 0-15 can be specified for <i>bb_id</i> depending on the system configuration.	
		When omitting the option, settings will be applied to the own server.	
		On SPARC M10-4, only 0 can be specified for <i>bb_id</i> .	
	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	
	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).	
	-d	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.	

setpciboxdio(8)

	-s{enable disabl	PCI Expansion un	er to enable the direct I/O function via hit for the specified PCI slot. Any of the can be specified. When omitting the vill be occurred.
		enable disable	Enables the direct I/O function. Disables the direct I/O function.
	-У	Automatically res	ponds to prompt with "y" (yes).
OPERANDS	The following operan	ds are supported.	
			ll PCI slots on the specified server. This with the <i>slot_no</i> at the same time.
	set Plu ins	tings. An integer 0-10 Iral slot numbers can	a PCI slot to be applied with the can be specified in no particular order. be specified at the same time by rs. This operand cannot be used with the
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION		nnot be executed to a own server has been	crossbar box. And, omitting -b causes a crossbar box.
	which the target see In other cases, the	erver's physical systen command fails with a	the case where the power of a PPAR, in n board (PSB) is included, is turned off. in error. When the power of the PPAR is ettings will be reflected at the next boot.
	1 0	unction is disabled in enabled by setpcibo	the PCI slot where the direct I/O oxdio.
	 The configured settings will be ignored when 8-10 is specified for the slot number in SPARC M10-4S. 		
	 The configured settings will be ignored when 8-10 is specified for the slot number in SPARC M10-4S. 		
	configuration, in w	hich the target PSB o	y setpciboxdio, the logical domain f the server has been added, becomes nvironment variables are also initialized.
	 You can confirm the showpciboxdio(8) 		irect I/O function by using
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Enables th and 7 on E		via PCI Expansion unit, of the PCI slots 2, 3,
		io -b 2 -s enable ature via the PCIBOX	

	Notice: Logical domain config_name will be set to "factory-default".				
	Continue? [y n] : y				
	EXAMPLE 2 Enables the direct I/O function via PCI Expansion unit on all PCI slots of the own server.				
	XSCF> setpciboxdio -s enable -q -y all				
	EXAMPLE 3 Disables the direct I/O function via PCI Expansion unit on all PCI slots of M10-4.				
	XSCF> setpciboxdio -b 0 -s disable all The Direct I/O feature via the PCIBOX will be disabled.				
	Notice: 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	showpciboxdio(8)				

setpciboxdio(8)

NAME setpcl - Sets the physical partition (PPAR) configuration information (PCL). SYNOPSIS setpcl -p ppn_id -s policy= value setpcl -p ppn_id -s variable=value lsb [lsb] setpcl -p pn_id -s variable=value lsb [lsb] setpcl -p ppn_id -s lsb [lsb] setpcl -p pn_id -r lsb [lsb] setpcl -h setpcl -h DESCRIPTION setpcl is a command to set PCL. PCL is hardware resource information which can be set in PPAR or logical system boards (LEB) composing PPAR. LSB is the unit of system boards recognized by Hypervisor. It is indicated by an independent integer from 00 to 15 for each PPAR. The system board (PSB) means the boards recognized by XSCF and mounted as hardware. setpcl.in links LSBs with PSB systemip PCL and performs settings such as disabling the use of mounted hardware resources on the Oracle Solaris on logical domains. In setpcl, the following information in PCL can be set. For SPARC M10-1/M10-4, only policy can be set. Settings for PPAR: fru Degradation range in the case that an abnormality is detected in the initial hardware diagnosis (policy) However, it cannot be set while PPAR is in operation. To reset it, it is necessary to turn off the power of PPAR. fru Degradation by PSB system Shutdown of the target PPAR without degradation Settings for LSB: PSB number linked with LSB specifies the PSB				
Image: Instant and the set of the s	NAME	setpcl - Sets the physi	cal partition (PPAR) configuration information (PCL).	
setpcl -p ppar_id -a lsb=psb [lsb=psb] setpcl -p ppar_id - x lsb [lsb] setpcl -h DESCRIPTION setpcl is a command to set PCL. PCL is hardware resource information which can be set in PPAR or logical system boards (LEB) composing PPAR. LSB is the unit of system boards recognized by Hypervisor. It is indicated by an independent integer from 00 to 15 for each PPAR. The system board (PSB) means the boards recognized by XSCF and mounted as hardware. setpcl links LSBs with PSB by setting PCL and performs settings such as disabling the use of mounted hardware resources on the Oracle Solaris on logical domains. In setpcl, the following information in PCL can be set. For SPARC M10-1/M10-4, only policy can be set. Settings for PPAR: * Degradation range in the case that an abnormality is detected in the initial hardware diagnosis (policy) However, it cannot be set while PPAR is in operation. To reset it, it is necessary to turn off the power of PPAR. fru Degradation by pSB system Sutdown of the target PPAR without degradation Settings for LSB: Settings for LSB: PSB number linked with LSB. Specifies the PSB number to be linked with LSB. Using memory mounted in LSB (no-mem) You can set whether to make the Oracle Solaris on the logical domain use memory mounted in LSB.	SYNOPSIS	setpcl -p ppar_id -s]	policy= value	
setpcl -p ppar_id -r lsb [lsb] setpcl -h DESCRIPTION setpcl is a command to set PCL. PCL is hardware resource information which can be set in PPAR or logical system boards (LEB) composing PPAR. LSB is the unit of system boards recognized by Hypervisor. It is indicated by an independent integer from 00 to 15 for each PPAR. 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. In setpcl, the following information in PCL can be set. For SPARC M10-1/M10-4, only policy can be set. Settings for PPAR: • Degradation range in the case that an abnormality is detected in the initial hardware diagnosis (policy) However, it cannot be set while PPAR is in operation. To reset it, it is necessary to trun off the power of PPAR. fru Degradation by part such as CPU and memory (Default) psb Degradation by PSB system Shutdown of the target PPAR without degradation Settings for LSB: • PSB number linked with LSB Specifies the PSB number to be linked with LSB. • Using memory mounted in LSB (no-mem) You can set whether to make the Oracle Solaris on the logical domain use memory mounted in LSB.		<pre>setpcl -p ppar_id -s</pre>	variable=value lsb [lsb]	
setpcl -h setpcl is a command to set PCL. PCL is hardware resource information which can be set in PPAR or logical system boards (LEB) composing PPAR. LSB is the unit of system boards recognized by Hypervisor. It is indicated by an independent integer from 00 to 15 for each PPAR. The system board (PSB) means the boards recognized by XSCF and mounted as hardware. setpcl 1 links LSB sith PSB by setting PCL and performs settings such as disabling the use of mounted hardware resources on the Oracle Solaris on logical domains. In setpcl, the following information in PCL can be set. For SPARC M10-1/M10-4, only policy can be set. Settings for PPAR: • Degradation range in the case that an abnormality is detected in the initial hardware diagnosis (policy) However, it cannot be set while PPAR is in operation. To reset it, it is necessary to true of PPAR. fru Degradation by part such as CPU and memory (Default) psb Degradation by PSB system Sutdown of the target PPAR without degradation Settings for LSB: PSB number linked with LSB. In PSB number linked with LSB (no-mem) You can set whether to make the Oracle Solaris on the logical domain use memory mounted in LSB.		setpcl -p ppar_id -a l	sb=psb [lsb=psb]	
DESCRIPTION setpc1 is a command to set PCL. PCL is hardware resource information which can be set in PPAR or logical system boards (LEB) composing PPAR. LSB is the unit of system boards recognized by Hypervisor. It is indicated by an independent integer from 00 to 15 for each PPAR. The system board (PSB) means the boards recognized by XSCF and mounted as hardware. setpc1 links LSBs with PSB by setting PCL and performs settings such as disabling the use of mounted hardware resources on the Oracle Solaris on logical domains. In setpc1, the following information in PCL can be set. For SPARC M10-1/M10-4, only policy can be set. Settings for PPAR: • Degradation range in the case that an abnormality is detected in the initial hardware diagnosis (policy) However, it cannot be set while PPAR is in operation. To reset it, it is necessary to turn off the power of PPAR. fru Degradation by part such as CPU and memory (Default) psb Degradation by PSB system Shuddown of the target PPAR without degradation Settings for LSB: PSB number linked with LSB. 0 Using memory mounted in LSB (non-mem) You can set whether to make the Oracle Solaris on the logical domain use memory mounted in LSB.		setpcl -p ppar_id -r l	sb [lsb]	
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You can set whether to make the Oracle Solaris on the logical domain use memory mounted in LSB.		-		
		You can set whethe	r to make the Oracle Solaris on the logical domain use	
		•		

setpcl(8)

		hether to make the Oracle Solaris on the logical domain use I/O as PCI card mounted in LSB.	
Privileges	To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.		
	For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).		
OPTIONS	The following op	ptions are supported.	
	-a lsb=psb	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.	
		lsb=psb	
		<i>lsb</i> Specifies the LSB number. You can specify an integer from 0 to 15.	
		<i>psb</i> Specifies the PSB number. This can be specified using the following format.	
		<i>xx-y</i>	
		<i>xx</i> : Specifies an integer from 00 to 15. <i>y</i> : Fixed to 0.	
		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=xsb</i> by separating them with spaces.	
		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> .	
		If the specified <i>psb</i> is set in another LSB, the existing settings is deleted and overwritten on the specified <i>lsb</i> .	
	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	
	-p ppar_id	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> .	
	-r	Specifies the PSB number linked to the LSB number of the specified PPAR. You cannot specify it in SPARC M10-1/M10-4.	

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s variable=value	Sets the hardware resources of the PSB linked to LSB. In <i>variable</i> , the items to be set are specified. In <i>value</i> , the values for <i>variable</i> are specified. Specify just one <i>variable</i> and <i>value</i> in a format separating them by equal sign (=). Do not put any spaces before and after "=."			
	You can specify any of the following for <i>variable</i> . For SPARC M10-1/M10-4, you can only set policy.			
	policy	Degradation range in the case that an abnormality is detected in the initial hardware diagnosis		
	no-mem	Whether to use memory on the logical domain		
	no-io	Whether to use I/O devices on the logical domain		
	If policy is specififollowing in <i>value</i> .	If policy is specified in <i>variable</i> , you can specify either of the following in <i>value</i> .		
	fru	If an abnormality is detected in the diagnosis, this degrades the target Field Replaceable Unit (FRU).		
	psb	If an abnormality occurs in the diagnosis, this degrades the target PSB.		
	system	If an abnormality occurs in the diagnosis, this shuts down the target PPAR.		
	If no-mem is specified in <i>variable</i> , you can specify either of the following in <i>value</i> .			
	true	Prohibits using memory on the logical domain.		
	false	Allows using memory on the logical domain (Default).		
	If no-io is specified in <i>variable</i> , you can specify either of the following in <i>value</i> .			
	true	Prohibits using I/O devices on the logical domain		
	false	Allows using I/O devices on the logical domain (Default).		

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setpcl(8)
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IsbSpecifies the LSB number to be set. You can specify an integ from 00 to 15 for Isb. You can make multiple specifications b separating them with spaces. Specify a unique value in PPAR Isb. Specifying the same Isb causes an error. You cannot speci- in SPARC M10-1/M10-4.EXTENDED DESCRIPTIONIf 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 f PPAR configuration by deleteboard(8).If the specified PPAR is in operation, the value of policy cannot be change Change it after shutdown of the specified PPAR.If the specified PPAR is in operation, the value of policy cannot be change Change it after shutdown of the specified PPAR.	The following operands are supported.		
 DESCRIPTION the contents set in LSB cannot be changed. Change them after releasing PSB f PPAR configuration by deleteboard(8). If the specified PPAR is in operation, the value of policy cannot be change it after shutdown of the specified PPAR. If the specified PPAR is in operation, the value of policy cannot be change it after shutdown of the specified PPAR. 	ons by PAR for		
Change it after shutdown of the specified PPAR.If the specified PPAR is in operation, the value of policy cannot be changed			
	anged.		
	anged.		
 You can confirm the information of PCL set currently by using showpcl(8). 	1(8).		
 If policy is changed when degradation has already occurred, degradation is be different from expected one. 	tion may		
EXAMPLES EXAMPLE 1 Link LSB 0 of PPAR-ID 0 to PSB 00-0, and LSB 1 to PSB 01-0.			
XSCF> setpcl -p 0 -a 0=00-0 1=01-0			
EXAMPLE 2 Set no-mem=true in LSB 0 and 1 of PPAR-ID 0.			
XSCF> setpcl -p 0 -s no-mem=true 0 1			
EXAMPLE 3 Set policy=system in PPAR-ID 0.			
XSCF> setpcl -p 0 -s policy=system			
EXAMPLE 4 Delete the PSBs linked to LSB 0 and 1 of PPAR-ID 0.			
XSCF> setpcl -p 0 -r 0 1			
EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.			
0 Indicates normal end.			
>0 Indicates error occurrence.			
SEE ALSO addboard (8), deleteboard (8), setupfru (8), showboards (8), showfru (8), showpcl (8)	3),		

NAME	setpowercapping - Sets limitations for power consumption.		
SYNOPSIS	setpowercapping [[-q] -{y n}] -s option= value [[-s option= value]]		
	<pre>setpowercapping [[-q] -{y n}] -c default</pre>		
	setpowercapping -h		
DESCRIPTION	setpowercapping is a command to set limitations for power consumption of the system. All settings are reflected immediately.		
	All of the settings will be applied immediately after the command execution.		
	The settable items are below.		
	 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.		
	 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.		
	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 showenvironment(8).		
Privileges	To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.		
-	For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).		

setpowercapping(8)

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).		
	-đ	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 <i>option</i> , you can specify either of the following in <i>value</i> .		
		enabled disabled	Limits power consumption. Does not limit power consumption (default).	
		integer from 0 to 1 larger than the max	is specified in <i>option</i> , you can specify an 00 for <i>value</i> . You can specify a value which is kimum power consumption of the system, but alue which is less than the minimum power e system.	
		If powerlimit_w integer from 0 to 9	is specified in <i>option,</i> you can specify an 9999 for <i>value</i> .	
		If timelimit is specified in <i>option</i> , you can specify an integer from 10 to 99999 for <i>value</i> . The unit is second. Any of the following values also can be specified.		
		default	Sets the grace period for exceeding the upper limit of power consumption to 30 seconds.	
		none	Sets the grace period for exceeding the upper limit of power consumption to 0 second.	
		If violation_act either of the follow	tions is specified in <i>option</i> , you can specify ving in <i>value</i> .	
		none	Outputs only the message for exceeding the upper limit (Default).	
		shutdown	Shuts down the physical partition (PPAR) below the upper limit after outputting the message for exceeding the upper limit.	
		poff	Forcibly shuts down PPAR below the upper limit after outputting the message for exceeding the upper limit.	
	-у	Automatically resp	oonds to prompt with "y" (yes).	
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	 You can confirm showpowercar 	0 0	ding power consumption limiting by using	
	 If all of the following conditions are met while the Logical Domains (LDoms Manager of a PPAR is halted, the performances of other PPARs may drop or PPARs themselves may be shut down. 			
	 Case that th 	e power consumptio	on limiting function of the system is enabled	

	 Case that the port 	wer consum	ption value of the system exceeds the upper limit		
		of power consumption			
	add-spconfig on information in XSC	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			
			d, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with yed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press		
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Enable the	power consu	imption limiting of the system.		
	XSCF> setpowercap	ping -s a	ctivate_state=enabled		
	activate state	:disabled	-> enabled		
	activate_state powerlimit timelimit	:500w	-> -		
	timelimit	:30	-> -		
	violation_actions				
	The specified opti				
	Continue? $[y n]: y$				
	configured.				
	activate_state powerlimit	:enabled			
	powerlimit	:500w			
	timelimit				
	violation_actions	:none			
	EXAMPLE 2 Set the upp	per limit of sy	vstem power consumption to 75%.		
	XSCF> setpowercap	ping -s p	owerlimit_p=75		
	activate_state powerlimit timelimit	:enabled	-> -		
	powerlimit	:25%	-> 75%		
	violation_actions	:none	-> -		
	The specified opti	ons will be	changed.		
	Continue? [y n]: y				
	configured.				
	activate_state	:enabled			
	powerlimit	:75%			
	timelimit				
	violation_actions	:none			
			stem power consumption to 1000 W and the window wer consumption exceeds the upper limit to 100 sec-		
	XSCF> setpowercap	ping -s p	owerlimit_w=1000 -s timelimit=100		
	activate_state	:enabled	-> -		
	powerlimit	:500w	-> 1000w		
	timelimit	:30	-> 100		
	violation_actions	:none	-> -		
	I				

I	The specified	options will be changed.
	Continue? [y n configured.] : Y
	activate_state	:enabled
	powerrimit	:1000w
	timelimit	:100
	violation_acti	ons :none
EXIT STATUS	The following exi	t values are returned.
	0	Indicates normal end.
	>0	Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	showenvironmen	t(8), showpowercapping(8)
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setpowercapping(8)

NAME	setpowerschedule - Sets the schedule operation information.		
SYNOPSIS	<pre>setpowerschedule {-p ppar_id -a} -c control={enable disable}</pre>		
	<pre>setpowerschedule {-p ppar_id -a } -c recover={on off auto}</pre>		
	setpowerschedu	le -h	
DESCRIPTION	setpowersched operation.	dule is a command to set information related to schedule	
	Schedule operati PPAR.	on can be set for the entire physical partitions (PPAR) or each	
Privileges	To execute this c	ommand, either of the following privileges is required.	
	platadm	Enables execution for all PPARs.	
	pparadm	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.	
	For details on us	er privileges, see setprivileges(8).	
OPTIONS	The following op	otions are supported.	
	-a		
	Sets for all PPARs.		
	-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).		
	-crecover={on off auto}		
	I		

	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 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 usa causes an error.	ge. Specifying this option with another option or operand	
	-p ppar_id		
	Specifies the PPA	AR-ID to set schedule operation. Depending on the system ou can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> .	
OPERANDS	The following operands are supported.		
	timeout=offtimeout		
	forceoff=enab	vn wait time of Oracle Solaris, in the case of -c ole. It specifies the wait time for <i>offtimeout</i> . You can specify 0 to 255 by minutes. The default is 10 (minutes).	
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	schedule setting link (PCNS) is a different only one of these fur by the schedule setti the schedule operati	the uninterruptible power system (UPS) connection configuration, the nedule setting link function of the Power Chute Network Shutdown Enterprise CNS) is a different function from schedule setting by setpowerschedule. Sets by one of these functions for schedule. If both of them are set, the schedule set the schedule setting link function of PCNS cannot be suspended by disabling schedule operation set by setpowerschedule or suspending schedule eration (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	setpowerupdelay -p ppar_id -c warmup -s time		
	setpowerupdelay -a -c warmup -s time		
	setpowerupdelay -c wait -s time		
	setpowerupdela	ay -h	
DESCRIPTION	setpowerupde and the wait tin	lay is a command to set the warm-up operation time of the system ne before start.	
	The wait time before start can be used for control such as starting the s waiting for the temperature to become appropriate by air conditioning center. If the input power of the system has already been turned on and is in operation, the set contents will be enabled next time when the sys started.		
	The warm-up operation wait time is set for each physical partition (PPAR).		
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 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 ppar_id	Specifies the PPAR to set the warm-up operation time.	
	-s time	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	 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 an wait time before start are ignored. To monitor these times at start, use poweron(8). If the system is powered on using the operation panel, the waiting time until the system is powered on using the operation panel, the waiting time until the system is powered on using the operation panel. 		
	system starts is ignored.		

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	<pre>poweron(8), showpowerupdelay(8), testsb(8)</pre>

NAME	setpparmode - Sets the operation mode of the physical partition (PPAR).		
SYNOPSIS	setpparmode [[-q] - {y n}] -p ppar_id -m function=mode		
	setpparmode -h		
DESCRIPTION	setpparmode is	a command to set the operation mode of PPAR.	
	The type of the operation modes of PPAR are below.		
	Diagnosis levelDiagnosis level of Power-On Self-Test (POST). Set this wh PPAR is not in operation. The default is standard. When t command is executed, the setting is reflected immediatelyMessage levelDetailed level of the console message of the POST diagnos 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 executed, the setting is reflected immediately.		
	Operation after the Host Watchdog (the monitoring between Hypervisor and the logical domain) timeout	Operation of logical domain (including control domain) at the time of Host Watchdog timeout. By default, logical domain 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.	
		Whether to autoboot the guest domain when PPAR is started. The default is on (enable). To reflect the setting, PPAR must be powered on or reboot.	
	Power-saving operation	Whether to enable or disable the low-power operation of CPU or memory. The default is off (disable). When the command is executed, the setting is reflected immediately.	
	I/O bus reconfiguration (ioreconfigure)	Whether to reconfigure I/O bus according to the bus configuration when PPAR is powered on or reset. 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.	

	CPU operation mode	If SPARC64 X+ processors exist, you have to consider whether to operate with SPARC64 X+ functions or with SPARC64 X functions. The default value is auto mode. The auto mode makes automatic judgment on whether to operate with SPARC64 X+ functions or SPARC64 X functions.
		If the PPAR is not stopped (in the status other than Powered Off), an error is produced.
		To find out whether the PPAR is using SPARC64 X+ functions or SPARC64 X functions, execute the following command on Oracle Solaris:
		# psrinfo -pv
		auto mode
This mode is used to auton with SPARC64 X+ functior depending on the PPAR C		This mode is used to automatically judge whether to operate with SPARC64 X+ functions or not. If this mode is set, depending on the PPAR CPU configuration, the following operations are executed automatically when Oracle Solaris is boots up:
		<in all="" are="" case="" cpus="" in="" ppar="" sparc64x+="" the=""></in>
processors.		 Oracle Solaris can use the functions of SPARC64 X+ processors.
		 PSBs with SPARC64 X+ processors can be added to PPARs, using DR.
		 PSBs with SPARC64 X processors cannot be added to PPARs, using DR. When adding SPARC64 X processors to PPARs, the PSBs on which they are mounted, should be added to the PPARs after powering them off. <in a="" are="" case="" cpus="" either="" in="" mixture="" of="" ppar="" sparc64<br="" the="">X and SPARC64 X+ processors or all are SPARC64 X processors></in>
		 Oracle Solaris cannot use the functions of SPARC64 X+ processors.
		 PSBs with either SPARC64 X or SPARC64 X+ can be added to PPARS, using DR.
		 Please note that in case of PPARs setup with this mode, if no SPARC64 X processor remains in the PPAR after a reset due to some malfunctions, SPARC64 X processors may not be added to the PPAR, using DR. To avoid this, PPARs which contain SPARC64 X processors, should be set up in the compatible mode.

		<pre>compatible mode SPARC64 X compatible mode. This mode enforces SPARC64 X compatibility in the case of a mixture of SPARC64 X and SPARC64 X+ processors and also in the case of only SPARC64 X+ processors in the PPAR. Use this mode if there are PPARs with SPARC64 X processor-mounted PSBs or if you intend to use DR to add SPARC64 X processors to PPARS in the future.</pre>
		 When this mode is set, Oracle Solaris cannot use the functions of SPARC64 X+ processors.
 When this mode is set, mounted PSBs and SPA can be added to the PP. PPAR DR feature Set up the enabling/disabling detachment of system boards configuration. By default this setup, it is necessary to power 		 When this mode is set, both SPARC64 X processor- mounted PSBs and SPARC64 X+ processor-mounted PSBs can be added to the PPARs using DR.
		Set up the enabling/disabling of the incorporation or detachment of system boards (PSB) to / from a running PPAR configuration. By default this feature is enabled. To reflect the setup, it is necessary to power on or reboot the PPAR. This setup is not available for SPARC M10-1, SPARC M10-4.
		When PPAR DR setup is enabled from disabled or, disabled from enabled, the configuration information of the logical domain reverts back to factory-default after the physical partition is reset. For details refer to "2.5 Dynamic Reconfiguration Operation Conditions and Settings" of <i>Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10</i> <i>Systems Domain Configuration Guide</i> .
If any of the operation modes of PPAR is selected, the l contents is displayed.		ation modes of PPAR is selected, the list of the current setting yed.
Privileges To execute this command, any of the following privileges is require		mmand, 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 st autoboot of the guest domain, power-saving operation, reconfiguration buses, CPU operation mode, PPAR DR feature 	
	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 operand causes an error.		
	-m function=mode	<i>n=mode</i> Sets the operation mode and value. Specify the operation mode fo <i>function</i> . 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.	
		cpumode	
		Sets CPU operation mode.	
		ppar_dr	
		Enable or disable the PPAR DR feature. This feature cannot be setup on SPARC M10-1, SPARC M10-4.	
		-	

If diag is specified in <i>function</i> , you can specify either of the following in <i>mode</i> . Set this while PPAR is not in operation.		
off min	Does not make a diagnosis. Sets the diagnosis level to "standard" (Default).	
max	Sets the diagnosis level to "Maximum."	
If message is specified in <i>function</i> , you can specify either of the following in <i>mode</i> . Set this while PPAR is not in operation.		
none	The diagnosis output is not displayed until a failure is detected.	
min	Displays the limited volume of the diagnosis output.	
normal	Displays an appropriate volume of the diagnosis output (Default).	
max	Displays the complete diagnosis output including the names of diagnoses performed and the results.	
debug	Displays a wide diagnosis output including the debug output of each diagnosis.	
If alive_check, break_signal, guestboot, elastic, or ppar_dr is specified in <i>function</i> , you can specify either of the following for <i>mode</i> .		
on	Enables host watchdog, break signal transmission control, autoboot of the guest domain, power-saving operation, or PPAR DR feature.	
off	Disables host watchdog, break signal transmission control, autoboot of the guest domain, and power-saving operation, or PPAR DR feature.	

		If watchdog_reaction is specified in <i>function</i> , you can specify either of the following in <i>mode</i> .	
		none	None.
		dumpcore	Generates panic in the logical domain where an abnormality is detected.
		reset	Resets the hardware of PPAR containing the logical domain where an abnormality is detected.
		If ioreconfigure of the following in	e is specified in <i>function</i> , you can specify either a <i>mode</i> .
		true	Every time the power of the system is turned on, XSCF confirms I/O buses and reconfigures them, if necessary.
		false	XSCF does not reconfigure I/O buses.
		nextboot	Only when the power is turned on next time, XSCF reconfigures the I/O buses. It is automatically set to false after reconfiguration.
		When cpumode is the following in <i>m</i>	specified in <i>function</i> , you can specify either of <i>ode</i> :
		auto	Depending on the CPU configuration at the time of OS boot, automatically determines whether the SPARC64 X+ functions can be used.
		compatible	Enforces SPARC64 X compatibility, even if SPARC64 X+ processors are mounted.
	-n	Automatically resp	ponds to prompt with "n" (no).
	-p ppar_id		R-ID to set the operation mode. Depending on uration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15
	-đ	Prevents display o output.	f messages, including prompt, for standard
	-у	Automatically resp	ponds to prompt with "y" (yes).
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION			a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with . To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press

	 The operation mode set b but the setting status. 	by setpparmode does not display the actual operation				
	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, operation after the Host Watchdog timeout, autoboot of the guest domain, power-saving operation, reconfiguration of I/O buses, CPU operation mode, PPAR DR feature: As set by setpparmode 					
	 Alive Check: Disabled 					
		 Break signal (STOP-A) transmission control: Sends a break signal regardless of 				
	showpparmode (8) . The c	ents of the PPAR operation mode set currently by using contents set by setpparmode is displayed when cuted 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	:normal -> - :on -> -				
	Watchdog Reaction					
		:on -> -				
	Autoboot(Guest Domain)	:on -> -				
	Elastic Mode	:off -> -				
	IOreconfigure	:true -> -				
	CPU Mode	:auto -> -				
	PPAR DR	:off -> -				
	The specified modes will					
	Continue? [y n] : y					
	configured.					
	Diagnostic Level	:off				
	Message Level	:normal				
	_	:on (alive check:available)				
	Break Signal	:reset (watchdog reaction:reset) :on (break signal:non-send)				
	Autoboot(Guest Domain)					
	Elastic Mode	:off				
	IOreconfigure	:true				
	CPU Mode	:auto				
	PPAR DR	:off				
		of the guest domain of PPAR-ID 0 to "On." Automatically npt with "y" (yes).				
	XSCF> setpparmode -y ·	-p 0 -m questboot=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	-> -
CPU Mode	:auto	-> -
PPAR DR	:off	-> -
The specified modes will	be change	d.
Continue? [y n]:y		
configured.		
Diagnostic Level	:max	
Message Level	:normal	
Alive Check	:on (aliv	e check:available)
Watchdog Reaction	:none (wa	tchdog reaction:none)
Break Signal	:on (brea	k signal:non-send)
Autoboot(Guest Domain)	:on	
Elastic Mode	:off	
IOreconfigure	:true	
CPU Mode	:auto	
PPAR DR	:off	

EXAMPLE 3 Set the operation after the Host Watchdog of PPAR-ID 0 to "None."

XSCF> setpparmode -p 0	<pre>-m watchdog_reaction=none</pre>
Diagnostic Level	:max -> -
Message Level	:normal -> -
Alive Check	:on -> -
Watchdog Reaction	:reset -> none
Break Signal	:on -> -
Autoboot(Guest Domain)	:on -> -
Elastic Mode	:off -> -
IOreconfigure	:true -> -
CPU Mode	:auto -> -
PPAR DR	:off -> -
The specified modes will	be changed.
Continue? [y n]: y	
configured.	
Diagnostic Level	:max
Message Level	:normal
Alive Check	:on (alive check:available)
Watchdog Reaction	:none (watchdog reaction:none)
Break Signal	:on (break signal:non-send)
Autoboot(Guest Domain)	: on
Elastic Mode	:off
IOreconfigure	:true
CPU Mode	:auto
PPAR DR	:off

XSCF> setpparmode -p 0-m elastic=onDiagnostic Level:max-> -Message Level:normal-> -Alive Check:on-> -Watchdog Reaction:reset-> -Break Signal:on-> -Autoboot (Guest Domain):on-> -Elastic Mode:off-> onIOreconfigure:true-> -CPU Mode:auto-> -PPAR DR:off-> -Diagnostic Level:maxMessage Level:normalAlive Check:on (alive check:available)Watchdog Reaction:reset (watchdog reaction:reset)Break Signal:on (break signal:non-send)Autoboot (Guest Domain):onPatic Mode:onIOreconfigure:rueCPU Mode:onDiagnostic Level:maxMessage Level:normalAlive Check:on (alive check:available)Watchdog Reaction:reset (watchdog reaction:reset)Break Signal:on (break signal:non-send)Autoboot (Guest Domain):onIOreconfigure:trueCPU Mode:autoPPAR DR:off

EXAMPLE 4 Enable the power-saving mode of PPAR-ID 0.

EXAMPLE 5 Disable the I/O bus reconfiguration function of PPAR-ID 0.

