Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10

XSCF Reference Manual
for XCP Version 303x/234x

FUJITSU

ORACLE

Contents

Preface

This manual describes the man pages for the XSCF firmware for SPARC M12/M10 Systems from Oracle and Fujitsu.

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 SPARC M12 is sold as SPARC M12 by Fujitsu in Japan.
Fujitsu SPARC M12 and SPARC M12 are identical products.

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

Audience

This document 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, etc.)

  http://docs.oracle.com/en/

- Fujitsu documents

  Global site:

  http://www.fujitsu.com/global/products/computing/servers/unix/
  sparc/downloads/manuals/

  Japanese site:

  http://www.fujitsu.com/jp/products/computing/servers/unix/
  sparc/downloads/manual/

For a system using the SPARC M12, see the manuals listed in "Documentation Related to the SPARC M12."

For a system using the SPARC M10, see the manuals listed in "Documentation Related to the SPARC M10."

Documentation Related to the SPARC M212 (*1)

Fujitsu SPARC M12 Product Notes

Fujitsu SPARC M12 Quick Guide

Fujitsu SPARC M12 Getting Started Guide (*2)

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

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

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

Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Security Guide

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

Fujitsu SPARC M12-1 Installation Guide

Fujitsu SPARC M12-2 Installation Guide

Fujitsu SPARC M12-2S Installation Guide

Fujitsu SPARC M12 PCI Card Installation Guide

Documentation Related to the SPARC M212 (*1)

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

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

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

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

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

Fujitsu SPARC M12-1 Service Manual

Fujitsu SPARC M12-2/SPARC M12-2S Service Manual

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

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

Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Glossary

External USB-DVD Drive user guide

*1 The listed manuals are subject to change without notice.
*2 Printed manuals are provided with the product.
*3 This document applies specifically to the SPARC M12/M10 and FUJITSU ETERNUS disk storage system.

Documentation Related to the SPARC M10 (*1)

Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Product Notes

Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Quick Guide

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

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

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

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

Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Security Guide

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

Fujitsu M10-1/SPARC M10-1 Installation Guide

Fujitsu M10-4/SPARC M10-4 Installation Guide

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

Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems PCI Card Installation Guide

Documentation Related to the SPARC M10 (*1)

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

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

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

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

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

Fujitsu M10-1/SPARC M10-1 Service Manual

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

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

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

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Notes on Safety

Read the following documents thoroughly before using or handling SPARC M12/M10.

■ *Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Important Legal and Safety Information*
■ *Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Safety and Compliance Guide*

Text Conventions

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

Font/Symbol	Meaning	Example
AaBbCc123	What you type, when contrasted with on-screen computer output. This font is used to indicate an example of command input.	XSCF> **adduser jsmith**
AaBbCc123	The names of commands, files, and directories; on-screen computer output. This font is used to indicate an example of command output.	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 M10-1/SPARC M10-1 Installation Guide*.
" "	Indicates the names of chapters, sections, items, buttons, or menus.	See "Chapter 2 Network Connection."

Command syntax in the text

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

Syntax of the Command-Line Interface (CLI)

The command syntax is as follows:

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

Notation of This Manual

Here describes the notation used in this manual.

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

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

Section	Description
NAME	This section gives the names of the XSCF shell commands, followed by a brief description of what they do.

Section	Description
SYNOPSIS	This section gives the syntax of commands. The use of font style complies with the following rule.
	bold Enters the command name or the constants as displayed.
	Italic Substitutes the variables and so forth with the appropriate values when the command executed.
	The use of symbols such as parenthesis complies with the following rule.
	[ ] 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. `fmadm -a -i` `fmadm -ai`
OPERANDS	This section gives the meaning of and how to specify the OPERANDS. The OPERANDS which follows the OPTIONS are described in "OPTIONS."

Section	Description
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, please take a moment to share it with us by indicating the manual code, manual title, and page, and stating your points specifically through the following websites:

- Global site:

  http://www.fujitsu.com/global/contact/

- Japanese site:

  http://www.fujitsu.com/jp/products/computing/servers/unix/sparc/contact/

R e f e r e n c e

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 M12/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 physical system board (PSB) to a physical partition (PPAR).
addcodactivation	Adds the CPU Activation key to the system.
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.
addvbootcerts	Adds X.509 public key certificates used for performing Verified Boot of Oracle Solaris.
applynetwork	Applies the contents of the XSCF network to the XSCF.
clearremotepwrmgmt	Deletes the management information of the remote power management function (Remote Cabinet Interface over LAN: RCIL) of SPARC M12/M10 systems.
console	Connects to the control domain console.
deleteboard	Releases the physical system board (PSB) from the physical partition (PPAR) configuration.
deletecodactivation	Deletes the CPU Activation key from the system.
deletepowerschedule	Deletes a schedule for powering on/off the automatic power control system (APCS).
deleteuser	Deletes an XSCF user account.

deletevbootcerts	Deletes X.509 public key certificates used for performing Verified Boot of Oracle Solaris.
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 a firmware image file.
getremotepwrmgmt	Obtains the setup file of the remote power management function (Remote Cabinet Interface over LAN: RCIL) of SPARC M12/M10 systems.
initbb	Detach the SPARC M12-2S/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	Reboots 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 time of each physical partition (PPAR).

restorecodactivation	Restores the CPU Activation key.
restoreconfig	Restores the XSCF configuration 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 up the CPU core resources to be used in physical partitions (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.
sethsmode	Enables/Disables the high speed mode of the CPU.
sethttps	Sets the start and halt of the HTTPS service used in the XSCF network. Also it performs authentication-related settings.
setinterimpermit	Enables/Disables CPU Activation Interim Permit.
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 a PCI card mounted in the PCI expansion unit for the SPARC M12-2/M12-2S/M10-4/M10-4S.
setpowercapping	Sets caps 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 up the remote power management function (Remote Cabinet Interface over LAN: RCIL) of SPARC M12/M10 systems.
setremotestorage	Manages connection to remote storage.
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.
setupfru	Sets the hardware of devices.
setvbootconfig	Configures the Verified Boot policy of Oracle Solaris and enables/disables X.509 public key certificates used for performing Verified Boot.
showad	Show Active Directory configuration and messages.
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 M12/M10 systems chassis.
showboards	Displays the information of the physical system board (PSB).
showcod	Displays the registered and setup information of CPU Activations.
showcodactivation	Displays the current CPU Activation key information added to the system.
showcodactivationhistory	Displays the logs to add and delete the CPU Activation keys (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 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, temperature sensor information, voltage sensor information, and fan rotation information of the system.
showfru	Displays the contents of settings regarding the hardware devices.
showhardconf	Displays the information of the Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) mounted on the server.
showhostname	Displays the host names set in the master chassis and chassis whose XSCFs are standby.
showhsmode	Displays the setting of the high speed mode of the CPU.
showhttps	Displays the status of the HTTPS service set in the XSCF network.
showinterimpermit	Displays the status and information about CPU Activation Interim Permit.
showinterimpermitusage	Displays information about CPU Activations and CPU core resources.
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.
shownotice	Displays copyright and license information for the XSCF Control Package (XCP).
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 a PCI card mounted in the PCI expansion unit for the SPARC M12-2/M12-2S/M10-4/M10-4S.
showpcl	Displays the physical partition (PPAR) configuration information (PCL) that is currently set.
showpowercapping	Displays the status of power capping.
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 setup of remote power management function (Remote Cabinet Interface over LAN: RCIL) of SPARC M12/M10 systems and the power status of the node.
showremotestorage	Displays information on remote storage.
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.
showvbootcerts	Displays the information of X.509 public key certificates setup at each physical partition (PPAR), that are used for performing Verified Boot of Oracle Solaris.
showvbootconfig	Displays the Verified Boot policy of Oracle Solaris and the enable/disable configuration of the X.509 public key certificates that are used for performing Verified Boot.

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 physical 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.
xscfstartupmode	Set up the startup mode of SPARC M12-1/M10-1.

Intro(1)

R e f e r e n c e

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(1)

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 *command_name*, 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.

To display a man page, set TERM=vt100 for the terminal software.

EXAMPLES	**EXAMPLE 1** Display the manual page of addboard(8).

 XSCF> **man addboard**

EXAMPLE 2   Display the list of the XSCF shell commands.

 XSCF> **man Intro**

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

NAME	who - Displays list of user accounts logged in to XSCF.
SYNOPSIS	**who** **who** -h
DESCRIPTION	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 time ■ Login 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.
	
	`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.

who(1)

R e f e r e n c e

System Administration Commands

NAME	addboard - Incorporates or assigns a physical system board (PSB) into a physical partition (PPAR).
SYNOPSIS	**addboard** [[-q] -{y|n}] [-f] [-v] [-c configure] [[-m *function=mode*]...] -p *ppar_id psb* [*psb*...]
	addboard [[-q] -{y|n}] [-f] -c assign -p *ppar_id psb* [*psb*...]
	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 physical system board (PSB) into a physical partition (PPAR) according to the PPAR configuration information (PCL).
	A physical system board (PSB) means one building block (BB).
	The addboard command is not available on SPARC M12-1/M12-2/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 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.

-c assign   Assigns a PSB to PPAR configuration. If you omit the -c option, -c configure is assumed specified.

-c configure   Incorporates a PSB in PPAR configuration. If you omit the -c option, -c configure is assumed specified.

-c reserve   Reserves incorporation of a PSB into the specified PPAR. The operation is the same as when -c assign is executed.

-f   Incorporates a PSB in PPAR forcibly.

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

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

–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 *function*. 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.
	When bind is specified to *function*, any of the following can be specified to *mode*. 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 specified to *function*, any of the following can be specified to *mode*. 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*	Specifies PPAR-ID to which a PSB is incorporated or assigned. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for *ppar_id*.	
–q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.	

	-v	Show the detailed progress report of the processing of PSB incorporation. Ignored when executed along with the -q.
		On the SPARC M12-2S, the command outputs a detailed progress report even if this option is omitted.
	-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported.

psb   Specifies the PSB number of the PSB to be incorporated or assigned. You can make multiple specifications by separating them with spaces. The specification format is below.

xx-y	
xx	Specifies the BB-ID which is an integer from 00 to 15.
y	It is fixed to 0.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

■ When you specify -c configure, a hardware diagnostic on the PSB is performed before the PSB is incorporated in PPAR. Therefore, it may take time to execute the command.

■ When you use addboard to assign or incorporate a PSB, you have to set the PCL by using setpcl(8).

■ If you execute a command while the PPAR is in power-on or power-off processing, the system enters in busy state. Execute the command again after the PPAR processing is completed.

■ For details on PCL, see setpcl(8) and showpcl(8).

■ Even if the PPAR is not running, you can execute addboard. However, if you specify -c configure while the PPAR is running to execute addboard, Logical Domains (LDoms) Manager needs to be running.

■ 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.

■ If CPU Activation error occurs in a PPAR, addboard -c configure cannot be executed when the PPAR is running.

■ When replacing a PSB, if addboard is executed without -m or if it is executed with -m bind=resource, the resources may not revert back to their assigned state before executing the deleteboard(8). If the amount of CPU, memory or I/O device resources differ after the replacement, the allocation status of the resources cannot be reverted back to the previous state. If the assignment of resources cannot be reverted back to the previous state, the resources will be rendered as empty resources. In such a case, use the ldm command of Oracle VM Server for SPARC to reassign these resources to the logical domain.

- 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#02-0 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.

```
XSCF> addboard -f -c assign -p 2 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#02-0 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 3   PSB 01-0 will be incorporated in PPAR-ID 0 on SPARC M10-4S.

```
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 on SPARC M10-4S.

```
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
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO | **deleteboard**(8), **diagxbu**(8), **setpcl**(8), **setpparmode**(8), **setupfru**(8), **showboards**(8), **showfru**(8), **showpcl**(8), **showpparmode**(8), **showpparstatus**(8), **testsb**(8)

NAME	addcodactivation - Adds the CPU Activation key to the system.
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*
	addcodactivation -h
DESCRIPTION	addcodactivation is a command to add the specified CPU Activation key to the SPARC M12/M10 systems.
	Note – Before executing this command, you need to obtain the CPU Activation key. For obtaining the CPU Activation key, see the *Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/ SPARC M10 System Operation and Administration Guide*.
Privileges	To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.
	For details on user 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. http://*server*[:*port*]/*path*/*file* https://*server*[:*port*]/*path*/*file* ftp://*server*[:*port*]/*path*/*file* file:///media/usb_msd/*path*/*file*
-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 *proxy_type*, the default proxy type is http. Specify *proxy* in *servername*:*port* format.
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
-t *proxy_type*	Specifies the proxy type. Specify it with the -p option. You can specify any of http, socks4, and socks5. The default is http.
-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 network activities. This option is used to diagnose network and server problems. It cannot be used with the −q.
	−y	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   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**   Add the copied CPU Activation key in SPARC M10-1.

```
XSCF> addcodactivation "Product: SPARC M10-1
SequenceNumber: 116
Cpu noExpiration 2
Text-Signature-SHA256-RSA2048:
SBxYBSmB32E1ctOidgWV09nGFnWKNtCJ5N3WSlowbRUYlVVySvjncfOrDNteFLzo
 :
 :
1TSgrjnee9FyEYITT+ddJQ=="
Above Key will be added, Continue?[y|n]: y
```

EXAMPLE 2   Add the copied CPU Activation key in SPARC M12-2S.

```
XSCF> addcodactivation "Product: SPARC M12-2S
SequenceNumber: 116
Cpu noExpiration 1
Text-Signature-SHA256-RSA2048:
SBxYBSmB32E1ctOidgWV09nGFnWKNtCJ5N3WSlowbRUYlVVySvjncfOrDNteFLzo
 :
 :
1TSgrjnee9FyEYITT+ddJQ=="
Above Key will be added, Continue?[y|n]: y
```

EXAMPLE 3   Add CPU Activation keys in a lump from the CPU Activation key file, specified with the URL.

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

EXAMPLE 4   Add CPU Activation keys individually from the CPU Activation key file,

specified with the URL.

```
XSCF> addcodactivation -F file:///media/usb_msd/cod_key_M10-
1_116.txt
Above Key will be added, Continue?[y|n]: y
.......... done.
successfully added Activation Key  count : 1.
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO **deletecodactivation(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.

- SPARC M10-1/M10-4
  - Power supply unit for the SPARC M10-1/M10-4 (BB/PSU)
- SPARC M10-4S
  - SPARC M10-4S (BB)
  - Power supply unit for the SPARC M10-4S (BB/PSU)
  - Power supply unit for the crossbar box (XB-Box/PSU)
- SPARC M12-1/M12-2
  - Power supply unit for the SPARC M12-1/M12-2 (BB/PSU)
- SPARC M12-2S
  - SPARC M12-2S (BB)
  - Power supply unit for the SPARC M12-2S (BB/PSU)
  - Power supply unit for the crossbar box (XB-Box/PSU)

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 system

■ PSU for the SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S and crossbar box

Implemented by default if not applicable to all FRUs and chassis.

■ SPARC M12-2S/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

■ In case of SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S, 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 *ppar_id* |-a} -m daily {on= *ontime* |off= *offtime* |on= *ontime* off= *offtime*} term=*value*

addpowerschedule {-p *ppar_id* |-a} -m weekly {on= *ontime* |off= *offtime* |on= *ontime* off= *offtime*} pattern= *week* term= *value*

addpowerschedule {-p *ppar_id* |-a} -m monthly {on= *ontime* |off= *offtime* |on= *ontime* off= *offtime*} pattern= *value* term= *value*

addpowerschedule {-p *ppar_id* |-a} -m special {on= *ontime* |off= *offtime* |on= *ontime* off= *offtime*} date= *value*

addpowerschedule {-p *ppar_id* |-a} -m holiday date= *value*

addpowerschedule -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 *ppar_id*.

OPERANDS | The following operands are supported.

on=*ontime* Sets a time to power on. To specify *ontime*, use the *hhm*0 format.

hh	Specifies hours (in 24 hour format).
*m*0	Specifies minutes (in 10 minute format).

off=*offtime* Sets a time to power off. To specify *offtime*, use the *hhm*0 format.

hh	Specifies hours (in 24 hour format).
*m*0	Specifies minutes (in 10 minute format).

term=*value* Sets a period of conducting the scheduled operation. To specify daily, use *value* by using *MMDD–mmdd* format. To specify *value* for weekly and monthly schedule, use the *MM–mm* format.

MM	Specifies the starting month.
DD	Specifies the starting day.
mm	Specifies the ending month.
dd	Specifies the ending day.

pattern=*week* Sets the day of the week for conducting weekly scheduled operation. To specify *week*, use the following formats. To specify more than one day of the week, separate them by inserting a comma (,) between them.

sun	Specifies Sunday.
mon	Specifies Monday.
tue	Specifies Tuesday.
wed	Specifies Wednesday.
thu	Specifies Thursday.
fri	Specifies Friday.
sat	Specifies Saturday.

patern=*value* Specifies the date for conducting monthly scheduled operation. To specify *value*, use the *DD–dd* format.

DD	Specifies the starting day.
dd	Specifies the ending day.

date=*value*   Specifies the date, month, and year for conducting or
suspending a one-shot schedule or a pause of scheduled
operation. To specify *value*, use the *YYMMDD* format.

YY		Specifies the last two digits of year (2000-2037).
MM		Specifies a month.
DD		Specifies a day.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- When setpowerschedule(8) is added to enable the schedule of PPAR-ID, the scheduled operations are conducted. However, if the mode switch on the operation panel is set to Service, the operations are not conducted.

- By using showpowerschedule(8), the contents of the added schedule can be checked.

- To delete the added schedule, use deletepowerschedule(8).

- If non-existent *ppar_id* or time, or past date or invalid option is specified, it ends abnormally.

- Up to 4096 schedules can be specified in the entire system.

- If two or more schedules are set at the same time, they are conducted in order of the following priority.

1. Pause of schedule (special)

2. One-shot schedule (holiday)

3. Monthly schedule (monthly)

4. Weekly schedule (weekly)

5. Daily schedule (daily)

- If power-on and power-off schedule are set at the same time in the same order of priority, powering off is conducted.

- When you changed the configuration of the logical domain, execute the ldm add-spconfig command on the control domain, to store the latest configuration information in XSCF. If you do not store the information, the automatic power-off processing may fail to work properly.

EXAMPLES

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

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

EXAMPLE 2   Add a schedule of PPAR-ID 1 that operates from February to April, from 7:10 to 19:50 on every Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday.

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

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

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

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=130304
XSCF>
```

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

```
XSCF> addpowerschedule -p 1 -m holiday date=130504
XSCF>
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO **deletepowerschedule** (8), **setpowerschedule** (8), **showpowerschedule** (8)

addpowerschedule(8)

NAME	adduser - Creates an XSCF user account.
SYNOPSIS	**adduser** [-u *UID*] *user*
	adduser -h
DESCRIPTION	adduser is a command 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 over 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 over 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*	Creates a new user with the specified identifier (UID). For specifying *UID*, 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.

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	addvbootcerts - Adds X.509 public key certificates used for performing Verified Boot of Oracle Solaris.
SYNOPSIS	**addvbootcerts** -p *ppar_id* [[-q] -{y|n}] *certname* [-u *username*] [-X *proxy* [-t *proxy_type*]] -F *url*
	addvbootcerts -p *ppar_id* [-V] [-{y|n}] *certname* [-u *username*] [-X *proxy* [-t *proxy_type*]] -F *url*
	addvbootcerts -p *ppar_id* [[-q] -{y|n}] *certname signature*
	addvbootcerts -h

DESCRIPTION

The addvbootcerts command adds new X.509 public key certificates used for performing Verified Boot of Oracle Solaris, in respect to a physical partition (PPAR). By using the addvbootcerts command, certificates other than that of system's preinstalled certificates can be used when performing Verified Boot of Oracle Solaris.

The certificate will be registered with an unused management number in ascending order. At most, five certificates can be registered for each PPAR. The management numbers of already registered certificates can be comfirmed by the showvbootcerts(8).

The size of an X.509 public key certificate must be smaller than 4Kbytes. Error occurs in case the size of a certificate is bigger than 4Kbytes.

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.

-F *url*	Loads an X.509 public key certificate for Verified Boot. The *url* should be specified in any of the following formats.
	http://*server*[:*port*]/*path*/*file* https://*server*[:*port*]/*path*/*file* ftp://*server*[:*port*]/*path*/*file* file:///media/usb_msd/*path*/*file*
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).

-p *ppar_id*	Specifies the PPAR-ID of the PPAR to which the X.509 public key certificate is to be added.
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
-t *proxy_type*	Specifies the proxy type. Specify it with the -p option. You can specify any of http, socks4, and socks5. The default is http.
-u *username*	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 option.
-X *proxy*	Specifies the proxy server to use for transfer. If you omit -t *proxy_type*, the default proxy type is http. Specify *proxy* in *servername:port* format.
-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.

OPERANDS The following operands are supported.

certname	Specifies the name of the certificate. It is not necessary for it being the same as the file name, but it must be unique within the PPAR. Moreover, it should consist of alphanumeric characters, hyphens or underscores only and no more than 32 characters. The first character should be an alphabetical character.
signature	Adds the copied X.509 public key certificate. The value should be surrounded by a pair of double quotations (" ").

EXAMPLES **EXAMPLE 1** Add the copied X.509 public key certificate as " CUSTOM_CERT_1" to PPAR-ID 0.

```
XSCF> addvbootcerts -p 0 CUSTOM_CERT_1 "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIFEzCCA/ugAwIBAgIQB62zBpmCOdvdYEFEcb4/cTANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCB
njELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxGzAZBgNVBAoTEk9yYWNsZSBDb3Jwb3JhdGlvbjEfMB0G
A1UECxMWVmVyaVNpZ24gVHJ1c3QgTmV0d29yazE1MDMGA1UECxMsQ2xhc3MgMiBN
  :
GuygEAGV+A==
-----END CERTIFICATE-----"
The above elfsign X.509 key certificate will be added to PPAR-ID 0,
Continue?[y|n]:
```

EXAMPLE 2   Add the copied X.509 public key certificate as " CUSTOM_CERT_3" to PPAR-ID 2. Answer "y" to the confirmation message.

```
XSCF> addvbootcerts -p 2 CUSTOM_CERT_3 "-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIFEzCCA/ugAwIBAgIQB62zBpmCOdvdYEFEcb4/cTANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUFADCB
njELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxGzAZBgNVBAoTEk9yYWNsZSBDb3Jwb3JhdGlvbjEfMB0G
A1UECxMWVmVyaVNpZ24gVHJ1c3QgTmV0d29yazE1MDMGA1UECxMsQ2xhc3MgMiBN
 :
GuygEAGV+A==
-----END CERTIFICATE-----"
The above elfsign X.509 key certificate will be added to PPAR-ID 2,
Continue?[y|n]:y
.... done.
successfully added this certificate to PPAR-ID 2 as index 3.
```

EXAMPLE 3   Add the X.509 public key certificate specified in the URL as "customcert3" to PPAR-ID 4. Answer "y" to the confirmation message.

```
XSCF> addvbootcerts -p 4 customcert3 -F
file:///media/usb_msd/vboot/3rd_perty_cert_xyz
The above elfsign X.509 key certificate will be added to PPAR-ID 4,
Continue?[y|n]:y
.... done.
successfully added this certificate to PPAR-ID 4 as index 3.
```

EXAMPLE 4   An error occurs when an attempt is made to add certificates inspite of the fact that the highest possible number of X.509 public key certificates have already been registered.

```
XSCF> addvbootcerts -p 6 CUSTOM_CERT_6 -F
file:///media/usb_msd/vboot/3rd_perty_cert_xyz
Exceeded the number of certificates that can be registered to PPAR-ID 6.
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **deletevbootcerts**(8), **setvbootconfig**(8), **showvbootcerts**(8), **showvbootconfig**(8)

addvbootcerts(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 three procedures to configure contents of the XSCF network.

1. Use the following command to configure a network.
   - Use sethostname(8) to set the XSCF host name and DNS domain name.
   - Use setnameserver(8) to set the name server and the search path.
   - Use setnetwork(8) to set the IP address and netmask of XSCF-LAN.
   - Use setroute(8) to set a routing of the XSCF network interface.
   - Use setsscp(8) to set the IP address of SSCP.

2. Execute applynetwork to apply the configured contents to XSCF.

3. Execute rebootxscf(8) to reboot all XSCF based on the applied contents.

Note – If you reboot 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

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

- For applying the XSCF network, the IP address and netmask of XSCF-LAN must be configured. If they are configured correctly, the configuration of the XSCF network cannot be applied.

- On a SPARC M12-2S/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.

    - The IP address of the slave XSCF network interface that is used with remote storage is overlapped.

- If the subnets of bb#00-lan#0 and bb#00-lan#1 which are in up state on SPARC M12-1/M12-2/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 M12/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.

- If the IP address of the slave XSCF network interface that is used with remote storage overlaps with the IP address of SSCP link, it causes an error. Use setsscp(8) to correct the settings.

- If the IP address of the slave XSCF network interface that is used with remote storage overlaps with any subnet of the SSCP link that includes the slave XSCF, it causes an error. Use setsscp(8) to correct the settings.

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

EXAMPLES　　**EXAMPLE 1**　　Apply the following network settings after rebooting the XSCF in the SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S with the building block configuration (without crossbar box).

- Host name (bb#00): hostname-0
- Host name (bb#01): hostname-1
- DNS domain name: example.com
- Name server: 10.23.4.3
- Interface: Enables bb#00-lan#0 at a start.
- IP address (bb#00-lan#0): 10.24.144.214
- Netmask (bb#00-lan#0): 255.255.255.0
- Routing (default gateway): 10.24.144.1
- Interface: Enables bb#01-lan#0 at a start.
- IP address (bb#01-lan#0): 10.24.144.215
- Netmask (bb#01-lan#0): 255.255.255.0
- Routing (default gateway of bb#01-lan#0): 10.24.144.1
- IP address (SSCP): From 192.168.1.1 to 192.168.1.4, from 192.168.1.9 to 192.168.1.12, from 192.168.1.17 to 192.168.1.18
- Netmask (SSCP): 255.255.255.248, 255.255.255.248, and 255.255.255.252
- IP address of slave XSCF (bb#02-lan#0): 10.24.144.216
- Netmask of slave XSCF (bb#02-lan#0): 255.255.255.0
- Default gateway of slave XSCF (bb#02-lan#0): 10.24.144.1

```
XSCF> applynetwork
The following network settings will be applied:
  bb#00 hostname    :hostname-0
  bb#01 hostname    :hostname-1
  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           :

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

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

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

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

SSCP network ID:0 netmask     :255.255.255.248

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

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

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

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

SSCP network ID:1 netmask     :255.255.255.248

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

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

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

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

   SSCP network ID:2 netmask    :255.255.255.252

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

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

 Remote Storage settings:

   interface       :bb#02-lan#0
   IP address      :10.24.144.216
   netmask         :255.255.255.0
   gateway         :10.24.144.1

   interface       :bb#02-lan#1
   IP address      :
   netmask         :
   gateway         :

   interface       :bb#03-lan#0
   IP address      :
   netmask         :
   gateway         :

   interface       :bb#03-lan#1
   IP address      :
   netmask         :
   gateway         :

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

EXAMPLE 2   Apply the following network settings after rebooting the XSCF in the SPARC
              M12-2S/M10-4S with the building block configuration (with crossbar box).

- Host name (xbbox#80): hostname-0
- Host name (xbbox#81): hostname-1
- DNS domain name: example.com
- Name server: 10.23.4.3
- Interface: Enables xbbox#80-lan#0 at a start.

- IP address (xbbox#80-lan#0): 10.24.144.214

- Netmask (xbbox#80-lan#0): 255.255.255.0

- Routing (default gateway): 10.24.144.1

- Interface: Enables xbbox#81-lan#0 at a start.

- IP address (xbbox#81-lan#0): 10.24.144.215

- Netmask (xbbox#81-lan#0): 255.255.255.0

- Routing (default gateway of xbbox#81-lan#0): 10.24.144.1

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

- Netmask (SSCP): 255.255.255.0, 255.255.255.0, 255.255.255.0, 255.255.255.0, and 255.255.255.0

- IP address of slave XSCF (bb#00-lan#0): 10.24.144.216

- Netmask of slave XSCF (bb#00-lan#0): 255.255.255.0

- Default gateway of slave XSCF (bb#00-lan#0): 10.24.144.1

```
XSCF> applynetwork
The following network settings will be applied:
  xbbox#80 hostname:hostname-0
  xbbox#81 hostname:hostname-1
  DNS domain name  :example.com
  nameserver       :10.23.4.3

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

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

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

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

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

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

SSCP network ID:0 netmask     :255.255.255.0

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

SSCP network ID:1 netmask   :255.255.255.0

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

interface                :bb#13-if#1
```

```
    IP address                    :192.168.2.15

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

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

    SSCP network ID:2 netmask     :255.255.255.0

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

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

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

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

    SSCP network ID:3 netmask     :255.255.255.0

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

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

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

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

    SSCP network ID:4 netmask     :255.255.255.0

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

    interface                     :xbbox#81-if#4
    IP address                    :192.168.5.2

 Remote Storage settings:

    interface       :bb#00-lan#0
    IP address      :10.24.144.216
    netmask         :255.255.255.0
    gateway         :10.24.144.1

    interface       :bb#00-lan#1
    IP address      :
    netmask         :
```

```
gateway         :

interface       :bb#01-lan#0
IP address      :
netmask         :
gateway         :

interface       :bb#01-lan#1
IP address      :
netmask         :
gateway         :

interface       :bb#02-lan#0
IP address      :
netmask         :
gateway         :

interface       :bb#02-lan#1
IP address      :
netmask         :
gateway         :

interface       :bb#03-lan#0
IP address      :
netmask         :
gateway         :

interface       :bb#03-lan#1
IP address      :
netmask         :
gateway         :

interface       :bb#04-lan#0
IP address      :
netmask         :
gateway         :

interface       :bb#04-lan#1
IP address      :
netmask         :
gateway         :

interface       :bb#05-lan#0
IP address      :
netmask         :
gateway         :

interface       :bb#05-lan#1
IP address      :
netmask         :
gateway         :

interface       :bb#06-lan#0
IP address      :
```

```
netmask          :
gateway          :

interface        :bb#06-lan#1
IP address       :
netmask          :
gateway          :

interface        :bb#07-lan#0
IP address       :
netmask          :
gateway          :

interface        :bb#07-lan#1
IP address       :
netmask          :
gateway          :

interface        :bb#08-lan#0
IP address       :
netmask          :
gateway          :

interface        :bb#08-lan#1
IP address       :
netmask          :
gateway          :

interface        :bb#09-lan#0
IP address       :
netmask          :
gateway          :

interface        :bb#09-lan#1
IP address       :
netmask          :
gateway          :

interface        :bb#10-lan#0
IP address       :
netmask          :
gateway          :

interface        :bb#10-lan#1
IP address       :
netmask          :
gateway          :

interface        :bb#11-lan#0
IP address       :
netmask          :
gateway          :

interface        :bb#11-lan#1
```

```
            IP address      :
            netmask         :
            gateway         :

            interface       :bb#12-lan#0
            IP address      :
            netmask         :
            gateway         :

            interface       :bb#12-lan#1
            IP address      :
            netmask         :
            gateway         :

            interface       :bb#13-lan#0
            IP address      :
            netmask         :
            gateway         :

            interface       :bb#13-lan#1
            IP address      :
            netmask         :
            gateway         :

            interface       :bb#14-lan#0
            IP address      :
            netmask         :
            gateway         :

            interface       :bb#14-lan#1
            IP address      :
            netmask         :
            gateway         :

            interface       :bb#15-lan#0
            IP address      :
            netmask         :
            gateway         :

            interface       :bb#15-lan#1
            IP address      :
            netmask         :
            gateway         :

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

EXAMPLE 3   Apply the following network settings after rebooting the XSCF in the SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/M10-4.

- Host name (bb#00): hostname-0
- DNS domain name: example.com

- Name server: 10.23.4.3
- Interface: Enables bb#00-lan#0 at a start.
- IP address (bb#00-lan#0): 10.24.144.214
- Netmask (bb#00-lan#0): 255.255.255.0
- Routing (default gateway): 10.24.144.1

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXAMPLE 6 Apply the XSCF network settings in the SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S with the building block configuration (without crossbar box), while a master XSCF is normal, but a standby XSCF has a failure.

```
XSCF> applynetwork
The set state is as follows now.
  bb#00 hostname   :hostname-0
  bb#01 hostname   :
  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       :10.24.131.215
  netmask          :255.255.255.0
  route            :

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

  interface        :bb#01-lan#1
  status           :down
```

```
   IP address      :
   netmask         :
   route           :

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

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

   SSCP network ID:0 netmask     :255.255.255.248

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

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

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

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

   SSCP network ID:1 netmask     :255.255.255.248

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

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

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

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

   SSCP network ID:2 netmask     :255.255.255.252

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

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

 Remote Storage settings:

   interface       :bb#02-lan#0
   IP address      :
```

```
   netmask         :
   gateway         :

   interface       :bb#02-lan#1
   IP address      :
   netmask         :
   gateway         :

   interface       :bb#03-lan#0
   IP address      :
   netmask         :
   gateway         :

   interface       :bb#03-lan#1
   IP address      :
   netmask         :
   gateway         :

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

EXAMPLE 7   Apply the XSCF network settings in the SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/M10-4. The prompt is automatically given a "y" response.

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

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

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

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

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

■ Name server: 10.23.4.3, 10.24.144.5, and 10.24.131.7

- Search path: example1.com, example2.com, example3.com, example4.com, and example5.com

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

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

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

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

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

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

applynetwork(8)

NAME	clearremotepwrmgmt - Deletes the management information of the remote power management function (Remote Cabinet Interface over LAN: RCIL) of SPARC M12/M10 systems.
SYNOPSIS	**clearremotepwrmgmt** [-a|-G *groupid*] [[-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.
	Before incorporating a host node to the remote power management group or deleting it from the remote power management group, you need to execute this command on the target host node. You do not have to execute clearremotepwrmgmt on the I/O node because the management information is not stored on the I/O node.
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	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).
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
-y	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 the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press the [n] key.

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO **getremotepwrmgmt**(8), **setpacketfilters**(8), **setremotepwrmgmt**(8), **showremotepwrmgmt**(8)

NAME	clearstatus - Clear the fault information of field replaceable units (FRUs) that have been detected as faulty units.
SYNOPSIS	**clearstatus** *devicepath* **clearstatus** -h
DESCRIPTION	clearstatus is a command to clear the fault information of specified FRUs that have been detected as faulty units. The following fault information is cleared: ■ Fault information which is stored in XSCF ■ The fault flag stored in the FRUID-ROM of FRU
Privileges	To execute this command, platadm privilege is required. For details on user 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 M12-1/M10-1:
                      /MBU
                      /MBU/MEM#*x*
                          x: 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 00A
    and 07A, between 10A and 17A, between 00B and 07B,
    between 10B and 17B

/BB#*x*/XBU#*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#*y*

    x: an integer between 0 and 15, *y*: 0 or 1

/BB#*x*/PCI#*y*/LINK

    x: an integer between 0 and 15, *y*: an integer between 0 and
    10

■ For SPARC M12-2/M12-2S (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 00B and 07B

/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 00A
    and 07A, between 00B and 07B

/BB#*x*/XBU#*y*
    x: an integer between 0 and 15, *y*: 0 or 1

/BB#*x*/XSCFU
    x: an integer between 0 and 15

/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 7

/BB#*x*/PSU#*y*
    x: an integer between 0 and 15, *y*: an integer between 0 and 3

/BB#*x*/PCI#*y*/LINK
    x: an integer between 0 and 15, *y*: an integer between 0 and
    10

■ For SPARC M12-2S (with crossbar box)/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#*y*
    x: 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*: 0 or 1

■ 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

/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

> *x*: an integer between 0 and 15, *y*: an integer between 0 and 10, z: last 4 digits of the serial number of the PCI Expansion unit

/BB#*x*/PCI#*y*/PCIBOX#*z*/FANBP

> *x*: an integer between 0 and 15, *y*: an integer between 0 and 10, z: last 4 digits of the serial number of the PCI Expansion unit

/BB#*x*/PCI#*y*/PCIBOX#*z*/FAN#*w*

> *x*: an integer between 0 and 15, *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

/BB#*x*/PCI#*y*/PCIBOX#*z*/PSU#*w*

> *x*: an integer between 0 and 15, *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 15, *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

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.

- The Deconfigured status cannot be cleared by this command. The Deconfigured status will be cleared automatically after the abnormality, the root cause of the Deconfigured status, is resolved.

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 to the control domain console. |

SYNOPSIS **console** [[-q] -{y|n}] -p *ppar_id* [-f | -r] [-s *escapeChar*]

console -h

DESCRIPTION console is a command to connect from the XSCF shell to the control domain console on the specified physical partition (PPAR).

There are two types of control domain consoles, RW console that is available for inputs and outputs and RO console that is available only for reference. To one PPAR, only one RW console can be connected, but more than one RO console can be connected. If one RW console has been already connected, attempting to connect to another RW console causes an error. Even in this case, if the user has platadm privilege or pparadm privilege for the target PPAR, it can be connected to the RW console forcibly. In this case, the RW console that is currently connected will be disconnected.

To end the control domain console and return to the XSCF shell, press the [Enter] key, and then enter "#" and "." (period).

Note – If you return to the XSCF shell from the domain console, or if you terminate the XSCF shell, both without logging out of the domain, you will be automatically logged out from the domain. At the same time, a termination signal might be sent to any program that is running in the background on the domain console.

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

platadm, platop, fieldeng Enables execution for all PPARs.

pparadm, pparmgr, pparop Enables execution for PPARs for which you have access privilege.

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

OPTIONS The following options are supported.

-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).

	-p *ppar_id*	Specifies PPAR-ID of the PPAR to be connected. For *ppar_id*, only one integer from 0 to 15 can be specified depending on the system configuration.
	-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
	-r	Connects to an RO console.
	-s *escapeChar*	Specifies an escape symbol. The default is "#." As *escapeChar*, any of the following characters can be specified. Use the double quotation marks (") to enclose the character.
		"#", "@", "^", "&", "?", "*", "=", ".", "|"
		The specified escape symbol is enabled only in the session in which console is executed.
	-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

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.

- In the domain console, "#" used for the first letter in the line is recognized as an escape symbol. The escape symbol is specified for having the console perform a special processing. The examples of combination available for specifying with "#" are as shown below.

"#" + "?"	Outputs the status message.
"#" + "."(period)	Disconnects the control domain console.

- To input "#" for the console at the beginning of the line, press the [#] key twice.

- To display the information about the control domain console that is currently connected to the PPAR, use showconsolepath(8).

EXAMPLES

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

```
XSCF> console -p 0

Console contents may be logged.
Connect to PPAR-ID 0?[y|n] :y
:
<<Contents of domain console input/output are displayed.>>
:
<<Pressing the [#] + [?] key combination outputs a status message.>>
console: read write mode.
:
```

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

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

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

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

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

```
XSCF> console -p 2 -r

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

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **sendbreak** (8), **showconsolepath** (8)

console(8)

<table>
<tr><td>NAME</td><td>deleteboard - Releases the physical system board (PSB) from the physical partition (PPAR) configuration.</td></tr>
</table>

NAME | deleteboard - Releases the physical system board (PSB) from the physical partition (PPAR) configuration.

SYNOPSIS | **deleteboard** [[-q] -{y|n}] [-f] [-v] [-c disconnect] [[-m *function=mode*]...] *psb* [*psb*...]

deleteboard [[-q] -{y|n}] [-f] [-v] -c unassign [[-m *function=mode*]...] *psb* [*psb*...]

deleteboard [[-q] -{y|n}] [-f] -c reserve *psb* [*psb*...]

deleteboard -h

DESCRIPTION | deleteboard is a command to release a PSB from the PPAR configuration, in which the PSB is currently incorporated.

A physical system board (PSB) means one building block (BB).

deleteboard cannot be used on a SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/M10-4.

You can specify any of the following releasing methods depending on the conditions after 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 user privileges, see setprivileges(8).

OPTIONS | The following options are supported.

-c disconnect   Releases the PSB from the PPAR configuration and sets it to
                 assigned state. If you omit the -c option, -c disconnect is
                 assumed specified.

-c reserve   Reserves the releasing of PSB. If you omit the -c option, -c
                 disconnect is assumed specified.

-c unassign   Releases the PSB completely from the PPAR configuration and
                 sets it to system board pool state. If you omit the -c option, -c
                 disconnect is assumed specified.

-f   Releases the specified PSB forcibly.

> **Caution –** Releasing a PSB from PPAR forcibly by using the -f
> option may lead to serious problems on a process to which the
> CPU bound or on a process that is accessing to the device. For
> this reason, we recommend that users do not use the -f option
> during normal operation. If you specify the -f option, be sure to
> check the conditions of PPAR and business processes.

-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. Specify the operation mode to *function*. Any of the following can be specified.

unbind

Set up the operation mode when the resources are insufficient at the destination to which a logical domain that uses the resources of the PSB that is to be detached, is moved.

If resources are insufficient at the destination, execute any of the following:

- Sufficient resources must be secured at the destination by deleting the resources from the logical domain whose resources are to be moved, 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 *function*, any of the following can be specified to *mode*. The default is 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 moved, 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 moved, 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).

	-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
	-v	Show the detailed progress report of the processing of PSB detachment. Ignored when executed along with the -q.
		On the SPARC M12-2S, the command outputs a detailed progress report even if this option is omitted.
	-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

OPERANDS The following operands are supported.

psb   Specifies the PSB number of the PSB to be released. You can make multiple specifications by separating them with spaces. The specification format is below.

> *xx-y*
> *xx*   Specifies the BB-ID which is an integer from 00 to 15.
> *y*   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 PSB assigned state is the state that the PSB is reserved for incorporating to the specified PPAR. By restarting the PPAR or executing addboard(8), the PSB is incorporated. You cannot incorporate or assign the PSB that has already been assigned to any other PPAR.

- The system board pool is the state that the PSB does not belong to any PPAR. Because the PSB in system board pool state does not belong to any PPAR, you can assign or incorporate it freely as long as it is defined in PCL.

- Even if the PPAR is not running, you can execute this command. However, to execute this command with specifying -c 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.

```
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
```

EXAMPLE 3 Put PSB01-0 in the system board pool on SPARC M10-4S (execute the following command when the PPAR is powered on).

```
XSCF> deleteboard -c unassign 01-0
PSB#01-0 will be unassigned from PPAR immediately. Continue?[y|n] :y
Start unconfigure preparation of PSB. [1200sec]
  0..... 30..... 60..... 90.....120end
Unconfigure preparation of PSB has completed.
Start unconfiguring PSB from PPAR. [7200sec]
  0..... 30..... 60..... 90.....120end
Unconfigured PSB from PPAR.
```

```
  PSB power off sequence started. [1200sec]
    0..... 30..... 60..... 90.....120end
  Operation has completed
```

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 system.
SYNOPSIS	**deletecodactivation** [-f] [[-q] -{y|n}] -i *key-index*
	deletecodactivation -h
DESCRIPTION	deletecodactivation is a command to delete the specified CPU Activation key from the SPARC M12/M10 systems.

Note – For details on the CPU Activation key, see the *Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 System Operation and Administration Guide*.

The system checks the number of CPU Activations and the number of CPU core resource that is allocated to a physical partition (PPAR). 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 system. 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 system.
-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 system. Use showcodactivation(8) to check the administration number.
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press the [n] key.
EXAMPLES	**EXAMPLE 1** Delete the CPU Activation key with the administration number 10.

```
XSCF> deletecodactivation -i 10
Above Key will be deleted, Continue?[y|n]:y
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO | **deletecodactivation**(8), **setcod**(8), **showcod**(8), **showcodactivation**(8), **showcodactivationhistory**(8), **showcodusage**(8)

NAME	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}
	deletepowerschedule -h
DESCRIPTION	deletepowerschedule is a command to delete a schedule for powering on/off the 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   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 *ppar_id*. 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 *id* by using showpowerschedule(8).

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

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	■ By using showpowerschedule(8), you can check the contents of the currently set schedule.

■ Use addpowerschedule(8) to set a schedule.

■ Specifying non-existent *ppar_id* or *id*, or invalid option causes an error.

■ The schedule data which has been set by using addpowerschedule -a to cover all PPAR will not be deleted by deletepowerschedule -p *ppar_id*.

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

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

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

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

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

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **addpowerschedule**(8), **setpowerschedule**(8), **showpowerschedule**(8)

NAME	deleteuser - Deletes an XSCF user account.
SYNOPSIS	**deleteuser** *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.
	user 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	deletevbootcerts - Deletes X.509 public key certificates used for performing Verified Boot of Oracle Solaris.
SYNOPSIS	**deletevbootcerts** -p *ppar_id* [-f] [[-q] -{y|n}] -i *index*
	deletevbootcerts -h
DESCRIPTION	The deletevbootcerts command deletes X.509 public key certificates registered to physical partitions (PPAR) that are used for performing Verified Boot of Oracle Solaris.
	The deletevbootcerts command can only delete the certificates that are added by users using the addvbootcerts(8), but not the certificates pre-installed in the system. Moreover, the certificates that are to be deleted, must be configured beforehand so that they are not used by Verified Boot. Configuration information can be confirmed by the showvbootconfig(8).
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.

-f	Forcibly deletes the specified X.509 public key certificates from a PPAR.
-i *index*	Specifies the management number of the X.509 public key certificate that is to be deleted. Management numbers from 1 through 5 can be allotted. Management numbers can be confirmed by the showvbootcerts(8).
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).
-p *ppar_id*	Specifies the PPAR-ID of the PPAR whose X.509 public key certificates are to be deleted.
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.

EXAMPLES	**EXAMPLE 1** Delete the X.509 public key certificate that is registered with management

number 1 to PPAR-ID 0.

```
XSCF> deletevbootcerts -p 0 -i 1
Index 1, CUSTOM_CERT_1 will be deleted from PPAR-ID 0,
Continue?[y|n]:y
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **addvbootcerts**(8), **setvbootconfig**(8), **showvbootcerts**(8), **showvbootconfig**(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* -p *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 M12-2S/M10-4S chassis or crossbar box.

The crossbar unit is mounted on SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S or a crossbar box, connected with a crossbar cable. The diagxbu conducts diagnosis by checking whether the connections between SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S chassis, connected by crossbar cables, are being properly established. To execute diagxbu, specifying SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S to be diagnosed, and SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S to be communicated are required.

SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S to be diagnosed can be specified with -b *bb_id*. To start the diagnosis, the physical system board (PSB) on SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S must be in system board pool, or powered off.

Any of the following SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S should be specified, according to the status of PSB on SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S, as the communication target.

- When a PSB is in the system board pool, or its power is off, specify SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S by -t *target_bb*.
- Several SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S chassis can be specified as the target of -t target_bb. In such a case, PSBs on SPARC M12-2S/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 M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/M10-4.

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.

−b *bb_id*   Specifies BB-ID of a SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S to diagnose.
                        You can specify any of the following values for *bb_id*.

                        For SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (without crossbar box): an
                        integer from 0 to 3

                        For SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (with crossbar box): an integer
                        from 0 to 15

                        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 M12-2S/M10-4S is running. *ppar_id* can be specified
                        with an integer 0-15 depending on the system configuration.

−q   Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for
                        standard output.

−t *target_bb*   Specifies BB-ID of the target SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S. You
                        can specify any of the following values for *bb_id*.

                        For SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (without crossbar box): an
                        integer from 0 to 3

                        For SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (with crossbar box): an integer
                        from 0 to 15

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

**EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION**
- When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with
  the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press
  the [n] key.
- An error occurs when a PSB on SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S specified with −b *bb_id*
  or −t *target_bb* is in one 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 running.

- An error occurs when testsb(8) or diagxbu(8) is being performed.
- Diagnosis is terminated when [Ctrl]+[C] has been entered while executing diagnosis of a crossbar cable or a crossbar unit.
- Diagnosis of the crossbar unit cannot be executed on a system which consists only one SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S chassis.
- Diagnosis target and connection target SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S chassis and PPAR is selected in the following ways:
  - Diagnosing crossbar boxes

    After replacing or adding a crossbar box, 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 M12-2S/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 M12-2S/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 M12-2S/M10-4S chassis.

  - Diagnosing SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S chassis

    After replacing or adding a SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S chassis, execute any of the following procedures to diagnose whether connections using SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S chassis is properly established.

diagxbu(8)

- 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 M12-2S/M10-4S chassis that is to be diagnosed; all the other SPARC M12-2S/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-
bar unit. (The case where an error has been detected in the diagnosis.)

```
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
 .
 .
completed.
Power off sequence started. [1200sec]
  0..... 30..... 60..... 90.....120end
completed.
A Hardware error occurred by XBU diagnosis.

*Note*
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.
	user 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)

disableuser(8)

NAME | dumpcodactivation - Saves the CPU Activation key in a file.

SYNOPSIS | **dumpcodactivation** [–v] [–V] [[–q] –{y|n}] [–e [–P *password*]] [–u *user*] [–p *proxy* [-t *proxy_type*]] *url*

dumpcodactivation -h

DESCRIPTION | dumpcodactivation is a command to save the CPU Activation key, which is set for XSCF, to the specified file.

The CPU Activation key which is saved to the file can be restored to XSCF, by using the restorecodactivation(8).

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.

–e	Encrypts a file. You can specify a password using –P *password*. If you omit –P *password*, it displays a prompt for password entry. When you encrypt and save the 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 *proxy_type*, the default proxy type is http. Specify *proxy* in *servername:port* format.
–q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
–t *proxy_type*	Specifies the proxy type. Specify it with the –p option. You can specify any of http, socks4, and socks5. The default is http.
–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.
	-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

OPERANDS   The following operands are supported..

url   Specifies URL to be the destination of saving the CPU Activation key. The following types of format are supported.

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

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION   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.

CPU Activation key can only restore the data that was saved from a system with the same system serial number.

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Save the CPU Activation key on the USB device.

```
XSCF> dumpcodactivation -v -V file:///media/usb_msd/cpukey.cfg
reading database ... ....................................*done
creating temporary file ... done
starting file transfer ...transfer from '/ssd/dumpcodactivation.mAuleL' to
'file:///media/usb_msd/cpukey.cfg'
* Closing connection #0
done
removing temporary file ... done
operation completed
XSCF>
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **dumpconfig**(8), **restorecodactivation**(8)

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 information of each system includes the following information on the place of installation or network information etc.

  - NTP: NTP configuration
  - Altitude configuration
  - Power capping: power capping configuration
  - Power supply scheduling: power supply scheduling configuration, enable/ disable scheduling, power recovery mode
  - Remote Power Management (RCIL): Remote Power Management configuration, Remote Power Management group configuration
  - XSCF network: take-over IP address, SSCP, host name, domain name, routing, DNS configuration, IP packet filtering rules
  - SSH/Telnet service: SSH service configuration, Telnet service configuration, hot public key, user public key, timeout value
  - HTTPS service: HTTPS service configuration, certification authority, web server private key, web server certificate
  - Remote maintenance service configuration information: REMCS configuration
  - CPU activation information: CPU activation key, CPU core resource information
  - Logical domain configuration information: logical domain configuration, startup reservation information
  - OpenBoot PROM environment variable configuration information: Oracle Solaris/OpenBoot PROM configuration
  - Verified Boot: Information of X.509 public key certificates used for performing Verified Boot of Oracle Solaris
  - Remote storage: Connection settings to remote storage

- System common information

  System common information includes the following information that are used among systems.

- User administration: user account, password policy, password, user privilege, lockout feature
- Audit: audit configuration
- Time: time zone, daylight saving time
- Warm-up operation time: warm-up operation time configuration
- Dual power feed: dual power feed configuration
- Air conditioning wait time: wait time before the system startup configuration
- Direct I/O function: enable/disable direct I/O function to PCI card mounted on a PCI expansion unit
- SSH/Telnet service: timeout value
- LDAP service: LDAP client, enable/disable LDAP
- Active Directory service: Active Directory client
- LDAP over SSL service: LDAP over SSL client
- Mail notification: SMTP configuration, mail notification function
- SNMP: SNMP agent, trap host, v3 trap host, User-based Security Model (USM) management information, View-based Access Control Model (VACM) management information
- System Board configuration: memory mirroring
- Remote maintenance service configuration information: ASR feature (enable/disable service tag)
- Physical partition configuration information: allocation status of physical partitions in PSB, configuration policy, I/O nullification option
- Physical partition mode configuration
- OpenBoot PROM environment variable configuration information: XSCF configuration

Using restoreconfig(8) enables restoration of the saved configuration information to XSCF. Please refer to restoreconfig(8) for details on the XSCF configuration information that will be restored.

The XSCF configuration information file is a file in which the XSCF configuration information is saved in the base64 encoded text format. Users can specify any name for this file. This file is encrypted by specifying the -e option.

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

                      An example of a comment is shown below.
                      -c "This is a valid comment"

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

                      Because it includes unavailable special characters, the following
                      example is incorrect.
                      -c "This! is @invalid"

-e   Encrypts a file. You can specify a password using -P *password*. If
                      you omit - P *password*, it displays a prompt for password entry.
                      When you encrypt and save the XSCF configuration information,
                      you need a password for restoring it. If you lose the password,
                      the XSCF configuration information cannot be restored.

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

-n   Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).

-P *password*   Sets a password for encryption. Specify it with the -e option. If
                      you omit the -P option, a prompt for setting a password
                      appears. You can specify this using up to 128 characters.

-p *proxy*   Specifies the proxy server to use for transfer. If you omit -t
                      proxy_type, the default proxy type is http. Specify *proxy* in
                      servername:*port* format.

-q   Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard
                      output.

-t *proxy_type*   Specifies the proxy type. Specify it with the -p option. You can
                      specify any of http, socks4, and socks5. The default is http.

dumpconfig(8)

	-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.
	-y	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.

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

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.

Note – If XSCF configuration information which was saved by dumpconfig, is restored by restoreconfig(8) on the same chassis or on a different chassis, confirm that the XSCF configuration information has been properly restored.

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Save the XSCF configuration information on the USB device.

```
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 ... .....................................*done
creating temporary file ... done
starting file transfer ...transfer from '/ssd/dumpconfig.mAuleL' to
'file:///media/usb_msd/system.cfg '
* Closing connection #0
done
removing temporary file ... done
operation completed
XSCF>
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **dumpcodactivation** (8) **, restoreconfig** (8)

dumpconfig(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.

user   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 - Updates the firmware.

SYNOPSIS | **flashupdate** –c check –m {xcp | xscf} –s *version*

flashupdate [[–q] –{y|n}] –c update –m {xcp | xscf} [–f] –s *version*

flashupdate –c sync

flashupdate –h

DESCRIPTION | flashupdate is a command to update the firmware.

This command updates the following firmware. By specifying –c check, you can check the availability of update in advance.

- Updating the entire XSCF Control Package (XCP) (XSCF firmware, Hypervisor firmware, OpenBoot PROM firmware, and Power-On Self-Test (POST) firmware)
- Updating XSCF firmware only

Privileges | 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 check	Checks whether or not the specified firmware can be updated.
–c update	Updates the specified firmware. When the system is in the multi-XSCF configuration, all XSCFs are updated at the same time.
–c sync	When the system is in multi-XSCF configuration, this option matches the version of each XSCF firmware. It is used when the FRU including XSCF is replaced.
–f	To update the firmware to the specified version, it is overwritten even if the same version has already been written.
–h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
–m xcp	Targets the entire XCP. Specify this option to check, register, and update the firmware.
–m xscf	Targets the XSCF firmware. Specify this option to check or update the firmware.
–n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).
–q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.

`-s` *version*		Specifies the firmware version for checking, registering, or updating the firmware. *version* specifies the major version and minor version in decimal. This can be specified using the following format.
		xxyy
	xx	Major version
	yy	Minor version
`-y`		Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

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

- When XCP or XSCF firmware is updated, the XSCF is rebooted. Therefore, while the XSCF is in LAN connection, it is once disconnected.

- If there is any faulty Field Replaceable Unit (FRU), the firmware cannot be updated. Correct the fault of FRU before updating it.

- From XCP 2050 onwards, when firmware update is completed, the master XSCF and XSCF in the standby status is automatically switched.

- Do not execute the switchscf(8) when running the flashupdate.

- The -m xscf option is used when updating only the XSCF firmware.

EXAMPLES

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **version** (8**)**

flashupdate(8)

NAME	getflashimage - Downloads a firmware image file.

SYNOPSIS

getflashimage [-v] [[-q] -{y|n}] [-u *user*] [-p *proxy* [-t *proxy_type*]] *url*

getflashimage -l

getflashimage [[-q] -{y|n}] [-d]

getflashimage -h

DESCRIPTION

getflashimage is a command to download an XCP firmware image file used with flashupdate(8) or to download a PCI expansion unit firmware image file used with the ioxadm(8).

If there are two or more older versions of the same type of firmware image files on the XSCF unit, the oldest version of the firmware image file will be removed after a new version of the firmware image file is downloaded. After the firmware image file is downloaded successfully, the correctness of the file is verified, and the MD5 checksum value is displayed.

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..

-d	Deletes all the older versions of the XCP image file on the service processor.
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
-l	Displays the list of the XCP image files on the service processor.
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).
-p *proxy*	Specifies the proxy server to use for transfer. If you omit -t *proxy_type*, the default proxy type is http.Specify *proxy*in *servername*:*port* format.
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
-t *proxy_type*	Specifies the proxy type. Specify it with the -p option. You can specify any of http, socks4, and socks5. The default is http.

-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.
-v		Displays detailed information. This option is used to diagnose network and server problems.
-y		Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

OPERANDS   The following operands are supported..

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

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

                   file is replaced with any of the following values.