XSCF> setpparmode -p 0	-m ioreco	onf	igure=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
CPU Mode	:auto	- >	-
PPAR DR	:off	- >	-
The specified modes will	be changed	ł.	
Continue? [y n]: y			
configured.			
Diagnostic Level	:max		
Message Level	:normal		
Alive Check	:on (alive	e ch	neck:available)
Watchdog Reaction	:reset (wa	atcl	ndog reaction:reset)
Break Signal	:on (break	c si	ignal:non-send)
Autoboot(Guest Domain)	:on		
Elastic Mode	:off		
IOreconfigure	:false		
CPU Mode	:auto		
PPAR DR	:off		

EXAMPLE 6 Enabl	e the PPAR	DR feature	of PPAR-ID 0.
Diagnostic Lev Message Level Alive Check Watchdog React Break Signal Autoboot (Guest Elastic Mode IOreconfigure CPU Mode PPAR DR	el ion Domain)	<pre>:max :normal :on :reset :on :off :true :auto :off</pre>	-> - -> - -> - -> - -> - -> - -> - -> -
Logical doma Continue? [y n configured. Diagnostic Lev Message Level Alive Check Watchdog React Break Signal]: y el ion	:max :normal :on (aliv :reset (v :on (brea	be set to "factory-default". we check:available) watchdog reaction:reset) ak signal:non-send)
The following exi	it values are	e returned.	
0	Indicates a	normal enc	1.
>0	Indicates of	error occur	rrence.
showpparmode (8)		
	XSCF> setppar Diagnostic Lev Message Level Alive Check Watchdog React Break Signal Autoboot (Guest Elastic Mode IOreconfigure CPU Mode PPAR DR The specified Notice: Logical doma Continue? [y n configured. Diagnostic Lev Message Level Alive Check Watchdog React Break Signal Autoboot (Guest Elastic Mode IOreconfigure CPU Mode PPAR DR The following exit 0 >0	<pre>XSCF> setpparmode -p 0 Diagnostic Level Message Level Alive Check Watchdog Reaction Break Signal Autoboot (Guest Domain) Elastic Mode IOreconfigure CPU Mode PPAR DR The specified modes will Notice: Logical domain config_ Continue? [y n]:y configured. Diagnostic Level Message Level Alive Check Watchdog Reaction Break Signal Autoboot (Guest Domain) Elastic Mode IOreconfigure CPU Mode PPAR DR The following exit values are 0 Indicates processed and procesed and processed and processed and processed a</pre>	Message Level :normal Alive Check :on Watchdog Reaction :reset Break Signal :on Autoboot (Guest Domain) :on Elastic Mode :off IOreconfigure :true CPU Mode :auto PPAR DR :off The specified modes will be change Notice: Logical domain config_name will Continue? [y n]: y configured. Diagnostic Level :max Message Level :normal Alive Check :on (alive Watchdog Reaction :reset (w Break Signal :on (breat Autoboot (Guest Domain) :on Elastic Mode :on IOreconfigure :false CPU Mode :auto PPAR DR :on The following exit values are returned. 0 Indicates normal end >0 Indicates error occur

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NAME	setpparparam - Execute forced rewriting of OpenBoot PROM environment variables and registration or deletion of boot scripts of the control domain.		
SYNOPSIS	setpparparam [[-q] -{y n}] -p <i>ppar_id</i> use-nvramrc		
	setpparparam [[-o	q]-{y n}]-p <i>ppar_id</i> security-mode	
	setpparparam [[-o	<pre>q] -{y n}] -p ppar_id set-defaults</pre>	
	setpparparam [[-q]-{y n}]-p ppar_id -s bootscript value		
	setpparparam [[-o	q]-{y n}]-p <i>ppar_id</i> -s bootscript -r	
	setpparparam -h		
DESCRIPTION	setpparparam is a command to execute forced rewriting of OpenBoot PROM environment variables and registration or deletion of boot scripts of the control domain.		
	You can set the fol	lowing OpenBoot PROM environment variables.	
	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	To execute this con	nmand, any of the following privileges is required.	
	platadm, fieldeng	Enables execution for all physical partitions (PPARs).	
		Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.	
	For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).		
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OPTIONS	The following options are supported.	
	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).
	-p ppar_id	Specify the PPAR-ID of the target 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.
	- d	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
	-r	Deletes the set bootscript.
	-s bootscript	Register or delete boot scripts. If specified along with <i>value</i> , the value of <i>value</i> is registered as the boot script. If specified along with -r, the registered boot script will be deleted. Only one boot script can be registered. If several boot scripts are specified, the last boot script will be enabled.
	-У	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).
OPERANDS	The following ope	erands are supported.
	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.
	value	Specify the boot script to be registered. Enter the value enclosing it in double quotation marks ("). You can set it within 254 characters. When specifying the OpenBoot PROM environment variables, input a line feed after every setenv command.
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION		rute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with ontents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press
		tpparparam only when the target PPAR is powered off. An error it is executed when the PPAR is powered on.
	-	PROM variables can be rewritten by registering the setenv
	commands in t mode variables	he boot script. However, as the use-nvramrc? and security- are used before the execution of the boot script, these variables itten by the boot script.

	 The variables that are setup with setpparparam are effective only at the next powering on of the PPAR. To execute forced rewriting of OpenBoot PROM environment variables and registration or deletion of boot scripts, set them again by using setpparparam. 			
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1	Set the OpenBoot PROM environment variable <code>use-nvramrc?</code> of PPAR-ID 0 to false.		
	PPAR-ID OpenBoot	etpparparam -p 0 use-nvramrc of PPARs that will be affected:0 . PROM variable use-nvramrc will be set to false. ? [y n] :		
	EXAMPLE 2 Set the OpenBoot PROM environment variable security-mode of PPAR 0 to none.			
	XSCF> Se	etpparparam -p 0 security-mode		
		of PPARs that will be affected:0 PROM variable security-mode will be set to none.		
	Continue	-		
	EXAMPLE 3 Initialize the OpenBoot PROM environment variables of PPAR-ID 0 to the de fault.			
	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 of fault. The message is hidden and the prompt is automatically given a "y" r sponse.			
	XSCF> SC	etpparparam -q -y -p 1 set-defaults		
	EXAMPLE 5 Set up the boot script of PPAR-ID 0. To rewrite several environment variable put a line feed after each setenv command and include the whole command in double quotes ("").			
	setenv setenv PPAR-ID OpenBoot	<pre>etpparparam -p 0 -s bootscript "setenv auto-boot? true input-device virtual-console output-device virtual-console" of PPARs that will be affected:0 . PROM variable bootscript will be changed. ? [y n]:</pre>		

	EXAMPLE 6 Clear	the bootscript of PPAR-ID 0.
	PPAR-ID of PP	rparam -p 0 -s bootscript -r ARs that will be affected:0 variable bootscript will be cleared. n]:
EXIT STATUS	The following ex	tit 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 user [privileges] [pparprivilege @ ppars]		
	setprivileges -h		
DESCRIPTION	setprivileges is a command to assign the user privileges to the XSCF user account.		
	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 "OPERANDS."		
	pparop, pparmgr, and pparadm privileges are the user privileges which can be specified for each physical partition (PPAR). For details, see "OPERANDS" and Example 1.		
	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.		
	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.		
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.		

OPERANDS	The following operands	are supported.
		11
	pparprivilege@ppars	
	Specifies pparad	m, pparmgr, or pparop privileges for one or more PPARs.
		s of the user privileges which can be assigned to each PPAR is specified with <i>@ppars</i> . You can specify any of the
	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 <i>pparprivilege</i> attaching the @ sign and <i>ppars</i> 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.

	any of the following.	
	auditadm	Enables display and setting of all audit statuses and audit trails.
	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 u	iser name.
EXAMPLES		dm privilege for the user account (JSmith), and the pparadm PPAR-ID 1 to 4 and 6.
	XSCF> setprivilege	s jsmith platadm pparadm@1-4,6,9
	EXAMPLE 2 Delete all pri	vileges set in the user account (JSmith).
	XSCF> setprivilege	s jsmith none
EXIT STATUS	The following exit value	es are returned.
	0 Indicate	es normal end.
	>0 Indicate	es error occurrence.

SEE ALSO | setpasswordpolicy (8), showuser (8)

NAME	setremotepwrmgmt - Sets the remote power management function.		
SYNOPSIS	<pre>setremotepwrmgmt -c config [-V] [-u user] [-X proxy [-t proxy_type]] [-y -n] configuration_file</pre>		
	setremotepwrmgmt -c enable [-y -n]		
	setremotepwrmg	mt -c disable [-y -n]	
	setremotepwrmg	smt -h	
DESCRIPTION	setremotepwrmgmt is a command to perform the following settings regarding the remote power management function.		
	 Constructing t 	he remote power management group	
	 Changing the 	settings of the remote power management group	
	 Disabling the management g 	remote power management function of the remote power group	
	 Enabling the r management § 	emote power management function of the remote power group	
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.		
	-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.	
	-cdisable	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 proxy_type	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 proxy	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> .
	-У	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
		<pre>ftp://server[:port]/path/file</pre>
		file:///media/usb_msd/path/file
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	 While setrem the same group 	otepwrmgmt is executed, do not execute setremotepwrmgmt for p ID.
	power manage	ower management device (host node) to be added to the remote ment group is registered to another group, delete the management 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. 	
	format of the r	of the management information file to CSV. For details on the nanagement information file, see the <i>Fujitsu M10/PARC M10</i> Operation and Administration Guide.
		to create the management information file for each group. If one nformation file has multiple group IDs, it causes an error.
	in the manage	d to access the distribution destination of the information is not set ment information file and the default user is not specified, it is ter the password when distributing the information of the remote ement group.
		figuration of the remote power management group, execute rmgmt in the following procedure.

	 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/
	<pre>rpmgroup.1.conf Download successful: 29184Byte at 1016.857KB/s</pre>
	Checking file MD5: e619e6dd367c888507427e58cdb8e0a1
	The following Remote power management group setting will be applied:
	GroupID :01 NodeID NodeType NodeIdentName PowerLinkage Operation
	001 Master HOST XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
	002 PwrLinkBox XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
	003 Others XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
	Continue? [y n]: y Enter password for user [xxx] on host [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
 IPMI
 IPMI
 _____ _ ____
 _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
 Continue? [y|n]: y
 Enter password for user [xxx] on host [xx.xx.xx]:
 Enter password for user [xxx] on host [yy.yy.yy.yy]:
 Enter password for user [xxx] on host [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 clearremotepwrmgmt (8), getremotepwrmgmt (8), showremotepwrmgmt (8)

setremotepwrmgmt(8)

NAME	setroute - Sets th	e routing information of the XSCF network interface.	
SYNOPSIS	<pre>setroute -c {add del} -n address [-m address] [-g address] interface</pre>		
	setroute -h		
DESCRIPTION	setroute is a command to set the routing information of the XSCF network interface.		
		of the routing information can be registered per network interface. ceeds eight, it causes an error.	
Privileges	To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.		
	For details on us	er privileges, see setprivileges(8).	
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.		
	-c {add del}	Specifies the function for the routing information. You can specify either of the following. Omitting this causes an error.	
		addAdds the routing information.delDeletes the routing information.	
	-g address	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.	
		You cannot specify a loop-back address (127.0.0.0/8), network address, or broadcast address.	

-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
-m <i>address</i>	Specifies the netmask to be the destination of the routing information. <i>address</i> is specified in standard format using four sets of integers separated by periods (.). For example, for <i>xxx.xxx.xxx</i> , an integer from 0 to 255 is specified for each <i>xxx</i> . 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.)
	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: 126 18 0 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 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. <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. If 0.0.0.0 is specified in <i>address</i> , 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 op	operands are supported.	
	interface	Specifies the network interfact the following.	ce to be set. You can specify any of
		■ For SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box)	
		xbbox#80-lan#0 xbbox#80-lan#1 xbbox#81-lan#0 xbbox#81-lan#1	XBBOX#80-LAN#0 XBBOX#80-LAN#1 XBBOX#81-LAN#0 XBBOX#81-LAN#1
		■ For SPARC M10-4S (witho	out crossbar box)
		bb#00-lan#0 bb#00-lan#1 bb#01-lan#0 bb#01-lan#1	BB#00-LAN#0 BB#00-LAN#1 BB#01-LAN#0 BB#01-LAN#1
		■ For SPARC M10-1/M10-4	
		bb#00-lan#0 lan#0 bb#01-lan#0 lan#1	BB#00-LAN#0 Abbreviated form of bb#00-lan#0 BB#00-LAN#1 Abbreviated form of bb#00-lan#1
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	 Case that n Case that the following Only the n 	most significant bit is 1. e most significant bit is repeate	et Ir does not correspond to any of the

setroute(8)

		that the routing information is set in the take-over IP (lan#0 or lan#1) ther 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 net- mask (255.255.255.0) to XBBOX #80-LAN#1.		
	XSCF> se lan#1	etroute -c add -n 192.168.1.0 -m 255.255.255.0 xbbox#80-		
	EXAMPLE 5	Delete the routing with the destination set to 192.168.1.0 and the default net- mask (255.255.255.0) to XBBOX #80-LAN#1.		
	XSCF> se lan#1	etroute -c del -n 192.168.1.0 -m 255.255.255.0 xbbox#80-		
	EXAMPLE 6	Add the routing with the destination set to 192.168.1.4 to BB#00-LAN#1.		
	XSCF> SC	etroute -c add -n 192.168.1.4 bb#00-lan#1		
	l			

	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	setservicetag - Enables or disables the servicetag agents.		
SYNOPSIS	<pre>setservicetag -c {enable disable} [-v]</pre>		
	setservicetag -h		
DESCRIPTION	setservicetag is a command to enable or disable the servicetag agents. The new settings take effect after the XSCF is reset by using rebootxscf(8). Servicetags provide information platform, type, chassis serial number, etc, on platforms that support it.		
Privileges	To execute this comm	and, platadm privilege is required.	
	Refer to setprivile	ges(8) for more information.	
OPTIONS	The following options are supported:		
	-c enable	Enables the servicetag agents.	
	-c disable	Disables the servicetag agents.	
	-h	Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.	
	-v	Specifies verbose output.	
EXAMPLES	XSCF> setservicet Settings will take EXAMPLE 2 Disabling XSCF> setservicet	effect the next time the XSCF is rebooted. the servicetag agents.	
EXIT STATUS	The following exit val	ues are returned:	
	0 Succe	essful completion.	
	>0 An e	rror occurred.	
SEE ALSO	showservicetag(8)		

setservicetag(8)

NAME	setsmtp - Sets the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) service.			
SYNOPSIS	setsmtp [-v]			
	setsmtp [-s variable= value]			
	setsmtp -h			
DESCRIPTION	setsmtp is a command to set the SMTP service.			
	If this is used without specifying any options, it is required to enter the SMTP 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.			
	Setting the e-mail server and port by using setsmtp enables transmission of test mail setting e-mail report by setemailreport(8).			
Privileges	To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.			
	For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).			
l				

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 only one address for reply. For the e-mail addresses that are used with the setsmtp, see EXTENDED DESCRIPTION.	
		popserver Specifies an IP address or a server name for the popserver. Server name, if specified, must be resolvable.	
	-V	Displays detailed information.	
EXTENDED	 You can confirm 	n the information of SMTP set currently by using showsmtp(8).	
DESCRIPTION		resses that are used with the setsmtp should be in the following s based on "3.4.1. Addr-Spec Specification" of RFC5322.	
	• The local-part and the domain should be combined by the "@" character in this format: local-part@domain, the local-part should not contain more than 64 characters, the domain should not contain more than 255 characters and the mail address as a whole should not contain more than 256 characters		
		g character strings can be used in the local-part:	
	- abcdefghijk	lmnopqrstuvwxyz	

- ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ

```
- 0123456789
```

- !#\$%&'*+-/=?^_`{|}~.

The dot (.) cannot be used as the first or last character of the local-part. Moreover, two or more of this character cannot be used consecutively.

• The domain should be specified as a combination of its constituent labels, added by a dot (.), in this format: label1.label2.

The dot (.) cannot be used as the first or last character of the domain part. Moreover, two or more of this character cannot be used consecutively.

- The labels, which are part of domains, may contain the following characters:
 - abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
 - ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
 - 0123456789
 - .-

The hyphen (-) cannot be used as the first character of a label.

• Only one address for reply can be specified. The multiple addresses cannot be specified.

Note – Depending on the mail server, the above symbols may not be used.

Note – The following formats as defined in RFC5322 are not supported:

3.2.1. quoted-pairs, as defined in "Quoted Characters".

3.2.2. CFWS, FWS, comment, as defined in "Folding White Space and Comments".

3.2.4. quoted-strings, as defined in "Quoted Strings".

3.4.1. domain-literal, as defined in "Addr-Spec Specification".

4. The obsolete formats described in "Obsolete Syntax".

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
```

EVIT CTATILE	User Name []: jsmith Password []: ****** Reply Address [useradm@company.com]: The following evit values are returned		
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.		
	0 Indicates normal end.		
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.		
SEE ALSO	<pre>setemailreport(8), setnameserver(8), showsmtp(8)</pre>		

NAME	setsnmp - Manages the SNMP agent.			
SYNOPSIS	<pre>setsnmp enable [mib_name]</pre>			
	<pre>setsnmp disable [mib_name]</pre>			
	setsnmp addtraphost -t type -s community-string [-p trap-port] traphost			
	<pre>setsnmp remtraphost -t type [-s community-string] [-p trap-port] traphost</pre>			
	<pre>setsnmp addv3traphost -u username -r authentication-protocol {-n engine_id -i} [-x encryption-protocol] [-a authentication-password] [-e encryption- password] [-p trap-port] traphost</pre>			
	setsnmp remv3traphost -u username [-p trap-port] traphost			
	setsnmp enablev1v2	2c read-only-community-string		
	setsnmp disablev1	v2c		
	setsnmp [-1 system-location] [-c system-contact] [-d system-description] [-p agent-port]			
	setsnmp default			
	setsnmp -h			
DESCRIPTION	setsnmp is a command to not only define the setting value of the SNMP agent but also enable or disable the SNMP agent.			
Privileges	To execute this comm	and, platadm privilege is required.		
	For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).			
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.			
	-c system-contact	Specifies the contact of the system of the agent.		
	-d system-description	Specifies the explanation of the system of the agent.		
	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.		
	-1 system-location	Specifies the location of the system of the agent.		
	-p agent-port	Specifies the listen port of the agent. The default is 161.		
	-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.		

OPERANDS	The following operands are supported.	
add	addtraphost	Enables transmission of the selected type of trap from the SNMP agent to the target host. If <i>trap-port</i> 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.
		<i>traphost</i> 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 Message Digest 5 (MD5) algorithm for authentication.			
	SHA = Uses Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA) for authentication.			
	The encryption protocol is to be selected. The valid protocols are as follows. If none of these protocols are specified, the Data Encryption Standard (DES) protocol is used.			
	DES = Use Data Encryption Standard (DES) for encryption.			
	AES= Use Advanced Encryption Standard (AES) for encryption.			
	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 <i>authentication-password</i> Sets the authentication password. It needs to have eight or more characters. 			
	-e <i>encryption-password</i> 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 <i>authentication-protocol</i>			
	Sets the authentication protocol.			
	-u <i>username</i> Specifies the user name.			
	-x encryption-protocol			
	Specifies the encryption protocol.			
	traphost			
	Specifies the traphost name or the IP address.			

default	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.
disable	Shuts down the SNMP agent, if used alone.
	If it is used with the value ALL of <i>mib_name</i> of the option, the SNMP agent is shut down.
	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 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.
	<i>mib_name</i> This is the name of the MIB module to be disabled. The valid MIB modules are below.
	 SP_MIB = XSCF extension MIB ALL = All MIB modules in this list
disablev1v2c	Disables the communication of the SNMP agent using SNMPv1 or SNMPv2c. SNMP communication using these versions are not secure.
enable	To use it alone, enable the SNMP agent to support all MIB modules.
	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.
	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.
	<i>mib_name</i> This is the name of the MIB module to be enabled. The MIB modules which can be specified are below.
	 SP_MIB = XSCF extension MIB ALL = All MIB modules in this list

	enablev1v2c	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.
	remtraphost	Disables transmission of the selected type of trap from the SNMP agent to the target host. remtraphost has the following options and operands.
		-p <i>trap-port</i> Specify the trap port ID. If omitted, it is considered as if all the trap ports have been specified.
		- s <i>community-string</i> Specify the community string. If omitted, it is considered as if all the community strings have been specified.
		-t <i>type</i> 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.
		<i>traphost</i> Specifies the traphost name or the IP address.
	remv3traphost	Disables the transmission of the SNMPv3 trap from the SNMP agent to the target host. remv3traphost has the following options and operands.
		-u <i>username</i> Specifies the user name.
		-p <i>trap-port</i> Specify the trap port ID. If omitted, it is considered as if all the trap ports have been specified.
		<i>traphost</i> Specifies the traphost name or the IP address.
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION		cannot be registered when the total number of characters in the e registered by executing the following three commands, exceed
	 Registered tra 	p hosts by setsnmp(8)
	0	ers by setsnmpusm(8)
	 Registered gro 	oups, views and accesses by setsnmpvacm(8)

setsnmp(8)

	The present SNMP agent setting information can be confirmed by showsnmp(8), showsnmpusm(8) and showsnmpvacm(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 xxxxxxx -e yyyyyyyy fiche
	EXAMPLE 3 Set the SNMPv3 trap host without the password option.
	XSCF> setsnmp addv3traphost -u bob -i -r SHA fiche Enter the trap authentication passphrase: Enter the trap encryption passphrase:
	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 - S	ets the User-based S	ecurity Model (USM) of the SNMPv3 agent.
SYNOPSIS	setsnmpusm create -a <i>authentication_protocol</i> [-x <i>encryption-protocol</i>] [-p <i>authentication_password</i>] [-e <i>encyrption_password</i>] <i>user</i>		
	setsnmpusm de	lete user	
	setsnmpusm cl	one -u clone_user	user
	setsnmpusm pa <i>user</i>	sswd [-c{auth er	<pre>ncrypt}][-o old_password][-n new_password]</pre>
	setsnmpusm -h		
DESCRIPTION	setsnmpusm is	a command to set th	ne USM of the SNMP agent.
Privileges	To execute this o	command, platadm	privilege is required.
	For details on us	ser privileges, see se	etprivileges(8).
OPTIONS	The following o	ptions are supported	1.
	-h	Displays the usag or operand causes	e. Specifying this option with another option an error.
OPERANDS	The following o	perands are support	ed.
	clone		comes to be recognized by the agent with the specified <i>clone_user</i> in the subsequent SNMP
		-u clone_user user	Specifies the user name to create clone. Specifies another user name to create a clone of <i>clone_user</i> .

create	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 -e option or -p option, the prompt to require the password is displayed and the password is read, but it is not echoed to the screen. In the setsnmpusm, either Advanced Data Encryption (AES) or Data Encryption Standard (DES) can be used as encryption protocols to be used in SNMP connections. When none of these protocols are specified, DES is used by default. Moreover, either Message Digest 5 (MD5) algorithm or Secure Hash Algorithm (SHA) can be used as authentication protocols in such connections.			
	user			
	Specifies the user name.			
	-a <i>authentication_protocol</i>			
	Specifies the authentication protocol. You can specify either of MD5 or SHA.			
	-e encryption_password			
	Specifies the encryption password. Specify 8 or more characters.			
	-p authentication_password			
	Specifies the authentication password. Specify 8 or more characters.			
	-x encryption_protocol			
	Setup the encryption protocol. Either DES or AES can be specified. When none is specified, DES is used.			
delete	Makes the specified user unrecognized by the agent in the subsequent SNMP communication.			
	<i>user</i> Specifies the user name.			

	 passwd Changes the password of the specified user. Either authentication password or encryption password can be changed. If the -c option is not specified, both are applicable. If the -c 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. -c auth encrypt Specifies the password to be changed. For the authentication password and encryption password, specify auth and encrypt, respectively. -n <i>new_password</i> Specifies a new password. Specify 8 or more characters.
	-o old_password
	Specifies an old password.
	user
	Specifies the user name.
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	More users cannot be registered when the total number of characters in the entries, which are registered by executing the following three commands, exceed 8000.
	 Registered trap hosts by setsnmp(8)
	 Registered users by setsnmpusm(8)
	 Registered groups, views and accesses by setsnmpvacm(8)
	The present SNMP agent setting information can be confirmed by showsnmp(8), showsnmpusm(8) and showsnmpvacm(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
	Enter the user authentication passphrase: Enter the user encryption passphrase:
	Inter the user energyption pussphrube.
	EXAMPLE 3 Create a clone of the user.
	XSCF> setsnmpusm clone -u sue joe
	EXAMPLE 4 Delete a user.
	XSCF> setsnmpusm delete joe

setsnmpusm(8)

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

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NAME	setsnmpvacm - S SNMPv3 agent.	ets the View-based	Access Cor	ntrol Model (VACM) settings of the
SYNOPSIS	setsnmpvacm creategroup -u username groupname			
	setsnmpvacm de	eletegroup -u <i>use</i>	ername gro	ирпате
	setsnmpvacm cr	ceateview-s OID	D_subtree [-	e][-m OID_Mask] viewname
	setsnmpvacm de	eleteview-s OID	D_subtree vie	ewname
	setsnmpvacm cr	reateaccess -r <i>n</i>	ead_viewna1	ne groupname
	setsnmpvacm de	eleteaccess group	рпате	
	setsnmpvacm -h			
DESCRIPTION	setsnmpvacm is	a command to set	the VACM	of the SNMP agent.
	To execute this c	ommand, the basic	knowledge	of SNMP is required.
Privileges	To execute this co	ommand, platadm	privilege i	s required.
	For details on us	er privileges, see se	etprivile	eges(8).
OPTIONS	The following op	otions are supported	1.	
	-h	Displays the usag or operand causes		ng this option with another option
OPERANDS	The following op	perands are support	ed.	
	createaccess	Sets access to the l	MIB view c	of the specified group.
		-r read_viewname groupname		Specifies the SNMP agent view. Specifies a valid group name.
	creategroup	Sets up the view a	access of the	e group of the specified user.
		-u username groupname	1	a valid user name. a valid group name.

-e Specifies the view to be excluded. The default is the view to be included. -m OID_Mask Specifies a valid OID subtree mask. By default, the mask is ff (entire subtree). -s OID_subtree Specifies the MIB OID subtree. In the entity MIB tree, the value begins with .1. viewname Specifies a valid view name. deleteaccess Deletes the access entry. groupname Specifies a valid group name. deletegroup Deletes a group. -u username Specifies a valid user name. groupname Specifies a valid group name. deleteview Deletes a view. -s OID_subtree Specifies a valid group name. deleteview Deletes a view. -s OID_subtree Specifies a valid group name. deleteview Deletes a view. -s OID_subtree 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.		
-m OID_MaskSpecifies a valid OID subtree mask. By default, the mask is ff (entire subtree). -s OID_subtree-s OID_subtreeSpecifies the MIB OID subtree. In the entity MIB tree, the value begins with .1. viewnamedeleteaccessDeletes the accessdeletegroupDeletes the accessdeletegroupDeletes a group. -u username groupnamedeleteviewDeletes a valid user name. Specifies a valid user name. Specifies a valid group name.deleteviewDeletes a view. -s OID_subtree-s OID_subtreeSpecifies the MIB OID subtree. In the entity MIB tree, the value begins with .1.			
-s OID_subtree Specifies the MIB OID subtree. In the ention MIB tree, the value begins with .1. wiewname deleteaccess Deletes the access groupname Specifies a valid group name. deletegroup Deletes a group. -u username Specifies a valid user name. groupname Specifies a valid group name. deleteview Deletes a group. -s OID_subtree Specifies a valid user name. Specifies a valid group name. Specifies a valid group name.			
deleteaccess Deletes the access entry. groupname Specifies a valid group name. deletegroup Deletes a group. -u username groupname Specifies a valid user name. deleteview Deletes a view. -s OID_subtree Specifies the MIB OID subtree. In the entry	re		
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deleteviewDeletes a views OID_subtreeSpecifies the MIB OID subtree. In the entionMIB tree, the value begins with .1.			
-s <i>OID_subtree</i> Specifies the MIB OID subtree. In the enti- MIB tree, the value begins with .1.			
MIB tree, the value begins with .1.			
	re		
<i>viewname</i> Specifies a valid view name.			
EXTENDED More groups, views or accesses cannot be registered when the total number of characters in the entries, which are registered by executing the following three commands, exceed 8000.			
 Registered trap hosts by setsnmp(8) 			
 Registered users by setsnmpusm(8) 			
 Registered groups, views and accesses by setsnmpvacm(8) 	 Registered groups, views and accesses by setsnmpvacm(8) 		
The present SNMP agent setting information can be confirmed by showsnmp(8) showsnmpusm(8) and showsnmpvacm(8).	The present SNMP agent setting information can be confirmed by showsnmp(8), showsnmpusm(8) and 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			

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	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	setsscp
	<pre>setsscp [-x xbbox_num][-n bb_num] -i address [[-m netmask] -N network_id]</pre>
	setsscp -b bb_id -i address -N network_id
	setsscp -c default
	setsscp -r -b bb_id [-N network_id]
	setsscp -h
DESCRIPTION	setsscp is a command to assign an IP address to an SSCP link.
	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).
	For SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar boxes), there are three networks of SSCP links as shown in the following.
	■ Network between BB#00 and each SPARC M10-4S chassis (Network ID 0)
	 Network between BB#01 and each SPARC M10-4S chassis (Network ID 1)
	■ Network between BB#00 and BB#01 (Network ID 2)
	For SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar boxes), there are five networks as shown in the following.
	■ Network between XBBOX#80 and each SPARC M10-4S chassis (Network ID 0)
	 Network between XBBOX#81 and each SPARC M10-4S chassis (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)
	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.
	setsscp cannot be used for SPARC M10-1/M10-4.
Privileges	To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.
	For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).

OPTIONS	I	The following options are supported.

-ъ 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 <i>address</i> and -N options or with the -r option.
- ⊂ 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 <i>netmask</i>, specify the network addresses of all SSCP links in the system.
	To specify this with -b <i>bb_id</i> , specify the IP addresses unique to individual SPARC M10-4S or crossbar boxes in each network used in SSCP.

-m <i>netmask</i>	Specifies the netmask addresses of all SSCP links in the system. It is specified with the $-i$ <i>address</i> and $-N$ options.
	Specifies four sets of integers from 0 to 255 for netmask placing periods (.) between them. The integer can be specified using zero suppression.
	If omitted, the following netmasks are set.
	■ For SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar box)
	■ If the network ID specified by -N is 0 or 1
	A netmask value of 255.255.258 is set.
	 If the network ID specified by -N is 2
	A netmask value of 255.255.255.252 is set.
	■ For SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box)
	• If the network ID specified by -N is 0 or 1
	A netmask value of 255.255.255.224 is set.
	• If the network ID specified by -N is 2 or 3
	A netmask value of 255.255.258.248 is set.
	 If the network ID specified by -N is 4
	A netmask value of 255.255.255.252 is set.
	If -N is not specified, the specified netmask is automatically divided by the above-mentioned netmasks and assigned to each network in order.
-n bb_num	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.

setsscp(8)

	-N network_id	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. If the -b option is specified without the -r option, it cannot be omitted.	
	-r	It is used with -b <i>bb_id</i> , 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.	
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION		has never been executed, the default value is set as the IP address of k. The default values are below.	
	 For SPAR 	C 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 SSCPs 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 255.255.128 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) 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.

-N network_id	-b bb_id range	-n bb_num range	-x xbbox_num range
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)

• For SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box)

-N network_id	-b bb_id range	-n bb_num range	-x xbbox_num range
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 *Fujitsu M10/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] > 255.255.0 [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]

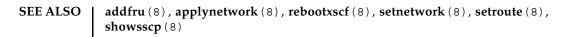
bb#04-if#0 address [10.1.1.6 ] > [Enter]

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]
                                                    ] > [Enter]
                   bb#03-if#1 address [10.2.1.5
                   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 com-
                            posed 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 as-
                            signing an IP address to all SSCP links of network ID 1 in a configuration com-
                            posed 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.
                                   Indicates normal end.
                 0
                                   Indicates error occurrence.
                 >0
```



NAME	setssh - Sets Secure Shell (SSH) service used in the XSCF network.		
SYNOPSIS	setssh [[-q]-{y n}] -c {enable disable}		
	setssh -c addpubkey [-u user_name]		
	setssh -c delpubkey {-a -s line} [-u user_name]		
	<pre>setssh [[-q] - {y n}] -c genhostkey [-b bits]</pre>		
	setssh -h		
DESCRIPTION	setssh is a command to set SSH service used in the XSCF network.		
	In XSCF, only SSH2 is supported. In multi-XSCF configuration, the settings are automatically reflected in the standby XSCFs.		
	The following contents can be set.		
	 Start or halt of SSH service 		
	 Generation of the host keys required for the SSH service 		
	You can specify either of 2048 bits or 4096 bits. The size of the DSA host key is fixed to 4096 bits.		
	 Registration of the user public key 		
	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.		
Privileges	To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.		
	 Start or halt of SSH service and generation of the host key: platadm 		
	 Registration or deletion of user public keys of other user accounts: useradm 		
	 Registration or deletion of user public keys of user accounts which are currently logging in: No privileges are required. 		
	For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).		

setssh(8)

OPTIONS	L	The following options are supported.

	0 1	••
	-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 <i>bits</i> , 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.
		enableStarts SSH service.disableHalts 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).
	-d	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
	-s line	Specifies the user public key number to be deleted. In <i>line</i> , 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.
	-у	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	, i i	
		s reflected just after executing setssh. If any, the SSH le time of halting the service are disconnected.
		LDAP/SSL users cannot register user public keys. Connect to CF 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 [En-
           ter] key and then [Ctrl] + [D] key (EOF).
 XSCF> setssh -c addpubkey
 Please input a public key:
 ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAzFh95SohrDgpnN7zFCJCVNy+jaZPTjNDxcid
 QGbihYDCBttI4151Y0Sv85FJwDpSNHNKoVLMYLjtBmUMPbGgGVB61qskSv/
 FeV44hefNCZMiXGItIIpK
 P0nBK4XJpCFoFbPXNUHDw1rTD9icD5U/wRFGSRRxFI+Ub5oLRxN8+A8=
 abcd@example.com
  [Enter]
  [Ctr1]+[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 AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAzFh95SohrDqpnN7zFCJCVNy+jaZPTjNDxcid
 QGbihYDCBttI4151Y0Sv85FJwDpSNHNKoVLMYLjtBmUMPbGgGVB61qskSv/
 FeV44hefNCZMiXGItIIpK
 P0nBK4XJpCFoFbPXNUHDw1rTD9icD5U/wRFGSRRxFI+Ub5oLRxN8+A8=
 efgh@example.com
  [Enter]
  [Ctr1]+[D]
EXAMPLE 11 Delete a user public key specifying the public key number.
 XSCF> setssh -c delpubkey -s 1
  1 ssh-rsa
 AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAzFh95SohrDqpnN7zFCJCVNy+jaZPTjNDxcid
 OGbihYDCBttI4151Y0Sv85FJwDpSNHNKoVLMYLjtBmUMPbGqGVB61qskSv/
 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	malcutes normai ena.

>0 Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO showssh (8)

setssh(8)

NAME	settelnet - Starts or halts Telnet service used in the XSCF network.		
SYNOPSIS	settelnet [[-q] - $\{y n\}$]]-c{enable dis	sable}
	settelnet -h		
DESCRIPTION	settelnet is a comma	nd to start or halt T	Telnet service used in the XSCF network.
	In multi-XSCF configura XSCFs.	ation, the settings a	re automatically reflected in the standby
Privileges	To execute this comman	nd, platadm privile	ge is required.
	For details on user privi	ileges, see setpriv	rileges(8).
OPTIONS	The following options a	re supported.	
	-c{enable disable}	-	to start or halt Telnet service. You can ne following. Omitting this causes an
		enable disable	Starts Telnet service. Halts Telnet service.
	-h	Displays the usag option or operand	e. Specifying this option with another l causes an error.
	-n	Automatically res	ponds to prompt with "n" (no).
	-d	Prevents display of standard output.	of messages, including prompt, for
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	 Halt of Telnet service the Telnet sessions in You can confirm the 	is reflected just after operation are disco	ervice is started immediately. er execution of settelnet. At this time, onnected, if any. ervice set currently by using
	showtelnet(8).		
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Start Telnet s XSCF> settelnet -c Continue? [y n] :y		
	EXAMPLE 2 Halt Telnet s	service.	
	XSCF> settelnet -c Continue? $[y n] : y$	disable	
I			

		Telnet service. The prompt is automatically given a "y" response.
	Continue? [y]:	n] :y
EXIT STATUS	The following ex	kit values are returned.
	0	Indicates normal end.
	>0	Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	showtelnet (8)	

NAME	settimezone - Sets the time zone and daylight saving time of XSCF.		
SYNOPSIS	settimezone -c settz -s timezone		
	settimezone -c settz -a [-M]		
	settimezone -c a [/time]	adddst -b std -o offset -d dst [-p offset] -f date [/time] -t date	
	settimezone -c o	deldst -b std -o offset	
	settimezone -h		
DESCRIPTION	settimezone is	a command to set the time zone and daylight saving time of XSCF.	
	The time zone p	repared as standard complies with the POSIX standard.	
Privileges	To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.		
	For details on us	er privileges, see setprivileges(8).	
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.		
	 -a Displays the list of the settable time zones. It is specified with -c settz. -b std Specifies the abbreviation of the standard time of the time zone std 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 daylight saving time. The daylight saving time is set based on the time zone information specified by the -b, -o, -d, -p, -f, and -t options. If the daylight saving 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 daylight saving time set manually. If the daylight saving 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 dst	Specifies the daylight saving 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.	

-£ date [/time]	Specifies the start time of the daylight saving time. It is specified with -c adddst. It is specified in the same format as that of <i>date</i> of -t option. <i>date</i> can be specified in any of the following formats.			
	Jn			
	can specify a fig 1 for <i>n</i> . In leap	e date to start the daylight saving time. You gure from 1 to 365 with January 1 regarded as years, February 29 is not counted. 365 nber 31 even in leap years.		
	 Mm.w.d Mm: Specifies the month to start the daylight saving time. You can specify a figure from 1 to 12 for m w: Specifies the week to start the daylight saving 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 daylight saving time. 0 indicates Sunday and 6 indicates Saturday. You can specify a figure from 0 to 6. 			
	<i>n</i> <i>n</i> : Specifies the date to start the daylight saving 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 following format.	for <i>time</i> . This can be specified using the		
	hh:mm:ss	This is specified in the format of "hh:mm:ss." <i>hh</i> is from 0 to 23. <i>mm</i> is 0 to 59. ss is 0 to 59. If omitted, it is 02:00:00.		
-h	Displays the usage or operand causes	e. Specifying this option with another option an error.		
- M	Displays text one	screen at a time.		

-0 offset	Specifies the offset between the time zone and Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). It is specified with -c adddst or -c deldst. <i>offset</i> can be specified using the following format.			
	$GMT\{+ \mid -\}hh[:mm[:ss]]$			
	GMT {+ -} <i>hh</i> [: <i>mm</i> [: <i>ss</i>]]	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).) 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 offset	Greenwich Mean omitted, it becom	Specifies the offset between the daylight saving time and Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). It is specified with $-c$ adddst. If omitted, it becomes one hour earlier than the offset time specified by $-o$ option. <i>offset</i> can be specified using the following format.		
	$GMT\{+ -\}hh[:mm]$:[:ss]]		
	GMT {+ -}	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).)		
	<i>hh</i> [: <i>mm</i> [: <i>ss</i>]]	Specifies the offset time. hh is from 0 to 23. mm and ss are from 0 to 59.		
-s timezone		ne zone. It is specified with -c settz. For n specify any of the time zones displayed by the		

	-t date [/time]	specified with -t	to finish the daylight saving time. It is adddst. It is specified in the same format as option. <i>date</i> can be specified in any of the
		Jn	
		can specify a fig 1 for <i>n</i> . In leap	e date to finish the daylight saving time. You gure from 1 to 365 with January 1 regarded as years, February 29 is not counted. 365 nber 31 even in leap years.
		You can specify w: Specifies the indicates the fir specify a figure d: Specifies the	day of the week to finish the daylight saving s Sunday and 6 indicates Saturday. You can
		can specify a fig	date to finish the daylight saving time. You gure from 1 to 365 with January 2 regarded as , February 29 is counted.
		Specifies the time following format.	for <i>time</i> . This can be specified using the
		hh:mm:ss	This is specified in the format of "hh:mm:ss." <i>hh</i> is from 0 to 23. <i>mm</i> is 0 to 59. <i>ss</i> is 0 to 60. If omitted, it is 02:00:00.
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	saving time. To		mber of years for the time zone or daylight ht saving time every year, it is necessary to
	 If the daylight 	saving time is not s	et, it is not affected by the time zone.
	 To set the dayl same format. 		-c adddst, specify the start and end in the
	 When setting t an error. 	he daylight saving	time by -c adddst, the following cases cause
	 Case that th n format 	e period between th	e start and end is shorter than 14 days in Jn or
		he start and end is in eeks in the Mm.w.d	n the same month and the period is shorter format

	■ Case	that an offset smaller than -p <i>offset</i> is specified in -0 <i>offset</i>			
	 Case hours 	that the difference in the offsets of $-\circ$ <i>offset</i> and $-p$ <i>offset</i> is longer than 24 s			
	■ If the sta GMT.	• 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).			
		ct the daylight saving time information changed by the -c adddst and dst options, logout from XSCF and login again.			
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1	Set the time zone to "Asia/Tokyo."			
	XSCF> se Asia/Tok	p ttimezone -c settz -s Asia/Tokyo yo			
	EXAMPLE 2	Display the list of the settable time zones.			
		ettimezone -c settz -a			
	Africa/Abidjan Africa/Accra Africa/Addis_Ababa Africa/Algiers Africa/Asmara Africa/Asmera Africa/Bamako Africa/Bangui				
	·	angui			
	EXAMPLE 3	Set the daylight saving time information with setting the time zone abbrevia-			
		tion to JST, offset from GMT to +9, daylight saving time zone name to JDT, daylight saving 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> se M10.5.0	ettimezone -c adddst -b JST -o GMT-9 -d JDT -f M3.5.0 -t			
	JST-9JDT	,M3.5.0,M10.5.0			
	EXAMPLE 4	Set the daylight saving time information with setting the time zone abbrevia- tion to JST, offset from GMT to +9, daylight saving time zone name to JDT, offset from the daylight saving 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).			
	M4.1.0/	ettimezone -c adddst -b JST -o GMT-9 -d JDT -p GMT-10 -f 00:00:00 -t M9.1.0/00:00:00 -10,M4.1.0/00:00:00,M9.1.0/00:00:00			

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	EXAMPLE 5 Delete the daylight saving time information set currently. XSCF> settimezone -c deldst -b JST -o GMT-9
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 h	ardware of devices.	
SYNOPSIS			
	setupfru -h		
DESCRIPTION	setupfru is a com	nand to set the hardware of the specified device.	
	You can specify a sy	rstem board (PSB) as the device.	
	The following conte addition.	nts can be set for PSB to make PSB available for the system after	
	Memory mirror mod	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	To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.		
	For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).		
OPTIONS	The following optio	ns are supported.	
		isplays the usage. Specifying this option with another option r operand causes an error.	
	tl	pecifies whether to set the mode of memory mounted in PSB to ne mirror mode. To set it to the mirror mode, specify y. Not to et it to the mirror mode, specify n. If the -m option is omitted, ne previous setting is taken over.	
	u	sb is specified in <i>device</i> , the setting is reflected in all CPUs nder the specified PSB. If cpu is specified in <i>device</i> , the setting reflected only in the specified CPUs.	
I			

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OPERANDS	The following operands are supported.		
	device	Specifies the devic following.	e to be set. You can specify either of the
		sb	PSB
		cpu	CPU in PSB
	location	Specifies the locat	ion where the device is mounted.
		sb is specified in	the following format.
		xx-y xx y	Specify an integer from 00 to 15 for it. It is fixed to 0.
		cpu is specified in	the following format.
		xx-y-z xx y z	Specify an integer from 00 to 15 for it. It is fixed to 0. Specify an integer from 0 to 3 for it.
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	You can confirm the contents regarding the hardware of the devices set currently by using showfru(8).		
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Set t	he modes of all CPUs	under PSB 01-0 to the memory mirror mode.
	XSCF> setupf:	ru -m y sb 01-0	
	EXAMPLE 2 Set t	he mode of the CPU o	f PSB 02-0 CPU chip 1 to the memory mirror mode.
	XSCF> setupf :	ru -m у сри 02-0	-1
EXIT STATUS	The following ex	xit values are return	ed.
	0	Indicates normal	end.
	>0	Indicates error oc	currence.
SEE ALSO	addboard (8), d showfru (8)	eleteboard (8), setr	ocl(8), showboards(8), showpcl(8),

showad - show Active Directory configuration and messages.		
showad		
showad cert [-v] [-i n]		
showad log [-M]] [-C] [-S start_record_number] [-E end_record_number]	
showad log -f		
<pre>showad group administrator [-i n]</pre>		
<pre>showad group operator [-i n]</pre>		
showad group o	custom [-i n]	
showad userdor	main [-i <i>n</i>]	
showad dnsloca	atorquery[-i n]	
showad default	trole	
<pre>showad server [-i n]</pre>		
showad -h		
showad displays	Active Directory configuration and diagnostic messages.	
You must have useradm privileges to run this command.		
Refer to setpriv	vileges(8) for more information.	
The following op	otions are supported:	
-f	Displays diagnostic messages in real time. When this option is used, the command does not terminate. Each diagnostic message is displayed when it is registered. To stop the real-time display, press [Ctrl]+[C] key.	
-h	Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.	
	showad cert [- showad log [-M showad log -f showad log -f showad group a showad group a showad group a showad group a showad group a showad group a showad displays Showad displays You must have u Refer to setprin The following op -f	

	-i n	without an	dex marker, value 1 - 5. When executed without -i or ny value for -i, the system behaves in the following rding to the assigned operand.
			erdomain, dnslocatorquery ssively searches index marker 1 to 5.
			ays the server certificate of the primary Active ory server.
		server Displa server	ays the configuration of the primary Active Directory
	- V		verbose output. Used only with the cert operand to e full certificate.
	- C	Appends	to end of output the number of records in the log.
	- E	end_record	he last record number to display, where _ <i>number</i> can be any record number in the log. Use -C
	– M	Displays text by page, like the more(1) command doe	
	- S	can be any	he first record to display, where <i>start_record_number</i> v record number in the log. Use -C to obtain the f records in the log.
OPERANDS	The following op	erands are s	supported:
	cert		Display current server certificates.
			Displays the primary Active Directory server when -i is omitted. Displays the alternate Active Directory server when -i is specified.
	log		Display diagnostic messages.
	group adminis	strator	Display current group configurations.
	group operato	or	Display current group configurations.
	group custom		Display current group configurations.
	userdomain		Display current userdomain settings.

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dnslocatorquery	Display current DNS locator query configuration.
defaultrole	Display current defaultrole setting.
server	Display current Active Directory server settings.
	Displays the primary Active Directory server when -i is omitted. Displays the alternate Active Directory server when -i is specified.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Displays the current state of the active directory.

```
XSCF> showad
dnslocatormode: disabled
expsearchmode: disabled
state: enabled
strictcertmode: disabled
timeout: 4
logdetail: none
```

EXAMPLE 2 Displays certificate information for the primary Active Directory server.

```
XSCF> showad cert
Primary Server:
certstatus = certificate present
issuer = C=US, ST=California, L=San Diego, O=aCompany,
OU=System Group, CN=John User serial number = 0 (0000000)
subject = C=US, ST=California, L=San Diego, O=aCompany,
OU=System Group, CN=John User serial number = 0 (0000000)
valid from = Apr 18 05:38:36 2013 GMT
valid until = Apr 16 05:38:36 2023 GMT
version = 3 (0x02)
```

EXAMPLE 3 Displays specified diagnostic messages.

```
XSCF> showad log -S 5 -E 10
```

```
Thu Sep 2 01:43 2013 (ActDir): -error- authentication status: auth-ERROR
Thu Sep 2 01:44 2013 (ActDir): -error- authentication status: auth-ERROR
Thu Sep 2 01:47 2013 (ActDir): -error- authentication status: auth-ERROR
Thu Sep 2 01:51 2013 (ActDir): -error- authentication status: auth-ERROR
Thu Sep 2 01:52 2013 (ActDir): -error- authentication status: auth-ERROR
Thu Sep 2 01:55 2013 (ActDir): -error- authentication status: auth-ERROR
```

EXAMPLE 4 Displays configuration for administrator group 3.

```
XSCF> showad group administrator -i 3
Administrator Group 3
```

```
name: CN=pSuperAdmin,OU=Groups,DC=sales,DC=company,DC=com
```

showad(8)

	EXAMPLE 5	Displays alternate server 1 setting. A port number of 0 indicates that the default port for Active Directory is used.		
	XSCF> showad server -i 1			
	Alternate Server 1			
	address:	(none)		
	port: 0			
		XAMPLE 6 Displays the dnslocatorquery 1 configuration.		
		XSCF> showad dnslocatorquery -i 1		
	service	1: \ _ldaptcp.gcmsdcs. <domain>.<port:3269></port:3269></domain>		
EXIT STATUS	The follow	ring exit values are returned:		
	0	Successful completion.		
	>0	An error occurred.		
SEE ALSO	setad (8)			

NAME	showaltitude - Displays the altitude of the system.		
SYNOPSIS	showaltitude		
	showaltitude -h		
DESCRIPTION	showaltitude is a command to display the altitude of the system set currently.		
	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).		
	The altitude is displayed by 100 meters (m).		
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.		
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	You can set the altitude of the system by using setaltitude(8).		
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Display the altitude of the system.		
	XSCF> showaltitude 1000m		
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.		
	0 Indicates normal end.		
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.		
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	showaudit displays the current status of the system audit. If showaudit is executed without specifying the option, it is displayed whether writing of audit records is enabled or disabled.
Privileges	To execute this command, auditadm or auditop privilege is required.
	For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).

OPTIONS	The following options are supported.			
	-a users	Displays the audit record generation policy of the specified user. <i>users</i> is the comma-separated list of the valid user names.		
	- ⊂ classes	Displays the audit record generation policy of the specified audit class. <i>classes</i> 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 ACS_SYSTEM(1) ACS_WRITE(2)	All classes System-related event 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	events. <i>events</i> is a comma-sep be specified with a number of	neration policy of the specified audit arated list of audit events. Events can or name. The prefix of AEV_ can be ent of SSH login can be expressed as H, or 4.	
		For the list of valid events, se	ee showaudit -e all.	
	-g	Displays the global audit reco	ord generation policy of the user.	
	-h	Displays the usage. Specifyin operand causes an error.	ng this option with another option or	
	- m	Displays the destination add usage of the local audit area	ress of the e-mail to be sent if the reaches the threshold.	

	-p	Displays the policy capacity.	to be followed if the audit trail reaches the full
	- S	Displays the follow	ing audit statuses.
		 Area used by the 	e local audit record
		■ Free space left fo	or the local audit record
		 Number of the a 	udit record deleted (after the previous boot) rail reaches the full capacity
	-t	Displays the threshore region.	old to issue a warning for the usage of the local
OPERANDS	ANDS The following operands are supported.		ed.
	all	Displays the follow	wing information.
		This informatio	g of audit trail is set to enable or disable. n is the same as that which is displayed when executed without specifying any options.
			displayed when showaudit is executed -a,-c all,-e all,-g,-m,-p,-s,and-t
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 D	isplay the audit status.	
	XSCF> show Auditing: (
	EXAMPLE 2 D	isplay all class informati	on regarding login audit.
	XSCF> show	audit -c LOGIN	
	Events:		
	AEV_LOGIN_P AEV LOGIN (enabled enabled
	AEV_LOGIN_S		enabled
	AEV_LOGIN_	FELNET	enabled
	AEV_LOGOUT AEV_AUTHEN	FICATE	enabled enabled
	EXAMPLE 3 D	isplay all event informat	ion.
		audit -e all	
	Events:	סתעריי	anablad
	AEV_AUDIT_S AEV AUDIT S		enabled enabled
	AEV_AODII_		enabled
	AEV_EXIT_MO		enabled
	1		

EXIT STATUS	AEV_LOGIN_BUI AEV_LOGIN_CONSOLE AEV_LOGIN_SSH AEV_LOGIN_TELNET AEV_LOGOUT AEV_AUTHENTICATE AEV_addboard AEV_addfru [] The following exit va	enabled enabled enabled enabled enabled	
	0 In	dicates normal end.	
	>0 In	dicates error occurrence.	
SEE ALSO	setaudit (8), viewaud	lit (8)	

NAME	showautologout - Displays the session timeout time of the XSCF shell.		
SYNOPSIS	showautologout		
	showautologout -h		
DESCRIPTION	showautologout is a command to display the session timeout time set in the XSCF shell.		
	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.		
Privileges	To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.		
	useradm, platadm, platop, auditadm, auditop, 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.		
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Display the session timeout time of the login shell. (If set to 30 minutes)		
	XSCF> showautologout 30min		
	EXAMPLE 2 Display the session timeout time of the login shell. (In the default status)		
	XSCF> showautologout 10min		
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.		
	0 Indicates normal end.		
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.		
SEE ALSO	setautologout(8)		

showautologout(8)

NAME	showbbstatus - Display the status of the SPARC M10 Systems chassis.		
SYNOPSIS	showbbstatus		
	showbbstatus -h		
DESCRIPTION	showbbstatus is a command to display the status of the currently-operated SPARC M10 Systems chassis.		
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.		
	-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.		
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Display the SPARC M10 Systems status of its own device.		
	XSCF> showbbstatus BB#01 (Standby)		
	EXAMPLE 2 Display the SPARC M10 Systems status of its own device (when the master XSCF and the standby XSCF cannot be synchronised).		
	XSCF> showbbstatus BB#00 (Master) Cannot communicate with Standby XSCF. Please check Standby XSCF's state.		
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.		
	0 Indicates normal end.		
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.		
I			

showbbstatus(8)

NAME	showboards - Displays the information of the system board (PSB).		
SYNOPSIS	showboards [-v] -a [-c sp]		
	showboards [-v] -p ppar_id [-c sp]		
	showboards [-v] psb		
	showboards -h		
DESCRIPTION	showboards is a	command to displa	ay the information of PSB.
	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.		
	The following in	formation is display	ved.
	PSB PSB number		
		This is displayed i	in the format below.
		xx-y: xx Y	Integer from 00 to 15 It is fixed to 0
	PPAR-ID	PPAR-ID	
		Any of the follow	ing is displayed.
		00-15 SP	PPAR-ID to which PSB is assigned 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 Bc	pard (LSB) number defined in PPAR
		An integer from 0	0 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 follo	wing is displayed.	
	n	In the power-off status	
	У	In the power-on status	
Conn	PSB is connected	to the PPAR configuration	
Either of the		e following is displayed.	
	n	Not connected to the corresponding PPAR or in the system board pool status	
	У	Connected to the corresponding PPAR	
Conf	Operating status of Oracle Solaris		
	Either of the follo	wing is displayed.	
	n Y	PSB is not operating in Oracle Solaris. PSB is operating in Oracle Solaris.	
Test	Status of the initia	l diagnosis of PSB	
	Any of the follow	ny 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 s	tatus of PSB		
		Any of the following is displayed.			
		Normal	Normal status		
		Degraded	There is a degraded part. PSB can be operated.		
		Faulted	PSB cannot be operated due to an abnormality or cannot be controlled due to a communication abnormally.		
	If it is specified v detailed status of	-	on, the following information is displayed as the		
	R	Dynamic Reco PPAR	onfiguration (DR) reservation status of PSB for		
		*	DR processing is reserved. If PPAR is restarted, the PPAR configuration is changed by incorporation or release of PSB.		
Privileges	To execute this co	ommand, any of the following privileges is required.			
	platadm, plato	p,fieldeng H	p, fieldeng Enables execution for all PPARs and PSBs.		
	pparadm, pparm		Enables execution for PPARs for which you have access privilege.		
	For details on use	er privileges, se	e setprivileges(8).		
OPTIONS	The following op	tions are suppo	rted.		
	-a	Displays the s or mounted in	tatuses of all PSBs incorporated into, assigned to, a PPAR.		
	-c sp		'SB of the system board pool. System board pool tus in which PSB does not belong to any PPARs.		
	-h	Displays the u or operand car	usage. Specifying this option with another option uses an error.		
	-p ppar_id	information de displayed. De	PPAR-ID to display the status. Only the efined in the PCL of the specified PPAR is pending on the system configuration, you can eger from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> .		
	- V	Displays the d	letailed information of PSB.		
<u> </u>					

showboards(8)

OPERANDS	The following operands are supported.						
	psb	Specifies the PSB number to be displayed. The specification format is below.					
		xx-y xx	Integer fro	m 00 to 15			
		y	Integer from 00 to 15 It is fixed to 0				
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	If PPAR is specifi	0	nformation d	efined in PCI	L is displayed.		
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Displa	ay the information	of all PSBs mo	unted.			
	-						
	XSCF> showboa PSB PPAR-ID(L	SB) Assignment	Pwr Conn Co	nf Test F	ault		
		Jagianod					
	00-0 00(00) 01-0 SP	Assigned Unavailable	y y y n n n	Testing N	Iormal		
	02-0 Other	Assigned	y y n	Passed D	egraded		
	03-0 SP	Unavailable Assigned Unavailable	n n n	Failed F	aulted		
	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	v v	v Passed	Normal		
	01-0 SP	Unavailabl	en n	n Testing	y Normal		
	02-0 Other	Unavailabl Assigned Unavailabl	у у	n Passed	Degraded		
	03-0 SP	Unavailabl	en n	n Failed	Faulted		
	EXAMPLE 3 Display the information of PSB 00-0.						
		rds 00-0 SB) Assignment					
	00-0 00(00)						
	EXAMPLE 4 Display the detailed information of PSB 00-0.						
	XSCF> showboa PSB R PPAR-ID	rds -v 00-0 (LSB) Assignment	Pwr Conn	Conf Test	Fault		
		Assigned					

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 SPUnavailable n n n Testing Normal03-0 SPUnavailable 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. Indicates normal end. 0 Indicates error occurrence. >0 SEE ALSO addboard (8), deleteboard (8), setpcl (8), setupfru (8), showfru (8), showpcl (8) showboards(8)

showcod(8)

NAME	showcod - Displays the CPU Activation information.				
SYNOPSIS	showcod [-v]-s cpu				
	<pre>showcod [-v] -p ppar_id</pre>				
	showcod [-v] [-M]				
	showcod -h				
DESCRIPTION	showcod is a command to display the CPU Activation information. The CPU Activation information includes the numbers of the CPU Activation which have been installed and the CPU Activation assigned for the physical partition (PPAR). The numbers of the CPU Activations which have been installed and the CPU Activations assigned to PPAR are displayed for each type of resources. The types of resources are CPU.				
	If showcod is executed without specifying -p <i>ppar_id</i> , the CPU Activation information of all PPARs is displayed.				
Privileges	To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.				
	platadm, plato	р	Enables execution for all PPARs.		
	pparadm, pparm pparop	gr,	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have access privilege.		
	For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).				
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.				
	-h		s the usage. Specifying this option with another option and causes an error.		
	- M	Display	s text one screen at a time.		
	-p ppar_id	-	s PPAR-ID. Depending on the system configuration, you cify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> .		
	-s cpu	Display	s the CPU Activation information.		
	- v		s detailed information. It the $-v$ option is specified, the wn of keys is displayed.		
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	The following parameters are displayed as the types of resource.		are displayed as the types of resource.		
	PROC (CPU core	resource		

showcod(8)

EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Display all CPU Activations 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 CPU Activations information in detail (in the case that the ppa- radm, pparmgr, or pparop privilege is owned for PPAR-ID 1).				
	XSCF> showcod -v PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 1: 0 [Permanent Ocores]				
	EXAMPLE 3 Display the CPU Activations information of all CPUs in detail (in the case that the platadm or platop privilege is owned).				
	<pre>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 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 8 : 0 [Permanent 0cores] PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 8 : 0 [Permanent 0cores] PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 8 : 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 11 : 0 [Permanent 0cores] PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 11 : 0 [Permanent 0cores] PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 11 : 0 [Permanent 0cores] PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 11 : 0 [Permanent 0cores] PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 11 : 0 [Permanent 0cores]</pre>				
EXIT STATUS	PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 15 : 0 [Permanent Ocores] 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 CPU Activation key information stored in the XSCF.				
SYNOPSIS	showcodactivation [-r -v] [-i key-index] [-M]				
	showcodactivation -h				
DESCRIPTION	showcodactivation is a command to display the CPU Activation key information stored in the XSCF.				
	If showcodactivation is executed with nothing specified, the current CPU Activation key information is displayed.				
	Note – For details on the CPU Activation key, see the <i>Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems System Operation and Administration Guide</i> .				
Privileges	To execute this	To execute this command, platadm or platop 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.			
	-i key-index	Displays the CPU Activation key information of the administration number specified in <i>Key-index</i> .			
	– M	Displays text one screen at a time.			
	-r	Displays the CPU Activation key information in the format of raw data stored in the XSCF.			
	- V	Displays detailed information. The CPU Activation key information is displayed in both of the table format and raw data format.			
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	If showcodactivation is used, the following information is displayed.				
	Index	Administration number in the XSCF of the CPU Activation key.			
	Description	Type of resources (processor). For CPU Activation, PROC is displayed.			
	Count	Number of the CPU Activations given to resources.			
I					

```
EXAMPLES
              EXAMPLE 1 Display the CPU Activation key information.
                XSCF> showcodactivation
                Index Description Count
                ----- ------ ------
                    1 PROC
2 PROC
                                      1
                                      0
              EXAMPLE 2 Display the CPU Activation key information of the administration number
                         2 in the raw data format.
               XSCF> showcodactivation -r -i 2
                *Index2
                Product: SPARC M10-1
                SequenceNumber: 116
                Cpu noExpiration 2
                Text-Signature-SHA256-RSA2048:
                SBxYBSmB32E1ctOidgWV09nGFnWKNtCJ5N3WSlowbRUYlVVySvjncfOrDNteFLzo
                 .
                1TSgrjnee9FyEYITT+ddJQ==
              EXAMPLE 3 Display the CPU Activation key 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:
                SBxYBSmB32E1ctOidgWV09nGFnWKNtCJ5N3WSlowbRUY1VVySvjncfOrDNteFLzo
                1TSgrjnee9FyEYITT+ddJQ==
                *Index2
                 .
              EXAMPLE 4 Display the detailed CPU Activation key information.
                XSCF> showcodactivation -v
                Index Description Count
                ----- ------ ------
                    1 PROC
                                       1
                Product SPARC M10-1
               SequenceNumber: 116
                Cpu noExpiration 2
                Text-Signature-SHA256-RSA2048:
                SBxYBSmB32E1ctOidgWV09nGFnWKNtCJ5N3WSlowbRUY1VVySvjncfOrDNteFLzo
                 .
                  .
```

showcodactivation(8)