                   BBXCP*vvvv*.tar.gz
                   PCIBOX*vvvv*.tar.gz

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

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

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Download an XCP firmware image file from the HTTP server.

```
XSCF> getflashimage http://imageserver/images/BBXCP2070.tar.gz
  0MB received
  1MB received
  2MB received
...
  88MB received
  89MB received
  90MB received
Download successful: 92977 Kbytes in 52 secs (1770.387 Kbytes/sec)
Checking file...
MD5: e619e6dd367c888507427e58cdb8e0a0
```

EXAMPLE 2   Download an XCP firmware image file from the FTP server.

```
XSCF> getflashimage ftp://imageserver/images/BBXCP2070.tar.gz
  0MB received
  1MB received
```

```
   2MB received
...
  88MB received
  89MB received
  90MB received
Download successful: 92977 Kbytes in 52 secs (1770.387 Kbytes/sec)
Checking file...
MD5: e619e6dd367c888507427e58cdb8e0a1
```

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

```
XSCF> getflashimage -p proxyserver:8080 http://imageserver/images/
BBXCP2070.tar.gz
   0MB received
   1MB received
   2MB received
...
  88MB received
  89MB received
  90MB received
Download successful: 92977 Kbytes in 52 secs (1770.387 Kbytes/sec)
Checking file...
MD5: e619e6dd367c888507427e58cdb8e0a2
```

EXAMPLE 4   Download an XCP firmware image file by using the user name and its pass-
word.

```
XSCF> getflashimage -u jsmith http://imageserver/images/
BBXCP2070.tar.gz
Password: [not echoed]
   0MB received
   1MB received
   2MB received
...
  88MB received
  89MB received
  90MB received
Download successful: 92977 Kbytes in 52 secs (1770.387 Kbytes/sec)
Checking file...
MD5: e619e6dd367c888507427e58cdb8e0a3
```

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

```
XSCF> getflashimage file:///media/usb_msd/images/BBXCP2070.tar.gz
   0MB received
   1MB received
   2MB received
...
  88MB received
  89MB received
  90MB received
```

```
                 Download successful: 92977 Kbytes in 52 secs (1770.387 Kbytes/sec)
                 Checking file...
                 MD5: e619e6dd367c888507427e58cdb8e0a3
```

EXAMPLE 6   Download an XCP firmware image file from the FTP server with the –v op-
                 tion.

```
XSCF> getflashimage -v ftp://imageserver/images/BBXCP2070.tar.gz
Free space: 423MB
transfer from 'ftp://imageserver/images/BBXCP2070.tar.gz' to '/data/firm/
xcp//BBXCP2070.tar.gz'
  0MB received
  1MB received
  2MB received
...
  89MB received
  90MB received
* Closing connection #0
Download successful: 92977 Kbytes in 52 secs (1781.409 Kbytes/sec)
Checking file...
MD5: d5c6e721644cf6524107f79c6b9ebb10
```

EXAMPLE 7   If there is an XCP firmware image file of older version on the XSCF unit,
                 download the image file from the FTP server.

```
XSCF> getflashimage ftp://imageserver/images/BBXCP2070.tar.gz
Existing versions:
        Version                 Size  Date
        BBXCP2052.tar.gz    95209343  Tue Mar 04 10:41:01 UTC 2014
  0MB received
  1MB received
...
  89MB received
  90MB received
Download successful: 92980 Kbytes in 62 secs (1505.969 Kbytes/sec)
Checking file...
MD5: 5cba43c3a76f719b6e59edff47dcc6d0
```

EXAMPLE 8   If there are two XCP firmware image files of older versions on the XSCF unit,
                 download the image file from the FTP server. The oldest image file will be re-
                 moved.

```
XSCF> getflashimage ftp://imageserver/images/BBXCP2092.tar.gz
Existing versions:
        Version                 Size  Date
        BBXCP2052.tar.gz    95209343  Tue Mar 04 10:41:01 UTC 2014
        BBXCP2070.tar.gz    95167872  Mon Mar 17 10:25:21 UTC 2014
Warning: About to delete existing old versions.
Continue? [y|n]: y
  0MB received
  1MB received
...
```

```
   89MB received
   90MB received
 Download successful: 92980 Kbytes in 62 secs (1505.969 Kbytes/sec)
 Checking file...
 MD5: 5cba43c3a76f719b6e59edff47dcc6d0
```

EXAMPLE 9   If there is an older version of a PCI expansion unit firmware image file on the
                XSCF unit, download the image file from the FTP server.

```
 XSCF> getflashimage ftp://imageserver/images/PCIBOX1209.tar.gz
 Existing versions:
         Version                 Size  Date
         PCIBOX1208.tar.gz      143080  Thu Jul 21 11:14:17 JST 2016
   0MB received
 Download successful: 137 Kbytes in 0 secs (3063.844 Kbytes/sec)
 Checking file...
 MD5: adcc61b2a650b432ecca84a7d81a25c5
```

EXAMPLE 10   If there are two or more older versions of PCI expansion unit firmware image
                 files on the XSCF unit, download the image file from the FTP server. The old-
                 est image file will be removed.

```
 XSCF> getflashimage ftp://imageserver/images/PCIBOX1210.tar.gz
 Existing versions:
         Version                 Size  Date
         PCIBOX1208.tar.gz      140749  Thu Jul 21 11:15:02 JST 2016
         PCIBOX1209.tar.gz      143080  Thu Jul 21 11:14:17 JST 2016
 Warning: About to delete existing old versions.
 Continue? [y|n]: y
   0MB received
 Download successful: 137 Kbytes in 0 secs (4988.642 Kbytes/sec)
 Checking file...
 MD5: 5ccf246ffcbbb17ee6c0d996924bcd2a
```

EXAMPLE 11   Remove all firmware image files on the XSCF unit regardless of the type.

```
 XSCF> getflashimage -d
 XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 12   Display a list of all firmware image files on the XSCF unit.

```
 XSCF> getflashimage -l
 Existing versions:
         Version                 Size  Date
         BBXCP2070.tar.gz      95209343  Tue Mar 04 10:41:01 UTC 2014
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **flashupdate**(8), **ioxadm**(8)

NAME	getremotepwrmgmt - Obtains the setup file of the remote power management function (Remote Cabinet Interface over LAN: RCIL) of SPARC M12/M10 systems.
SYNOPSIS	**getremotepwrmgmt** {-G *groupid*} [-v] [-u *user*] [-X *proxy* [-t *proxy_type*]] [-y|-n] *configuration_file* **getremotepwrmgmt** -h
DESCRIPTION	getremotepwrmgmt is a command to obtain the settings information of remote power management group and to save it as a management information file in CSV format.
Privileges	To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required. For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).
OPTIONS	The following options 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 *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.
-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 *proxy_type*, the default proxy type is http.Specify *proxy* in *servername*:*port* format.
-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

OPERANDS   The following operands are supported.

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

                        The following types of format are supported.

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

EXTENDED   ■ If non-existing group ID is specified for the -G option, an error occurs.
DESCRIPTION
                   ■ You can use the management information file of the remote power management
                     group obtained with getremotepwrmgmt as it is for when you execute
                     setremotepwrmgmt -c config.

                   ■ Set the format of the management information file to CSV. For details on the
                     format of the management information file, see the *Fujitsu SPARC M12 and
                     Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 System Operation and Administration Guide*.

                   ■ It is necessary to create the management information file for each group. If one
                     management information file has multiple group IDs, it causes an error.

                   ■ If the password to access the distribution destination of the information is not set
                     in the management information file and the default user is not specified, it is
                     required to enter the password when distributing the information of the remote
                     power management group.

                   ■ Use the following procedure for updating the settings of the existing remote
                     power management group.

                   1. Execute getremotepwrmgmt to obtain the settings information of the remote
                      power management group to be updated as management information file.

                   2. Edit the file obtained in Step 1.

                   3. Execute setremotepwrmgmt -c disable to disable the remote power
                      management function of the remote power management group to be updated.

                   4. Specify the management information file that was edited in Step 2, and execute
                      setremotepwrmgmt -c config to update the settings of the remote power
                      management group.

                   5. Execute setremotepwrmgmt -c enable to enable the remote power
                      management function of the updated remote power management group.

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

management group 1.

```
XSCF> getremotepwrmgmt -G 1 -X proxyserver:8080 -u jsmith ftp://
dataserver/data/rpm_group.1.conf
Group#01 remote power management group information is got.Continue? [y|n]:
Y
transfer from '/tmp/rpm_group.1.conf' to 'ftp://dataserver/data/
rpm_group.1.conf'
Password:
* About to connect() to proxyserver port 8080
* Trying proxyserver... * connected
* Connected to proxyserver (xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx) port 8080
* Proxy auth using (nil) with user ''
* Server auth using Basic with user 'jsmith'
> PUT ftp://dataserver/data/rpm_group.1.conf HTTP/1.1
Authorization: Basic bHdhbmmc6bHdhbmmc=
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
```

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

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO | **clearremotepwrmgmt**(8) , **setremotepwrmgmt**(8), **showremotepwrmgmt**(8)

NAME	initbb - detach the SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S and the crossbar box from the system and initialize it to the factory default
SYNOPSIS	**initbb** [[-q] -{y|n}] [-f] -b *bb_id*
	initbb -h
DESCRIPTION	initbb detaches the SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S and the crossbar box from the system configuration and initializes it to the factory default.
	After you executed the initbb, the SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S and the crossbar box will be halted.
	initbb cannot be used on a SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/M10-4.
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.

-b *bb_id*	Specifies the SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S or the crossbar box to initialize. In *bb_id*, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 in case of SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S, and from 80 to 83 in case of crossbar box.
-f	Forcibly detach the SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S or the crossbar box even though a system is abnormal condition.
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	■ Execute the initbb in the master XSCF. Whether it is the master XSCF or not can be confirmed by using the showbbstatus(8).
	■ The initbb cannot initialize the master XSCF.
	■ After you executed the initbb, the SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S and the crossbar box will be detached from the system and be halted. To build it into the system again, power off and on the system or add on the target SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S and the crossbar box.
	■ By making the serial connection to XSCF on target SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S or the crossbar box, the status and the completion of initialization can be confirmed.

- To initialize the crossbar box, execute the command while the system power is off.

- To initialize the crossbar box, execute the command after the system turned off. If the system is not turned off, it results in an error.

  System turn-off condition means that all PPAR are turned off. If those are up and running, execution of poweroff -a will turn off all PPAR, and then system power will be disconnected. Execute the showhardconf(8) command and see the display of "System_Power:" ("On" or "Off"), to confirm the condition of system power.

- To initialize the SPARC M10-4S, execute the command while the physical system board on the SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S is in the system board pooling status, or while it is detached from the PPAR configuration. If the physical system board is not in the system board pooling status, it turns to the system board pooling status. If the physical system board is built into the PPAR configuration and the PPAR is in operation, it results in an error.

- To initialize the SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S, the PPAR which has the same ID as the target SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S needs to be powered off.

- After initialized the SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S, the PPAR which has the same ID as the target SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S becomes unable to power on. This can be resolved by either of the following methods.

  - Add on the initialized SPARC M12-2S/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 M12-2S/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 M12-2S/M10-4S.

- When you specified the -f option, the SPARC M12-2S/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 M12-2S/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 Activation key, which had been registered to the system is deleted. To retain a CPU Activation key, you must save this CPU 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 Activation key.

  In a case where initbb was executed before saving the CPU Activation key, you must register a CPU 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 [*target*]

ioxadm [-f] [-A] [-v] [-M] locator [on|off] [*target*]

ioxadm [-f] [-A] [-v] [-M] poweroff *target*

ioxadm [-f] [-A] [-v] [-M] poweron *target*

ioxadm [-f] [-A] [-v] [-M] reset *target*

ioxadm [-f] [-A] [-v] [-M] setled [on|off|blink] *target* *led_type*

ioxadm serial *target* *serial_num*

ioxadm -c check *target* -s *version*

ioxadm [-f] [-A] [-v] [-M] -c update *target* -s *version*

ioxadm [-f] [-A] [-M] versionlist [*target*]

ioxadm -h

DESCRIPTION

ioxadm is a command to manage the cards connected to the PCI Expansion unit, 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.

For details, see the section of *target* of the option.

Privileges

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

Privileges	Operands or options
platop	env, list, versionlist operands
platadm	env, list, versionlist, locator, poweroff, poweron operands, and -c option
fieldeng	All operands

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

OPTIONS | The following options are supported.

-A   Hides the headers of outputs and displays only the analyzable outputs. Each field is separated with a single tab.

-c check   Checks whether the firmware can be applied. Checks the firmware of the version and *target* specified by the operand. Only a PCI expansion unit can be specified in *target*.

-c update   Updates the firmware of the version and *target* specified by the operand. Only a PCI expansion unit can be specified in *target*.

Specifying a PCI expansion unit updates the firmware on the PCI expansion unit and link card.

Note – During the update specified in this option, after "Firmware update is started." appears, nothing else is displayed for about 30 minutes until "Firmware update has been completed." appears.

-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 *version* continuously.

The version of firmware is specified by four figures such as "*xxyy*." The numbers have the following meanings.

xx   Major release number
yy   Minor release number

-v   Displays detailed information. For details, see each operand.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

              PCIBOX#*nnnn*/IOB – I/O Board

              PCIBOX#*nnnn*/FANBP – Fan backplane

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

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

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

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

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

OPERANDS | The following operands are supported.

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

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

> | -e | Displays the status regarding electricity (measurement values of the current and voltage, rotation speed of the fan, and settings of the switches). |
> |---|---|
> | -l | Displays the status of LED. |
> | -t | Displays the measurement value of the temperature sensor. |
> | *target* | See the section of *target* of the option. For the contents unique to the env operand, see the following. |
> | *sensors* | Specifies the sensor whose data is to be displayed. If not specified, the information on all sensors is displayed. It is specified with *target*. |

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

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

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

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

The following information is also applied to env and the displayed result.

- The result is displayed in a table format. Each FRU sensor is displayed in the first column. What is entered in the second column is the sensor name. It is displayed as T_AMBIENT in the case of the ambient temperature and V_12V_0V in the case of the measurement value of the voltage of the 12V rail. The third, fourth, and fifth columns shows the sensor measurement value (Value), sensor resolution (Res), and unit(Units), respectively. See Example 1.

- Each FRU has various sensors. To specify multiple values in *sensor*, specify them separating the values with spaces. The values which can be specified in *sensor* are shown in the Sensor column of Example 1. Units displays the degrees C, voltage, ampere, SWITCH, and RPM.

- The name of *sensor* depends on FRU and varies according to the type of FRU. It may vary among each FRU in some cases.

- If the -v option is specified, the detailed information is output. In addition to the normal output, the maximum value and minimum value (Max, Min) supported by the sensor as well as the upper and lower warning thresholds (Min Alarm, Max Alarm) are included in the outputs.

- The LED indicator does not support these fields.

- The filed including "-" indicates that the setting is not supported. For example, there is no warning threshold regarding the lower limit of the temperature.

led_type

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

LED	Name	off	on	blink
LOCATE	Locate	Y	N	Y

* All LED statuses can be set for the OVERTEMP LED and the ACTIVE LED of the 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 -l operand.

list [*target*]

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

    If list is executed without specifying *target*, the list of the PCI Expansion unit is displayed. (One PCI Expansion unit is displayed in each line.) Each line includes the identifier unique to PCI Expansion unit and the name unique to the host of the 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 I/O 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 I/O 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 I/O 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 I/O 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 I/O 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 I/O 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 I/O 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
Location         Sensor  Value Resolution Units
PCIBOX#12B4      LOCATE  Blink -          LED
```

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

EXAMPLE 8   Check whether it is possible to update the PCI expansion unit firmware to version 1180.

```
XSCF> ioxadm -c check PCIBOX#12B4 -s 1180
Firmware update executable.
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 9 Update the PCI expansion unit firmware to version 1180.

```
XSCF> ioxadm -c update PCIBOX#12B4 -s 1180
Firmware update is started. (version=1180)
Firmware update has been completed.
XSCF>
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

NAME	nslookup - Refers to the Internet name server for the host name.
SYNOPSIS	**nslookup** *hostname*
	nslookup -h
DESCRIPTION	nslookup is a command to refer to the Internet name server for the specified host name.

The following information 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 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-hostname0.example.com
Address: 192.168.1.101
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

> 0   Indicates error occurrence.

NAME	password - Sets the password of the XSCF user account and the effective period.
SYNOPSIS	**password** [-e *days*| *date*|NEVER] [-i *inactive*] [-M *maxdays*] [-n *mindays*] [-w *warn*] [*user*]
	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 specified within 32 characters. The following characters can be used.

- abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz
- ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ
- 0123456789
- !@#$%^&*[]{}()_-+='~,></"?;:[SPACE]

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 executed with option omitted, the prompt to change the password is displayed.

If password is executed with the *user* operand omitted, the current user account becomes the target.

The user account must be local no matter whether the user name is specified. If the user account is not local, the password will cause an error.

Privileges	To execute this command, 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 user privileges, see setprivileges(8).

OPTIONS | The following options are supported.

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

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

mm/dd/yy (10/30/12)
yyyy-mm-dd (2012-10-30)
yy-mm-dd (12-10-30)
dd-Mmm-yy (30-Oct-12)
dd-Mmm-yyyy (30-Oct-2012)
dd Mmm yy ("30 Oct 12")
Mmm dd, *yy* ("Oct 30, 12")
Mmm dd, *yyyy* ("Oct 30, 2012")

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

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

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

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

−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 *mindays*   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 Specifies the XSCF user account name.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

■ When the password is changed with another user specified in the *user* operand, the password policy of the system is not reflected automatically. Use the *user* 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.

■ When the user with the useradm privilege attempts to execute the command, the password and effective period of another user account can be changed, even in a case where the effective period of the specified user account had already been specified with a different value.

In this case, the password and effective period will be overwritten with the specified values.

EXAMPLES **EXAMPLE 1** Set the expiration 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
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO **setpasswordpolicy**(8), **showpasswordpolicy**(8)

password(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.

If ping can be executed normally, you can determine that the network between XSCF and the specified host or gateway is normal. It is also possible to measure the network performance from the result.

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

■ Case that "localhost," the loop-back address "127.0.0.0/8," and the interface of the SSCP link is specified in *host*

fieldeng

■ Other than above

No privileges are required.

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

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.

-q　　　　　　　　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.

```
XSCF> ping -c 3 scf0-hostname0
PING scf0-hostname0 (192.168.1.100): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 192.168.1.100: icmp_seq=0 ttl=64 time=0.1 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.100: icmp_seq=1 ttl=64 time=0.1 ms
64 bytes from 192.168.1.100: icmp_seq=2 ttl=64 time=0.1 ms
```

```
  --- 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 *ppar_id*
	poweroff [[-q] -{y|n}] [-M] -a
	poweroff -h
DESCRIPTION	poweroff is a command 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 command, any of the following privileges is required.

platadm, fieldeng	Enables execution for all PPARs.
pparadm, pparmgr	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	Shuts down all of the PPARs in operation. Only the users with the platadm and fieldeng privileges can specify this option. They shut down even during waiting for warm-up or air-conditioning, or start processing of PPARs.
-f	Forcibly shuts down the PPAR specified by XSCF. It is used with the -p option.
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
-M	Displays text one screen at a time.
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).
-p *ppar_id*	Specifies the PPAR-ID of the physical partition to be shut down. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for *ppar_id*. It does not shut down during waiting for warm-up or air-conditioning, or start processing for PPAR.
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

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

- If the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain is running, the shutdown processing equivalent to the -i 5 option of shutdown 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 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).

- The shutdown process may take time, depending on the status of the guest domain. For details, refer to "Chapter 6 Starting/Stopping the System" of *Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 System Operation and Administration Guide*.

- If poweroff is executed on the logical domain when any of the guest domains is in a state other than "Active", the powering off takes time.

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 automatically given a "y" response.

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

XSCF>
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO **poweron**(8), **reset**(8), **showdomainstatus**(8), **showpparprogress**(8)

poweroff(8)

NAME	poweron - Starts the physical partition (PPAR).
SYNOPSIS	**poweron** [[-q] -{y|n}] [-M] -p *ppar_id*
	poweron [[-q] -{y|n}] [-M] -a
	poweron -h
DESCRIPTION	poweron is a command to start PPAR.
	Starts all of the specified PPARs.

Privileges

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

platadm, fieldeng	Enables execution for all PPARs.
pparadm, pparmgr	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	Starts all of the PPARs whose setup has been completed. Only the users with the platadm or fieldeng privilege can specify this option. "PPAR whose setup has been completed" means PPAR whose setting has been completed by setupfru(8).
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
-M	Displays text one screen at a time.
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).
-p *ppar_id*	Specifies the PPAR-ID of the physical partition to be started. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for *ppar_id*.
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

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

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

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

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

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Start all PPARs.

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

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

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

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

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

EXAMPLE 4   Start PPAR-ID 1. The message is hidden and the prompt is automatically giv-
en a "y" response.

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

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **poweroff**(8), **reset**(8), **showpparstatus**(8), **showpparprogress**(8)

poweron(8)

NAME | prtfru - Displays the FRUID data of the system and PCI Expansion Unit.

SYNOPSIS | **prtfru** [-c] [-l] [-M] [-x] [*container*]

prtfru -h

DESCRIPTION | prtfru is a command to acquire Field Replaceable Unit Identifier (FRUID) from the system and PCI Expansion Unit.

The output format is the tree structure and each container is output with the FRU tree hierarchy.

If prtfru is executed with no argument specified, the hierarchy of FRU and all FRUID container data are output.

Note – The FRU information from the physical partition (PPAR) cannot be acquired even by using this command.

Privileges | To execute this command, fieldeng privilege is required.

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

OPTIONS | The following options are supported.

-c	Outputs only the container and container data. This option does not output the FRU tree hierarchy.
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
-l	Outputs only the FRU tree hierarchy. This option does not output the container data.
-M	Displays text one screen at a time.
-x	Outputs data with the system identifier of prtfrureg.dtd (SYSTEM) in the XML format.

OPERANDS | The following operands are supported.

container | Specifies the path name of specific hardware to store data.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION | The prtfru command must be executed alone. An error returns when attempting the prtfru command while another user is executing the same command.

EXAMPLES | **EXAMPLE 1** Display the FRU tree hierarchy on SPARC M10-4S.

```
XSCF> prtfru -l
/frutree
/frutree/BB#0 (fru)
```

```
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#00A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#01A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#02A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#03A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#04A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#05A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#06A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#07A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#10A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#11A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#12A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#13A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#14A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#15A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#16A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#17A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#00B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#01B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#02B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#03B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#04B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#05B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#06B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#07B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#10B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#11B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#12B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#13B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#14B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#15B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#16B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#17B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#00A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#01A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#02A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#03A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#04A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#05A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#06A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#07A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#08A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#09A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#10A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#11A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#12A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#13A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#14A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#15A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#16A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#17A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#00B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#01B (container)
```

```
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#02B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#03B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#04B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#05B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#06B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#07B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#08B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#09B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#10B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#11B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#12B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#13B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#14B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#15B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#16B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#17B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/XBU#0 (container)
/frutree/BB#0/XBU#1 (container)
/frutree/BB#0/PSUBP (container)
/frutree/BB#0/OPNL (container)
/frutree/BB#0/PSU#0 (container)
/frutree/BB#0/PSU#1 (container)
/frutree/BB#1 (fru)
/frutree/BB#1/CMUL (container)
/frutree/BB#1/CMUL/MEM#00A (container)
/frutree/BB#1/CMUL/MEM#01A (container)
        :
```

EXAMPLE 2 Display the FRU tree hierarchy on SPARC M12-2S.

```
XSCF> prtfru -l
/frutree
/frutree/BB#0 (fru)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#00A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#01A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#02A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#03A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#04A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#05A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#06A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#07A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#00B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#01B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#02B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#03B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#04B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#05B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#06B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUL/MEM#07B (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#00A (container)
/frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#01A (container)
```

```
                     /frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#02A (container)
                     /frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#03A (container)
                     /frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#04A (container)
                     /frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#05A (container)
                     /frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#06A (container)
                     /frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#07A (container)
                     /frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#00B (container)
                     /frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#01B (container)
                     /frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#02B (container)
                     /frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#03B (container)
                     /frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#04B (container)
                     /frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#05B (container)
                     /frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#06B (container)
                     /frutree/BB#0/CMUU/MEM#07B (container)
                     /frutree/BB#0/XBU#0 (container)
                     /frutree/BB#0/XBU#1 (container)
                     /frutree/BB#0/XSCFU (container)
                     /frutree/BB#0/PSUBP (container)
                     /frutree/BB#0/OPNL (container)
                     /frutree/BB#0/PSU#0 (container)
                     /frutree/BB#0/PSU#1 (container)
                     /frutree/BB#0/PSU#2 (container)
                     /frutree/BB#0/PSU#3 (container)
```

EXAMPLE 3   Display the list of containers on SPARC M10-4.

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

EXAMPLE 4   Display the FRUID data of XSCFU on SPARC M12-2S.

```
XSCF> prtfru /frutree/BB#0/XSCFU
/frutree/BB#0/XSCFU (container)
    AREA NAME:OPL_Header
        OPL_Header: OPLFRU
        reserved: 0000000000000000
    AREA NAME:TroubleInfo_Area
        header.csn_1st: 00000000000000000000
        header.csn_last: 00000000000000000000
        header.xcp_ver: 0000000000000000
```

```
        header.start_date: Thu Jan  1 09:00:00 1970
        xscfu_error0.common.record_id: 00000000
        xscfu_error0.common.type: 00
        xscfu_error0.common.time_stamp: Thu Jan  1 09:00:00 1970
        xscfu_error0.common.temperature: 00
        xscfu_error0.common.csn:
        xscfu_error0.common.error_code:
0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
0000000000000
0000000000000000000000000
        xscfu_error0.common.reserve: 0000000000
        rsv: 0000000000000000
        xscfu_error1.common.record_id: 00000000
        xscfu_error1.common.type: 00
        xscfu_error1.common.time_stamp: Thu Jan  1 09:00:00 1970
        xscfu_error1.common.temperature: 00
        xscfu_error1.common.csn:
        xscfu_error1.common.error_code:
0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
0000000000000
0000000000000000000000000
        xscfu_error1.common.reserve: 0000000000
        rsv: 0000000000000000
    AREA NAME:System_Area
        reserved:
0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
0000000000000
0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
0000000000000
0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
0000000000000
0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
0000000000000
0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
0000000000000
0000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000000
000000000
    AREA NAME:Common_Header
        format_version: 01
        internal_use_area_starting_offset: 0d
        chassis_info_area_starting_offset: 00
        board_area_starting_offset: 01
        product_info_area_starting_offset: 00
        multirecord_area_starting_offset: 00
    AREA NAME:Board_Area
        Language: 19
        Manufacture_Data_Time: Sun Nov 29 09:00:00 2015
        Manufacturer: FUJITSU LIMITED
        Product_name: XSCFBQC_A
        Serial_number: PP154903GH
        Part_number: CA20369-B08X 001AA/9999999
    AREA NAME:Internal_Area
```

```
                    area_length: 03
                    board_id: 0101
                    fru_type: 0000
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO | **ioxadm**(8)

NAME	rastest - Causes a fault virtually.

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 any one of the following will occur.

test   Record error logs on pseudo failures.

■ SPARC M12-1/M10-1
No. 1 pseudo faulty unit   /MBU
No. 2 pseudo faulty unit   /OPNL
No. 3 pseudo faulty unit   /PSU#0

■ SPARC M12-2/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 M12-2S/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   /BB#0/OPNL
No. 3 pseudo faulty unit   /BB#0/PSU#0

	hb	Registers an error log of heart beat notifications.

- SPARC M12-1/M10-1
  No. 1 pseudo faulty unitt   /MBU

- SPARC M12-2/M10-4
  No. 1 pseudo faulty unit   /BB#*xx*/CMUL

- SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S
  No. 1 pseudo faulty unit   /XBBOX#*xx*/XBU#0
  or
  No. 1 pseudo faulty unit   /BB#*xx*/CMUL

xx: BB-ID of master XSCF

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 hb	Registers an error log of heart beat notifications.
-c test	Registers an error log of suspected faults.
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- In case of suspected failure (-c test), the following error log is registered and trap is sent.

  - Error log

```
Date: May 30 17:10:45 JST 2013
    Code: 80000000-003e01009301009600-ff0200010000000000000000
    Status: Alarm                 Occurred: May 30 17:10:42.798 JST 2013
    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: 10000000-00a6010000ff0000ff-ff010001000000000000000000
    Status: Information          Occurred: May 31 15:28:20.370 JST 2013
    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   Indicates error occurrence.

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

NAME	rebootxscf - Reboots XSCF.
SYNOPSIS	**rebootxscf** [[−q] -{y|n}] −a
	rebootxscf [[−q] -{y|n}] −b *bb_id*
	rebootxscf [[−q] -{y|n}] −s
	rebootxscf −h
DESCRIPTION	rebootxscf is a command to reboot XSCF.

The contents set by the following command is reflected in XSCF after rebooting XSCF by rebootxscf.

- applynetwork(8)
- setaltitude(8)
- setntp(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.

-a	Reboots the XSCFs of all SPARC M12/M10 systems chassis and crossbar boxes. It cannot be executed from an XSCF other than a master XSCF.
-b *bb_id*	Reboots the XSCF of the specified *bb_id*. It cannot be executed from an XSCF other than a master XSCF. *bb_id* can be specified with an integer from 0 to 15 for a SPARC M12/M10 systems, and with an integer from 80 to 83 for crossbar box.
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
-s	Reboots its own XSCF.
-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

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

- When you execute the command, the connections between telnet, ssh, etc. and XSCF are disconnected.
- If -a is specified, the XSCFs of all SPARC M12/M10 systems chassis and crossbar boxes are rebooted. To just reboot an individual SPARC M12/M10 systems, specify -b *bb_id*.
- If XSCF reboot executed automatically by setdate(8) is cancelled, rebooting XSCF by rebootxscf again does not reflect the set contents in XSCF.

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Reboot all XSCFs.

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

EXAMPLE 2   Reboot 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   Reboot its own XSCF. The message is hidden and the prompt is automatically given a "y" response.

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

EXAMPLE 4   Cancel reboot 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.

- SPARC M10-1/M10-4
  - Fan unit for the SPARC M10-1/M10-4 (BB/FAN)
  - Power supply unit for the SPARC M10-1/M10-4 (BB/PSU)
- SPARC M10-4S
  - SPARC M10-4S (BB)
  - Fan unit for the SPARC M10-4S (BB/FAN)
  - Power supply unit for the SPARC M10-4S (BB/PSU)
  - Fan unit for the crossbar box (XB-Box/FAN)
  - Power supply unit for the crossbar box (XB-Box/PSU)
  - XSCF unit for the crossbar box (XB-Box/XSCFU)
- SPARC M12-1/M12-2
  - Fan unit for the SPARC M12-1/M12-2 (BB/FAN)
  - Power supply unit for the SPARC M12-1/M12-2 (BB/PSU)
- SPARC M12-2S
  - SPARC M12-2S (BB)
  - Fan unit for the SPARC M12-2S (BB/FAN)
  - Power supply unit for the SPARC M12-2S (BB/PSU)
  - XSCF unit for the SPARC M12-2S (BB/XSCFU)
  - Fan unit for the crossbar box (XB-Box/FAN)
  - Power supply unit for the crossbar box (XB-Box/PSU)
  - XSCF unit for the crossbar box (XB-Box/XSCFU)

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 for the SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S and crossbar box

    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 for the SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S and crossbar box

    If there is only one PSU which is running normally.

  - XSCFU for the SPARC M12-2S

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

    - If the target SPARC M12-2S is undergoing maintenance or not mounted.

    - In the middle of user setting operations involving power control, system
    configuration change, or XSCF restart.

    - In the middle of power-on of the target SPARC M12-2S when replacement
    work cannot be performed because the operating state of the incorporating
    PPAR or the non-replacement target XSCFU in the PPAR is as follows.

      -- The replacement target XSCFU is not faulty, and the non-replacement
      target XSCFU is faulty.

      -- The non-replacement target XSCFU is restarting.

      -- The PPAR is being powered on or off.

      -- The operating state of the control domain is not "Solaris running."

      -- There is a violation of CPU Activation.

  - XSCFU for the crossbar box

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

- ■ SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S

  - In case the target SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S is the master chassis.

  - Physical partitions (PPAR), including the target SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S is in a powered on state

  - If there is a chassis which has the same BB-ID as the target SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S, but was not implemented in any system before

- ■ 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 *ppar_id* por

reset [[-q] -{y|n}] -p *ppar_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

Note – reset may cause a failure of the disk, etc. because it forcibly resets the system. This shall be used exclusively for recovery in the case of hang-up of the Oracle Solaris, etc.

reset is a command to reset the specified PPAR or the logical domain.

The following four types can be specified as the reset method.

por	Resets PPAR.
sir	Resets the logical domain.
panic	Orders panic to the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain. It is ignored during shutdown processing or under suspension.
xir	Resets all CPUs in PPAR.

If PPAR is reset with specifying xir, the PPAR is restarted with the logical domain configuration as factory-default, and a hypervisor dump file is collected. For details, refer to "8.13 Collecting a Hypervisor Dump File" of *Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 System Operation and Administration Guide*.

Privileges

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

platadm, fieldeng	Enables execution for all PPARs.
pparadm, pparmgr	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.

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

OPTIONS | The following options are supported.

-g *domainname*　Specify the logical domain name of the logical domain that is to be reset. It can be specified only if panic or sir is specified in *level*. When the control domain is reset, the logical domain name should be fixed at "primary".

-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 only one PPAR-ID to be reset. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for *ppar_id*.

-q　　　　　　Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.

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

OPERANDS | The following operands are supported.

por　　　　　Resets PPAR.

sir　　　　　Resets the 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 the 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 PROM environment variable, auto-boot?.

- When changing the configuration of logical domains, render the state of all logical domains to either "active" or "bound" and then execute the ldm add-spconfig command on the control domain to store the latest configuration information in XSCF.

In case there is even one logical domain which was not in either "active" or "bound" state when configuration information was stored in XSCF, if that logical domain was specified with the -g option, any of the following symptoms will occur:

- The reset command will fail.
- A different logical domain will be reset.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1   Reset "GuestDomain0001" which is the logical domain of PPAR-ID 0.

```
XSCF> reset -p 0 -g GuestDomain0001 sir
PPAR-ID:00
GuestDomain to sir:GuestDomain0001
Be sure to execute "ldm add-spconfig" before using this command when you
have changed the ldm configuration.
Otherwise, an unexpected domain might be reset.
Continue? [y|n] :y
00 GuestDomain0001 :Resetting

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

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

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

*Note*
 This command only issues the instruction to reset.
 The result of the instruction can be checked by the "showpparprogress".
XSCF>
```

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

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

EXAMPLE 4   Cancel the executed reset in the middle.

```
XSCF> reset -p 0 -g GuestDomain0001 sir
PPAR-ID :00
GuestDomain to sir:GuestDomain0001
Be sure to execute "ldm add-spconfig" before using this command when you
have changed the ldm configuration.
```

```
Otherwise, an unexpected domain might 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   **poweroff**(8), **poweron**(8), **setpparmode**(8), **showpparstatus**(8), **showpparprogress**(8)

NAME   resetdateoffset - Resets the difference between the system time and the time of each physical partition (PPAR).

SYNOPSIS   **resetdateoffset** [[-q] -{y|n}] -p *ppar_id*

                      resetdateoffset [[-q] -{y|n}] [-a]

                      resetdateoffset -h

DESCRIPTION   resetdateoffset is a command to reset the difference between the system time managed by XSCF and the time managed by each PPAR.

                      In XSCF, the difference between the system time and the time of each PPAR is stored. If system time has been changed either by the setdate(8) or by synchronization with an NTP server, the difference between the time of each PPAR and the changed system time is updated. The stored difference of the time is retained even if PPAR or the system is restarted.

                      resetdateoffset resets the difference between the system time and the time of each PPAR. Thanks to this, the time of each PPAR after restart is set to the same time as the system time.

                      Note – resetdateoffset is to be used only at the time of initial configuration of physical partitions. Do not use resetdateoffset at any other time.

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.

                      -a   Initializes the differences form the 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 *ppar_id*.

                      -q   Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.

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

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press the [n] key.
- If no option is specified, the differences form the 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 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 times of all PPARs.

```
XSCF> resetdateoffset -a
Clear the offset of all PPARs? [y|n] :y
XSCF>
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

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

SEE ALSO **showdateoffset**(8)

NAME	restorecodactivation - Restores the CPU Activation key.
SYNOPSIS	**restorecodactivation** [−v] [−V] [[−q] −{y|n}] [−P *password*] [−u *user*] [−p *proxy* [−t *proxy_type*]] *url*
	restorecodactivation −h
DESCRIPTION	restorecodactivation is a command to restore the CPU Activation key, which is saved by using the dumpcodactivation(8), to XSCF.
Privileges	To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required. You can execute it even with the default account initially prepared in the system.
	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 *password*	Specifies the password to decode encrypted files. If the -P option is omitted when you restore the encrypted CPU 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 *proxy_type* is not specified, the default proxy type is http. *proxy* is specified in the format of *servername*:*port*.
−q	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 *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.
−y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported..

url   Specifies the URL storing the CPU Activation key. The following
                 types of format are supported.

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

**EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION**

■ 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 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.

```
XSCF> restorecodactivation -v -V file:///media/usb_msd/cpukey.cfg
initiating file transfer from 'file:///media/usb_msd/cpukey.cfg' ...
transfer from
'file:///media/usb_msd/cpukey.cfg' to '/ssd/transferred_file_cod.bin'
* Closing connection #0
done.
*** The CPU core Activation keys are overwritten in the backup data.
*** Do you want to restore this keys to your system? [y|n]:y
operation completed
```

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 configuration information.

SYNOPSIS | **restoreconfig** [-v] [-V] [[-q] -{y|n}] [-P *password*] [-s network={yes|no}] [-u *user*] [-p *proxy* [-t *proxy_type*]] *url*

restoreconfig -h

DESCRIPTION | restoreconfig is a command to restore the XSCF configuration information saved by dumpconfig in XSCF.

The following are regarded as the XSCF configuration information.

- System specific information

  System specific information of each system includes the following information on the place of installation or network information etc.

  - NTP: NTP configuration
  - Altitude configuration
  - Power capping: power capping configuration
  - Power supply scheduling: power supply scheduling configuration, enable/ disable scheduling, power recovery mode
  - Remote Power Management (RCIL): Remote Power Management configuration, Remote Power Management group configuration
  - XSCF network: take-over IP address, SSCP, host name, domain name, routing, DNS configuration, IP packet filtering rules
  - SSH/Telnet service: SSH service configuration, Telnet service configuration, hot public key, user public key, timeout value
  - HTTPS service: HTTPS service configuration, certification authority, web server private key, web server certificate
  - Remote maintenance service configuration information: REMCS configuration
  - CPU activation information: CPU activation key, CPU core resource information
  - Logical domain configuration information: logical domain configuration, startup reservation information
  - OpenBoot PROM environment variable configuration information: Oracle Solaris/OpenBoot PROM configuration
  - Verified Boot: Information of X.509 public key certificates used for performing Verified Boot of Oracle Solaris
  - Remote storage: Connection settings to remote storage

- System common information

  System common information includes the following information that are used among systems.

- User administration: user account, password policy, password, user privilege, lockout feature

- Audit: audit configuration

- Time: time zone, daylight saving time

- Warm-up operation time: warm-up operation time configuration

- Dual power feed: dual power feed configuration

- Air conditioning wait time: wait time before the system startup configuration

- Direct I/O function: enable/disable direct I/O function to PCI card mounted on a PCI expansion unit

- SSH/Telnet service: timeout value

- LDAP service: LDAP client, enable/disable LDAP

- Active Directory service: Active Directory client

- LDAP over SSL service: LDAP over SSL client

- Mail notification: SMTP configuration, mail notification function

- SNMP: SNMP agent, trap host, v3 trap host, User-based Security Model (USM) management information, View-based Access Control Model (VACM) management information

- System Board configuration: memory mirroring

- Remote maintenance service configuration information: ASR feature (enable/disable service tag)

- Physical partition configuration information: allocation status of physical partitions in PSB, configuration policy, I/O nullification option

- Physical partition mode configuration

- OpenBoot PROM environment variable configuration information: XSCF configuration

XSCF configuration information can be restored only to a server of the same model as the one on which the XSCF configuration information was saved by dumpconfig(8).

XSCF configuration information can be restored with the combination of the server on which it is to be restored and the -s network option in the following ways:

- When restoring to the system on which the XSCF configuration information was saved:

  Regardless of the value specified by the -s network option, both the system specific information and the system common information will be restored.

- When restoring to a different system from the one on which the XSCF configuration information was saved:

If -s network=no (default value) is specified, only the system common information will be restored and system specific information will remain the same as before.

If -s network=yes is specified, both the system specific information and the system common information will be restored.

This command confirms the consistency of the XSCF configuration information, searches the network information, and verifies whether the version of the XSCF configuration information file and system class match.

The XSCF configuration information file is a file in which the XSCF configuration information is saved in the base64 encoded text format. Users can specify any name for this file. This file is encrypted by specifying the -e option.

Privileges

To execute this command, platadm privilege is required. You can execute it even with the default account initially prepared in the system.

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 *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 *proxy_type* is not specified, the default proxy type is http. *proxy* is specified in the format of *servername:port*. See Example 3.
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.

-s network={yes|no}	■ no (default value)
	■ When restoring to the system on which the XSCF configuration information was saved:
	Both the system specific information and system common information will be restored.
	■ When restoring to a different system from the one on which the XSCF configuration information was saved:
	Only the system common information will be restored and system specific information will remain the same as before.
	■ yes
	Regardless of whether the system is the one on which the XSCF configuration information was saved or not, both the system specific information and the system common information will be 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 *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.
-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

OPERANDS   The following operands are supported.

url   Specifies the URL storing the XSCF configuration information.
                  The following types of format are supported.

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

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- At the head of the XSCF configuration information, the basic identification information is contained in the text format. The following information can be confirmed using a text viewer.

  - System at the time when the XSCF configuration information was saved

  - Date when it is saved

  - Whether it is encrypted

- Execute the restoreconfig command 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. You can check the system power status by executing showhardconf(8) and referring to the "System_Power:" display ("On" or "Off").

- restoreconfig downloads the XSCF configuration information and verifies whether the information is correct. When authentication is finished, XSCF is rebooted and data is restored.

Note – If XSCF configuration information which was saved by dumpconfig(8), is restored by restoreconfig on the same chassis or on a different chassis, confirm that the XSCF configuration information has been properly restored.

Note – When powering on the PPAR after restoration using the restoreconfig command, set the time of Oracle Solaris on each logical domain by time synchronization with an NTP server or by using the date command on each logical domain.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Restore the XSCF configuration information using USB.

```
XSCF> restoreconfig -v -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 'M10-4S' 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
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **dumpconfig**(8), **restorecodactivation**(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 types 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 Activation keys of the XSCF unit are cleared.

■ For SPARC M12-1/M10-1

The configuration information of the XSCF mounted unit will be saved in the XSCF unit on the motherboard unit (MBU), but its backup information will be saved in the PSU backplane (PSUBP).

■ For SPARC M10-4/M10-4S (without crossbar box)

The configuration information of the XSCF mounted unit will be saved in the XSCF unit on the CPU Memory Unit (Lower) (CMUL), but its backup information will be saved in the PSU backplane unit (PSUBP).

■ For SPARC M12-2/M12-2S (without crossbar box)

The configuration information of the XSCF mounted unit will be saved in the XSCF unit, but its backup information will be saved in the PSU backplane unit (PSUBP).

■ For SPARC M12-2S (with crossbar box)/M10-4S (with crossbar box)

The configuration information of the XSCF mounted unit will be saved in the XSCF interface unit (XSCFIF), but its backup information will be saved in the crossbar backplane unit (XBBP).

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 factory   Restores the entire system to the default.

-c xscf   Restores setting information of the XSCF unit to the factory default and deletes CPU Activation keys.

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

-r activation   Deletes CPU Activation keys. It is used to delete CPU Activation keys while specifying -c factory.

           You cannot specify this option with "-c xscf".

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- restoredefaults is executed by the master XSCF. Confirm the master XSCF with showbbstatus(8).

- In use of SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S, be sure to execute restoredefaults only on a single SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S. Executing it with multiple SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S connected causes an error.

- After restoredefaults is executed, the XSCF configuration information is shut down. After shutdown, turn off the input power of the system and turn it on again.

- If you need to move the XSCF unit to another SPARC M12/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 M12/M10 system.

- If you specify "-c xscf", the back-up information remains. Therefore, when the system is powered off then on, the information that has been saved is read and 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 M12/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 Activation keys in the system is not cleared. To clear the information of CPU Activation keys, be sure to specify "-r activation" too.

- If "-c xscf" is specified, CPU Activation keys, registered to XSCF unit and its back-up information, are deleted. To save CPU Activation keys, run dumpcodactivation(8) to save CPU Activation keys beforehand. To restore the saved CPU Activation keys, execute restoredefaults -c xscf, then restorecodactivation(8).

  In a case where restoredefaults was executed before saving the CPU ctivation key, you must register a CPU 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 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.
 XSCF     : 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 Activation 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.
 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
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 Activation
                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?[yes/no](default no):yes
  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>

  XSCF clear : start

      <snip>
```

```
XSCF clear : complete

Please turn off the breaker after XSCF halt.
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

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

restoredefaults(8)

NAME	sendbreak - Sends a break signal to the control domain of the specified physical partition (PPAR).
SYNOPSIS	**sendbreak** [[-q] -{y|n}] -p *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.

Note – If the mode switch of the operator panel is set to "Locked," setting the break signal transmission suppression of setpparmode(8) to "on" prevents transmission of a break signal. For details, see 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 *ppar_id*.
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

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

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

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

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **console**(8), **setpparmode**(8), **showconsolepath**(8)

NAME | setad - configure Active Directory.

SYNOPSIS | **setad** {enable|disable}

setad loadcert [[-q] -{y|n}] [-i *n*] [-u *username*] [-p *proxy* [-t *proxy_type*]] *URL*

setad loadcert [[-q] -{y|n}] [-i *n*] console

setad rmcert [[-q] -{y|n}] [-i *n*]

setad group {administrator|operator|custom} -i *n* name [*groupname*]

setad group custom -i *n* roles [*privileges*]

setad userdomain -i *n* [*domainname*]

setad defaultrole [*privileges*]

setad timeout *seconds*

setad server [-i *n*] [*ipaddr* [: *port*]]

setad logdetail {none|high|medium |low|trace}

setad log [[-q] -{y|n}] clear

setad {dnslocatormode|expsearchmode|strictcertmode} {enable|disable}

setad dnslocatorquery -i *n* [*service*]

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 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**

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 *n* | 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 *proxy_type* option. The value for proxy server must be in the format *servername*[:*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.

-y | Automatically answers "y" (yes) to all prompts.

OPERANDS | The 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 *URI* are:
	http://*server*[:*port*]/*path*/*file*
	https://*server*[:*port*]/*path*/*file*
	ftp://*server*[:*port*]/*path*/*file*
	file:///media/usb_msd/*path*/*file*
	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 *groupname* 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 *groupname* is omitted, the name property of the administrator group specified by the index marker, is deleted.
group operator name	If *groupname* 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 *groupname* is omitted, the name property of the operator group specified by the index marker, is deleted.

group custom name	If *groupname* is specified, the group name is assigned to the name property of the group specified by the index marker. If *groupname* is omitted, the name property of the group specified by the index marker, is deleted.
group custom roles	If *privileges* is specified, the role property of the group specified by the index marker is assigned to the group. If *privileges* 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, *user@domain*.

- 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 *seconds*	Configure transaction timeout, in seconds. *seconds* 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 Active Directory authentication and
                 authorization diagnostic messages.

dnslocatormode   Enable or disable DNS locator mode. This mode is
                 disabled by default. If enabled, XSCF queries a DNS
                 server to learn the Active Directory server to use for user
                 authentication.

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.

	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 Active Directory primary server, specifying a port other than the default.

```
XSCF> setad server 10.1.12.250:4040
```

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
```

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 console.

```
XSCF> setad loadcert -i 4 console
Warning: About to load certificate for Alternate Server 4:
Continue? [y|n]: y
Please enter the certificate:

-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIETjCCAzagAwIBAgIBADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQQFADB8MQswCQYDVQQGEwJVUzET
MBEGA1UECBMKQ2FsaWZvcm5pYTESMBAGA1UEBxMJU2FuIERpZWdvMRkwFwYDVQQK
ExBTdW4gTWljcm9zeXN0ZW1zMRUwEwYDVQQLEwxTeXN0ZW0gR3JvdXAxEjAQBgNV
...
```

```
   -----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>'
```

EXAMPLE 15 Configures the default privileges, where *privileges* are the same as those used in the setad group custom roles command.

```
XSCF> setad defaultrole platadm platop
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned:

0	Successful completion.
>0	An error occurred.

SEE ALSO **showad** (8)

NAME | setaltitude - Sets the altitude of the system.

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 another option or operand causes an error.

-s altitude=*value*   Sets the altitude of the system. Specifies the altitude of the location where the system is installed by meter (m) in *value*. 0 or a larger integer can be specified by 100 m. Values less than 100 m are rounded up. The default value is 0 m.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- If the altitude of the system is set, abnormalities in the intake temperature can be detected early. If the altitude of the system is unknown, set a high altitude. If the altitude of the system is not set, temperature abnormalities can be detected by an abnormality of the CPU temperature, etc. Therefore, the system will not be damaged seriously.

- To reflect the set contents, it is necessary to reboot XSCF by using rebootxscf(8).

- Negative numbers are not supported in the altitude setting. If the altitude is below sea level, specify altitude=0.

- You can confirm the altitude of the system set currently by using showaltitude(8).

EXAMPLES | **EXAMPLE 1** Set the altitude of the system to 1000 m.

```
XSCF> setaltitude -s altitude=1000
1000m
```

EXAMPLE 2 Set the altitude of the system to 200 m. The specified value is rounded up to the nearest 100 m.

```
XSCF> setaltitude -s altitude=157
200m
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

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

NAME	setaudit - Manages the audit function of the system.
SYNOPSIS	**setaudit** enable|disable|archive|delete
	setaudit [-p count|suspend] [-m *mailaddr*] [-a *users*=enable|disable|default] [-c *classes*= {enable|disable}]... [-e *events*=enable|disable]... [-g {enable|disable}] [-t *percents*]
	setaudit -h
DESCRIPTION	setaudit is a command to manage collection of data on the use of the system resources.
	Audit data contains the record of the system event related to security. This data can be used for assignment of responsibilities to the actions executed in the system. In audit, the record is generated when the specified event occurs. The events which generate an audit record are below.

- Start and shutdown of the system
- Login and logout
- Action of authentication
- Action of administration

Privileges	To execute this command, auditadm privilege is required.
	For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.

-a *users*=enable\|disable\|default

> Sets the audit record generation policy of the specified user. *users* is the comma-separated list of the valid user names.
>
> 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 *events*=enable|disable

> Changes the audit record generation policy of the specified audit event. *events* is a comma-separated list of audit events. Events can be specified with a number or name. AEV_prefix can be omitted. For example, the event of SSH login can be expressed as AEV_LOGIN_SSH, LOGIN_SSH, or 0.
>
> For the list of valid events, see showaudit -e all.
>
> You can specify more than one of these options. If more than one of these options are specified, they are handled in the order of the list with the -c option. See Example 3.
>
> If enable or disable is set, the audit record generation of the specified event becomes enable or disable, respectively. Setting these options disables the settings of classes for events. The settings of classes are set by the -c option.
>
> The audit record generation policies of classes and events are applied to all users. It is impossible to specify a unique policy of class or event for each individual user.

-g enable|disable

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

–h

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

–m *mailaddr*

> 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 *mailaddr* 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.

> 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.

> **Note –** If suspend is specified, degradation due to an error may occur or the XSCF may be rebooted. Specify the default value count as the write policy of the audit trail. Moreover, in XCP2250 or newer, specifying suspend will result in the same action as specifying count.

-t *percents*

> Sets the threshold to issue a warning for the usage of the local region. *percents* 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 *mailaddr*.

OPERANDS The following operands are supported.

archive   Notifies the archive mechanism of logs to archive the current audit trail.

> **Note –** Archiving of audit log files is not supported at this point.

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.

> **Note –** 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 also deleted from the new audit log partition and no data of audit trail is kept.

> **Note –** Archiving of audit log files is not supported at this point.

> For details on administration of audit logs, see the *Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 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.

> **Note –** Archiving of audit log files is not supported at this point.

enable   Enables writing audit records on audit trail.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

```
XSCF> setaudit enable
```

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

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

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **showaudit**(8)

NAME	setautologout - Sets the session timeout time of XSCF shell.
SYNOPSIS	**setautologout** −s *timeout*
	setautologout −h
DESCRIPTION	setautologout is a command to set the session timeout time of XSCF shell.
	The default timeout time is 10 minutes.
Privileges	To execute this command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.
	For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.

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

-s *timeout*   Specifies the session timeout time of XSCF shell. Specify the time to timeout in *timeout* by minutes. You can specify an integer from 1 to 255.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- The set session timeout time becomes valid from the next login.
- You can confirm the session timeout time of XSCF shell set currently by using showautologout(8).

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Set the session timeout time of XSCF shell to 30 minutes.

```
XSCF> setautologout -s 30
30min
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **showautologout**(8)

setautologout(8)

NAME	setcod - Sets up the CPU core resources to be used in physical partitions (PPAR).
SYNOPSIS	**setcod** [-p *ppar_id*] -s cpu
	setcod [[-q] -{y|n}] -p *ppar_id* -s cpu -c {set|add|del} *permits*
	setcod -p *ppar_id* -s cpu *permits*
	setcod -h
DESCRIPTION	setcod is the command to set up the CPU core resources to be used in physical partitions (PPAR). To set CPU core resources to be used in PPARs, the number of CPU Activations is to be specified.
	If setcod is executed without specifying the *permits* operand, the number of CPU Activations for each PPAR can be specified interactively. 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.
	Moreover, if the -p *ppar_id* option was not specified, a prompt is displayed where the number of CPU Activations for each PPAR can be input.
	Note – When specifying the number of CPU Activations using -c set, specify the final number after addition to or removal from the present number, but not the number that is to be added or removed, to the operand *permits*. If the number to be added or removed is specified, the system may come to a halt, due to over-decrement of the number of CPU Activations. It will be the same even if the -c option is omitted.
	Before executing this command, it is necessary to add the CPU Activation key to the SPARC M12/M10 systems using addcodactivation(8).
Privileges	To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.
	For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).

OPTIONS | The following options are supported.

-c set	Sets up CPU core resources to PPAR.
	The number of CPU Activations that is to be allocated to a PPAR is specified to the operand *permits*.
-c add	Adds CPU core resources to PPAR.
	The number of CPU Activations that is to be added to a PPAR is specified to the operand *permits*.
-c del	Removes CPU core resources from PPAR.
	The number of CPU Activations that is to be removed from a PPAR is specified to the operand *permits*.
-p *ppar_id*	Specifies the PPAR-ID that is to be configured. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for *ppar_id*.
-s cpu	Sets up CPU core resources to PPAR.
	Specify the number of CPU Activations to be set to PPAR in the operand *permits*. If setcod is executed without specifying the *permits* operand, the number of CPU Activations for each PPAR can be specified interactively.
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.

OPERANDS

The following operand is supported.

permits   Specifies the number of the CPU Activations allocated for PPAR. CPU Activations can be allocated in units of 1 core.

The meaning of the numerical value, specified by *permits* changes like the following, in accordance with the parameter {set|add|del} specified by the -c option.

Caution – If the number of CPU Activations, specified by *permits* in respect to a running PPAR is inadequate, the system may come to a halt.

-c set   Specifies the number of CPU Activations that is to be allocated to a PPAR. It is not possible to allocate more CPU Activations than what is available. The number of available CPU Activations can be obtained by showcod(8).

-c add   Specifies the number of CPU Activations that is to be added to a PPAR. It is not possible to add more CPU Activations than what is available. The number of CPU Activations that can be added and the number of CPU Activations that have already been allocated to the PPAR, can be obtained by showcod(8).

> **Note –** The number of CPU Activations that can be added is the installed CPU Activations that have not being allocated to any PPAR.

-c del   Specifies the number of CPU Activations that is to be removed from a PPAR. It is not possible to remove more CPU Activations than what is being allocated to a PPAR. The number of CPU Activations that is currently allocated to a PPAR can be obtained by showcod(8).

Note – If the -c option is omitted, the value of *permit* will be rendered the same as when -c set is specified. However, if the -c option is omitted, setcod will function like the following. Therefore, it is recommended to use the -c option.

- When performing configuration change, the system will not ask for confirmation from the user.

- When reducing the number of CPU Activations from a running PPAR, the system will not output warning messages. In such a case, if the number of CPU Activations to reduce, as specified by *permits*, is equal to or more than what is allocated to it, the system may abruptly come to a halt.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

The following specification will be integrated in `-c set` and thus, may not be supported in the future.

```
setcod -p ppar_id -s cpu permits
```

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1   Set up the number of CPU Activations that is to be allocated to PPAR-ID 0 to 30.

```
XSCF> setcod -p 0 -s cpu -c set 30
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 0 :    0 -> 30

PROC Permits assigned for PPAR will be changed.
Continue? [y|n] :y

Completed.
```

EXAMPLE 2   Change the number of CPU Activations that is allocated to PPAR-ID 0 from 32 to 30. While a PPAR is running, if the specified number is less than that of the allocated number of CPU Activations, a warning message is output.

```
XSCF> setcod -p 0 -s cpu -c set 30
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 0 :    32 -> 30

Note:
  There is a possibility that logical domains are stopped
  for CoD resource violation.

PROC Permits assigned for PPAR will be changed.
Continue? [y|n] :y

Completed.
```

EXAMPLE 3   Add 2 CPU Activations to PPAR-ID 0.

```
XSCF> setcod -p 0 -s cpu -c add 2
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 0 :    30 -> 32

PROC Permits assigned for PPAR will be changed.
Continue? [y|n] :y

Completed.
```

EXAMPLE 4   Remove 2 CPU Activations from PPAR-ID 0.

```
XSCF> setcod -p 0 -s cpu -c del 2
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 0 :    30 -> 28

PROC Permits assigned for PPAR will be changed.
Continue? [y|n] :y

Completed.
```

EXAMPLE 5 Remove 2 CPU Activations from PPAR-ID 0. If the PPAR is running when this action is performed, a warning message is output.

```
XSCF> setcod -p 0 -s cpu -c del 2
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 0 :    30 -> 28

Note:
  There is a possibility that logical domains are stopped
  for CoD resource violation.

PROC Permits assigned for PPAR will be changed.
Continue? [y|n] :y

Completed.
```

EXAMPLE 6 Set the number of CPU Activations that is to be allocated to a PPAR. If the number of specified CPU Activations is less than what is already allocated to PPARs and if any of those PPARs is in a running state, a warning message is output.

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

```
 Permanent [0]:

 PROC Permits assigned for PPAR will be changed.

 PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 0 :    2 -> 4
 PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 1 :    4 -> 2
 PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 2 :    4 -> 2
 PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 3 :    0 -> 0
 PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 4 :    0 -> 2
 PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 5 :    0 -> 0
 PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 6 :    0 -> 0
 PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 7 :    0 -> 0
 PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 8 :    0 -> 0
 PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 9 :    0 -> 0
 PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 10:    0 -> 0
 PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 11:    0 -> 0
 PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 12:    0 -> 0
 PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 13:    0 -> 0
 PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 14:    0 -> 0
 PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 15:    0 -> 0

 Note:
   There is a possibility that logical domains are stopped
   for CoD resource violation.

 Continue? [y|n] :y

 Completed.
```

EXAMPLE 7   Set the number of CPU Activations of PPAR-ID 0 to 30.

```
 XSCF> showcod -p 0
 PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 0: 0
 XSCF> setcod -p 0 -s cpu 30
 XSCF> showcod -p 0
 PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 0: 30
```

EXAMPLE 8   Increase the number of CPU Activations to 32 by adding 2 CPU Activations
                 to PPAR-ID 0.

```
 XSCF> showcod -p 0
 PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 0: 30
 XSCF> setcod -p 0 -s cpu 32
 XSCF> showcod -p 0
 PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 0: 32
```

EXAMPLE 9   Reduce the number of CPU Activations to 28 by removing 2 CPU Activations
                 from PPAR-ID 0.

```
 XSCF> showcod -p 0
 PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 0: 30
```

```
XSCF> setcod -p 0 -s cpu 28
XSCF> showcod -p 0
PROC Permits assigned for PPAR 0: 28
```

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)

setcod(8)

NAME	setdate - Sets the date and time of the XSCF clock.

SYNOPSIS

setdate [[−q] −{y|n}] [−u] −s *date*

setdate −h

DESCRIPTION

setdate is a command to set the date and time of the XSCF clock.

If the local time is specified without specifying the −u option when setting the date and time, it is set after converted to the coordinated universal time (UTC).

After the command is executed, XSCF is automatically rebooted.

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.
−n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).
−q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
−s *date*	Sets the date and time. *date* can be specified in either of the following formats.

yyyy.MM.DD-hh:mm:ss	"Year.Month.Date.-Hour (24 hour format):minute:second"
MMDDhhmmyyyy.ss	"Month Date Hour (24 hour format) Minute Year.Second"

−u	Specifies the time and date in UTC. If omitted, the local time is applicable.
−y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

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

- Setting the time by setdate may affect the difference from the Hypervisor time of each physical partition (PPAR) and cause a mismatch of the time when PPAR is started. After setting the time, confirm the difference between XSCF and the Hypervisor time of each PPAR by using showdateoffset(8). If the difference becomes large, reset the difference of the time by resetdateoffset(8).

- Execution of setdate, while the XSCF NTP client feature is enabled, causes an error. However, only in the case where the time has reverted back to the initial value of hardware clock (year 2001), time can be restored to the right value using

setdate even if XSCF NTP client feature is enabled. The status of the NTP client feature can be checked by showntp(8).

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

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

```
XSCF> setdate -s 102016592012.00
Sat Oct 20 16:59:00 JST 2012
The XSCF will be reset. Continue? [y|n] :y
Sat Oct 20 7:59:00 UTC 2012
XSCF>
(After this, the reset processing continues.)
```

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

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

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

```
XSCF> setdate -y -s 102016592012.00
Sat Oct 20 16:59:00 JST 2012
The XSCF will be reset. Continue? [y|n] :y
Sat Oct 20 7:59:00 UTC 2012
XSCF>
(After this, the reset processing continues.)
```

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

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

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **setntp**(8), **settimezone**(8), **showdate**(8), **showntp**(8), **showtimezone**(8)

NAME	setdomainconfig - Specifies the logical domain configuration when the physical partition (PPAR) is started.
SYNOPSIS	**setdomainconfig** -p *ppar_id*
	setdomainconfig [[-q] -{y|n}] -p *ppar_id* -i *index*
	setdomainconfig [[-q] -{y|n}] -p *ppar_id* -c default
	setdomainconfig -h
DESCRIPTION	setdomainconfig is a command to specify the logical domain configuration when the PPAR is started next time.
	If setdomainconfig is executed without specifying -i *index*, the list of the logical domain configurations is displayed on the prompt and then specify the Index of the logical domain configuration used when PPAR is started next time. If Index is not specified, the current setting is retained.
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.
-i *index*	Specifies the administration number specified for the logical domain configuration. The administration number can be confirmed by showdomainconfig(8). You can specify an integer from 1 to 8.
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).
-p *ppar_id*	Specifies the PPAR-ID to set the logical domain configuration. *ppar_id* can be 0-15 depending on the system configuration.
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

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

- In case of a logical domain with a configuration other than that of "factory default", if the configuration is changed to "factory-default", using the -c default or the -i *index* option of this command or by using any setup of Oracle VM Server for SPARC, when the related PPAR is booted the next time, the OpenBoot PROM environment variables are initialized. Meanwhile, if the configuration of the logical domain is "factory default", executing any of the aforesaid procedures will not result in the initialization of the OpenBoot PROM environment variables.

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO **showdomainconfig**(8)

setdomainconfig(8)

NAME	setdualpowerfeed - Sets the dual power feed mode.
SYNOPSIS	**setdualpowerfeed** [-a|-b *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 system has two mounted power supply units. Even when the dual power feed function is set to enabled/disabled, the setting will not make any changes to the system behavior in the redundant configuration. The function for setting dual power feed is used as a "memo" for the system administrator to check the current status.

Note – The SPARC M12 system has four mounted power supply units. In cases of dual power feed, each power feed system consists of two power supply units. For details, see the *Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 System Operation and Administration Guide*.

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	Configures the dual power feed mode of all SPARC M12/M10 systems chassis and the crossbar boxes.
-b *bb_id*	Specifies the BB-ID to which you set the dual power feed mode. In *bb_id*, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 in case of SPARC M12/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 *key*.

enable	Enables the dual power feed mode.
disable	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).

- The dual power feed setting is applied soon after setdualpowerfeed execution. It is not necessary to reboot the XSCF.

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#0O:disable -> enable
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **showdualpowerfeed**(8), **showhardconf**(8)

setdualpowerfeed(8)

NAME	setemailreport - Sets the e-mail report function.
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
-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.

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

OPTIONS The following options are supported.

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

-s *variable=value*	Sets the e-mail report function.	
	You can specify the following values for *variable*.	
	`enable`	Specifies whether to enable the e-mail report function.
	`recipient`	Specifies the recipient address of e-mail.
	If `enable` is set in *variable*, you can specify either of the following values for *value*.	
	`yes`	Enables the e-mail report function.
	`no`	Disables the e-mail report function.
	If `recipient` is set in *variable*, specify the recipient e-mail address for *value*. The e-mail addresses can be specified by separating them either with commas (,), colons (:), or semicolons (;). If multiple addresses are specified, enclose them in double quotation marks (").	
-t	Sends a test mail.	
-v	Displays detailed message.	

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

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

- 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 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

  - 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.

    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 – 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** Enable the e-mail report function interactively.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXAMPLE 5 Send a test mail.

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

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

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

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 *domainname*   Specifies the DNS domain names to be set for the master
                                        chassis/chassis whose XSCF is standby. *domainname* 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 *hostname* 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 *hostname* with
                                        domainname and another one to indicate the root domain.

                    −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 names to be set for the master chassis and chassis whose XSCF is standby. Specifies it not by the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) but within 63 characters in the abbreviated format. It shall be specified keeping the number of characters including that of *domainname* 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 *hostname* with *domainname* and another one to indicate the root domain. *hostname* 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.)

xscfu   Specifies the chassis to be set. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify it as follows. Omitting this causes an error.

- For SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (with crossbar box)

XBBOX#80	xbbox#80
XBBOX#81	xbbox#81

- For SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (without crossbar box)

BB#00	bb#00
BB#01	bb#01

- For SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/M10-4

bb#00

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- The following cases cause an error when `applynetwork`(8) is executed.

  - Case that the host name and DNS domain name are not set

  - Case that the character strings `"localdomain"` and `"localhost"` are specified for the DNS domain name and host name, respectively.

  - Case that the total number of characters including the DNS domain name set by `sethostname` and search path set by `setnameserver`(8) exceeds 256.

- To reflect the set host name and DNS domain name in XSCF, execute `applynetwork`(8). After that, reboot XSCF by `rebootxscf`(8) and fix the contents of setting.

- You can confirm the host name and DNS domain name set currently by using `shownetwork`(8).

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	sethsmode - Enables/Disables the high speed mode of the CPU.
SYNOPSIS	**sethsmode** [[-q] -{y|n}] -s {on|off}
	sethsmode -h
DESCRIPTION	sethsmode is a command to enable or disable the high speed mode of the CPU. Enabling (setting "on") the high speed mode increases the CPU frequency (maximum: 4.35 GHz) as the number of fan rotations increases and the cooling capability is improved.

The default setting is disabled (off).

Executing sethsmode reboots the XSCF, and the setting information is reflected at the system power-on time.

This command is not supported on SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/M10-4/M10-4S.

Note – When the high speed mode is enabled, noise becomes larger compared with the case where the mode is disabled. Enabling the mode does not guarantee the maximum value of 4.35 GHz of the CPU frequency.

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

platadm, 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.
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompts, for standard output.
-s {on|off}	Enables high speed mode with "on" or disables high speed mode with "off".
-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION
- If an invalid option is specified, sethsmode terminates abnormally.
- Execute sethsmode 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. You can check the system power status by executing showhardconf(8) and referring to the "System_Power:" display ("On" or "Off").

■ showhsmode(8) can check whether sethsmode has enabled or disabled high speed mode.

■ After executing sethsmode, the XSCF is rebooted.

■ Since the XSCF is rebooted, the high speed mode of the CPU cannot be set when any of the following commands is being executed:

diagxbu(8), flashupdate(8), poweron(8), rebootxscf(8), restoreconfig(8), setdate(8), testsb(8)

EXAMPLES **EXAMPLE 1** Enable (set "on") the high speed mode of the CPU.

```
XSCF> sethsmode -s on
The specified modes will be changed.
The XSCF will be reset. Continue? [y|n] :y
```

EXAMPLE 2 The command is executed when the power to the system is on.

```
XSCF> sethsmode -s off
The specified modes will be changed.
The XSCF will be reset. Continue? [y|n] :y
Cannot perform this operation while the PPAR is powered on.
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO **showhsmode(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*

sethttps [[−q] -{y|n}] −c selfsign *country state* | *province locality organization organizationalunit common e-mail*

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).

OPTIONS | The following options are supported.

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

      enable   Starts HTTPS service.
      disable   Halts HTTPS service.

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

After HTTPS service is started, the settings are reflected when command execution is completed and the service is started.

-c gencsr Generates CSR.

-c genserverkey Creates private key for Web server.

-c importca Imports the Web server certificate signed at the certificate authority to XSCF.

-c selfsign Constructs a self-certificate authority. It also creates a self-signed Web server certificate.

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

-n Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).

-q Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.

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

OPERANDS | The following operands are supported.

common Specifies a common name such as the creator name and host name of servers within 64 characters. When specifying -c selfsign, you cannot specify values containing only space characters.

country Specifies a country name with two characters such as JP and US. When specifying -c selfsign, you cannot specify values containing only space characters.

e-mail Specifies the e-mail address within 64 characters.

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 operands:

- If any symbols or space characters are included in the value, specify the entire value enclosing it in single quotation marks (') or double quotation marks (") like "Kawasaki city."

- To specify space characters only, specify the space characters enclosing it in single quotation marks (') or double quotation marks (") like " ". However, there are operands for which values composed of space characters only cannot be specified. For details, see the explanation of each operand.

- To create CSR, you cannot specify space characters for any operands.

- To omit operands, specify two continuous single quotation marks (') or double quotation marks (") like "". At this time, a Web server certificate is generated based on the contents set initially.

- To include a backslash (\) or dollar mark ($), specify it with a backslash (\) just before it like "\\" or "\$."

- As for -c selfsign or -c gencsr, the specification order of operands is fixed. See the format.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

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

- CSR is created by overwriting.

- For start of HTTPS service, the contents of settings are reflected just after execution of sethttps, and the service is started.

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

- Halt of HTTPS service is reflected just after execution of sethttps. At this time, the HTTPS sessions in operation are disconnected, if any.

■ Creation of Web server private keys, (-c genserverkey), import of server certificates (-c importca), construction of self-certificate authority, and creation of self-signed Web server certificates (-c selfsign) can be executed only when HTTPS service is halted.

■ You can confirm the contents of the HTTPS service set currently by using showhttps(8).

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Start HTTPS service.

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

EXAMPLE 2 Halt HTTPS service.

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

EXAMPLE 3 If there is no Web server certificate when executing enable, create a self-certificate authority and self-signed Web server certificate, and start HTTPS service.

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

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

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

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

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

EXAMPLE 6   Create private key for Web server.

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

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

```
XSCF> sethttps -c importca
Please import a certificate:
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIDdTCCAt6gAwIBAgIBATANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQQFADCBgTELMAkGA1UEBhMCamox
DjAMBgNVBAgTBXN0YXRlMREwDwYDVQQHEwhsb2NhbGl0eTEVMBMGA1UEChMMb3Jn
YW5pemF0aW9uMQ8wDQYDVQQLEwZvcmdhbmkxDzANBgNVBAMTBmNvbW1vbjEWMBQG
CSqGSIb3DQEJARYHZWUubWFpbDAeFw0wNjA1MzAwNTI5MTVaFw0xNjA1Mjcw NTI5
MTVaMG4xCzAJBgNVBAYTAmpqMQ4wDAYDVQQIEwVzdGF0ZTEVMBMGA1UEChMMb3Jn
YW5pemF0aW9uMQ8wDQYDVQQLEwZvcmdhbmkxDzANBgNVBAMTBmNvbW1vbjEWMBQG
CSqGSIb3DQEJARYHZWUubWFpbDCBnzANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOBjQAwgYkCgYEA
nkPntf+TjYtyKlNYFbO/YavFpUzkYTLHdt0Fbz/tZmGd3e6Jn34A2W9EC7D9hjLs
j+kAP41Al6wFwGO7KP3H4iImX0Uysjl9Hyk4jLBU51sw8JqvT2utTjltV5mFPKL6
5A51Yuhf8OGrR+bYGli6H1a6RPmlMSD7Z0AGDxR0eY0CAwEAAaOCAQ0wggEJMAkG
A1UdEwQCMAAwLAYJYIZIAYb4QgENBB8WHU9wZW5TU0wgR2VuZXJhdGVkIENlcnRp
ZmljYXRlMB0GA1UdDgQWBBQHIlCmI7QyZa8zpt1Hl6EfLR+EwDCBrgYDVR0jBIGm
MIGjgBTnQYs6jzD7wdDhk7wsFeJGVaUTtaGBh6SBhDCBgTELMAkGA1UEBhMCamox
DjAMBgNVBAgTBXN0YXRlMREwDwYDVQQHEwhsb2NhbGl0eTEVMBMGA1UEChMMb3Jn
YW5pemF0aW9uMQ8wDQYDVQQLEwZvcmdhbmkxDzANBgNVBAMTBmNvbW1vbjEWMBQG
CSqGSIb3DQEJARYHZWUubWFpbIIBADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQQFAAOBgQCqBFbo88Hi
yvOUyW8E8lllAbuA04IrnjHI4cjHq9NuSX1w8mJsXKTVMx3WZCJpJDC+f/WoRMKw
R+OpXAVQvb2tjIn3kO99dq+begECo4mwknW1t7QI7A1BkcW2/MkOolIRa6iP1Zwg
JoPmwAbrGyAvGUtdzUoyIH0jl7dRQrVIRA==
-----END CERTIFICATE-----
[Ctrl]+[D]
```

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO **showhttps**(8)

NAME | setinterimpermit - Enables/Disables CPU Activation Interim Permit.

SYNOPSIS | **setinterimpermit** [[-q] -{y|n}] -p *ppar_id* -c {enable|disable}

setinterimpermit -h

DESCRIPTION | setinterimpermit is a command that enables/disables CPU Activation Interim Permit (hereafter "Interim Permit") for each physical partition (PPAR). On SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/M10-4 systems, "each PPAR" means the entire system.

Interim Permit is a function that permits the use of all CPU core resources physically present in a physical partition (PPAR) for a limited period of 30 calendar days. Interim Permit can be used when the quantity of activated CPU cores in the PPAR is not sufficient and more CPU core resources are required immediately. Interim Permit is a useful method to respond quickly to sudden workload expansion and can be used to provide CPU core resources while the order/delivery process for purchased CPU Activation permits in progress.

On SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S systems, Interim Permit can be enabled/disabled only for PPARs to which logical system boards (LSBs) have been assigned by setpcl(8).

When Interim Permit is enabled, CPU Activations for all CPU core resources on LSBs assigned to the specified PPAR are temporarily assigned to the PPAR. This enables the use of additional CPU core resources within the effective period (30 calendar days) and until purchased CPU Activation keys are received and registered in the system.

Use Interim Permit when the system does not have enough CPU Activations, you have a plan to purchase the appropriate quantity of additional CPU Activations, and need to use CPU core resources immediately.

Interim Permit can be enabled in either of these two cases:

1. Interim Permit has never been used for the PPAR. This state can be confirmed by using showinterimpermit(8). If Interim Permit has never been used, showinterimpermit(8) will display "Interim Permit is disabled".

2. Interim Permit has been used before for the PPAR, and after that use all of the following steps a to c have been performed (allowing Interim Permit to be used again):

   a. Interim Permit disabled using setinterimpermit.

   b. Additional (since the last time Interim Permit was enabled) purchased CPU Activation keys registered with the system using addcodactivation(8).

   c. Additional (since the last time Interim Permit was enabled) CPU core resources assigned to the PPAR using setcod(8).

> **Note –** Once all of above steps have been completed, the
> showinterimpermit(8) command shows "Interim Permit is disabled (can be
> enabled)" as Status.

The setinterimpermit command was introduced in XCP 2320, but with support
for SPARC M10-1/M10-4 models only. Case 2 functionality was introduced in XCP
2330. When XCP 232*x* is used on the system, Interim Permit can be enabled only on
SPARC M10-1/M10-4 systems, and only once. Therefore, when XCP 232*x* is used, be
careful not to enable Interim Permit by mistake.

When XCP 2330 or later is used on the system, Interim Permit can be re-enabled.
But, to re-enable it the steps described in case 2 above must be completed.
Otherwise, using setinterimpermit to enable Interim Permit fails with an error.

If Interim Permit was used with XCP 232*x* and then the firmware was updated to
XCP 2330 or later, Interim Permit cannot be enabled again, even when the steps
described in case 2 above have been completed. In this case, please contact your
local service provider for assistance.

After Interim Permit is enabled, warning messages are displayed on the primary/
control logical domain (and logged in XSCF) to show the remaining time until
Interim Permit expires. The warning messages are displayed every four hours,
beginning two weeks prior to the Interim Permit expiration date. Be sure to
perform either of the following before Interim Permit expiration:

1. Increase the quantity of purchased CPU Activation keys:

    a. Register additional purchased CPU Activation keys with the system by using
       addcodactivation(8).

    b. Using setcod(8), set the number of CPU Activations assigned to the PPAR to
       be equal to or lower than the quantity of purchased CPU Activations.

    c. Disable Interim Permit using the setinterimpermit command.

2. Decrease the quantity of cores in use:

    a. Release CPU core resources from logical domains such that the total quantity
       of CPU core resources assigned to the logical domains is equal to or lower
       than the quantity of purchased CPU Activations.

    b. Disable Interim Permit using the setinterimpermit command.

For further details, please refer to the *Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC
M10 System Operation and Administration Guide*.

The warning messages continue to be displayed until all of above steps have been
performed to either increase the quantity of purchased CPU Activation keys or
decrease the quantity of cores in use.

When Interim Permit expires (after 30 calendar days), the Interim Permit function is disabled and the system goes back to "normal" CPU Activation control. In this state, if the quantity of CPU Activations assigned to the PPAR is greater than the quantity of purchased CPU Activations, a violation occurs, and a warning message is displayed. In addition, Oracle VM Server for SPARC will automatically delete CPU cores from logical domains until the quantity of assigned CPU cores is in compliance with purchased CPU Activations registered to the system. CPU cores may be deleted from any logical domain. If CPU cores cannot be deleted and the violation remains, all logical domains will be stopped. Perform the steps described in case 1 (Increase the quantity of purchased CPU Activation keys) or 2 (Decrease the quantity of cores in use) above to bring CPU Activation into compliance to complete the use of Interim Permit.

Privileges

To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.

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

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

-c enable	Specify this option to enable Interim Permit for a PPAR.
-c disable	Specify this option to disable Interim Permit for a PPAR. The function is disabled by default.
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
-n	Automatically responds to prompts with "n" (no).
-p *ppar_id*	Specifies the PPAR-ID that is to be configured.
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompts, for standard output.
-y	Automatically responds to prompts with "y" (yes).

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

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

- To confirm the current setting information and state of Interim Permit, use showinterimpermit(8).

- Confirm the use of CPU core resources with showcodusage(8) or showinterimpermitusage(8) before enabling/disabling Interim Permit.

- The Interim Permit expiration date cannot be changed.

- When Interim Permit is enabled, all CPU cores are activated, and the "CPU Automatic Replacement Function" provided by Oracle VM Server for SPARC, does not function.

- Regardless of the state (enabled/disabled) of Interim Permit, showcodusage(8) output will show the same outputs for quantity of purchased and registered CPU Activations and the quantity of CPU core resources assigned to the PPAR. The showcodusage(8) command displays the following information:

  - If -p all or -p resource is specified, the quantity of CPU Activations displayed in "CoD Permitted" does not vary depending on the state (enabled/disabled) of Interim Permit. The quantity of purchased CPU Activations registered with the system is always displayed.

  - Also when -p all or -p ppar is specified, the quantity of CPU Activations displayed under "Assigned" does not vary depending on the state (enabled/disabled) of Interim Permit. The quantity of purchased CPU Activations assigned to the PPAR using setcod(8) is displayed.

EXAMPLES **EXAMPLE 1**   Enable Interim Permit for PPAR-ID 0.

```
XSCF> setinterimpermit -p 0 -c enable

Note:
  Please add CPU Activation(s) within 30 days of enabling the
  Interim Permit.

The Interim Permit for the PPAR will be changed to enabled.
Continue? [y|n] :y

Completed.
```

EXAMPLE 2   Disable Interim Permit for PPAR-ID 0.

```
XSCF> setinterimpermit -p 0 -c disable
The Interim Permit will be disabled.
Continue? [y|n] :y

Completed.
```

EXAMPLE 3   Attempt to enable Interim Permit for PPAR-ID 0 when Interim Permit has already been used previously.

```
XSCF> setinterimpermit -p 0 -c enable

Note:
  Please add CPU Activation(s) within 30 days of enabling the Interim
  Permit.

The Interim Permit for the PPAR will be changed to enabled.
Continue? [y|n] :y

The Interim Permit cannot be enabled because it has already been used once
and cannot be enabled again (until more Purchased CPU Activations are
installed and Purchased cores are assigned to the PPAR).
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO | **addcodactivation(8)**, **deletecodactivation**(8), **setcod**(8), **showcod**(8), **showcodactivation**(8), **showcodactivationhistory**(8), **showcodusage**(8), **showinterimpermit**(8), **showinterimpermitusage**(8)

setinterimpermit(8)

NAME

setldap - 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 *Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 System Operation and Administration Guide* 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 setprivileges(8) for more information.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported:

-B *baseDN*	Specifies distinguished name for the search base. Maximum character length is 128 characters.
-b *bind*	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 *certchain*. 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 *certchain* 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.

-s *servers*   Sets the primary and secondary LDAP servers and ports.
                  servers is a comma-separated list of *server*[:*port*]. Ports are
                  specified numerically and servers can be specified either by
                  name or IP address in the dotted decimal format. For example,
                  `10.8.31.14:636,company:636`. The first server in the list is
                  the primary. Server names must be resolvable. Maximum name
                  length is 128 characters.

-t *user*   Tests connections to all configured LDAP servers. Attempts to
                  retrieve the password data for the specified user from each
                  configured server and reports success or failure in each case.

-T *timeout*   Sets the maximum time allowed for an LDAP search before it
                  returns search results. Specify *timeout* by seconds.

EXAMPLES **EXAMPLE 1** Configuring Bind Name

```
XSCF> setldap -b user -p
Password: <Enter password>
XSCF> showldap
Bind Name:              user
Base Distinguished Name: Not set
LDAP Search Timeout:    0
Bind Password:          Set
LDAP Servers:           None
CERTS:                  None
```

EXAMPLE 2 Configuring Base Distinguished Name

```
XSCF> setldap -B  ou=people,dc=company,dc=com
XSCF> showldap
Bind Name:              user
Base Distinguished Name: ou=people,dc=company,dc=com
LDAP Search Timeout:    0
Bind Password:          Set
LDAP Servers:           None
CERTS:                  None
```

EXAMPLE 3   Setting the LDAP Timeout

```
XSCF> setldap -T 60
XSCF> showldap
Bind Name:              user
Base Distinguished Name: ou=people,dc=company,dc=com
LDAP Search Timeout:    60
Bind Password:          Set
LDAP Servers:           None
CERTS:                  None
```

EXAMPLE 4   Setting the LDAP Server

```
XSCF> setldap -s ldap://company.com,ldaps://company2.com
XSCF> showldap
Bind Name:              user
Base Distinguished Name: ou=people,dc=company,dc=com
LDAP Search Timeout:    60
Bind Password:          Set
LDAP Servers:           ldap://company.com:389 ldaps://company2.com:636
CERTS:                  None
```

EXAMPLE 5   Importing a Certificate

```
XSCF> setldap -c user@remote.machine:/path/to/cacert.pem
XSCF> showldap
Bind Name:              user
Base Distinguished Name: ou=people,dc=company,dc=com
LDAP Search Timeout:    60
Bind Password:          Set
LDAP Servers:           ldap://company.com:389 ldaps://company2.com:636
CERTS:                  cacert.pem
```

EXAMPLE 6   Testing the LDAP connection

```
XSCF> setldap -t jsmith
company.com:389 PASSED
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned:

0 | Successful completion.

>0 | An error occurred.

SEE ALSO | **setlookup**(8), **showldap**(8)

NAME | setldapssl - configure LDAP over SSL.

SYNOPSIS | **setldapssl** {enable|disable}

setldapssl loadcert [[-q] -{y|n}] [-i *n*] [-u *username*] [-p *proxy* [-t *proxy_type*]] *URL*

setldapssl loadcert [[-q] -{y|n}] [-i *n*] console

setldapssl rmcert [[-q] -{y|n}] [-i *n*]

setldapssl group {administrator|operator|custom} -i *n* name [*groupname*]

setldapssl group custom -i *n* roles [*privileges*]

setldapssl userdomain -i *n* [*domainname*]

setldapssl defaultrole [*privileges*]

setldapssl timeout *seconds*

setldapssl server [-i *n*] [*ipaddr* [: *port*]]

setldapssl logdetail {none|high|medium |low|trace}

setldapssl log [[-q] -{y|n}] clear

setldapssl {strictcertmode|usermapmode} {enable|disable}

setldapssl usermap {attributeInfo|binddn|bindpw|searchbase} [*value*]

setldapssl default [[-q] -{y|n}]

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 strictcertmode 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**

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 *n*	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 *proxy_type* option. The value for proxy must be in the format *servername*[:*port*].
-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.
-y	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 *URI* are:
	http://*server*[:*port*]/*path*/*file*
	https://*server*[:*port*]/*path*/*file*
	ftp://*server*[:*port*]/*path*/*file*
	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 *groupname* 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 *groupname* is omitted, the name property of the administrator group specified by the index marker, is deleted.
group operator name	If *groupname* 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 *groupname* is omitted, the name property of the operator group specified by the index marker, is deleted.

group custom name	If *groupname* is specified, the group name is assigned to the name property of the group specified by the index marker. If *groupname* is omitted, the name property of the group specified by the index marker, is deleted.
group custom roles	If *privileges* is specified, the role property of the group specified by the index marker is assigned to the group. If *privileges* is omitted, the role property of the group specified by the index marker is deleted.
userdomain	When *domainname* is specified, create user domain that is specified by index marker. When *domainname* 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 *seconds*	Configure transaction timeout, in seconds. *seconds* 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 | 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 | Clear the log file of LDAP over SSL authentication and authorization diagnostic 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 | Enable or disable use of the usermap. When enabled, user attributes specified with the usermap operand, rather than userdomain, are used for user authentication.

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
```

EXAMPLE 2 Sets name for administrator group 3.

```
XSCF> setldapssl group administrator -i 3 name CN=spSuperAdmin, \
OU=Groups,DC=Sales,DC=aCompany,DC=com
```

EXAMPLE 3 Sets name for custom group 2.

```
XSCF> setldapssl group custom -i 2 name CN=spLimitedAdmin, \
OU=Groups,DC=Sales,DC=aCompany,DC=com
```

EXAMPLE 4 Sets roles for custom group 2.

```
XSCF> setldapssl group custom -i 2 role auditadm,platop
```

EXAMPLE 5 Loads certificate information for Alternate Server 4 from the console.

```
XSCF> setldapssl loadcert -i 4 console
Warning: About to load certificate for Alternate Server 4:
. Continue? [y|n]: y
Please enter the certificate:
```

```
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE-----
MIIETjCCAzagAwIBAgIBADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQQFADB8MQswCQYDVQQGEwJVUzET
MBEGA1UECBMKQ2FsaWZvcm5pYTESMBAGA1UEBxMJU2FuIERpZWdvMRkwFwYDVQQK
ExBTdW4gTWljcm9zeXN0ZW1zMRUwEwYDVQQLEwxTeXN0ZW0gR3JvdXAxEjAQBgNV
...
-----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> **setldapssl 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
```

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	setlocator is a command to set the blinking status of the CHECK LEDs of the operation panels mounted in SPARC M12/M10 Systems chassis and crossbar boxes.

The following statuses can be set.

Blinking   Blinks CHECK LED.

Blinking cancel   Cancels blinking of CHECK LED.

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.

-b *bb_id*   Specifies the SPARC M12/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 *bb_id*. If omitted, the blinking status of the CHECK LED of its own chassis is set.

SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (without crossbar box)
   0 to 15

SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (with crossbar box)
   0 to 15, 80 to 83

SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/M10-4
   0

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

OPERANDS	The following operands are supported.

value   Specifies the status of CHECK LED. You can specify either of the following.

blink   Blinks CHECK LED.

reset   Cancels blinking of CHECK LED.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION You can confirm the status of CHECK LED set currently by using 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 options are supported.

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

-s unlock=*time*   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.

■ setloginlockout -s 0 disables the lockout function of the user account. If the lockout function is disabled, login and failure can be repeated without limitation.

■ If the lockout function of the user account is enabled again after disabled, the locked out user can try logging in until the function is enabled again after disabled. However, if login is not attempted until the lockout function is enabled again, there is no change and lockout continues as in the case that lockout is not disabled and enabled again.

■ You can confirm the lockout function of the user account set currently by using showloginlockout(8).

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1** Set the timeout time of lockout to 90 minutes.

```
XSCF> setloginlockout -s 90
90 minutes
```

setloginlockout(8)

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO | **showloginlockout**(8)

NAME | setlookup - enable or disable the use of the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) server for authentication and privilege lookup.

SYNOPSIS | **setlookup** -a {local|ldap}

setlookup -p {local|ldap}

setlookup -h

DESCRIPTION | setlookup sets whether authentication and privileges data are looked up in LDAP or not.

Privileges | You must have 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**   Enabling LDAP Lookup of Privilege Data

 XSCF> **setlookup -p ldap**

setlookup(8)

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion.

>0   An error occurred.

SEE ALSO | **setldap**(8), **showlookup**(8)

NAME | setnameserver - Sets or deletes the name server and search path used in XSCF network.

SYNOPSIS | **setnameserver** [-c add] *address*...

setnameserver -c del *address*...

setnameserver -c del -a

setnameserver -c addsearch *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.

In XSCF, up to three name servers can be registered. If the number exceeds three, it causes an error. Up to five search paths can be registered. If the number exceeds five, it causes an error.

Privileges | To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.

For details on user 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 *address*. 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 *address* is added.

-c addsearch   Registers a search path. It is used with *domainname*. 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 *domainname* is added.

-c del   Deletes a name server. If you omit the -c option, -c add is assumed specified. When you delete multiple name servers, they are deleted in the order of setting.

-c delsearch   Deletes a search path. If you omit the -c option, -c add is assumed specified. You can make multiple specifications by separating them with spaces.

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

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

You cannot specify a loop-back address (127.0.0.0/8), network address, or broadcast address. Setting this may cause a failure in name resolution.

domainname Specifies the domain name of the search path to be registered or deleted. You can make up to five specifications by separating them with spaces. *domainname* is specified within 256 characters by separating the label elements by periods (.). For the label element, you can use alphanumeric characters and hyphens (-). However, make the specification using an alphabetic character for the beginning, and an alphanumeric character for the end of the element. At the end, put a period (.) representing the root domain (Based on RFC 1034).

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- If multiple name servers are registered, name resolution is performed in the order of registering.

- The registered search path is used, for example, for referring to the name server for the host name by using nslookup(8). The host name specified by nslookup(8), followed by the domain name registered in the search path is confirmed with the name server in the FQDN format.

  For example, if the following command is executed after registering subdomain.example.com to the search path, hostname.subdomain.example.com is confirmed with the name server.

  XSCF> **nslookup hostname**

- If multiple search paths are registered, domain names are attached in the order of registering and confirmed with the name server.

- Specifies the DNS domain name set by sethostname(8) and the search path set by setnameserver within 256 characters in total.

■ To reflect a name server and search path in XSCF, execute applynetwork(8). Reflect it in XSCF by applynetwork(8) and reboot 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	**setnetwork** [-m *addr*] interface *address*
	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 address
- Netmask

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).

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

−c {up|down}   Specifies whether to enable the specified network interface. You
               can specify either of the following. Omitting this causes an error.

up	Enables the network interface.
down	Disables the network interface.

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

−m *addr*	Specifies the netmask. *addr* is specified in a format using four sets of integers separated by periods (.). This can be specified using the following format.	
	xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx	
	xxx	Specifies an integer from 0 to 255. This can be specified using zero suppression.

If the −m option is omitted, one of the following net mask values is set depending on the IP address specified by the *address* operand.

■ If the specified IP address is Class A (e.g. 20.1.1.1)

A netmask value of 255.0.0.0 is set.

■ If the specified IP address is Class B (e.g. 136.18.1.1)

A netmask value of 255.255.0.0 is set.

■ If the specified IP address is Class C (e.g. 200.18.108.1)

A netmask value of 255.255.255.0 is set.

−n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).
−q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
−r	Deletes the IP address and netmask of the network interface.
−y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

OPERANDS | The following operands are supported.

address	Specifies an IP address. *address* is specified in a format using four sets of integers separated by periods (.).	
	xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx	
	xxx	Specifies an integer from 0 to 255. This can be specified using zero suppression.

You cannot specify a loopback address (127.0.0.0/8), network address, broadcast address, or Class D, E address (224.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255).

interface	Specifies the network interface to be set. You can specify any of the following.

■ For SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (with crossbar box)

xbbox#80-lan#0	XBBOX#80-LAN#0
xbbox#80-lan#1	XBBOX#80-LAN#1
lan#0	Take-over IP addresses of XBBOX#80-LAN#0 and XBBOX#81-LAN#0
xbbox#81-lan#0	XBBOX#81-LAN#0
xbbox#81-lan#1	XBBOX#81-LAN#1
lan#1	Take-over IP addresses of XBBOX#80-LAN#1 and XBBOX#81-LAN#1

■ For SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (without 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 M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/M10-4

bb#00-lan#0	BB#00-LAN#0
lan#0	Abbreviation of BB#00-LAN#0
bb#00-lan#1	BB#00-LAN#1
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 M12-1/M12-2/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 M12-2S/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 take-over IP address lan#0 are different

  - Case that the subnets of xbbox#80-lan#1, xbbox#81-lan#1, and the take-over IP address lan#1 are different

  - Case that some of xbbox#80-lan#0, xbbox#80-lan#1, and the SSCP link address have the same subnet

  - Case that some of xbbox#81-lan#0, xbbox#81-lan#1, and the SSCP link address have the same subnet

  - Case that some of xbbox#80-lan#0, xbbox#81-lan#1, and the SSCP link address have the same subnet

  - Case that some of xbbox#81-lan#0, xbbox#80-lan#1, and the SSCP link address have the same subnet

  - Case that the subnets of bb#00-lan#0, bb#01-lan#0, and the take-over IP address lan#0 are different

  - Case that the subnets of bb#00-lan#1, bb#01-lan#1, and the take-over IP address lan#1 are different

  - Case that some of bb#00-lan#0, bb#00-lan#1, and the SSCP link address have the same subnet

  - Case that some of bb#01-lan#0, bb#01-lan#1, and the SSCP link address have the same subnet

  - Case that some of bb#00-lan#0, bb#01-lan#1, and the SSCP link address have the same subnet

  - Case that some of bb#01-lan#0, bb#00-lan#1, and the SSCP link address have the same subnet

- If the settings of the network interface whose status is up are as follows in SPARC M12-1/M12-2/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 reboot 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 | **setntp** -s server -c {enable|disable}

setntp [-c add] *address* . . .

setntp -c del *address* . . .

setntp -c del -a

setntp -c stratum -i *stratum_no*

setntp -c {pool|server} *address* . . .

setntp -s client -c {enable|disable}

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
- Whether to enable DNS round robin in a specified NTP server when XSCF is configured as the NTP client

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).

OPTIONS | The following options are supported.

-a   Deletes all of the upper NTP servers set currently. It is used with
               -c del.

-c add   Adds to upper NTP servers. It is specified with *address*. If you
               omit the -c option, -c add is assumed specified. To register an
               NTP server, the existing settings are deleted and overwritten by
               the specified *address*.

-c del   Deletes an upper NTP server. It is specified with *address* or -a. If
               you omit the -c option, -c add is assumed specified. When you
               delete multiple NTP servers, they are deleted in the order of
               setting.

-c disable   Disables the settings of XSCF as an NTP server. It is specified
               with the -s option. If you omit the -c option, -c add is
               assumed specified.

-c enable   Enables the settings of XSCF as an NTP server. It is specified
               with the -s option. If you omit the -c option, -c add is
               assumed specified.

-c pool   Enables DNS round robin. DNS round robin is disabled by
               default.

-c server   Disables DNS round robin.

-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 *type*.	

	prefer	Sets whether to give top priority to the DNS round robin-disabled NTP server that is registered first, at the time of synchronization.
	localaddr	Sets the XSCF local clock.

If prefer is specified in *type*, you can specify either of the following in *value*.

	on	Top priority is given to the DNS round robin-disabled NTP server that is 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.

If localaddr is specified in *type*, specify the least significant byte of the clock address 127.127.1.*x* of the local clock in *value*. 0 to 3 can be specified. The default is 0 and the clock address of the local clock at that time is 127.127.1.0.

-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, *address* can be specified in a format using four sets of integers separated by periods (.).

xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx

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

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

An error will occur when removing an NTP server or enabling/disabling DNS round robin configuration if the server that is specified in *address*, had not been registered.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- To reflect the set contents, it is necessary to reboot 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. However, if DNS round robin is enabled in the NTP server that has been registered in the first place, the next DNS round robin-disabled NTP server will be prioritized. If there is no DNS round robin-disabled NTP server, prefer will be disabled, irrespective of whether it was enabled or disabled.

- If XSCF is set as an NTP client, ntpdate is executed when XSCF is started and the time of XSCF is synchronized with the time of the NTP server.

- If XSCF is set as a client, the time of the physical partition (PPAR) may be changed by the difference in the time kept in XSCF. Execute resetdateoffset(8) and reset the difference of the time.

- You can confirm the time synchronization currently specified by using showntp(8).

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Register the three NTP servers 192.168.1.2, 10.18.108.10, and 10.24.1.2 as up-

per NTP servers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXAMPLE 5   Cancel the prefer specification of an NTP server.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXAMPLE 9   Enable DNS round robin of a registered NTP server.

```
XSCF> setntp -c pool ntp1.examples.com
Please reset the XSCF by rebootxscf to apply the ntp settings.
```

EXAMPLE 10   Disable DNS round robin of all registered NTP servers.

```
XSCF> setntp -c server ntp1.examples.com ntp2.examples.com 10.24.1.2
Please reset the XSCF by rebootxscf to apply the ntp settings.
```

setntp(8)

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO | **rebootxscf**(8), **setnameserver**(8), **showntp**(8)

NAME	setpacketfilters - Sets the IP packet filtering rules used in the XSCF network.

SYNOPSIS

setpacketfilters [[-q] -{y|n}] -c {add|del} [-i *interface*] [-s *address* [*/mask*]] -j *target*

setpacketfilters [[-q] -{y|n}] -c clear

setpacketfilters [[-q] -{y|n}] -c ipmi_port {enable|disable}

setpacketfilters -h

DESCRIPTION

setpacketfilters is a command to set the IP packet filtering rules used in XSCF network.

Setting the IP packet filtering rules prevents unauthorized access to the XSCF network. When setpacketfilters is executed, the setting is reflected immediately.

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 {add|del|clear}	Specifies the operations for the IP packet filtering rules. You can specify any of the following. This cannot be omitted.

add	Adds an IP packet filtering rule.
del	Deletes an IP packet filtering rule.
clear	Deletes all of the set IP packet filtering rules.

However, the filtering rules set up by -c impi_port cannot be changed.

-c ipmi_port {enable|disable}	Enables/disables IP packets in respect to IPMI ports.

enable	Filtering on IPMI ports is disabled and the IPMI service used by the remote power management function (Remote Cabinet Interface over LAN: RCIL) is enabled.
disable	Filtering on IPMI ports is enabled and the IPMI service used by the remote power management function (Remote Cabinet Interface over LAN: RCIL) is disabled.

The initial value is disable, which discards IP packets in respect to IPMI ports.

-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes 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 M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/M10-4

bb#00-lan#0	BB#00-LAN#0
bb#00-lan#1	BB#00-LAN#1

Abbreviation:

lan#0	bb#00-lan#0
lan#1	bb#00-lan#1

■ For SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (without crossbar box)

bb#00-lan#0	BB#00-LAN#0
bb#00-lan#1	BB#00-LAN#1
bb#01-lan#0	BB#01-LAN#0
bb#01-lan#1	BB#01-LAN#1

■ For SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (with crossbar box)

xbbox#80-lan#0	XBBOX#80-LAN#0
xbbox#80-lan#1	XBBOX#80-LAN#1
xbbox#81-lan#0	XBBOX#81-LAN#0
xbbox#81-lan#1	XBBOX#81-LAN#1

If the -i option is omitted, all XSCF networks are subject.

■ For SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/M10-4

  bb#00-lan#0, bb#00-lan#1

■ For SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (without crossbar box)

  bb#00-lan#0, bb#01-lan#0, bb#00-lan#1, bb#01-lan#1

■ For SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (with crossbar box)

  xbbox#80-lan#0, xbbox#81-lan#0, xbbox#80-lan#1, xbbox#81-lan#1

-j *target*	Specifies the operation in the case that the received IP packet matches the filtering rules. You can specify either of the following.

ACCEPT	Accepts passing of IP packets.
DROP	Drops IP packets.

-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).

`-q`	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
`-s` *address*[/*mask*]	Specifies the source of IP packets. It can be specified with either of the IP address, or the network IP address with the netmask (/*mask*) added.

> The IP address and network IP address can be specified in a format using four sets of integers separated by periods (.).
>
> *xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx*
>
> | | |
> |---|---|
> | *xxx* | Specifies an integer from 0 to 255. This can be specified using zero suppression. |
>
> If the `-s` option is omitted, the filtering rules are applied to all of the IP packets received in the specified network interface.
>
> If /*mask* is omitted, /255.255.255.255 is specified.

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

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

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

■ When the IPMI service is enabled, it is started immediately.

When using the remote power management function (Remote Cabinet Interface over LAN: RCIL), for all SPARC M12/M10 servers that are included in the remote power management group, first use setpacketfilters to enable the IPMI service and then use setremotepwrmgmt(8) to set up the remote power management function (Remote Cabinet Interface over LAN: RCIL).

■ When the IPMI service is disabled, it is stopped immediately.

When disabling the IPMI service, for all SPARC M12/M10 servers that are included in the remote power management group, disable the remote power management function (Remote Cabinet Interface over LAN: RCIL) using setremotepwrmgmt(8), beforehand. If the IPMI service is disabled while the remote power management function (Remote Cabinet Interface over LAN: RCIL) is still being enabled, the setpacketfilters will terminate abnormally.

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 (excluding the rules set by -c ipmi_port).

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

EXAMPLE 5 Enable IP packets in respect to IPMI ports.

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

EXAMPLE 6 Disable IP packets in respect to IPMI ports.

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

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO **showpacketfilters**(8)

setpacketfilters(8)

NAME	setpasswordpolicy - Manages the password policy of the system.

SYNOPSIS

setpasswordpolicy [-d *dcredit*] [-e *expiry*] [-i *inactive*] [-k *difok*] [-l *lcredit*]
[-M *maxdays*] [-m *minlen*] [-n *mindays*] [-o *ocredit*] [-r *remember*] [-u *ucredit*]
[-w *warn*] [-y *retry*]

setpasswordpolicy -h

DESCRIPTION

setpasswordpolicy 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, *expiry*, *inactive*, *maxdays*, *mindays*, and *warn
parameters*, 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 user privileges, see setprivileges(8).

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

-d *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 *dcredit*. 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	*difok*	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.
−l	*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 *lcredit*.
		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	*minlen*	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, −l, −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 999999999. See Example 2.
−n	*mindays*	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.
−o	*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 *ocredit*.
		Valid values are integers from 0 to 999999999. 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 *remember*, the XSCF user cannot change the password and an error message is displayed.
-u *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 *ucredit*.
	Valid values are integers from 0 to 999999999. 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.
-y *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 exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO | **adduser** (8), **password** (8), **showpasswordpolicy** (8)

NAME	setpciboxdio - Configures each PCI slot setting of whether to enable the direct I/O function for a PCI card mounted in the PCI expansion unit for the SPARC M12-2/M12-2S/M10-4/M10-4S.
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	setpciboxdio is a command to configure enable/disable of the direct I/O function for each PCI card mounted in the PCI expansion unit for the SPARC M12-2/M12-2S/M10-4/M10-4S.
	The direct I/O function can be configured with each PCI slot on the SPARC M12-2/M12-2S/M10-4/M10-4S. The configured settings are reflected to each PCI expansion unit connected to the specified PCI slot of the SPARC M12-2/M12-2S/M10-4/M10-4S. setpciboxdio can be executed regardless of whether a PCI expansion unit link card is mounted to the SPARC M12-2/M12-2S/M10-4/M10-4S.
	setpciboxdio is not available for SPARC M12-1/M10-1.
	For SPARC M12-1/M10-1, the setpciboxdio setting need not be made. The direct I/O function can be used simply by connecting the PCI expansion unit to SPARC M12-1/M10-1.
Privileges	To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.
	platadm, fieldeng
	For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.

-b *bb_id*   Specifies the BB-ID of the SPARC M12-2/M12-2S/M10-4/M10-4S for which the direct I/O function is configured. You can specify any of the following values for *bb_id*.

                                For SPARC M12-2/M10-4: 0

                                For SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (without crossbar box): an integer from 0 to 3

                                For SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (with crossbar box): an integer from 0 to 15

                                For the SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S, omitting -b *bb_id* will apply the setting to the SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S currently being used for work.

-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
-s {enable|disable}	Configures whether to enable the direct I/O function via PCI Expansion unit for the specified PCI slot. Any of the following values can be specified. When omitting the option, an error will be occurred.

	enable	Enables the direct I/O function.
	disable	Disables the direct I/O function.

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

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported.

all	Applies the settings to all PCI slots on the specified server. This operand cannot be used with the *slot_no* at the same time.
slot_no	Specifies the number of a PCI slot to be applied with the settings. 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 DESCRIPTION

- setpciboxdio cannot be executed to a crossbar box. And, omitting -b causes an error, when the own server has been a crossbar box.

- The setpciboxdio setting is reflected only when the power to the PPAR containing the physical system board (PSB) of the target SPARC M12-2/M12-2S/M10-4/M10-4S 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 PCI hot plug function is disabled in the PCI slot where the direct I/O function has been enabled by setpciboxdio.

- The configured settings will be ignored when 8-10 is specified for the slot number in SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S.

- When the direct I/O function setting is changed by setpciboxdio, the logical domain configuration of the PPAR in which the target PSB of the SPARC M12-2/M12-2S/M10-4/M10-4S was added may be reset to factory-default. In this case, the OpenBoot PROM environment variables may also be initialized on SPARC

M10-4/M10-4S. On the SPARC M12-2/M12-2S, the OpenBoot PROM environment variables of the control domain are not initialized. For details, see the latest *Product Notes* for your servers.

■ You can confirm the current setting of direct I/O function by using showpciboxdio(8).

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Enables the direct I/O function, via PCI Expansion unit, of the PCI slots 2, 3, and 7 on BB#2.

```
XSCF> setpciboxdio -b 2 -s enable 2 3 7
The Direct I/O feature via the PCIBOX will be enabled.

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 *ppar_id* -s policy= *value*

setpcl -p *ppar_id* -s *variable=value lsb* [*lsb*...]

setpcl -p *ppar_id* -a *lsb=psb* [*lsb=psb*...]

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 (LSB) 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 physical system board (PSB) means the boards recognized by XSCF and mounted as hardware. setpcl links LSBs with PSBs and prevents the mounted hardware resource from being used by Oracle Solaris on the logical domains, by setting up PCL.

In setpcl, the following information in PCL can be set. For SPARC M12-1/M12-2/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	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.

- Using I/O device mounted in LSB (no-io)

You can set whether to make the Oracle Solaris on the logical domain use I/O devices such 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 options 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 M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/M10-4.

lsb=psb

lsb Specifies the LSB number. You can specify an integer from 0 to 15.

psb Specifies the PSB number. This can be specified using the following format.

xx-y

xx: Specifies the BB-ID which is an integer from 00 to 15.

y: It is fixed to 0.

You can specify it in a format separating *lsb* and *psb* by equal sign (=). Do not put any space before and after "=." You can specify multiple *lsb=xsb* 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 *lsb*.

If the specified *psb* is set in another LSB, the existing settings is deleted and overwritten on the specified *lsb*.

-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 *ppar_id*.

-r   Clears the PSB number linked to the LSB number of the specified PPAR. You cannot specify it in SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/M10-4.

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

You can specify any of the following for *variable*. For SPARC M12-1/M12-2/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 specified in *variable*, you can specify either of the following in *value*.

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 *variable*, you can specify either of the following in *value*.

true	Prohibits using memory on the logical domain.
false	Allows using memory on the logical domain (Default).

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

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

OPERANDS | The following operands are supported.

lsb   Specifies the LSB number to be set. You can specify an integer from 00 to 15 for *lsb*. You can make multiple specifications by separating them with spaces. Specify a unique value in PPAR for *lsb*. Specifying the same *lsb* causes an error. You cannot specify it in SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/M10-4.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- If the PSB linked to the specified LSB is incorporated into PPAR configuration, the contents set in LSB cannot be changed. Change them after releasing PSB from PPAR configuration by deleteboard(8).

- If the specified PPAR is in operation, the value of policy cannot be changed. Change it after shutdown of the specified PPAR.

- You can confirm the information of PCL set currently by using showpcl(8).

- If policy is changed when degradation has already occurred, degradation may be different from expected one.

Note – The -s no-mem option can be specified, but it cannot prevent Oracle Solaris on logical domains from using the memory mounted on LSBs.

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 policy=system in PPAR-ID 0.

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

EXAMPLE 3   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)

NAME	setpowercapping - Sets caps for power consumption.
SYNOPSIS	**setpowercapping** [[-q] -{y|n}] -s *option*= *value* [[-s *option*= *value*]...]
	setpowercapping [[-q] -{y|n}] -c default
	setpowercapping -h
DESCRIPTION	setpowercapping is a command to set caps 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 capping function

  Sets whether to enable/disable the power capping 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).

OPTIONS | The following options are supported.

-c default   Initializes the entire power capping function.

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

-n   Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).

-q   Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.

-s *option=value*   In *option*, the items to be set are specified. In *value*, the values for *option* are specified. Specify *option* and *value* 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 *option*.

activate_state	Sets whether to cap power consumption.
powerlimit_p	Sets the upper limit of power consumption by percentage (%). You cannot specify this with powerlimit_w.
powerlimit_w	Sets the upper limit of power consumption by wattage. You cannot specify this with powerlimit_p.
timelimit	Sets the window time in the case that power consumption exceeds the upper limit.
violation_actions	Sets the system operation when the window time elapsed with the upper limit exceeded.

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

enabled	Caps power consumption.
disabled	Does not cap power consumption (default).

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

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

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

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

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.

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

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- You can confirm the settings regarding power capping by using showpowercapping(8).

- 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 the PPARs themselves may be shut down.

  - Case that the power capping function of the system is enabled

- Case that the power consumption value of the system exceeds the upper limit of power consumption

- When you changed the configuration of the logical domain, execute the `ldm add-spconfig` on the control domain, to store the latest configuration information in XSCF. If you do not store the information, the PPAR stop processing which has been set by using the `-s violation_actions` may fail to work properly.

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

EXAMPLES　　**EXAMPLE 1**　　Enable the power capping of the system.

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

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

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

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

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

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

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

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

setpowercapping(8)

NAME | setpowerschedule - Sets the schedule operation information.

SYNOPSIS | **setpowerschedule** {-p *ppar_id*|-a} -c control={enable|disable}

setpowerschedule {-p *ppar_id*|-a} -c recover={on|off|auto}

setpowerschedule -h

DESCRIPTION | setpowerschedule is a command to set information related to schedule operation.

Schedule operation can be set for the entire physical partitions (PPAR) or each PPAR.

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

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).

-c recover={on|off|auto}

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

on	Reverts back to the same power status before power failure (default). Turns on the power if the PPAR was powered on before the power failure.
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 usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.

-p *ppar_id*

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

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

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

■ You can confirm the schedule operation information set currently by using showpowerschedule(8).

■ Specifying a non-existent PPAR-ID or invalid option or parameter causes an error.

- When you changed the configuration of the logical domain, execute the `ldm add-spconfig` on the control domain, to store the latest configuration information in XSCF. If you do not store the information, the automatic power-off processing may fail to work properly.

EXAMPLES

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

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

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

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

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

addpowerschedule(8), **deletepowerschedule**(8), **showpowerschedule**(8)

setpowerschedule(8)

NAME | setpowerupdelay - Sets the warm-up operation time of the system and the wait time before start.

SYNOPSIS | **setpowerupdelay** -p *ppar_id* -c warmup -s *time*

setpowerupdelay -a -c warmup -s *time*

setpowerupdelay -c wait -s *time*

setpowerupdelay -h

DESCRIPTION | setpowerupdelay is a command to set the warm-up operation time of the system and the wait time before start.

The wait time before start can be used for control such as starting the system after waiting for the temperature to become appropriate by air conditioning in the data center. If the input power of the system has already been turned on and the system is in operation, the set contents will be enabled next time when the system is started.

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 *time*.

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 and 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 starts is ignored.

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

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

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

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

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO | **poweron**(8), **showpowerupdelay**(8), **testsb**(8)

NAME | setpparmode - Sets the operation mode of the physical partition (PPAR).

SYNOPSIS | **setpparmode** [[-q] -{y|n}] -p *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 level

Diagnosis level of Power-On Self-Test (POST). Set this while PPAR is not in operation. The default is standard. When the command is executed, the setting is reflected immediately.

Message level

Detailed level of the console message of the POST diagnosis. Set this while PPAR is not in operation. The default is standard. When the command is executed, the setting is reflected immediately.

Alive Check (the monitoring between XSCF and Hypervisor)

Whether to enable or disable Alive Check. The default is on (enable). When the command 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) suppression

Whether to enable or disable break signal transmission suppression. The default is on (enable). When the command is executed, the setting is reflected immediately.

Autoboot of the guest domain

Whether to autoboot the guest domain when PPAR is started. The default is on (enable). To reflect the setting, PPAR must be powered on or reboot.

Power-saving operation

Sets the power-saving operation of CPUs or memory. In the SPARC M12, set it with the powermgmt_policy option. In the SPARC M10, set it with the elastic option. 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 in operation. You cannot set it in SPARC M12-1/M10-1.

CPU operational 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
> ```
>
> You cannot set the CPU operational mode in SPARC M12-2/M12-2S.
>
> auto mode
>
>> 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 case all CPUs in the PPAR are SPARC64X+>
>>
>> - 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 case CPUs in the PPAR are either a mixture of SPARC64 X and SPARC64 X+ processors or all are SPARC64 X processors>
>>
>> - 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.