	1TSgrjnee9FyEYITT+ddJQ==
	2 PROC 1 Product SPARC M10-1
	SequenceNumber: 116
	Cpu noExpiration 2
	Text-Signature-SHA256-RSA2048:
	SBxYBSmB32E1ctOidgWV09nGFnWKNtCJ5N3WSlowbRUYlVVySvjncfOrDNteFLzo
	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
	1TSgrjnee9FyEYITT+ddJQ==
	EXAMPLE 5 Display the CPU Activation key 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	showcodactivatio	onhistory - Displays the the Capacity on Demand (CoD) logs.				
SYNOPSIS	showcodactivationhistory [-M]					
	showcodactivationhistory [-V] -m mail_address					
	showcodactivati	onhistory [-V] [-u user] [-p proxy [-t proxy_type]] target_url				
	showcodactivati	onhistory -h				
DESCRIPTION		tionhistory is a command to display the records regarding etion of CPU Activations keys in the CoD logs.				
Privileges	To execute this c	ommand, any of the following privileges is required.				
	platadm, plato	pp,fieldeng				
	For details on us	er privileges, see setprivileges(8).				
OPTIONS	The following op	otions 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.				
	-m <i>mail_address</i>	Specifies the email address to which the CoD log is to be sent.				
	-p proxy	Specifies the proxy server to be used for transfers. The default transfer type is http, unless modified using the -t <i>proxy_type</i> . The value for proxy must be in the format <i>servername</i> [:port].				
	-t proxy_type	Use with the -p to specify proxy type as http, socks4, or socks5. The default is http.				
	-u <i>user</i>	Specifies the user name when logging in to a remote ftp or http server that requires authentication. Prompts for a password.				
	- V	Displays details of network activity, which might be helpful in diagnosing network or server problems.				
OPERANDS	The following operands are supported.					
	target_url	Specifies the URL to be the output destination of the CoD logs. 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>				

EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Output the CoD logs.
	<pre>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 0 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 01:47:13PM 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</pre>
	EXAMPLE 2 Sending the CoD logs to the specified user via email. XSCF> showcodactivationhistory -m sysadmin@comany.com XSCF>
	<pre>EXAMPLE 3 Sending the CoD logs to the specified URL via FTP. XSCF> showcodactivationhistory -u admin ftp://somehost/tmp/ history.txt Password: file transfer complete</pre>
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.
	0 Indicates normal end.
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	addcodactivation (8), deletecodactivation (8), setcod (8), setsmtp (8), showcod (8), showcodactivation (8), showcodusage (8)

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NAME	showcodusage - Display the usage information of CPU core resources.			
SYNOPSIS	showcodusage	[-v][-M]	[-p {resource ppar all}]	
	showcodusage	-h		
DESCRIPTION	showcodusage resource.	e is a com	nand to display the usage information of CPU core	
			uted with nothing specified, the overview of the CPU talled is displayed with the current status of CPU core	
Privileges	To execute this	command	, any of the following privileges is required.	
	platadm,plat fieldeng	cop,	Enables execution for all physical partitions (PPARs).	
	pparadm, ppar pparop	rmgr,	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have access privilege.	
	For details on ι	user privil	eges, see setprivileges(8).	
OPTIONS	The following o	options are	e supported.	
	-h		the usage. Specifying this option with another option or causes an error.	
	- M	Displays	text one screen at a time.	
	-p all	Displays	all usage information of CPU core resources.	
	-p ppar	PPAR. N number number	ys the usage information of CPU core resources for each fumber of CPU core resources used in the PPAR, the of CPU core resources installed in the PPAR and the of CPU core activations allotted to the PPAR are included splayed information.	
	-p resource		formation of CPU core resources is displayed according spective types.	
	-V	Displays	detailed information.	
l				

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION		e -p resource is t ing the system is di	used, the usage information of CPU core splayed.		
	Resource		'U core resources (processor) ameters are displayed.		
		PROC	CPU core resources. The unit is cores.		
	In Use	Number of the CPU core resources currently used in t system If communication with Hypervisor cannot be establish number of the CPU core resources currently used in th system becomes 0.			
	Installed	Number of the CF	PU core resources installed to the system		
	COD Permitted	Number of the CF	PU Activations which have been installed		
	Status	Any of the follow	ing CoD statuses		
		OK	Indicates that there is enough number of CPU Activations for the CPU core resources in use. In addition, the number of the remaining CPU Activations which can be used. There are some violation of CPU Activation. The number of the CPU core resources in use which exceeds the number of the CPU Activations available is displayed. May occur if the total number of used CPU core resources exceeds the total number of CPU Activations, that can be allotted to the whole system.		
	 If showcodusage -p ppar is used, the following usage information of CPU core resources regarding each PPAR is displayed. 				
	PPAR-ID/	Each PPAR and type of CPU core resources			
	Resource	The CPU core resources with Unused displayed are those not used in PPAR.			
	In Use	Number of the CPU core resources currently used in PPAR			
			not be established with the hypervisor, the ore resources that is presently used in the		
	Installed	Number of the CI	PU core resources installed to PPAR		

	Assigned	Number of	the CPU core res	sources assigned to PPAR
	latest, depending of for the value of In different from wha	on the timing o Use to be up t you expected	f the XSCF upd dated to the late , execute showe	y showcodusage may not be the ate. It may take up to 20 minutes est one. If the value of In Use is codusage again to check the value.
EXAMPLES	information on bot	h resources and verview of the	d PPAR. Users w key information	display the overview of the usage vith privileges regarding PPAR can for which they have the privilege e.
	EXAMPLE 1 Displa type.	y the usage info	ormation of CPU	J core resources for each resource
	XSCF> showcodu Resource In Us	e Installed	CoD Permitted	
				OK: 12 cores available
	case of	a 5BB configura	ition on SPARC N	J core resources for each PPAR (In M10-4S).
	XSCF> showcodu PPAR-ID/Resourc			
	0 - PROC 1 - PROC 2 - PROC 3 - PROC 4 - PROC	15	64 32	cores
	1 - PROC	16	32 32 30 30	cores
	2 = PROC	16	32 32	COTES
	4 - PROC	10	0 0	cores
	Unused - PROC	0	0 32	cores
	PPAR (form p	In case the follo vivileges).		core resources for each resource and is executed by a user who holds plat-
	XSCF> showcodu Resource In Use	Installed Col	D Permitted Sta	atus
	PROC 63 PPAR-ID/Resourc			: 97 cores available
	0 - PROC	15	64 32	cores
	1 - PROC	16		cores
	2 - PROC	16		cores
	3 - PROC	16		cores
	4 - PROC	0		cores
	5 - PROC	0		cores
	6 - PROC	0		cores
		č	- 0	

showcodusage(8)

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	32 cores

EXAMPLE 4 Display the usage information of CPU core resources for each resource and PPAR (In case of a CPU core activation violation on SPARC M10-4S).

	XSCF> showco Resource In			nitted Sta	atus			
	PROC PPAR-ID/Reso	63 16 urce In Use	50 Installed	61 VI Assigned	OLATION:	2 core	s in e	excess
	0 - PROC 1 - PROC 2 - PROC 3 - PROC 4 - PROC 5 - PROC 6 - PROC 7 - PROC 8 - PROC 9 - PROC 10 - PROC 11 - PROC 11 - PROC 12 - PROC 13 - PROC 14 - PROC 15 - PROC	15 16 16 16 0 0	64 32 32 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	15 16 15 15 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	cores cores cores cores cores cores cores cores cores			
EXIT STATUS	Unused - PRO The following ϵ		o e returned.		cores			
	0	Indicates	normal end	d.				
	>0	Indicates	error occui	rrence.				
SEE ALSO	addcodactivatio showcodactivat							

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NAME		n - Displays the info physical partition (rmation of the domain console that is currently PPAR).	
SYNOPSIS	showconsolepat	h -a		
	showconsolepat	h -p ppar_id		
	showconsolepat	h -h		
DESCRIPTION		ath is a command to y connected to PPA	o display the information of the domain R.	
	The following co	ntents are displayed	d.	
	User	XSCF user accoun	its connected to the domain consoles	
	PPAR-ID	PPAR ID		
	RO/RW	Type of domain co	onsole	
		ro rw	Read-only console Writable console	
	escape	Escape sign set in	console	
	Date	Date and time wh	en XSCF connected to the domain console	
Privileges	To execute this c	ommand, any of the	e 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 us	er privileges, see se	etprivileges(8).	
OPTIONS	The following op	otions are supported	Ι.	
	-a	Displays the infor accessible PPARs.	mation of the consoles connected to all	
	-h	Displays the usag or operand causes	e. Specifying this option with another option s an error.	
	-p ppar_id		R-ID to display the information. Depending on uration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15	

EXTENDED To one PPAR, just one writable console can be connected while multiple read-only consoles can be connected.

EXAMPLES EXAMPLE 1 Display the information of the consoles connected to all accessible PPARs.

	XSCF> showcons	olepath	-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	
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.					
	0	Indicates	normal	end.		
	>0	Indicates	error oc	currence.		
SEE ALSO	console (8), sendb	reak(8)				

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	To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.
	useradm, platadm, platop, Enables execution for all PPARs. auditadm, auditop, 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.
	-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
	-u Specifies the time in the Universal Coordinated Time (UTC). If omitted, the local time is applicable.
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	You can set the date and time of the XSCF clock by using setdate(8).
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Display the current time in local time (JST).
	XSCF> showdate Sat Oct 20 14:53:00 JST 2012
	EXAMPLE 2 Display the current time in UTC.
	XSCF> showdate -u Sat Oct 20 05:56:15 UTC 2012
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.
	0 Indicates normal end.
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	<pre>setdate(8), settimezone(8), showtimezone(8)</pre>

showdate(8)

NAME		Displays the difference between the system time and the Hypervisor sical partition (PPAR).	
SYNOPSIS	showdateoffset	-p ppar_id	
	showdateoffset	[-a]	
	showdateoffset	-h	
DESCRIPTION		et is a command to display the difference between the system time XSCF clock and the Hyper visor time managed by each PPAR s.	
	PPAR is stored. In	erence between the system time and the Hypervisor time of each f the system time is set by setdate(8), etc., the difference between ime of each PPAR and the system time is updated.	
	The difference of	the time is retained even if PPAR or the system is restarted.	
Privileges	To execute this c	ommand, any of the following privileges is required.	
	useradm,plata fieldeng	dm, platop, Enables execution for all PPARs.	
	pparadm, pparm	ngr, pparop Enables execution for PPARs for which you have access privilege.	
	For details on us	er privileges, see setprivileges(8).	
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.		
	-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.	
	-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 difference from the system time. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> .	
EXAMPLES		lay the difference between the system time and the Hypervisor time PAR-ID 1.	
	XSCF> showdat PPAR-ID 01	ceoffset -p 1 Domain Date Offset 0 sec	

	EXAMPLE 2	Display the differences between the system time and the Hypervisor times of all PPARs.
	XSCF> st	nowdateoffset -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 follow	ing exit values are returned.
	0	Indicates normal end.
	>0	Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	resetdateo	ffset (8)

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NAME	showdomainconfig - Displays the configuration information of the logical domain of the specified physical partition (PPAR).				
SYNOPSIS	showdomainconfig -p ppar_id [-M]				
	showdomainconfig -h				
DESCRIPTION	showdomainconfig is a command to display the logical domain configuration information.				
	The following setting values are displayed.				
	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			
	BootingLogical domain configuration name used next time when PPARconfig(Next)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	To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.				
	useradm, platadm, platop, fieldeng, pparadm, pparmgr, pparop				
	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.			
	-p ppar_id	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.		
LAIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.		
	0 Indicates normal end.		
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.		
SEE ALSO	setdomainconfig (8)		
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NAME	showdomainstatus - Displays the status of the current logical domain.				
SYNOPSIS	showdomainstatus -p ppar_id [-M] [-g domainname]				
	showdomainstatus -h				
DESCRIPTION	showdomainstatus is a command to display the status of the current logical domain.				
	The statuses to be displayed are below.				
	 Logical Domain Na 	ame			
	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.				
	Host Stopped The logical domain is stopped				
	Solaris booting	domain is starting			
	Solaris running				
	Solaris halting In the status in which the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain is executing the shutdown processing				
	Solaris suspended	ris suspended In the status in which the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain is suspended			
	Solaris poweringIn the status in which the Oracle Solaris of the logical downdowndomain 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			
	OpenBootIn the status in which the OpenBoot PROM of the logicainitializingdomain 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, ppa	arop Enables execution for PPARs for which you have access privilege.	
	For details on user privi	leges, see setprivileges(8).	

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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 <i>domainname</i> . To include "#" in <i>domainname</i> , 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 <i>ppar_id</i> .	
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Display the statuses of all logical domains on PPAR-ID 0.		
		mainstatus -p 0 n Name Status Solaris running Solaris booting Solaris booting Solaris powering down Solaris panicking Shutdown Started OpenBoot initializing OpenBoot Primary Boot Loader	
	EXAMPLE 2 Disp. ID 0.	lay the statuses of the logical domain whose name is guest01 on PPAR-	
	XSCF> showdor	nainstatus -p 0 -g guest01	
	Logical Domai: guest01	n Name Status Solaris powering down	
	_	lays the status of the logical domain named as guest01 on PPAR-ID 0 (no is assigned to PPAR).	
	XSCF> showdor	mainstatus -p 0 -g guest01	

	Logical Domain Name - PPAR 0 is not config	Status - gured.	
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.		
	0 Indic	ates normal end.	
	>0 Indic	ates error occurrence.	
SEE ALSO	showpparstatus (8)		

NAME	showdualpowerfeed - Displays the status of the dual power feed mode.			
SYNOPSIS	showdualpowerfeed			
	showdualpowerfeed -h			
DESCRIPTION	showdualpowerfeed is a command to display the status of the dual power feed mode.			
	Note – The SPARC M10 Systems have redundant Power Supply Units. Even when the dual power feed mode is displayed as enabled or disabled by showdualpowerfeed, it won't make any changes on the system behavior including redundancy management of power. This function can be used as "memo" for administrator to distinguish whether a customer's facility is configured as dual power feed or not.			
	The dual power feed mode can be set by setdualpowerfeed(8).			
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.			
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 On the SPARC M10-1, displays the current setting of dual power feed mode.			
	XSCF> showdualpowerfeed			
	BB#00: Dual power feed is enabled.			
	EXAMPLE 2 On the SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar boxes), displays the current setting of dual power feed mode.			
	XSCF> showdualpowerfeed			
	BB#00:Dual power feed is disabled.			
	BB#01:Dual power feed is disabled. BB#02:Dual power feed is disabled.			
	BB#03:Dual power feed is disabled.			
	BB#04:Dual power feed is disabled.			
	BB#05:Dual power feed is disabled.			
	BB#06:Dual power feed is disabled. BB#07:Dual power feed is disabled.			
	BB#07:Dual power feed is disabled. BB#08:Dual power feed is disabled.			
	BB#09:Dual power feed is disabled.			
	BB#10:Dual power feed is disabled.			

	BB#11:Dual power feed is disabled.
	BB#12:Dual power feed is disabled.
	BB#13:Dual power feed is disabled.
	BB#14:Dual power feed is disabled.
	BB#15:Dual power feed is disabled.
	XBBOX#80:Dual power feed is disabled.
	XBBOX#81:Dual power feed is disabled.
	XBBOX#82:Dual power feed is disabled.
	XBBOX#83:Dual power feed is disabled.
	EXAMPLE 3 On the SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar boxes), displays the current setting of dual power feed mode.
	XSCF> showdualpowerfeed
	BB#00:Dual power feed is enabled.
	BB#01:Dual power feed is enabled.
	DEnoi.Duai power recu ib enubrea.
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.
	0 Indicates normal end.
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	setdualpowerfeed (8)

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NAME	showemailreport - Displays the settings data of the e-mail report.		
SYNOPSIS	showemailreport [-v]		
	showemailreport -h		
DESCRIPTION	showemailreport is a command to display the settings of	lata of the e-mail report.	
	If it is used without specifying any options, the settings data of the current e-mail report is displayed.		
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 optio or operand causes an error.	on with another option	
	-v Displays detailed information.		
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Display the settings of the e-mail report.		
	XSCF> showemailreport EMail Reporting: enabled Email Recipient Address: admin@company.com, adm2@co	mpany.com	
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.		
	0 Indicates normal end.		
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.		
SEE ALSO	setemailreport (8)		
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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	<pre>showenvironment [-M] [temp volt Fan power air]</pre>			
	showenvironment -h			
DESCRIPTION	showenvironment is a command to display the following information.			
	The following information is displayed.			
	Environment information	1 2		
	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	Voltage sensor value		
	information	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	To execute this c	ommand, any of the following privileges is required.		
	useradm, platadm, platop, fieldeng			
	For details on us	er privileges, see setprivileges(8).		
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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 are supported.		
OPERANDS	The following ope			
	temp volt Fan power air	n 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 power and air 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.			
	XSCF> showenvironment			
	BB#00			
	Temperature:30.71C BB#01			
	Temperature:29.97C			
	EXAMPLE 2 Display the temperature information of the system and each component in SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box).			
	XSCF> showenvironment temp BB#00			
	Temperatur	e:30.71C		
	CMUU			
	CPU#0			
		U#0:45.21C		
		U#0:45.42C U#0:43.24C		
		U#0:47.11C		
	CPU#1			
	CP	U#1:45.21C		
		U#1:45.42C		
	CD.	U#1:43.24C		
	CP	0#1:43.240		

```
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
 THR
   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
                           Display the exhaust-air amount of the system.
                EXAMPLE 8
                  XSCF> showenvironment air
                  BB#00
                     Air Flow:53CMH
                  BB#01
                      Air Flow:53CMH
EXIT STATUS
                The following exit values are returned.
                                 Indicates normal end.
                 0
                 >0
                                 Indicates error occurrence.
   SEE ALSO
                setpowercapping (8), showpowercapping (8)
```

NAME	showfru - Displays the contents of settings regarding the hardware devices.			
SYNOPSIS	showfru device location			
	showfru -a [-M] showfru -h			
DESCRIPTION	showfru is a command to display the contents set in the hardware of the devices by setupfru(8).			
	The contents of the specified device or all devices can be displayed. You can spec a physical system board (PSB) as the device.			
	The following contents are displayed.			
	Device	Device name		
		Any of the followi	ng values is displayed.	
		sb	PSB	
		cpu	CPU in PSB	
	Location	Position where the	e device is mounted	
		This is displayed i	n the format below.	
		 If Device is sb 		
		<i>xx-y</i> :		
		xx	Integer from 00 to 15	
		<i>y</i> It is fixed to 0.		
		 If Device is cp 	u	
		xx-y-z: xx	Integer from 00 to 15	
		y	It is fixed to 0.	
		z	Integer from 0 to 3	
		Mirror mode of the	e memory set in PSB	
	Mode Either of the following values is displayed.		ving values is displayed.	
		yes no	Memory mirror mode Not in the memory mirror mode	
Privileges	To execute this co	ommand, platadm	or fieldeng privilege is required.	
	For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).			

showfru(8)

OPTIONS	The following options are supported.				
	-a	Displa	Displays the contents of all devices.		
	-h		Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.		
	- M	Displa	ays text one screen at a time.		
OPERANDS	The following operands are supported.				
	device		Specifies the device to be displayed. The following devices car be specified.		
		sb	PSB		
		cpu	CPU in PSB		
	location	Specifi	Specifies the location where the <i>device</i> is mounted.		
		This is	This is specified using the following format.		
		■ If de	■ If <i>device</i> is sb		
		xx-y:			
		xx	Integer from 00 to 15		
		y	It is fixed to 0.		
	 If device is cpu 				
	<i>xx-y-z</i> :				
		xx	Integer from 00 to 15		
		у	It is fixed to 0.		
		z	Integer from 0 to 3		
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	You can set the hardware of the devices by using setupfru(8).				
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1	Display the in	nformation set in all devices.		
	XSCF> shc Device sb		Memory Mirror Mode		
	cpu	00-0-0	yes		
	cpu	00-0-1	yes		
	cpu cpu	00-0-2 00-0-3	yes yes		
	sb	01-0	700		
	cpu	01-0-0	yes		
	cpu	01-0-1	yes		
	cpu	01-0-2	yes		

showfru(8)

```
cpu 01-0-3
                                      yes
                  sb
                           02-0
                           02-0-0
                     cpu
                                       no
                     cpu 02-0-1
                                       no
                     cpu 02-0-2
                                       no
                     cpu
                           02-0-3
                                       no
                           03-0
                  sb
                     cpu 03-0-0
                                       yes
                     cpu
                          03-0-1
                                       yes
                     cpu 03-0-2
                                       no
                     cpu 03-0-3
                                      no
                  .
                 XSCF>
                          Display the information set in the specified device (PSB).
                EXAMPLE 2
                 XSCF> showfru sb 01-0
                 Device Location Memory Mirror Mode
                          01-0
                  sb
                     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
                           01-0
                  sb
                     cpu 01-0-3 yes
                 XSCF>
EXIT STATUS
                The following exit values are returned.
                                Indicates normal end.
                0
                                Indicates error occurrence.
                >0
   SEE ALSO
                addboard (8), deleteboard (8), setpcl (8), setupfru (8), showboards (8),
                showpcl(8)
```

showfru(8)

showhardconf - D mounted on the s	Pisplays the information of the Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) erver.
showhardconf [-	u] [-M]
showhardconf -h	L Contraction of the second
showhardconf is	s a command to display the information of each FRU.
The information t	o be displayed is below.
 Current configure 	uration and status
 Number of the 	mounted units
, ,	on (PPAR) information
-	Unit information (Displayed only if the power of PPAR is on)
PCI card inform	nation (Displayed only if the power of PPAR is on)
To execute this co	mmand, any of the following privileges is required.
useradm, platad fieldeng	dm, platop, Enables execution for all PPARs.
pparadm, pparmo	gr, pparop Enables execution for PPARs for which you have access privilege.
For details on use	r privileges, see setprivileges(8).
The following opt	ions 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.
-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.
	mounted on the s showhardconf [- showhardconf -h showhardconf is The information t Current config Number of the Physical partiti PCI Expansion PCI card inform To execute this co useradm, platac fieldeng pparadm, pparmo For details on use The following opt -h -M

DESCRIPTION

EXTENDED | 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.

	Survises are alsprayed for the anno in which a failure of acguatation occurred.			
	Status Contents			
	Faulted	In the status in which the unit is not in operation due to a failure.		
	Degraded	A part of the unit has failed or degraded, but the unit is running.		
	Deconfigured	Due to the failure or degradation of another unit, the target unit and components of its underlying layer has been degraded, though there is no problem in them.		
	Maintenance	Maintenance work is in progress. addfru(8), replacefru(8), or initbb(8) is operating.		
	Normal	In the status in which the unit is in normal operation.		
EXAMPLES	chassis and ch displayed on t XSCFs are star			
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Displa	ay the FRU information of SPARC M10-1.		
	XSCF> showhar	dconf		
	SPARC M10-1;	1011510002 Oreveter Depel Guiter Leeked		
		101151008A; Operator_Panel_Switch:Locked; Power:Off; System Phase:Cabinet Power Off;		
		0 PPAR_Status:Powered Off;		
		:Normal; Ver:2004h; Serial:USDA-P00007 ;		
		Part-Number:CA20366-B10X 002AB/LGA-MBU -01 ; r Supply System: Dual ;		
		ry_Size:32 GB; Type: B ;		
		Status:Normal; Ver:4142h; Serial: 00010448;		
		<pre>Preq:3.200 GHz; Type:0x20; Pore:16; Strand:2;</pre>		
		A Status:Normal;		
		Code:ce8002M393B5270DH0-YH9 0000-85A8EFD9;		
		'ype:01; Size:4 GB; A Status:Normal;		
		ode:ce8002M393B5270DH0-YH9 0000-85A8EF57;		
	+ I	Ype:01; Size:4 GB;		
	· ·			

```
+ 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#X0DF;
            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;
               LINKBOARD 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 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;
                FAN#0; Status:Normal;
               FAN#1; Status:Normal;
               FAN#2; Status:Normal;
        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; Type: B ;
        FANU#1 Status:Normal; Type: B ;
        FANU#2 Status:Normal; Type: B ;
        FANU#3 Status:Normal; Type: B ;
        FANU#4 Status:Normal; Type: B ;
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
                                         ( 1)
        Type:B
        CPU
                                             1
            Freq:3.200 GHz;
                                       ( 1)
        MEM
                                             8
            Type:01; Size:4 GB;
                                      | (
                                             8)
                                             0
    PCICARD
   LINKCARD
                                             0
    PCIBOX
                                             0
        IOB
                                             0
        LINKBOARD
                                             0
        PCI
                                             0
                                             0
        FANBP
        PSU
                                             0
        FAN
                                             0
    OPNL
                                             1
    PSUBP
                                             1
                                             2
        PSU
        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:Slave; 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; Type: B ;
             CPU#0 Status:Normal; Ver:4142h; Serial:00010448;
                 + Freq:3.700 GHz; Type:0x20;
                 + Core:16; Strand:2;
             CPU#1 Status:Normal; Ver:4142h; Serial:00010418;
                 + Freq:3.700 GHz; Type:0x20;
                 + 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; Type: B ;
   CPU#0 Status:Normal; Ver:4142h; Serial:00010478;
       + Freq: 3.700 GHz; Type: 0x20;
       + Core:16; Strand:2;
   CPU#1 Status:Normal; Ver:4142h; Serial:00010505;
       + Freq: 3.700 GHz; Type: 0x20;
       + 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
   + Type: B ;
   CBL#0L Status:Normal;
       + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                         ; Ver:3820h;
           + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
       + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                         ; Ver:3820h;
           + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
   CBL#OR Status:Normal;
       + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                         ; Ver:3820h;
           + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
       + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                         ; Ver:3820h;
           + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
   CBL#1L Status:Normal;
       + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                         ; Ver:3820h;
           + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
       + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                         ; Ver:3820h;
           + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
   CBL#1R Status:Normal;
       + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                         ; Ver:0020h;
           + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
       + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                         ; Ver:3020h;
```

```
+ Type:Optic; Length: 2;
    XBU#1 Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:PP123002ZN ;
       + FRU-Part-Number:CA07361-D102 A1
        + Type: B ;
       CBL#0L Status:Normal;
            + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                       ; Ver:3820h;
               + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
            + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                            ; Ver:3820h;
               + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
        CBL#OR Status:Normal;
           + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                            ; Ver:3820h;
               + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
            + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                            ; Ver:3820h;
               + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
       CBL#1L Status:Normal;
           + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                            ; Ver:3820h;
               + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
            + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                            ; Ver:3820h;
               + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
        CBL#1R Status:Normal;
           + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                            ; Ver:0020h;
               + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
            + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                            ; Ver:3020h;
               + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
    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
        + Type: B ;
    PSU#0 Status:Normal; Ver:303443h; Serial:MD12190452
                                                          ;
       + FRU-Part-Number:CA01022-0761 /
                                                   ;
        + Power_Status:ON; AC:200 V; Type: B ;
    PSU#1 Status:Normal; Ver:303443h; Serial:MD12190454
                                                          ;
       + FRU-Part-Number:CA01022-0761 /
                                                   ;
        + Power Status:ON; AC:200 V; Type: B ;
    FANU#0 Status:Normal; Type: B ;
    FANU#1 Status:Normal; Type: B ;
    FANU#2 Status:Normal; Type: B ;
    FANU#3 Status:Normal; Type: B ;
   FANU#4 Status:Normal; Type: B ;
BB#01 Status:Normal; Role:Slave; 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; Type: B ;
        CPU#0 Status:Normal; Ver:4142h; Serial:00010448;
           + Freq:3.700 GHz; Type:0x20;
           + Core:16; Strand:2;
       CPU#1 Status:Normal; Ver:4142h; Serial:00010418;
           + Freq:3.700 GHz; Type:0x20;
            + 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; Type: B ;
   CPU#0 Status:Normal; Ver:4142h; Serial:00010478;
       + Freq:3.700 GHz; Type:0x20;
        + Core:16; Strand:2;
    CPU#1 Status:Normal; Ver:4142h; Serial:00010505;
        + Freq:3.700 GHz; Type:0x20;
        + Core:16; Strand:2;
   MEM#00A Status:Normal;
       + Code:ce8002M393B5270DH0-YK0 0000-85D0AFA1;
       + Type:01; Size:4 GB;
   MEM#17B Status:Normal;
       + Code:ce8002M393B5270DH0-YK0 0000-87D37520;
       + Type:01; Size:4 GB;
PCI#0 Status:Normal; Name Property:;
    + 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;
XBU#0 Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:PP123002ZO ;
   + FRU-Part-Number:CA07361-D102 A1
    + Type: B ;
    CBL#0L Status:Degraded;
       + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2 ; Ver:3820h;
           + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
        + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                         ; Ver:3820h;
           + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
    CBL#OR Status:Normal;
       + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                         ; Ver:3820h;
           + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
        + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                         ; Ver:3820h;
           + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
   CBL#1L Status:Normal;
```

```
+ FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                           ; Ver:3820h;
               + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
           + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                           ; Ver:3820h;
               + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
       CBL#1R Status:Normal;
           + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                           ; Ver:0020h;
               + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
           + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                           ; Ver:3020h;
               + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
   XBU#1 Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:PP123002ZN ;
       + FRU-Part-Number:CA07361-D102 A1
                                                                :
       + Type: B ;
       CBL#0L Status:Normal;
           + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                           ; Ver:3820h;
               + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
           + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                           ; Ver:3820h;
               + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
       CBL#0R Status:Normal;
                                           ; Ver:3820h;
           + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
               + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
           + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                           ; Ver:3820h;
               + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
       CBL#1L Status:Normal;
           + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                           ; Ver:3820h;
               + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
           + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                           ; Ver:3820h;
               + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
       CBL#1R Status:Normal;
           + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                           ; Ver:0020h;
               + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
           + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                           ; Ver:3020h;
               + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
   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
       + Type: B ;
   PSU#0 Status:Normal; Ver:303443h; Serial:MD12190452
                                                         ;
       + FRU-Part-Number:CA01022-0761 /
                                                 ;
       + Power Status:ON; AC:200 V; Type: B ;
   PSU#1 Status:Normal; Ver:303443h; Serial:MD12190454
                                                         ;
       + FRU-Part-Number:CA01022-0761 /
                                                  ;
       + Power Status:ON; AC:200 V; Type: B ;
   FANU#0 Status:Normal; Type: B ;
   FANU#1 Status:Normal; Type: B ;
   FANU#2 Status:Normal; Type: B ;
   FANU#3 Status:Normal; Type: B ;
   FANU#4 Status:Normal; Type: B ;
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 ;
       + Type: A ;
```

```
CBL#L0 Status:Normal;
           + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                            ; Ver:3820h;
               + Type:Optic; Length: 3;
            + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                            ; Ver:3820h;
               + Type:Optic; Length: 3;
        CBL#L1 Status:Normal;
           + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                           ; Ver:3820h;
               + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
            + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                            ; Ver:3820h;
               + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
        CBL#R0 Status:Normal;
           + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                             ; Ver:3820h;
               + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
            + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                            ; Ver:3820h;
               + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
       CBL#R1 Status:Normal;
           + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                            ; Ver:3820h;
               + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
           + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                           ; Ver:3820h;
               + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
    XSCFU Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:7867000262 ;
        + FRU-Part-Number:CA20393-B56X A0
    XBBPU Status:Normal; Serial:PP0629L068
       + FRU-Part-Number:CA20393-B50X A2 ;
        + Type: A ;
    XSCFIFU Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:PP12040198 ;
       + FRU-Part-Number:CA20365-B52X 001AA/NOT-FIXD-01 ; Type: A ;
    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:CA07361-D011 A0
                                      /NOT-FIXD-01
                                                            ;
    + Power Supply System:Single;
    XBU#0 Status:Normal; Ver:0201 Serial:PP0629L068
       + FRU-Part-Number:CA20393-B50X A2 ;
        + Type: A ;
       CBL#L0 Status:Normal;
           + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                           ; Ver:3820h;
               + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
            + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                            ; Ver:3820h;
               + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
        CBL#L1 Status:Normal;
           + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                            ; Ver:3820h;
               + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
           + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                            ; Ver:3820h;
```

```
+ Type:Optic; Length: 2;
            CBL#R0 Status:Normal;
                + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2 ; Ver:3820h;
                   + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
                + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                             ; Ver:3820h;
                   + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
            CBL#R1 Status:Normal;
               + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                             ; Ver:3820h;
                   + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
                + FRU-Part-Number:2123628-2
                                             ; Ver:3820h;
                   + Type:Optic; Length: 2;
        XSCFU Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:7867000262 ;
            + FRU-Part-Number:CA20393-B56X A0
        XBBPU Status:Normal; Ver:0201 Serial:PP0629L068
            + FRU-Part-Number:CA20393-B50X A2 ;
            + Type: A ;
        XSCFIFU Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:PP12040198 ;
            + FRU-Part-Number:CA20365-B52X 001AA/NOT-FIXD-01 ; Type: A ;
        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
                                   ( 1)
          Type:B
           Type:B
                                 ( 1)
           CPU
                                         4

      Freq:3.700 GHz;
      ( 2)

      Freq:3.700 GHz;
      ( 2)

           MEM
                                        64
              Type:01; Size:4 GB; ( 64)
       CMUU
                                         2
                                     ( 1)
           Type:B
                                   ( 1)
           Type:B
           CPU
                                        4
            Freq:3.700 GHz;
                                 (2)
              Freq:3.700 GHz; (2)
```

	МЕЛИ	
	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	2
	Type:B	(1)
	Type:B	(1)
	OPNL	2
	PSUBP	2
	Type:B	(1)
	Type:B	(1)
	PSU	4
	Type:B	(2)
	Type:B	(2)
	FANU	10
	XBBOX	2
	XBU	2
	Type:A	
	Type:A	(1)
	XSCFU	2
	OPNL	2
	XBBPU	2
	Type:A	
	Type:A	
	XSCFIFU	
	PSU	
	FAN	8
	+	· ·
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.	
	0 Indicates normal end.	
	>0 Indicates error occurrence	e.

showhardconf(8)

NAME	showhostname - Displays the host names set in the master chassis and chassis whose XSCF is standby.		
SYNOPSIS	showhostname	{-a <i>xscfu</i> }	
	showhostname	-h	
DESCRIPTION		e is a command to display the host names set currently in the master ssis whose XSCF is standby.	
	The host name	is displayed in the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) format.	
Privileges	No privileges a	re required to execute this command.	
	For details on u	ser privileges, see setprivileges(8).	
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.		
	-a	Displays the host names set in the master chassis and chassis whose XSCF is standby. The chassis name specified with the -a option becomes invalid.	
	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	
OPERANDS	The following o	operands are supported.	
	xscfu	Specifies the chassis name to be displayed. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify either of the following. If the chassis name is specified with the -a option, it becomes invalid.	
		 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		ethostname(8), you can set the host name of the master chassis and which XSCF is in the standby status.	
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Dis	play the host name which has been set to the master chassis and the	

showhostname(8)

		chassis on which XSCF is in the standby status.
	bb#00:sc	owhostname -a f0-hostname.example.com f1-hostname.example.com
	EXAMPLE 2	Display the host name set in XBBOX#80.
		<pre>owhostname xbbox#80 :scf0-hostname.example.com</pre>
EXIT STATUS	The follow	ing exit values are returned.
	0	Indicates normal end.
	>0	Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	sethostnam	ne (8)

NAME	showhttps - Displays the status of the HTTPS service set in the XSCF network.		
SYNOPSIS	showhttps [-M]		
	showhttps -t [-M]		
	showhttps -h		
DESCRIPTION	showhttps is a c in the XSCF netw	command to display the status of the HTTPS service set currently ork.	
		whether HTTPS service is in operation and the installation status n required for authentication. If it is installed, the date of o displayed.	
	The following sta	tuses are displayed.	
	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	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.	
	- 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	EXAMPLE 1 Display the status of HTTPS service and the installation status of the key.		
	CA key: instal		

```
----BEGIN CERTIFICATE REQUEST----
 MIIBwjCCASsCAQAwgYExCzAJBgNVBAYTAmpqMQ4wDAYDVQQIEwVzdGF0ZTERMA8G
 A1UEBxMIbG9jYWxpdHkxFTATBqNVBAoTDG9yZ2FuaXphdGlvbjEPMA0GA1UECxMG
 b3JnYW5pMQ8wDQYDVQQDEwZjb21tb24xFjAUBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWB2V1Lm1haWww
 gZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAJ5D57X/k42LcipTWBWzv2GrxaVM
 5GEyx3bdBW8/7WZhnd3uiZ9+ANlvRAuw/YYy7I/pAD+NQJesBcBjuyj9x+IiJl9F
 MrI5fR8pOIywVOdbMPCar09rrU45bVeZhTyi+uQOdWLoX/Dhq0fm2BpYuh9WukT5
 pTEg+2dABg8UdHmNAgMBAAGgADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQQFAAOBgQAux1jH3dyB6Xho
 PqBuVIakDzIKEPipK9qQfC57YI43uRBGRubu0AHEcLVue5yTu6G5SxHTCq07tV5q
 38UHSg5Kqy9QuWHWMri/hxm0kQ4gBpApjNb6F/B+ngBE3j/thGbEuvJb+0wbycvu
 5jrhB/ZV9k8X/MbDOxSx/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: sha256WithRSAEncryption
         Issuer: C=JP, ST=Kanagawa, O=Kawasaki, OU=luna2, CN=luna2
 ization Validation CA
         Validitv
             Not Before: Feb 20 07:36:15 2012 GMT
             Not After : Feb 19 07:36:15 2013 GMT
         Subject: C=JP, ST=Kanaqawa, 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
	<pre>Signature Algorithm: shalWithRSAEncryption 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</pre> 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	showldap - display the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) configuration for the XSCF.		
SYNOPSIS	showldap		
	showldap [-c]		
	showldap -h		
DESCRIPTION	showldap displays the LDAP configuration of XSCF. When invoked without options, showldap displays all LDAP configuration except for the server certificate and the password used when binding to the LDAP server.		
Privileges	You must have useradm or fieldeng privileges to run this command.		
	Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.		
OPTIONS	The following options are supported:		
	-c Displays the LDAP server certification.		
	-h Displays usage statement.		
	When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.		
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Displaying All LDAP Configuration Data		
	XSCF> showldap Bind Name: <i>user</i> Base Distinguishing Name: ou=people,dc=company,dc=com LDAP Search Timeout: 60 Bind password: Set LDAP Servers: ldap://company.com:389 CERTS: None		
	EXAMPLE 2 Displaying LDAP Server Certification		
	<pre>XSCF> showldap -c Certificate: Data: Version: 3 (0x2) Serial Number: fc:cl:32:c4:02:72:35:ea Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption Issuer: C=JP, ST=Kanagawa, L=Kawasaki, O=Fujitsu, OU=Fujitsu Validity Not Before: Jul 29 19:57:22 2013 GMT Not After : Jul 29 19:57:22 2014 GMT Subject: C=JP, ST=Kanagawa, L=Kawasaki, O=Fujitsu, OU=Fujitsu Subject Public Key Info: Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption</pre>		

	RSA Public Key: (1024 bit)
	Modulus (1024 bit):
	00:db:dc:60:74:41:ab:a6:cf:3d:6c:43:ec:58:30:
	65:29:15:92:c7:e7:af:d9:4c:8b:69:63:f4:77:66:
	3a:27:db:4a:05:60:3a:39:d6:a8:e1:b1:9f:21:93:
	lf:al:c0:24:66:f2:0c:4b:7c:0f:7f:44:45:ee:99:
	49:8f:48:f5:0f:b7:d5:c5:23:67:26:0c:b8:56:ea:
	02:2a:c3:06:e2:97:5c:cc:ca:82:2b:02:7f:f1:14:
	2a:7e:3c:0a:d2:af:ab:35:53:d6:55:df:6b:f5:91:
	53:95:21:4d:b0:e1:f4:d9:bc:9c:93:b0:72:0c:85:
	3f:0e:91:bc:72:e2:fe:c9:93
	Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)
	X509v3 extensions:
	X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:
	1D:23:C0:57:EB:AA:29:CF:BD:A0:40:61:AC:B9:0D:FE:09:27:50:45
	X509v3 Authority Key Identifier:
	keyid:1D:23:C0:57:EB:AA:29:CF:BD:A0:40:61:AC:B9:0D:FE:09:27:50:45
	DirName:/C=JP/ST=Kanagawa/L=Kawasaki/O=Fujitsu, Inc./OU=Fujitsu
	serial:FC:C1:32:C4:02:72:35:EA
	X509v3 Basic Constraints:
	CA:TRUE
	Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption
	90:56:fc:50:79:81:b1:59:ec:51:24:6f:d7:9c:e7:ac:63:09:
	7b:74:5f:3c:72:94:d7:91:be:f2:f3:9d:b6:65:76:a0:3f:03:
	b1:96:06:48:d3:55:f8:2c:4e:3d:17:ba:66:47:81:a5:54:7f:
	c3:01:47:c0:cb:8b:4a:0b:3f:fc:e6:45:28:4d:1b:8d:da:72:
	9f:8f:c5:5f:61:2b:96:e6:21:c3:55:3c:02:81:e2:cb:bd:ea:
	00:18:59:93:5f:36:60:be:73:64:1a:41:14:ac:da:8d:d5:18:
	e8:16:40:77:fd:3a:ce:a4:60:a8:fd:3c:11:0f:72:e4:23:2d:
	5c:d3
EVIT CTATUC	The fellowing wither loss on action of
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned:
	0 Successful completion.
	>0 An error occurred.
SEE ALSO	setIdap(8)
SEE ALSO	senuap (8)

I

NAME	showldapssl - sho	ow LDAP over SSL configuration and messages.	
SYNOPSIS	showldapssl		
	showldapssl cer	t [-v] [-i <i>n</i>]	
	showldapssl log	[-M] [-C][-S start_record_number][-E end_record_number]	
	showldapssl log	-f	
	<pre>showldapssl group administrator [-i n]</pre>		
	<pre>showldapssl group operator [-i n]</pre>		
	showldapssl gro	up custom [-i n]	
	showldapssl use	rdomain [-i <i>n</i>]	
	showldapssl use	rmap	
	showldapssl def	aultrole	
	<pre>showldapssl server [-i n]</pre>		
	showldapssl -h		
DESCRIPTION	showldapssl di	splays the LDAP over SSL configuration and diagnostic messages.	
Privileges	You must have us	seradm privileges to run this command.	
	Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.		
OPTIONS	The following options are supported:		
	-f	Displays diagnostic messages in real time. When this option is used, the command does not terminate. Each diagnostic message is displayed when it is registered. To stop the real-time display, press [Ctrl]+[C] key.	
	-h	Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.	

	-i n	without ar	lex marker, value 1 - 5. When executed without -i or y value for -i, the system behaves in the following ding to the assigned operand.
		group, us Succes	erdomain sively searches index marker 1 to 5.
		cert Displa server.	ys the server certificate of the primary LDAP over SSL
		server Displa server.	ys the configuration of the primary LDAP over SSL
	-v		erbose output. Used only with the cert operand to e full certificate.
	- C	Appends t	o end of output the number of records in the log.
	- E	end_record_	ne last record number to display, where <i>_number</i> can be any record number in the log. Use -C he number of records in the log.
	- M	Displays te	ext by page, like the more(1) command does.
	-S	can be any	ne first record to display, where <i>start_record_number</i> record number in the log. Use -C to obtain the records in the log.
OPERANDS	The following op	erands are s	upported:
	cert		Display current server certificates.
			Displays the primary LDAP over SSL server when -i is omitted. Displays the alternate LDAP over SSL server when -i is specified.
	log		Display diagnostic messages.
	group adminis	trator	Display current group configurations.
	group operato	or	Display current group configurations.
	group custom		Display current group configurations.
	userdomain		Display current userdomain settings.

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usermap	Display current user mapping settings.
defaultrole	Display current defaultrole setting.
server	Display current LDAP over SSL server settings.
	Displays the primary LDAP over SSL server when -i is omitted. Displays the alternate LDAP over SSL server when -i is specified.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Displays the current state of LDAP over SSL.

```
XSCF> showldapssl
usermapmode: enabled
state: enabled
strictcertmode: enabled
timeout: 4
logdetail: none
```

EXAMPLE 2 Displays certificate information for the primary LDAP over SSL server.

```
XSCF> showldapssl cert
```

```
Primary Server:
certstatus = certificate present
issuer = C=US, ST=California, L=San Diego, O=aCompany,
OU=System Group, CN=John User serial number = 0 (0000000)
subject = C=US, ST=California, L=San Diego, O=aCompany,
OU=System Group, CN=John User serial number = 0 (0000000)
valid from = Apr 18 05:38:36 2013 GMT
valid until = Apr 16 05:38:36 2023 GMT
version = 3 (0x02)
```

EXAMPLE 3 Displays specified diagnostic messages.

```
XSCF> showldapssl log -S 5 -E 10
```

```
Thu Sep 2 01:43 2013 (LdapSSL): -error- authentication status: auth-ERROR
Thu Sep 2 01:44 2013 (LdapSSL): -error- authentication status: auth-ERROR
Thu Sep 2 01:47 2013 (LdapSSL): -error- authentication status: auth-ERROR
Thu Sep 2 01:51 2013 (LdapSSL): -error- authentication status: auth-ERROR
Thu Sep 2 01:52 2013 (LdapSSL): -error- authentication status: auth-ERROR
Thu Sep 2 01:55 2013 (LdapSSL): -error- authentication status: auth-ERROR
```

```
EXAMPLE 4 Displays configuration for administrator group 3.
XSCF> showldapssl group administrator -i 3
Administrator Group 3
name: CN=pSuperAdmin,OU=Groups,DC=sales,DC=company,DC=com
```

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	EXAMPLE 5 Displays alternate LDAP over SSL server 1 setting. A port number of 0 indicates that the default port for LDAP over SSL is used.		
	XSCF> showldapssl server -i 1		
	Alternate Server 1		
	address: (none)		
	port: 0		
	EXAMPLE 6 Displays the optional user mapping settings.		
	XSCF> showldapssl usermap		
	attributeInfo: (&(objectclass=person)(uid= <username>))</username>		
	binddn: cn=Manager,dc=company,dc=com		
	bindpw: Set		
	<pre>searchbase: ou=people,dc=company,dc=com</pre>		
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned:		
	0 Successful completion.		
	>0 An error occurred.		
SEE ALSO	setldapssl(8)		

NAME	showlocator - Displays the status of the CHECK LED on the operation panel.		
SYNOPSIS	showlocator [-a -b bb_id]		
	showlocator -h		
DESCRIPTION	showlocator is a command to display the blinking status of the CHECK LEDs of the operation panels mounted in SPARC M10 Systems chassis and crossbar boxes (XBBOXs).		
	Any of the follow	ving statuses is displayed.	
	Off (Off)	Indicates that it is normal, the input power is being off, or the power fails.	
	Blinking (Blinking)	Indicates that it is a chassis subject to maintenance.	
	On (Lighted)	Indicates that an abnormality is detected.	
Privileges	To execute this c	ommand, any of the following privileges is required.	
	useradm, platadm, platop, fieldeng		
	For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).		
OPTIONS	The following op	ptions are supported.	
	-a Displays the statuses of all CHECK LEDs connected currently		
	-b bb_id	Displays the status of the CHECK LEDs of the SPARC M10 Systems chassis and crossbar boxes corresponding to the specified <i>bb_id</i> . If omitted, the status of the CHECK LED of the chassis 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	EXAMPLE 1 Display the status of CHECK LED of BB-ID 10.		
	XSCF> showlocator -b 10 BB#10: Locator LED status: Blinking		

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 :	
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.			
EXAMI LES	Example 1 Display the time of lockout.			
EXAMILES	XSCF> showloginlockout 90 minutes			
EXIT STATUS	XSCF> showloginlockout			
	XSCF> showloginlockout 90 minutes			
	XSCF> showloginlockout 90 minutes The following exit values are returned.			
	XSCF> showloginlockout 90 minutes The following exit values are returned. 0 Indicates normal end.			
EXIT STATUS	XSCF> showloginlockout 90 minutes The following exit values are returned. 0 Indicates normal end. >0 Indicates error occurrence.			
EXIT STATUS	XSCF> showloginlockout 90 minutes The following exit values are returned. 0 Indicates normal end. >0 Indicates error occurrence.			
EXIT STATUS	XSCF> showloginlockout 90 minutes The following exit values are returned. 0 Indicates normal end. >0 Indicates error occurrence.			
EXIT STATUS	XSCF> showloginlockout 90 minutes The following exit values are returned. 0 Indicates normal end. >0 Indicates error occurrence.			
EXIT STATUS	XSCF> showloginlockout 90 minutes The following exit values are returned. 0 Indicates normal end. >0 Indicates error occurrence.			

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NAME	showlogs - Displays the specified log.		
SYNOPSIS	showlogs [-t <i>time</i> [-T <i>time</i>]] [-v -V -S] [-r] [-M] error		
	<pre>showlogs [-t time [-T time] -p timestamp] [-v] [-r] [-M] event</pre>		
	<pre>showlogs [-t time [-T time]] [-r] [-M] power</pre>		
	<pre>showlogs {-a -b bb_id} [-t time [-T time]] [-r] [-M] env</pre>		
	<pre>showlogs [-r] [-M] monitor</pre>		
	<pre>showlogs -p ppar_id [-t time [-T time]] [-r] [-M] {console ipl panic}</pre>		
	showlogs -h		
DESCRIPTION	showlogs is a command to	o display the specified log.	
		hronological order of time stamps by default. The fied for each unit of collection.	
	System unit	 Error log (Scan logs may be included.) Power log Event log Monitoring log 	
	SPARC M10 Systems chass		
	Physical partition (PPAR) ι	· ·	
		 Panic message log 	
		 IPL message log 	
Privileges	To execute this command,	any of the following privileges is required.	
	■ Error log, event log, tem	perature history, monitoring log	
	platadm, platop, fiel	deng	
	 Power log 		
	platadm,platop, fieldeng	Enables execution for all PPARs.	
	pparadm, pparmgr	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.	

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	 Console message log, panic message log, IPL message log 			
	platadm,pla fieldeng	atop,	Enables execution for all PPARs.	
	pparadm, ppa pparop	armgr,	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have access privilege.	
	 Scan log fieldeng 			
	For details on us	ser privile	ges, see setprivileges(8).	
OPTIONS	The following op	ptions are	supported.	
	-a	All chassis on the system are subject. This can be specified for the temperature history.		
	-ъ bb_id	Specifies only one BB-ID to display the log. This can be specified for the temperature history. The <i>bb_id</i> , 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		and causes an error.	
	- M	Display	vs text one screen at a time.	
	-p ppar_id	the con log. De	es a single PPAR-ID to display. This can be specified for sole message log, panic message log, and IPL message pending on the system configuration, you can specify an from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> .	
	-P timestamp		og is displayed alone, specify the time stamp of the log. n be specified for the error log and event log.	
		timestar	<i>np</i> is specified in any of the following formats.	
		The day mm/dd/	<i>m-dd,hh:mm:ss</i> e value is specified in the year-month- y,hour:minute:second format. <i>yy,hh:mm:ss</i> e value is specified in the month/day/	
		yea	ar,hour:minute:second format.	
		The	<i>uh:mm:ssyyyy</i> e value is specified in the month- ne,day,hour:minute:second,year format.	

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-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. <i>Monddhh:mm:ssyyyy</i>
	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.

	-т time	Specifies the ending 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.	
		<pre>mm/dd/yy,hh:mm The value is specified in the month/day/year,hour:minute</pre>	
		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.	
	-v	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.	
	-V	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.	
OPERANDS	The following op	erands are supported.	
	error	Displays the error log. (Scan logs may be included.)	
	event	Displays the event log.	
	power	Displays the power log.	

env Displays the temperature his	story.		
	Displays the monitoring log.		
	Displays the monitoring log.		
console Displays the console messag	je log.		
ipl Displays the IPL message lo	g.		
panic Displays the panic message			
parrie Displays the partic message	10g.		
EXTENDED Each log is displayed in the following format.			
DESCRIPTION			
■ Error log			
Default			
Date: Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012			
Code: xxxxxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	*****		
	red: Oct 20 17:45:31.000 JST 2012		
FRU: PSU#1,PSU#2,PSU#3,*			
Msg: ACFAIL occurred (ACS=3)(FEP ty	/pe = A1)		
If -v option is specified			
Date: Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012			
Code: xxxxxxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx	****		
	rred: Oct 20 17:45:31.000 JST 2012		
FRU: PSU#1,PSU#2,PSU#3,*			
Msg: ACFAIL occurred (ACS=3)(FEP ty Diagnostic Code:	/pe = AI)		
xxxxxxx xxxxx xxxx			

********	XXXXX XXXXXXX XXXX		
******************	*****		
XXXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXXX			
If the treation is enabled			
If the -V option is specified			
Date: Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012			
Code: xxxxxxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx			
Status: Alarm Occur FRU: PSU#1,PSU#2,PSU#3,*	rred: Oct 20 17:45:31.000 JST 2012		
Msg: ACFAIL occurred (ACS=3)(FEP ty	$me = \lambda 1$)		
Diagnostic Code:			
XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXX			
XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXX			
******	xxxxx		
XXXXXXXX XXXXXXX XXXX			
Diagnostic Messages :			

If the -S option is specified Date: Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012 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: xxxxxxx xxxxxxx xxxxxxx xxxxxxx 0010: XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX XXXXXXXX : Date log collected (month day hour:minute:second TimeZone Date: vear) This is displayed in local time. Error code Code: This is displayed in 25 bytes. Error status Status: Any of the following is displayed. Partial degradation or warning of the unit Warning Alarm Failure or abnormality of the unit Information Notification Notice System status notification Error occurrence date (in the 'month day hour:minute:second Occurred: 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. Contents of error Msq:

Diagnostic Code: Diagnostic Messages: Detail log:	Detailed code of error This is displayed in hexadecimal. Detailed message This is displayed if the log has a detailed message. Scan log code				
5	This is displayed if the log has a scan log.				
 Power log 					
Date Oct 20 17:25:33 Oct 20 17:35:33 Oct 20 17:45:33 Oct 20 17:50:33 : :	1 JST 2012 1 JST 2012	Event Cabinet Power O PPAR Power On PPAR Power Off Cabinet Power O	Operator Software Request	ID Switch 00 Service 00 Locked 00 Locked 00 Service	
Date:	year)	ected (month day yed in local time.	hour:minute:second	TimeZone	
Event:	Power status Any of the fo	ollowing statuses i	s displayed.		
	SCF Reset		In the status in whic reset	h XSCF is	
	PPAR Power		In the status in whic of PPAR is on	h the power	
	PPAR Power		In the status in whic of PPAR is off	h the power	
	PPAR Reset		In the status in whic restarted	h PPAR is	
	Cabinet Por Cabinet Por XIR	wer Off	The chassis power is The chassis power is In the status in whic Internal Reset is exec	off h eXtended	

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Cause:	Cause of Event Any of the following is displayed.	
		ower On, System Reset, Panel, Scheduled, ecover, Operator, Software Request,
ID:	PPAR-ID or BB In the case of E PPARs, "" is c	Event for all SPARC M10 Systems chassis or
	is displayed. A BB-ID. If Event is PPA	Dinet Power On or Cabinet Power Off, BB-ID n integer from 00 to 15 or 80 to 83 is displayed for AR Power On or PPAR Power Off, or PPAR D is displayed. An integer from 00 to 15 is PPAR-ID.
Switch:		ode switch of the operator panel owing statuses is displayed.
	Locked Service	Mode during normal operation Service mode
 Event log Default 		
Date Oct 20 17:45: Oct 20 17:55: : :		Message System power on System power off
If -v option is	s specified	
Date Oct 20 17:45: Switch= Servi	ce	Message System power on K XXXX XXXX
	x xxxx xxxx xxx	x xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx

Date:	Date log collected (month day hour:minute:second TimeZone year) This is displayed in local time.					
Message:	Event message	Event message				
Switch:		Status of the mode switch of the operator panel Any of the following statuses is displayed.				
	Locked Service	Mode du Service n	ring normal operation node			
Code:	Detailed event i This is displaye		mal.			
 Temperature h 	istory					
BB#00 Date Oct 20 17:45:3 Oct 20 17:55:3 :		Temperature 32.56(C) 32.56(C)	System Power On			
BB#xx:	BB-ID is display depending on t		eger from 0 to 15, or from 80 to 83,			
Date:	Date log collect year) This is displaye		y hour:minute:second TimeZone e.			
Temperature:	Intake-air temperature This is displayed to two decimal places. The unit is Celsius (degrees C).					
Power:	Power status of Either of the fol	•	es is displayed.			
	Cabinet Power	r On	In the status in which the power of the chassis is on			
	Cabinet Powe	r OFF	In the status in which the power of the chassis is off			
 Monitoring log 	g					
Oct 20 17:45:3 Oct 20 17:55:3 :	81 JST 2012 81 JST 2012	monitor mes monitor mes	-			

showlogs(8)

```
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 panic occurred (month day hour:minute:second TimeZone
Date:
                  vear)
                  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 IPL occurred (month day hour:minute:second TimeZone
               Date:
                                 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-8899aabbcceeff0011223344
                     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-8899aabbcceeff0011223344
                     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-8899aabbcceeff0011223344
                     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-8899aabbcceeff0011223344
                     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-8899aabbcceeff0011223344
     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
                            Event Cause
 Date
                                                               ID Switch
 Oct 20 17:25:31 JST 2012Cabinet Power OnOperatorOct 20 17:35:31 JST 2012PPAR Power OnOperator
                                                               00 Service
                                                               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
          Display power logs in reverse chronological order of time stamps.
Example 5
 XSCF> showlogs power -r
                                       Cause
 Date
                                                                ID Switch
                             Event
 Oct 20 17:50:31 JST 2012 Cabinet Power On Operator
                                                                00 Service
Oct 20 17:35:31 JST 2012Cabinet Fower on<br/>PPAR Power OnOperator00ServiceOct 20 17:35:31 JST 2012PPAR Power OffSoftware Request00Locked
 Oct 20 17:25:31 JST 2012 Cabinet Power Off Self Reset 00 Service
          Display the power logs within the specified range.
Example 6
 XSCF> showlogs power -t Oct2017:302012 -T Oct2017:492012
                             Event Cause ID Switch
 Date
                             PPAR Power Off Software Request 00 Locked
 Oct 20 17:35:31 JST 2012
 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 Off Oct 20 17:55:31 JST 2012 32.56(C) Cabinet Power Off

Example 11 Display the temperature histories of all SPARC M10-4S chassiss

XSCF> sho	wlogs en	v -a	L				
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	showlookup - display the configuration for authentication and privileges lookup.				
SYNOPSIS	showlookup				
	showlookup -h				
DESCRIPTION	showlookup displays configuration settings for authentication and privileges.				
Privileges	You must have useradm or fieldeng privileges to run this command.				
	Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.				
OPTIONS	The following option is supported:				
	-h Displays usage statement.				
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Displaying Settings for Authentication and Privileges				
	XSCF> showlookup				
	Privileges lookup:Local only				
	Authentication lookup: Local and LDAP				
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned:				
	0 Successful completion.				
	>0 An error occurred.				
SEE ALSO	setlookup(8)				

showlookup(8)

NAME	showmonitorlog - Displays the contents of the monitoring message log in real time.			
SYNOPSIS	showmonitorlog			
	showmonitorlog -h			
DESCRIPTION	showmonitorlog is a command to display the contents of the monitoring message log in real time. It is similar to "tail -f."			
	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.			
	To terminate real-time display, press [Ctrl]+[C] key.			
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.			
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Display the contents of the monitoring message log in real time.			
	XSCF> showmonitorlog			
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.			
	0 Indicates normal end.			
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.			

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 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.					

SEE ALSO setnameserver(8)

NAME	shownetwork - Displays the information of the network interface set in the XSCF.			
SYNOPSIS	shownetwork [-M] [-a -i interface]			
	shownetwork -h			
DESCRIPTION	shownetwork is a command to display the information of the network interface set currently in the XSCF. You can display the information of the specified network interface or all network			
	interfaces. The fo	ollowing information is displayed.		
	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	No privileges are	e required to execute this command.		
	For details on us	er privileges, see setprivileges(8).		
OPTIONS	The following op	otions are supported.		
	-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.		
	interface	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.		
		■ For SPARC M10-4S (w	rith crossbar box)	
		xbbox#80-lan#0 xbbox#80-lan#1 lan#0	XBBOX#80-LAN#0 XBBOX#80-LAN#1 Take-over IP address of XBBOX#80-LAN#0 and	
		xbbox#81-lan#0 xbbox#81-lan#1	XBBOX#81-LAN#0 XBBOX#81-LAN#0 XBBOX#81-LAN#1	
		lan#1	Take-over IP addresses of XBBOX#80-LAN#1 and XBBOX#81-LAN#1	
		■ For SPARC M10-4S (w	rithout crossbar box)	
		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	
		■ For SPARC M10-1/M1	0-4	
		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	of XSCF reco XSCF unit is and lan#1.	ognized in multi-XSCF config set in lan#0 and lan#1, yo	esses which can be used without switch guration. If each LAN port of an active u can access them by the names, lan#0 d to bb#0-lan#0 and lan#1 is fixed to	
	bb#0-lan#			
		isplayed even with the take-	ddress is disabled by setnetwork(8), over IP address specified by	

```
    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.
                                 Indicates normal end.
                0
                >0
                                 Indicates error occurrence.
   SEE ALSO
                setnetwork (8)
```

NAME	showntp - Displ	ays the NTP informa	tion set in the XSCF network.		
SYNOPSIS	showntp {-1 -a <i>address</i> -s -m}				
	showntp -h				
DESCRIPTION	showntp is a command to display the NTP information set currently in the XSCF network.				
	The following information can be displayed.				
	 NTP server re 	gistered in the XSCF	network		
	 Synchronization 	on status with the up	per NTP servers		
		service is provided to			
		set in the XSCF netw			
	-	preferred server is spe			
	 Clock address 	of the local clock set	in XSCF		
Privileges	No privileges are required to execute this command.				
	For details on us	er privileges, see set	privileges(8).		
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.				
	-a	Displays all NTP se	ervers set currently in the XSCF network.		
	-h	Displays the usage. or operand causes a	Specifying this option with another option an error.		
	-1	Displays whether it	is synchronized with the NTP server		
	- m		ne preferred server is specified (perfer) and e local clock (localaddr).		
		In perfer, either o	f the following is displayed.		
		on off	The preferred server is specified. The preferred server is not specified.		
			least significant byte of the clock address of 27.1.u is displayed by a figure from 0 to 3.		
	- S	Displays the stratur	n value set in XSCF.		