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.
>
> - When this mode is set, Oracle Solaris cannot use the functions of
>   SPARC64 X+ processors.
> - 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.

PPAR DR feature

> Set up the enabling/disabling of the incorporation or detachment of
> physical 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 M12-1/M12-2/
> M10-1/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 *Fujitsu SPARC M12
> and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Domain Configuration Guide*.

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

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

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

fieldeng   Enables execution for all PPARs.

- Alive Check, operation at the time of Host Watchdog timeout, break signal,
  autoboot of the guest domain, power-saving operation, reconfiguration of I/O
  buses, CPU operational 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 or operand causes an error.

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

    diag
        Sets the diagnosis level of POST.

    message
        Sets the detailed level of the console message of POST diagnosis.

    alive_check
        Sets whether to enable or disable Alive Check.

    watchdog_reaction
        Sets the operation at the time of Host Watchdog timeout.

    break_signal
        Sets whether to enable or disable break signal suppression.

    guestboot
        Sets whether to enable or disable autoboot of the guest domain.
        Note – The setpparparam(8) sets whether to enable or disable autoboot of the control domain.

    elastic
        Sets the power-saving operation of CPUs or memory in the SPARC M10-1/M10-4/M10-4S.
        This feature cannot be setup on SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M12-2S.

    powermgmt_policy
        Sets the power-saving operation of CPUs or memory in the SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M12-2S.
        This feature cannot be setup on SPARC M10-1/M10-4/M10-4S.

    ioreconfigure
        Sets whether to enable or disable reconfiguration of I/O buses when PPAR is started or restarted.
        This feature cannot be setup on SPARC M12-1/M10-1.

    cpumode
        Sets CPU operational mode.
        This feature cannot be setup on SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M12-2S.

    ppar_dr
        Enable or disable the PPAR DR feature.
        This feature cannot be setup on SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/M10-4.

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

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

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

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, or ppar_dr is
specified in *function*, you can specify either of the following for
mode.

on	Enables alive check, break signal transmission control, autoboot of the guest domain, or PPAR DR feature.
off	Disables alive check, break signal transmission control, autoboot of the guest domain, or PPAR DR feature.

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

none	None.
dumpcore	Generates panic in the logical domain where an abnormality is detected.
reset	Resets the logical domain where an abnormality is detected.

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

off   Disables power-saving operation of CPU and memory (default). All CPUs and memory in the system operate normally at the highest performance.

on   Enables power-saving operation of CPU and memory. Changes system power usage according to the current utilization levels of CPUs and memory. This can reduce system power consumption.

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

disabled   Disables power-saving operation of CPU and memory (default). All CPUs and memory in the system operate normally at the highest performance.

elastic   Enables power-saving operation of CPU and memory. Changes system power usage according to the current utilization levels of CPUs and memory. This can reduce system power consumption.

performance   Enables power-saving operation of CPU. This can save power without much of an effect on performance because unused, idle CPUs in the system operate at slower speeds or may have entered the sleep state.

Note – For support information on the power-saving operation, see the latest version of the *Fujitsu SPARC M12 Product Notes*.

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

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.

If cpumode is specified in *function*, you can specify either of the following in *mode*:

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 responds to prompt with "n" (no).

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

-q   Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.

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

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

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

- The operation mode set by setpparmode does not display the actual operation but the setting status.

  The actual operation varies according to the status of the mode switch of the operation panel. If the mode switch of the operation panel is "Service," the operation mode of PPAR is set as follows regardless of the contents set by setpparmode(8).

  - Diagnosis level, message level, operation after the Host Watchdog timeout, autoboot of the guest domain, power-saving operation, reconfiguration of I/O buses, CPU operational mode, PPAR DR feature: As set by setpparmode

  - Alive Check: Disabled

  - Break signal (STOP-A) transmission control: Sends a break signal regardless of the settings

- You can confirm the contents of the PPAR operation mode set currently by using showpparmode(8). The contents set by setpparmode is displayed when showpparmode(8) is executed after executing setpparmode.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1   Set the diagnosis level of PPAR-ID 0 to "None" on SPARC M10-4S.

```
XSCF> setpparmode -p 0 -m diag=off
Diagnostic Level        :min      -> off
Message Level           :normal   -> -
Alive Check             :on       -> -
```

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

EXAMPLE 2   Set the diagnosis level of PPAR-ID 0 to "None" on SPARC M12-2S.

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

EXAMPLE 3   Set the autoboot of the guest domain of PPAR-ID 0 to "On" on SPARC M10-

4S. Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

```
XSCF> setpparmode -y -p 0 -m guestboot=on
Diagnostic Level        :off      -> -
Message Level           :normal   -> -
Alive Check             :on       -> -
Watchdog Reaction       :reset    -> -
Break Signal            :on       -> -
Autoboot(Guest Domain)  :off      -> on
Elastic Mode            :off      -> -
IOreconfigure           :true     -> -
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
```

EXAMPLE 4   Set the autoboot of the guest domain of PPAR-ID 0 to "On" on SPARC M12-2S. Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

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

```
IOreconfigure           :true
CPU Mode                :-
PPAR DR                 :off
```

EXAMPLE 5   Set the operation after the Host Watchdog of PPAR-ID 0 to "None" on SPARC
M10-4S.

```
XSCF> setpparmode -p 0 -m watchdog_reaction=none
Diagnostic Level        :max       -> -
Message Level           :normal    -> -
Alive Check             :on        -> -
Watchdog Reaction       :reset     -> none
Break Signal            :on        -> -
Autoboot(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
```

EXAMPLE 6   Enable the power-saving operation of PPAR-ID 0 on SPARC M10-4S.

```
XSCF> setpparmode -p 0 -m elastic=on
Diagnostic Level        :max       -> -
Message Level           :normal    -> -
Alive Check             :on        -> -
Watchdog Reaction       :reset     -> -
Break Signal            :on        -> -
Autoboot(Guest Domain)  :on        -> -
Elastic Mode            :off       -> on
IOreconfigure           :true      -> -
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       :reset (watchdog reaction:reset)
```

```
Break Signal            :on (break signal:non-send)
Autoboot(Guest Domain)  :on
Elastic Mode            :on
IOreconfigure           :true
CPU Mode                :auto
PPAR DR                 :off
```

EXAMPLE 7   Set `elastic` for the power-saving operation of PPAR-ID 0 on SPARC M12-2S.

```
XSCF> setpparmode -p 0 -m powermgmt_policy=elastic
Diagnostic Level        :max      -> -
Message Level           :normal   -> -
Alive Check             :on       -> -
Watchdog Reaction       :reset    -> -
Break Signal            :on       -> -
Autoboot(Guest Domain)  :on       -> -
Power Management Policy  :disabled -> elastic
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       :reset (watchdog reaction:reset)
Break Signal            :on (break signal:non-send)
Autoboot(Guest Domain)  :on
Power Management Policy  :elastic
IOreconfigure           :true
CPU Mode                :auto
PPAR DR                 :off
```

EXAMPLE 8   Disable the I/O bus reconfiguration function of PPAR-ID 0 on SPARC M10-4S.

```
XSCF> setpparmode -p 0 -m ioreconfigure=false
Diagnostic Level        :max      -> -
Message Level           :normal   -> -
Alive Check             :on       -> -
Watchdog Reaction       :reset    -> -
Break Signal            :on       -> -
Autoboot(Guest Domain)  :on       -> -
Elastic Mode            :off      -> -
IOreconfigure           :true     -> false
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      :reset (watchdog reaction:reset)
  Break Signal           :on (break signal:non-send)
  Autoboot(Guest Domain) :on
  Elastic Mode           :off
  IOreconfigure          :false
  CPU Mode               :auto
  PPAR DR                :off
```

EXAMPLE 9   Enable the PPAR DR feature of PPAR-ID 0 on SPARC M10-4S.

```
XSCF> setpparmode -p 0 -m ppar_dr=on
Diagnostic Level       :max        -> -
Message Level          :normal     -> -
Alive Check            :on         -> -
Watchdog Reaction      :reset      -> -
Break Signal           :on         -> -
Autoboot(Guest Domain) :on         -> -
Elastic Mode           :off        -> -
IOreconfigure          :true       -> -
CPU Mode               :auto       -> -
PPAR DR                :off        -> on
The specified modes will be changed.

Notice:
  Logical domain config_name will be set to "factory-default".

Continue? [y|n]:y
configured.
Diagnostic Level       :max
Message Level          :normal
Alive Check            :on (alive check:available)
Watchdog Reaction      :reset (watchdog reaction:reset)
Break Signal           :on (break signal:non-send)
Autoboot(Guest Domain) :on
Elastic Mode           :on
IOreconfigure          :false
CPU Mode               :auto
PPAR DR                :on
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **showpparmode** (8)

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 *ppar_id* use-nvramrc

setpparparam [[-q] -{y|n}] -p *ppar_id* security-mode

setpparparam [[-q] -{y|n}] -p *ppar_id* set-defaults

setpparparam [[-q] -{y|n}] -p *ppar_id* -s bootscript *value*

setpparparam [[-q] -{y|n}] -p *ppar_id* -s bootscript -r

setpparparam -h

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 following 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

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

platadm,   Enables execution for all physical partitions (PPARs).
fieldeng

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*   Specify the PPAR-ID of the target control domain. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for *ppar_id*.

               Note – Set this while PPAR is not in operation.

-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
-r	Deletes the set bootscript.
-s bootscript	Register or delete boot scripts. If specified along with *value*, the value of *value* 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.
-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

OPERANDS

The following operands 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

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

- Execute the setpparparam only when the target PPAR is powered off. An error is produced if it is executed when the PPAR is powered on.

- The OpenBoot PROM variables can be rewritten by registering the setenv commands in the boot script. However, as the use-nvramrc? and security-mode variables are used before the execution of the boot script, these variables cannot be rewritten 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 use-nvramrc? of PPAR-ID 0 to false.

```
XSCF> setpparparam -p 0 use-nvramrc
PPAR-ID of PPARs that will be affected:0
OpenBoot PROM variable use-nvramrc will be set to false.
Continue? [y|n] :
```

EXAMPLE 2 Set the OpenBoot PROM environment variable `security-mode` of PPAR-ID 0 to `none`.

```
XSCF> setpparparam -p 0 security-mode
PPAR-ID of PPARs that will be affected:0
OpenBoot PROM variable security-mode will be set to none.
Continue? [y|n]:
```

EXAMPLE 3 Initialize the OpenBoot PROM environment variables of PPAR-ID 0 to the default.

```
XSCF> setpparparam -p 0 set-defaults
PPAR-ID of PPARs that will be affected:0
All OpenBoot PROM variables will be reset to original default values.
Continue? [y|n]:
```

EXAMPLE 4 Initialize the OpenBoot PROM environment variables of PPAR-ID 1 to the default. The message is hidden and the prompt is automatically given a "y" response.

```
XSCF> setpparparam -q -y -p 1 set-defaults
```

EXAMPLE 5 Set up the boot script of PPAR-ID 0. To rewrite several environment variables, put a line feed after each `setenv` command and include the whole command in double quotes ("").

```
XSCF> setpparparam -p 0 -s bootscript "setenv auto-boot? true
setenv input-device virtual-console
setenv output-device virtual-console"
PPAR-ID of PPARs that will be affected:0
OpenBoot PROM variable bootscript will be changed.
Continue? [y|n]:
```

EXAMPLE 6 Clear the bootscript of PPAR-ID 0.

```
XSCF> setpparparam -p 0 -s bootscript -r
PPAR-ID of PPARs that will be affected:0
OpenBoot PROM variable bootscript will be cleared.
Continue? [y|n]:
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO **setpparmode**(8), **showpparparam**(8)

setpparparam(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.

pparprivilege@ppars

Specifies pparadm, pparmgr, or pparop privileges for one or more PPARs.

Specify the names of the user privileges which can be assigned to each PPAR in *pparprivilege*. It is specified with @*ppars*. You can specify any of the following.

pparadm   Enables all operations regarding hardware assigned to the PPARs to which privileges are assigned (assignment, assignment cancellation, power supply, etc). It enables display of the statuses of all hardware assigned to the PPARs to which privileges are given. It enables execution of all operations regarding the PPARs to which privileges are given. It enables display of all statuses of the PPARs to which privileges are given.

pparmgr   Enables restarting, starting, and shutting down the PPARs to which privileges are given. It enables display of the statuses of all hardware assigned to the PPARs to which privileges are given. It enables display of all statuses of the PPARs to which privileges are given.

pparop   Enables display of the statuses of all hardware assigned to the PPARs which have privileges. It enables display of the statuses of all PPARs which have this privilege.

ppars   Specifies one or more PPARs for the appropriate value for *pparprivilege* attaching the @ sign and *ppars* descriptor.
To specify PPAR, use it attaching PPAR-ID after the @ sign.
Example: pparadm@3-4
If PPARs are specified by range, specify by separating the beginning and end of the PPARs included in the range by "-." Example: pparadm@3-4
To specify multiple PPARs or PPAR ranges, separate them by commas (,). Overlapping specification of PPARs causes an error.
Example: pparadm@1-2,4

privileges

Specifies the user privileges which affect the entire system. You can specify any of the following.

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 user name.

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Set the platadm privilege for the user account (JSmith), and the pparadm privilege for PPAR-ID 1 to 4 and 6.

  XSCF> **setprivileges jsmith platadm pparadm@1-4,6,9**

EXAMPLE 2   Delete all privileges set in the user account (JSmith).

  XSCF> **setprivileges jsmith none**

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

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

NAME

setremotepwrmgmt - Set up the remote power management function (Remote Cabinet Interface over LAN: RCIL) of SPARC M12/M10 systems.

SYNOPSIS

setremotepwrmgmt -c config [-V] [-u *user*] [-X *proxy* [-t *proxy_type*]] [-y|-n] *configuration_file*

setremotepwrmgmt -c enable [-y|-n]

setremotepwrmgmt -c disable [-y|-n]

setremotepwrmgmt -h

DESCRIPTION

setremotepwrmgmt is a command to perform the following settings regarding the remote power management function.

- Constructing the remote power management group
- Changing the settings of the remote power management group
- Disabling the remote power management function of the remote power management group
- Enabling the remote power management function of the remote power management group

When using the remote power management function (Remote Cabinet Interface over LAN: RCIL), enable IP packets in respect to IPMI ports using setpacketfilters(8), beforehand. If the IPMI service is disabled, this command will terminate abnormally.

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.

-c disable   Disables the remote power management function of all the set remote power management groups. It is used when starting maintenance of the devices whose powers are to be linked.

-c enable   Enables the remote power management functions of all the set remote power management groups. Used when maintenance of the devices whose powers are to be linked is completed.

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

	-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).
	-t *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 *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.
	-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 *proxy_type* is not specified together, the default proxy type is http. *proxy* is specified in the format of *servername:port*.
	-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

OPERANDS   The following operands are supported.

configuration_file   Specifies the URL where the management information file of the remote power management group to use for setting exists.

The following types of format are supported.

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

EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION

- While setremotepwrmgmt is executed, do not execute setremotepwrmgmt for the same group ID.

- If the remote power management device (host node) to be added to the remote power management group is registered to another group, delete the management information by using clearremotepwrmgmt(8) in advance.

- To execute -c config, -c enable, and -c disable by setremotepwrmgmt, set a network of the IPv4 format for all remote power management devices in the target remote power management group and turn on the resident power.

- Set the format of the management information file to CSV. For details on the format of the management information file, see the *Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 System Operation and Administration Guide*.

- It is necessary to create the management information file for each group. If one management information file has multiple group IDs, it causes an error.

- If the password to access the distribution destination of the information is not set in the management information file and the default user is not specified, it is required to enter the password when distributing the information of the remote power management group.

- In the first configuration of the remote power management group, execute setremotepwrmgmt in the following procedure.

1. Execute setremotepwrmgmt -c config and construct the remote power management group.

2. Execute setremotepwrmgmt -c enable and enable the remote power management function of the constructed remote power management group.

- To update a constructed remote power management group, execute setremotepwrmgmt in the following procedure.

1. Execute setremotepwrmgmt -c disable and disable the remote power management function of the constructed remote power management group to be updated.

2. Execute setremotepwrmgmt -c config and update the settings of the remote power management group.

3. Execute setremotepwrmgmt -c enable and enable the remote power management function of the updated remote power management group.

- If -c config is specified and the target remote power management group has been constructed and the remote power management function is enable, it causes an error.

- If -c enable or -c disable is specified and no remote power management group is constructed, it causes an error.

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

EXAMPLES **EXAMPLE 1** Construct the remote power management group 1 reading the management information file on the FTP server.

```
XSCF> setremotepwrmgmt -c config ftp://dataserver/data/rpmgroup.1.conf
Download successful: 29184Byte at 1016.857KB/s
Checking file...
MD5: e619e6dd367c888507427e58cdb8e0a1

The following Remote power management group setting will be applied:
GroupID :01
NodeID NodeType    NodeIdentName                    PowerLinkage          Operation
------ ----------- -------------------------------- --------------------- -----------
001    Master HOST XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    Enable(Power-On Link) IPMI
002    PwrLinkBox  XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    Enable                IPMI
003    Others      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX    Enable                IPMI
------ ----------- -------------------------------- --------------------- -----------

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

```
Enter password for user [xxx] on host [zz.zz.zz.zz]:
   :
The command completed successfully.
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 2   Construct the remote power management group 2 reading the management
                information file on the USB memory.

```
XSCF> setremotepwrmgmt -c config file:///media/usb_msd/path/rpmgroup.2.conf
Mounted USB device
Download successful: 29184Byte at 1016.857KB/s
Checking file...
MD5: e619e6dd367c888507427e58cdb8e0a1

The following Remote Power Management Group setting will be applied:
GroupID :02
NodeID NodeType    NodeIdentName                   PowerLinkage          Operation
------ ----------- ------------------------------- --------------------- -----------
001    Master HOST XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  Enable                IPMI
002    I/O         XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX  Enable                IPMI
------ ----------- ------------------------------- --------------------- -----------

Continue? [y|n]: y
Enter password for user [xxx] on host [xx.xx.xx.xx]:
Enter password for user [xxx] on host [yy.yy.yy.yy]:
Enter password for user [xxx] on host [zz.zz.zz.zz]:
   :
The command completed successfully.
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 3   Enable the remote power management function.

```
XSCF> setremotepwrmgmt -c enable
Remote power management is enabled. Continue? [y|n]: y
The command completed successfully.
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 4   Disable the remote power management function.

```
XSCF> setremotepwrmgmt -c disable
Remote power management is disabled. Continue? [y|n]: y
The command completed successfully.
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 5   In case the operation failed because IPMI service had been disabled.

```
XSCF> setremotepwrmgmt -c config ftp://dataserver/data/
rpmgroup.1.conf
IPMI service is disabled. Please enable IPMI service by the
"setpacketfilters".
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO **clearremotepwrmgmt**(8), **getremotepwrmgmt**(8), **setpacketfilters**(8),
showremotepwrmgmt(8)

setremotepwrmgmt(8)

NAME   setremotestorage - Manages connection to remote storage.

SYNOPSIS   **setremotestorage** -c config *interface* *address* [-m addr] [-g addr]

                    setremotestorage -c clear *interface*

                    setremotestorage [[-q] -{y|n}] -c attach *interface* *target*

                    setremotestorage [[-q] -{y|n}] -c detach *interface*

                    setremotestorage -h

DESCRIPTION   setremotestorage manages connection to a remote storage over XSCF-LAN.

                    Remote storage is usually used over XSCF Web.

                    setremotestorage configures the following, which can also be configured on
                    XSCF Web.

                    ■ Connect to or disconnect from remote storage.

                    ■ Specify the network interface through which remote storage can be accessed over
                      a slave XSCF.

                    The following operations should be performed on XSCF Web before connecting to
                    or disconnecting from remote storage, using XSCF Web or the setremotestorage
                    command.

                    1. Start"XSCF Remote Storage Server" which provides remote storage selection screen.

                    2. Select a PC drive or ISO file.

                    3. Start remote storage.

                    After performing the aforesaid operations on XSCF Web, connecting to or
                    disconnecting from remote storage can be performed using either XSCF Web or the
                    setremotestorage command.

                    Meanwhile, when connecting to a remote storage, only one of the XSCF-LAN
                    network interface of master XSCF, standby XSCF or slave XSCF can be used.

                    Moreover, when connecting to remote storage over a slave XSCF, the XSCF-LAN
                    network interface of the slave XSCF should be configured before starting the "XSCF
                    Remote Storage Server" remote storage selection screen on XSCF Web.

                    For details on operations relating to remote storage on XSCF Web, refer to "4.6
                    Using the Remote Storage" of *Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10
                    System Operation and Administration Guide*.

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   Configures slave XSCF network interface. For example, if remote
               storage is connected to chassis BB#02, specify `bb#02-lan#0` or
               `bb#02-lan#1` as the *interface*. The configured content is used
               only when connection is made to the remote storage. The "telnet"
               or "ssh" services cannot be used.

               This option is not supported on M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/M10-4.

-c clear   Deletes slave XSCF network interface configuration.

               This option is not supported on M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/M10-4.

-c attach   Connect to remote storage.

-c detach   Disconnect from remote storage.

-m addr   Configures the netmask of the *interface*. Specify four sets of
               integers from 0 to 255 placing periods (.) between them. The
               integer can be specified using zero suppression.

               If this option is left out, the netmask value will be set up in the
               following way:

               ■ If the specified IP address is Class A (e.g. 20.1.1.1)

                 A netmask value of 255.0.0.0 is set.

               ■ If the specified IP address is Class B (e.g. 136.18.1.1)

                 A netmask value of 255.255.0.0 is set.

               ■ If the specified IP address is Class C (e.g. 200.18.108.1)

                 A netmask value of 255.255.255.0 is set.

-g addr   Specifies a dedicated default gateway address for a remote
               storage. Specify four sets of integers from 0 to 255 placing
               periods (.) between them. The integer can be specified using zero
               suppression. If this option is left out, no dedicated gateway will
               be configured.

               Do not specify the loopback address (127.0.0.0/8), the network
               address or the broadcast address as the default gateway address.

-q   Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard
               output.

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

-n   Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).

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

OPERANDS   The following operands are supported.

interface   Specifies the network interface that is to be set up. Any of the
                         following can be specified:

- For SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (with crossbar box)

  ```
  bb#00-lan#0   : BB#00-LAN#0
  bb#00-lan#1   : BB#00-LAN#1
  bb#01-lan#0   : BB#01-LAN#0
  bb#01-lan#1   : BB#01-LAN#1
   ...
  bb#14-lan#0   : BB#14-LAN#0
  bb#14-lan#1   : BB#14-LAN#1
  bb#15-lan#0   : BB#15-LAN#0
  bb#15-lan#1   : BB#15-LAN#1
  ```

- For SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (without crossbar box)

  ```
  bb#00-lan#0   : BB#00-LAN#0
  bb#00-lan#1   : BB#00-LAN#1
  bb#01-lan#0   : BB#01-LAN#0
  bb#01-lan#1   : BB#01-LAN#1
  bb#02-lan#0   : BB#02-LAN#0
  bb#02-lan#1   : BB#02-LAN#1
  bb#03-lan#0   : BB#03-LAN#0
  bb#03-lan#1   : BB#03-LAN#1
  ```

  However, in case of the `-c config` or `-c clear` option,
  interface cannot be specified for bb#00 and bb#01.

- For SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/M10-4

  ```
  bb#00-lan#0   : BB#00-LAN#0
  bb#00-lan#1   : BB#00-LAN#1
  ```

address   Specifies slave XSCF network interface IP address. Specify four
                         sets of integers from 0 to 255 placing periods (.) between them.
                         The integer can be specified using zero suppression.

                         However, class D or class E addresses (from 224.0.0.0 to
                         255.255.255.255) cannot be specified here.

target   Specifies the IP address or host name of remote storage.
                         Specifies the IP address or host name of the PC on which "XSCF
                         Remote Storage Server" has been started on XSCF Web.

                         In case of IP address, specify four sets of integers from 0 to 255
                         placing periods (.) between them. The integer can be specified
                         using zero suppression.

                         The host name must be resolvable by DNS servers.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- Configuring the loopback address (127.0.0.0/8), network address or broadcast address as the IP address of slave XSCF network interface, will result in the display of a rule violation message.

- The following configuration of slave XSCF network interface will result in error:

  - In case the configured IP address of slave XSCF network interface is a duplicate of the IP address of the XSCF network interface of the master XSCF, standby XSCF or another slave XSCF, or a takeover IP address or an SSCP link address.

  - In case the configured IP address of slave XSCF network interface is in the same subnet as that of the SSCP link address of the slave XSCF.

- 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.

- The maximum number of remote storages that can be connected concurrently to a single SPARC M12/M10 chassis is only one. Moreover, if already connected to a remote storage, the -c config, -c clear and -c attach options cannot be executed in respect to the connected network interface. If you want to execute these options, first disconnect the remote storage.

- Remote storage configurations change simultaneously with the execution of setremotestorage. Meanwhile, if XSCF has been rebooted, the configuration information of slave XSCF network interface will be retained but the connection to the remote storage will be cutoff.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Set up the BB#02-LAN#00 network interface.

```
XSCF> setremotestorage -c config bb#02-lan#0 10.26.147.222 -m
255.255.255.0 -g 10.26.147.1
```

EXAMPLE 2 Set up the BB#00-LAN#0 (master XSCF) network information on SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar box).

```
XSCF> setremotestorage -c config bb#00-lan#0 10.26.147.220
Can not set network for Master or Standby BB.
```

EXAMPLE 3 Connect to remote storage by specifying the master XSCF.

```
XSCF> setremotestorage -c attach bb#00-lan#0 10.20.43.26
Remote Storage Server will be attached. Continue? [y|n] :y
```

EXAMPLE 4 Connect to remote storage by specifying an unconfigured building block of network interface. The confirmation message will be automatically answered

                   as "y".

 XSCF> **setremotestorage -c attach bb#03-lan#0 remote-**
 server.example.com -y
 Remote Storage Server will be attached. Continue? [y|n] :**y**
 bb#03-lan#0 has not been configured for connection.
 Please check the network settings.

EXAMPLE 5 Disconnect from remote storage by specifying the network interface that is
             connected to the remote storage.

 XSCF> **setremotestorage -c detach bb#02-lan#0**
 Remote Storage Server will be detached. Continue? [y|n] :**y**

EXAMPLE 6 Disconnect from remote storage by specifying a network interface that is not
             connected to the remote storage. The confirmation message will be automat-
             ically answered as "y".

 XSCF> **setremotestorage -c detach bb#03-lan#0 -y**
 Remote Storage Server will be detached. Continue? [y|n] :**y**

EXAMPLE 7 Delete the setup information of the network interface for remote storage on
             BB#04-LAN#1.

 XSCF> **setremotestorage -c clear bb#04-lan#1**

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO | **applynetwork** (8), **showremotestorage** (8)

setremotestorage(8)

NAME	setroute - Sets the routing information of the XSCF network interface.
SYNOPSIS	**setroute** −c {add	del} −n *address* [−m *address*] [−g *address*] *interface*
	setroute −h
DESCRIPTION	setroute is a command to set the routing information of the XSCF network interface.
	Up to eight sets of the routing information can be registered per network interface. If the number exceeds eight, it causes an error.
Privileges	To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.
	For details on user 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.

        add   Adds the routing information.
        del   Deletes the routing information.

−g *address*   Specifies the gateway address used for routing. *address* is specified in standard format using four sets of integers separated by periods (.). For example, for *xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx*, an integer from 0 to 255 is specified for each *xxx*. This can be specified using zero suppression.

        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 *address*	Specifies the netmask to be the destination of the routing information. *address* is specified in standard format using four sets of integers separated by periods (.). For example, for *xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx*, an integer from 0 to 255 is specified for each *xxx*. This can be specified using zero suppression. If the netmask is specified, the network applying the netmask to the address specified by –n is set as the target of routing.

If –m option is omitted or 0.0.0.0 is specified for the netmask when the destination IP address is other than 0.0.0.0, the following netmasks are set depending on the address specified by the –n option.

- If the specified address is Class A

  If the host part of the address (lower 24 bits) is 0 (Example: 20.0.0.0)

  A netmask value of 255.0.0.0 is set.

  If the host part of the address (lower 24 bits) is other than 0 (Example: 20.18.108.10)

  A netmask value of 255.255.255.255 is set.

- If the specified address is Class B

  If the host part of the address (lower 16 bits) is 0 (Example: 136.18.0.0)

  A netmask value of 255.255.0.0 is set.

  If the host part of the address (lower 16 bits) is other than 0 (Example: 136.18.108.10)

  A netmask value of 255.255.255.255 is set.

- If the specified address is Class C

  If the host part of the address (lower 8 bits) is 0 (Example: 200.18.108.0)

  A netmask value of 255.255.255.0 is set.

  If the host part of the address (lower 8 bits) is other than 0 (Example: 200.18.108.10)

  A netmask value of 255.255.255.255 is set.

If 0.0.0.0 is specified by the –n option, specify 0.0.0.0 for the –m option or omit the –m option.

-n *address* Specifies the IP address to be the destination of the routing information. *address* is specified in standard format using four sets of integers separated by periods (.). For example, for *xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx*, an integer from 0 to 255 is specified for each *xxx*. This can be specified using zero suppression.

If 0.0.0.0 is specified in *address*, the default routing information is set. However, Class D and E address (224.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.255) cannot be specified.

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported.

interface Specifies the network interface to be set. You can specify any of the following.

■ For SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (with crossbar box)

xbbox#80-lan#0	XBBOX#80-LAN#0
xbbox#80-lan#1	XBBOX#80-LAN#1
xbbox#81-lan#0	XBBOX#81-LAN#0
xbbox#81-lan#1	XBBOX#81-LAN#1

■ For SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (without crossbar box)

bb#00-lan#0	BB#00-LAN#0
bb#00-lan#1	BB#00-LAN#1
bb#01-lan#0	BB#01-LAN#0
bb#01-lan#1	BB#01-LAN#1

■ For SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/M10-4

bb#00-lan#0	BB#00-LAN#0
lan#0	Abbreviated form of bb#00-lan#0
bb#01-lan#0	BB#00-LAN#1
lan#1	Abbreviated form of bb#00-lan#1

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

■ In the following cases, setroute causes an error.

  ■ Case that more than 8 routings are to be set

  ■ Case that the netmask specified by -m *addr* does not correspond to any of the following

    - Only the most significant bit is 1.

    - 1 from the most significant bit is repeated.

    - All bits are 0.

  ■ Case that the routing information is set in the take-over IP (lan#0 or lan#1) for other than SPARC M12-1/M12-2/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 reboot 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 M12-1/M12-2/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> setroute -c add -n 192.168.1.0 -m 255.255.255.0 xbbox#80-
lan#1
```

EXAMPLE 5 Delete the routing with the destination set to 192.168.1.0 and the default net-mask (255.255.255.0) to XBBOX #80-LAN#1.

```
XSCF> setroute -c del -n 192.168.1.0 -m 255.255.255.0 xbbox#80-
lan#1
```

EXAMPLE 6 Add the routing with the destination set to 192.168.1.4 to BB#00-LAN#1.

```
XSCF> setroute -c add -n 192.168.1.4 bb#00-lan#1
```

EXAMPLE 7   Delete the routing with the destination set to 192.168.1.4 to BB#00-LAN#1.

  XSCF> **setroute -c del -n 192.168.1.4 bb#00-lan#1**

EXAMPLE 8   Add the routing with the gateway set to 192.168.10.1 by default to BB#00-
                LAN#1.

  XSCF> **setroute -c add -n 0.0.0.0 -g 192.168.10.1 bb#00-lan#1**

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **applynetwork**(8), **rebootxscf**(8), **setsscp**(8), **showroute**(8)

setroute(8)

NAME | setservicetag - Enables or disables the servicetag agents.

SYNOPSIS | **setservicetag** -c {enable | disable} [-v]

setservicetag -h

DESCRIPTION | setservicetag is a command to enable or disable the servicetag agents. The new settings take effect after the XSCF is rebooted by using rebootxscf(8). Servicetags provide information -- platform, type, chassis serial number, etc, on platforms that support it.

Privileges | To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.

Refer to setprivileges(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 | **EXAMPLE 1**   Enabling the servicetag agents.

```
XSCF> setservicetag -c enable
Settings will take effect the next time the XSCF is rebooted.
```

EXAMPLE 2   Disabling the servicetag agents.

```
XSCF> setservicetag -c disable
Settings will take effect the next time the XSCF is rebooted.
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion.

>0   An error 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).

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 DESCRIPTION

- You can confirm the information of SMTP set currently by using showsmtp(8).

- The e-mail addresses that are used with the setsmtp should be in the following format, which is 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

  - 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.

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 method in the non-interactive mode.

```
XSCF> setsmtp -s mailserver=10.4.1.1 -s auth=none
```

EXAMPLE 2 Set up with POP authentication specified as the authentication method in non-interactive mode.

```
XSCF> setsmtp -s auth=pop -s user=jsmith -s password=******
```

EXAMPLE 3 Set up with SMTP authentication (SMTP-auth) specified as the authentication method and 587 specified as the port address for reply in interactive mode.

```
XSCF> setsmtp
Mail Server [10.4.1.1]:
Port [25]: 587
Authentication Mechanism [none]: smtp-auth
 User Name []: jsmith
 Password []: ******
Reply Address [useradm@company.com]:
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO | **setemailreport** (8), **setnameserver** (8), **showsmtp** (8)

NAME	setsnmp - Manages the SNMP agent.
SYNOPSIS	**setsnmp** enable [*mib_name*]
	setsnmp disable [*mib_name*]
	setsnmp addtraphost -t type -s *community-string* [-p *trap-port*] *traphost*
	setsnmp remtraphost -t type [-s *community-string*] [-p *trap-port*] *traphost*
	setsnmp addv3traphost -u *username* -r *authentication-protocol* {-n *engine_id*	-i} [-x *encryption-protocol*] [-a *authentication-password*] [-e *encryption-password*] [-p *trap-port*] *traphost*
	setsnmp remv3traphost -u *username* [-p *trap-port*] *traphost*
	setsnmp enablev1v2c *read-only-community-string*
	setsnmp disablev1v2c
	setsnmp [-l *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 command, 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.
-l *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.

addtraphost   Enables transmission of the selected type of trap from the SNMP agent to the target host. If *trap-port* is not specified, the default is 162. Community string is required.

addtraphost has the following options and operands.

-p *trap-port*
    Specifies the ID of trap port. The default is 162.
-s *community-string*
    Works much like the password controlling access to the SNMP v1 and v2 agents. It is an interceptable plane text character string. addv3traphost is used to encrypt and hide the password.
-t *type*
    Specifies the type of trap. The valid types of trap are below.

- v1 = The agent sends the SNMPv1 trap.
- v2 = The agent sends the SNMPv2 trap.
- inform = The agent sends information notification.

traphost   Specifies the traphost name or the IP address.

addv3traphost Enables the transmission or notification of the SNMPv3 trap
from the SNMP agent to the target host. It is necessary to select
the authentication protocol. The valid protocols are below.

MD5 = Uses the 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 *authentication-password*
Sets the authentication password. It needs to have eight or
more characters.

-e *encryption-password*
Sets the encryption password. It needs to have eight or more
characters.
-i
Requests the receiving host for acknowledgment.
-n *engine_id*
Sets the ID of the local agent to send trap. You can specify
the engine ID of the local SNMP agent, but even if not
specified, this needs to match the engine ID expected by the
receiving host. It needs to begin with "0x" and be composed
of an even number of hex characters. If not, it causes an
error.
-p *trap-port*
Specifies the ID of trap port. The default is 162.
-r *authentication-protocol*
Sets the authentication protocol.
-u *username*
Specifies the user name.
-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 *mib_name* of the option, the SNMP agent is shut down.
	If it is used with other than the value ALL of *mib_name* 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 *mib_name* can be specified at a time.
	mib_name 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 *mib_name* of the option, the SNMP agent supporting all MIB modules is activated.
	If it is used with other than the value ALL of *mib_name* of the option, the support for the target MIB module is added and the SNMP agent is enabled, if necessary. Just one *mib_name* can be specified at a time.
	mib_name 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 *trap-port*
>> Specify the trap port ID. If omitted, it is considered as if all the trap ports have been specified.
>
> −s *community-string*
>> Specify the community string. If omitted, it is considered as if all the community strings have been specified.
>
> −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.
>
> *traphost*
>> 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 *username*
>> Specifies the user name.
>
> −p *trap-port*
>> Specify the trap port ID. If omitted, it is considered as if all the trap ports have been specified.
>
> *traphost*
>> Specifies the traphost name or the IP address.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- More trap hosts 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).

- A community string can contain a maximum of 64 characters. Moreover, the following characters can be used in a community string.

  - abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

- `ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ`

- `0123456789`

- `!"#$%&'()=-~^|\@`[;+:*}],<.>/_{?`

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Set the system information.

  XSCF> **setsnmp -l sandiego -c username@company.com -d ff1**

EXAMPLE 2   Set the SNMPv3 trap host using the password option.

  XSCF> **setsnmp addv3traphost -u jsmith -n 0x### -r SHA -a xxxxxxxx
  -e yyyyyyyy fiche**

EXAMPLE 3   Set the SNMPv3 trap host without the password option.

  XSCF> **setsnmp addv3traphost -u bob -i -r SHA fiche**
  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 - Sets the User-based Security Model (USM) of the SNMPv3 agent.

SYNOPSIS | **setsnmpusm** create -a *authentication_protocol* [-x *encryption-protocol*] [-p *authentication_password*] [-e *encyrption_password*] *user*

setsnmpusm delete *user*

setsnmpusm clone -u clone_*user* *user*

setsnmpusm passwd [-c {auth|encrypt}] [-o *old_password*] [-n *new_password*] *user*

setsnmpusm -h

DESCRIPTION | setsnmpusm is a command to set the USM of the SNMP agent.

Privileges | To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.

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

OPTIONS | The following options are supported.

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

OPERANDS | The following operands are supported.

clone   The specified user comes to be recognized by the agent with the
                    same settings as the specified *clone_user* in the subsequent SNMP
                    communication.

                    -u *clone_user*   Specifies the user name to create clone.
                    user   Specifies another user name to create a clone
                                          of *clone_user*.

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 *authentication_protocol*
                  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.

              user   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 *new_password*
    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:
```

EXAMPLE 3   Create a clone of the user.

```
XSCF> setsnmpusm clone -u sue joe
```

EXAMPLE 4   Delete a user.

```
XSCF> setsnmpusm delete joe
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned.

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

SEE ALSO | **showsnmpusm** (8)

NAME

setsnmpvacm - Sets the View-based Access Control Model (VACM) settings of the SNMPv3 agent.

SYNOPSIS

setsnmpvacm `creategroup -u` *username groupname*

setsnmpvacm `deletegroup -u` *username groupname*

setsnmpvacm `createview -s` *OID_subtree* [`-e`] [`-m` *OID_Mask*] *viewname*

setsnmpvacm `deleteview -s` *OID_subtree viewname*

setsnmpvacm `createaccess -r` *read_viewname groupname*

setsnmpvacm `deleteaccess` *groupname*

setsnmpvacm `-h`

DESCRIPTION

setsnmpvacm is a command to set the VACM of the SNMP agent.

To execute this command, the basic knowledge of SNMP is required.

Privileges

To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.

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

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

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

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported.

createaccess Sets access to the MIB view of the specified group.

-r *read_viewname*	Specifies the SNMP agent view.
groupname	Specifies a valid group name.

creategroup Sets up the view access of the group of the specified user.

-u *username*	Specifies a valid user name.
groupname	Specifies a valid group name.

createview	Sets up the view of the exported MIB information regarding the SNMP agent. The view access to this agent is read only. The view is identified by the MIB OID subtree and you can limit a specific part of the subtree using the OID mask.	
	-e	Specifies the view to be excluded. The default is the view to be included.
	–m *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 entire 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 the MIB OID subtree. In the entire MIB tree, the value begins with .1.
	viewname	Specifies a valid view name.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

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)

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
```

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**

setsscp [-x *xbbox_num*] [-n *bb_num*] -i *address* [[-m *netmask*] -N *network_id*]

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 M12-2S/M10-4S (without crossbar boxes), there are three networks of SSCP links as shown in the following.

- Network between BB#00 and each SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S chassis (Network ID 0)

- Network between BB#01 and each SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S chassis (Network ID 1)

- Network between BB#00 and BB#01 (Network ID 2)

For SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (with crossbar boxes), there are five networks as shown in the following.

- Network between XBBOX#80 and each SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S chassis (Network ID 0)

- Network between XBBOX#81 and each SPARC M12-2S/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 M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/M10-4, it is also necessary to set the IP address of the SSCP link for the crossbar box or SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S composing the system.

setsscp cannot be used for SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/M10-4.

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.

-b *bb_id*   Specifies the target BB-ID. For SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (without
                   crossbar boxes), you can specify an integer from 0 to 3. For SPARC
                   M12-2S/M10-4S (with crossbar boxes), you can specify an integer
                   from 0 to 15 as SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S, and 80 to 83 as crossbar
                   box, respectively. It is specified by combination of the -i *address*
                   and -N options or with the -r option.

-c *default*   Restores the entire SSCP links to the default.

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

-i *address*   Specifies the IP address by dotted decimal notation of IPv4.
                   Specifies four sets of integers from 0 to 255 placing periods (.)
                   between them. However, Class D and E address (224.0.0.0 to
                   255.255.255.255) cannot be specified. The integer can be specified
                   using zero suppression.

                   ■ To specify this with the -m *netmask*, specify the network
                     addresses of all SSCP links in the system.

                   To specify this with -b *bb_id*, specify the IP addresses unique to
                   individual SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S or crossbar boxes in each
                   network used in SSCP.

-m *netmask*	Specifies the netmask addresses of all SSCP links in the system. It is specified with the -i *address* 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 M12-2S/M10-4S (without crossbar box)
  - If the network ID specified by -N is 0 or 1

    A netmask value of 255.255.255.248 is set.
  - If the network ID specified by -N is 2

    A netmask value of 255.255.255.252 is set.
- For SPARC M12-2S/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 255.255.255.248 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 M12-2S/M10-4S to be set. SPARC M12-2S/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 M12-2S/M10-4S (with crossbar box), you can specify a figure from 1 to 16. If not specified, 16 is specified.
-N *network_id*	Specifies the ID of the SSCP link network subject to setting. For *network_id*, specify a figure from 0 to 2 and 0 to 4 in the case of SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (without crossbar box) and SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (with crossbar box), respectively. If omitted, all networks are specified. If the -b option is specified without the -r option, it cannot be omitted.
-r	It is used with -b *bb_id*, and deletes the IP address of the specified SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S or crossbar box.

-x *xbbox_num*   Specifies the number of crossbar boxes to be set. This cannot be specified for SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (without crossbar box). For SPARC M12-2S/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

■ If setsscp has never been executed, the default value is set as the IP address of the SSCP link. The default values are below.

■ For SPARC M12-2S/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 2 (netmask: 255.255.255.252)

| BB#00 | 169.254.1.17 |
| BB#01 | 169.254.1.18 |

■ For SPARC M12-2S/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 M12-2S/M10-4S are automatically selected from the address range indicated by the network address. Assignment is performed in order from XBBOX#80. Collectively setting the

network addresses used for all SSCP links requires a netmask which can retain a host part equivalent to or larger than 255.255.255.224 and 255.255.255.128 for SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (without and with crossbar boxes, respectively).

- For SPARC M12-2S/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 M12-2S/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 M12-2S/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 M12-2S/M10-4S, an error occurs.

- To add the crossbar boxes or SPARC M12-2S/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 M12-2S/M10-4S installed in the system, executing applynetwork(8) causes an error. applynetwork(8) determines whether the crossbar box or SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S to be deleted is included in the system.

- Setting a loopback address (127.0.0.0/8), broadcast address, or Class D or E address (224.0.0.0 to 255.255.255.25) in *address* causes an error.

- If the netmask value specified by -m addr does not match either of the following, it causes an error.
  - Only the most significant bit is 1.
  - 1 is placed in a row from the most significant bit.
- If the subnets of the SSCP network and another network overlap, the conditions in which executing applynetwork(8) causes an error are below.
  - Case that some of xbbox#80-lan#0, xbbox#80-lan#1, and the SSCP link have the same subnet
  - Case that some of xbbox#81-lan#0, xbbox#81-lan#1, and the SSCP link have the same subnet
  - Case that some of xbbox#80-lan#0, xbbox#81-lan#1, and the SSCP link have the same subnet
  - Case that some of xbbox#81-lan#0, xbbox#80-lan#1, and the SSCP link have the same subnet
  - Case that some of bb#00-lan#0, bb#00-lan#1, and the SSCP link have the same subnet
  - Case that some of bb#01-lan#0, bb#01-lan#1, and the SSCP link have the same subnet
  - Case that some of bb#00-lan#0, bb#01-lan#1, and the SSCP link have the same subnet
  - Case that some of bb#01-lan#0, bb#00-lan#1, and the SSCP link have the same subnet
- If the subnets of the IP address to be the destination of the routing information and subnet of the SSCP link are overlapping, executing applynetwork(8) causes an error.
- If the number of SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S or crossbar boxes under the maximum configuration quantity is set in the interactive mode, the IP addresses of the SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S or crossbar boxes not set, which have been set in the past, are deleted.
- If the number of SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S or crossbar boxes under the maximum configuration quantity is set by collective setting, the IP addresses of the SPARC M12-2S/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 M12-2S/M10-4S or crossbar boxes of the corresponding SSCP link network, which have been set in the past, are deleted.
- When specifying -N *network_id*, -b *bb_id*, and -n *bb_num*, -x *xbbox_num* must be within the following range and otherwise it causes an error.

■ For SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (without crossbar box)

−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 M12-2S/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 SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 System Operation and Administration Guide*.

EXAMPLE 1 Set the SSCP link using the interactive mode in a configuration composed of eight SPARC M10-4Ss.

```
XSCF> setsscp
How many XB-Box[4] > 2[Enter]
How many BB[16] > 8[Enter]
SSCP network ID:0 address [169.254.1.0    ] > 10.1.1.0[Enter]
SSCP network ID:0 netmask [255.255.255.224] > 255.255.255.0[Enter]
xbbox#80-if#0 address [10.1.1.1       ] > [Enter]
bb#00-if#0 address [10.1.1.2      ] > [Enter]
bb#01-if#0 address [10.1.1.3      ] > [Enter]
bb#02-if#0 address [10.1.1.4      ] > [Enter]
bb#03-if#0 address [10.1.1.5      ] > [Enter]
bb#04-if#0 address [10.1.1.6      ] > [Enter]
bb#05-if#0 address [10.1.1.7      ] > [Enter]
bb#06-if#0 address [10.1.1.8      ] > [Enter]
bb#07-if#0 address [10.1.1.9      ] > [Enter]

SSCP network ID:1 address [169.254.1.32   ] > 10.2.1.0[Enter]
SSCP network ID:1 netmask [255.255.255.224] > 255.255.255.0[Enter]
xbbox#81-if#1 address [10.2.1.1       ] > [Enter]
```

```
bb#00-if#1 address [10.2.1.2       ] > [Enter]
bb#01-if#1 address [10.2.1.3       ] > [Enter]
bb#02-if#1 address [10.2.1.4       ] > [Enter]
bb#03-if#1 address [10.2.1.5       ] > [Enter]
bb#04-if#1 address [10.2.1.6       ] > [Enter]
bb#05-if#1 address [10.2.1.7       ] > 10.2.1.20[Enter]
bb#06-if#1 address [10.2.1.8       ] > [Enter]
bb#07-if#1 address [10.2.1.9       ] > [Enter]

SSCP network ID:2 address [169.254.1.64   ] > 169.254.1.32[Enter]
SSCP network ID:2 netmask [255.255.255.248] > [Enter]
xbbox#80-if#2 address [169.254.1.33   ] > [Enter]
xbbox#81-if#2 address [169.254.1.34   ] > [Enter]

SSCP network ID:3 address [169.254.1.72   ] > 10.3.1.0[Enter]
SSCP network ID:3 netmask [255.255.255.248] > [Enter]
xbbox#80-if#3 address [10.3.1.1       ] > [Enter]
xbbox#81-if#3 address [10.3.1.2       ] > [Enter]

SSCP network ID:4 address [169.254.1.80   ] > [Enter]
SSCP network ID:4 netmask [255.255.255.252] > [Enter]
xbbox#80-if#4 address [169.254.1.81   ] > [Enter]
xbbox#81-if#4 address [169.254.1.82   ] > [Enter]
```

EXAMPLE 2   Assign an address to all SSCP links in a configuration composed of 16 SPARC M10-4Ss. (IP addresses from 192.168.1.1 to 192.168.1.82 are assigned.)

```
XSCF> setsscp -i 192.168.1.0 -x 4 -n 16
```

EXAMPLE 3   Assign an address to all SSCP links of network ID 1 in a configuration composed of 16 SPARC M10-4Ss.

```
XSCF> setsscp -m 255.255.255.0 -i 192.168.3.0 -x 1 -n 16 -N 1
```

EXAMPLE 4   Assign 192.168.1.20 to the IP address of network ID 0 of XBBOX#80 after assigning an IP address to all SSCP links of network ID 1 in a configuration composed of 16 SPARC M10-4Ss.

```
XSCF> setsscp -i 192.168.1.0 -x 4 -n 16
XSCF> setsscp -b 80 -N 0 -i 192.168.1.20
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **addfru**(8), **applynetwork**(8), **rebootxscf**(8), **setnetwork**(8), **setroute**(8), **showsscp**(8)

setsscp(8)

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*]

setssh [[-q] -{y|n}] -c genhostkey [-b *bits*]

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 (default is "halt")
- 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).

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

-a   Deletes all of the registered user public keys. It is
                            specified with -c delpubkey.

−b *bits*	Specifies the size of the host key to be created. For *bits*, you can specify 2048 or 4096. If omitted, it is recognized as 2048 bits.
-c addpubkey	Registers user public keys.
-c delpubkey	Deletes user public keys.
-c genhostkey	Generates the host key.
-c {enable│disable}	Specifies the operation for SSH service. You can specify any of the following. Default is disable.

enable	Starts SSH service.
disable	Halts SSH service.

-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
−s *line*	Specifies the user public key number to be deleted. In *line*, the number displayed when executing showssh −c pubkey is specified. It is specified with −c delpubkey.
−u *user_name*	Specifies the user account name to register or delete user public keys. It is specified with −c addpubkey or −c delpubkey. If the −u option is omitted, the user public keys of the user account logging in currently are the targets.
-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

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

- Start of SSH service is reflected just after executing setssh and the service is started.

- Halt of SSH service is reflected just after executing setssh. If any, the SSH sessions opened at the time of halting the service are disconnected.

- Active Directory and LDAP over SSL users cannot register user public keys. Connect to and login SSH of XSCF not by authentication with the user public key but password authentication.

- When you generate the host key, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, enter "y." To cancel, enter "n."

■ If a host key is generated when another one has already been generated, a prompt to ask whether to update it is displayed. To update, enter "y." To cancel, enter "n."

■ `setssh` can register just one user public key at a time.

■ Input of the user public key when executing `setssh` is finished by pressing [Enter] key and then [Ctrl] + [D] key (EOF).

■ If the system has two or more XSCF units, 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]
[Ctrl]+[D]
```

EXAMPLE 10   Register a user public key specifying the user name. Input of the public key is
finished by pressing [Enter] key and then [Ctrl] + [D] key (EOF).

```
XSCF> setssh -c addpubkey -u efgh
Please input a public key:
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAzFh95SohrDgpnN7zFCJCVNy+jaZPTjNDxcid
QGbihYDCBttI4151Y0Sv85FJwDpSNHNKoVLMYLjtBmUMPbGgGVB61qskSv/
FeV44hefNCZMiXGItIIpK
P0nBK4XJpCFoFbPXNUHDw1rTD9icD5U/wRFGSRRxFI+Ub5oLRxN8+A8=
efgh@example.com
[Enter]
[Ctrl]+[D]
```

EXAMPLE 11   Delete a user public key specifying the public key number.

```
XSCF> setssh -c delpubkey -s 1
 1 ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAzFh95SohrDgpnN7zFCJCVNy+jaZPTjNDxcid
QGbihYDCBttI4151Y0Sv85FJwDpSNHNKoVLMYLjtBmUMPbGgGVB61qskSv/
FeV44hefNCZMiXGItIIpK
P0nBK4XJpCFoFbPXNUHDw1rTD9icD5U/wRFGSRRxFI+Ub5oLRxN8+A8=
abcd@example.com
```

EXAMPLE 12   Delete all user public keys.

```
XSCF> setssh -c delpubkey -a
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **showssh**(8)

NAME	settelnet - Starts or halts Telnet service used in the XSCF network.

SYNOPSIS

settelnet [[-q] -{y|n}] -c {enable | disable}

settelnet -h

DESCRIPTION

settelnet is a command to start or halt Telnet service used in the XSCF network. The Telnet service is halted by default.

In multi-XSCF configuration, the settings are automatically reflected in the standby XSCFs.

Privileges

To execute this command, platadm privilege is required.

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

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

-c {enable|disable}   Specifies whether to start or halt Telnet service. You can specify either of the following. Default is disable.

                  enable   Starts Telnet service.
                  disable   Halts Telnet service.

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

-n   Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).

-q   Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- When Telnet service is enabled, Telnet service is started immediately.

- Halt of Telnet service is reflected just after execution of settelnet. At this time, the Telnet sessions in operation are disconnected, if any.

- You can confirm the contents of Telnet service set currently by using showtelnet(8).

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1   Start Telnet service.

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

EXAMPLE 2   Halt Telnet service.

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

EXAMPLE 3   Halt Telnet service. The prompt is automatically given a "y" response.

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

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **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 adddst −b *std* −o *offset* −d *dst* [−p *offset*] −f *date* [*/time*] −t *date* [*/time*]

settimezone −c 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 prepared as standard complies with the POSIX standard.

The default value of XSCF timezone is UTC (Coordinate Universal Time).

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	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. *dst* is specified in alphabet from 3 to 7 characters. This can be specified in a format compliant with RFC2822. It is specified with -c adddst.
-f *date* [/*time*]	Specifies the start time of the daylight saving time. It is specified with -c adddst. It is specified in the same format as that of *date* of -t option. *date* can be specified in any of the following formats.

J*n*

> J*n*: Specifies the date to start the daylight saving time. You can specify a figure from 1 to 365 with January 1 regarded as 1 for *n*. In leap years, February 29 is not counted. 365 indicates December 31 even in leap years.

M*m.w.d*

> M*m*: 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.

n

> *n*: 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 for *time*. This can be specified using the following format.

hh:mm:ss	This is specified in the format of "hh:mm:ss." *hh* is from 0 to 23. *mm* is 0 to 59. ss is 0 to 59. If omitted, it is 02:00:00.

-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
-M	Displays text one screen at a time.

−o *offset*	Specifies the offset between the time zone and Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). It is specified with −c adddst or −c deldst. *offset* 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).)
hh[:*mm*[:*ss*]]	Specifies the offset time. *hh* is from 0 to 23. *mm* and *ss* are from 0 to 59.

−p *offset*	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. *offset* 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).)
hh[:*mm*[:*ss*]]	Specifies the offset time. *hh* is from 0 to 23. *mm* and *ss* are from 0 to 59.

−s *timezone*	Specifies the time zone. It is specified with −c settz. For *timezone*, you can specify any of the time zones displayed by the −a option.

-t *date* [*/time*]   Specifies the time to finish the daylight saving time. It is specified with -t adddst. It is specified in the same format as that of *date* of -f option. *date* can be specified in any of the following formats.

J*n*

J*n*: Specifies the date to finish the daylight saving time. You can specify a figure from 1 to 365 with January 1 regarded as 1 for *n*. In leap years, February 29 is not counted. 365 indicates December 31 even in leap years.

M*m.w.d*

M*m*: Specifies the month to finish the daylight saving time. You can specify a figure from 1 to 12 for *m*
w: Specifies the week to finish 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 finish the daylight saving time. 0 indicates Sunday and 6 indicates Saturday. You can specify a figure from 0 to 6.

n

n: Specifies the date to finish the 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 for *time*. This can be specified using the following format.

hh:mm:ss   This is specified in the format of "hh:mm:ss." *hh* is from 0 to 23. *mm* is 0 to 59. *ss* is 0 to 60. If omitted, it is 02:00:00.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- You cannot specify an effective number of years for the time zone or daylight saving time. To change the daylight saving time every year, it is necessary to specify it again by settimezone.

- If the daylight saving time is not set, it is not affected by the time zone.

- To set the daylight saving time by -c adddst, specify the start and end in the same format.

- When setting the daylight saving time by -c adddst, the following cases cause an error.

  - Case that the period between the start and end is shorter than 14 days in J*n* or *n* format

  - Case that the start and end is in the same month and the period is shorter than two weeks in the M*m.w.d* format

■ Case that an offset smaller than −p *offset* is specified in −o *offset*

■ Case that the difference in the offsets of −o *offset* and −p *offset* is longer than 24 hours

■ If the standard time set by settimezone is added to the offset time, it becomes GMT.

■ You can confirm the time zone set currently by using showtimezone(8).

■ To reflect the daylight saving time information changed by the −c adddst and −c deldst options, logout from XSCF and login again.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1   Set the time zone to "Asia/Tokyo."

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

EXAMPLE 2   Display the list of the settable time zones.

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

EXAMPLE 3   Set the daylight saving time information with setting the time zone abbreviation 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> settimezone -c adddst -b JST -o GMT-9 -d JDT -f M3.5.0 -t
M10.5.0
JST-9JDT,M3.5.0,M10.5.0
```

EXAMPLE 4   Set the daylight saving time information with setting the time zone abbreviation 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).

```
XSCF> settimezone -c adddst -b JST -o GMT-9 -d JDT -p GMT-10 -f
M4.1.0/00:00:00 -t M9.1.0/00:00:00
JST-9JDT-10,M4.1.0/00:00:00,M9.1.0/00:00:00
```

EXAMPLE 5   Delete the 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 hardware of devices.