OPERANDS	The following op	perands are supported.		
	address	Specifies the IP address or host name of the NTP server to be displayed. If the -a option is specified, it becomes invalid.		
		To specify them by the IP address, <i>address</i> can be specified in a format using four sets of integers separated by periods (.).		
		xxx.xxx.xxxxxxSpecifies an integer from 0 to 255. This can be specified using zero suppression.		
		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.		
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	 If the preferred server is not specified, there is no prefer information in the NTP server displayed by showntp. 			
	 If showntp is are displayed. 	e NTP server of the XSCF network by using setntp(8). executed after executing setntp(8), the contents set by setntp(8) To confirm the settings information of the NTP currently in cute this command with the -1 option.		
EXAMPLES		ay all registered NTP servers. If -mprefer=off is set by setntp, the acters prefer are not displayed.		
	XSCF> shownty client : enab server : disal	Le		
	server ntpl.e: server ntp2.e:	kample.com prefer kample.com		
	EXAMPLE 2 Conf	irm synchronization with the NTP server and display the result.		
	XSCF> showntg remote	<pre>> -1 refid st t when poll reach delay offset jitter</pre>		
	*192.168.0.27	192.168.1.56 2 u 27 64 377 12.929 -2.756 1.993 192.168.1.86 2 u 32 64 377 13.030 2.184 94.421		

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	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 netw	ork.				
SYNOPSIS	showpacketfilters {-a -1} [-M]					
	showpacketfilters -h					
DESCRIPTION	showpacketfilters is a command to displays the IP packet filtering rules s the XSCF network.	set in				
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 netwo	rk.				
	-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another opt or operand causes an error.	tion				
	-1 Displays the operation status of the IP packet filtering rules in the XSCF network.	set				
	-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.					
	<pre>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</pre>					
	EXAMPLE 2 For SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box), display the operation status of packet filtering rules of the XSCF network.	the IP				
	<pre>XSCF> showpacketfilters -1 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</pre>					

showpacketfilters(8)

	0 0 0 XSCF>	0 DROP 0 DROP 0 ACCEPT 0 DROP	all all :	* xbbox#81-lan#1	172.16.0.0/255.255.0.0 10.10.10.10 192.168.100.0/255.255.255.0 0.0.0.0/0.0.00
EXIT STATUS	The follo	wing exit valu	ies are	e returned.	
	0	Indie	cates r	normal end.	
	>0	Indie	cates e	error occurrence	
SEE ALSO	setpacke	etfilters (8)			

l

NAME	showpasswordpolicy - Displays the current password policy setting.				
SYNOPSIS	showpasswordpolicy				
	showpasswordpolicy -h				
DESCRIPTION	showpasswordpolicy is a command to display the password policy setting.				
	The pam_cracklib module, date of the effective period, and number of the passwords stored in the password history are included.				
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.				
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Display the password policy setting.				
	XSCF> showpasswordpolicyMindays:0Maxdays:99999Warn:7Inactive:-1Expiry:0Retry:3Difok:10Minlen:9Dcredit:1Lcredit:1Remember:3				
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.				
	0 Indicates normal end.				
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.				
SEE ALSO	setpasswordpolicy (8)				

showpasswordpolicy(8)

NAME	showpciboxdio - Displays each PCI slot setting of whether to enable the direct I/O function for PCI card mounted on PCI Expansion unit.				
SYNOPSIS	showpciboxdio [-a -b <i>bb_id</i>][-M]all			
	showpciboxdio [-a -b bb_id][-M] slot_no			
	showpciboxdio -	h			
DESCRIPTION		is a command to display the enable/disable setting information of nction for each PCI card mounted on the PCI Expansion unit.			
	This command is	not supported on SPARC M10-1.			
Privileges	To execute this co	ommand, any of the following privileges is required.			
	platadm, plato	p,fieldeng			
	For details on use	er privileges, see setprivileges(8).			
OPTIONS	The following op	tions are supported.			
	-a	Displays the setting information of the direct I/O function for all SPARC M10-4/M10-4S. When omitting both -a and -b options, the setting information of the current SPARC M10-4/M10-4S is displayed.			
	-ъ bb_id	Specifies a BB-ID of the target server to be displayed. On SPARC M10-4, only 0 can be specified for <i>bb_id</i> . On SPARC M10-4S, an integer 0-15 can be specified for <i>bb_id</i> depending on the system configuration. When omitting both -a and -b options, the setting information of the current SPARC M10-4/M10-4S 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.			
OPERANDS					
	all	Displays the settings of all PCI slots on the specified server. This operand cannot be used with the <i>slot_no</i> at the same time.			
	slot_no	Specifies the number of a PCI slot to be displayed. An integer 0- 10 can be specified in no particular order. Plural slot numbers can be specified at the same time by inserting space characters. This operand cannot be used with the all at the same time.			

```
EXTENDED
                   showpciboxdio cannot be executed for any crossbar box. And omitting -a and
DESCRIPTION
                      -b bb_id fails with an error when operating on the crossbar box.
                     This command can be executed only in the case where the power of a PPAR, in
                   which the target server's physical system board (PSB) is included, is turned off.
                      In other cases, the command fails with an error. When the power of the PPAR is
                      not turned off, an error occurs and the settings will be reflected at the next boot.
                     The configured settings will be ignored when 8-10 is specified for the slot
                      number in SPARC M10-4S.

    You can configure each PCI slot setting of whether to enable the direct I/O

                      function for PCI card mounted on PCI Expansion unit by using
                      setpciboxdio(8).
   EXAMPLES
                   EXAMPLE 1
                              Displaying setting information of PCI slots 2, 3, and 7 of BB-ID 2.
                     XSCF> showpciboxdio -b 2 2 3 7
                     PCI slot Direct I/O via PCIBOX
                     BB#02
                      2
                                 enabled
                      3
                                 enabled
                      7
                                 disabled
                   EXAMPLE 2 Displaying the setting information of all PCI slots on SPARC M10-4.
                     XSCF> showpciboxdio -a
                     PCI slot Direct I/O via PCIBOX
                     BB#00
                      0
                                 enabled
                      1
                                  enabled
                                  enabled
                      2
                                  enabled
                      3
                      4
                                  enabled
                      5
                                  enabled
                                  enabled
                      6
                      7
                                  disabled
                      8
                                  enabled
                      9
                                  enabled
                     10
                                  enabled
                   EXAMPLE 3
                              Displaying the setting information of all PCI slots of all servers that can be
                               connected according to the system configuration.
                     XSCF> showpciboxdio -a
                     PCI slot Direct I/O via PCIBOX
                     BB#00
                      0
                                enabled
                      1
                                 enabled
                      2
                                enabled
                      3
                                 enabled
                      4
                                  disabled
```

_		
	5	enabled
	6	enabled
	7	enabled
	8	disabled
	9	disabled
	10	disabled
	BB#01	
	0	enabled
	1	enabled
	2	enabled
	3	enabled
	4	enabled
	5	enabled
	6	enabled
	7	enabled
	8	enabled
	9	enabled
	10	enabled
	BB#02	
	0	enabled
	1	enabled
	2	disabled
	3	disabled
	4	enabled
	5	enabled
	6	enabled
	7	disabled
	8	disabled
	9	disabled
	10	disabled
	BB#03	
	0	enabled
	1	enabled
	2	enabled
	3	enabled
	4	enabled
	5	enabled
	6	enabled
	7	disabled
	8	enabled
	9	enabled
	10	enabled
EXIT STATUS	The followin	a avit values are returned
EATT STATUS	The followin	ng exit values are returned.
	0	Indicates normal end.
	0	
	>0	Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	setpciboxdi	D(8)
	I	

showpciboxdio(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	showpcl is a cor	nmand to display th	e PCL set by setpcl(8).					
	PCL is hardware boards (LEB) con		n which can be set in PPAR or logical system					
		f system boards reco ger from 00 to 15 fc	gnized by Hypervisor. It is indicated by an or each PPAR.					
	The system board hardware.	d (PSB) means the bo	pards recognized by system and mounted as					
	showpcl comma	and can display the f	ollowing 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.						
		xx-y: xx y	Integer from 00 to 15 It is fixed to 0					
	Status	Operating status of PPAR. Any of the following is displayed.						
		Initialization In the status in Running In the status in is runining Hypervisor Abo	Phase which POST is in operation Complete which POST is completed which POST is completed and Oracle Solaris					

showpcl(8)

	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		the logical domain use the memory mounted in following is displayed.		
		True	Does not allow use of memory.		
		False	Allows use of memory (Default).		
	No-IO		the logical domain use the I/O devices mounted he 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, Enables execution for all PPARs. fieldeng				
	pparadm, pparm pparop	gr, Enables execution for PPARs for which you have access privilege.			
	For details on us	er privileges, see setprivileges(8).			
OPTIONS	The following op	otions are supported			
	-a	Displays the infor	mation of all PPARs.		
	-h	Displays the usage or operand causes	e. Specifying this option with another option an error.		
	-l lsb	integer from 0 to 2 option by separati	number to be displayed. <i>lsb</i> is specified by an 15. You can specify multiple values for the -1 ng them with spaces. If the -1 option is in PPAR are subject.		

	- M		Displays text one screen at a time. I command.				t is similar to more	
	-p ppar_id		Specifies the PPAR-ID to be displayed. Depending on the system configuration, an integer from 0 to 15 is displayed for <i>ppar_id</i> .					
	-v			ys additio 5-10 of P (informatio	on of Cfg-policy, No-Mem,	
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	You can set	PCL ł	oy using	g setpcl(8).			
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Display the PCL information set in PPAR-ID 0.						0.	
	XSCF> sh	owpcl	-p 0					
	PPAR-ID	LSB	PSB	Status				
	00	00	00-0	Running				
		04	00-0					
		08	02-0					
		12	03-0					
	EXAMPLE 2	Displa	y the de	etailed info	rmation o	f the PCL f	or PPAR-ID 0.	
	XSCF> she	owpcl	-v -p	0				
	PPAR-ID 00	LSB	PSB	Status Running	No-Mem	No-IO	Cfg-policy	
		00	-				System	
		01	-					
		02	-					
		03	-					
		04 05	01-0 -		False	False		
		06	-					
		07	-					
		08	02-0		True	False		
		09 10	-					
		11	-					
		12	03-0		False	True		
		13 14	-					
		15	-					
		Diamla	u tha da	usiled into	reaction of	the DCL (or DD A D	
	EXAMPLE 3	Displa	iy the de	etailed info	1111111011 0		UI I I AIN.	
	XSCF> sh			- · ·				
	PPAR-ID 00	LSB	PSB	Status Running	No-Mem	No-IO	Cfg-policy	
	00			Rumming			System	
I								

showpcl(8)

		00 01	- 00-0		False	False	
		01	00 0		rarbe	TUIDE	
	01			Powered	Off		
		00	01-0		True	True	unknown
	•						
	15			Running			System
		00	15-0		True	True	57550
	TT1 (11		. 1		1		
EXIT STATUS	The follow:	ing exi	t values	are returi	nea.		
	0		Indicate	es normal	end.		
	>0		Indicate	es error o	ccurrence	·.	
SEE ALSO	addboard (showfru (8	(8), del	eteboard	l (8), setp	cl (8), se	tupfru (8),	showboards (8),
	Showiru (8	s)					

I

NAME	showpowercapping - Displays the status of power consumption limitation.
SYNOPSIS	showpowercapping
	showpowercapping -h
DESCRIPTION	showpowercapping is a command to display the status of power consumption limitation of the system.
	The following statuses are displayed.
	 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
	 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.
	You can confirm the minimum power consumption value and maximum power consumption value of the system by showenvironment(8).
Privileges	To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.
	useradm, 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.						
EXAMPLES	XAMPLE 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)						
	<pre>XSCF> showpowercapping activate_state :enabled powerlimit :25% timelimit :30 violation_actions :none XSCF></pre>						
	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)						
	<pre>XSCF> showpowercapping activate_state :enabled powerlimit :1000w timelimit :300 violation_actions :poff XSCF></pre>						
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.						
	0 Indicates normal end.						
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.						
SEE ALSO	<pre>setpowercapping(8), showenvironment(8)</pre>						

NAME	showpowerschedule - Displays the schedule operation information.					
SYNOPSIS	<pre>showpowerschedule {-p ppar_id -a} -m state</pre>					
	<pre>showpowerschedule {-p ppar_id -a} -m list [-v] [-M]</pre>					
	showpowersched	vpowerschedule -h				
DESCRIPTION	showpowersche	werschedule is a command to display the schedule operation information.				
	The types of the o	displayed contents are the following two.				
		prmation regarding the schedule operation settings				
	■ PPAR-ID					
	 Whether schedule operation is enabled/disabled 					
	 Number of the set schedules 					
	 Setting of the power recovery mode 					
	 Information regarding the schedule 					
	Schedule ID					
	PPAR-IDSpecification method					
	Period/Date of specification					
	 Power-on time 					
	 Power-off time 					
Privileges	To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.					
	platadm, plato	p Enables execution for all PPARs.				
	pparadm, pparm pparop	gr, Enables execution for PPARs for which you have accessible privilege.				
	For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).					
OPTIONS	The following op	ng options are supported.				
	-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.				
	-mlist	Displays the schedule information.				
I						

	-m state	Displays the schedule o	peration settings	3.		
	-p ppar_id	Displays the information of the specified <i>ppar_id</i> . Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>ppar_id</i> .				
	-v	Displays the information off time of PPAR.	n of the next pov	wer-on time and power-		
EXTENDED	 To change the schedule operation information, use setpowerschedule(8). 					
DESCRIPTION	 To set the schedule, use addpowerschedule(8). To delete it, use deletepowerschedule(8). 					
	 Specifying a non-existent <i>ppar_id</i> or invalid option causes an error. 					
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLES EXAMPLE 1 Display the schedule status which sets to all PPARs.					
	<pre>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</pre>					
	ID# PPAR-ID 7	Type Term/Date	OnTime/OffTime			
	15 1 1 16 1 M 1 1 1 17 1 M 4 1 W sun,mon,tue,we 10 1 5 6 1 M 11 1 H 12 1 W 13 1 W XSCF>	Daily Dec 01 - Mar 01 Monthly Nov - Feb Daily Jan 01 - Dec 31 Monthly Nov - Feb Weekly Feb - Apr ed, thu, fri, sat Special Mar 04 2013 Monthly May - May Holiday May 04 2013 Weekly Jun - Aug Weekly Jun - Aug	06:00 / 22:00 08:00 /: 09:00 / 21:30 : / 20:00 07:10 / 19:50 00:00 / 23:50 09:20 / 18:40 : /: 07:10 /: : / 19:50	- 01-01 - 29-29 - 01-05 - mon fri		

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>

 XSCF> EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned. 0 Indicates normal end. Indicates error occurrence. >0 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	showpowerupdelay is a command to display the warm-up time and wait time for air conditioning of the system that is currently set.	
	The following contents are displayed.	
	warmup time Warm-up time. The setting value of each physical partition (PPAR) is displayed.	
	wait time Wait time for air conditioning	
Privileges	To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.	
	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.	
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	You can set the warm-up time and wait time for air conditioning of the system by using setpowerupdelay(8).	
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Display the warm-up time and wait time for air conditioning of the system.	
	<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	The following exit values are returned.	
	0 Indicates normal end.	
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.	
SEE ALSO	setpowerupdelay (8)	

showpowerupdelay(8)

NAME	showpparinfo - Display the resource information of the physical partition (PPAR).		
SYNOPSIS	showpparinfo -p ppar_id [-M]		
	showpparinfo -h		
DESCRIPTION	showpparinfo i memory inside tl	is a command to display resource information regarding CPU and he PPAR.	
	The resource info	ormation displayed by showpparinfo is as the following:	
	PPAR# Information	Resource information inside the PPAR. The following information is displayed.	
		CPU(s) Total number of CPU chips that are allotted to the PPAR.	
		CPU Cores Total number of CPU cores that are allotted to the PPAR.	
		CPU Threads Total number of CPU threads that are allotted to the PPAR.	
		Memory size (GB) Amount of memory in GB that is allotted to the PPAR.	
		CoD Assigned (Cores) Total number of CPU core activations that are allotted to the PPAR.	

CPU(s)	Information on CPUs that are mounted on the PSB, that are allotted to the PPAR. The following information is displayed.
	PID Allotted PPAR-ID. Displayed as an integer from 00 to 15.
	PSB Allotted PSB number. Displayed in the format of xx-y (where xx is the BB-ID which is an integer from 00 to 15 and y is the PSB number (fixed as 0)).
	CPU# CPU chip number. Displayed as an integer from 0 to 3.
	Cores Total number (integer) of CPU cores under CPU chip.
	Threads Product of the number of CPU cores and the number of threads in each core, under CPU chip.
Memory	Information on memory that is mounted on the PSB and allotted to the PPAR.
	PID Allotted PPAR-ID. Displayed as an integer from 00 to 15.
	PSB Allotted PSB number. Displayed in the format of xx-y (where xx is the BB-ID which is an integer from 00 to 15 and y is the PSB number (fixed as 0)).
	install size GB Amount of memory in GB that is allotted to the PSB.

	IO Devices	Information on PCI card that is mounted on the CPU memory unit (CMU) and allotted to the PPAR. The internal on-board devices are not displayed. Displayed when PPAR is powered on. The following information is displayed.	
		PID	
		Allotted PPAR-ID. Displayed as an integer from 00 to 15.	
		PSB	
		Allotted PSB number. Displayed in the format of xx-y (where xx is the BB-ID which is an integer from 00 to 15 and y is the PSB number (fixed as 0)).	
		device	
		Location of mounting and category of PCI card is displayed.	
Privileges	To execute this c	ommand, any of the following privileges is required.	
	platadm,platc fieldeng	pp, Enables execution for all PPARs.	
	pparadm, pparm	ngr, pparop Enables execution for PPARs for which you have access privilege.	
	For details on us	er privileges, see setprivileges(8).	
OPTIONS	The following op	ptions 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.	
	-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 <i>ppar_id</i> .	
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	 Display inform is powered on 	nation on resources that are incorporated in PPAR when the PPAR	
	1	nation on resources that are assigned in a powered off PPAR.	
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Displ	lay information on powered off PPAR#0 (2BB configuration).	
	XSCF> showppa PPAR#00 Inform		
	CPU(s)	 : 8	

```
CPU Cores:128CPU Threads:256Memory size (GB):2432CoD Assigned (Cores):128
    CPU(s):
    _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
     PID PSB CPU# Cores Threads
     00 00-0 1 16 32

      00
      00-0
      1
      16
      32

      00
      00-0
      2
      16
      32

      00
      00-0
      3
      16
      32

      00
      01-0
      0
      16
      32

      00
      01-0
      1
      16
      32

      00
      01-0
      1
      16
      32

      00
      01-0
      2
      16
      32

      00
      01-0
      3
      16
      32

    Memory:
    _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
             install
      PID PSB size GB
     00 00-0 1216
      00 01-0
                                    1216
    IO Devices:
    _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _
      PID PSB device
EXAMPLE 2 Display information on powered on PPAR#0 (2BB configuration).
   XSCF> showpparinfo -p 0
    PPAR#00 Information:
    _____

      CPU(s)
      :
      8

      CPU Cores
      :
      128

      CPU Threads
      :
      256

      Memory size (GB)
      :
      2432

      CoD Assigned (Cores)
      :
      128
```

```
CPU(s):
```

 PID
 PSB
 CPU#
 Cores
 Threads

 00
 00-0
 1
 16
 32

 00
 00-0
 2
 16
 32

 00
 00-0
 3
 16
 32

 00
 01-0
 0
 16
 32

 00
 01-0
 1
 16
 32

 00
 01-0
 2
 16
 32

 00
 01-0
 3
 16
 32

 00
 01-0
 3
 16
 32

 Memory:
 ------ ------ install

 PID
 PSB
 size
 GB

	00	00-0	1216
		01-0	
	IO De	vices:	
	PID	PSB	device
	00	00-0	PCI#0 Name_Property:pci;
	00	00-0	PCI#0 PCIBOX#0008;
	00		<pre>PCI#0 PCIBOX#0008 PCI#1 Name_Property:network;</pre>
	00	00-0	<pre>PCI#0 PCIBOX#0008 PCI#4 Name_Property:network;</pre>
	00	00-0	<pre>PCI#0 PCIBOX#0008 PCI#7 Name_Property:network;</pre>
	00		<pre>PCI#1 Name_Property:network;</pre>
	00	01-0	<pre>PCI#0 Name_Property:LSI,sas;</pre>
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.		
	0		Indicates normal end.
	>0		Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	showh	ardcon	f(8), showstatus(8)

showpparinfo(8)

NAME	showpparmode - Displays the operation mode of the physical partition (PPAR) that is currently set.			
SYNOPSIS	showpparmode -p	ppar_id [-v]		
	showpparmode -h			
DESCRIPTION	showpparmode is a command to display the operation mode set currently in the specified PPAR.			
	The following status	The following statuses are displayed.		
	HOST-ID	Host ID		
		If no host ID is as	ssigned, a hyphen (-) is displayed.	
	Diagnostics	Diagnostics level	of the self-diagnosis test (POST)	
	Level	Any of the follow	ring is displayed.	
		off min max	None Standard (default) 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	
	Watchdog Reaction	Operation of logic the time of host v	cal domain (including control domain) at vatchdog timeout	
		Any of the follow	ring is displayed.	
		none	None	
		dumpcore	Generates panic	
		reset	Resets the logical domain (default)	
	Break Signal	Whether the brea	k signal is enabled or disabled	
		on	Enabled (default)	
		off	Disabled	

showpparmode(8)

Autoboot (Guest Domain)	Whether the guest domain autoboot is enabled or disabled when PPAR is started	
	on off	Enabled (default) Disabled
Elastic Mode	Whether the low-j enabled or disable	power operation of CPU or memory is
	on off	Enabled Disabled (default)
IOreconfigure	Whether to reconf reset	igure I/O buses when PPAR is started or
	Any of the follow:	ing is displayed.
	true false nextboot	Enabled Disabled Enabled only when the next boot
CPU Mode	Displays the CPU CPU operation mo X+ functions or th SPARC64 X+ proc	operation mode that is set up in the PPAR. ode determines whether to use SPARC64 the SPARC64 X compatible functions when essors are mounted. CPU operation mode to mode and the compatible mode.
PPAR DR	1 1	the feature of incorporation / detachment (PSB) to / from a running PPAR is enabled
	presently run The setup stat	etup status of the PPAR DR feature on the
		tup information of the PPAR DR feature on ng or resetting of the target PPAR.
Ethernet Addres	s Ethernet (MAC) a	ddress of PPAR
	PROM, local-ma displayed only if	ed if the environment variable of OpenBoot ac-address?, is false. This information is the -v option is specified. However, if the ddress is not assigned, a hyphen "-" is

Privileges	To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.		
	platadm, fielden	g 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 optio	ns are supported.	
		hisplays the usage. Specifying this option with another option r operand causes an error.	
	C	pecifies the PPAR-ID to be displayed. Depending on the system onfiguration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for <i>var_id</i> .	
		Pisplays detailed information. If the -v option is specified, the thernet (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 showpparmode.		
	 Diagnosis level, message level, Host Watchdog timeout, autoboot of the guest domain, power-saving operation, I/O bus reconfiguration, CPU operation mode, PPAR DR feature: As the display of showpparmode 		
	 Alive Check: I 	Disabled	
	 Break signal (S 	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> showpparm		
	Host-ID Diagnostic Level	:0f010f10 :min	
	Message Level	:normal	
	Alive Check	: on	
	Watchdog Reaction	n :reset	
	Break Signal	: on	
	Autoboot(Guest D		
	Elastic Mode	:off	
	IOreconfigure CPU Mode	:true	
	CPU Mode :auto PPAR DR(Current) :off		
	TIAN DA (CUITEIIC)	.011	

	PPAR DR(N Ethernet XSCF>		:off :00:0b:5d:e2:01:0c
	EXAMPLE 2	Display the detail PPAR-ID 0.	ed information of the operation mode of the PPAR set in
	XSCF> sh	owpparmode -p	0 -v
	Host-ID		:8099010c
	Diagnosti	ic Level	:min
	Message I		:normal
	Alive Che	eck	:off
	Watchdog	Reaction	:reset
	Break Sig	gnal	:off
		(Guest Domain)	:on
	Elastic M		:off
	IOreconfi	igure	:true
	CPU Mode	~	:auto
	PPAR DR(C PPAR DR(N	Current)	:off
		Address	:on :00:0b:5d:e2:01:0c
	XSCF>	Address	:00:00:50:62:01:00
	nocry		
	XSCF> sh		
	Host-ID	ic Level	:-
	Message I		:min :normal
	Alive Che		:off
			:reset
	Break Sic		:off
		(Guest Domain)	
	Elastic M		:off
	IOreconfi	igure	:true
	CPU Mode		:auto
	PPAR DR(C	Current)	:-
	PPAR DR(N		:on
	Ethernet XSCF>	Address	:-
EXIT STATUS	The followi	ng exit values ar	e returned.
	0	Indicates	normal end.
	>0	Indicates	error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	setpparmoo	de (8)	

NAME	showpparparam - Displays the OpenBoot PROM environmental variable and the boot script of the control domain which will be set at the subsequent startup of the specified physical partition (PPAR).		
SYNOPSIS	showpparparam	-p ppar_id	
	showpparparam	-p <i>ppar_id</i> -c auto-boot	
	showpparparam	-h	
DESCRIPTION	showpparparam is a command to display the setup value of the specified physical partition's control domain's OpenBoot PROM environment variables and boot script (the script that is executed at the starting of the OpenBoot PROM), which are setup at the next start.		
	PROM while the	a changed the value of the environmental variable from OpenBoot PPAR is in operation, it will not be applied to the showpparparam a start up the PPAR next time, the value you changed in OpenBoot	
	The following set	ting values are displayed.	
	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 registered boot script.	
Privileges	To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.		
	useradm,plata platop,fielder		
	pparadm, pparm pparop	ngr, Enables execution for PPARs for which you have accessible privilege.	
	For details on use	er 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.	
	-c auto-boot	Displays the setting value of OpenBoot PROM environment variables auto-boot?.	
	-p ppar_id	Specifies the PPAR-ID to be displayed.	

showpparparam(8)

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	 A hyphen "-" will be displayed as the value of the OpenBoot PROM environment variables which are not set will be displayed. 		
	 showpparparam will display the setup values that was set up with setpparparam(8), as long as they are valid. Here "validity" means the time frame when OpenBoot PROM environment variables are rewritten and the registered boot script had completed execution, at the time of the next start of the PPAR. 		
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Display the setting value OpenBoot PROM environment variables and the boot script of the control domain set in PPAR-ID 0.		
	<pre>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</pre>		
	EXAMPLE 2 Display the setting OpenBoot PROM environment variables auto-boot? of the control domain set in PPAR-ID 0.		
	XSCF> showpparparam -p 0 -c auto-boot auto-boot? :true		
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.		
	0 Indicates normal end.		
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.		
SEE ALSO	setpparparam (8)		

L

NAME	showpparprogress - Shows the detailed status of physical partitions (PPAR) in the middle of power control sequences.		
SYNOPSIS	showpparprogress -p ppar_id		
	showpparprogress -h		
DESCRIPTION	showpparprogress is a command to display the detailed status of physical partitions (PPAR) in powering on, powering off and resetting sequences.		
	The PPAR states displayed	d by the "showpparprogress" command are as follows:	
	PPAR Power On Process	ing Before powering on a PPAR	
	PPAR Power On	Powering on a PPAR has started	
	XBBOX Reset	Resetting of a crossbar box chassis has started	
	PSU On	Powering on a Power Unit (PSU) has started	
	CMU Reset Start	Resetting of a CPU Memory Unit (CMU) has started	
	XB Reset 1	Resetting of a CrossBar Unit (XBU) has started (1/3)	
	XB Reset 2	Resetting of a CrossBar Unit (XBU) has started (2/3)	
	XB Reset 3	Resetting of a CrossBar Unit (XBU) has started (3/3)	
	CPU Reset 1	Resetting of CPU has started (1/2)	
	CPU Reset 2	Resetting of CPU has started (2/2)	
	Reset released	Constraints on resetting has been removed	
	CPU Start	CPU has started	
	PPAR Power Off	Powering off of PPAR has started	
	CPU Stop	CPU has stopped	
	PSU Off	Powering off of PSU has started	
	PPAR reset	Resetting of PPAR has started	
		shows detailed power control sequences in real time. The oon as power control sequences comes to an end.	
Privileges	To execute this command,	any of the following privileges is required.	
	useradm, 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.					
	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.				
	-p ppar_id	Specify the PPAR-ID, whose status is to be displayed. A <i>ppar_id</i> must be a whole number between 0 and 15, depending on the system configuration.				
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	 If a non-existe displaying an 	ent PPAR-ID is specified, the command will be terminated without ything.				
	 Execute [Ctrl] 	+[C] to terminate the command.				
	 The status of logical domains can be displayed by the showdomainstatus(8) command. 					
	 If a PPAR has already been powered on and powering off of the PPAR has not been started, the "This PPAR is powered on" message is displayed and the command is terminated. 					
	 If a PPAR has already been powered off and powering on of the PPAR has not been started, the "This PPAR is powered off" message is displayed and the command is terminated. 					
	EXAMPLE 1 Shows the status of a PPAR in a powering on sequence (in the middle of the sequence).					
EXAMPLES						
EXAMPLES	sequ	ence).				
EXAMPLES	sequ XSCF> showpp a	ence). arprogress -p 0				
EXAMPLES	sequ XSCF> showpp a	ence). arprogress -p 0 Preprocessing PPAR#0 [1/12]				
EXAMPLES	sequ XSCF> showpp PPAR Power On	ence). arprogress -p 0 Preprocessing PPAR#0 [1/12] PPAR#0 [2/12] PPAR#0 [3/12]				
EXAMPLES	sequ XSCF> showpp PPAR Power On PPAR Power On XBBOX Reset PSU On	ence). arprogress -p 0 Preprocessing PPAR#0 [1/12] PPAR#0 [2/12] PPAR#0 [3/12] PPAR#0 [4/12]				
EXAMPLES	Seque XSCF> showpp PPAR Power On PPAR Power On XBBOX Reset PSU On CMU Reset Sta	ence). arprogress -p 0 Preprocessing PPAR#0 [1/12] PPAR#0 [2/12] PPAR#0 [3/12] PPAR#0 [4/12] rt PPAR#0 [5/12]				
EXAMPLES	Seque XSCF> showpp PPAR Power On PPAR Power On XBBOX Reset PSU On CMU Reset Sta XB Reset 1	ence). arprogress -p 0 Preprocessing PPAR#0 [1/12] PPAR#0 [2/12] PPAR#0 [3/12] PPAR#0 [4/12] rt PPAR#0 [5/12] PPAR#0 [6/12]				
EXAMPLES	Seque XSCF> showpp PPAR Power On PPAR Power On XBBOX Reset PSU On CMU Reset Sta	ence). arprogress -p 0 Preprocessing PPAR#0 [1/12] PPAR#0 [2/12] PPAR#0 [3/12] PPAR#0 [4/12] rt PPAR#0 [5/12]				
EXAMPLES	Seque XSCF> showpp PPAR Power On PPAR Power On XBBOX Reset PSU On CMU Reset Sta XB Reset 1 XB Reset 2	ence). arprogress -p 0 Preprocessing PPAR#0 [1/12] PPAR#0 [2/12] PPAR#0 [3/12] PPAR#0 [4/12] rt PPAR#0 [5/12] PPAR#0 [6/12] PPAR#0 [7/12]				
EXAMPLES	seque XSCF> showppa PPAR Power On PPAR Power On XBBOX Reset PSU On CMU Reset Sta XB Reset 1 XB Reset 2 XB Reset 3 /	ence). arprogress -p 0 Preprocessing PPAR#0 [1/12] PPAR#0 [2/12] PPAR#0 [3/12] PPAR#0 [4/12] rt PPAR#0 [5/12] PPAR#0 [6/12] PPAR#0 [7/12]				
EXAMPLES	seque XSCF> showppa PPAR Power On PPAR Power On XBBOX Reset PSU On CMU Reset Sta XB Reset 1 XB Reset 2 XB Reset 3 / EXAMPLE 2 Show power	ence). arprogress -p 0 Preprocessing PPAR#0 [1/12] PPAR#0 [2/12] PPAR#0 [3/12] PPAR#0 [4/12] rt PPAR#0 [5/12] PPAR#0 [6/12] PPAR#0 [7/12] PPAR#0 [8/12] ws the status of a PPAR in a powering on sequence (in case of a successful				
EXAMPLES	Seque XSCF> showppa PPAR Power On PPAR Power On XBBOX Reset PSU On CMU Reset Sta XB Reset 1 XB Reset 2 XB Reset 3 / EXAMPLE 2 Show power XSCF> showppa	ence). arprogress -p 0 Preprocessing PPAR#0 [1/12] PPAR#0 [2/12] PPAR#0 [3/12] PPAR#0 [4/12] rt PPAR#0 [5/12] PPAR#0 [6/12] PPAR#0 [7/12] PPAR#0 [8/12] ws the status of a PPAR in a powering on sequence (in case of a successful er on).				
EXAMPLES	Seque XSCF> showppa PPAR Power On PPAR Power On XBBOX Reset PSU On CMU Reset Sta XB Reset 1 XB Reset 2 XB Reset 3 / EXAMPLE 2 Show power XSCF> showppa	ence). arprogress -p 0 Preprocessing PPAR#0 [1/12] PPAR#0 [2/12] PPAR#0 [3/12] PPAR#0 [4/12] rt PPAR#0 [5/12] PPAR#0 [6/12] PPAR#0 [7/12] PPAR#0 [8/12] ws the status of a PPAR in a powering on sequence (in case of a successful er on). arprogress -p 0 Preprocessing PPAR#0 [1/12]				
EXAMPLES	Seque XSCF> showppa PPAR Power On PPAR Power On XBBOX Reset PSU On CMU Reset Sta XB Reset 1 XB Reset 2 XB Reset 3 / EXAMPLE 2 Show power XSCF> showppa PPAR Power On PPAR Power On XBBOX Reset	ence). arprogress -p 0 Preprocessing PPAR#0 [1/12] PPAR#0 [2/12] PPAR#0 [3/12] PPAR#0 [4/12] rt PPAR#0 [5/12] PPAR#0 [6/12] PPAR#0 [7/12] PPAR#0 [8/12] we she status of a PPAR in a powering on sequence (in case of a successful er on). arprogress -p 0 Preprocessing PPAR#0 [1/12] PPAR#0 [2/12] PPAR#0 [3/12]				
EXAMPLES	Seque XSCF> showppa PPAR Power On PPAR Power On XBBOX Reset PSU On CMU Reset Sta XB Reset 1 XB Reset 2 XB Reset 3 / EXAMPLE 2 Show power XSCF> showppa PPAR Power On PPAR Power On XBBOX Reset PSU On	ence). arprogress -p 0 Preprocessing PPAR#0 [1/12] PPAR#0 [2/12] PPAR#0 [3/12] PPAR#0 [4/12] rt PPAR#0 [5/12] PPAR#0 [6/12] PPAR#0 [7/12] PPAR#0 [8/12] we she status of a PPAR in a powering on sequence (in case of a successful er on). arprogress -p 0 Preprocessing PPAR#0 [1/12] PPAR#0 [2/12] PPAR#0 [3/12] PPAR#0 [3/12] PPAR#0 [4/12]				
EXAMPLES	Seque XSCF> showppa PPAR Power On PPAR Power On XBBOX Reset PSU On CMU Reset Sta XB Reset 1 XB Reset 2 XB Reset 3 / EXAMPLE 2 Show power XSCF> showppa PPAR Power On PPAR Power On XBBOX Reset PSU On CMU Reset Sta	ence). arprogress -p 0 Preprocessing PPAR#0 [1/12] PPAR#0 [2/12] PPAR#0 [3/12] PPAR#0 [4/12] rt PPAR#0 [6/12] PPAR#0 [7/12] PPAR#0 [8/12] we she status of a PPAR in a powering on sequence (in case of a successful er on). arprogress -p 0 Preprocessing PPAR#0 [1/12] PPAR#0 [2/12] PPAR#0 [3/12] PPAR#0 [3/12] PPAR#0 [4/12] rt PPAR#0 [5/12]				
EXAMPLES	Seque XSCF> showppa PPAR Power On PPAR Power On XBBOX Reset PSU On CMU Reset Sta XB Reset 1 XB Reset 2 XB Reset 3 / EXAMPLE 2 Show power XSCF> showppa PPAR Power On PPAR Power On XBBOX Reset PSU On	ence). arprogress -p 0 Preprocessing PPAR#0 [1/12] PPAR#0 [2/12] PPAR#0 [3/12] PPAR#0 [4/12] rt PPAR#0 [5/12] PPAR#0 [6/12] PPAR#0 [7/12] PPAR#0 [8/12] we she status of a PPAR in a powering on sequence (in case of a successful er on). arprogress -p 0 Preprocessing PPAR#0 [1/12] PPAR#0 [2/12] PPAR#0 [3/12] PPAR#0 [3/12] PPAR#0 [4/12]				

```
      XB Reset 3
      PPAR#0 [ 8/12]

      CPU Reset 1
      PPAR#0 [ 9/12]

      CPU Reset 2
      PPAR#0 [10/12]

      Reset released
      PPAR#0 [11/12]

      CPU Start
      PPAR#0 [12/12]

      The sequence of power control is completed.

      XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 3 Shows the status of a PPAR in a powering off sequence (in case of a successful power off).

```
XSCF> showpparprogress -p 0

PPAR Power Off PPAR#0 [ 1/ 3]

CPU Stop PPAR#0 [ 2/ 3]

PSU Off PPAR#0 [ 3/ 3]

The sequence of power control is completed.

XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 4 Shows the status of a PPAR in a power resetting sequence (in case of a successful power reset).

```
      XSCF> showpparprogress -p 0

      PPAR reset
      PPAR#0 [ 1/13]

      CPU Stop
      PPAR#0 [ 2/13]

      PSU Off
      PPAR#0 [ 3/13]

      XBBOX Reset
      PPAR#0 [ 4/13]

      PSU On
      PPAR#0 [ 5/13]

      CMU Reset Start
      PPAR#0 [ 6/13]

      XB Reset 1
      PPAR#0 [ 6/13]

      XB Reset 2
      PPAR#0 [ 8/13]

      XB Reset 3
      PPAR#0 [ 9/13]

      CPU Reset 1
      PPAR#0 [ 10/13]

      CPU Reset 2
      PPAR#0 [ 11/13]

      Reset released
      PPAR#0 [ 12/13]

      CPU Start
      PPAR#0 [ 13/13]

      The sequence of power control is completed.
      XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 5 Shows the status of a PPAR in a power resetting sequence (in case of the occurrence of a reset due to degradation of some parts).

```
      XSCF> showpparprogress
      -p 0

      PPAR reset
      PPAR#0 [ 1/13]

      CPU Stop
      PPAR#0 [ 2/13]

      PSU Off
      PPAR#0 [ 3/13]

      XBBOX Reset
      PPAR#0 [ 4/13]

      PSU On
      PPAR#0 [ 5/13]

      CMU Reset Start
      PPAR#0 [ 6/13]

      * Power control sequence
      has been restarted

      PPAR reset
      PPAR#0 [ 1/13]

      CPU Stop
      PPAR#0 [ 2/13]

      PSU Off
      PPAR#0 [ 3/13]
```

XBBOX Reset	PPAR#0	[4/13]
PSU On	PPAR#0	[5/13]
CMU Reset Start	PPAR#0	[6/13]
XB Reset 1	PPAR#0	[7/13]
XB Reset 2	PPAR#0	[8/13]
XB Reset 3	PPAR#0	[9/13]
CPU Reset 1	PPAR#0	[1	LO/13]
CPU Reset 2	PPAR#0	[1	1/13]
Reset released	PPAR#0	[1	12/13]
CPU Start	PPAR#0	[1	13/13]
The sequence of power contr	col is co	omp	pleted.
XSCF>			
	DD A D in	- r	outoring on co
EXAMPLE 6 Shows the status of a			0
occurrence of a reset	aue to deg	gra	idation of some
XSCF> showpparprogress -	~ 0		
	-		
PPAR reset	PPAR#0		
CPU Stop	PPAR#0	[2/13]
PSU Off	PPAR#0	[3/13]
XBBOX Reset	PPAR#0	[4/13]
PSU On	PPAR#0	[5/13]
CMU Reset Start	PPAR#0	[6/13]
			-

equence (in case of the e parts).

XSCF> showpparprogress	-р 0
PPAR reset	PPAR#0 [1/13]
CPU Stop	PPAR#0 [2/13]
PSU Off	PPAR#0 [3/13]
XBBOX Reset	PPAR#0 [4/13]
PSU On	PPAR#0 [5/13]
CMU Reset Start	PPAR#0 [6/13]
* Power control sequence	has been restarted
PPAR reset	PPAR#0 [1/13]
CPU Stop	PPAR#0 [2/13]
PSU Off	PPAR#0 [3/13]
XBBOX Reset	PPAR#0 [4/13]
PSU On	PPAR#0 [5/13]
CMU Reset Start	PPAR#0 [6/13]
XB Reset 1	PPAR#0 [7/13]
XB Reset 2	PPAR#0 [8/13]
XB Reset 3	PPAR#0 [9/13]
CPU Reset 1	PPAR#0 [10/13]
CPU Reset 2	PPAR#0 [11/13]
Reset released	PPAR#0 [12/13]
CPU Start	PPAR#0 [13/13]
The sequence of power cor XSCF>	itrol is completed.

EXAMPLE 7 Shows the status of a PPAR in a powering on sequence (in case of an unsuccessful power on).

XSCF> showpparprogress -p 0 PPAR Power On Preprocessing PPAR#0 [1/12]

PPAR Power OnPPAR#0 [2/12]PBAR Power OnPPAR#0 [2/12]XBBOX ResetPPAR#0 [3/12]PSU OnPPAR#0 [4/12]CMU Reset StartPPAR#0 [5/12] The sequence of power control is terminated. XSCF>

	EXAMPLE 8 Shows the status of a PPAR in a powering on sequence (in case of a termination of the command).			
	XSCF> showppar PPAR Power On P PPAR Power On XBBOX Reset PSU On CMU Reset Start XB Reset 1 /^C XSCF>	reprocessing PPAR#0 [1/12] PPAR#0 [2/12] PPAR#0 [3/12] PPAR#0 [4/12]		
EXIT STATUS	The following exit	values are returned.		
	0	Indicates normal end.		
	>0	Indicates error occurrence.		
SEE ALSO	<pre>poweroff(8), pow</pre>	veron (8), reset (8)		

showpparprogress(8)

NAME	showpparstatus - Displays the status of the current physical partition (PPAR).				
SYNOPSIS	showpparstatus -p ppar_id				
	showpparstatus -a				
	showpparstatus -h				
DESCRIPTION	showpparstatus is	a command to display the status of current PPAR.			
	Any of the following	statuses is displayed for each PPAR.			
	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 a PPAR reset				
	- Other than those above (when PPAR is not 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 p	rivileges, see setprivileges(8).			
OPTIONS	The following option	as are supported.			
	-a D	isplays the statuses of all accessible PPARs.			
		isplays the usage. Specifying this option with another option 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 showdomainstatus(8).				
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Display the statuses of all PPARs.				
	PPAR-ID 00 01 02 03 04 05 06 07 08	Dowpparstatus -a PPAR Status Powered Off Initialization Phase Initialization Phase Running - Hypervisor Aborted Running Initialization Complete Initialization Phase			
EXIT STATUS	09 10 11 12 13 14 15 The follow	Initialization Phase - Powered Off Running Running Powered Off - ring exit values are returned.			
Editorites					
	0	Indicates normal end.			
	>0	Indicates error occurrence.			
SEE ALSO	poweroff (8), poweron (8), reset (8), showdomainstatus (8), showpcl (8)				

L

NAME	showremotepwrmgmt - Displays the settings of the remote power management function and the power status of the Node.					
SYNOPSIS	5 showremotepwrmgmt [-a -G groupid [-N nodeid]] [-M]					
	showremotepwrr	ngmt -h				
DESCRIPTION	ION showremotepwrmgmt is a command to display the management informative remote power management group and the power status of the specified not					
	In showremotep	wrmgmt, the followi	ing information is displayed.			
	[Remote Power N	lanagement Group	Information]			
	GroupID	0 1	D of the specified remote power management from 01 to 32 is displayed.			
	Remote Power Management	This is the status or group.	of the specified remote power management			
	Status	Enable	The remote power management function enabled			
		Disable	The remote power management function disabled			
	NodeID	Node ID of the sp decimal is display	ecified node. An integer from 001 to 128 as a ed.			
	NodeType	This is the type of nodes is displayed Master HOST HOST I/O PwrLinkBox Others	the specified node. Any of the following l. Server device (Master HOST Node) Server device (HOST Node) I/O device (I/O Node) Remote power management box (I/O Node) Other node			
	NodeIdentName	This is the unique number of bytes is	ID or name to identify a node. The maximum 5 32.			

Power	This is the power status of the specified node. Either of the followings is displayed.				
	ON OFF	Power-on Power-off			
PowerLinkage	This is the power-or followings is displa		for the specified node. Any of the		
	Disable		Remote power management disabled		
	Enable Enable(Power-Or Enable(Power-Or Link)		Power-on/Power-off link enabled Only power-on link enabled		
	,		Only power-off link enabled		
Operation	This is the power-o displayed	on method.	Either of the followings is		
	IPMI	Power-on	by IPMI		
	WakeUpOnLAN	Power-on	by Wake-On LAN		
[Power Status Inf	ormation]				
any subnode. Sub	onodes are displayed	in the form	de, and subnode(s) when there is nat as "SubNode#xx", in which "xx" s displayed for the power status.		
ON	Power-on				
OFF	Power-off				
[IPMI Information	n]				
IPMI UserName			the controller to control the node umber of bytes is 20.		
IPMI IP address			PMI port of the controller to control displayed in the IPv4 format.		
IPMI Slave Address			ss of the controller to control the played 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 M node to be linked.	AC addres	s of the controller to control the		

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.gG 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.gG 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.gG 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.gN 1				
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	"-G" option ca					
	 If this is executed for all remote power management groups by the no remote power management group is constructed (initial status 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	***************************************	ON	Enable	IPMI
002	PwrLinkBox	*************************************	ON	Enable	IPMI
003	Others	***************************************	ON	Enable	IPMI

[Remote Power Management Group#02 Information] Remote Power Management Status :[Enable]

NodeID NodeType		NodeType	NodeIdentName		PowerLinkage	Operation
	001	Master HOST	* XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX	ON	Enable	IPMI
	002	I/O	******	ON	Enable	IPMI

[Remote Power Management Group#03 Information] Remote Power Management Status :[Enable]

NodeID	NodeType	NodeIdentName	Power	PowerLinkage	Operation
000	Master HOST	***************************************	ON	Enable	IPMI
001	HOST	***************************************	ON	Enable	IPMI
002	PwrLinkBox	***************************************	OFF	Disable	IPMI
003	Others	***************************************	OFF	Disable	IPMI

XSCF>

EXAMPLE 2 Display the information of the remote power management group 2.

XSCF> showremotepwrmgmt -G 2

[Remote Power Management Group#02 Information] Remote Power Management Status :[Enable]

----- ---- -----XSCF> **EXAMPLE 3** Display the information of the remote power management devices (Node ID = 1) included in the remote power management group 2 (without sub nodes). XSCF> showremotepwrmgmt -G 2 -N 1 Remote Power Management Group Information GroupID :[02] Remote Power Management Status : [Enable] :[001] NodeID NodeType :[Master HOST] NodeIdentName :[Enable] PowerLinkage Operation :[IPMI] Power Status Information Node#002 :[ON] IPMI Information IPMI UserName :[pwm] Controller#0 LAN#0 :[xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx] IPMI IP address IPMI SlaveAddress :[00] IPMI MAC Address : [00:00:00:00:00:00] LAN#1 : [xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx] IPMI IP address IPMI SlaveAddress :[00] IPMI MAC Address : [00:00:00:00:00:00] Controller#1 LAN#0 : [xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx] IPMI IP address 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>

EXAMPLE 4 Display the information of the remote power management devices (Node ID

	= 1) included in the remote po	ower management group 2 (with sub nodes).			
	XSCF> showremotepwrmgmt -G 2 -N	1			
	Remote Power Management Group Info				
	GroupID	:[02]			
	Remote Power Management Status				
	NodeID	:[001]			
	NodeType	:[Master HOST]			
	NodeIdentName	: [XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX			
	PowerLinkage	:[Enable]			
		:[IPMI]			
	Power Status Information				
	Node#002	: [ON]			
	SubNode#00	:[ON]			
	SubNode#01	:[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]			
	LAN#1				
	IPMI IP address	: [xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx]			
	IPMI SlaveAddress	:[00]			
	IPMI MAC Address	: [00:00:00:00:00]			
	Controller#1				
	LAN#0				
	IPMI IP address	: [xxx.xxx.xxx]			
	IPMI SlaveAddress	:[00]			
	IPMI MAC Address	: [00:00:00:00:00]			
	LAN#1				
	IPMI IP address	:[xxx.xxx.xxx]			
	IPMI SlaveAddress	:[00]			
	IPMI MAC Address	: [00:00:00:00:00]			
	XSCF>				
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.				
	0 Indicates normal end				
	>0 Indicates error occurr	rence.			
SEE ALSO	clearremotepwrmgmt(8), getremotepw	vrmgmt(8), setremotepwrmgmt(8)			

NAME	showresult - Displays the end status of the previously executed command.			
SYNOPSIS	showresult			
	showresult -h			
DESCRIPTION	showresult is a command to display the end status of the previously executed command.			
	showresult is a convenient way for the remote control program to confirm whether the previously executed command succeeded or not.			
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	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.			
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Display the execution result of showdate(8).			
	XSCF> showdate Sat Oct 20 14:53:00 JST 2012 XSCF> showresult 0			
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.			
	0 Indicates normal end.			
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.			

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	showroute is a command to display the routing information set currently in the XSCF network interface.				
	You can display the routing information of the specified network interface or all network interfaces. The following information is displayed.				
	Destination	Destination IP address			
	Gateway	Gateway			
	Netmask	Netmask			
	Flags	Flag indicating th	e status of routing		
		U H G R C !	Route enabled Only one host reachable Gateway used Dynamic route to be restored Entry of cache Rejected route		
	Interface	XSCF network int	erface name		
Privileges	No privileges are	privileges are required to execute this command.			
	For details on us	For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).			
OPTIONS	The following op	The following options are supported.			
	-a	Displays the routing information set in all the XSCF network interfaces. Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.			
	-h				
	- M	Displays text one	screen at a time.		
	-n	Displays the IP address without name-resolution of the host name.			
I					

OPERANDS	The following operands are supported.						
	interface		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.				
			 For SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box) 				
			xbbox#80-lan#0 XBBOX#80-LAN#0			LAN#0	
			xbbox#80-lan#1 X		BOX#80-LAN#1		
						BOX#81-LAN#0	
			xbbox#81-lan‡	‡1 XB	BOX#81-	LAN#1	
			 For SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar box) 				
			bb#00-lan#0		#00-LAN #00-LAN		
			bb#00-lan#1 bb#01-lan#0		#00-LAN #01-LAN		
			bb#01-lan#1	BB	#01-LAN	I#1	
			■ For SPARC M	10-1/M10-4			
			bb#00-lan#0		#00-LAN		
			lan#0 bb#00-lan#1		breviate #00-LAN	d form of bb#00-lan#0	
			lan#1			d form of bb#00-lan#1	
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	You can set routing of the XSCF network by using setroute(8).						
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1	Displa	isplay the routing information set in XBBOX#80-LAN#0.				
	XSCF> showroute xbbox#80-lan#0						
	Destinat 192.168.		Gateway *	Netmask 255.255.255.0	-	Interface xbbox#80-lan#0	
	default	10.0	192.168.10.1		UG	xbbox#80-lan#0	
	EXAMPLE 2 Display the routing information set in XBBOX#80-LAN#0 without name-rolution.					AN#0 without name-res-	
	XSCF> st	lowrou	te -n xbbox#80	-lan#0			
					Flage	Interface	
	192.168.		*	255.255.255.0	U	xbbox#80-lan#0	
	192.168.	10.0	*	255.255.255.0 0.0.0.0	U	xbbox#80-lan#0	
	192.168. 0.0.0.0 EXAMPLE 3 XSCF> sh	10.0 Displa	* 192.168.10.1 ay the set routing in	255.255.255.0 0.0.0.0	U UG	xbbox#80-lan#0 xbbox#80-lan#0	
	192.168. 0.0.0.0 EXAMPLE 3 XSCF> sh Destinat	10.0 Displation	* 192.168.10.1 ay the set routing in te -a Gateway	255.255.255.0 0.0.0.0 nformation.	U UG Flags	xbbox#80-lan#0 xbbox#80-lan#0 Interface	
	192.168. 0.0.0.0 EXAMPLE 3 XSCF> sh	10.0 Displation	* 192.168.10.1 ay the set routing in te -a	255.255.255.0 0.0.0.0	U UG	xbbox#80-lan#0 xbbox#80-lan#0	

EXIT STATUS	DestinationGatewayNetmaskInterface192.168.10.0*255.255.255.0xbbox#81-lan#0default192.168.10.10.0.0.0xbbox#81-lan#0The following exit values are returned.0Indicates normal end.				
	>0	Indicates error occurrence.			
SEE ALSO	setroute (8)				

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showroute(8)

NAME	showservicetag - Displays whether the servicetag agents are currently enabled or disabled.
SYNOPSIS	showservicetag [-v]
	showservicetag -h
DESCRIPTION	showservicetag is a command to display whether the servicetag agents are currently enabled or disabled.
	Servicetags provide information platform, type, chassis serial number, etc, on platforms that support it.
Privileges	To execute this command, platadm or platopprivilege is required.
	Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.
OPTIONS	The following options are supported:
	-h Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.
	-v Specifies verbose output.
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Displaying the current state of the servicetag agents. (When it is enabled).
	XSCF> showservicetag Enabled
	EXAMPLE 2 Displaying the current state of the servicetag agents. (When it is disabled)
	XSCF> showservicetag Disabled
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned:
	0 Successful completion.
	>0 An error occurred.
SEE ALSO	setservicetag (8)
1	

showservicetag(8)

NAME	showsmtp - Disp (SMTP).	lays the settings information of Simple Mail Transfer Protocol	
SYNOPSIS	showsmtp		
	showsmtp [-v]		
	showsmtp -h		
DESCRIPTION	showsmtp is a co	ommand to display the settings information of SMTP.	
Privileges	To execute this co	ommand, any of the following privileges is required.	
	platadm, plato	p,fieldeng	
	For details on use	er privileges, see setprivileges(8).	
OPTIONS	The following op	tions are supported.	
	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	
	- v	Displays detailed information.	
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	The SMTP inform	nation includes the mail server and address for reply.	
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Displ	ay the settings information of SMTP.	
	User Name: js Password: ***	0.4.1.1 Mechanism: smtp-auth smith	
EXIT STATUS	The following ex	it values are returned.	
	0	Indicates normal end.	
	>0	Indicates error occurrence.	
SEE ALSO	setsmtp(8)		
I			

showsmtp(8)

NAME	showsnmp - Displays the settings information and the current status of the SNMP agent.		
SYNOPSIS	showsnmp		
	showsnmp -h		
DESCRIPTION	showsnmp is a command to display the settings information and the current status of the SNMP agent.		
	The displayed information includes the status of the agent, port, location of the system, contact and explanation, trap host, and version and enabled MIB module of SNMP.		
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.		
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Display the SNMP information of the system not set up.		
	XSCF> showsnmp		
	Agent Status:DisabledAgent Port:161System Location:UnknownSystem Contact:UnknownSystem Description:Unknown		
	Trap Hosts: None SNMP V1/V2c: None		
	Enabled MIB Modules: None		
	EXAMPLE 2 Display the SNMP information of the disabled system with SNMPv3 trap host set up.		
	XSCF> showsnmp		
	Agent Status:DisabledAgent Port:161System Location:SanDiego		
	System Contact: bob@jupiter.west System Description: POST-APL/COL3		

showsnmp(8)

```
Trap Hosts:
                      HostnamePortTypeCommunity StringUsernameAuthEncrypthost1162v3n/ajsmithSHADES
                       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:EnabledAgent Port:161
                      System Location: SanDiego
System Contact: jsmith@jupiter.west
                       System Description: POST-APL/COL3
                       Trap Hosts:
                      Trap Hosts:PortTypeCommunity StringUsernameAuthProtocolHostnamePortTypeCommunity StringUsernameAuthProtocolhost1162v1publicn/an/an/ahost2162v2cpublicn/an/an/ahost3162v3n/abobSHADES
                       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.
                                          Indicates error occurrence.
                     >0
    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	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.		
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Display the SNMP information of the system not set up.		
	XSCF> showsnmpusm Username Auth Encrypt		
	jsmith SHA DES sue MD5 AES		
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.		
	0 Indicates normal end.		
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.		
SEE ALSO	setsnmpusm(8)		

showsnmpusm(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	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.		
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Display the SNMP information of the system.		
	<pre>XSCF> showsnmpvacm Groups: Groupname Username</pre>		
	all view admin		
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.		
	0 Indicates normal end.		
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.		
SEE ALSO	setsnmpvacm (8)		

showsnmpvacm(8)

NAME	showsscp - Dis (SSCP).	plays the IP address assigned to the SP to SP communication protocol	
SYNOPSIS	showsscp [-a -b <i>bb_id</i>] [-N <i>network_id</i>] [-M]		
	showsscp -h		
DESCRIPTION		command to display the setting values of the SSCP links of the or crossbar boxes.	
		ses of the SSCP links in the system are displayed, they are output in ble is sorted by PPAR-ID.	
		ss of the specific PPAR or service processor is displayed, not a table address of the specified PPAR or service processor is displayed.	
	showsscp can	not be used on a SPARC M10-1/M10-4.	
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 setting values of the SSCP links of all crossbar boxes and SPARC M10-4S	
	-ь <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 network_id	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	SSCP links o to the case t	o is executed without specifying any options, the setting values of the of all crossbar boxes and SPARC M10-4S are displayed. This is similar hat the -a option is specified.	
		b is executed specifying BB-ID by -b <i>bb_id</i> , all the setting values of ks of the specified BB-ID are displayed.	
		o is executed specifying the network ID by -N <i>network_id</i> , only the es of the SSCP links of the specified network ID are displayed.	

showsscp(8)

- 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)

-N network_id	-b bb_id range
0	0 to 3
1	0 to 3
2	0 to 1

For SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box)

 -N network_id	-b bb_id range
 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
 255.255.248