SYNOPSIS

setupfru [[-q] -{y|n}] -c *function= mode device location*

setupfru [-m {y|n}] *device location*

setupfru -h

DESCRIPTION

setupfru is a command to set the hardware of the specified device.

You can specify a physical system board (PSB) as the device.

The following contents can be set for PSB to make PSB available for the system after addition.

Memory mirror mode	Sets whether to mirror the memory.
	If you mirror the memory, the memory size under CPUs becomes half but the reliability of data is improved.
	In order to set to memory mirror mode, the target PSB should be in either of the following two states:

- Not configured to a physical partition (PPAR).
- A PPAR configuring the PSB is not powered on.

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 *function=mode*	Specifies the target for settings in *function*. You can specify any of the following. If sb is specified in *device*, the setting is reflected in all CPU chips under the specified PSB. If cpu is specified in *device*, the setting is reflected only in the specified CPU chips.
	This option is available only for SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M12-2S.

	mirror	Specifies whether to set up memory mirror mode. You can specify either of the following in *mode*. The default value is "no". yes: Set memory mirror mode. no: Clear memory mirror mode.

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

-m {y|n}	Specify whether to set up memory mirror mode for memory under CPUs. If memory mirror mode is to be set up, specify y, otherwise, specify n. If the -m option is omitted, the previous setting is taken over.
	If sb is specified in *device*, the setting is reflected in all CPUs under the specified PSB. If cpu is specified in *device*, the setting is reflected only in the specified CPUs.
-n	Automatically responds to prompts with "n" (no).
	This option is available only for SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M12-2S.
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompts, for standard output.
	This option is available only for SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M12-2S.
-y	Automatically responds to prompts with "y" (yes).
	This option is available only for SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M12-2S.

OPERANDS   The following operands are supported.

device	Specifies the device to be set. You can specify either of the following.

 sb   PSB

 cpu   CPU in PSB

location   Specifies the location where the device is mounted.

sb is specified in the following format.

xx-y
xx   Specifies the BB-ID which is an integer from 00 to 15.
y   It is fixed to 0.

cpu is specified in the following format.

xx-y-z
xx   Specifies the BB-ID which is an integer from 00 to 15.
y   It is fixed to 0.
z   Specify the CPU chip number.
          For SPARC M12-1/M10-1, specify 0.
          For SPARC M10-4/M10-4S, specify an integer from 0 to 3.
          For SPARC M12-2/M12-2S, specify 0 or 2.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

You can confirm the contents regarding the hardware of the devices set currently by using showfru(8).

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1   Set all CPUs under PSB 01-0 to the memory mirror mode.

```
 XSCF> setupfru -m y sb 01-0
```

EXAMPLE 2   Set the CPU of PSB 02-0 CPU chip 1 to the memory mirror mode.

```
 XSCF> setupfru -m y cpu 02-0-1
```

EXAMPLE 3   Set all CPUs under PSB 01-0 to the memory mirror mode on SPARC M12-2S.

```
 XSCF> setupfru -c mirror=yes sb 01-0

 Notice:
   - Logical domain config_name will be set to "factory-default".

 Memory mirror mode setting will be changed, Continue? [y|n] :y
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

addboard(8), **deleteboard**(8), **setpcl**(8), **showboards**(8), **showpcl**(8), **showfru**(8)

setupfru(8)

NAME	setvbootconfig - Configures the Verified Boot policy of Oracle Solaris and enables/disables X.509 public key certificates used for performing Verified Boot.
SYNOPSIS	**setvbootconfig** −p *ppar_id* −i *index* [[−q] −{y|n}] −c {enable|disable}
	setvbootconfig −p *ppar_id* [[−q] −{y|n}] −s *policy=value*
	setvbootconfig −h
DESCRIPTION	The setvbootconfig command configures the Verified Boot policy of Oracle Solaris and enables/disables X.509 public key certificates used for performing Verified Boot.
	The setvbootconfig command can only enable/disable the certificates that are added to the physical partition (PPAR) by users using the addvbootcerts(8), but not the pre-installed certificates in the system. Details of the configuration can be confirmed by the showvbootconfig(8).
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.
	−c {enable| Specify enable if using X.509 public key certificates and disable} disable if not.
	−i *index* Specifies the management number of the X.509 public key certificate whose configuration is to be changed. Management numbers from 1 through 5 can be allotted. Management numbers can be confirmed by the showvbootcerts(8).
	−n Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).
	−p *ppar_id* Specifies the PPAR-ID of the PPAR that is to be changed.
	−q Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.

-s *policy=value*	Sets up Verified Boot policy. *policy* and *value* should be specified by separating them with an equal (=) sign. Spaces should not exist at both end of the equal (=) sign.

The possible values for *policy* are as follows:

boot_policy	Sets up the boot verification policy of the unix and genunix modules.
module_policy	Sets up the boot verification policy of kernel modules that needs to be loaded after genunix.

The possible values for *value* are as follows:

none	Does not execute boot verification (default).
warning	Boot verification is performed. Verification is performed before the target of the verification is loaded. Even if the verification fails, the target of the verification is loaded and boot processing continues. If verification of the boot block and unix fails, the failure of the verification is recorded in the system console. It is not recorded in the system log and XSCF error log. If verification of genunix and other kernel modules fails, the failure of the verification is recorded in the system console and the system log. It is not recorded in the XSCF error log.
enforce	Boot verification is performed. Verification is performed before the target of the verification is loaded. If verification of the boot block and unix fails, boot processing stops. At this time, the failure of the verification is recorded in the system console and the XSCF error log. It is not recorded in the system log. If verification of genunix fails, boot processing stops. At this time, the failure of the verification is recorded in the system console. It is not recorded in the XSCF error log and the system log. If verification of other kernel modules fails, the boot continues without loading the module. At this time, the failure of the verification is recorded in the system console and the system log. It is not recorded in the XSCF error log.

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

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

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Enable the X.509 public key certificate that is registered to the PPAR-ID 0, with management number 1.

```
XSCF> setvbootconfig -p 0 -i 1 -c enable
Index 1, CUSTOM_CERT_1 on PPAR-ID 0 will be enabled,
Continue?[y|n]:
```

EXAMPLE 2   Disable the X.509 public key certificate that is registered to the PPAR-ID 15, with management number 2. Answer "y" to the confirmation message.

```
XSCF> setvbootconfig -p 15 -i 2 -y -c disable
Index 2, CUSTOM_CERT_2 on PPAR-ID 15 will be disabled,
Continue?[y|n]:y
```

EXAMPLE 3   Set the "boot verification policy of the UNIX and genunix modules" of PPAR-ID 2 to "warning".

```
XSCF> setvbootconfig -p 2 -s boot_policy=warning
PPAR-ID 2 policies for Verified Boot will be changed,
Continue?[y|n]:
```

EXAMPLE 4   Set the "boot verification policy of other kernel modules which are to be loaded after genunix" of PPAR-ID 4 to "enforce".

```
XSCF> setvbootconfig -p 4 -s module_policy=enforce
PPAR-ID 4 policies for Verified Boot will be changed,
Continue?[y|n]:
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **addvbootcerts**(8), **deletevbootcerts**(8), **showvbootcerts**(8), **showvbootconfig**(8)

setvbootconfig(8)

NAME	showad - show Active Directory configuration and messages.
SYNOPSIS	**showad**
	showad cert [–v] [–i *n*]
	showad log [–M] [–C] [–S *start_record_number*] [–E *end_record_number*]
	showad log –f
	showad group administrator [-i *n*]
	showad group operator [-i *n*]
	showad group custom [-i *n*]
	showad userdomain [-i *n*]
	showad dnslocatorquery [-i *n*]
	showad defaultrole
	showad server [-i *n*]
	showad –h
DESCRIPTION	showad displays Active Directory configuration and diagnostic messages.
Privileges	You must have useradm 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*		Sets an index marker, value 1 - 5. When executed without -i or without any value for -i, the system behaves in the following way, according to the assigned operand.

> group, userdomain, dnslocatorquery
> Successively searches index marker 1 to 5.

> cert
> Displays the server certificate of the primary Active Directory server.

> server
> Displays the configuration of the primary Active Directory server.

-v	Specifies verbose output. Used only with the cert operand to display the full certificate.
-C	Appends to end of output the number of records in the log.
-E	Specifies the last record number to display, where *end_record_number* can be any record number in the log. Use -C to obtain the number of records in the log.
-M	Displays text one screen at a time.
-S	Specifies the first record to display, where *start_record_number* can be any record number in the log. Use -C to obtain the number of records in the log.

OPERANDS The following operands are 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 administrator	Display current group configurations.
group operator	Display current group configurations.
group custom	Display current group configurations.
userdomain	Display current userdomain settings.

showad(8)

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 (00000000)
subject = C=US, ST=California, L=San Diego, O=aCompany,
OU=System Group, CN=John User serial number = 0 (00000000)
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
```

EXAMPLE 5   Displays alternate server 1 setting. A port number of 0 indicates that the de-
                fault port for Active Directory is used.

```
XSCF> showad server -i 1
Alternate Server  1
address: (none)
port: 0
```

EXAMPLE 6   Displays the dnslocatorquery 1 configuration.

```
XSCF> showad dnslocatorquery -i 1
service 1: \ _ldap._tcp.gc._msdcs.<DOMAIN>.<PORT:3269>
```

EXIT STATUS   The following 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 *users*] [−c { *classes* | all}] [−e { *events* | 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. *users* is the comma-separated list of the valid user names.

−c *classes*   Displays the audit record generation policy of the specified audit class. *classes* is a comma-separated list of audit classes. Classes can be specified with a number or name. The prefix of ACS_ can be omitted.   For example, the classes of audit-related events can be expressed as ACS_AUDIT, AUDIT or 2.

The valid classes are below.

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

-e *events*		Displays the audit record generation policy of the specified audit events. *events* is a comma-separated list of audit events. Events can be specified with a number or name. The prefix of AEV_ can be omitted. For example, the event of SSH login can be expressed as AEV_LOGIN_SSH, LOGIN_SSH, or 4.
		For the list of valid events, see showaudit -e all.
-g		Displays the global audit record generation policy of the user.
-h		Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
-m		Displays the destination address of the e-mail to be sent if the usage of the local audit area reaches the threshold.
-p		Displays the policy to be followed if the audit trail reaches the full capacity.
-s		Displays the following audit statuses.

- Area used by the local audit record
- Free space left for the local audit record
- Number of the audit record deleted (after the previous boot) since the audit trail reaches the full capacity

-t		Displays the threshold to issue a warning for the usage of the local region.

OPERANDS The following operands are supported.

all	Displays the following information.

- Whether writing of audit trail is set to enable or disable. This information is the same as that which is displayed when showaudit is executed without specifying any options.
- All information displayed when showaudit is executed specifying the -a, -c all, -e all, -g, -m, -p, -s, and -t options.

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Display the audit status.

```
XSCF> showaudit
Auditing: enabled
```

EXAMPLE 2   Display all class information regarding login audit.

```
XSCF> showaudit -c LOGIN
Events:
AEV_LOGIN_BUI                       enabled
AEV_LOGIN_CONSOLE                   enabled
AEV_LOGIN_SSH                       enabled
AEV_LOGIN_TELNET                    enabled
AEV_LOGOUT                          enabled
AEV_AUTHENTICATE                    enabled
```

EXAMPLE 3   Display all event information.

```
XSCF> showaudit -e all
Events:
AEV_AUDIT_START                     enabled
AEV_AUDIT_STOP                      enabled
AEV_ENTER_MODE                      enabled
AEV_EXIT_MODE                       enabled
AEV_LOGIN_BUI                       enabled
AEV_LOGIN_CONSOLE                   enabled
AEV_LOGIN_SSH                       enabled
AEV_LOGIN_TELNET                    enabled
AEV_LOGOUT                          enabled
AEV_AUTHENTICATE                    enabled
AEV_addboard                        enabled
AEV_addfru                          enabled
[...]
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **setaudit**(8), **viewaudit**(8)

showaudit(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 M12/M10 systems chassis.
SYNOPSIS	**showbbstatus**
	showbbstatus -h
DESCRIPTION	showbbstatus is a command to display the status of the currently-operated SPARC M12/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 M12/M10 systems status of its own device.

```
XSCF> showbbstatus
BB#01 (Standby)
```

EXAMPLE 2   Display the SPARC M12/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.

showbbstatus(8)

NAME	showboards - Displays the information of the physical 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 display the information of PSB.

A physical system board (PSB) means one building block (BB).

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 information is displayed.

PSB   PSB number

                This is displayed in the format below.

xx-y:	
xx	BB-ID which is an integer from 00 to 15
y	It is fixed to 0

PPAR-ID   PPAR-ID

                Any of the following is displayed.

00-15	PPAR-ID to which PSB is assigned
SP	PSB does not belong to PPAR and is in the system board pool status
Other	This is displayed if the PSB is set in the PCL of a PPAR to which access privilege has been granted, and at the same time, belongs to a PPAR to which no access privilege has been granted.

LSB   Logical System Board (LSB) number defined in PPAR

                An integer from 00 to 15 is displayed.

Assignment	Assignment status of PSB to PPAR	
	Any of the following is displayed.	
	Unavailable	PSB is in the system board pool status (not assigned to PPAR) and corresponds to any of "Undiagnosed," "Diagnosing," or "Abnormal diagnosis." Unimplemented PSB also becomes Unavailable.
	Available	PSB is in the system board pool status and the diagnosis has been normally completed.
	Assigned	PSB is assigned to PPAR.
Pwr	PSB is turned on	
	Either of the following is displayed.	
	n	In the power-off status
	y	In the power-on status
Conn	PSB is connected to the PPAR configuration	
	Either of the following is displayed.	
	n	Not connected to the corresponding PPAR or in the system board pool status
	y	Connected to the corresponding PPAR
Conf	Operating status of Oracle Solaris	
	Either of the following is displayed.	
	n	PSB is not operating in Oracle Solaris.
	y	PSB is operating in Oracle Solaris.
Test	Status of the initial diagnosis of PSB	
	Any of the following is displayed.	
	Unmount	Recognition is impossible because it is not mounted or a failure occurred
	Unknown	Not diagnosed
	Testing	The initial diagnosis is in progress.
	Passed	The initial diagnosis is normally completed.
	Failed	An abnormality occurred in the initial diagnosis. PSB cannot be used or are degraded.

Fault   Degradation status of PSB

                     Any of the following is displayed.

                     Normal   Normal status
                     Degraded   There is a degraded part. PSB can be
                                         operated.
                     Faulted   PSB cannot be operated due to an
                                         abnormality or cannot be controlled due to a
                                         communication abnormally.

If it is specified with the -v option, the following information is displayed as the
detailed status of PSB.

R   Dynamic Reconfiguration (DR) reservation status of PSB for
                     PPAR

                             *   DR processing is reserved. If PPAR is
                                              restarted, the PPAR configuration is changed
                                              by incorporation or release of PSB.

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

platadm, platop, fieldeng   Enables execution for all PPARs and PSBs.

pparadm, pparmgr, pparop   Enables execution for PPARs for which you have
                             access privilege.

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

OPTIONS   The following options are supported.

-a   Displays the statuses of all PSBs incorporated into, assigned to,
                     or mounted in PPAR.

-c sp   Displays the PSB of the system board pool. System board pool
                     means the status in which PSB does not belong to any PPARs.

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

-p *ppar_id*   Specifies the PPAR-ID to display the status. Only the
                     information defined in the PCL of the specified PPAR is
                     displayed. Depending on the system configuration, you can
                     specify an integer from 0 to 15 for *ppar_id*.

-v   Displays the detailed information of PSB.

OPERANDS The following operands are supported.

psb Specifies the PSB number to be displayed. The specification format is below.

xx-y
xx BB-ID which is an integer from 00 to 15
y It is fixed to 0

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

■ If PPAR is specified, only the PSB information defined in PCL is displayed.

■ If XSCF is rebooted with the rebootxscf(8) when PPAR is not running, the diagnosis status is displayed as "Unknown", but if the PPAR is restarted, the status returns to "Passed".

EXAMPLES **EXAMPLE 1** Display the information of all PSBs mounted.

```
XSCF> showboards -a
PSB  PPAR-ID(LSB) Assignment  Pwr  Conn Conf Test    Fault
---- ------------ ----------- ---- ---- ---- ------- --------
00-0 00(00)       Assigned    y    y    y    Passed  Normal
01-0 SP           Unavailable n    n    n    Testing Normal
02-0 Other        Assigned    y    y    n    Passed  Degraded
03-0 SP           Unavailable n    n    n    Failed  Faulted
```

EXAMPLE 2 Display the detailed information of all PSBs mounted.

```
XSCF> showboards -v -a
PSB  R PPAR-ID(LSB) Assignment  Pwr  Conn Conf Test    Fault
---- - ------------ ----------- ---- ---- ---- ------- --------
00-0 * 00(00)       Assigned    y    y    y    Passed  Normal
01-0   SP           Unavailable n    n    n    Testing Normal
02-0   Other        Assigned    y    y    n    Passed  Degraded
03-0   SP           Unavailable n    n    n    Failed  Faulted
```

EXAMPLE 3 Display the information of PSB 00-0.

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

EXAMPLE 4 Display the detailed information of PSB 00-0.

```
XSCF> showboards -v 00-0
PSB  R PPAR-ID(LSB) Assignment  Pwr  Conn Conf Test    Fault
---- - ------------ ----------- ---- ---- ---- ------- --------
00-0 * 00(00)       Assigned    y    y    y    Passed  Normal
```

EXAMPLE 5 Display the PSB of the system board pool.

```
XSCF> showboards -a -c sp
PSB  PPAR-ID(LSB) Assignment  Pwr  Conn Conf Test    Fault
---- ------------ ----------- ---- ---- ---- ------- --------
01-0 SP           Unavailable  n    n    n    Testing Normal
03-0 SP           Unavailable n    n    n    Failed  Faulted
```

EXAMPLE 6 Display the PSB defined in PPAR-ID 0 and in the system board pool status.

```
XSCF> showboards -P 0 -c sp
PSB  PPAR-ID(LSB) Assignment  Pwr  Conn Conf Test    Fault
---- ------------ ----------- ---- ---- ---- ------- --------
01-0 SP           Available    n    n    n    Passed  Normal
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO | **addboard**(8), **deleteboard**(8), **setpcl**(8), **setupfru**(8), **showfru**(8), **showpcl**(8)

showboards(8)

NAME	showcod - Shows the registered and setup information of CPU Activations.

SYNOPSIS

showcod [−v] −s cpu

showcod [−v] −p *ppar_id*

showcod [−v] [−M]

showcod −h

DESCRIPTION

showcod is the command to show the registered and setup information of CPU Activations. The registered and setup information of CPU Activations includes the number of CPU Activations that is registered to SPARC M12/M10 systems with addcodactivation(8) and also the number of CPU Activations that is registered to physical partitions (PPAR) with setcod(8).

If showcod is executed without specifying −p *ppar_id*, the CPU Activation information of all PPARs is displayed.

Privileges

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

platadm, platop	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.
−M	Displays text one screen at a time.
−p *ppar_id*	Specifies PPAR-ID. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for *ppar_id*.
−s cpu	Displays the CPU Activation information.
−v	Displays detailed information. It the −v option is specified, the breakdown of keys is displayed.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

The following parameters are displayed as the types of resource.

PROC	CPU core resource

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Display all CPU Activations information in detail (in the case that the plat-

adm or platop privilege is owned).

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

EXAMPLE 2   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 3   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 0cores]
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **addcodactivation**(8), **deletecodactivation**(8), **setcod**(8), **showcodactivation**(8), **showcodactivationhistory**(8), **showcodusage**(8)

NAME	showcodactivation - Displays the current CPU Activation key information added to the system.
SYNOPSIS	**showcodactivation** [–r | –v] [–i *key-index*] [–M] **showcodactivation** –h
DESCRIPTION	showcodactivation is a command to display the CPU Activation key information added to the system. 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 *Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 System Operation and Administration Guide*.
Privileges	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 *Key-index*.
–M	Displays text one screen at a time.
–r	Displays information on CPU Activation key along with the index information (management number) that is saved in 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.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Display the CPU Activation key information on SPARC M10-1.

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

EXAMPLE 2 Display the CPU Activation key information of the administration number 2 in the raw data format on SPARC M10-1.

```
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 of the administration number 2 in the raw data format on SPARC M12-2S.

```
XSCF> showcodactivation -r -i 2
*Index2
Product: SPARC M12-2S
SequenceNumber: 116
Cpu noExpiration 1
Text-Signature-SHA256-RSA2048:
SBxYBSmB32E1ctOidgWV09nGFnWKNtCJ5N3WSlowbRUYlVVySvjncfOrDNteFLzo
   :
   :
1TSgrjnee9FyEYITT+ddJQ==
```

EXAMPLE 4 Display the CPU Activation key information in the raw data format on SPARC M10-1.

```
XSCF> showcodactivation -r
Permanent Keys:
*Index1
Product: SPARC M10-1
SequenceNumber: 116
Cpu noExpiration 2
Text-Signature-SHA256-RSA2048:
SBxYBSmB32E1ctOidgWV09nGFnWKNtCJ5N3WSlowbRUYlVVySvjncfOrDNteFLzo
   :
   :
1TSgrjnee9FyEYITT+ddJQ==
```

```
   *Index2
     :
     :
```

EXAMPLE 5   Display the CPU Activation key information in the raw data format on
SPARC M12-2S.

```
XSCF> showcodactivation -r
Permanent Keys:
*Index1
Product: SPARC M12-2S
SequenceNumber: 116
Cpu noExpiration 1
Text-Signature-SHA256-RSA2048:
SBxYBSmB32E1ctOidgWV09nGFnWKNtCJ5N3WSlowbRUYlVVySvjncfOrDNteFLzo
  :
  :
1TSgrjnee9FyEYITT+ddJQ==
*Index2
  :
  :
```

EXAMPLE 6   Display the detailed CPU Activation key information on SPARC M10-1.

```
XSCF> showcodactivation -v
Index   Description Count
------- ----------- ------
     1 PROC             2
Product: SPARC M10-1
SequenceNumber: 116
Cpu noExpiration 2
Text-Signature-SHA256-RSA2048:
SBxYBSmB32E1ctOidgWV09nGFnWKNtCJ5N3WSlowbRUYlVVySvjncfOrDNteFLzo
  :
  :
1TSgrjnee9FyEYITT+ddJQ==
------- ----------- ------
     2 PROC             2
Product: SPARC M10-1
SequenceNumber: 116
Cpu noExpiration 2
Text-Signature-SHA256-RSA2048:
SBxYBSmB32E1ctOidgWV09nGFnWKNtCJ5N3WSlowbRUYlVVySvjncfOrDNteFLzo
  :
  :
1TSgrjnee9FyEYITT+ddJQ==
```

EXAMPLE 7   Display the detailed CPU Activation key information on SPARC M12-2S.

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

```
        1 PROC               1
Product: SPARC M12-2S
SequenceNumber: 116
Cpu noExpiration 1
Text-Signature-SHA256-RSA2048:
SBxYBSmB32E1ctOidgWV09nGFnWKNtCJ5N3WSlowbRUYlVVySvjncfOrDNteFLzo
  :
  :
1TSgrjnee9FyEYITT+ddJQ==
------- ----------- ------
        2 PROC               1
Product: SPARC M12-2S
SequenceNumber: 117
Cpu noExpiration 1
Text-Signature-SHA256-RSA2048:
SBxYBSmB32E1ctOidgWV09nGFnWKNtCJ5N3WSlowbRUYlVVySvjncfOrDNteFLzo
  :
  :
1TSgrjnee9FyEYITT+ddJQ==
  :
  :
```

EXAMPLE 8   Display the CPU Activation key information of the administration number 2
on SPARC M10-1.

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

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)

NAME | showcodactivationhistory - Displays the logs to add and delete the CPU Activation keys (Capacity on Demand (CoD) logs).

SYNOPSIS | **showcodactivationhistory** [−M]

showcodactivationhistory [−V] -m *mail_address*

showcodactivationhistory [-V] [-u *user*] [-p *proxy* [-t *proxy_type*]] *target_url*

showcodactivationhistory −h

DESCRIPTION | showcodactivationhistory is a command to display the records regarding addition and deletion of CPU Activations keys in the CoD logs.

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

platadm, platop, fieldeng

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

OPTIONS | The following options are supported.

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

-M | Displays text one screen at a time.

-m *mail_address* | 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 *proxy_type*. The value for proxy must be in the format *servername*[:*port*].

-t *proxy_type* | Use with the -p to specify proxy type as http, socks4, or socks5. The default is http.

-u *user* | 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.

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

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Output the CoD logs.

```
XSCF> showcodactivationhistory
11/30/2012 01:42:41PM PST: Report Generated SPARC M10-1 SN: 843a996d
10/02/2012 02:08:49PM PST: Activation history initialized: PROC 0 cores
10/15/2012 01:36:13PM PST: Capacity added: PROC 2 cores
10/15/2012 01:46:13PM PST: Capacity added: PROC 2 cores
11/07/2012 01:36:23PM PST: Capacity deleted: PROC 2 cores
11/27/2012 01:46:23PM PST: Configuration backup created: PROC 2 cores
11/27/2012 21:26:22PM PST: Configuration restored: PROC 2 cores
11/28/2012 01:37:12PM PST: Capacity added: PROC 2 cores
11/28/2012 01:47:12PM PST: Capacity added: PROC 2 cores
11/30/2012 01:37:19PM PST: Capacity added: PROC 2 cores
11/30/2012 01:41:19PM PST: Capacity added: PROC 2 cores
11/30/2012 01:42:41PM PST: Summary: PROC 10 cores
Signature: yU27yb0oth41UL7hleA2vHL7S1aX4pmkBTIxesD1XEs
```

EXAMPLE 2   Sending the CoD logs to the specified user via email.

```
XSCF> showcodactivationhistory -m sysadmin@comany.com
XSCF>
```

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
```

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)

NAME	showcodusage - Display the usage information of CPU core resources.
SYNOPSIS	**showcodusage** [−v] [−M] [−p {resource|ppar|all}] **showcodusage** −h
DESCRIPTION	showcodusage is a command to display the usage information of CPU core resource. If showcodusage is executed with nothing specified, the overview of the CPU Activation in use and installed is displayed with the current status of CPU core resources.
Privileges	To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.

platadm, platop, fieldeng	Enables execution for all physical partitions (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.
−M	Displays text one screen at a time.
−p all	Displays all usage information of CPU core resources.
−p ppar	It displays the usage information of CPU core resources for each PPAR. Number of CPU core resources used in the PPAR, the number of CPU core resources installed in the PPAR and the number of CPU core activations allotted to the PPAR are included in the displayed information.
−p resource	Usage information of CPU core resources is displayed according to the respective types.
−v	Displays detailed information.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

■ If `showcodusage -p resource` is used, the usage information of CPU core resources regarding the system is displayed.

Resource	Type of usable CPU core resources (processor) The following parameters are displayed.

	PROC	CPU core resources. The unit is cores.

In Use	Number of the CPU core resources currently used in the system If communication with Hypervisor cannot be established, the number of the CPU core resources currently used in the system becomes 0.
Installed	Number of the CPU core resources installed to the system
COD Permitted	Number of the CPU Activations which have been installed
Status	Any of the following CoD statuses

	OK	Indicates that there is enough number of CPU Activations for the CPU core resources in use. Moreover, the number of currently unused CPU Activations is also displayed.
	VIOLATION	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/ Resource	Each PPAR and type of CPU core resources
	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
	If connection cannot be established with the hypervisor, the number of CPU core resources that is presently used in the PPAR will be 0.
Installed	Number of the CPU core resources installed to PPAR

Assigned	Number of the CPU core resources assigned to PPAR
Unused	Number of currently unused CPU Activations in the system.

Note – The value of In Use that is displayed by showcodusage may not be the latest, depending on the timing of the XSCF update. It may take up to 20 minutes for the value of In Use to be updated to the latest one. If the value of In Use is different from what you expected, execute showcodusage again to check the value.

EXAMPLES

Users with privileges regarding the platform can display the overview of the usage information on both resources and PPAR. Users with privileges regarding PPAR can only display the overview of the key information for which they have the privilege and reports of the CPU core Activation not in use.

EXAMPLE 1 Display the usage information of CPU core resources for each resource type.

```
XSCF> showcodusage -p resource
Resource In Use Installed CoD Permitted Status
-------- ------ --------- ------------- ------
PROC        4      16                 16 OK: 12 cores available

Note:
  Please confirm the value of the "In Use" by the ldm command of Oracle
   VM Server for SPARC.

  The XSCF may take up to 20 minutes to reflect the "In Use" of logical
   domains.
```

EXAMPLE 2 Display the usage information of CPU core resources for each PPAR in SPARC M10-4S.

```
XSCF> showcodusage -p ppar
PPAR-ID/Resource In Use Installed Assigned
---------------- ------ --------- --------------
0 - PROC              0        64        64 cores
1 - PROC              0         0        64 cores
2 - PROC              0         0         0 cores
3 - PROC              0         0         0 cores
4 - PROC              0         0         0 cores
5 - PROC              0         0         0 cores
6 - PROC              0         0         0 cores
7 - PROC              0         0         0 cores
8 - PROC              0         0         0 cores
9 - PROC              0         0         0 cores
10 - PROC             0         0         0 cores
11 - PROC             0         0         0 cores
12 - PROC             0         0         0 cores
13 - PROC             0         0         0 cores
14 - PROC             0         0         0 cores
15 - PROC             0         0         0 cores
```

```
             Unused - PROC          0         64       128 cores

          Note:
             Please confirm the value of the "In Use" by the ldm command of Oracle
               VM Server for SPARC.

             The XSCF may take up to 20 minutes to reflect the "In Use" of logical
               domains.
```

EXAMPLE 3   Display the usage information of CPU core resources for each resource and
PPAR (In case the following command is executed by a user who holds plat-
form privileges).

```
          XSCF> showcodusage -p all
          Resource In Use Installed CoD Permitted Status
          -------- ------ --------- ------------- ------
          PROC       63      160               160 OK: 97 cores available
          PPAR-ID/Resource In Use Installed Assigned
          ---------------- ------ --------- --------------
          0 - PROC            15        64        32 cores
          1 - PROC            16        32        32 cores
          2 - PROC            16        32        32 cores
          3 - PROC            16        32        32 cores
          4 - PROC             0         0         0 cores
          5 - PROC             0         0         0 cores
          6 - PROC             0         0         0 cores
          7 - PROC             0         0         0 cores
          8 - PROC             0         0         0 cores
          9 - PROC             0         0         0 cores
          10 - PROC            0         0         0 cores
          11 - PROC            0         0         0 cores
          12 - PROC            0         0         0 cores
          13 - PROC            0         0         0 cores
          14 - PROC            0         0         0 cores
          15 - PROC            0         0         0 cores
          Unused - PROC        0         0        32 cores

          Note:
             Please confirm the value of the "In Use" by the ldm command of Oracle
               VM Server for SPARC.

             The XSCF may take up to 20 minutes to reflect the "In Use" of logical
               domains.
```

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> showcodusage -p all
          Resource In Use Installed CoD Permitted Status
          -------- ------ --------- ------------- ------
          PROC       63      160                61 VIOLATION: 2 cores in excess
          PPAR-ID/Resource In Use Installed Assigned
```

```
              ---------------- ------ --------- --------------
              0 - PROC              15        64      15 cores
              1 - PROC              16        32      16 cores
              2 - PROC              16        32      15 cores
              3 - PROC              16        32      15 cores
              4 - PROC               0         0       0 cores
              5 - PROC               0         0       0 cores
              6 - PROC               0         0       0 cores
              7 - PROC               0         0       0 cores
              8 - PROC               0         0       0 cores
              9 - PROC               0         0       0 cores
              10 - PROC              0         0       0 cores
              11 - PROC              0         0       0 cores
              12 - PROC              0         0       0 cores
              13 - PROC              0         0       0 cores
              14 - PROC              0         0       0 cores
              15 - PROC              0         0       0 cores
              Unused - PROC         0         0      -2 cores

              Note:
                Please confirm the value of the "In Use" by the ldm command of Oracle
                 VM Server for SPARC.

                The XSCF may take up to 20 minutes to reflect the "In Use" of logical
                 domains.
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO **addcodactivation**(8), **deletecodactivation**(8), **setcod**(8), **showcod**(8), **showcodactivation**(8), **showcodactivationhistory**(8)

showcodusage(8)

NAME	showconsolepath - Displays the information of the domain console that is currently connected to the physical partition (PPAR).
SYNOPSIS	**showconsolepath** -a
	showconsolepath -p *ppar_id*
	showconsolepath -h
DESCRIPTION	showconsolepath is a command to display the information of the domain consoles currently connected to PPAR.

The following contents are displayed.

User	XSCF user accounts connected to the domain consoles
PPAR-ID	PPAR ID
RO/RW	Type of domain console
	ro	Read-only console
	rw	Writable console
escape	Escape sign set in console
Date	Date and time when XSCF connected to the domain console

Privileges

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.

-a	Displays the information of the consoles connected to all accessible PPARs.
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
-p *ppar_id*	Specifies the PPAR-ID to display the information. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for *ppar_id*.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	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> showconsolepath -a
User            PPAR-ID  ro/rw  escape    Date
nakagawa        00       rw     @         Fri Jul 29 21:23:34
hana            00       ro     #         Fri Jul 29 09:49:12
k-okano         00       ro     #         Fri Jul 29 18:21:50
yuuki           01       rw     |         Fri Jul 29 10:19:18
uchida          01       ro     *         Fri Jul 29 13:30:41
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **console** (8), **sendbreak** (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, auditadm, auditop, 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.
-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 | **setdate**(8), **settimezone**(8), **showtimezone**(8)

showdate(8)

NAME | showdateoffset - Displays the difference between the system time and the time of each physical partition (PPAR).

SYNOPSIS | **showdateoffset** -p *ppar_id*

showdateoffset [-a]

showdateoffset -h

DESCRIPTION | showdateoffset is a command to display the difference between the system time managed by the XSCF clock and the time managed by each PPAR clock, by seconds.

In XSCF, the difference between the system time and the time of each PPAR is stored. If system time has been changed either by setdate(8) or by synchronization with an NTP server, the difference between the time of each PPAR and the changed system time is updated.

The difference of the time is retained even if PPAR or the system is restarted.

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.

-a   Displays the differences form the times of all PPARs.

                Even if the option is omitted, the difference from the 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 *ppar_id*.

EXAMPLES | **EXAMPLE 1** Display the difference between the system time and the time of PPAR-ID 1.

```
XSCF> showdateoffset -p 1
PPAR-ID      Domain Date Offset
01           0 sec
```

EXAMPLE 2 Display the differences between the system time and the times of all PPARs.

```
XSCF> showdateoffset -a
PPAR-ID      Domain Date Offset
00           0 sec
01           0 sec
02           0 sec
03           0 sec
04           0 sec
05           0 sec
06           0 sec
07           0 sec
08           0 sec
09           0 sec
10           0 sec
11           0 sec
12           0 sec
13           0 sec
14           0 sec
15           0 sec
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO **resetdateoffset**(8)

NAME	showdomainconfig - Displays the configuration information of the logical domain of the specified physical partition (PPAR).
SYNOPSIS	**showdomainconfig** −p *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
Booting config(Next)	Logical domain configuration name used next time when PPAR is started
config_name	Logical domain configuration name
date_created	Date and time to create logical domain configuration
domains	Number of the logical domains included in logical domain configuration
	Note – The number of logical domains, which were in the bound or active state when you used the ldm add-spconfig command to save the logical domain configuration information to the XSCF, is displayed.

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
                ppar_id.

EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION

If the logical domain configuration information has been recovered by the recovery
mode of Oracle VM Server for SPARC, the [degraded] keyword is added at the
end of logical domain configuration information name, displayed by Booting
config (Current).

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>
```

EXAMPLE 2 The following is an example of the logical domain configuration information

that is recovered by the Oracle VM Server for SPARC recovery mode.

```
XSCF> showdomainconfig -p 0
PPAR-ID    :0
Booting config
 (Current)  :recovery-resource [degraded]
 (Next)     :recovery-resource
------------------------------------------------------------------------
Index      :1
config_name :factory-default
domains    :1
date_created:-
------------------------------------------------------------------------
Index      :2
config_name :recovery-resource
domains    :4
date_created:'2014-06-19 14:53:38'
XSCF>
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO **setdomainconfig**(8)

showdomainconfig(8)

NAME	showdomainstatus - Displays the status of the current logical domain.
SYNOPSIS	**showdomainstatus** -p *ppar_id* [–v] [–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 Name

Host name of logical domain. If the number of characters in the host name exceeds 21, the characters after the 21st characters are not displayed. If the logical domain has not been started, "-" is displayed.

■ Status

Operating status of the current logical domain. The following statuses are displayed.

Host Stopped	The logical domain is stopped
Solaris booting	In the status in which the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain is booting
Solaris running	In the status in which the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain is running
Solaris halting	In the status in which the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain is executing the shutdown processing
Solaris suspended	In the status in which the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain is suspended
Solaris powering down	In the status in which the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain is executing the power-off processing
Solaris rebooting	In the status in which the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain is being reset
Solaris panicking	In the status in which a panic is occurring in the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain
Solaris debugging	In the status in which the kmdb prompt of the logical domain is stopped
	In the status in which Kernel Debug is running
OpenBoot initializing	In the status in which the OpenBoot PROM of the logical domain is executing the initialization processing

OpenBoot Running	In the status in which the OpenBoot PROM of the logical domain has completed initialization or the operation is stopped by the ok prompt
OpenBoot Primary Boot Loader	In the status in which the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain is loading
OpenBoot Running OS Boot	In the status in which the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain is in transition
OS Started. No state support	In the status in which the Oracle Solaris of the logical domain has been transited
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
	Includes the state when add-spconfig had not been executed by Logical Domains (LDoms) Manager and the case when add-spconfig had been executed by Logical Domains (LDoms) Manager while the logical domain was in the unbind state.
-	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, 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.

-g *domainname*   Specifies the host name of the logical domain to be displayed. If
                           the -g option is omitted, the information of all logical domains
                           under the PPAR to be displayed is displayed.

                           Up to 255 characters can be used to specify *domainname*. To
                           include "#" in *domainname*, specify a backslash (\) just before it
                           like "\#". To include ";", specify a backslash (\) just before it like
                           "\;". To include "(", specify a backslash (\) just before it like "\(".
                           To include ")", specify a backslash (\) just before it like "\)". To
                           include a symbol, specify it by enclosing the entire value in
                           single quotation marks (') or double quotation marks ("). (e.g.
                           'guest01').

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

-M   Displays text one screen at a time.

-p *ppar_id*   Specifies the PPAR-ID to display the status. Depending on the
                           system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for
                           ppar_id.

-v   Displays detailed information. The ID of the logical domain
                           (hexadecimal notation) will also be displayed.

EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION   When changing the configuration of logical domains, render the state of all logical
                           domains to either "active" or "bound" and then execute the ldm add-spconfig
                           command on the control domain to store the latest configuration information in
                           XSCF.

                           In case there is even one logical domain which was not in either "active" or "bound"
                           state when configuration information was stored in XSCF, if that logical domain
                           was specified with the -g option, any of the following symptoms will occur:

■ The state of the logical domain will be "Unknown".

■ A wrong logical domain name will be displayed.

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Display the statuses of all logical domains on PPAR-ID 0.

```
XSCF> showdomainstatus -p 0
Logical Domain Name    Status
primary                Solaris running
guest00                Solaris running
guest01                Solaris booting
guest02                Solaris powering down
guest03                Solaris panicking
```

```
                       guest04              Shutdown Started
                       guest05              OpenBoot initializing
                       guest06              OpenBoot Primary Boot Loader
```

EXAMPLE 2   Display the statuses of the logical domain whose name is guest01 on PPAR-
                 ID 0.

```
XSCF> showdomainstatus -p 0 -g guest01
Logical Domain Name    Status
guest01                Solaris powering down
```

EXAMPLE 3   Display detailed information of the logical domain guest01, which is located
                 on PPAR-ID 0.

```
XSCF> showdomainstatus -p 0 -v -g guest01
GID      Logical Domain Name    Status
00000002 guest01                Solaris powering down
```

EXAMPLE 4   Displays the status of the logical domain named as guest01 on PPAR-ID 0 (no
                 PSB is assigned to PPAR).

```
XSCF> showdomainstatus -p 0 -g guest01
Logical Domain Name    Status
-                      -
PPAR 0 is not configured.
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **showpparstatus**(8)

NAME | showdualpowerfeed - Displays the status of the dual power feed mode.

SYNOPSIS | **showdualpowerfeed**

showdualpowerfeed -h

DESCRIPTION | showdualpowerfeed is a command to display the status of the dual power feed mode.

Note – The SPARC M10 system has two mounted power supply units. Even when the dual power feed function is set to enabled/disabled, the setting will not make any changes to the system behavior in the redundant configuration. The function for setting dual power feed is used as a "memo" for the system administrator to check the current status.

Note – The SPARC M12 system has four mounted power supply units. In cases of dual power feed, each power feed system consists of two power supply units. For details, see the *Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 System Operation and Administration Guide*.

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#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.
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO **setdualpowerfeed**(8)

NAME | showemailreport - Displays the settings data of the e-mail report.

SYNOPSIS | **showemailreport** [-v]

showemailreport -h

DESCRIPTION | showemailreport is a command to display the settings data 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 option with another option or operand causes an error.

-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@company.com
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO | **setemailreport**(8)

showemailreport(8)

NAME	showenvironment - Displays the intake-air temperature, temperature sensor information, voltage sensor information, and fan rotation information of the system.

SYNOPSIS	**showenvironment** [-M] [temp|volt|Fan|power|air]
	showenvironment -h

DESCRIPTION showenvironment is a command to display the following information.

The following information is displayed.

Environment information	Intake-air temperature of the SPARC M12/M10 system
Temperature information	Intake-air temperature of the SPARC M12/M10 system and air temperature information of each component
	You can confirm the air temperature information of the following components.
	SPARC M10-1
	Mother board unit (MBU), CPU, DIMM, SW, SAS
	SPARC M10-4/M10-4S (without crossbar box)
	CMUU, CMUL, CPU, DIMM, SW, SAS, XBChip (BB)
	SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box)
	CMUU, CMUL, CPU, DIMM, SW, SAS, XBChip (BB), XBChip (XB-Box)
	SPARC M12-1
	Mother board unit (MBU), CPU, DIMM, SW, SAS, GIGALAN
	SPARC M12-2/M12-2S (without crossbar box)
	CMUU, CMUL, CPU, DIMM, SW, SAS, GIGALAN, SAS-EXP, XBChip (BB)
	SPARC M12-2S (with crossbar box)
	CMUU, CMUL, CPU, DIMM, SW, SAS, GIGALAN, SAS-EXP, XBChip (BB), XBChip (XB-Box)
Voltage information	Voltage sensor value
	Displays the margin settings information if voltage margin is set.
Fan rotation information	Rotation status and rotation speed of fan
Power monitor	Power consumption information
Air flow	Exhaust-air amount of the SPARC M12/M10 system

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.

-M   Displays text one screen at a time.

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported.

temp|volt|Fan   Specifies the type of the information to be displayed. Any of the
|power|air   following types can be specified. If omitted, the information of
                 the intake-air temperature of the SPARC M12/M10 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
    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:30.75C
            MEM#01A:31.25C
            MEM#02A:31.50C
            MEM#03A:31.50C
            MEM#04A:31.25C
            MEM#05A:31.00C
            MEM#06A:31.75C
            MEM#07A:31.25C
            MEM#10A:30.62C
            MEM#11A:30.50C
            MEM#12A:29.75C
            MEM#13A:30.12C
            MEM#14A:30.50C
            MEM#15A:30.38C
            MEM#16A:30.00C
            MEM#17A:30.25C
        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:30.75C
            MEM#01A:31.25C
            MEM#02A:31.50C
            MEM#03A:31.50C
            MEM#04A:31.25C
            MEM#05A:31.00C
            MEM#06A:31.75C
            MEM#07A:31.25C
            MEM#10A:30.62C
            MEM#11A:30.50C
            MEM#12A:29.75C
            MEM#13A:30.12C
            MEM#14A:30.50C
            MEM#15A:30.38C
            MEM#16A:30.00C
            MEM#17A:30.25C
            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:30.75C
                MEM#01A:31.25C
                MEM#02A:31.50C
                MEM#03A:31.50C
                MEM#04A:31.25C
                MEM#05A:31.00C
                MEM#06A:31.75C
                MEM#07A:31.25C
                MEM#10A:30.62C
                MEM#11A:30.50C
                MEM#12A:29.75C
                MEM#13A:30.12C
                MEM#14A:30.50C
                MEM#15A:30.38C
                MEM#16A:30.00C
                MEM#17A:30.25C
            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:41.00C
                MEM#01A:40.50C
                MEM#02A:40.50C
                MEM#03A:40.50C
```

```
                 MEM#04A:40.50C
                 MEM#05A:39.25C
                 MEM#06A:40.75C
                 MEM#07A:41.25C
                 MEM#10A:39.50C
                 MEM#12A:39.75C
                 MEM#13A:40.25C
                 MEM#14A:40.75C
                 MEM#15A:40.25C
                 MEM#16A:39.75C
                 MEM#17A:38.50C
                 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 temperature information of the system and each component in
SPARC M12-2S (with crossbar box).

```
 XSCF> showenvironment temp
 BB#00
     Temperature:28.56C
     CMUU
         CPU#0
             CPU#0:42.75C
```

```
                                    CPU#0:45.00C
                                    CPU#0:47.50C
                                    CPU#0:43.25C
                           MEM#00A:36.12C
                           MEM#01A:35.62C
                           MEM#02A:36.44C
                           MEM#03A:36.38C
                           MEM#04A:36.00C
                           MEM#05A:34.31C
                           MEM#06A:36.69C
                           MEM#07A:34.62C
                     CMUL
                           CPU#0
                                    CPU#0:48.50C
                                    CPU#0:48.75C
                                    CPU#0:40.75C
                                    CPU#0:46.25C
                           MEM#00A:37.00C
                           MEM#01A:36.75C
                           MEM#02A:37.75C
                           MEM#03A:37.50C
                           MEM#04A:36.25C
                           MEM#05A:34.00C
                           MEM#06A:37.25C
                           MEM#07A:36.75C
                           SAS#0:35.75C
                           SAS#1:35.25C
                           GIGALAN#0:35.62C
                           GIGALAN#1:35.44C
                           SW#0:36.81C
                           SW#1:35.00C
                           SW#2:33.81C
                           SW#3:34.25C
                           SASEXP:35.88C
                  XBU#0
                        XB#0
                              XB#0:37.52C
                              XB#0:38.35C
                  XBU#1
                        XB#0
                              XB#0:35.94C
                              XB#0:37.18C
          BB#01
               Temperature:29.12C
               CMUU
                     CPU#0
                           CPU#0:42.75C
                           CPU#0:44.00C
                           CPU#0:47.00C
                           CPU#0:43.00C
                     MEM#00A:32.56C
                     MEM#01A:31.94C
                     MEM#02A:32.75C
                     MEM#03A:32.62C
```

```
                    MEM#04A:32.19C
                    MEM#05A:30.56C
                    MEM#06A:32.75C
                    MEM#07A:30.75C
              CMUL
                  CPU#0
                      CPU#0:48.00C
                      CPU#0:48.50C
                      CPU#0:40.50C
                      CPU#0:46.25C
                  MEM#00A:33.75C
                  MEM#01A:33.50C
                  MEM#02A:34.50C
                  MEM#03A:34.25C
                  MEM#04A:33.00C
                  MEM#05A:30.25C
                  MEM#06A:33.50C
                  MEM#07A:32.69C
                  SAS#0:34.44C
                  SAS#1:33.62C
                  GIGALAN#0:33.81C
                  GIGALAN#1:33.44C
                  SW#0:35.31C
                  SW#1:33.44C
                  SW#2:31.62C
                  SW#3:32.00C
                  SASEXP:34.19C
              XBU#0
                  XB#0
                      XB#0:35.59C
                      XB#0:36.42C
              XBU#1
                  XB#0
                      XB#0:33.87C
                      XB#0:35.04C
XBBOX#80
      Temperature:27.06C
      XBU#0
            XB#0
                  XB#0:26.28C
                  XB#0:26.28C
            XB#1
                  XB#1:26.46C
                  XB#1:26.02C
      XBU#1
            XB#0
                  XB#0:26.81C
                  XB#0:26.63C
            XB#1
                  XB#1:26.54C
                  XB#1:26.37C
XBBOX#81
      Temperature:26.94C
      XBU#0
```

```
                 XB#0
                     XB#0:26.28C
                     XB#0:25.85C
                 XB#1
                     XB#1:26.11C
                     XB#1:26.28C
         XBU#1
             XB#0
                     XB#0:26.54C
                     XB#0:26.46C
             XB#1
                     XB#1:26.72C
                     XB#1:26.54C
 XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 4 Display the voltage information of the system and each component in SPARC
M10-1.

```
 XSCF> showenvironment volt
 MBU
     0.89V Power Supply Group:0.891V
     0.90V#0 Power Supply Group:0.898V
     0.90V#1 Power Supply Group:0.894V
     0.90V#2 Power Supply Group:1.023V
     0.90V#3 Power Supply Group:1.024V
     1.0V#0 Power Supply Group:1.038V
     1.0V#1 Power Supply Group:1.041V
     1.35V#0 Power Supply Group:1.346V
     1.35V#1 Power Supply Group:1.348V
     1.5V#0 Power Supply Group:1.539V
     1.5V#1 Power Supply Group:1.506V
     1.8V#0 Power Supply Group:1.804V
 PSUBP
     3.3V Power Supply Group:3.300V
     5.0V Power Supply Group:5.000V
 XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 5 Display the voltage information of the system and each component in SPARC
M10-4S (with crossbar box).