 Location
 Address

```
-----
 bb#00-if#1
               169.254.1.10
 bb#01-if#1169.254.1.9bb#02-if#1169.254.1.11bb#03-if#1169.254.1.12
 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
               169.254.1.2
 bb#00-if#0
 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
            Address
 Location
 _____
                _____
 xbbox#81-if#1 169.254.1.33
 bb#00-if#1 169.254.1.34
 bb#01-if#1
bb#02-if#1
                169.254.1.35
 bb#02-if#1169.254.1.36bb#03-if#1169.254.1.37bb#04-if#1169.254.1.38bb#05-if#1169.254.1.39
```

```
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-iI#1
bb#10-if#1
bb#11-if#1
169.254.1.45
169.254.1.46
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 255.255.258.248
 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 255.255.258.248
 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
             Address
 Location
 -----
 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#1169.254.1.34bb#01-if#1169.254.1.35bb#02-if#1169.254.1.36bb#03-if#1169.254.1.37 bb#04-if#1 169.254.1.38 bb#05-if#1 169.254.1.39 169.254.1.40 169.254.1.41 169.254.1.42 169.254.1.43 bb#06-if#1 bb#07-if#1 bb#08-if#1 bb#09-if#1 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	
	bb#00-if#2	169.254.1.17 169.254.1.18
EXIT STATUS	The following ex	kit values are returned.
	0	Indicates normal end.
	>0	Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	setsscp (8)	
	•	

SYNOPSIS showssh [-c hostkey] [-M] showssh -c pubkey [-u user_name] [-M] showssh -h DESCRIPTION showssh is a command to display the contents of SSH service set currently in the XSCF network. The following information is displayed. SSH status XSA key Host public key in the RSA format DSA key Host public key in the DSA format Fingerprint Host public key in the DSA format 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. In XSCF, only SSH2 is supported. To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required. Privileges To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required. Other than above: No privileges are required. For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8). OPTIONS The following options are supported. -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.	NAME	showssh - Displa network.	ys the contents of the Secure Shell (SSH) service set in the XSCF	
DESCRIPTIONshowssh is a command to display the contents of SSH service set currently in the SSCF network.The following intermation is displayed.The following intermation is displayed.SSH statusWhether SSH service is enabledRSA keyHost public key in the RSA formatDSA keyHost public key in the DSA formatFingerprintHost public key in the fingerprint formatIf display of the user public key is specified, the user public key number and user public key automatically given by the system are displayed.In XSCF, only SSH2 is supported.To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.PrivilegesTo execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.Specification of the user name: useradm 0 Oprivileges are equired.For details on user rame: useradmOPTIONSThe following oprivileges, see setprivileges(S).OPTIONSThe following oprivileges are supportedc hostkeyDisplays the host public key. If you omit the -c option, -c hostkey is assumed specifiedc publeyDisplays the user public key. If you omit the -c option, -c	SYNOPSIS	showssh [-c hostkey][-M]		
DESCRIPTION showssh is a command to display the contents of SSH service set currently in the XSCF network. The following information is displayed. SSH status SSH status Whether SSH service is enabled 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 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. In XSCF, only SSH2 is supported. To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required. Specification of the user name: useradm Other than above: No privileges are required. No privileges are required. For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8). OPTIONS The following optimis are supported. -c hostkey Displays the host public key. If you omit the -c option, -c hostkey is assumed specified.		showssh -c pub	key [-u user_name][-M]	
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SSH status Whether SSH service is enabled 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 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. In XSCF, only SSH2 is supported. To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required. Specification of the user name: useradm Other than above: No privileges are required. For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8). OPTIONS The following options are supported. -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	DESCRIPTION		nmand to display the contents of SSH service set currently in the	
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Fingerprint Host public key in the fingerprint format 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. In XSCF, only SSH2 is supported. To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required. • Specification of the user name: useradm • Other than above: No privileges are required. For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8). OPTIONS The following options are supported. -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		RSA key	Host public key in the RSA format	
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public key automatically given by the system are displayed. In XSCF, only SSH2 is supported. To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required. • Specification of the user name: useradm • Other than above: No privileges are required. For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8). OPTIONS The following options are supported. -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		Fingerprint	Host public key in the fingerprint format	
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 Specification of the user name: useradm Other than above: No privileges are required. For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8). OPTIONS The following options are supported. -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 		In XSCF, only SS	H2 is supported.	
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For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8). OPTIONS The following options are supported. -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				
OPTIONS The following options are supported. -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				
 -c hostkey -c pubkey 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 		For details on us	er privileges, see setprivileges(8).	
-c pubkey-c pubkeyDisplays the user public key. If you omit the -c option, -c	OPTIONS	The following op	otions are supported.	
		-c hostkey		
		-c pubkey		

showssh(8)

	-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	specified when	ic key numbers automatically given to user public keys can be n deleting user public keys by setssh(8). H service of the XSCF network by using setssh(8).
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Displ	ay the information of the host public key.
	UU0LN08SilUXE6 avlxdY7AFqBflw 6QAAAIBM LQ122G8pwibESr Fingerprint: 1024 e4:35:6a: ssh_host_rsa_k DSA key: ssh-dss AAAAB3NzaC1kc3 / JEqI+8pnfbWzmC Str6r8 KDJfwOQMmK0eeE kb4z++lOhtp WI9bay6CK0nrFF WxC21Ja4RQ VN3009kmVwAAAI 9Jdd7yyG18+Ue7 ZI9j2uhM/3HQdr uFwP8yqtJf6Y9C e2rlU0I6GICMr6 5pThGPi3tob5Qe OvV1MhqHuPNpX+ Fingerprint:	<pre>aabled NzaClyc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAt0IG3wfpQnGr5lznS9XtzwHcBBb/ ij+ /GxLF+Tx5pTa6HuZ8o8yUBbDZVJAAAAFQCfKPxarV+/5qzK4A43Qaigkqu/ ch5JmOhSxpLzl3P26ksI8qPr+7BxmjLR0k= 45:b4:f7:e8:ce:b0:b9:82:80:2e:73:33:c4 /etc/ssh/ .eey.pub MAAACBAJSy4GxD7Tk4fxFvyWlD0NUDqZQPY3PuY2IG7QC4BQ1kewDnblB8 WU37KHL19OEYNAv6v+WZT6RElU5Pyb8F16uq96L8QDMswFlICMZgrn+ilJN 0Fj2mL40N0vaLQ83+rRwW6Ny/yF1Rgv6PUpUqRLw4VeRb+u0fmPRpe6/ Rok+z54ez7BrDFBQVuNZx9PyEFezJG9ziEYVUag/23LIAiLxxBmW9pqa/ AON1LR/ eBBJHrCA0pkSzvfzzFFj5XUzQBdabh5p5Rwz+1vriawFI .vYSVBEdMjaasF9hB6T/ djBAhWuH8F13pX4BtvK9IeldqCscnOuu0 4FL0YBSwfbwL1z6PSA/yKQe23dwfkSfcwQZNq/ .v2KCK20yEDMCA hE19nPdBFGzQ== cb:8a:99:ff:b4:45:12:04:2d:39:d3:28:15 /etc/ssh/</pre>

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 P0nBK4XJpCFoFbPXNUHDw1rTD9icD5U/wRFGSRRxFI+Ub5oLRxN8+A8=abcd@example.com 2 ssh-rsa CSqGSIb3DQEJARYHZWUubWFpbDCBnzANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOBjQAwgYkCgYEA nkPntf+TjYtyKlNYFbO/YavFpUzkYTLHdt0Fbz/ tZmGd3e6Jn34A2W9EC7D9hjLsj+kAP41Al6wFwGO7 KP3H4iImX0Uysjl9Hyk4jLBU51sw8JqvT2utTjltV5mFPKL6bDcAgY9=efgh@example.com EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned. 0 Indicates normal end. Indicates error occurrence. >0 SEE ALSO setssh(8)

showssh(8)

NAME	showstatus - Displays the degraded Field Replaceable Unit (FRU).		
SYNOPSIS	showstatus [-M]		
	showstatus -h		
DESCRIPTION	showstatus is a FRUs composing	command to display the information of the degraded unit in the the system.	
Privileges	To execute this co	ommand, any of the following privileges is required.	
	useradm, plata	dm, platop, pparadm, pparmgr, pparop, fieldeng	
	For details on use	er privileges, see setprivileges(8).	
OPTIONS	The following op	tions 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	 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. 		
	Status	Contents	
	Faulted	In the status in which the unit is not in operation due to a failure.	
	Degraded	A part of the unit has failed or degraded, but the unit is running.	
	Deconfigured	Due to the failure or degradation of another unit, the target unit and components of its underlying layer has been degraded, though there is no problem in them.	
	Maintenance	Maintenance work is in progress. addfru(8), replacefru(8), or initbb(8) is operating.	
	 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. 		
EXAMPLES		ay the degraded unit. Here, we take as an example the case that the CPU nemory 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;
EXAMPLE 5 Display the degraded components. The following is an example of a case
           where the XB cable has been degraded due to a failure.
 XSCF> showstatus
     BB#00 Status:Normal;
        XBU#1 Status:Normal;
 *
         CBL#2L Status:Degraded;
EXAMPLE 6 Display the degraded components. The following is an example of a case
           where the XB cable under crossbar box has been degraded due to a failure.
 XSCF> showstatus
     XBBOX#80 Status:Normal;
      XBU#0 Status:Normal;
       CBL#L1 Status:Faulted;
        XBU#1 Status:Normal;
 *
            CBL#L2 Status:Degraded;
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned.

>0 Indicates error occurrence.

showstatus(8)

NAME	showtelnet - Displays the status of the Telnet service set in the XSCF network.		
SYNOPSIS	showtelnet		
	showtelnet -h		
DESCRIPTION	showtelnet is a command to display the status of the Telnet service set currently in the XSCF network.		
	Either of the foll	owing statuses is displayed.	
	enable	Indicates that the Telnet service is in operation.	
	disable	Indicates that the Telnet service is not in operation.	
Privileges	No privileges are	e 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 Telnet service of the XSCF network by using settelnet(8).		
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Display the status of the Telnet service set currently in the XSCF network.		
	XSCF> showtelnet Telnet status:enabled		
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.		
	0	Indicates normal end.	
	>0	Indicates error occurrence.	
SEE ALSO	settelnet (8)		
l			

showtelnet(8)

NAME	showtimezone - Displays saving time information.	the currently set time zone of the XSCF and the daylight	
SYNOPSIS	showtimezone -c tz		
	showtimezone -c dst [-	m {standard custom}]	
	showtimezone -h		
DESCRIPTION	showtimezone is a command to display the currently set time zone of the XSCF and the daylight saving time information.		
Privileges	To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.		
	useradm, platadm, plat pparmgr, pparop	op, auditadm, auditop, fieldeng, pparadm,	
	For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).		
OPTIONS	The following options are	supported.	
	-ctz	Displays the time zone.	
	-c dst	Displays the information of the daylight saving time.	
	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.	
	-m{standard custom}	Specifies the information of the daylight saving time to be displayed. You can specify either of the following. If you omit the -m option, -m custom is assumed specified.	
		standard Displays the information of the daylight saving time set as standard in the current time zone.	
		custom Displays the information of the daylight saving time set by settimezone(8). If the daylight saving time is not set, nothing is displayed.	
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	 The information of the daylight saving time is displayed in the following format. If custom is specified std offset dst[offset2] [from-date[/time] to-date[/time]] 		
	std Abbrev	iated form of the time zone	

offset	Offset time between (GMT)	n the time zone and Greenwich Mean Time	
	If the value of the c minus (-) or plus (-	offset is plus or minus, it is displayed as +), respectively.	
dst	Daylight saving time name		
offset2	Offset time between	n the daylight saving time and GMT	
	If the value of the c minus (-) or plus (-	offset is plus or minus, it is displayed as +), respectively.	
from-date[/time]	Daylight saving tim	e start information	
	<i>from-date</i> is displayed in any of the following formats.		
	Mm.w.d Mm: Month to start the daylight saving time. m is displayed by a figure from 1 to 12. w: Week to start the daylight saving 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 start the daylight saving 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 start the daylight saving 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 start the daylight saving 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 daylight saving 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.	

to-date[/	'time]	Daylight saving time end information		
		to-date is displayed in any of the following formats.		
		 Mm.w.d Mm: Month to end the daylight saving time. <i>m</i> is displayed by a figure from 1 to 12. <i>w</i>: Week to end the daylight saving 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 end the daylight saving 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 daylight saving 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 end the daylight saving 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 from the daylight saving 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.		
∎ If	stan	dard is specified		
Fr	com:	ddd MM dd hh:mm:ss yyyy dst		
Тс	:	ddd MM dd hh:mm:ss yyyy dst		
ddd		Day of the week		
MM		Month		
dd		Day		
hh		Hour		
mm		Minute		
SS		Second		
		Year		
уууу				

- 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 daylight saving time information if you have set the time zone abbreviated form to JST, offset from GMT to +9, daylight saving time zone name to JDT, daylight saving 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 daylight saving time information if you have set the time zone abbreviated form to JST, offset from GMT to +9, daylight saving time zone name to JDT, daylight saving 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 daylight saving time is not set by settimezone.

XSCF> showtimezone -c dst

EXAMPLE 5 Display the information of the daylight saving time set as standard in the current time zone.

XSCF> showtimezone -c dst -m standard

EXAMPLE 6 If the standard daylight saving 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	showuser [-a] [-p] [-u] [-M]		
	showuser [-a] [-p] [-u] [-M] <i>user</i>		
	showuser [-a] [-p] [-u] [-M] -1		
	showuser -h		
DESCRIPTION	showuser is a command to display the XSCF user account information.		
	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 -1 option, the account information of all users is displayed.		
	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.		
Privileges	s To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.		
	 Display of your own account: No privileges are required. 		
	No privileges are required.Display of the account information of other users:		
	useradm		
	For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).		
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.		
	-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.		
	-1 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.		

showuser(8)

	- 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 Dis	play the information regarding the validity of the password and account.	
	XSCF> show User Name: Status: Minimum: Maximum: Maximum: Warning: Inactive: Last Change: Password Exp Password Ina Account Expi EXAMPLE 2 Dis XSCF> show User Name: Privileges:	jsmith Enabled 0 99999 7 -1 Aug 22, 2005 ires: Never ctive: Never res: Never play the information of the user privileges.	
EXIT STATUS	TUS The following exit values are returned.		
	0	Indicates normal end.	
	>0	Indicates error occurrence.	
SEE ALSO	adduser (8), de setprivileges (8	leteuser(8), disableuser(8), enableuser(8), password(8), 3)	

NAME	snapshot - Collects and transfers the data regarding environment, logs, errors, and Field Replaceable Unit Identifier (FRUID).	
SYNOPSIS	snapshot -d device $[-r]$ {-a -b bb_id} [-e [-P password]] [-L {F I R}] [-1] [-v] [[-q] -{y n}] [-S time [-E time]]	
	snapshot -t user@host:directory $\{-a \mid -b \ bb_id\}$ [-e [-P password]] [-k host-key] [-1] [-L $\{F \mid I \mid R\}$] [-p password] [-v] [[-q] - $\{y \mid n\}$] [-S time [-E time]]	
	snapshot -h	
DESCRIPTION	snapshot is a command to provide the data collection mechanism and acquire the diagnosis information on the service processor quickly, securely, and flexibly.	
	snapshot collects the data of the configuration, environment, logs, error, and FRUID information and transfers it to the specified destination.	
	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 jupiter:10.1.1.1_2012-10-20T22-33-44. 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.	
	The output file is a .zip format archive composed of the .zip format archives into which the information collected in each SPARC M10 Systems chassis is compressed.	
	The name of .zip archive of each SPARC M10 Systems chassis 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 BB#01_jupiter_10.1.1.1_2012-10-20T22-33-44.	
	The name of the .zip archive of the SPARC M10 Systems chassis 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 BB#03_2012-10-20T22-33-44.	
	If snapshot is executed on slave XSCF, only the .zip archive file of the SPARC M10 Systems chassis which executed the command is transferred to the specified destination.	
	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,	

	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 firs 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 (-1 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 chassis 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.
	To diagnose a problem from relevant data, execute the snapshot as soon as possible, without powering On/Off the PPAR or changing the setup, after the problem has occurred. Useful data for the diagnosis may be lost if time has passed, other commands are executed or the state of the system is changed in any way.
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		common logs in the system, the logs stored Systems chassis are collected and output to
	If the system has collected.	an abnormality, some logs cannot be
-b bb_id	Selects the BB-ID IDs.	to collect data. You cannot specify multiple
		common logs in the system, the logs stored PARC M10 Systems chassis are collected.
		a specify an integer from 0 to 15 and 80 to 83 PARC M10 Systems chassis and crossbar box ely.
-d <i>device</i> Specifies the extern following options a		rnal media device to be used. For -d, the 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.
-Е time	frame of the log n time option of the	to finish collecting data. Defines the time nessages collected by snapshot with the -S start time. Only the log entries created becified by -E <i>time</i> are collected by so 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 <i>password</i> .	
-h	Displays the usag or operand causes	e. Specifying this option with another option s 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 <i>host-key</i> 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 -t 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 -k option is not specified, this is the default operation in the SSH target mode. 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 /etc/ssh/ ssh_host_rsa_key.pub on the network host.)	
	_	c key needs to be enclosed in quotation ed by the shell as a single word.	
-L {F I R}	Specifies the log set to be collected.		
	F I R	Full log set Initial log set Root Cause log set	
	If the log set is no default.	t specified, the Full log set is collected by	
-1	Makes a specification so that only log files are collected. Command outputs are not collected.		
-n	Automatically resp	ponds to prompt with "n" (no).	

	-P password	Specifies it with th be used to encrypt	ne -e option. Set the encrypted password to the output file.
		You can specify this using up to 63 characters.	
	-p password		vord to be used for SSH login. This option is -t option. If it is used with the -d option, it
		You can specify th	is using up to 63 characters.
	- d	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for star output.	
	-s time	frame of the log m <i>time</i> option of the e	to start collecting data. Defines the time ressages collected by snapshot with the -E end time. If the end time is not specified, the when snapshot is executed. See also the
		time	Use either of the following two formats described by strptime(3).
			%Y-%m-%d,%H:%M:%S %Y-%m-%d_%H-%M-%S
	-t user@host:directory	destination. Specif network host in th login to the archiv directory on the ar	ost and remote directory of the data transfer by the host name or IP address of the ne <i>host</i> field. Specify the user name for ssh the host in the <i>user</i> field. Specify the archive rchive host in which the output file is saved d. The <i>directory</i> field must not begin with "-
			directory is created by snapshot. Create the the remote host in advance.
	- V	snapshot files for e	information. The status of correction of each SPARC M10 Systems chassis. If it is -q option, the -v option becomes invalid.
		executed by the sr given. In this case,	privilege to operate all commands to be mapshot setting file may not have been , an error message indicating that these ons are not allowed is displayed.
	-У	Automatically resp	ponds to prompt with "y" (yes).
EXTENDED	Operation mode		
DESCRIPTION	The overview of the	e operation mode of	snapshot is described below.

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	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 chassis, connect the USB device to a USB port of the master chassis.			
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Download data to the external media device.			
	<pre>XSCF> snapshot -d usb0 -r -b 3 Testing writability of USB deviceSUCCESS 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.</pre>			
	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 deviceSUCCESS 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 chassis.			
	<pre>XSCF> snapshot -d usb0 -r -a Testing writability of USB deviceSUCCESS About to remove all files from device 'usb0'. Continue? [y n] : y Collecting data from BB#00SUCCESS Collecting data from BB#01FAILURE Collecting data from BB#02SUCCESS .</pre>			
	Collecting data into /media/usb_msd/jupiter_10.1.1.1_2012-10-20T22-41- 51.zip Data collection complete.			

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EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned.

0 Indicates normal end.

>0 Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO showlogs (8)

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NAME	switchscf - Switc	hes the status of XSCF in between master and standby.		
SYNOPSIS	switchscf [[-q]	-{y n}]-t {Master Standby} [-f]		
	switchscf -h			
DESCRIPTION	switchscf is a standby.	command to switch the status of XSCF in between active and		
	switchscf can	be used only for the systems composed of multiple XSCFs.		
		re status means master XSCF. Therefore, the master XSCF and XSCF atus is switched by executing switchscf.		
	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).			
	Note – When switching XSCFs, the sessions of the network connected to the master XSCF are disconnected.			
	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), 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.			
Privileges	To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required. For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).			
0.1				
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.			
	- f	If XSCF is not switched, it can be switched forcibly.		
		Caution – The -f option forcibly switches XSCF. Therefore, use it only if switching by normal operations is impossible.		
	-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.		
	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).		

switchscf(8)

	-d	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard	
		output.	
	-t Master	Switches the status of XSCF to the master status.	
	-t Standby	Switches the status of XSCF to the standby status.	
	-У	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.		
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Switc	h the status of the XSCF logged in currently to the standby status.	
		cf -t Standby switch between the Master and Standby states. Continue?	
	EXAMPLE 2 Switch the status of the XSCF logged in currently to the standby status. The prompt is automatically given a "y" response.		
	<code>XSCF> switchscf -t Standby -y</code> The <code>XSCF</code> unit switch between the <code>Master</code> and <code>Standby</code> states. Continue? $[y n]:y$		
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.		
	0	Indicates normal end.	
	>0	Indicates error occurrence.	

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NAME	testsb - Performs an	orms an initial diagnosis on the specified system board (PSB).		
SYNOPSIS	testsb [[-q] - {y n}] [-m diag=mode] location	
	testsb [[-q] - {y n}] [-m diag=mode]-a		
	testsb -v [-y -n]	[-m diag=mode]	[-p] [-s] location	
	testsb -v [-y -n]	[-m diag=mode]	[-p] [-s]-a	
	testsb -h			
DESCRIPTION	testsb is a comman	d to perform the in	itial diagnosis of the specified PSB.	
	The configuration of PSB and operation of each device mounted in PSB are diagnosed. While diagnosing, the power supply of PSB is turned on and off. The diagnosis result is displayed after diagnosis. In addition, the items of Test and Fault displayed by showboards(8) can be confirmed.			
Privileges	To execute this comm	nand, platadm or f	ieldeng privilege is required.	
	For details on user p	rivileges, see setpr	ivileges(8).	
OPTIONS	The following option	s are supported.		
	-a	Diagnoses all mounted PSBs. Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.		
	-h			
	-m diag= <i>mode</i>		nosis level of the initial diagnosis. You can he following for <i>mode</i> .	
		min max	Standard (Default) Maximum	
	-n	Automatically res	ponds to prompt with "n" (no).	
	-p	Executes probe-scsi-all of OpenBoot PROM and displays the result in the middle of diagnosis processing.		
	- đ	Prevents display of standard output.	of messages, including prompt, for	
	- S	Executes show-devs of OpenBoot PROM and displays result in the middle of diagnosis processing.		
	-v	Displays detailed	information.	
	-У	Automatically res	ponds to prompt with "y" (yes).	

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testsb(8)

OPERANDS	The following operands are supported.			
	location	Specifies only one	PSB number to be diagnosed.	
		This can be specif	ied using the following format.	
		xx-y		
		xx	Integer from 00 to 15	
		y	Fixed to 0	
EXTENDED DESCRIPTION			a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with l. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press	
	 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 poweroff -a and then the power of the system is turned off.			
	 If the status of the specified PSB corresponds to any of the following statuses, testsb causes an error. 			
	 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). 			
		orporated into PPAR off, or restarting.	and the status of the PPAR is powering on,	
	 addboard(8) and deleteboard(8) are in execution for PSB. 			
	 An error occurs when testsb is attempted to be executed while testsb or diagxbu(8) is being executed against other PSB or a crossbar box. 			
	 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 showboards(8). 			
	whether it is		e before start is set, a prompt to confirm e testsb ignoring it is displayed. To execute,	

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	 The diagnosis result by testsb is displayed as below. 			
	PSB	SB Number belonging to PSB		
		This is displayed in the format below.		
		xx-y		
		xx	Integer from 00 to 15	
		у	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	PSB cannot be operated due to an abnormality.	
		[Ctrl]+[C] key is pre	or -s option, the power can be shut down ssed while probe-scsi-all or show-devs	
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Perfor	m the initial diagnosi	is of PSB 00-0.	
	<pre>XSCF> testsb 00-0 Initial diagnosis is about to start, Continue?[y n] :y SB#00-0 power on sequence started. Oend</pre>			
	Initial diagnosis started. [1800sec] 0 30 60 90120end 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.
  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
 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
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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.
                   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
                   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 com-
                            mand.
                  XSCF> testsb -v -p 01-0
                  Initial diagnosis is about to start, Continue? [y|n] : \boldsymbol{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.
                                  Indicates normal end.
                 0
                                  Indicates error occurrence.
                 >0
   SEE ALSO addfru(8), diagxbu (8), replacefru (8), setupfru (8), showboards (8), showfru (8)
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testsb(8)

NAME	traceroute - Displays the network route to the specified host.		
SYNOPSIS	<pre>traceroute [-n][-r][-v][-m maxttl][-p port][-q nqueries][-s src_addr][-w wait] host</pre>		
	traceroute -h		
DESCRIPTION	traceroute is a command to display the network route to the specified host.		
		te means the router (gateway) to connect the specified hosts and and displays what kinds of routers are located on the route.	
	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.		
Privileges	No privileges are	e required to execute this command.	
	For details on us	er privileges, see setprivileges(8).	
OPTIONS	The following op	ptions are supported.	
	-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 port	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 nqueries	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 src_addr	Specifies the source address following the route.	
	-v	Displays detailed information. Displays the transmission size of the packet and source address.	
	-w wait	Specifies the timeout time by seconds. If omitted, it is set to 3 seconds.	

traceroute(8)

OPERANDS	The following operands are supported.			
	<i>host</i> 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 <i>host</i>, only the users with fieldeng privilege can execute this command. If the interface of the SSCP link is specified in <i>host</i>, only the users with fieldeng privilege can execute this command. 			
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Display the network route to the host server.example.com.			
	<pre>XSCF> traceroute server.example.com traceroute 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 2.361 ms 4 10.24.1.1 (10.24.1.1) 2.199 ms 2.228 ms 2.361 ms 5 10.15.0.1 (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> traceroute -v server.example.com traceroute 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 2.516 ms 2.229 ms 2.367 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 2.516 ms 2.229 ms 2.357 ms 6 server.example.com (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> traceroute 127.0.0.1 This private IP address cannot be accessed.</pre>			

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EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
0	manually morning cha.

>0 Indicates error occurrence.

traceroute(8)

NAME	unlockmaintenance - Release multi-activated lock created by addfru(8) and replacefru(8).		
SYNOPSIS	unlockmaintenance [[-q] - {y n}]		
	unlockmaintenance -h		
DESCRIPTION	unlockmaintenance is a command to release the multi-activated lock from maintenance commands when maintenance procedure is unexpectedly halted due to the termination of LAN etc., in the middle of system maintenance using addfru(8) and replacefru(8).		
Privileges	To execute this command, fieldeng privilege is required.		
	For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).		
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.		
	-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	Note – Please never use it in any case other than when maintenance procedure is unexpectedly halted in the middle of system maintenance due to termination of LAN etc., as it forcibly halts the multiple activation prevention lock of the maintenance menu.		
	 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 execute unlockmaintenance only from the master XSCF. 		
EXAMPLES	 You can execute unlockmaintenance only from the master XSCF. EXAMPLE 1 Unlock XSCF that was locked by maintenance work. 		
EXAMPLES	<pre>EXAMPLE 1 Unlock XSCF that was locked by maintenance work. 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</pre>		
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	ically given a "y" response.	
	<pre>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</pre>	
	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), replacefru (8)	

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NAME	version - Displays the version number of the firmware.	
SYNOPSIS	version -c xcp [-v] [-t]	
	version -c {cmu	xscf} [-v] [-M]
	version -h	
DESCRIPTION	version is a con	nmand to display the version of the firmware.
	The following versions can be displayed.	
	xcp	Versions of XSCF Control Package (XCP) applied to the system
	cmu	Representative version of CMU firmware. CMU firmware is the archives of the Power-on self test (POST)/OpenBoot PROM/ Hypervisor
	xscf	Version of XSCF firmware
Privileges	To execute this c	ommand, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.
	For details on us	er privileges, see setprivileges(8).
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.	
	-c xcp	Displays the versions of XCP.
	-c cmu	Displays the representative version of the archives of the POST/ 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 -cxscf, the same information as in the normal status is displayed.
EXAMPLES	EXAMPLE 1 Displ	ay the versions of XCP.
	XSCF> version BB#00-XSCF#0 XCP0 (Current) XCP1 (Reserve) BB#01-XSCF#0 XCP0 (Current)	(Master) : 1090 : 1090 (Standby)

```
XCP1 (Reserve): 1090
 BB#02-XSCF#0
 XCP0 (Current): 1090
 XCP1 (Reserve): 1090
EXAMPLE 2 Display the details on the 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)
 XCPO (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 version of XCP registered in XSCF.
 XSCF> version -c xcp -t
 XCP: 1090
EXAMPLE 4 Display the details on the version of XCP registered in XSCF.
 XSCF> version -c xcp -v -t
 XCP : 2004
    CMU : 02.00.0004
POST : 1.9.0
    CMU
    OpenBoot PROM : 4.34.0+pa1.0.1
    Hypervisor : 0.19.4
 XSCF : 02.00.0004
```

version(8)

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 Display the detailed version of the CMU firmware. EXAMPLE 6 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#00-0: 02.09.0000(Current) POST : 01.09.00 OpenBoot PROM : 4.8.2.1 02.09.00 Hypervisor : 4.8.2.1 PSB#00-0: 02.07.0000 (Reserve) POST : 01.09.00 OpenBoot PROM : 4.8.1.1 02.07.00 Hypervisor : 4.8.1.1 PSB#01-0: 02.09.0000(Current) : 01.09.00 POST OpenBoot PROM : 4.8.2.1 02.09.00 Hypervisor : 4.8.2.1 PSB#01-0: 02.07.0000 (Reserve) : 01.09.00 POST OpenBoot PROM : 4.8.1.1 02.07.00 Hypervisor : 4.8.1.1 : PSB#15-0: 02.09.0000(Current)

version(8)

	POST : 01.09.00 OpenBoot PROM : 4.8.2.1 Hypervisor : 4.8.2.1 PSB#15-0: 02.07.0000 (Reserve) POST : 01.09.00 OpenBoot PROM : 4.8.1.1 0penBoot PROM : 4.8.1.1 0penBoot PROM : 4.8.1.1 EXAMPLE 7 Display the detailed version of the XSCF firmware.
	<pre>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)</pre>
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.
	0 Indicates normal end.
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.

NAME	viewaudit - Displays the audit records.	
SYNOPSIS	viewaudit	
	record] [-e events]	date-time] [-B date-time] [-C] [-c classes] [-D date-time] [-E end-] [-i audit-ids] [-1] [-m del] [-n] [-p privilege-results] [-r return- ecord] [-u users] [-x]
	viewaudit -h	
DESCRIPTION	viewaudit is a c	ommand to display the audit records.
	audit records are the selected record format. One toker	executed without specifying any options, all of the current local displayed. If viewaudit is executed specifying the option, only ds are displayed. By default, the records are displayed in the text a per line is shown and comma is used as the field separator put format can be changed by separately using the options of -C, a, -S, and -x.
Privileges	To execute this command, auditadm or auditop privilege is required.	
	For details on use	r privileges, see setprivileges(8).
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.	
	-A date-time	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.
		 Absolute time <i>date-time</i>: <i>yyyymmdd</i>[<i>hh</i>[<i>mm</i>[<i>ss</i>]]] 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)
		The default values of <i>hh</i> , <i>mm</i> , and <i>ss</i> are 00.

-B date-time	Selects the records which occurred before <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 the absolute time and offset time.
	 Absolute time <i>date-time</i>: <i>yyyymmdd</i>[<i>hh</i>[<i>mm</i>[<i>ss</i>]]] 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 <i>date-time</i>: +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 <i>hh</i> , <i>mm</i> , and <i>ss</i> are 00.
- C	Adds the number of records matching the selection standard at the end of output.

- ⊂ classes	Selects the record of the specified class. <i>classes</i> 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 belo	W.	
	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	hours between 00:00:00 a Specify the specified date (year, month, day, hour, r time. All records with the selected. It becomes inval	occurred on a specific day (in 24 nd 23:59:59 of the specified day). e in the format of <i>yyyymmddhhmmss</i> ninute, second) based on the local e time stamp of the specified day are id even if the hour, minute, or second n cannot be specified with the -A or	
-E end-record	Specifies the last record n display.	natching the selection standard for	
-e events	separated list of audit even number or name. The pre	specified event. <i>events</i> is a comma- ents. Events can be specified with a efix "AEV_" can be omitted. For EH login can be expressed as _SSH, or 4.	
	For the list of valid event	s,see showaudit -e all.	
		fying this option with another option	

	-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. <i>audit-id</i> is not fixed and assigned again when the service processor is reset. <i>audit-ids</i> is a comma-separated list of audit session identifiers. <i>audit-id</i> is the number after the label "subject" of the audit file.
		For example, <i>audit-id</i> is "1" in the following list.
		subject,1,bob,normal,telnet 45880 jupiter
	-1	Outputs one record per line.
	-m del	Not the default delimiter (comma) but <i>del</i> is used as the field separator character. If <i>del</i> 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 <i>privilege-results</i> . <i>privilege-results</i> is a comma-separated list. <i>privilege-results</i> is granted, denied, or error.
	-r return-values	Selects the record according to the specified return value. <i>returnvals</i> 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 <i>users</i>	Selects the records belonging to the specified user. <i>users</i> 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> viewaudi	-D 20121212
	file,1,2012-01-1	ll 10:52:30.391 -05:00,20120111155230.0000000000.jupiter

l

EXAMPLE 2 Display the audit records of all users. XSCF> viewaudit -u jsmith file,1,2012-01-11 10:52:30.391 -05:00,20120111155230.000000000.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 -08:00,20120110041212.0000000004.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 -C -A 20120109 -B 20120110 -E 5
	<pre>file,1,2012-01-09 20:12:12.968 -08:00,20120110041212.000000004.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</pre>
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned.
	0 Indicates normal end.
	>0 Indicates error occurrence.
SEE ALSO	setaudit (8), showaudit (8)

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