```
 XSCF> showenvironment volt
 BB#00
     CMUU
         0.89V-0 Power Supply Group:0.892V
         0.89V-1 Power Supply Group:0.892V
         0.90V#0-0 Power Supply Group:0.930V
         0.90V#0-1 Power Supply Group:0.929V
         0.90V#1-0 Power Supply Group:0.898V
         0.90V#1-1 Power Supply Group:0.899V
         0.90V#2-0 Power Supply Group:0.912V
         0.90V#2-1 Power Supply Group:0.926V
         0.90V#3-0 Power Supply Group:0.914V
```

```
        0.90V#3-1 Power Supply Group:0.924V
        1.35V#0-0 Power Supply Group:1.349V
        1.35V#0-1 Power Supply Group:1.349V
        1.35V#1-0 Power Supply Group:1.349V
        1.35V#1-1 Power Supply Group:1.349V
        1.5V-0 Power Supply Group:1.639V
        1.5V-1 Power Supply Group:1.632V
        5.0V#0 Power Supply Group:5.002V
        5.0V#1 Power Supply Group:4.972V
        5.0V#2 Power Supply Group:4.975V
        5.0V#3 Power Supply Group:4.967V
    CMUL
        0.89V-0 Power Supply Group:0.893V
        0.89V-1 Power Supply Group:0.892V
        0.90V#0-0 Power Supply Group:0.929V
        0.90V#0-1 Power Supply Group:0.930V
        0.90V#1-0 Power Supply Group:0.897V
        0.90V#1-1 Power Supply Group:0.899V
        0.90V#2-0 Power Supply Group:0.933V
        0.90V#2-1 Power Supply Group:0.943V
        0.90V#3-0 Power Supply Group:0.931V
        0.90V#3-1 Power Supply Group:0.943V
        0.9V#0 Power Supply Group:0.895V
        0.9V#1 Power Supply Group:0.894V
        1.0V#0 Power Supply Group:1.038V
        1.0V#1 Power Supply Group:1.039V
        1.35V#0-0 Power Supply Group:1.348V
        1.35V#0-1 Power Supply Group:1.348V
        1.35V#1-0 Power Supply Group:1.348V
        1.35V#1-1 Power Supply Group:1.346V
        1.5V-0 Power Supply Group:1.634V
        1.5V-1 Power Supply Group:1.632V
        1.5V Power Supply Group:1.497V
        1.8V#0 Power Supply Group:1.816V
        1.8V#1 Power Supply Group:1.814V
        3.3V#0 Power Supply Group:3.380V
        3.3V#1 Power Supply Group:3.390V
        5.0V#0 Power Supply Group:4.972V
        5.0V#1 Power Supply Group:4.982V
        5.0V#2 Power Supply Group:4.960V
        5.0V#3 Power Supply Group:4.960V
        5V_USB Power Supply Group:5.017V
    XBU#0
        0.85V Power Supply Group:0.852V
        0.9V Power Supply Group:0.945V
        1.5V Power Supply Group:1.587V
        3.3V Power Supply Group:3.328V
    XBU#1
        0.85V Power Supply Group:0.849V
        0.9V Power Supply Group:0.946V
        1.5V Power Supply Group:1.596V
        3.3V Power Supply Group:3.344V
    PSUBP
        5.0V Power Supply Group:5.037V
```

```
BB#01
    CMUU
        0.89V-0 Power Supply Group:0.892V
        0.89V-1 Power Supply Group:0.892V
        0.90V#0-0 Power Supply Group:0.930V
        0.90V#0-1 Power Supply Group:0.929V
        0.90V#1-0 Power Supply Group:0.898V
        0.90V#1-1 Power Supply Group:0.899V
        0.90V#2-0 Power Supply Group:0.912V
        0.90V#2-1 Power Supply Group:0.926V
        0.90V#3-0 Power Supply Group:0.914V
        0.90V#3-1 Power Supply Group:0.924V
        1.35V#0-0 Power Supply Group:1.349V
        1.35V#0-1 Power Supply Group:1.349V
        1.35V#1-0 Power Supply Group:1.349V
        1.35V#1-1 Power Supply Group:1.349V
        1.5V-0 Power Supply Group:1.639V
        1.5V-1 Power Supply Group:1.632V
        5.0V#0 Power Supply Group:5.002V
        5.0V#1 Power Supply Group:4.972V
        5.0V#2 Power Supply Group:4.975V
        5.0V#3 Power Supply Group:4.967V
    CMUL
        0.89V-0 Power Supply Group:0.893V
        0.89V-1 Power Supply Group:0.892V
        0.90V#0-0 Power Supply Group:0.929V
        0.90V#0-1 Power Supply Group:0.930V
        0.90V#1-0 Power Supply Group:0.897V
        0.90V#1-1 Power Supply Group:0.899V
        0.90V#2-0 Power Supply Group:0.933V
        0.90V#2-1 Power Supply Group:0.943V
        0.90V#3-0 Power Supply Group:0.931V
        0.90V#3-1 Power Supply Group:0.943V
        0.9V#0 Power Supply Group:0.895V
        0.9V#1 Power Supply Group:0.894V
        1.0V#0 Power Supply Group:1.038V
        1.0V#1 Power Supply Group:1.039V
        1.35V#0-0 Power Supply Group:1.348V
        1.35V#0-1 Power Supply Group:1.348V
        1.35V#1-0 Power Supply Group:1.348V
        1.35V#1-1 Power Supply Group:1.346V
        1.5V-0 Power Supply Group:1.634V
        1.5V-1 Power Supply Group:1.632V
        1.5V Power Supply Group:1.497V
        1.8V#0 Power Supply Group:1.816V
        1.8V#1 Power Supply Group:1.814V
        3.3V#0 Power Supply Group:3.380V
        3.3V#1 Power Supply Group:3.390V
        5.0V#0 Power Supply Group:4.972V
        5.0V#1 Power Supply Group:4.982V
        5.0V#2 Power Supply Group:4.960V
        5.0V#3 Power Supply Group:4.960V
        5V_USB Power Supply Group:5.017V
    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
  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 6 Display the voltage information of the system and each component in SPARC
M12-2S (with crossbar box).

```
XSCF> showenvironment volt
BB#00
     CMUU
          0.9V#0 Power Supply Group:0.895V
          0.9V#1 Power Supply Group:0.911V
          1.0V#0 Power Supply Group:1.080V
          1.0V#1 Power Supply Group:1.080V
          1.0V#2 Power Supply Group:1.080V
          1.0V#3 Power Supply Group:1.079V
          1.0V#4 Power Supply Group:1.081V
          1.0V#5 Power Supply Group:0.993V
          1.0V#6 Power Supply Group:1.069V
          1.0V#7 Power Supply Group:1.011V
          1.2V#0 Power Supply Group:1.196V
          1.2V#1 Power Supply Group:1.196V
          1.5V#0 Power Supply Group:1.491V
          1.5V#1 Power Supply Group:1.498V
          2.5V#0 Power Supply Group:2.503V
     CMUL
          0.67V Power Supply Group:0.673V
          0.8V Power Supply Group:0.804V
          0.9V#0 Power Supply Group:0.896V
          0.9V#1 Power Supply Group:0.909V
          0.9V#2 Power Supply Group:0.925V
          0.9V#3 Power Supply Group:0.924V
          1.0V#0 Power Supply Group:1.080V
```

```
                    1.0V#1 Power Supply Group:1.079V
                    1.0V#2 Power Supply Group:1.079V
                    1.0V#3 Power Supply Group:1.079V
                    1.0V#4 Power Supply Group:1.081V
                    1.0V#5 Power Supply Group:0.993V
                    1.0V#6 Power Supply Group:1.069V
                    1.0V#7 Power Supply Group:1.010V
                    1.0V#8 Power Supply Group:1.025V
                    1.0V#9 Power Supply Group:1.041V
                    1.0V#10 Power Supply Group:1.044V
                    1.05V Power Supply Group:1.048V
                    1.2V#0 Power Supply Group:1.195V
                    1.2V#1 Power Supply Group:1.195V
                    1.2V#2 Power Supply Group:1.202V
                    1.2V#3 Power Supply Group:1.204V
                    1.5V#0 Power Supply Group:1.489V
                    1.5V#1 Power Supply Group:1.496V
                    1.8V#0 Power Supply Group:1.796V
                    1.8V#1 Power Supply Group:1.795V
                    2.5V#0 Power Supply Group:2.504V
                    2.5V#1 Power Supply Group:2.505V
                    3.3V#0 Power Supply Group:3.354V
                    3.3V#1 Power Supply Group:3.371V
                    3.3V#2 Power Supply Group:3.379V
                    5.0V#0 Power Supply Group:5.075V
                    5.0V#1 Power Supply Group:5.040V
                    5V_MEDIA Power Supply Group:4.958V
                    12V_MEDIA Power Supply Group:11.975V
               XBU#0
                    0.85V Power Supply Group:0.846V
                    0.9V Power Supply Group:0.946V
                    1.5V Power Supply Group:1.612V
                    3.3V Power Supply Group:3.338V
               XBU#1
                    0.85V Power Supply Group:0.846V
                    0.9V Power Supply Group:0.945V
                    1.5V Power Supply Group:1.606V
                    3.3V Power Supply Group:3.368V
```

EXAMPLE 7   Display the fan rotation information of the system in SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box).

```
XSCF> showenvironment Fan
BB#00
    FANU#0: High speed (Level-4)
        FAN#0: 7510rpm
        FAN#1: 8571rpm
    FANU#1: High speed (Level-4)
        FAN#0: 7520rpm
        FAN#1: 8490rpm
    FANU#2: High speed (Level-4)
        FAN#0: 7489rpm
        FAN#1: 8411rpm
```

```
          FANU#3: High speed (Level-4)
               FAN#0: 7479rpm
               FAN#1: 8450rpm
          FANU#4: High speed (Level-4)
               FAN#0: 7397rpm
               FAN#1: 8437rpm
     BB#01
          FANU#0: Middle speed (Level-3)
               FAN#0: 6390rpm
               FAN#1: 7468rpm
          FANU#1: Middle speed (Level-3)
               FAN#0: 6467rpm
               FAN#1: 7307rpm
          FANU#2: Middle speed (Level-3)
               FAN#0: 6221rpm
               FAN#1: 7105rpm
          FANU#3: Middle speed (Level-3)
               FAN#0: 6398rpm
               FAN#1: 7346rpm
          FANU#4: Middle speed (Level-3)
               FAN#0: 6443rpm
               FAN#1: 7190rpm
     XBBOX#80
          FANU#0: Middle speed (Level-3)
               FAN#0: 8294rpm
               FAN#1: 9677rpm
          FANU#1: Middle speed (Level-3)
               FAN#0: 8206rpm
               FAN#1: 9694rpm
          FANU#2: Middle speed (Level-3)
               FAN#0: 8169rpm
               FAN#1: 9747rpm
          FANU#3: Middle speed (Level-3)
               FAN#0: 8320rpm
               FAN#1: 9574rpm
     XBBOX#81
          FANU#0: Low speed (Level-2)
               FAN#0: 7327rpm
               FAN#1: 8585rpm
          FANU#1: Low speed (Level-2)
               FAN#0: 7346rpm
               FAN#1: 8598rpm
          FANU#2: Low speed (Level-2)
               FAN#0: 7366rpm
               FAN#1: 8695rpm
          FANU#3: Low speed (Level-2)
               FAN#0: 7458rpm
               FAN#1: 8517rpm
```

EXAMPLE 8 Display the fan rotation information of the system in SPARC M12-2S (with

```
                    crossbar box).

XSCF> showenvironment Fan
BB#00
    FANU#0: Middle speed (Level-3)
        FAN#0: 8059rpm
        FAN#1: 9457rpm
    FANU#1: Middle speed (Level-3)
        FAN#0: 8083rpm
        FAN#1: 9424rpm
    FANU#2: Middle speed (Level-3)
        FAN#0: 8095rpm
        FAN#1: 9507rpm
    FANU#3: Middle speed (Level-3)
        FAN#0: 8000rpm
        FAN#1: 9490rpm
    FANU#4: Middle speed (Level-3)
        FAN#0: 7906rpm
        FAN#1: 9507rpm
    FANU#5: Middle speed (Level-3)
        FAN#0: 7883rpm
        FAN#1: 9473rpm
    FANU#6: Middle speed (Level-3)
        FAN#0: 8059rpm
        FAN#1: 9608rpm
    FANU#7: Middle speed (Level-3)
        FAN#0: 7952rpm
        FAN#1: 9457rpm
BB#01
    FANU#0: High speed (Level-4)
        FAN#0: 8940rpm
        FAN#1: 10887rpm
    FANU#1: High speed (Level-4)
        FAN#0: 8925rpm
        FAN#1: 10609rpm
    FANU#2: High speed (Level-4)
        FAN#0: 9060rpm
        FAN#1: 10843rpm
    FANU#3: High speed (Level-4)
        FAN#0: 8910rpm
        FAN#1: 10714rpm
    FANU#4: High speed (Level-4)
        FAN#0: 9090rpm
        FAN#1: 10693rpm
    FANU#5: High speed (Level-4)
        FAN#0: 8794rpm
        FAN#1: 10505rpm
    FANU#6: High speed (Level-4)
        FAN#0: 9030rpm
        FAN#1: 10778rpm
    FANU#7: High speed (Level-4)
        FAN#0: 8794rpm
        FAN#1: 10714rpm
XBBOX#80
```

```
          FANU#0: Middle speed (Level-3)
              FAN#0: 8157rpm
              FAN#1: 9694rpm
          FANU#1: Middle speed (Level-3)
              FAN#0: 8320rpm
              FAN#1: 9642rpm
          FANU#2: Middle speed (Level-3)
              FAN#0: 8320rpm
              FAN#1: 9694rpm
          FANU#3: Middle speed (Level-3)
              FAN#0: 8181rpm
              FAN#1: 9729rpm
 XBBOX#81
          FANU#0: Middle speed (Level-3)
              FAN#0: 8120rpm
              FAN#1: 9625rpm
          FANU#1: Middle speed (Level-3)
              FAN#0: 8307rpm
              FAN#1: 9677rpm
          FANU#2: Middle speed (Level-3)
              FAN#0: 8320rpm
              FAN#1: 9557rpm
          FANU#3: Middle speed (Level-3)
              FAN#0: 8256rpm
              FAN#1: 9642rpm
```

EXAMPLE 9   Display the power consumption information of the system.

```
 XSCF> showenvironment power
 Power Supply Maximum      :1000W
 Installed Hardware Minimum:718W
 Peak Permitted            :3725W
 BB#00
     Permitted AC power consumption:1000W
     Actual AC power consumption   :38W
 BB#01
     Permitted AC power consumption:470W
     Actual AC power consumption:430W
```

EXAMPLE 10   Display the exhaust-air amount of the system.

```
 XSCF> showenvironment air
 BB#00
     Air Flow:53CMH
 BB#01
     Air Flow:53CMH
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO | **setpowercapping**(8), **showpowercapping**(8)

NAME	showfru - Displays the contents of settings regarding the hardware devices.

SYNOPSIS

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 specify a physical system board (PSB) as the device.

The following contents are displayed.

Device   Device name

                Any of the following values is displayed.

                sb   PSB
                cpu   CPU in PSB

Location   Position where the device is mounted

                This is displayed in the format below.

                ■ If Device is sb

                xx-y:
                xx   BB-ID which is an integer from 00 to 15
                y   It is fixed to 0.

                ■ If Device is cpu

                xx-y-z:
                xx   BB-ID which is an integer from 00 to 15
                y   It is fixed to 0.
                z   CPU chip number
                                For SPARC M12-1/M10-1: 0
                                For SPARC M10-4/M10-4S: integer from 0 to 3
                                For SPARC M12-2/M12-2S: 0 or 2

Memory Mirror   Mirror mode of the memory set in PSB
Mode
                Either of the following values is displayed.

                yes   Memory mirror mode
                no   Not in the memory mirror mode

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`	Displays the contents of all devices.
`-h`	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
`-M`	Displays text one screen at a time.

OPERANDS	The following operands are supported.
device	Specifies the device to be displayed. The following devices can be specified.

`sb`	PSB
`cpu`	CPU in PSB

location   Specifies the location where the *device* is mounted.

This is specified using the following format.

■ If *device* is `sb`

xx-y:

xx	BB-ID which is an integer from `00` to `15`
y	It is fixed to `0`.

■ If *device* is `cpu`

xx-y-z:

xx	BB-ID which is an integer from `00` to `15`
y	It is fixed to `0`.
z	CPU chip number For SPARC M12-1/M10-1: 0 For SPARC M10-4/M10-4S: integer from `0` to `3` For SPARC M12-2/M12-2S: `0` or `2`

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	You can set the hardware of the devices by using `setupfru(8)`.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Display the information set in all devices.

```
XSCF> showfru -a
Device    Location    Memory Mirror Mode
sb        00-0
    cpu   00-0-0      yes
    cpu   00-0-1      yes
    cpu   00-0-2      yes
    cpu   00-0-3      yes
sb        01-0
    cpu   01-0-0      yes
    cpu   01-0-1      yes
    cpu   01-0-2      yes
    cpu   01-0-3      yes
sb        02-0
    cpu   02-0-0      no
    cpu   02-0-1      no
    cpu   02-0-2      no
    cpu   02-0-3      no
sb        03-0
    cpu   03-0-0      yes
    cpu   03-0-1      yes
    cpu   03-0-2      no
    cpu   03-0-3      no
.
.
.
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 2 Display the information set in the specified device (PSB).

```
XSCF> showfru sb 01-0
Device    Location    Memory Mirror Mode
sb        01-0
    cpu   01-0-0      yes
    cpu   01-0-1      yes
    cpu   01-0-2      yes
    cpu   01-0-3      yes
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 3 Display the information set in the specified device (CPU).

```
XSCF> showfru cpu 01-0-3
Device    Location    Memory Mirror Mode
sb        01-0
    cpu   01-0-3      yes
XSCF>
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO | **addboard**(8), **deleteboard**(8), **setpcl**(8), **setupfru**(8), **showboards**(8), **showpcl**(8)

NAME	showhardconf - Displays the information of the Field Replaceable Unit (FRU) mounted on the server.
SYNOPSIS	**showhardconf** [-u] [-M]
	showhardconf -h
DESCRIPTION	showhardconf is a command to display the information of each FRU.

The information to be displayed is below.

- Current configuration and status
- Number of the mounted units
- Physical partition (PPAR) information
- PCI Expansion Unit information (Displayed only if the power of PPAR is on)
- PCI card information (Displayed only if the power of PPAR is on)

Privileges 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.
-M	Displays text one screen at a time.
-u	Displays the number of each mounted FRU. In addition, the operation frequency is displayed for the CPU module. The DIMM type and size are displayed for the memory. If omitted, the current configuration and status information and PPAR information of each FRU are displayed.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- If the configuration, status information, and PPAR information of FRU is displayed, an asterisk (*) indicating an abnormality and any of the following statuses are displayed for the units in which a failure or degradation occurred.

Status	Contents
Faulted	In the status in which the unit is not in operation due to a failure.
Degraded	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.

- For SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S, if the mode switches on the operator panels of the master chassis and chassis whose XSCFs are standby do not match, an asterisk (*) is displayed on the operator panel units of the master chassis and chassis whose XSCFs are standby.
- The PCI Express (PCIe) card information for a guest domain is applied after Oracle Solaris starts on the guest domain.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Display the FRU information of SPARC M10-1.

```
XSCF> showhardconf
SPARC M10-1;
    + Serial:2101151008A; Operator_Panel_Switch:Locked;
    + System_Power:Off; System_Phase:Cabinet Power Off;
    Partition#0 PPAR_Status:Powered Off;
    MBU Status:Normal; Ver:2004h; Serial:USDA-P00007 ;
        + FRU-Part-Number:CA20366-B10X 002AB/LGA-MBU -01            ;
        + Power_Supply_System: Dual ;
        + Memory_Size:32 GB; Type: B ;
        CPU#0 Status:Normal; Ver:4142h; Serial: 00010448;
            + Freq:3.200 GHz; Type:0x20;
            + Core:16; Strand:2;
        MEM#00A Status:Normal;
            + Code:ce8002M393B5270DH0-YH9  0000-85A8EFD9;
            + Type:01; Size:4 GB;
        MEM#01A Status:Normal;
            + Code:ce8002M393B5270DH0-YH9  0000-85A8EF57;
            + Type:01; Size:4 GB;
 .
 .
 .
        MEM#12A Status:Normal;
```

```
                    + Code:ce8002M393B5270DH0-YH9  0000-85A8EEAD;
                    + Type:01; Size:4 GB;
               MEM#13A Status:Normal;
                    + Code:ce8002M393B5270DH0-YH9  0000-85A8EEB5;
                    + Type:01; Size:4 GB;
              PCI#0 Name_Property:fibre-channel;
                    + Vendor-ID:14e4; Device-ID:1648;
                    + Subsystem_Vendor-ID:10cf; Subsystem-ID:13a0;
                    + Model: LPe1250-F8-FJ;
               PCI#1 Status:Normal; Name_Property:;
                    + Vendor-ID:14e4; Device-ID:1648;
                    + Subsystem_Vendor-ID:10cf; Subsystem-ID:13a0;
                    + Model: LPe1250-F8-FJ;
                    + Connection:PCIBOX#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      |
  |      Type:B                       |   (   1)   |
  |      CPU                          |     1      |
  |          Freq:3.200 GHz;          |   (   1)   |
  |      MEM                          |     8      |
  |          Type:01; Size:4 GB;      |   (   8)   |
  | PCICARD                           |     0      |
  | LINKCARD                          |     0      |
  | PCIBOX                            |     0      |
  |      IOB                          |     0      |
  |      LINKBOARD                    |     0      |
  |      PCI                          |     0      |
  |      FANBP                        |     0      |
  |      PSU                          |     0      |
  |      FAN                          |     0      |
  | OPNL                              |     1      |
  | PSUBP                             |     1      |
  |      PSU                          |     2      |
  |      FANU                         |     4      |
  +-----------------------------------+------------+
```

EXAMPLE 3   Display the FRU information of SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box).

```
XSCF> showhardconf
SPARC M10-4S;
    + Serial:2081230011; Operator_Panel_Switch:Locked;
    + System_Power:On; System_Phase:Cabinet Power On;
      Partition#0 PPAR_Status:Powered Off;
      Partition#1 PPAR_Status:Initialization Phase;
    BB#00 Status:Normal; Role: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#0R 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;
                           + 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:PP123002ZQ  ;
            + 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#0R 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;
                            + 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 ;
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 FRU information of SPARC M12-2S (without crossbar box).

```
  XSCF> showhardconf
  SPARC M12-2S;
      + Serial:PZ51552003; Operator_Panel_Switch:Locked;
      + System_Power:On; System_Phase:Cabinet Power On;
      Partition#0 PPAR_Status:Running;
      BB#00 Status:Normal; Role:Master; Ver:3009h; Serial:PZ51552003;
          + FRU-Part-Number:CA20369-B17X 003AB/9999999                 ;
          + Power_Supply_System: ;
          + Memory_Size:64 GB;
          CMUL Status:Normal; Ver:1101h; Serial:PP155100VD  ;
              + FRU-Part-Number:CA07855-D291 A1   /9999999              ;
              + Memory_Size:64 GB; Type: C ;
              CPU#0 Status:Normal; Ver:4241h; Serial:00040006;
```

```
                        + Freq:4.250 GHz; Type:0x30;
                        + Core:12; Strand:8;
                MEM#00A Status:Normal;
                        + Code:ce8001M393A1G40EB1-CRC    00-02EBB91D;
                        + Type:81; Size:8 GB;
                          .
                          .
                MEM#07A Status:Normal;
                        + Code:ce8001M393A1G40EB1-CRC    00-02EBB960;
                        + Type:81; Size:8 GB;
        CMUU Status:Normal; Ver:1101h; Serial:PP155100VK  ;
            + FRU-Part-Number:CA07855-D491 A1   /9999999              ;
            + Memory_Size:64 GB; Type: C ;
            CPU#0 Status:Normal; Ver:4241h; Serial:00000030;
                        + Freq:4.250 GHz; Type:0x30;
                        + Core:12; Strand:8;
                MEM#00A Status:Normal;
                        + Code:ce8001M393A1G40EB1-CRC    00-02EBB915;
                        + Type:81; Size:8 GB;
                          .
                          .
                MEM#07A Status:Normal;
                        + Code:2c800f18ASF1G72PZ-2G3A3   33-10735AD4;
                        + Type:81; Size:8 GB;
        XBU#0 Status:Normal; Ver:1101h; Serial:PP155002PB  ;
            + FRU-Part-Number:CA20369-B18X 001AA/9999999             ;
            + Type: C ;
            CBL#0L Status:Normal;
                + Vendor-ID:FCBN414QB1C02   ; Ver:4120h;
                    + Type:Optic;    Length: 2;
                + Vendor-ID:FCBN414QB1C02   ; Ver:4120h;
                    + Type:Optic;    Length: 2;
            CBL#0R Status:Normal;
                + Vendor-ID:FCBN414QB1C02   ; Ver:4120h;
                    + Type:Optic;    Length: 2;
                + Vendor-ID:FCBN414QB1C02   ; Ver:4120h;
                    + Type:Optic;    Length: 2;
        XBU#1 Status:Normal; Ver:1101h; Serial:PP155002PA  ;
            + FRU-Part-Number:CA20369-B18X 001AA/9999999             ;
            + Type: C ;
            CBL#0L Status:Normal;
                + Vendor-ID:FCBN414QB1C02   ; Ver:4120h;
                    + Type:Optic;    Length: 2;
                + Vendor-ID:FCBN414QB1C02   ; Ver:4120h;
                    + Type:Optic;    Length: 2;
            CBL#0R Status:Normal;
                + Vendor-ID:FCBN414QB1C02   ; Ver:4120h;
                    + Type:Optic;    Length: 2;
                + Vendor-ID:FCBN414QB1C02   ; Ver:4120h;
                    + Type:Optic;    Length: 2;
    XSCFU Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:PP154903GH  ;
        + FRU-Part-Number:CA20369-B08X 001AA/9999999             ;
        + Type: A ;
    OPNL Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:PP15500CFC  ;
```

```
                       + FRU-Part-Number:CA20365-B35X 005AC/7060922                ;
                       + Type: A ;
                  PSUBP Status:Normal; Ver:1101h; Serial:PP154901EP  ;
                       + FRU-Part-Number:CA20369-B17X 003AB/9999999             ;
                       + Type: C ;
                  PSU#0 Status:Normal; Ver:303141h; Serial:HWCD1549000009;
                       + FRU-Part-Number:CA01022-0850/7            ;
                       + Power_Status:ON; AC:200 V; Type: C ;
                  PSU#1 Status:Normal; Ver:303141h; Serial:HWCD1549000021;
                       + FRU-Part-Number:CA01022-0850/7            ;
                       + Power_Status:ON; AC:200 V; Type: C ;
                  PSU#2 Status:Normal; Ver:303141h; Serial:HWCD1549000084;
                       + FRU-Part-Number:CA01022-0850/7            ;
                       + Power_Status:ON; AC:200 V; Type: C ;
                  PSU#3 Status:Normal; Ver:303141h; Serial:HWCD1549000070;
                       + FRU-Part-Number:CA01022-0850/7            ;
                       + Power_Status:ON; AC:200 V; Type: C ;
                  FANU#0 Status:Normal; Type: C ;
                    .
                    .
                  FANU#7 Status:Normal; Type: C ;
                  HDDBP Status:Normal; Type: A ;
              BB#01 Status:Normal; Role:Standby; Ver:3009h; Serial:PZ51552006;
                  + FRU-Part-Number:CA20369-B17X 003AB/9999999            ;
                  + Power_Supply_System: ;
                  + Memory_Size:128 GB;
                  CMUL Status:Normal; Ver:1101h; Serial:PP155100VE  ;
                      + FRU-Part-Number:CA07855-D291 A1   /9999999               ;
                      + Memory_Size:64 GB; Type: C ;
                      CPU#0 Status:Normal; Ver:4241h; Serial:00040023;
                          + Freq:4.250 GHz; Type:0x30;
                          + Core:12; Strand:8;
                      MEM#00A Status:Normal;
                          + Code:ce8001M393A1G40EB1-CRC    00-02EBB8F4;
                          + Type:81; Size:8 GB;
                              .
                              .
                      MEM#07A Status:Normal;
                          + Code:2c800f18ASF1G72PZ-2G3A3   33-1011A476;
                          + Type:81; Size:8 GB;
                  CMUU Status:Normal; Ver:1101h; Serial:PP15500DZ0  ;
                      + FRU-Part-Number:CA07855-D491 A1   /9999999              ;
                      + Memory_Size:64 GB; Type: C ;
                      CPU#0 Status:Normal; Ver:4241h; Serial:00040019;
                          + Freq:4.250 GHz; Type:0x30;
                          + Core:12; Strand:8;
                      MEM#00A Status:Normal;
                          + Code:2c800f18ASF1G72PZ-2G3A3   33-10735E7F;
                          + Type:81; Size:8 GB;
                             .
                             .
                      MEM#07A Status:Normal;
                          + Code:2c800f18ASF1G72PZ-2G3A3   33-107359F1;
                          + Type:81; Size:8 GB;
```

```
            PCI#2 Status:Normal; Name_Property:pci;
                + Vendor-ID:108e; Device-ID:9020;
                + Subsystem_Vendor-ID:10b5; Subsystem-ID:8716;
                + Model:;
                + Connection:2001;
                PCIBOX#2001; Status:Normal; Ver:5220h; Serial:2121212001;
                    + FRU-Part-Number:;
                    IOB Status:Normal; Serial:PP122300JW  ;
                        + FRU-Part-Number:CA20365-B66X 007AF              ;
                    LINKBOARD Status:Normal; Serial:PP123300TR  ;
                        + FRU-Part-Number:CA20365-B60X 001AA              ;
                    FANBP Status:Normal; Serial:PP120904SY  ;
                        + FRU-Part-Number:CA20365-B68X 004AC              ;
                    PSU#1; Status:Normal; Serial:FEJD1201000169;
                        + FRU-Part-Number:CA01022-0750-D/            ;
                    FAN#0; Status:Normal;
                    FAN#1; Status:Normal;
                    FAN#2; Status:Normal;
        XBU#0 Status:Normal; Ver:1101h; Serial:PP155002PP  ;
            + FRU-Part-Number:CA20369-B18X 001AA/9999999               ;
            + Type: C ;
            CBL#0L Status:Normal;
                + Vendor-ID:FCBN414QB1C02   ; Ver:4120h;
                    + Type:Optic;    Length: 2;
                + Vendor-ID:FCBN414QB1C02   ; Ver:4120h;
                    + Type:Optic;    Length: 2;
            CBL#0R Status:Normal;
                + Vendor-ID:FCBN414QB1C02   ; Ver:4120h;
                    + Type:Optic;    Length: 2;
                + Vendor-ID:FCBN414QB1C02   ; Ver:4120h;
                    + Type:Optic;    Length: 2;
        XBU#1 Status:Normal; Ver:1101h; Serial:PP155002PN  ;
            + FRU-Part-Number:CA20369-B18X 001AA/9999999               ;
            + Type: C ;
            CBL#0L Status:Normal;
                + Vendor-ID:FCBN414QB1C02   ; Ver:4120h;
                    + Type:Optic;    Length: 2;
                + Vendor-ID:FCBN414QB1C02   ; Ver:4120h;
                    + Type:Optic;    Length: 2;
            CBL#0R Status:Normal;
                + Vendor-ID:FCBN414QB1C02   ; Ver:4120h;
                    + Type:Optic;    Length: 2;
                + Vendor-ID:FCBN414QB1C02   ; Ver:4120h;
                    + Type:Optic;    Length: 2;
    XSCFU Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:PP154903GP  ;
        + FRU-Part-Number:CA20369-B08X 001AA/9999999                 ;
        + Type: A ;
    OPNL Status:Normal; Ver:0101h; Serial:PP15500CFH  ;
        + FRU-Part-Number:CA20365-B35X 005AC/7060922                ;
        + Type: A ;
    PSUBP Status:Normal; Ver:1101h; Serial:PP154901ET  ;
        + FRU-Part-Number:CA20369-B17X 003AB/9999999               ;
        + Type: C ;
    PSU#0 Status:Normal; Ver:303141h; Serial:HWCD1549000036;
```

```
            + FRU-Part-Number:CA01022-0850/7              ;
            + Power_Status:ON; AC:200 V; Type: C ;
        PSU#1 Status:Normal; Ver:303141h; Serial:HWCD1549000039;
            + FRU-Part-Number:CA01022-0850/7              ;
            + Power_Status:ON; AC:200 V; Type: C ;
        PSU#2 Status:Normal; Ver:303141h; Serial:HWCD1549000092;
            + FRU-Part-Number:CA01022-0850/7              ;
            + Power_Status:ON; AC:200 V; Type: C ;
        PSU#3 Status:Normal; Ver:303141h; Serial:HWCD1549000057;
            + FRU-Part-Number:CA01022-0850/7              ;
            + Power_Status:ON; AC:200 V; Type: C ;
        FANU#0 Status:Normal; Type: C ;
          .
          .
        FANU#7 Status:Normal; Type: C ;
        HDDBP Status:Normal; Type: A ;
```

EXAMPLE 5   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     |
  |         Type:A                   |  (   1)   |
  |         Type:B                   |  (   1)   |
  |         CPU                      |     4     |
  |             Freq:3.000 GHz;      |  (   2)   |
  |             Freq:3.700 GHz;      |  (   2)   |
  |         MEM                      |    64     |
  |             Type:01; Size:4 GB;  |  (  64)   |
  |     CMUU                         |     2     |
  |         Type:A                   |  (   1)   |
  |         Type:B                   |  (   1)   |
  |         CPU                      |     4     |
  |             Freq:3.000 GHz;      |  (   2)   |
  |             Freq:3.700 GHz;      |  (   2)   |
  |         MEM                      |    64     |
  |             Type:01; Size:4 GB;  |  (  64)   |
  |     PCICARD                      |     3     |
  |     LINKCARD                     |     0     |
  |     PCIBOX                       |     0     |
  |         IOB                      |     0     |
  |         LINKBOARD                |     0     |
  |         PCI                      |     0     |
  |         FANBP                    |     0     |
  |         PSU                      |     0     |
  |         FAN                      |     0     |
  |     XBU                          |     4     |
  |         Type:A                   |  (   2)   |
  |         Type:B                   |  (   2)   |
```

```
|          OPNL                    |           2  |
|          PSUBP                   |           2  |
|             Type:A               |      (    1) |
|             Type:B               |      (    1) |
|             PSU                  |           4  |
|                 Type:A           |      (    2) |
|                 Type:B           |      (    2) |
|             FANU                 |          10  |
| XBBOX                            |           2  |
|       XBU                        |           2  |
|          Type:A                  |      (    1) |
|          Type:B                  |      (    1) |
|       XSCFU                      |           2  |
|       OPNL                       |           2  |
|       XBBPU                      |           2  |
|          Type:A                  |      (    1) |
|          Type:B                  |      (    1) |
|          XSCFIFU                 |           2  |
|          PSU                     |           4  |
|          FANU                    |           8  |
+----------------------------------+------------+
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

showhardconf(8)

NAME	showhostname - Displays the host names set in the master chassis and chassis whose XSCF is standby.
SYNOPSIS	**showhostname** {-a | *xscfu*}
	showhostname -h
DESCRIPTION	showhostname is a command to display the host names set currently in the master chassis and chassis whose XSCF is standby.
	The host name is displayed in the Fully Qualified Domain Name (FQDN) format.
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 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 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 M12-2S/M10-4S (with crossbar box)

  For XBBOX#80, specify "xbbox#80."

  For XBBOX#81, specify "xbbox#81."

- For configuration with SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (without crossbar box)

  For BB#00, specify "bb#00."

  For BB#01, specify "bb#01."

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	By using the sethostname(8), you can set the host name of the master chassis and the chassis on which XSCF is in the standby status.
EXAMPLES	**EXAMPLE 1** Display the host name which has been set to the master chassis and the

chassis on which XSCF is in the standby status.

```
XSCF> showhostname -a
bb#00:scf0-hostname.example.com
bb#01:scf1-hostname.example.com
```

EXAMPLE 2   Display the host name set in XBBOX#80.

```
XSCF> showhostname xbbox#80
xbbox#80:scf0-hostname.example.com
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **sethostname** (8)

NAME	showhsmode - Displays the setting of the high speed mode of the CPU.
SYNOPSIS	**showhsmode**
	showhsmode -h
DESCRIPTION	showhsmode displays the setting of the high speed mode of the CPU.
	The setting is enabled (on) or disabled (off). The default setting is disabled (off).
	This command is not supported on SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/M10-4/M10-4S.
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 option is supported.
	-h Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
EXAMPLES	**EXAMPLE 1** Display the current setting of the high speed mode of the CPU.

```
XSCF> showhsmode
off
```

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

showhsmode(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 command to display the status of the HTTPS service set currently in the XSCF network.

You can confirm whether HTTPS service is in operation and the installation status of the information required for authentication. If it is installed, the date of installation is also displayed.

The following statuses 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.

```
XSCF> showhttps
HTTPS status: enabled
Server key: installed in Apr 24 12:34:56 JST 2010
CA key: installed in Apr 24 12:00:34 JST 2010
CA cert: installed in Apr 24 12:00:34 JST 2010
CSR:
```

```
-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
MIIBwjCCASsCAQAwgYExCzAJBgNVBAYTAmpqMQ4wDAYDVQQIEwVzdGF0ZTERMA8G
A1UEBxMIbG9jYWxpdHkxFTATBgNVBAoTDG9yZ2FuaXphdGlvbjEPMA0GA1UECxMG
b3JnYW5pdDEPMA0GA1UEAxMFZjb21tb24xFjAUBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWB2VlLm1haWww
gZ8wDQYJKoZIhvcNAQEBBQADgY0AMIGJAoGBAJ5D57X/k42LcipTWBWzv2GrxaVM
5GEyx3bdBW8/7WZhnd3uiZ9+ANlvRAuw/YYy7I/pAD+NQJesBcBjuyj9x+IiJl9F
MrI5fR8pOIywVOdbMPCar09rrU45bVeZhTyi+uQOdWLoX/Dhq0fm2BpYuh9WukT5
pTEg+2dABg8UdHmNAgMBAAGgADANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQQFAAOBgQAux1jH3dyB6Xho
PgBuVIakDzIKEPipK9qQfC57YI43uRBGRubu0AHEcLVue5yTu6G5SxHTCq07tV5g
38UHSg5Kqy9QuHWHMri/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
        Validity
            Not Before: Feb 20 07:36:15 2012 GMT
            Not After : Feb 19 07:36:15 2013 GMT
        Subject: C=JP, ST=Kanagawa, O=Fujitsu, OU=Fujitsu, CN=XSCF/
emailAddress=hoge@hoge
        Subject Public Key Info:
            Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption
                Public-Key: (2048 bit)
                Modulus:
                    00:c7:5f:f1:61:ad:ba:4b:64:25:7e:49:ba:7a:6c:
                    d4:5c:b1:8c:2d:15:9f:8a:2f:70:c8:cc:4a:3d:2c:
                    bd:0a:b7:f8:1d:4a:12:93:ea:22:d5:be:85:69:d7:
                    0b:31:a8:1a:ae:34:c6:f6:e8:a1:c8:cc:02:08:be:
                    bc:2b:e9:34:8f:f2:ee:4a:93:26:a0:47:93:7e:b7:
                    f8:3f:73:24:55:45:02:14:f7:c2:d8:56:f7:a1:cf:
                    2f:2d:3e:d4:ff:05:1a:82:25:34:1f:f2:1a:83:91:
                    a7:35:98:7d:2a:92:53:6b:19:75:91:86:b5:2e:ef:
                    e9:79:ec:a0:5c:bc:88:1c:7b:53:2f:ab:a2:18:77:
                    84:42:1e:4c:80:c4:91:28:fe:0a:35:8d:27:f9:90:
                    46:22:70:71:10:0d:03:cb:2e:5c:e9:27:20:b3:d5:
                    bd:15:39:16:c1:18:7a:a7:13:8f:40:e8:1e:5d:39:
                    71:bc:ca:4b:ac:c3:74:9f:03:5e:b3:3c:1c:c8:2e:
                    1b:bf:31:c4:4b:33:9a:07:d4:28:e3:f2:6d:19:37:
                    10:33:4f:04:85:3b:40:ce:b2:be:f4:16:c1:7c:a9:
                    6a:5e:fc:c0:ae:a1:e8:49:a5:b4:ac:37:e3:3f:ca:
                    cf:c1:5d:fa:00:8e:d3:33:1f:13:7d:76:b1:ad:ce:
                    e4:27
                Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)
        X509v3 extensions:
```

```
                X509v3 Basic Constraints:
                    CA:FALSE
                Netscape Cert Type:
                    SSL Server
                Netscape Comment:
                    OpenSSL Generated Certificate
                X509v3 Subject Key Identifier:
                    DE:71:13:37:5D:74:7E:D5:B8:C0:96:F8:AF:A7:FB:AB:EA:B9:DB
  :07
                X509v3 Authority Key Identifier:
                    keyid:BE:0D:11:61:59:98:0B:2F:29:42:88:6F:94:38:7C:D0:6A
  :FC:EB:4B

    Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption
        b9:6d:06:3a:b5:71:51:9d:15:b6:55:08:64:76:9e:13:69:1b:
        ce:6b:b4:be:aa:48:49:55:29:c3:6f:9e:b1:ca:0c:6f:96:c3:
        e9:f7:fd:91:03:ce:a3:b5:d8:27:58:a4:a3:81:f1:60:81:3a:
        fb:75:5e:36:a6:5d:05:3d:bd:cf:6b:34:13:41:c2:68:94:51:
        f2:4b:1a:02:50:e6:bc:8c:48:d2:87:84:cf:12:8b:de:2d:da:
        10:b5:1b:41:94:b6:c4:83:1e:1c:ae:0d:0c:dc:01:21:91:49:
        8c:44:4c:1d:2f:52:3a:b0:19:da:ed:5b:6a:aa:b2:05:bc:76:
        3c:f4:90:35:97:81:5c:bf:64:cb:a4:5d:ed:78:cf:97:b1:8a:
        43:7b:4b:82:4f:21:83:60:28:18:b1:87:ba:4f:a9:7c:f4:ac:
        47:a2:81:ac:70:e7:50:b9:ec:52:ab:66:72:ef:c5:c9:98:89:
        4b:ae:3a:fe:d3:46:be:8b:b8:c8:7c:99:2a:8e:7f:8c:ec:10:
        b6:cb:60:8c:4b:b7:8f:c0:5d:4b:44:45:cb:48:35:69:b3:7c:
        37:c2:33:fe:dd:a4:9f:19:6d:a3:0e:cd:79:7c:05:6e:1b:44:
        d9:b6:21:76:6f:6a:1e:fc:0d:1f:7f:e9:61:9a:70:70:9f:f5:
        17:42:f7:b6
```

EXAMPLE 3 Display the set certificate (in the case that no certificate is set).

```
 XSCF> showhttps -t
 No certificate.
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO sethttps(8)

showhttps(8)

NAME | showinterimpermit - Displays the status and information about CPU Activation Interim Permit.

SYNOPSIS | **showinterimpermit** [−M] [−v] [−p *ppar_id*]

showinterimpermit −h

DESCRIPTION | showinterimpermit is a command to display CPU Activation Interim Permit (hereafter "Interim Permit") status and information.

If "−v" is not specified, the command displays the current enabled or disabled status of Interim Permit, the number of days left before expiration, the expiration status, or whether the function can be enabled again.

If "−v" is specified, the command displays detailed information, including whether Interim Permit can be enabled again.

If no *ppar_id* is specified, the Interim Permit status and information for all PPARs are displayed.

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

platadm, platop, fieldeng | Enables execution for all physical partitions (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.

−M | Displays text one screen at a time.

−p *ppar_id* | Specifies the PPAR-ID to be displayed.

−v | Displays whether Interim Permit can be enabled again.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	The status of nterim Permit is displayed in the following format for each PPAR.

```
Interim Permit for PPAR X: status
```

X   ID of the PPAR

status   Displays the Interim Permit status and information; one of the following:

        disabled   Interim Permit is disabled. This also indicates that the function has never been used (Default), and can be enabled.

        enabled [...]   Interim Permit is enabled.
The content displayed in [ ] indicates the number of days left before expiration. The number of days left before expiration is a value from 29 to 1.
Example 1:
```
enabled [25 days remaining]
```
Indicates that the number of days left before expiration is 25.
Example 2:
```
enabled [less than 1 day remaining]
```
Indicates that the Interim Permit will expire today.

        expired   Interim Permit has expired.
In this state, available CPU core resources may be automatically reduced and/or logical domains in the system may be automatically stopped. To avoid automatic reduction of CPU core resources, immediately add sufficient purchased CPU Activations and assign them to the PPAR using setcod(8) or release CPU core resources from logical domains such that the total quantity of CPU core resources assigned to the logical domains is equal or lower than the quantity of purchased CPU Activations. Then disable Interim Permit.
After Interim Permit is disabled, the *status* changes to "cannot be enabled again."

cannot be enabled again

Interim Permit cannot be reused. This indicates that the Interim Permit has already been used and cannot be used again.

To reuse Interim Permit for a PPAR in this state, add purchased CPU Activation keys to the system using addcodactivation(8) and increase the number of CPU Activations assigned to the PPAR using setcod(8).

XCP 232*x* behaves differently. Please refer to the *Fujitsu SPARC M12 and Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 System Operation and Administration Guide* for further information.

If the −v option is specified, the command displays whether Interim Permit for each PPAR can be enabled again.

CPU Activation Information from the last time Interim Permit was enabled

Registered CPU Activation Keys (in units of cores)

Displays the quantity of purchased CPU Activation keys installed on the entire system in units of cores, recorded at the moment setinterimpermit(8) was last executed to enable Interim Permit. If Interim Permit has never been used, "-" is displayed.

Purchased Cores Assigned to PPAR

Displays the quantity of CPU Activations (in units of cores) assigned to the PPAR, recorded at the moment setinterimpermit(8) was last executed to enable Interim Permit. If Interim Permit has never been used, "-" is displayed.

Current CPU Activation Information

Registered CPU Activation Keys (in units of cores)

Displays the quantity of purchased CPU Activation keys currently installed on the entire system in units of cores.

Purchased Cores Assigned to PPAR

Displays the quantity of CPU Activations (in units of cores) currently assigned to the PPAR. Does not include Interim Permit cores.

Status   If Interim Permit is disabled and can be enabled, "Interim Permit is disabled (can be enabled)" is displayed.

If Interim Permit is currently enabled and valid, "Interim Permit is enabled [xx days remaining]" is displayed.

If Interim Permit is enabled and expired, "Interim Permit is expired" is displayed.

If Interim Permit is disabled and cannot be enabled, "Interim Permit cannot be enabled again (until more Purchased CPU Activations are installed and Purchased cores are assigned to the PPAR)" is displayed.

If Interim Permit has never been used, "-" is displayed.

When Status shows "Interim Permit is disabled (can be enabled)", Interim Permit can be enabled again for a PPAR using setinterimpermit(8).

When Status shows "Interim Permit is expired", to enable Interim Permit again, disable Interim Permit by executing "setinterimpermit -p *ppar_id* -c disable". Then, Status will show "Interim Permit is disabled (can be enabled)" or "Interim Permit cannot be enabled again (until more Purchased CPU Activations are installed and Purchased cores are assigned to the PPAR)".

The showinterimpermit command was introduced in XCP 2320, but with support for SPARC M10-1 and SPARC M10-4 models only. The ability to reuse Interim Permit was introduced in XCP 2330. When XCP 232*x* is used on the system, Interim Permit can be enabled only on SPARC M10-1 and M10-4 systems, and only once. Therefore, when XCP 232*x* is used, be careful not to enable Interim Permit by mistake.

When XCP 2330 or later is used on the system, Interim Permit can be re-enabled. But, to re-enable it the steps described below must be completed.

If Interim Permit was used with XCP 232*x* and then the firmware was updated to XCP 2330 or later, Interim Permit cannot be enabled again, even when the steps described below have been completed. In this case, please contact your local service provider for assistance.

To reuse Interim Permit, all of the following conditions must be met after the last time Interim Permit was used:

1. If currently enabled,Interim Permit must be disabled by
   setinterimpermit(8). Then the Status is changed to "Interim
   Permit cannot be enabled again (until more Purchased CPU
   Activations are installed and Purchased cores are assigned to the
   PPAR)".

2. Quantity of installed purchased CPU Activation keys for this
   system must be increased by addcodactivation(8). The quantity
   of "Registered CPU Activation Keys (in units of cores)" under
   "Current CPU Activation Information" must be greater than the
   quantity shown in "CPU Activation Information from the last time
   Interim Permit was enabled".

3. Quantity of CPU cores assigned to the PPAR (for SPARC M12-2S/
   M10-4S) / the system (for SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/M10-4)
   must be increased using setcod(8). The quantity of "Purchased
   Cores Assigned to PPAR" under "Current CPU Activation
   Information" must be greater than of the quantity shown in "CPU
   Activation Information from the last time Interim Permit was
   enabled".

When all 3 conditions are met, then the Status is changed from
"Interim Permit cannot be enabled again (until more Purchased CPU
Activations are installed and Purchased cores are assigned to the
PPAR)" to "Interim Permit is disable (can be enabled)".

"Interim Permit is disabled (can be enabled)" shows that Interim
Permit can now be used again.

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Display Interim Permit information for PPAR-ID 0 (in this case Interim Per-
mit is enabled and 25 days remain before expiration).

```
XSCF> showinterimpermit -p 0
Interim Permit for PPAR 0: enabled [25 days remaining]
```

EXAMPLE 2   Display Interim Permit information for PPAR-ID 0 (in this case Interim Per-
mit is enabled and one day remains before expiration).

```
XSCF> showinterimpermit -p 0
Interim Permit for PPAR 0: enabled [1 day remaining]
```

EXAMPLE 3   Display Interim Permit information for PPAR-ID 0 (in this case Interim Per-
mit is enabled and will expire today).

```
XSCF> showinterimpermit -p 0
Interim Permit for PPAR 0: enabled [less than 1 day remaining]
```

EXAMPLE 4   Display Interim Permit information for PPAR-ID 0 (in this case Interim Per-

mit is disabled and has never previously been enabled).

```
XSCF> showinterimpermit -p 0
Interim Permit for PPAR 0: disabled
```

EXAMPLE 5 Display Interim Permit information for PPAR-ID 0 (in this case Interim Permit was already enabled and cannot be used again).

```
XSCF> showinterimpermit -p 0
Interim Permit for PPAR 0: cannot be enabled again
```

EXAMPLE 6 Display Interim Permit information for PPAR-ID 0 (in this case Interim Permit has expired).

```
XSCF> showinterimpermit -p 0
Interim Permit for PPAR 0: expired
```

EXAMPLE 7 Display Interim Permit information for all PPARs (in this case for SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/M10-4).

```
XSCF> showinterimpermit
Interim Permit for PPAR 0: enabled [25 days remaining]
```

EXAMPLE 8 Display Interim Permit information for all PPARs (in this case the user has platform-related privileges on SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S).

```
XSCF> showinterimpermit
Interim Permit for PPAR 0: disabled
Interim Permit for PPAR 1: enabled [29 days remaining]
Interim Permit for PPAR 2: expired
Interim Permit for PPAR 3: cannot be enabled again
Interim Permit for PPAR 4: disabled
Interim Permit for PPAR 5: disabled
Interim Permit for PPAR 6: disabled
Interim Permit for PPAR 7: disabled
Interim Permit for PPAR 8: disabled
Interim Permit for PPAR 9: disabled
Interim Permit for PPAR 10: disabled
Interim Permit for PPAR 11: disabled
Interim Permit for PPAR 12: disabled
Interim Permit for PPAR 13: disabled
Interim Permit for PPAR 14: disabled
Interim Permit for PPAR 15: disabled
```

EXAMPLE 9 Display Interim Permit information for all PPARs (in this case the user has privileges for PPAR#0, #1, and #3 on SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S).

```
XSCF> showinterimpermit
Interim Permit for PPAR 0: disabled
Interim Permit for PPAR 1: enabled [29 days remaining]
Interim Permit for PPAR 3: cannot be enabled again
```

EXAMPLE 10 Display whether Interim Permit for PPAR-ID 0 can be enabled again.

```
XSCF> showinterimpermit -v -p 0
PPAR-ID: 0
  Status: Interim Permit is disabled (can be enabled)

  CPU Activation Information from the last time Interim Permit was enabled:
    Registered CPU Activation Keys (in units of cores):    16
    Purchased Cores Assigned to PPAR:                        8

  Current CPU Activation Information:
    Registered CPU Activation Keys (in units of cores):    32
    Purchased Cores Assigned to PPAR:                       16
```

EXAMPLE 11 Display whether Interim Permit for all PPARs can be enabled again (in the case of SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/M10-4).

```
XSCF> showinterimpermit -v
PPAR-ID: 0
  Status: Interim Permit is disabled (can be enabled)

  CPU Activation Information from the last time Interim Permit was enabled:
    Registered CPU Activation Keys (in units of cores):     2
    Purchased Cores Assigned to PPAR:                        4

  Current CPU Activation Information:
    Registered CPU Activation Keys (in units of cores):     4
    Purchased Cores Assigned to PPAR:                        8
```

EXAMPLE 12 Display whether Interim Permit for all PPARs can be enabled again (in the case of a user with platadm privilege on SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S).

```
XSCF> showinterimpermit -v
PPAR-ID: 0
  Status: Interim Permit is disabled (can be enabled)

  CPU Activation Information from the last time Interim Permit was enabled:
    Registered CPU Activation Keys (in units of cores):    24
    Purchased Cores Assigned to PPAR:                        8

  Current CPU Activation Information:
    Registered CPU Activation Keys (in units of cores):    40
    Purchased Cores Assigned to PPAR:                       16

PPAR-ID: 1
  Status: Interim Permit cannot be enabled again
  (until more Purchased CPU Activations are installed and Purchased cores
  are assigned to the PPAR)

  CPU Activation Information from the last time Interim Permit was enabled:
    Registered CPU Activation Keys (in units of cores):    24
    Purchased Cores Assigned to PPAR:                        8
```

```
         Current CPU Activation Information:
           Registered CPU Activation Keys (in units of cores):    40
           Purchased Cores Assigned to PPAR:                       8

    PPAR-ID: 2
      Status: Interim Permit is enabled [20 days remaining]

      CPU Activation Information from the last time Interim Permit was enabled:
        Registered CPU Activation Keys (in units of cores):    24
        Purchased Cores Assigned to PPAR:                       8

      Current CPU Activation Information:
        Registered CPU Activation Keys (in units of cores):    40
        Purchased Cores Assigned to PPAR:                       8

            :

    PPAR-ID: 15
      Status: -

      CPU Activation Information from the last time Interim Permit was enabled:
        Registered CPU Activation Keys (in units of cores):     -
        Purchased Cores Assigned to PPAR:                       -

      Current CPU Activation Information:
        Registered CPU Activation Keys (in units of cores):    40
        Purchased Cores Assigned to PPAR:                       0
```

EXAMPLE 13 Display whether Interim Permit for all PPARs can be enabled again (in the case of a user with pparadm privilege for PPAR#0, #1, and #3 on SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S).

```
XSCF> showinterimpermit -v
PPAR-ID: 0
  Status: Interim Permit is disabled (can be enabled)

  CPU Activation Information from the last time Interim Permit was enabled:
    Registered CPU Activation Keys (in units of cores):    24
    Purchased Cores Assigned to PPAR:                       8

  Current CPU Activation Information:
    Registered CPU Activation Keys (in units of cores):    40
    Purchased Cores Assigned to PPAR:                      16

PPAR-ID: 1
  Status: Interim Permit cannot be enabled again
  (until more Purchased CPU Activations are installed and Purchased cores
  are assigned to the PPAR)

  CPU Activation Information from the last time Interim Permit was enabled:
    Registered CPU Activation Keys (in units of cores):    24
    Purchased Cores Assigned to PPAR:                       8
```

```
    Current CPU Activation Information:
      Registered CPU Activation Keys (in units of cores):    40
      Purchased Cores Assigned to PPAR:                        8

 PPAR-ID: 3
  Status: -

  CPU Activation Information from the last time Interim Permit was enabled:
    Registered CPU Activation Keys (in units of cores):     -
    Purchased Cores Assigned to PPAR:                       -

    Current CPU Activation Information:
      Registered CPU Activation Keys (in units of cores):    40
      Purchased Cores Assigned to PPAR:                       0
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO **addcodactivation(8)**, **deletecodactivation**(8), **setcod**(8), **setinterimpermit**(8), **showcod**(8), **showcodactivation**(8), **showcodactivationhistory**(8), **showcodusage**(8), **showinterimpermitusage**(8)

showinterimpermit(8)

NAME	showinterimpermitusage - Displays information about CPU Activations and CPU core resources.
SYNOPSIS	**showinterimpermitusage** [-M] [-p *ppar_id*]
	showinterimpermitusage -h
DESCRIPTION	showinterimpermitusage is a command to display CPU Activation Interim Permit (hereafter "Interim Permit") related information per PPAR. The information includes the quantity of CPU cores physically present in the PPAR, the quantity of CPU Activations assigned to the PPAR, the quantity of CPU core resources currently used by the PPAR, and the quantity of additional CPU Activations made available by Interim Permit.

If a user with the platadm or platop privilege executes showinterimpermitusage, the command displays the CPU Activation information of the entire system and CPU core resource usage per PPAR.

If a user with privileges only for the target PPAR executes showinterimpermitusage, the command displays the current CPU core resource usage of the target PPAR.

If no *ppar_id* is specified, the command displays the CPU Activation information of all PPARs and CPU core resource usage per PPAR.

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

platadm, platop, fieldeng Enables execution for all physical partitions (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.

-M   Displays text one screen at a time.

-p *ppar_id*   Specifies the PPAR-ID to be displayed.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Installed Cores	Quantity of CPU cores physically present in the PPAR
Purchased Cores Assigned to PPAR	Quantity of CPU Activations (in units of cores) assigned to the PPAR
Cores In Use by Ldoms	Quantity of CPU resources (in units of cores) currently used by Oracle VM Server for SPARC logical domains
Interim Assignable Cores	Quantity of additional CPU Activations (in units of cores) made available by Interim Permit
	The displayed value is obtained by subtracting "Purchased Cores Assigned to PPAR" from "Installed Cores".
	If Interim Permit is disabled or has expired, "0" is displayed.
In Use Interim Cores	Quantity of Interim Permitted CPU core resources (cores temporarily available as a result of Interim Permit being enabled) currently used by Oracle VM Server for SPARC logical domains
	The displayed value is obtained by subtracting "Purchased Cores Assigned to PPAR" from "Cores In Use by Ldoms".
	If quantity shown by "Cores In Use by Ldoms" is less than, or equal to the quantity shown by "Purchased Cores Assigned to PPAR", "In Use Interim Cores" displays "0".
	If Interim Permit is disabled or has expired, "0" is displayed.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Display CPU Activation and CPU core resource information for the entire system (in this case the user has platadm privilege on SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S).

```
XSCF> showinterimpermitusage

PPAR-ID: 0
  Installed Cores:                    32
  Purchased Cores Assigned to PPAR:   16
  Cores In Use by Ldoms:              32
  Interim Assignable Cores:           16
  In Use Interim Cores:               16
```

```
 PPAR-ID: 1
   Installed Cores:                      32
   Purchased Cores Assigned to PPAR:     16
   Cores In Use by Ldoms:                 8
   Interim Assignable Cores:              0
   In Use Interim Cores:                  0

 PPAR-ID: 2
   Installed Cores:                      32
   Purchased Cores Assigned to PPAR:      4
   Cores In Use by Ldoms:                12
   Interim Assignable Cores:             28
   In Use Interim Cores:                  8

 PPAR-ID: 3
   Installed Cores:                      32
   Purchased Cores Assigned to PPAR:     10
   Cores In Use by Ldoms:                 8
   Interim Assignable Cores:             22
   In Use Interim Cores:                  0

      :

 PPAR-ID: 15
   Installed Cores:                       0
   Purchased Cores Assigned to PPAR:      0
   Cores In Use by Ldoms:                 0
   Interim Assignable Cores:              0
   In Use Interim Cores:                  0

 Note:
   Please confirm the value of "Cores In Use by Ldoms" using the Oracle VM
   Server for SPARC ldm command.
   The XSCF may take up to 20 minutes to reflect the "Cores In Use by Ldoms"
   of logical domains.
```

EXAMPLE 2 Display CPU Activation and CPU core resource information for the entire system (in this case the user has platadm privilege on SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/M10-4).

```
 XSCF> showinterimpermitusage

 PPAR-ID: 0
   Installed Cores:                      16
   Purchased Cores Assigned to PPAR:      8
   Cores In Use by Ldoms:                12
   Interim Assignable Cores:              8
   In Use Interim Cores:                  4

 Note:
   Please confirm the value of "Cores In Use by Ldoms" using the Oracle VM
```

```
                      Server for SPARC ldm command.
                      The XSCF may take up to 20 minutes to reflect the "Cores In Use by Ldoms"
                      of logical domains.
```

EXAMPLE 3   Display CPU Activation and CPU core resource information for each PPAR (in this case the user has pparadm privilege for PPAR#0 and PPAR#2 on SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S).

```
 XSCF> showinterimpermitusage

 PPAR-ID: 0
   Installed Cores:                   32
   Purchased Cores Assigned to PPAR:  16
   Cores In Use by Ldoms:             32
   Interim Assignable Cores:          16
   In Use Interim Cores:              16

 PPAR-ID: 2
   Installed Cores:                   32
   Purchased Cores Assigned to PPAR:   4
   Cores In Use by Ldoms:             12
   Interim Assignable Cores:          28
   In Use Interim Cores:               8

 Note:
   Please confirm the value of "Cores In Use by Ldoms" using the Oracle VM
   Server for SPARC ldm command.
   The XSCF may take up to 20 minutes to reflect the "Cores In Use by Ldoms"
   of logical domains.
```

EXAMPLE 4   Display CPU Activation and CPU core resource information for PPAR#2.

```
 XSCF> showinterimpermitusage -p 2

 PPAR-ID: 2
   Installed Cores:                   32
   Purchased Cores Assigned to PPAR:   4
   Cores In Use by Ldoms:             12
   Interim Assignable Cores:          28
   In Use Interim Cores:               8

 Note:
   Please confirm the value of "Cores In Use by Ldoms" using the Oracle VM
   Server for SPARC ldm command.
   The XSCF may take up to 20 minutes to reflect the "Cores In Use by Ldoms"
   of logical domains.
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO | **addcodactivation(8)**, **deletecodactivation**(8), **setcod**(8), **setinterimpermit**(8), **showcod**(8), **showcodactivation**(8), **showcodactivationhistory**(8), **showcodusage**(8)

showinterimpermitusage(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: user
Base Distinguishing Name: ou=people,dc=company,dc=com
LDAP Search Timeout: 60
Bind password: Set
LDAP Servers: ldap://company.com:389
CERTS: None
```

EXAMPLE 2   Displaying LDAP Server Certification

```
XSCF> showldap -c
Certificate:
  Data:
    Version: 3 (0x2)
    Serial Number:
      fc:c1:32: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
```

```
              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:
                  1f:a1: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
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned:

0	Successful completion.
>0	An error occurred.

SEE ALSO **setldap**(8)

NAME | showldapssl - show LDAP over SSL configuration and messages.

SYNOPSIS | **showldapssl**

showldapssl cert [−v] [−i *n*]

showldapssl log [−M] [−C] [−S *start_record_number*] [−E *end_record_number*]

showldapssl log −f

showldapssl group administrator [-i *n*]

showldapssl group operator [-i *n*]

showldapssl group custom [-i *n*]

showldapssl userdomain [-i *n*]

showldapssl usermap

showldapssl defaultrole

showldapssl server [-i *n*]

showldapssl −h

DESCRIPTION | showldapssl displays the LDAP over SSL configuration and diagnostic messages.

Privileges | You must have useradm 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*	Sets an index marker, value 1 - 5. When executed without -i or without any value for -i, the system behaves in the following way, according to the assigned operand.

> group, userdomain
>> Successively searches index marker 1 to 5.
>
> cert
>> Displays the server certificate of the primary LDAP over SSL server.
>
> server
>> Displays the configuration of the primary LDAP over SSL server.

-v	Specifies verbose output. Used only with the cert operand to display the full certificate.
-C	Appends to end of output the number of records in the log.
-E	Specifies the last record number to display, where *end_record_number* can be any record number in the log. Use -C to obtain the number of records in the log.
-M	Displays text one screen at a time.
-S	Specifies the first record to display, where *start_record_number* can be any record number in the log. Use -C to obtain the number of records in the log.

OPERANDS The following operands are supported:

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 administrator	Display current group configurations.
group operator	Display current group configurations.
group custom	Display current group configurations.
userdomain	Display current userdomain settings.

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 (00000000)
subject = C=US, ST=California, L=San Diego, O=aCompany,
OU=System Group, CN=John User serial number = 0 (00000000)
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
```

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>))
binddn: cn=Manager,dc=company,dc=com
bindpw: Set
searchbase: ou=people,dc=company,dc=com
```

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 M12/M10 Systems chassis and crossbar boxes (XBBOXs).

Any of the following 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 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.

-a	Displays the statuses of all CHECK LEDs connected currently.
-b *bb_id*	Displays the status of the CHECK LEDs of the SPARC M12/M10 systems chassis and crossbar boxes corresponding to the specified *bb_id*. 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
```

EXAMPLE 2 Display the statuses of all CHECK LEDs.

```
XSCF> showlocator -a
XB-Box#80 : Locator LED status: Blinking
 :
BB#00 : Locator LED status: Blinking
BB#01 : Locator LED status: Off
BB#02 : Locator LED status: On
 :
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO **setlocator**(8)

NAME | showloginlockout - Displays the time set in the lockout function of the user account.

SYNOPSIS | **showloginlockout**

showloginlockout -h

DESCRIPTION | showloginlockout is a command to display the time by minutes when login is prohibited after failing in login three times in a row.

Privileges | To execute this command, useradm privilege is required.

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

OPTIONS | The following options are supported.

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

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION | The user can attempt login three times in a row. If the third attempt fails, login is prohibited for the time set by setloginlockout(8). showloginlockout displays the set lockout time by minutes.

If the set lockout time elapses, attempt to log in is allowed again.

EXAMPLES | **EXAMPLE 1**   Display the timeout time of lockout.

```
 XSCF> showloginlockout
 90 minutes
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO | **setloginlockout**(8)

showloginlockout(8)

NAME	showlogs - Displays the specified log.

SYNOPSIS

showlogs [-t *time* [-T *time*]] [-v|-V|-S] [-r] [-M] error

showlogs [-t *time* [-T *time*]|-p *timestamp*] [-v] [-r] [-M] event

showlogs [-t *time* [-T *time*]] [-r] [-M] power

showlogs {-a|-b *bb_id*} [-t *time* [-T *time*]] [-r] [-M] env

showlogs [-r] [-M] monitor

showlogs -p *ppar_id* [-t *time* [-T *time*]] [-r] [-M] {console|ipl|panic}

showlogs -h

DESCRIPTION

showlogs is a command to display the specified log.

The logs are displayed in chronological order of time stamps by default. The following logs can be specified for each unit of collection.

- System unit
    - Error log (Scan logs may be included.)
    - Power log
    - Event log
    - Monitoring log
- SPARC M12/M10 systems chassis
    - Temperature history
- Physical partition (PPAR) unit
    - Console message log
    - Panic message log
    - IPL message log

Privileges

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

- Error log, event log, temperature history, monitoring log

    platadm, platop, fieldeng

- Power log

platadm, platop, fieldeng	Enables execution for all PPARs.
pparadm, pparmgr	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have administration privilege.

■ Console message log, panic message log, IPL message log

| platadm, platop, fieldeng | Enables execution for all PPARs. |
| pparadm, pparmgr, pparop | Enables execution for PPARs for which you have access privilege. |

■ Scan log

fieldeng

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

OPTIONS   The following options are supported.

-a	All chassis on the system are subject. This can be specified for the temperature history.
-b *bb_id*	Specifies only one BB-ID to display the log. You can specify any of the following values for *bb_id*.
	For SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/M10-4: 0
	For SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S: an integer from 0 to 15
	For crossbar box: 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.
-p *ppar_id*	Specifies a single PPAR-ID to display. This can be specified for the console message log, panic message log, and IPL message log. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for *ppar_id*.

-P *timestamp*	If the log is displayed alone, specify the time stamp of the log. This can be specified for the error log and event log.
	timestamp is specified in any of the following formats.

yyyy-mm-dd,hh:mm:ss
> The value is specified in the year-month-day,hour:minute:second format.

mm/dd/yy,hh:mm:ss
> The value is specified in the month/day/year,hour:minute:second format.

Monddhh:mm:ssyyyy
> The value is specified in the month-name,day,hour:minute:second,year format.

-r	Displays logs in reverse chronological order of time stamps. By default, logs are displayed in chronological order of time stamps.
-S	Displays the scan log attached to an error log. Only the users with fieldeng privilege can specify it. It cannot be specified with the -v or -V option.

-t *time*	Specifies the starting date and time for specifying the display range of logs. Any of the following specification formats is applied.

yyyy-mm-dd,hh:mm

> The value is specified in the year-month-day,hour:minute format.

mm/dd/yy,hh:mm

> The value is specified in the month/day/year,hour:minute format.

Monddhh:mmyyyy

> The value is specified in the month-name,day,hour:minute,year format.

yyyy-mm-dd,hh:mm:ss

> The value is specified in the year-month-day,hour:minute:second format.

mm/dd/yy,hh:mm:ss

> The value is specified in the month/day/year,hour:minute:second format.

Monddhh:mm:ssyyyy

> The value is specified in the month-name,day,hour:minute:second,year format.

Even if it is specified with the -r option, the specifications of the -t and -T option will never be reversed. It cannot be used for monitoring logs.

-T *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.

mm/dd/yy,hh:mm

    The value is specified in the month/day/year,hour:minute format.

Monddhh:mmyyyy

    The value is specified in the month-name,day,hour:minute,year format.

yyyy-mm-dd,hh:mm:ss

    The value is specified in the year-month-day,hour:minute:second format.

mm/dd/yy,hh:mm:ss

    The value is specified in the month/day/year,hour:minute:second format.

Monddhh:mm:ssyyyy

    The value is specified in the month-name,day,hour:minute:second,year format.

    Even if it is specified with the -r option, the specifications of the -t and -T option will never be reversed. It cannot be used for monitoring logs.

-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 operands 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 history.
monitor	Displays the monitoring log.
console	Displays the console message log.
ipl	Displays the IPL message log.
panic	Displays the panic message log.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Each log is displayed in the following format.

- Error log

  Default

```
Date: Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012
     Code: xxxxxxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
     Status: Alarm                 Occurred: Oct 20 17:45:31.000 JST 2012
     FRU: /BB#xx/PSU#x
     Msg: PSU failed
```

  If -v option is specified

```
Date: Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012
     Code: xxxxxxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
     Status: Alarm                 Occurred: Oct 20 17:45:31.000 JST 2012
     FRU: /BB#xx/PSU#x
     Msg: PSU failed
     Diagnostic Code:
         xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxx
         xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxx
         xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxx
         xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx
         xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxx
```

  If the -V option is specified

```
Date: Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012
     Code: xxxxxxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
     Status: Alarm                 Occurred: Oct 20 17:45:31.000 JST 2012
     FRU: /BB#xx/PSU#x
     Msg: PSU failed
     Diagnostic Code:
         xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxx
         xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxx
         xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxx
         xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx
         xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxx
     Diagnostic Messages
     :
```

If the -S option is specified

```
Date: Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012
      Code: xxxxxxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx-xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx
      Status: Alarm                  Occurred: Oct 20 17:45:31.000 JST 2012
      FRU: /BB#xx/PSU#x
      Msg: PSU failed
      Diagnostic Code:
          xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxx
          xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxx
          xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxx
          xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx
          xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxx
      Detail log: SCAN MINOR RC 2K
      0000: xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx
      0010: xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx xxxxxxxx
      :
```

Date:	Date log collected (month day hour:minute:second TimeZone year) This is displayed in local time.
Code:	Error code This is displayed in 25 bytes.
Status:	Error status Any of the following is displayed.

Warning	Partial degradation or warning of the unit
Alarm	Failure or abnormality of the unit
Information	Notification
Notice	System status notification

Occurred:	Error occurrence date (in the 'month day hour:minute:second time-zone year' format). This is displayed in local time.
FRU:	Alleged unit
	The first, second, and third alleged units are displayed separated by a comma (,). If the fourth alleged unit exists, asterisk (*) is displayed. It depends on the point of detection whether the units subsequent to the second one are displayed.
Msg:	Contents of error

Diagnostic Code:	Detailed code of error This is displayed in hexadecimal.
Diagnostic Messages:	Detailed message This is displayed if the log has a detailed message.
Detail log:	Scan log code This is displayed if the log has a scan log.

■ Power log

```
Date                     Event              Cause            ID  Switch
Oct 20 17:25:31 JST 2012 Cabinet Power On   Operator         00  Service
Oct 20 17:35:31 JST 2012 PPAR Power On      Operator         00  Locked
Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012 PPAR Power Off     Software Request 00  Locked
Oct 20 17:50:31 JST 2012 Cabinet Power Off  Self Reset       00  Service
        :
        :
```

Date:	Date log collected (month day hour:minute:second TimeZone year) This is displayed in local time.
Event:	Power status Any of the following statuses is displayed.

SCF Reset	In the status in which XSCF is rebooted
PPAR Power On	In the status in which the power of PPAR is on
PPAR Power Off	In the status in which the power of PPAR is off
PPAR Reset	In the status in which PPAR is restarted
Cabinet Power On	The chassis power is on
Cabinet Power Off	The chassis power is off
XIR	In the status in which eXtended Internal Reset is executed

Cause:	Cause of Event Any of the following is displayed. Self Reset, Power On, System Reset, Panel, Scheduled, IPMI, Power Recover, Operator, Software Request, Alarm, Fatal
ID:	PPAR-ID or BB-ID In the case of Event for all SPARC M10 Systems chassis or PPARs, "--" is displayed. If Event is Cabinet Power On or Cabinet Power Off, BB-ID is displayed. An integer from 00 to 15 or 80 to 83 is displayed for BB-ID. If Event is PPAR Power On or PPAR Power Off, or PPAR Reset, PPAR-ID is displayed. An integer from 00 to 15 is displayed for PPAR-ID.
Switch:	Status of the mode switch of the operator panel Any of the following statuses is displayed.

	Locked	Mode during normal operation
	Service	Service mode

■ Event log
  Default

```
Date                            Message
Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012        System power on
Oct 20 17:55:31 JST 2012        System power off
   :
   :
```

  If -v option is specified

```
Date                            Message
Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012        System power on
Switch= Service
Code=xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx
     xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx xxxx
     xxxx xxxx
```

Date:	Date log collected (month day hour:minute:second TimeZone year) This is displayed in local time.
Message:	Event message
Switch:	Status of the mode switch of the operator panel Any of the following statuses is displayed.

	Locked	Mode during normal operation
	Service	Service mode

Code:	Detailed event information This is displayed in hexadecimal.

■ Temperature history

```
BB#00
Date                        Temperature  Power
Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012      32.56(C)   System Power On
Oct 20 17:55:31 JST 2012      32.56(C)   System Power Off
    :
```

BB#*xx*:	BB-ID is displayed by an integer from 0 to 15, or from 80 to 83, depending on the system configuration.
Date:	Date log collected (month day hour:minute:second TimeZone year) This is displayed in local time.
Temperature:	Intake-air temperature This is displayed to two decimal places. The unit is Celsius (degrees C).
Power:	Power status of the system Either of the following statuses is displayed.

	Cabinet Power On	In the status in which the power of the chassis is on
	Cabinet Power OFF	In the status in which the power of the chassis is off

■ Monitoring log

```
Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012      monitor message
Oct 20 17:55:31 JST 2012      monitor message
    :
```

The date and monitoring message are displayed by one message with one line.

For the date, the date the log was collected is displayed in local time (month day hour:minute:second TimeZone year).

■ Console message log

```
PPAR-ID: 00
Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012      console message
Oct 20 17:55:31 JST 2012      console message
        :
        :
```

[First line]

PPAR-ID: PPAR ID
                  Depending on the system configuration, an integer from 00 to
                  15 is displayed.

[Second and subsequent lines]

The date and console message are displayed by one message with one line.

For the date, the date the log was collected is displayed in local time (month day hour:minute:second TimeZone year).

■ Panic message log

```
<<panic>>
Date: Oct 20 18:45:31 JST 2012      PPAR-ID: 00
Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012      panic message
Oct 20 17:55:31 JST 2012      panic message
        :
```

[Second line]

Date: Date panic occurred (month day hour:minute:second TimeZone
                  year)
                  This is displayed in local time.

PPAR-ID: PPAR ID
                  Depending on the system configuration, an integer from 00 to
                  15 is displayed.

[Third and subsequent lines]

The date and panic message are displayed by one message with one line.

For the date, the date the log was collected is displayed in local time (month day hour:minute:second TimeZone year).

■ IPL message log

```
<<ipl>>
Date: Oct 20 18:45:31 JST 2012      PPAR-ID: 00
Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012     ipl message
Oct 20 17:55:31 JST 2012     ipl message
      :
```

[Second line]

Date:	Date IPL occurred (month day hour:minute:second TimeZone year) This is displayed in local time.
PPAR-ID:	PPAR ID Depending on the system configuration, an integer from 00 to 15 is displayed.

[Third and subsequent lines]

The date and IPL message are displayed by one message with one line.

For the date, the date the log was collected is displayed in local time (month day hour:minute:second TimeZone year).

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Display the error log.

```
XSCF> showlogs error
Date: Oct 20 12:45:31 JST 2012
    Code: 00112233-445566778899aabbcc-8899aabbcceeff0011223344
    Status: Alarm                 Occurred: Oct 20 12:45:31.000 JST 2012
    FRU: /BB#0/PSU#0
    Msg: PSU failed
Date: Oct 20 15:45:31 JST 2012
    Code: 00112233-445566778899aabbcc-8899aabbcceeff0011223344
    Status: Alarm                 Occurred: Oct 20 12:45:31.000 JST 2012
    FRU: /BB#1/PSU#1
    Msg: PSU Input voltage too high
```

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
Date                      Event            Cause            ID  Switch
Oct 20 17:25:31 JST 2012  Cabinet Power On  Operator         00  Service
Oct 20 17:35:31 JST 2012  PPAR Power On     Operator         00  Locked
Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012  PPAR Power Off    Software Request  00  Locked
Oct 20 17:50:31 JST 2012  Cabinet Power Off Self Reset       00  Service
```

Example 5   Display power logs in reverse chronological order of time stamps.

```
XSCF> showlogs power -r
Date                      Event            Cause            ID  Switch
Oct 20 17:50:31 JST 2012  Cabinet Power On  Operator         00  Service
Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012  PPAR Power On     Operator         00  Locked
Oct 20 17:35:31 JST 2012  PPAR Power Off    Software Request  00  Locked
Oct 20 17:25:31 JST 2012  Cabinet Power Off Self Reset       00  Service
```

Example 6   Display the power logs within the specified range.

```
XSCF> showlogs power -t Oct2017:302012 -T Oct2017:492012
Date                      Event            Cause            ID  Switch
Oct 20 17:35:31 JST 2012  PPAR Power Off    Software Request  00  Locked
Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012  PPAR Power On     Operator         00  Locked
```

Example 7   Display the power logs within the specified range. Display them in reverse

chronological order of time stamps.

```
XSCF> showlogs power -t Oct2017:302012 -T Oct2017:492012 -r
Date                        Event            Cause            ID  Switch
Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012    PPAR Power On    Operator         00  Locked
Oct 20 17:35:31 JST 2012    PPAR Power Off   Software Request 00  Locked
```

Example 8   Display power logs specifying the starting date and time for display.

```
XSCF> showlogs power -t Oct2017:302012
Date                        Event            Cause            ID  Switch
Oct 20 17:35:31 JST 2012    PPAR Power On    Operator         00  Locked
Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012    PPAR Power Off   Software Request 00  Locked
Oct 20 17:50:31 JST 2012    Cabinet Power Off Self Reset      00  Service
```

Example 9   Display the console message log of the specified PPAR-ID.

```
XSCF> showlogs console -p 00
PPAR-ID: 00
Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012      Executing last command: boot
Oct 20 17:55:31 JST 2012      Boot device: /pci@83,4000/FJSV,ulsa@2,1/
disk@0,0:a File and args:
Oct 20 17:55:32 JST 2012      SunOS Release 5.10 Version Generic 64-bit
```

Example 10   Display the temperature history of the specified BB-ID.

```
XSCF> showlogs env -b 0
BB#00
   Date                          Temperature  Power
   Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012        32.56(C)   Cabinet Power On
   Oct 20 17:55:31 JST 2012        32.56(C)   Cabinet Power Off
```

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

```
XSCF> showlogs env -a
BB#00
   Date                          Temperature  Power
   Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012        32.56(C)   Cabinet Power On
   Oct 20 17:55:31 JST 2012        32.56(C)   Cabinet Power Of
BB#01
   Date                          Temperature  Power
   Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012        32.56(C)   Cabinet Power On
   Oct 20 17:55:31 JST 2012        32.56(C)   Cabinet Power Off
.
.
.
XB-Box#83
   Date                          Temperature  Power
   Oct 20 17:45:31 JST 2012        32.56(C)   Cabinet Power On
   Oct 20 17:55:31 JST 2012        32.56(C)   Cabinet Power Off
```

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.

showlogs(8)

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
Jun 23 12:17:18 PAPL-SERVER Warning: /BB#0/CMUL,/UNSPECIFIED:SCF:SCF SPI
FMEM access error
Jul 10 14:13:32 PAPL-SERVER Alarm: /BB#0/CMUU:SCF:Critical low voltage
error
Jul 11 13:40:20 PAPL-SERVER Information: /BB#0/XBU#0:ANALYZE:CPU-XB
interface correctable error
Jul 11 13:46:21 PAPL-SERVER Notice: /FIRMWARE,/BB#0/CMUL:SCF:SCF process
down detected
Jul 11 15:31:54 PAPL-SERVER Event: SCF:System powered on
 .
 .
```

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     example4.com
search     example5.com
```

EXAMPLE 2   Display the name servers set currently in the XSCF network. We take as an example the case that no name server or search path is set.

```
XSCF> shownameserver
nameserver ---
search     ---
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

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 following 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 required to execute this command.

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

OPTIONS | The following options 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 M12-2S/M10-4S (with crossbar box)

xbbox#80-lan#0	XBBOX#80-LAN#0
xbbox#80-lan#1	XBBOX#80-LAN#1
lan#0	Take-over IP address of XBBOX#80-LAN#0 and XBBOX#81-LAN#0
xbbox#81-lan#0	XBBOX#81-LAN#0
xbbox#81-lan#1	XBBOX#81-LAN#1
lan#1	Take-over IP addresses of XBBOX#80-LAN#1 and XBBOX#81-LAN#1

■ For SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (without 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 M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/M10-4

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

■ The take-over IP address means IP addresses which can be used without switch
of XSCF recognized in multi-XSCF configuration. If each LAN port of an active
XSCF unit is set in lan#0 and lan#1, you can access them by the names, lan#0
and lan#1.

■ For SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/M10-4, lan#0 is fixed to bb#0-lan#0 and
lan#1 is fixed to bb#0-lan#1.

■ For SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S, if the take-over IP address is disabled by
setnetwork(8), nothing is displayed even with the take-over IP address
specified by shownetwork.

■ You can set the XSCF network interface by using setnetwork(8).

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Display the information set in LAN#1 of XBBOX#80.

```
XSCF> shownetwork xbbox#80-lan#1
xbbox#80-lan#1
        Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:00:00:12:34:56
        inet addr:192.168.10.11 Bcast: 192.168.10.255
Mask:255.255.255.0
        UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
        RX packets:54424 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
        TX packets:14369 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
        collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
        RX bytes:20241827 (19.3 MiB)  TX bytes:2089769 (1.9 MiB)
        Base address:0x1000
```

EXAMPLE 2 Display the information set in LAN#0 of XBBOX#80.

```
XSCF> shownetwork xbbox#80-lan#0
xbbox#80-lan#0
Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:00:00:12:34:56 E0:00:C4:00:8B
        inet addr: 192.168.11.10  Bcast: 192.168.11.255
Mask:255.255.255.0
        UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
        RX packets:54424 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
        TX packets:14369 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
        collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
        RX bytes:12241827 (11.3 MiB)  TX bytes:1189769 (0.9 MiB)
        Base address:0x1000
```

EXAMPLE 3 Display the information set in the take-over IP address of LAN#0.

```
XSCF> shownetwork lan#0
lan#0   Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:00:00:12:34:56
        inet addr:192.168.1.10   Bcast:192.168.1.255
Mask:255.255.255.0
        UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
        Base address:0xe000
```

EXAMPLE 4 Display the status of the XSCF network.

```
XSCF> shownetwork -i
Active Internet connections (without servers)
Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address          Foreign Address       State
tcp       0    0 xx.xx.xx.xx:telnet    xxxx:1617          ESTABLISHED
```

EXAMPLE 5 For SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar box), display the set information.

```
XSCF> shownetwork -a
bb#00-lan#0
        Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:00:00:12:34:56
```

```
                     inet addr: 192.168.11.10  Bcast: 192.168.11.255
           Mask:255.255.255.0
                     UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
                     RX packets:54424 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
                     TX packets:14369 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
                     collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
                     RX bytes:12241827 (11.3 MiB)  TX bytes:1189769 (0.9 MiB)
                     Base address:0x1000

           lan#0     Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:00:00:12:34:56
                     inet addr:192.168.11.11   Bcast:192.168.11.255
           Mask:255.255.255.0
                     UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
                     Base address:0xe000

           bb#00-lan#1
                     Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:00:00:12:34:57
                     inet addr:192.168.10.10  Bcast: 192.168.10.255
           Mask:255.255.255.0
                     UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
                     RX packets:54424 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
                     TX packets:14369 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
                     collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
                     RX bytes:20241827 (19.3 MiB)  TX bytes:2089769 (1.9 MiB)
                     Base address:0x1000

           lan#1     Link encap:Ethernet  HWaddr 00:00:00:12:34:57
                     inet addr:192.168.10.11   Bcast:192.168.10.255
           Mask:255.255.255.0
                     UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST  MTU:1500  Metric:1
                     Base address:0xe000

           bb#01-lan#0
                     HWaddr 00:00:00:12:34:59
                     inet addr:192.168.10.12  Mask:255.255.255.0

           bb#01-lan#1
                     HWaddr 00:00:00:12:34:60
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **setnetwork** (8)

NAME | shownotice - Displays copyright and license information for the XSCF Control Package (XCP)

SYNOPSIS | **shownotice** [-c {copyright|license}]

shownotice -h

DESCRIPTION | The shownotice is a command to display by page the copyright and, if available, license files for the XCP. When used without an option, shownotice displays copyright information and any available license information. You can display only the copyright or the license file by specifying the -c option.

Privileges | No privileges are required to run this command.

Refer to setprivileges(8) for more information.

OPTIONS | The following options are supported:

-c {copyright|license}

Specifies for display by page either the copyright file or the license file for the XCP.

copyright

Specifies for display only the copyright file.

license

Specifies for display only the license file, if a license file is available for your platform. If the license file for your platform is not available for the shownotice command, the license argument is not supported.

-h

Displays usage statement. When used with other options or operands, an error occurs.

EXAMPLES | **EXAMPLE 1**   Display Only Copyright Information

```
XSCF> shownotice -c copyright
[Copyright text displays.]
```

EXAMPLE 2   Display Copyright and License Information

```
XSCF> shownotice
[Copyright text displays.]
[License text displays (if available).]
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned:

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

NAME	showntp - Displays the NTP information set in the XSCF network.
SYNOPSIS	**showntp** {-l	-a	*address*	-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 registered in the XSCF network
- Synchronization status with the upper NTP servers
- Whether NTP service is provided to the client
- stratum value set in the XSCF network
- Whether the preferred server is specified
- Clock address of the local clock set in XSCF
- Enable/disable configuration status of DNS round robin

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 all NTP servers set currently in the XSCF network.
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
-l	Displays whether it is synchronized with the NTP server
-m	Displays whether the preferred server is specified (prefer) and clock address of the local clock (localaddr).

In prefer, either of the following is displayed.

on	The preferred server is specified.
off	The preferred server is not specified.

In localaddr, the least significant byte of the clock address of the local clock 127.127.1.u is displayed by a figure from 0 to 3.

-s	Displays the stratum value set in XSCF.

OPERANDS | The following operands 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, *address* can be specified in a format using four sets of integers separated by periods (.).

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

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

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION
- If the preferred server is not specified, there is no prefer information in the NTP server displayed by showntp.
- You can set the NTP server of the XSCF network by using setntp(8).
- If showntp is executed after executing setntp(8), the contents set by setntp(8) are displayed. To confirm the settings information of the NTP currently in operation, execute this command with the -l option.

EXAMPLES | **EXAMPLE 1** Display all registered NTP servers. If -m prefer=off is set by setntp, the characters prefer are not displayed.

```
XSCF> showntp -a
client : enable
server : disable

server ntp1.example.com prefer
server ntp2.example.com
```

EXAMPLE 2 Confirm synchronization with the NTP server and display the result.

```
XSCF> showntp -l
 remote           refid      st t when poll reach   delay   offset  jitter
==============================================================================
*192.168.0.27    192.168.1.56    2 u   27   64  377   12.929   -2.756   1.993
+192.168.0.57    192.168.1.86    2 u   32   64  377   13.030    2.184  94.421
 127.127.1.0     .LOCL.          5 l   44   64  377    0.000    0.000   0.008
```

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.
```

EXAMPLE 6 Display whether DNS round robin is enabled in registered NTP servers.

```
XSCF> showntp ntp1.example.com
pool ntp1.example.com
```

EXAMPLE 7 Display all NTP servers. In this example, DNS round robin has been enabled in the first NTP server.

```
XSCF> showntp -a
client : enable
server : disable

pool ntp1.example.com
server ntp2.example.com prefer
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO **setntp**(8), **setnameserver**(8)

showntp(8)

NAME   showpacketfilters - Displays the IP packet filtering rules set in the XSCF network.

SYNOPSIS   **showpacketfilters** {-a | -l} [-M]

                      showpacketfilters -h

DESCRIPTION   showpacketfilters is a command to displays the IP packet filtering rules set in the XSCF network.

Privileges   No privileges are required to execute this command.

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

OPTIONS   The following options are supported.

-a   Displays the IP packet filtering rules set by setpacketfilters(8). However, the IP packet filtering rules set by -c ipmi_port are not displayed.

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

-l   Displays the IP packet filtering rules set by setpacketfilters(8) in the output format of the iptables command.

-M   Displays text one screen at a time.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION   You can set the IP packet filtering rules used in the XSCF network by using setpacketfilters(8).

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   For SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box), display the IP packet filtering rules set in the XSCF network.

```
XSCF> showpacketfilters -a
-s 172.16.0.0/255.255.0.0 -i xbbox#80-lan#0 -j DROP
-s 172.16.0.0/255.255.0.0 -i xbbox#81-lan#0 -j DROP
-s 10.10.10.10/255.255.255.255 -j DROP
-s 192.168.100.0/255.255.255.0 -i xbbox#80-lan#1 -j ACCEPT
-s 192.168.100.0/255.255.255.0 -i xbbox#81-lan#1 -j ACCEPT
-i xbbox#80-lan#1 -j DROP
-i xbbox#81-lan#1 -j DROP
```

EXAMPLE 2   For SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box), display the operation status of the IP packet filtering rules of the XSCF network.

```
XSCF> showpacketfilters -l
 pkts bytes target     prot in          source
    0     0 DROP       udp  *           0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0          udp dpt:623
    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
     0      0 DROP       all  xbbox#81-lan#0 172.16.0.0/255.255.0.0
     0      0 DROP       all  *              10.10.10.10
     0      0 ACCEPT     all  xbbox#81-lan#1 192.168.100.0/255.255.255.0
     0      0 DROP       all  xbbox#81-lan#1 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0
 XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 3   When IP packets are disabled (default) in respect to IPMI ports.

```
 XSCF> showpacketfilters -l
 pkts bytes target     prot in              source
     0      0 DROP       udp  *              0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0          udp dpt:623
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **setpacketfilters** (8)

NAME	showpasswordpolicy - Displays the current password policy setting.
SYNOPSIS	**showpasswordpolicy**
	showpasswordpolicy -h
DESCRIPTION	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> showpasswordpolicy
Mindays:  0
Maxdays:  99999
Warn:     7
Inactive: -1
Expiry:   0
Retry:    3
Difok:    10
Minlen:   9
Dcredit:  1
Ucredit:  1
Lcredit:  1
Ocredit:  1
Remember: 3
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   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 a PCI card mounted in the PCI expansion unit for the SPARC M12-2/M12-2S/M10-4/M10-4S.

SYNOPSIS

showpciboxdio [-a|-b *bb_id*] [−M] all

showpciboxdio [-a|-b *bb_id*] [−M] *slot_no*...

showpciboxdio −h

DESCRIPTION

showpciboxdio is a command to display the enable/disable setting of the direct I/O function for each PCI card mounted in the PCI expansion unit for the SPARC M12-2/M12-2S/M10-4/M10-4S.

showpciboxdio is not available for SPARC M12-1/M10-1.

For SPARC M12-1/M10-1, the setpciboxdio setting need not be made. The direct I/O function can be used simply by connecting the PCI expansion unit to SPARC M12-1/M10-1.

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 setting information of the direct I/O function for all SPARC M12-2/M12-2S/M10-4/M10-4S. When omitting both -a and -b options, the setting information of the current SPARC M12-2/M12-2S/M10-4/M10-4S is displayed.
−b *bb_id*	Specifies the BB-ID of the SPARC M12-2/M12-2S/M10-4/M10-4S whose enable/disable setting of the direct I/O function is to be displayed. You can specify any of the following values for *bb_id*.
	For SPARC M12-2/M10-4: 0
	For SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (without crossbar box): an integer from 0 to 3
	For SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (with crossbar box): an integer from 0 to 15
	When omitting both −a and −b options, the setting information of the current SPARC M12-2/M12-2S/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 SPARC M12-2/M12-2S/M10-4/M10-4S. This operand cannot be used with the *slot_no* 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 DESCRIPTION

- showpciboxdio cannot be executed for any crossbar box. And omitting -a and -b *bb_id* fails with an error when operating on the crossbar box.

- The configured settings will be ignored when 8-10 is specified for the slot number in SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S.

- When the direct I/O function setting is changed by setpciboxdio(8), the logical domain configuration of the PPAR in which the target PSB of the SPARC M12-2/M12-2S/M10-4/M10-4S was added may be reset to factory-default. In this case, the OpenBoot PROM environment variables may also be initialized on SPARC M10-4/M10-4S. On the SPARC M12-2/M12-2S, the OpenBoot PROM environment variables of the control domain are not initialized. For details, see the latest *Product Notes* for your servers.

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
 2         enabled
 3         enabled
 4         enabled
 5         enabled
```

```
    6          enabled
    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 following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **setpciboxdio(**8**)**

NAME | showpcl - Displays the physical partition (PPAR) configuration information (PCL) that is currently set.

SYNOPSIS | **showpcl** [-v] -a [-M]

showpcl [-v] -p *ppar_id* [[-l *lsb*]...]

showpcl -h

DESCRIPTION | showpcl is a command to display the PCL set by setpcl(8).

PCL is hardware resource information which can be set in PPAR or logical system boards (LSB) 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 physical system board (PSB) means the boards recognized by system and mounted as hardware.

showpcl command can display the following information in PCL.

PPAR-ID	PPAR ID
LSB	LSB number. An integer from 00 to 15 is displayed.
PSB	PSB number corresponding to LSB. This is displayed in the format below.

xx-y:
xx	BB-ID which is an integer from 00 to 15
y	It is fixed to 0

Status	Operating status of PPAR. Any of the following is displayed.

Powered Off
   In the power-off status
Initialization Phase
   In the status in which POST is in operation
Initialization Complete
   In the status in which POST is completed
Running
   In the status in which POST is completed and Oracle Solaris is runining
Hypervisor Abort
   The status between occurrence of Hypervisor Abort and PPAR reset

If the -v option is specified, the following information is added.

Cfg-policy   Degradation range in the case that an abnormality is detected in
              the initial hardware diagnosis. Any of the following is displayed.

    FRU   Degradation occurs by part such as CPU and
                  memory (Default).

    PSB   Degrades by PSB.

    System   Degrades by PPAR.

No-Mem   Whether to make the logical domain use the memory mounted in
              LSB. Either of the following is displayed.

    True   Does not allow use of memory.

    False   Allows use of memory (Default).

No-IO   Whether to make the logical domain use the I/O devices mounted
              in LSB. Either of the following is displayed.

    True   Does not allow use of I/O devices.

    False   Allows use of I/O devices (Default).

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

platadm, platop,   Enables execution for all PPARs.
fieldeng

pparadm, pparmgr,   Enables execution for PPARs for which you have access
pparop   privilege.

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

OPTIONS   The following options are supported.

-a   Displays the information of all PPARs.

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

-l *lsb*   Specifies the LSB number to be displayed. *lsb* is specified by an
              integer from 0 to 15. You can specify multiple values for the -l
              option by separating them with spaces. If the -l option is
              omitted, all LSBs in PPAR are subject.

-M   Displays text one screen at a time.

-p *ppar_id*   Specifies the PPAR-ID to be displayed. Depending on the system
              configuration, an integer from 0 to 15 is displayed for *ppar_id*.

-v   Displays additionally the information of Cfg-policy, No-Mem,
                      and No-IO of PCL.

EXTENDED   You can set PCL by using setpcl(8).
DESCRIPTION

Note – Even if the value of No-Mem is displayed as True, Oracle Solaris on logical
domains can use the memory that is mounted on the LSB. Read the value of No-Mem as False.

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Display the PCL information set in PPAR-ID 0.

```
XSCF> showpcl -p 0
PPAR-ID   LSB   PSB    Status
00                     Running
          00    00-0
          01    01-0
          02    02-0
          03    03-0
```

EXAMPLE 2   Display the PCL information set in PPAR-ID 0.

```
XSCF> showpcl -p 0
PPAR-ID   LSB   PSB    Status
00                     Running
          00    00-0
          04    01-0
          08    02-0
          12    03-0
```

EXAMPLE 3   Display the detailed information of the PCL for PPAR-ID 0.

```
XSCF> showpcl -v -p 0
PPAR-ID   LSB   PSB    Status    No-Mem   No-IO   Cfg-policy
00                     Running
                                                  System
          00    -
          01    -
          02    -
          03    -
          04    01-0            False    False
          05    -
          06    -
          07    -
          08    02-0            False    False
          09    -
          10    -
          11    -
          12    03-0            False    True
          13    -
          14    -
          15    -
```

EXAMPLE 4   Display the detailed information of the PCL for PPAR.

```
XSCF> showpcl -v -a
PPAR-ID  LSB  PSB   Status      No-Mem  No-IO   Cfg-policy
00                  Running
                                                System
         00   -
         01   00-0              False   False
 .
 .
-----------------------------------------------------------------
01                  Powered Off
                                                unknown
         00   01-0              False   True
 .
 .
-----------------------------------------------------------------
15                  Running
                                                System
         00   15-0              False   True
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **addboard**(8), **deleteboard**(8), **setpcl**(8), **setupfru**(8), **showboards**(8), **showfru**(8)

NAME	showpowercapping - Displays the status of power capping.
SYNOPSIS	**showpowercapping**
	showpowercapping -h
DESCRIPTION	showpowercapping is a command to display the status of power capping of the system.

The following statuses are displayed.

- Whether the power capping function is enabled or disabled

  Displays whether to enable/disable the power capping 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 | **EXAMPLE 1** Display the status of power capping of the system. (If the upper limit of pow-
               er consumption of setpowercapping(8) is set by percent specification)

```
XSCF> showpowercapping
activate_state      :enabled
powerlimit          :25%
timelimit           :30
violation_actions   :none
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 2 Display the status of power capping of the system. (If the upper limit of pow-
               er consumption of setpowercapping(8) is set by wattage specification)

```
XSCF> showpowercapping
activate_state      :enabled
powerlimit          :1000w
timelimit           :300
violation_actions   :poff
XSCF>
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO | **setpowercapping**(8), **showenvironment**(8)

NAME	showpowerschedule - Displays the schedule operation information.
SYNOPSIS	**showpowerschedule** {-p *ppar_id*|-a} -m state
	showpowerschedule {-p *ppar_id*|-a} -m list [-v] [-M]
	showpowerschedule -h
DESCRIPTION	showpowerschedule is a command to display the schedule operation information.

The types of the displayed contents are the following two.

- Information 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-ID
  - Specification method
  - Period/Date of specification
  - Power-on time
  - Power-off time

Privileges

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

platadm, platop	Enables execution for all PPARs.
pparadm, pparmgr, pparop	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have accessible privilege.

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

OPTIONS

The following 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.
-m list	Displays the schedule information.

-m state	Displays the schedule operation settings.
–p *ppar_id*	Displays the information of the specified *ppar_id*. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for *ppar_id*.
-v	Displays the information of the next power-on time and power-off time of PPAR.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- To change the schedule operation information, use setpowerschedule(8).

- To set the schedule, use addpowerschedule(8). To delete it, use deletepowerschedule(8).

- Specifying a non-existent *ppar_id* or invalid option causes an error.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Display the schedule status which sets to all PPARs.

```
XSCF> showpowerschedule -a -m state
PPAR-ID schedule member recover mode
------- -------- ------ ------------
0       disable  -      on
1       enable   2      auto
2       enable   1      on
3       disable  -      off
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 2 Display the schedule list of PPAR-ID 1. (If the command is executed at 0 o'clock on January 1st without the –v option.)

```
XSCF> showpowerschedule -p 1 -m list
ID#  PPAR-ID Type    Term/Date        OnTime/OffTime Pattern
---- ------- ------- ---------------- -------------- ---------------------
------
15   1       Daily   Dec 01 - Mar 01  06:00 / 22:00  -
16   1       Monthly Nov    - Feb     08:00 / --:--  01-01
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
sun,mon,tue,wed,thu,fri,sat
10   1       Special Mar 04 2013      00:00 / 23:50  -
6    1       Monthly May    - May     09:20 / 18:40  01-05
11   1       Holiday May 04 2013      --:-- / --:--  -
12   1       Weekly  Jun    - Aug     07:10 / --:--  mon
13   1       Weekly  Jun    - Aug     --:-- / 19:50  fri
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 3 Display the schedule lists of all PPARs.(If the command is executed at 0

o'clock on January 1st with the -v option.)

```
XSCF> showpowerschedule -a -m list -v
PPAR-ID 1  Next Power On= Jan 01 06:00 2013 Next Power Off= Jan 01 21:30 2013
PPAR-ID 2  Next Power On= May 01 09:20 2013 Next Power Off= Mar 01 28:40 2013

ID#  PPAR-ID Type    Term/Date       OnTime/OffTime Pattern
---- ------- ------- --------------- -------------- ---------------------
------
15   1       Daily   Dec 01 - Mar 01 06:00 / 22:00  -
16   1       Monthly Nov    - Feb    08:00 / --:--  01-01
1    1       Daily   Jan 01 - Dec 31 09:00 / 21:30  -
17   1       Monthly Nov    - Feb    --:-- / 20:00  29-29
4    1       Weekly  Feb    - Apr    07:10 / 19:50  mon,tue,wed,thu,fri
10   1       Special Mar 04 2013     00:00 / 23:50  -
6    2       Monthly May    - May    09:20 / 18:40  01-05
11   2       Holiday May 04 2013     --:-- / --:--  -
12   2       Weekly  Jun    - Aug    07:10 / --:--  mon
13   2       Weekly  Jun    - Aug    --:-- / 19:50  fri
XSCF>
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **addpowerschedule**(8), **deletepowerschedule**(8), **setpowerschedule**(8)

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.

```
XSCF> showpowerupdelay
warmup time :
    PPAR#00      :10 minute(s)
    PPAR#01      :10 minute(s)
      :
    PPAR#15      :15 minute(s)
wait time   : 20 minute(s)
```

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 is a command to display resource information regarding CPU and memory inside the PPAR.

The resource information 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 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 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 fixed as 0).
>
> device
>
> > Location of mounting and category of PCI card is displayed.

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

| platadm, platop, fieldeng | Enables execution for all PPARs. |
| pparadm, pparmgr, pparop | Enables execution for PPARs for which you have access privilege. |

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

OPTIONS   The following options are supported.

-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
-M	Displays text one screen at a time.
-p *ppar_id*	Specifies the PPAR-ID to display the status. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for *ppar_id*.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION
- Display information on resources that are incorporated in PPAR when the PPAR is powered on.
- Display information on resources that are assigned in a powered off PPAR.

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Display information on powered off 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

 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

 Memory:
 -------
            install
  PID  PSB  size GB
```

```
  00   00-0    1216
  00   01-0    1216

 IO Devices:
 -----------
 PID  PSB   device
 00   00-0  PCI#0 Name_Property:pci;
 00   00-0  PCI#0 PCIBOX#0008;
 00   00-0  PCI#0 PCIBOX#0008 PCI#1 Name_Property:network;
 00   00-0  PCI#0 PCIBOX#0008 PCI#4 Name_Property:network;
 00   00-0  PCI#0 PCIBOX#0008 PCI#7 Name_Property:network;
 00   00-0  PCI#1 Name_Property:network;
 00   01-0  PCI#0 Name_Property:LSI,sas;
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **showhardconf**(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 statuses are displayed.

HOST-ID	Host ID
	If no host ID is assigned, a hyphen (-) is displayed.
Diagnostics Level	Diagnostics level of the self-diagnosis test (POST)
	Any of the following is displayed.

off	None
min	Standard (default)
max	Maximum

Message Level	Detailed level of the console message of the POST diagnosis
	Any of the following is displayed.

none	None
min	Limited volume
normal	Normal volume (default)
max	Maximum volume
debug	Debug output

Watchdog Reaction	Operation of logical domain (including control domain) at the time of host watchdog timeout
	Any of the following is displayed.

none	None
dumpcore	Generates panic
reset	Resets the logical domain (default)

Break Signal	Whether the break signal suppression is enabled or disabled

on	Enabled (default)
off	Disabled

Autoboot (Guest Domain)	Whether the guest domain autoboot is enabled or disabled when PPAR is started	
	on	Enabled (default)
	off	Disabled
Elastic Mode	Whether the power-saving operation of CPUs or memory is enabled or disabled on the SPARC M10 system	
	off	Disabled (default). All CPUs and memory in the system operate normally at the highest performance.
	on	Enabled. Changes the system power usage according to the utilization levels of CPUs and memory. This can reduce system power consumption.
Power Management Policy	Whether the power-saving operation of CPUs or memory is enabled or disabled on the SPARC M12 system	
	Any of the following is displayed.	
	disabled	Disabled (default). All CPUs and memory in the system operate normally at the highest performance.
	elastic	Enabled. Changes the system power usage according to the utilization levels of CPUs and memory. This can reduce system power consumption.
	performance	Enabled. This can save power without much of an effect on performance because unused, idle CPUs in the system operate at slower speeds or may have entered the sleep state.
IOreconfigure	Whether to reconfigure I/O buses when PPAR is started or reset	
	Any of the following is displayed.	
	true	Enabled
	false	Disabled
	nextboot	Enabled only when the next boot

CPU Mode	Displays the CPU operational mode that is set up in the PPAR. CPU operational mode determines whether to use SPARC64 X+ functions or the SPARC64 X compatible functions when SPARC64 X+ processors are mounted. CPU operational mode consists of the auto mode and the compatible mode.
	For the SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M12-2S, a hyphen (-) is displayed as no mode is set.
PPAR DR	Displays whether the feature of incorporation / detachment of physical system boards (PSB) to / from a running PPAR is enabled / disabled

PPAR DR(Current)
>   Display the setup status of the PPAR DR feature on the presently running PPAR.
>   The setup status of the PPAR DR feature on a powered off PPAR (PPAR DR(Current)) is displayed as "-".

PPAR DR(Next)
>   Display the setup information of the PPAR DR feature on the next starting or resetting of the target PPAR.

Ethernet Address	Ethernet (MAC) address of PPAR
	This address is used if the environment variable of OpenBoot PROM, local-mac-address?, is false. This information is displayed only if the -v option is specified. However, if the Ethernet (MAC) address is not assigned, a hyphen "-" is displayed.

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.

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

-p *ppar_id*   Specifies the PPAR-ID to be displayed. Depending on the system
                        configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for
                        ppar_id.

-v   Displays detailed information. If the -v option is specified, the
                        Ethernet (MAC) address of PPAR is also displayed.

**EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION**
- The operation mode displayed by showpparmode does not indicate the actual
  operation but the setting status. The actual operation varies according to the
  status of the mode switch of the operator panel. If the mode switch of the
  operator panel is "Service," the operation mode of PPAR is set as follows
  regardless of the contents displayed by showpparmode.

  - Diagnosis level, message level, Host Watchdog timeout, autoboot of the guest
    domain, power-saving operation, I/O bus reconfiguration, CPU operational
    mode, PPAR DR feature: As the display of showpparmode

  - Alive Check: Disabled

  - Break signal (STOP-A): Sending a signal

- You can set the operation mode of PPAR by using setpparmode(8).

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Display the operation mode of the PPAR set in PPAR-ID 0 on SPARC M10-4S.

```
XSCF> showpparmode -p 0
Host-ID                 :0f010f10
Diagnostic Level        :min
Message Level           :normal
Alive Check             :on
Watchdog Reaction       :reset
Break Signal            :on
Autoboot(Guest Domain)  :on
Elastic Mode            :off
IOreconfigure           :true
CPU Mode                :auto
PPAR DR(Current)        :off
PPAR DR(Next)           :off
Ethernet Address        :00:0b:5d:e2:01:0c
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 2   Display the operation mode of the PPAR set in PPAR-ID 0 on SPARC M12-2S.

```
XSCF> showpparmode -p 0
Host-ID                 :0f010f10
Diagnostic Level        :min
Message Level           :normal
```

```
Alive Check              :on
Watchdog Reaction        :reset
Break Signal             :on
Autoboot(Guest Domain)   :on
Power Management Policy   :disabled
IOreconfigure            :true
CPU Mode                 :-
PPAR DR(Current)         :off
PPAR DR(Next)            :off
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 3 Display the detailed information of the operation mode of the PPAR set in
              PPAR-ID 0 on SPARC M10-4S.

```
XSCF> showpparmode -p 0 -v
Host-ID                  :8099010c
Diagnostic Level         :min
Message Level            :normal
Alive Check              :off
Watchdog Reaction        :reset
Break Signal             :off
Autoboot(Guest Domain)   :on
Elastic Mode             :off
IOreconfigure            :true
CPU Mode                 :auto
PPAR DR(Current)         :off
PPAR DR(Next)            :on
Ethernet Address         :00:0b:5d:e2:01:0c
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 4 Display the detailed information of the operation mode of the PPAR set in
              PPAR-ID 0 on SPARC M12-2S.

```
XSCF> showpparmode -p 0 -v
Host-ID                  :8099010c
Diagnostic Level         :min
Message Level            :normal
Alive Check              :off
Watchdog Reaction        :reset
Break Signal             :off
Autoboot(Guest Domain)   :on
Power Management Policy   :disabled
IOreconfigure            :true
CPU Mode                 :-
PPAR DR(Current)         :off
PPAR DR(Next)            :on
Ethernet Address         :00:0b:5d:e2:01:0c
XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 5 Display the detailed information of the operation mode of the PPAR set in
              PPAR-ID 0 on SPARC M10-4S (When the host ID and the ethernet address are

                                        unassigned).

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

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **setpparmode**(8)

NAME	showpparparam - Displays the OpenBoot PROM environmental variable 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 *ppar_id* -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.

Note – When you changed the value of the environmental variable from OpenBoot PROM while the PPAR is in operation, it will not be applied to the showpparparam output. When you start up the PPAR next time, the value you changed in OpenBoot PROM will be set.

The following setting 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, platadm, platop, fieldeng	Enables execution for all PPARs.
pparadm, pparmgr, pparop	Enables execution for PPARs for which you have accessible 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.
-c auto-boot	Displays the setting value of OpenBoot PROM environment variables auto-boot?.
-p *ppar_id*	Specifies the PPAR-ID to be displayed.

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.

```
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
```

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)

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 by the "showpparprogress" command are as follows:

PPAR Power On Processing	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

The showpparprogress shows detailed power control sequences in real time. The command terminates as soon 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 *ppar_id*
                      must be a whole number between 0 and 15, depending on the
                      system configuration.

EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION

■ If a non-existent PPAR-ID is specified, the command will be terminated without
  displaying anything.

■ 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.

EXAMPLES | **EXAMPLE 1**   Shows the status of a PPAR in a powering on sequence (in the middle of the
                sequence).

```
XSCF> showpparprogress -p 0
PPAR Power On Preprocessing PPAR#0 [ 1/12]
PPAR Power On              PPAR#0 [ 2/12]
XBBOX Reset                PPAR#0 [ 3/12]
PSU On                     PPAR#0 [ 4/12]
CMU Reset Start            PPAR#0 [ 5/12]
XB Reset 1                 PPAR#0 [ 6/12]
XB Reset 2                 PPAR#0 [ 7/12]
XB Reset 3                 PPAR#0 [ 8/12]
/
```

EXAMPLE 2   Shows the status of a PPAR in a powering on sequence (in case of a successful
                power on).

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

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

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 [ 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 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 [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 6 Shows the status of a PPAR in a powering on 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 [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 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 On            PPAR#0 [ 2/12]
XBBOX Reset              PPAR#0 [ 3/12]
PSU On                   PPAR#0 [ 4/12]
CMU Reset Start          PPAR#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> showpparprogress -p 0
PPAR Power On Preprocessing PPAR#0 [ 1/12]
PPAR Power On               PPAR#0 [ 2/12]
XBBOX Reset                 PPAR#0 [ 3/12]
PSU On                      PPAR#0 [ 4/12]
CMU Reset Start             PPAR#0 [ 5/12]
XB Reset 1                  PPAR#0 [ 6/12]
/^C
XSCF>
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **poweroff**(8), **poweron**(8), **reset**(8)

showppparprogress(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 and 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, 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.

-a	Displays the statuses of all accessible PPARs.
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
-p *ppar_id*	Specifies the PPAR-ID to display the status. Depending on the system configuration, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 for *ppar_id*.

EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION

You can confirm the status of the logical domain by using showdomainstatus(8).

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Display the statuses of all PPARs.

```
XSCF> showpparstatus -a
PPAR-ID      PPAR Status
00           Powered Off
01           Initialization Phase
02           Initialization Phase
03           Running
04           -
05           Hypervisor Aborted
06           Running
07           Initialization Complete
08           Initialization Phase
09           Initialization Phase
10           -
11           Powered Off
12           Running
13           Running
14           Powered Off
15           -
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

poweroff (8), **poweron** (8), **reset** (8), **showdomainstatus** (8), **showpcl** (8)

NAME	showremotepwrmgmt - Displays the setup of remote power management function (Remote Cabinet Interface over LAN: RCIL) of SPARC M12/M10 systems and the power status of the node.
SYNOPSIS	**showremotepwrmgmt** [-a|-G *groupid* [-N *nodeid*]] [-M]
	showremotepwrmgmt -h
DESCRIPTION	showremotepwrmgmt is a command to display the management information of remote power management group and the power status of the specified node.

In showremotepwrmgmt, the following information is displayed.

[Remote Power Management Group Information]

GroupID	This is the group ID of the specified remote power management group. An integer from 01 to 32 is displayed.	
Remote Power Management Status	This is the status of the specified remote power management group.	
	Enable	The remote power management function enabled
	Disable	The remote power management function disabled
NodeID	Node ID of the specified node. An integer from 001 to 128 as a decimal is displayed.	
NodeType	This is the type of the specified node. Any of the following nodes is displayed.	
	Master HOST	Server device (Master HOST Node)
	HOST	Server device (HOST Node)
	I/O	I/O device (I/O Node)
	PwrLinkBox	Remote power management box (I/O Node)
	Others	Other node
NodeIdentName	This is the unique ID or name to identify a node. The maximum number of bytes is 32.	
Power	This is the power status of the specified node. Either of the followings is displayed.	
	ON	Power-on
	OFF	Power-off

PowerLinkage	This is the power-on link flag for the specified node. Any of the followings is displayed	
	Disable	Remote power management disabled
	Enable	Power-on/Power-off link enabled
	Enable(Power-On Link)	Only power-on link enabled
	Enable(Power-Off Link)	Only power-off link enabled
Operation	This is the power-on method. Either of the followings is displayed	
	IPMI	Power-on by IPMI
	WakeUpOnLAN	Power-on by Wake-On LAN

[Power Status Information]

Displays the power status information of the node, and subnode(s) when there is any subnode. Subnodes are displayed in the format as "SubNode#*xx*", in which "*xx*" represents its PPAR-ID. Either of the following is displayed for the power status.

ON	Power-on
OFF	Power-off

[IPMI Information]

IPMI UserName	This is the IPMI user name of the controller to control the node to be linked. The maximum number of bytes is 20.
IPMI IP address	This is the IP address of the IPMI port of the controller to control the node to be linked. This is displayed in the IPv4 format.
IPMI Slave Address	This is the IPMI Slave Address of the controller to control the node to be linked. This is displayed in hexadecimal.
	For Slave Address, see the IPMI specification "Intelligent Platform Management Interface Specification Second Generation v2.0."
IPMI MAC Address	This is the IPMI MAC address of the controller to control the node to be linked.

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

platadm, platop, fieldeng

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

OPTIONS | The following options are supported.

-a   Displays the management information of all the set remote power management groups. This is the same as that displayed when executing showremotepwrmgmt without specifying any options.

-G *groupid*   Specifies one or more group IDs of the remote power management group to be displayed. A figure from 1 to 32 can be specified.

e.g. -G 1

To specify multiple remote power management groups by range, specify the group IDs of the remote power management groups included in the range separating the beginning and end by hyphens (-).

e.g. -G 2-10

To specify multiple remote power management groups or ranges of remote power management groups, specify them separating by commas (,). Overlapping specification causes an error.

e.g. -G 1,3,5

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

-M   Displays text one screen at a time.

-N *nodeid*   Specifies one node of the remote power management device registered to the remote power management group specified by the -G option and to be displayed. 1A figure from 1 to 128 can be specified.

e.g. -N 1

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- Execution specifying a remote power management group not constructed by the "-G" option causes an error.

- If this is executed for all remote power management groups by the -a option and no remote power management group is constructed (initial status or after executing clearremotepwrmgmt (8)), it causes an error.

- If this is executed specifying the remote power management device subject to display by the -N option, and the -G option specified at the same time is specified by range, it causes an error.

EXAMPLES **EXAMPLE 1** Display the information of all the registered remote power management groups.

```
XSCF> showremotepwrmgmt

[Remote Power Management Group#01 Information]
Remote Power Management Status    :[Enable]

NodeID NodeType    NodeIdentName                    Power PowerLinkage          Operation
------ ----------- ------------------------------- ----- --------------------- -----------
001    Master HOST XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX ON    Enable(Power-On Link) IPMI
002    PwrLinkBox  XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX ON    Enable                IPMI
003    Others      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX ON    Enable                IPMI
------ ----------- ------------------------------- ----- --------------------- -----------

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

NodeID NodeType    NodeIdentName                    Power PowerLinkage          Operation
------ ----------- ------------------------------- ----- --------------------- -----------
001    Master HOST XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX ON    Enable(Power-On Link) IPMI
002    I/O         XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX ON    Enable                WakeUpOnLAN
------ ----------- ------------------------------- ----- --------------------- -----------

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

NodeID NodeType    NodeIdentName                    Power PowerLinkage          Operation
------ ----------- ------------------------------- ----- --------------------- -----------
000    Master HOST XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX ON    Enable(Power-On Link) IPMI
001    HOST        XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX ON    Enable(Power-On Link) IPMI
002    PwrLinkBox  XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX OFF   Disable               IPMI
003    Others      XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX OFF   Disable               IPMI
------ ----------- ------------------------------- ----- --------------------- -----------

XSCF>
```

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

```
XSCF> showremotepwrmgmt -G 2

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

NodeID NodeType    NodeIdentName                    Power PowerLinkage          Operation
------ ----------- ------------------------------- ----- --------------------- -----------
001    Master HOST XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX ON    Enable(Power-On Link) IPMI
002    I/O         XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX ON    Enable                WakeUpOnLAN
------ ----------- ------------------------------- ----- --------------------- -----------

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]
     NodeID                       :[001]
     NodeType                     :[Master HOST]
     NodeIdentName                :[XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX]
     PowerLinkage                 :[Enable(Power-On Link)]
     Operation                    :[IPMI]

Power Status Information
     Node#002                     :[ON]

IPMI Information
     IPMI UserName                :[pwm]

Controller#0
     LAN#0
     IPMI IP address              :[xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx]
     IPMI SlaveAddress            :[20]
     IPMI MAC Address             :[xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx]

XSCF>
```

EXAMPLE 4   Display the information of the remote power management devices (Node ID
                 = 1) included in the remote power management group 2 (with sub nodes).

```
XSCF> showremotepwrmgmt -G 2 -N 1
Remote Power Management Group Information
     GroupID                      :[02]
     Remote Power Management Status :[Enable]
     NodeID                       :[001]
     NodeType                     :[Master HOST]
     NodeIdentName                :[XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX]
     PowerLinkage                 :[Enable(Power-On Link)]
     Operation                    :[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            :[20]
```

```
        IPMI MAC Address                      :[xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx]

 XSCF>
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO | **clearremotepwrmgmt**(8), **getremotepwrmgmt**(8), **setremotepwrmgmt**(8)

NAME	showremotestorage - Displays information on remote storage.
SYNOPSIS	**showremotestorage** [−M] [*interface*]
	showremotestorage −h
DESCRIPTION	showremotestorage displays network interface configuration, as well as the status of connection to remote storage.

Any of the following is displayed as status.

Not Installed	Remote storage cannot be used as the target SPARC M12/M10 chassis has not been implemented.
Not Set	Remote storage cannot be used as no IP address has been assigned to the target network interface.
Unavailable	Remote storage cannot be used due to network disorder or some other internal error.
Session Exist	Remote storage cannot be used over the target network interface as another network interface on the same SPARC M10 chassis is already connected to the remote storage. For example, if bb#00-lan#0 is already connected to the remote storage, an attempt to connect bb#00-lan#1 to the network storage will result in the "Session Exist" status being output.
Available	IP address has been configured and remote storage can be used.
IP address	Connected to remote storage. Displays the IP address through which the connection has been made.

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.

−M	Displays text one screen at a time.
−h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.

OPERANDS   The following operand is supported.

interface   Specifies the network interface to be displayed. Any of the
                           following can be specified:

■ For SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (with crossbar box)

```
bb#00-lan#0   : BB#00-LAN#0
bb#00-lan#1   : BB#00-LAN#1
bb#01-lan#0   : BB#01-LAN#0
bb#01-lan#1   : BB#01-LAN#1
 ...
bb#14-lan#0   : BB#14-LAN#0
bb#14-lan#1   : BB#14-LAN#1
bb#15-lan#0   : BB#15-LAN#0
bb#15-lan#1   : BB#15-LAN#1
```

■ For SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (without crossbar box)

```
bb#00-lan#0   : BB#00-LAN#0
bb#00-lan#1   : BB#00-LAN#1
bb#01-lan#0   : BB#01-LAN#0
bb#01-lan#1   : BB#01-LAN#1
bb#02-lan#0   : BB#02-LAN#0
bb#02-lan#1   : BB#02-LAN#1
bb#03-lan#0   : BB#03-LAN#0
bb#03-lan#1   : BB#03-LAN#1
```

■ For SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/M10-4

```
bb#00-lan#0   : BB#00-LAN#0
bb#00-lan#1   : BB#00-LAN#1
```

If *interface* is not specified, all network interfaces are displayed.
However, if no network interfaces are installed in the system or
if the installed network interfaces have not been configured, no
network interface will be displayed.

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Diplay the status of BB#02-LAN#0.

```
XSCF> showremotestorage bb#02-lan#0
Interface   XSCF IP Address Netmask         Gateway         Connection
----------- --------------- --------------- --------------- ---------------
bb#02-lan#0 192.168.1.12    255.255.255.0   192.168.1.1     192.168.2.10
```

EXAMPLE 2   Display the status of all network interfaces on a 3BB configuration (SPARC
M10-4S (without crossbar box)).

```
XSCF> showremotestorage
Interface   XSCF IP Address Netmask         Gateway         Status
----------- --------------- --------------- --------------- ----------------
bb#00-lan#0 192.168.1.10    255.255.255.0   192.168.1.1     Available
```

```
bb#00-lan#1 -              -               -               Not Set
bb#01-lan#0 192.168.1.11   255.255.255.0   192.168.1.1     Available
bb#01-lan#1 -              -               -               Not Set
bb#02-lan#0 192.168.1.12   255.255.255.0   192.168.1.1     192.168.2.10
bb#02-lan#1 -              -               -               Not Set
bb#03-lan#0 192.168.1.13   255.255.255.0   192.168.1.1     Not Installed
```

EXAMPLE 3 Display the status of all network interfaces on a 16BB configuration (SPARC
M10-4S (with crossbar box)).

```
XSCF> showremotestorage
Interface   XSCF IP Address Netmask         Gateway         Status
----------- --------------- --------------- --------------- ----------------
bb#00-lan#0 192.168.1.10    255.255.255.0   192.168.1.1     Available
bb#00-lan#1 -               -               -               Not Set
bb#01-lan#0 192.168.1.11    255.255.255.0   192.168.1.1     Available
bb#01-lan#1 -               -               -               Not Set
bb#02-lan#0 192.168.1.12    255.255.255.0   192.168.1.1     192.168.2.10
bb#02-lan#1 192.168.1.13    255.255.255.0   192.168.1.1     Session Exist
bb#03-lan#0 -               -               -               Not Set
bb#03-lan#1 -               -               -               Not Set
...
bb#14-lan#0 -               -               -               Not Set
bb#14-lan#1 -               -               -               Not Set
bb#15-lan#0 -               -               -               Not Set
bb#15-lan#1 -               -               -               Not Set
```

EXAMPLE 4 Display the status of BB#04-LAN#0, which is not installed.

```
XSCF> showremotestorage bb#04-lan#0
Interface   XSCF IP Address Netmask         Gateway         Connection
----------- --------------- --------------- --------------- ---------------
bb#04-lan#0 -               -               -               Not Installed
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO **setremotestorage** (8)

showremotestorage(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	*interface*} **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 the status of routing

U	Route enabled
H	Only one host reachable
G	Gateway used
R	Dynamic route to be restored
C	Entry of cache
!	Rejected route

Interface	XSCF network interface name

Privileges

No privileges are required to execute this command.

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

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

-a	Displays the routing information set in all the XSCF network interfaces.
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
-M	Displays text one screen at a time.
-n	Displays the IP address without name-resolution of the host name.

showroute(8)

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 M12-2S/M10-4S (with crossbar box)

                     xbbox#80-lan#0   XBBOX#80-LAN#0
                     xbbox#80-lan#1   XBBOX#80-LAN#1
                     xbbox#81-lan#0   XBBOX#81-LAN#0
                     xbbox#81-lan#1   XBBOX#81-LAN#1

                     ■ For SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (without crossbar box)
                     bb#00-lan#0   BB#00-LAN#0
                     bb#00-lan#1   BB#00-LAN#1
                     bb#01-lan#0   BB#01-LAN#0
                     bb#01-lan#1   BB#01-LAN#1

                     ■ For SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/M10-4
                     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   You can set routing of the XSCF network by using setroute(8).
DESCRIPTION

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1** Display the routing information set in XBBOX#80-LAN#0.

```
XSCF> showroute xbbox#80-lan#0
Destination      Gateway          Netmask          Flags Interface
192.168.10.0     *                255.255.255.0    U     xbbox#80-lan#0
default          192.168.10.1     0.0.0.0          UG    xbbox#80-lan#0
```

EXAMPLE 2 Display the routing information set in XBBOX#80-LAN#0 without name-res-
olution.

```
XSCF> showroute -n xbbox#80-lan#0
Destination      Gateway          Netmask          Flags Interface
192.168.10.0     *                255.255.255.0    U     xbbox#80-lan#0
0.0.0.0          192.168.10.1     0.0.0.0          UG    xbbox#80-lan#0
```

EXAMPLE 3 Display the set routing information.

```
XSCF> showroute -a
Destination      Gateway          Netmask          Flags Interface
192.168.10.0     *                255.255.255.0    U     xbbox#80-lan#0
default          192.168.10.1     0.0.0.0          UG    xbbox#80-lan#0
```

```
Destination     Gateway        Netmask         Interface
192.168.10.0    *              255.255.255.0   xbbox#81-lan#0
default         192.168.10.1   0.0.0.0         xbbox#81-lan#0
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **setroute** (8)

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)

showservicetag(8)

NAME | showsmtp - Displays the settings information of Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP).

SYNOPSIS | **showsmtp**

showsmtp [−v]

showsmtp −h

DESCRIPTION | showsmtp is a command to display the settings information of SMTP.

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.

−v   Displays detailed information.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION | The SMTP information includes the mail server and address for reply.

EXAMPLES | **EXAMPLE 1**   Display the settings information of SMTP.

```
XSCF> showsmtp
Mail Server: 10.4.1.1
Port: 25
Authentication Mechanism: smtp-auth
 User Name: jsmith
 Password: ********
Reply Address: adm@customer.com
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO | **setsmtp** (8)

showsmtp(8)

NAME | showsnmp - Displays the settings information and the current status of the SNMP agent.

SYNOPSIS | **showsnmp**

showsnmp -h

DESCRIPTION | 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:      Disabled
Agent Port:        161
System Location:   Unknown
System Contact:    Unknown
System 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:      Disabled
Agent Port:        161
System Location:   SanDiego
System Contact:    bob@jupiter.west
System Description: POST-APL/COL3
```

```
Trap Hosts:
Hostname      Port      Type   Community String  Username  Auth Encrypt
--------      ----      ----   ----------------  --------  ---- -------
host1         162       v3     n/a               jsmith    SHA  DES

SNMP V1/V2c: None

Enabled MIB Modules: None
```

EXAMPLE 3   Display the SNMP information of the enabled system with SNMPv1 or
SNMPv2c trap host set up.

```
XSCF> showsnmp

Agent Status:      Enabled
Agent Port:        161
System Location:   SanDiego
System Contact:    jsmith@jupiter.west
System Description: POST-APL/COL3

Trap Hosts:
Hostname      Port      Type   Community String  Username  Auth Protocol
--------      ----      ----   ----------------  --------  ---- -------
host1         162       v1     public            n/a       n/a  n/a
host2         162       v2c    public            n/a       n/a  n/a
host3         162       v3     n/a               bob       SHA  DES

SNMP V1/V2c:

Status: Enabled
Community String: public

Enabled MIB Modules:
SP_MIB
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **setsnmp**(8)

NAME	showsnmpusm - Displays the current User-based Security Model (USM) information regarding the SNMP agent.
SYNOPSIS	**showsnmpusm** **showsnmpusm** -h
DESCRIPTION	showsnmpusm is a command to display the current USM information regarding the SNMP agent.
Privileges	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 current USM information regarding the SNMP agent.

```
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.

```
XSCF> showsnmpvacm
Groups:
Groupname   Username
---------   --------
admin       jsmith, bob

Views:
View       Subtree   Mask   Type
----       -------   ----   ----
all_view   .1        ff     include

Access:
View       Group
----       -----
all_view   admin
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO | **setsnmpvacm**(8)

NAME	showsscp - Displays the IP address assigned to the SP to SP communication protocol (SSCP).
SYNOPSIS	**showsscp** [-a|-b *bb_id*] [-N *network_id*] [-M]
	showsscp -h
DESCRIPTION	showsscp is a command to display the setting values of the SSCP links of the SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S or crossbar boxes.
	If all IP addresses of the SSCP links in the system are displayed, they are output in a table. This table is sorted by PPAR-ID.
	If the IP address of the specific PPAR or service processor is displayed, not a table but only the IP address of the specified PPAR or service processor is displayed.
	showsscp cannot be used on a SPARC M12-1/M12-2/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 M12-2S/M10-4S
-b *bb_id*	Specifies the target BB-ID. For SPARC M12-2S/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 *network_id*, specify a figure from 0 to 2 and 0 to 4 in the case of SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (without crossbar box) and SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S (with crossbar box), respectively. If omitted, all networks are specified.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	■ If showsscp is executed without specifying any options, the setting values of the SSCP links of all crossbar boxes and SPARC M12-2S/M10-4S are displayed. This is similar to the case that the -a option is specified.
	■ If showsscp is executed specifying BB-ID by -b *bb_id*, all the setting values of the SSCP links of the specified BB-ID are displayed.
	■ If showsscp is executed specifying the network ID by -N *network_id*, only the setting values of the SSCP links of the specified network ID are displayed.

- You can display the setting values of the SSCP links on the specific network of the specific BB-ID by combining -b *bb_id* and -N *network_id*.

- You can display the setting values of all SSCP links on the specific network by combining -a and -N *network_id*.

  For information before the settings are reflected, see applynetwork(8).

- If -N *network_id* is specified and -b *bb_id* is not within the following range, it causes an error.

  For SPARC M12-2S/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 M12-2S/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

- For SPARC M12-2S/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 M12-2S/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)

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 cross-bar box).

```
XSCF> showsscp
SSCP network ID:0 address 169.254.1.0
SSCP network ID:0 netmask 255.255.255.248

Location        Address
-------------   ---------------
bb#00-if#0      169.254.1.1
bb#01-if#0      169.254.1.2
bb#02-if#0      169.254.1.3
bb#03-if#0      169.254.1.4

SSCP network ID:1 address 169.254.1.8
SSCP network ID:1 netmask 255.255.255.248

Location        Address
-------------   ---------------
bb#00-if#1      169.254.1.9
bb#01-if#1      169.254.1.10
bb#02-if#1      169.254.1.11
bb#03-if#1      169.254.1.12

SSCP network ID:2 address 169.254.1.16
SSCP network ID:2 netmask 255.255.255.252

Location        Address
-------------   ---------------
bb#00-if#2      169.254.1.17
bb#01-if#2      169.254.1.18
```

EXAMPLE 2 Display the setting values of all SSCP links in SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar box).

```
XSCF> showsscp -a
SSCP network ID:0 address 169.254.1.0
SSCP network ID:0 netmask 255.255.255.224

Location        Address
-------------   ---------------
xbbox#80-if#0   169.254.1.1
bb#00-if#0      169.254.1.2
bb#01-if#0      169.254.1.3
bb#02-if#0      169.254.1.4
bb#03-if#0      169.254.1.5
bb#04-if#0      169.254.1.6
bb#05-if#0      169.254.1.7
bb#06-if#0      169.254.1.8
bb#07-if#0      169.254.1.9
bb#08-if#0      169.254.1.10
bb#09-if#0      169.254.1.11
bb#10-if#0      169.254.1.12
```

```
bb#11-if#0      169.254.1.13
bb#12-if#0      169.254.1.14
bb#13-if#0      169.254.1.15
bb#14-if#0      169.254.1.16
bb#15-if#0      169.254.1.17

SSCP network ID:1 address 169.254.1.32
SSCP network ID:1 netmask 255.255.255.224

Location        Address
-------------   ---------------
xbbox#81-if#1   169.254.1.33
bb#00-if#1      169.254.1.34
bb#01-if#1      169.254.1.35
bb#02-if#1      169.254.1.36
bb#03-if#1      169.254.1.37
bb#04-if#1      169.254.1.38
bb#05-if#1      169.254.1.39
bb#06-if#1      169.254.1.40
bb#07-if#1      169.254.1.41
bb#08-if#1      169.254.1.42
bb#09-if#1      169.254.1.43
bb#10-if#1      169.254.1.44
bb#11-if#1      169.254.1.45
bb#12-if#1      169.254.1.46
bb#13-if#1      169.254.1.47
bb#14-if#1      169.254.1.48
bb#15-if#1      169.254.1.49

SSCP network ID:2 address 169.254.1.64
SSCP network ID:2 netmask 255.255.255.248

Location        Address
-------------   ---------------
xbbox#80-if#2   169.254.1.65
xbbox#81-if#2   169.254.1.66
xbbox#82-if#2   169.254.1.67
xbbox#83-if#2   169.254.1.68

SSCP network ID:3 address 169.254.1.72
SSCP network ID:3 netmask 255.255.255.248

Location        Address
-------------   ---------------
xbbox#80-if#3   169.254.1.74
xbbox#81-if#3   169.254.1.73
xbbox#82-if#3   169.254.1.75
xbbox#83-if#3   169.254.1.76

SSCP network ID:4 address 169.254.1.80
SSCP network ID:4 netmask 255.255.255.252

Location        Address
```

```
           -------------   ---------------
           xbbox#80-if#4   169.254.1.81
           xbbox#81-if#4   169.254.1.82
```

EXAMPLE 3   Display the current setting in the network of the network ID 1 of BB#14.

```
XSCF> showsscp -b 14 -N 1
SSCP network ID:1 address 192.168.1.0
SSCP network ID:1 netmask 255.255.255.224

Location        Address
-------------   ---------------
bb#14-if#1      192.168.1.48
```

EXAMPLE 4   Display all IPs of the network of the network ID 1 in SPARC M10-4S (with
crossbar box).

```
XSCF> showsscp -a -N 1

SSCP network ID:1 address 169.254.1.32
SSCP network ID:1 netmask 255.255.255.224

Location        Address
-------------   ---------------
xbbox#81-if#1   169.254.1.33
bb#00-if#1      169.254.1.34
bb#01-if#1      169.254.1.35
bb#02-if#1      169.254.1.36
bb#03-if#1      169.254.1.37
bb#04-if#1      169.254.1.38
bb#05-if#1      169.254.1.39
bb#06-if#1      169.254.1.40
bb#07-if#1      169.254.1.41
bb#08-if#1      169.254.1.42
bb#09-if#1      169.254.1.43
bb#10-if#1      169.254.1.44
bb#11-if#1      169.254.1.45
bb#12-if#1      169.254.1.46
bb#13-if#1      169.254.1.47
bb#14-if#1      169.254.1.48
bb#15-if#1      169.254.1.49
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **setsscp** (8)

showsscp(8)

NAME	showssh - Displays the contents of the Secure Shell (SSH) service set in the XSCF network.
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	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.

Privileges

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 hostkey is assumed specified.
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
-M	Displays text one screen at a time.

-u *user_name*   Specifies the user account name to display user public keys. It is
                        specified with -c pubkey. If the -u option is omitted, the user
                        public keys of the user account logged in currently are
                        displayed.

EXTENDED   ■ The user public key numbers automatically given to user public keys can be
DESCRIPTION   specified when deleting user public keys by setssh(8).

                    ■ You can set SSH service of the XSCF network by using setssh(8).

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Display the information of the host public key.

```
XSCF> showssh
SSH status: enabled
RSA key:
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAt0IG3wfpQnGr51znS9XtzwHcBBb/
UU0LN08SilUXE6j+
avlxdY7AFqBf1wGxLF+Tx5pTa6HuZ8o8yUBbDZVJAAAAFQCfKPxarV+/5qzK4A43Qaigkqu/
6QAAAIBM
LQl22G8pwibESrh5JmOhSxpLzl3P26ksI8qPr+7BxmjLR0k=
Fingerprint:
1024 e4:35:6a:45:b4:f7:e8:ce:b0:b9:82:80:2e:73:33:c4 /etc/ssh/
ssh_host_rsa_key.pub
DSA key:
ssh-dss
AAAAB3NzaC1kc3MAAACBAJSy4GxD7Tk4fxFvyW1D0NUDqZQPY3PuY2IG7QC4BQ1kewDnblB8
/
JEqI+8pnfbWzmOWU37KHL19OEYNAv6v+WZT6RElU5Pyb8F16uq96L8QDMswFlICMZgrn+ilJN
Str6r8
KDJfwOQMmK0eeDFj2mL40NOvaLQ83+rRwW6Ny/yF1Rgv6PUpUqRLw4VeRb+uOfmPRpe6/
kb4z++lOhtp
WI9bay6CK0nrFRok+z54ez7BrDFBQVuNZx9PyEFezJG9ziEYVUag/23LIAiLxxBmW9pqa/
WxC21Ja4RQ
VN3009kmVwAAAIAON1LR/
9Jdd7yyG18+Ue7eBBJHrCA0pkSzvfzzFFj5XUzQBdabh5p5Rwz+1vriawFI
ZI9j2uhM/3HQdrvYSVBEdMjaasF9hB6T/
uFwP8yqtJf6Y9GdjBAhWuH8F13pX4BtvK9IeldqCscnOuu0
e2rlUoI6GICMr64FL0YYBSwfbwLIz6PSA/yKQe23dwfkSfcwQZNq/
5pThGPi3tob5Qev2KCK2OyEDMCA
OvVlMhqHuPNpX+hE19nPdBFGzQ==
Fingerprint:
1024 9e:39:8e:cb:8a:99:ff:b4:45:12:04:2d:39:d3:28:15 /etc/ssh/
ssh_host_dsa_key.pub
```

EXAMPLE 2   Display the user public keys of the user account logged in currently.

```
XSCF> showssh -c pubkey
Public key:
 1  ssh-rsa
AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAzFh95SohrDgpnN7zFCJCVNy+jaZPTjNDxcid
QGbihYDCBttI4151Y0Sv85FJwDpSNHNKoVLMYLjtBmUMPbGgGVB61qskSv/
FeV44hefNCZMiXGItIIpK
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.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO **setssh** (8)

showssh(8)

NAME	showstatus - Displays the degraded Field Replaceable Unit (FRU).
SYNOPSIS	**showstatus** [-M]
	showstatus -h
DESCRIPTION	showstatus is a command to display the information of the degraded unit in the FRUs composing the system.
Privileges	To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.
	useradm, platadm, platop, pparadm, pparmgr, pparop, fieldeng
	For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.

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

-M   Displays text one screen at a time.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

■ 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

EXAMPLE 1   Display the degraded unit. Here, we take as an example the case that the CPU and memory on CMUL of BB#00 and PSU of XBBOX#80 are degraded due to

a failure.

```
XSCF> showstatus
    BB#00;
        CMUL Status:Normal;
*           CPU#0 Status:Faulted;
*           MEM#00A Status:Faulted;
    XBBOX#80;
*       PSU#0 Status:Faulted;
```

EXAMPLE 2 Display the degraded part. Here, we take as an example the case that memory on MBU is degraded due to a failure.

```
XSCF> showstatus
    MBU Status:Normal;
*       MEM#0A Status:Faulted;
```

EXAMPLE 3 Display the degraded part. Here, we take as an example the case that memory on MBU is degraded due to a failure.

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

EXAMPLE 4 Display the degraded part. Here, we take as an example the case that the CPU memory unit is degraded because the crossbar unit is degraded.

```
XSCF> showstatus
    BB#00
        CMUU Status:Normal;
*           CPU#1 Status:Deconfigured;
*       XBU#0 Status:Degraded;
```

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 normal end.

>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 following 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 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)

showtelnet(8)

NAME	showtimezone - Displays the currently set time zone of the XSCF and the daylight saving time information.
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, platop, auditadm, auditop, fieldeng, pparadm, pparmgr, pparop
	For details on user privileges, see setprivileges(8).
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.

-c tz	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	Abbreviated form of the time zone

offset	Offset time between the time zone and Greenwich Mean Time (GMT)
	If the value of the offset is plus or minus, it is displayed as minus (–) or plus (+), respectively.
dst	Daylight saving time name
offset2	Offset time between the daylight saving time and GMT
	If the value of the offset is plus or minus, it is displayed as minus (–) or plus (+), respectively.
from-date[*/time*]	Daylight saving time start information

from-date is displayed in any of the following formats.

M*m.w.d*
> M*m*: 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.

J*n*
> J*n*: 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.

time 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.

M*m.w.d*
    M*m*: Month to end the daylight saving time. *m* is displayed by a figure from `1` to `12`.
    w: 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.
    d: 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.

J*n*
    J*n*: 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.

n
    n: 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.

time displays the time to switch from 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`.

- If `standard` is specified
  From: *ddd MM dd hh:mm:ss yyyy dst*
  To: *ddd MM dd hh:mm:ss yyyy dst*

ddd	Day of the week
MM	Month
dd	Day
hh	Hour
mm	Minute
ss	Second
yyyy	Year
dst	Daylight saving time zone name

■ You can set the time zone of XSCF by using settimezone(8).

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Display the time zone.

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

EXAMPLE 2 Display the 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] *user*
	showuser [-a] [-p] [-u] [-M] -l
	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 -l 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
To execute this command, any of the following privileges is required.

- Display of your own account:
  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.
-l	Displays the account information of all XSCF users sorted by the login name of the user. It cannot be used with the *user* operand.
-M	Displays text one screen at a time.
-p	Displays all privileges assigned to users. This is valid for local users and remote users.

-u   Displays the user ID (UID). This is valid for local users and remote
                      users.

OPERANDS   The following operands are supported.

user   Name of the existing user account. It cannot be used with the -l
                      option.

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Display the information regarding the validity of the password and account.

```
XSCF> showuser -a
User Name:       jsmith
Status:          Enabled
Minimum:         0
Maximum:         99999
Warning:         7
Inactive:        -1
Last Change:     Aug 22, 2005
Password Expires: Never
Password Inactive: Never
Account Expires:  Never
```

EXAMPLE 2   Display the information of the user privileges.

```
XSCF> showuser -p
User Name:       jsmith
Privileges:      pparadm@1,3-6,8,9
                 platadm
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **adduser**(8), **deleteuser**(8), **disableuser**(8), **enableuser**(8), **password**(8),
setprivileges(8)

NAME | showvbootcerts - Displays the information of X.509 public key certificates setup at each physical partition (PPAR), that are used for performing Verified Boot of Oracle Solaris.

SYNOPSIS | **showvbootcerts** −p *ppar_id* −a [−M]

showvbootcerts [−v] −p *ppar_id* −{s|u} −i *index* [−M]

showvbootcerts −h

DESCRIPTION | The showvbootcerts command dispalys the information of X.509 public key certificates setup at each physical partition (PPAR), that are used for performing Verified Boot of Oracle Solaris.

There are two kinds of X.509 public key certificates that are used at the time of Verified Boot: those which are pre-installed in the system and others which can be added by users using the addvbootcert(8). The showvbootcerts command can display the information of both kinds of certificates.

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

platadm, platop, fieldeng Enables execution for all PPARs.

pparadm, pparmgr, pparop Enables execution for PPARs for which you have access privilege.

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

OPTIONS | The following options are supported.

-a | Displays the information of all X.509 public key certificates that are registered in a PPAR.

-i *index* | Displays the information of the X.509 public key certificate with the management number specified in index. The possible management numbers are 1 or 2 when −s is specified and 1 through 5 when −u is specified.

-M | Displays text one screen at a time.

-p *ppar_id* | Specifies the PPAR-ID of the PPAR whose X.509 public key certificate is to be displayed.

-s | Displays the X.509 public key certificates that are pre-installed in the system.

-u | Displays the X.509 public key certificates that were added using the addvbootcert(8) command.

-v	Displays the content of the X.509 public key certificates in details.
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Display the information of the X.509 public key certificate with the management number 1, that was pre-installed in PPAR-ID 0.

```
XSCF> showvbootcerts -p 0 -s -i 1
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
PPAR-ID 0 System Index : 1  name : SYSTEM_CERT_1 [Enable(Unchangeable)]
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Data:
    Version: 3 (0x2)
    Serial Number:
        0d:fb:b1:5a:2d:2a:e5:81:80:86:eb:34:5e:a4:7e:ed
    Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption
    Issuer: C=US, O=Oracle Corporation, OU=VeriSign Trust Network, OU=Class 2
Managed PKI Individual Subscriber CA, CN=Object Signing CA
     Subject: O=Oracle Corporation, OU=Corporate Object Signing, OU=Solaris
Signed Execution, CN=Solaris 11
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

EXAMPLE 2   Display the information of all X.509 public key certificates that are registered in PPAR-ID 2.

```
XSCF> showvbootcerts -p 2 -a
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
PPAR-ID 2 System Index : 1  name : SYSTEM_CERT_1 [Enable(Unchangeable)]
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Data:
    Version: 3 (0x2)
    Serial Number:
        0d:fb:b1:5a:2d:2a:e5:81:80:86:eb:34:5e:a4:7e:ed
    Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption
    Issuer: C=US, O=Oracle Corporation, OU=VeriSign Trust Network, OU=Class 2
Managed PKI Individual Subscriber CA, CN=Object Signing CA
    Subject: O=Oracle Corporation, OU=Corporate Object Signing, OU=Solaris
Signed Execution, CN=Solaris 11
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
PPAR-ID 2 User Index : 2    name : CUSTOM_CERT_2 [Enable]
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Data:
    Version: 3 (0x2)
    Serial Number:
        07:ad:b3:06:99:82:39:db:dd:60:41:44:71:be:aa:70
    Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption
    Issuer: C=US, O=Thirdparty Corporation, OU=Thirdparty CA, CN=www.example.com
    Subject: O=Thirdparty Corporation, OU=Thirdparty Signed Execution,
CN=www.example.com
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
PPAR-ID 2 User Index : 5    name : CUSTOM_CERT_5 [Disable]
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Data:
```

```
     Version: 3 (0x2)
     Serial Number:
         07:ad:b3:06:99:82:39:db:dd:60:41:44:71:be:bb:71
     Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption
     Issuer: C=US, O=Thirdparty Corporation, OU=Thirdparty CA, CN=www.example.com
     Subject: O=Thirdparty Corporation, OU=Thirdparty Signed Execution,
 CN=www.example.com
 -------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

EXAMPLE 3   Display the information of the X.509 public key certificate which is registered
with the management number 2 in PPAR-ID 4.

```
 XSCF> showvbootcerts -v -p 4 -u -i 2
 -------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 PPAR-ID 4 User Index : 2    name : CUSTOM_CERT_2 [Enable]
 -------------------------------------------------------------------------------
 Data:
     Version: 3 (0x2)
     Serial Number:
         07:ad:b3:06:99:82:39:db:dd:60:41:44:71:be:aa:70
     Signature Algorithm: sha1WithRSAEncryption
     Issuer: C=US, O=Thirdparty Corporation, OU=Thirdparty CA, CN=www.example.com
     Subject: O=Thirdparty Corporation, OU=Thirdparty Signed Execution,
 CN=www.example.com
     Subject Public Key Info:
         Public Key Algorithm: rsaEncryption
             Public-Key: (2048 bit)
             Modulus:
                 00:de:f0:2c:45:61:7f:10:c7:16:56:a9:14:b4:a4:
                 39:44:b9:2f:65:4f:7e:a7:c0:15:89:b0:e2:1d:c0:
                 25:4c:a6:31:75:14:a3:c4:cd:11:d2:87:b7:1a:7c:
                 b2:0d:41:99:4f:a6:e9:d4:8e:77:55:19:ce:f1:a4:
                 3c:cf:00:8d:e6:d1:c6:bc:06:f7:71:85:28:a4:c5:
                 e0:8d:b3:e1:62:25:d5:df:93:d2:d9:1c:5b:48:35:
                 70:e1:8a:9b:bf:9d:8b:41:b3:be:b6:c0:50:66:3b:
                 d8:9d:2f:82:49:11:f7:6d:43:95:6e:ea:bc:57:dc:
                 1c:90:6b:7e:8b:e3:0f:89:bd:32:3a:88:50:f0:48:
                 d3:98:8c:bc:eb:7f:44:31:2b:86:01:d0:80:4c:a2:
                 36:6e:24:47:48:d5:86:8e:86:06:c3:8e:df:5f:fb:
                 6b:fe:6a:aa:0c:a8:ca:b6:ed:60:47:ea:8e:5d:63:
                 b1:4f:ff:94:00:34:52:82:cf:a6:6a:84:69:4c:26:
                 ac:a3:dc:d7:45:eb:7c:4e:fc:fc:92:4a:73:12:9f:
                 31:7a:75:b9:de:33:54:34:af:0b:cf:46:c0:ac:2f:
                 ec:28:af:0d:f7:c6:50:c0:e7:4c:88:16:13:95:54:
                 0e:01:6e:1a:b6:33:bf:20:52:34:f4:69:a6:9e:bf:
                 02:95
             Exponent: 65537 (0x10001)
 Signature Algorithm: sha256WithRSAEncryption
     44:65:95:e1:33:a4:ce:d1:c1:02:1a:ce:b3:2c:fa:c0:b2:34:
     4e:12:d0:86:c7:09:23:9d:5b:46:f4:b2:bf:88:8b:5b:5d:d7:
     57:c3:f9:9a:ba:95:bc:ed:4b:29:4b:19:97:ca:6c:bc:e1:44:
     e0:e1:89:a3:ed:bd:29:ad:a7:91:c8:76:ea:62:d2:2c:e3:ff:
     50:01:0a:3b:5a:28:53:38:53:82:ea:de:bc:24:84:bc:31:63:
     ab:b2:10:81:81:73:f4:02:46:5f:2d:6d:22:b0:af:d7:70:c0:
     db:de:ea:b9:23:87:3c:19:ef:c0:24:de:05:77:eb:89:d2:36:
     d0:85:8a:ed:d1:7f:12:b0:58:5f:f5:53:f1:db:0b:44:53:a0:
     72:8c:1a:e6:4a:fd:e8:8e:f8:ee:9e:7e:4e:85:59:42:44:fa:
     1f:d3:70:4f:81:95:8e:a9:0f:83:49:a2:b0:fd:5b:f4:2d:5e:
```

```
                  86:ef:f3:56:b3:31:f3:58:3a:37:42:bb:39:c4:c1:b5:8c:e9:
                  b4:01:d2:2e:e8:7d:86:1a:66:88:34:1e:e5:36:ee:6d:6c:90:
                  78:45:a0:5b:a9:50:84:62:a8:88:ee:a6:70:fa:7c:ad:81:b7:
                  89:f1:d6:64:94:c4:17:69:c8:35:81:b2:f3:79:ad:a2:5a:a0:
                  02:28:a9:7f
    --------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO

addvbootcerts(8), **deletevbootcerts**(8), **setvbootconfig**(8), **showvbootconfig**(8)

NAME	showvbootconfig - Displays the Verified Boot policy of Oracle Solaris and the enable/disable configuration of the X.509 public key certificates that are used for performing Verified Boot.
SYNOPSIS	**showvbootconfig** -p *ppar_id*
	showvbootconfig -h
DESCRIPTION	The showvbootconfig command displays the information on Verified Boot configuration that is set up on a PPAR.

The following information is displayed.

Policies setting: Configuration of boot verification policy will be displayed.

Policy: Policy of boot verification

`boot_policy`	Boot verification policy of the unix and genunix modules.
`module_policy`	Boot verification policy of kernel modules that needs to be loaded after genunix.

Setting: Contents of policy configuration

`none`	Do not execute boot verification (default).
`warning`	Boot verification is performed. Verification is performed before the target of the verification is loaded. Even if the verification fails, the target of the verification is loaded and boot processing continues. If verification of the boot block and unix fails, the failure of the verification is recorded in the system console. It is not recorded in the system log and XSCF error log. If verification of genunix and other kernel modules fails, the failure of the verification is recorded in the system console and the system log. It is not recorded in the XSCF error log.
`enforce`	Boot verification is performed. Verification is performed before the target of the verification is loaded. If verification of the boot block and unix fails, boot processing stops. At this time, the failure of the verification is recorded in the system console and the XSCF error log. It is not recorded in the system log. If verification of genunix fails, boot processing stops. At this time, the failure of the verification is recorded in the system console. It is not recorded in the XSCF error log and the system log. If verification of other kernel modules fails, the boot continues without loading the module. At this time, the failure of the verification is recorded in the system console and the system log. It is not recorded in the XSCF error log.

Certificates setting: Displays the enable/disable configuration of the X.509 public key certificates of each management number.

Index: Certificate management number.

Setting: Registration status of the certificates and the enable/disable configuration. A hyphen (-) will be displayed if a management number does not have a registered certificate.

Enabled   Enabled. Used in boot verification.

Disabled   Disabled. Not used in boot verification.

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

platadm, platop, fieldeng Enables execution for all PPARs.

pparadm, pparmgr, pparop Enables execution for PPARs for which you have access privilege.

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

OPTIONS   The following options are supported.

-p *ppar_id*   Specifies the PPAR-ID of the PPAR whose configuration is to be displayed.

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

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1** Display the Verified Boot configuration information that is set to PPAR-ID 0.

```
XSCF> showvbootconfig -p 0
PPAR#00 Verified Boot Information:
----------------------------------
Policies setting:
-----------------
Policy        Setting
boot_policy   warning
module_policy none

System Certificates setting:
----------------------------
Index Certificate Name                Setting
    1 SYSTEM_CERT_1                    Enable(Unchangeable)
    2 SYSTEM_CERT_2                    Enable(Unchangeable)

User Certificates setting:
----------------------------
Index Certificate Name                Setting
```

```
        1 CUSTOM_CERT_1                     Enable
        2 -                                 -
        3 CUSTOM_CERT_3                     Disable
        4 -                                 -
        5 -                                 -
 XSCF>
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO **addvbootcerts**(8), **deletevbootcerts**(8), **setvbootconfig**(8), **showvbootcerts**(8)

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}] [−l] [−v] [[−q] -{y|n}] [−S *time* [−E *time*]]
	snapshot −t *user@host:directory* {−a|−b *bb_id*} [−e [−P *password*]] [−k *host-key*] [−l] [−L {F|I|R}] [−p *password*] [−v] [[−q] -{y|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 M12/M10 systems chassis is compressed.

The name of .zip archive of each SPARC M12/M10 systems chassis is automatically generated based on the SPARC M12/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 M12/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 M12/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 M12/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.

SSH, which is an encrypted network protocol, is used to transmit data over the network. Moreover, .zip archives can also be encrypted using SSL. 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 (-l option) is used to create the archive. The second file named CONFIG is a copy of the actual setting file used by snapshot to create the archive.

The data generated for each SPARC M12/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   In addition to the common logs in the system, the logs stored
               in all SPARC M12/M10 systems chassis are collected and
               output to one file.

               If the system has an abnormality, some logs cannot be
               collected.

-b *bb_id*   Selects the BB-ID to collect data. You cannot specify multiple
               IDs.

               In addition to the common logs in the system, the logs stored
               in the specified SPARC M12/M10 systems chassis are
               collected.

               For *bb_id*, you can specify an integer from 0 to 15 and 80 to 83
               in the case of a SPARC M12/M10 systems chassis and crossbar
               box chassis, respectively.

-d *device*   Specifies the external media device to be used. For -d, the
               following options are available.

               -r   Deletes all files in the external media
                              device before collecting data. This option
                              is disabled if it is used with the -t option.

-E *time*   Specifies the time to finish collecting data. Defines the time
               frame of the log messages collected by snapshot with the -S
               time option of the start time. Only the log entries created
               before the time specified by -E *time* are collected by
               snapshot. See also the -S option.

               time   Use either of the following two formats
                              described by strptime(3).

                              %Y-%m-%d,%H:%M:%S
                              %Y-%m-%d_%H-%M-%S

-e   Encrypts the archive of the zip format. It is required to use -P
               and *password*.

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

−k *host-key*		Specifies the −t option. Set the public key to be used by the service processor to log in the network host. This option is disabled if it is used with the −d option.
		You can specify this using up to 895 characters.
		The values which can be specified in *host-key* are below.
	none	If the public key is not used for authentication of the network host, specify this literal value.
	download	For snapshot to download the public host key of the network host using SSH and the public host key from the host specified by the −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.
	public	The specified public key is used for server authentication. The *host-key* 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.)

Note – The public key needs to be enclosed in quotation marks to be handled by the shell as a single word.

−L {F│I│R}		Specifies the log set to be collected.
	F	Full log set
	I	Initial log set
	R	Root Cause log set

If the log set is not specified, the Full log set is collected by default.

−l	Makes a specification so that only log files are collected. Command outputs are not collected.
−n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).

-P *password*	Specifies it with the -e option. Set the encrypted password to be used to encrypt the output file.
	You can specify this using up to 63 characters.
-p *password*	Sets the user password to be used for SSH login. This option is specified with the -t option. If it is used with the -d option, it becomes invalid.
	You can specify this using up to 63 characters.
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.
-S *time*	Specifies the time to start collecting data. Defines the time frame of the log messages collected by snapshot with the -E *time* option of the end time. If the end time is not specified, the target period ends when snapshot is executed. See also the -E option.

	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*	Sets the network host and remote directory of the data transfer destination. Specify the host name or IP address of the network host in the *host* field. Specify the user name for ssh login to the archive host in the *user* field. Specify the archive directory on the archive host in which the output file is saved in the *directory* field. The *directory* field must not begin with "-" or "~."
	Note – No target directory is created by snapshot. Create the target directory in the remote host in advance.
-v	Displays detailed information. The status of correction of snapshot files for each SPARC M12/M10 systems chassis. If it is specified with the -q option, the -v option becomes invalid.
	Note – The user privilege to operate all commands to be executed by the snapshot setting file may not have been given. In this case, an error message indicating that these command operations are not allowed is displayed.
-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Operation mode

The overview of the operation mode of snapshot is described below.

The initial mode is the "SSH target mode." If the data collector is started specifying the -t option, this mode is applied for execution. In this mode, the data collector opens the SSH connection of the destination specified by the service processor (after appropriate authentication) and sends the data archive of the zip format to the destination host via the SSH connection. No target directory is created by snapshot. Create the target directory in the remote host in advance. Transfer encryption in this mode is performed by SSH.

The second mode is the "USB device mode." If the data collector is started specifying the -d option, this mode is applied for execution. In this mode, the outputs of the data collector (archive of the zip format) are saved in files on the USB device. The USB device needs to have been formatted by the FAT32 file system. In this mode, you can use the -e option to encrypt zip files like the SSH target mode. However, in this mode, data is local to the service processor, so transfer encryption (like SSH) is not performed.

To execute snapshot in the master chassis, connect the USB device to a USB port of the master chassis.

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Download data to the external media device.

```
XSCF> snapshot -d usb0 -r -b 3
Testing writability of USB device....SUCCESS
About to remove all files from device 'usb0'. Continue? [y|n] : y
Collecting data into /media/usb_msd/jupiter_10.1.1.1_2012-10-20T22-41-
51.zip
Data collection complete.
```

EXAMPLE 2   Limit log collection to obtain specific logs for the data range.

```
XSCF> snapshot -d usb0 -b 3 -S 2012-01-01,01:00:00  -E 2012-01-
31_14-00-00
Testing writability of USB device....SUCCESS
Collecting data into /media/usb_msd/jupiter_10.1.1.1_2012-10-20T22-41-
51.zip
Data collection complete.
```

EXAMPLE 3   Collect the logs of all SPARC M12/M10 systems chassis.

```
XSCF> snapshot -d usb0 -r -a -v
Testing writability of USB device....SUCCESS
About to remove all files from device 'usb0'. Continue? [y|n] : y
BB#00: start to execute snapshot
BB#01: start to execute snapshot
 .
 .
 .
BB#00: finish to execute snapshot
BB#01: finish to execute snapshot
 .
 .
```

```
           .
           BB#00_jupiter_10.1.1.1_2012-10-20T22-33-44.zip - Status: ok
           BB#01_jupiter_10.1.1.2_2012-10-20T22-33-44.zip - Status: FAIL
           .
           .
           .
           Collecting data into /media/usb_msd/jupiter_10.1.1.1_2012-10-20T22-41-
           51.zip
           Data collection complete.
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO **showlogs**(8)

snapshot(8)

NAME | switchscf - Switches the status of XSCF in between master and standby.

SYNOPSIS | **switchscf** [[-q] -{y|n}] -t {Master | Standby} [-f]

switchscf -h

DESCRIPTION | switchscf is a command to switch the status of XSCF in between active and standby.

switchscf can be used only for the systems composed of multiple XSCFs.

XSCF in the active status means master XSCF. Therefore, the master XSCF and XSCF in the standby status 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).

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).

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

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

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

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Switch the status of the XSCF logged in currently to the standby status.

```
XSCF> switchscf -t Standby
The XSCF unit switch between the Master and Standby states. Continue?
[y|n]:y
```

EXAMPLE 2 Switch the status of the XSCF logged in currently to the standby status. The prompt is automatically given a "y" response.

```
XSCF> switchscf -t Standby -y
The XSCF unit switch between the Master and Standby states. Continue?
[y|n]:y
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

NAME	testsb - Performs an initial diagnosis on the specified physical 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 command to perform the initial 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.

After diagnosis, confirm that there is no degraded part and no error logs are registered.

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	Diagnoses all mounted PSBs.
-h	Displays the usage. Specifying this option with another option or operand causes an error.
-m diag=*mode*	Specifies the diagnosis level of the initial diagnosis. You can specify either of the following for *mode*.
	min Standard (Default)
	max Maximum
-n	Automatically responds to prompt with "n" (no).
-p	Executes probe-scsi-all of OpenBoot PROM and displays the result in the middle of diagnosis processing.
	For the SPARC M12-2/M10-2S, the following information is also displayed if the PCI expansion unit is connected: PCI expansion unit and link card firmware versions, and components mounted in the PCI expansion unit.
-q	Prevents display of messages, including prompt, for standard output.

	-s	Executes show-devs of OpenBoot PROM and displays the result in the middle of diagnosis processing.
		For the SPARC M12-2/M10-2S, the following information is also displayed if the PCI expansion unit is connected: PCI expansion unit and link card firmware versions, and components mounted in the PCI expansion unit.
	-v	Displays detailed information.
	-y	Automatically responds to prompt with "y" (yes).

OPERANDS The following operands are supported.

location Specifies only one PSB number to be diagnosed.

This can be specified using the following format.

xx-y
xx BB-ID which is an integer from 00 to 15
y It is fixed to 0

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION
- For the SPARC M12-2S, the power-on and -off sequences are repeated twice at either of the following times:
  - When diagnosis is executed with location specified
  - When only one PSB in the system is subject to diagnosis
- For the SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/M10-4/M10-4S, PSB power-on and -off occur during diagnosis.
- Diagnosis by testsb is possible even if CPU Activation key is not registered.
- When you execute the command, a prompt to confirm whether to execute it with the specified contents is displayed. To execute, press the [y] key. To cancel, press the [n] key.
- Execute the -a option while the system is shut down. If the system is not shut down, it causes an error.

  The system shutdown status means the status in which all PPARs are shut down. If it is in operation, all PPARs are shut down by executing poweroff -a and then the power of the system is turned off. You can check the system power status by executing showhardconf(8) and referring to the "System_Power:" display ("On" or "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).

- PSB is incorporated into PPAR and the status of the PPAR is powering on, powering off, or restarting.

- 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).

■ If the warm-up time and wait time before start is set, a prompt to confirm whether it is acceptable to execute testsb ignoring it is displayed. To execute, enter "y." To cancel, enter "n."

■ The diagnosis result by testsb is displayed as below.

PSB	Number belonging to PSB

This is displayed in the format below.

xx-y	
xx	BB-ID which is an integer from 00 to 15
y	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.

■ If it is executed specifying the -p or -s option, the power can be shut down forcibly when [Ctrl]+[C] key is pressed while probe-scsi-all or show-devs is in execution.

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Perform the initial diagnosis of PSB 00-0 on SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/ M10-4/M10-4S.

```
XSCF> testsb 00-0
Initial diagnosis is about to start, Continue?[y|n] :y
PSB#00-0 power on sequence started.
  0end
Initial diagnosis started. [7200sec]
  0..... 30..... 60..... 90.....120end
Initial diagnosis has completed.
PSB power off sequence started. [1200sec]
  0.end
PSB powered off.
PSB  Test    Fault
---- ------- --------
00-0 Passed  Normal
```

EXAMPLE 2   Perform the initial diagnosis of PSB 00-0 on SPARC M12-2S. The power-on and -off sequences are repeated twice.

```
XSCF> testsb 00-0
Initial diagnosis is about to start, Continue?[y|n] :y
PSB#00-0 power on sequence started.
  0end
Initial diagnosis started. [1 / 2] [7200sec]
  0..... 30..... 60.....end
Initial diagnosis has completed.
PSB power off sequence started. [1200sec]
  0..end
PSB powered off.
PSB#00-0 power on sequence started.
  0end
Initial diagnosis started. [2 / 2] [7200sec]
  0..... 30..... 60..... 90.....120end
Initial diagnosis has completed.
PSB power off sequence started. [1200sec]
  0..... 30..... 60end
PSB powered off.
PSB  Test    Fault
---- ------- --------
00-0 Passed  Normal
```

EXAMPLE 3   Perform the initial diagnosis of PSB 00-0 displaying a detailed message on SPARC M12-1/M12-2/M10-1/10-4/10-4S.

```
XSCF> testsb -v 00-0
Initial diagnosis is about to start. Continue? [y|n] :y
PSB#00-0 power on sequence started.
```

```
         :
 auto-boot? =                false
 {0} ok Initial diagnosis has completed.
 PSB power off sequence started. [1200sec]
   0.end
 PSB powered off.
 PSB  Test    Fault
 ---- ------- --------
 00-0 Passed  Normal
```

EXAMPLE 4 Perform the initial diagnosis of PSB 01-0 displaying a detailed message on
SPARC M12-2S. The power-on and -off sequences are repeated twice.

```
 XSCF> testsb -v 01-0
 Initial diagnosis is about to start. Continue? [y|n] :y
 PSB#01-0 power on sequence started.
     :
 <<The first diagnostic message is displayed.>>
     :
 post(s00c0.00.0)>Initial diagnosis has completed.
 PSB power off sequence started. [1200sec]
   0...end
 PSB powered off.
 PSB#01-0 power on sequence started.
     :
 <<The second diagnostic message is displayed.>>
     :
 auto-boot? =                false
 {0} ok Initial diagnosis has completed.
 PSB power off sequence started. [1200sec]
   0...end
 PSB powered off.
 PSB  Test    Fault
 ---- ------- --------
 01-0 Passed  Normal
```

EXAMPLE 5 Perform the initial diagnosis of all mounted PSBs.

```
 XSCF> testsb -a
 Initial diagnosis is about to start. Continue? [y|n] :y
 PSB power on sequence started.
   0end
 Initial diagnosis started. [1800sec]
   0..... 30..... 60..... 90.....120end
 Initial diagnosis has completed.
 PSB power off sequence started. [1200sec]
   0.end
 PSB 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 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 7 Perform the initial diagnosis of PSB ignoring the set warm-up time and wait time for air conditioning.

```
XSCF> testsb -a
Initial diagnosis is about to start. Continue? [y|n] :y
Ignore warmup-time and air-conditioner-wait-time, Continue?[y|n] :y
PSB power on sequence started.
  0end
Initial diagnosis started. [1800sec]
  0..... 30..... 60..... 90.....120end
Initial diagnosis has completed.
PSB power off sequence started. [1200sec]
  0.end
PSB powered off.
PSB  Test    Fault
---- ------- --------
00-0 Passed  Normal
01-0 Passed  Normal
02-0 Passed  Normal
03-0 Passed  Normal
```

EXAMPLE 8 Perform the initial diagnosis of PSB 01-0 with the probe-scsi-all command.

```
XSCF> testsb -v -p 01-0
Initial diagnosis is about to start, Continue? [y|n] :y
PSB#01-0 power on sequence started.
:
auto-boot? =            false
:
PSB  Test    Fault
---- ------- --------
01-0 Passed  Normal
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO | **addfru(8)**, **diagxbu**(8), **replacefru**(8), **setupfru**(8), **showboards**(8), **showfru**(8)

testsb(8)

NAME	traceroute - Displays the network route to the specified host.
SYNOPSIS	**traceroute** [−n] [−r] [−v] [−m *maxttl*] [−p *port*] [−q *nqueries*] [−s *src_addr*] [−w *wait*] *host*
	traceroute -h
DESCRIPTION	traceroute is a command to display the network route to the specified host.
	The network route means the router (gateway) to connect the specified hosts and network devices and displays what kinds of routers are located on the route.
	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 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 *maxttl*	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.

OPERANDS	The following operands are supported.
host	Specifies the hosts or network devices to send packets to. You can specify a host name or IP address. Specifying a DSCP address causes an error.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- If no option is specified, the usage is displayed.

- If "localhost" and the loopback address (127.0.0.0/8) are specified in *host*, only the users with `fieldeng` privilege can execute this command.

- If the interface of the SSCP link is specified in *host*, only the users with `fieldeng` privilege can execute this command.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1   Display the network route to the host server.example.com.

```
XSCF> 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  2.367 ms
 3  10.24.1.1 (10.24.1.1)  2.199 ms  2.228 ms  2.361 ms
 4  10.13.0.1 (10.13.0.1)  2.516 ms  2.229 ms  2.357 ms
 5  10.15.0.1 (10.15.0.1)  2.546 ms  2.347 ms  2.272 ms
 6  server.example.com (192.168.100.10)  2.172 ms  2.313 ms  2.36 ms
```

EXAMPLE 2   Display the detailed network route to the host server.example.com.(XSCF-LAN=192.168.100.10)

```
XSCF> 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  2.199 ms  2.228 ms
2.361 ms
 4  10.13.0.1 (10.13.0.1) 36 bytes to 192.168.100.10  2.516 ms  2.229 ms
2.357 ms
 5  10.15.0.1 (10.15.0.1) 36 bytes to 192.168.100.10  2.546 ms  2.347 ms
2.272 ms
 6  server.example.com (192.168.100.10) 46 bytes to 192.168.100.10  2.172 ms
2.313 ms  2.36 ms
```

EXAMPLE 3   Case that the loopback address is set.

```
XSCF> traceroute 127.0.0.1
This private IP address cannot be accessed.
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

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

EXAMPLE 2 Unlock XSCF that was locked by maintenance work. The prompt is automat-

                         ically given a "y" response.

        XSCF> **unlockmaintenance -y**
        This command unlocks the maintenance lock which prevents the multiple
        execution of maintenance commands.
        Never use this command, except when the lock state remains by some
        reason.
        Careless execution of this command causes serious situation because it
        interrupts the running command and XSCF might not be able to recognize the
        parts.
        Continue? [y|n] :**y**

EXAMPLE 3   Unlock XSCF that was locked by maintenance work. The message is hidden
                and the prompt is automatically given a "y" response.

        XSCF> **unlockmaintenance -q -y**
        XSCF>

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **addfru**(8), **replacefru**(8)

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 command 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 command, platadm or fieldeng privilege is required.

For details on user 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 −c xscf, the same information as in the normal status is displayed.

EXAMPLES | **EXAMPLE 1**   Display the versions of XCP on the SPARC M10-4S (without crossbar boxes).

```
XSCF> version -c xcp
BB#00-XSCF#0 (Master)
XCP0 (Current): 2320
XCP1 (Reserve): 2320
BB#01-XSCF#0 (Standby)
XCP0 (Current): 2320
```

```
                        XCP1 (Reserve): 2320
                        BB#02-XSCF#0
                        XCP0 (Current): 2320
                        XCP1 (Reserve): 2320
```

EXAMPLE 2   Display the versions of XCP on the SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar boxes).

```
XSCF> version -c xcp
XBBOX#80-XSCF#0 (Master)
XCP0 (Current): 2320
XCP1 (Reserve): 2320
XBBOX#81-XSCF#0 (Standby)
XCP0 (Reserve): 2320
XCP1 (Current): 2320
BB#00-XSCF#0
XCP0 (Current): 2320
XCP1 (Reserve): 2320
BB#01-XSCF#0
XCP0 (Current): 2320
XCP1 (Reserve): 2320
```

EXAMPLE 3   Display the versions of XCP on the SPARC M10-1.

```
XSCF> version -c xcp
BB#00-XSCF#0 (Master)
XCP0 (Current): 2320
XCP1 (Reserve): 2320
```

EXAMPLE 4   Display details of the versions of XCP on the SPARC M10-4S (without cross-
            bar boxes).

```
XSCF> version -c xcp -v
BB#00-XSCF#0 (Master)
XCP0 (Current): 2320
CMU           : 02.32.0000
    POST          : 3.10.0
    OpenBoot PROM : 4.38.5+2.19.0
    Hypervisor    : 1.4.8
XSCF          : 02.32.0000
XCP1 (Reserve): 2320
CMU           : 02.32.0000
    POST          : 3.10.0
    OpenBoot PROM : 4.38.5+2.19.0
    Hypervisor    : 1.4.8
XSCF          : 02.32.0000
BB#01-XSCF#0 (Standby)
XCP0 (Current): 2320
CMU           : 02.32.0000
    POST          : 3.10.0
    OpenBoot PROM : 4.38.5+2.19.0
    Hypervisor    : 1.4.8
XSCF          : 02.32.0000
```

```
   XCP1 (Reserve): 2320
   CMU            : 02.32.0000
       POST          : 3.10.0
       OpenBoot PROM : 4.38.5+2.19.0
       Hypervisor    : 1.4.8
   CMU BACKUP
   #0: 02.32.0000
   #1: ..
```

EXAMPLE 5   Display details of the versions of XCP on the SPARC M10-4S (with crossbar boxes).

```
   XSCF> version -c xcp -v
   XBBOX#80-XSCF#0 (Master)
   XCP0 (Current): 2320
   XSCF          : 02.32.0000
   XCP1 (Reserve): 2320
   XSCF          : 02.32.0000
   XBBOX#81-XSCF#0 (Standby)
   XCP0 (Reserve): 2320
   XSCF          : 02.32.0000
   XCP1 (Current): 2290
   XSCF          : 02.32.0000
   BB#00-XSCF#0
   XCP0 (Current): 2320
   CMU            : 02.32.0000
       POST          : 3.10.0
       OpenBoot PROM : 4.38.5+2.19.0
       Hypervisor    : 1.4.8
   XSCF          : 02.32.0000
   XCP1 (Reserve): 2320
   CMU            : 02.32.0000
       POST          : 3.10.0
       OpenBoot PROM : 4.38.5+2.19.0
       Hypervisor    : 1.4.8
   XSCF          : 02.32.0000
   BB#01-XSCF#0
   XCP0 (Current): 2320
   CMU            : 02.32.0000
       POST          : 3.10.0
       OpenBoot PROM : 4.38.5+2.19.0
       Hypervisor    : 1.4.8
   XSCF          : 02.32.0000
   XCP1 (Reserve): 2320
   CMU            : 02.32.0000
       POST          : 3.10.0
       OpenBoot PROM : 4.38.5+2.19.0
       Hypervisor    : 1.4.8
   CMU BACKUP
   #0: 02.32.0000
   #1: ..
```

EXAMPLE 6 Display details of the versions of XCP on the SPARC M10-1.

```
XSCF> version -c xcp -v
BB#00-XSCF#0 (Master)
XCP0 (Current): 2320
CMU           : 02.32.0000
    POST          : 3.10.0
    OpenBoot PROM : 4.38.5+2.19.0
    Hypervisor    : 1.4.8
XSCF          : 02.32.0000
XCP1 (Reserve): 2320
CMU           : 02.32.0000
    POST          : 3.10.0
    OpenBoot PROM : 4.38.5+2.19.0
    Hypervisor    : 1.4.8
XSCF          : 02.32.0000
```

EXAMPLE 7 Display details of the versions of XCP on the SPARC M12-2S (without cross-bar box).

```
XSCF> version -c xcp -v
BB#00-XSCF#0 (Master)
XCP0 (Current): 3022
XSCF          : 03.02.0002
XCP1 (Reserve): 3022
XSCF          : 03.02.0002
CMU           : 03.02.0002
    POST          : 5.9.0
    OpenBoot PROM : 4.38.5+3.1.0
    Hypervisor    : 1.5.13
BB#01-XSCF#0 (Standby)
XCP0 (Current): 3022
XSCF          : 03.02.0002
XCP1 (Reserve): 3022
XSCF          : 03.02.0002
CMU           : 03.02.0002
    POST          : 5.9.0
    OpenBoot PROM : 4.38.5+3.1.0
    Hypervisor    : 1.5.13
CMU BACKUP
#0: 03.02.0002
#1: ..
```

EXAMPLE 8 Display the version of XCP registered in XSCF.

```
XSCF> version -c xcp -t
XCP: 2320
```

EXAMPLE 9 Display the details on the version of XCP registered in XSCF.

```
XSCF> version -c xcp -v -t
XCP          : 2320
    CMU             : 02.32.0000
    POST            : 3.10.0
    OpenBoot PROM : 4.38.5+2.19.0
    Hypervisor    : 1.4.8
XSCF         : 02.32.0000
```

EXAMPLE 10 Display the version of the CMU firmware.

```
XSCF> version -c cmu
PPAR-ID 0: 02.32.0000
PPAR-ID 1: 02.32.0000
PPAR-ID 2: 02.32.0000
PPAR-ID 3: 02.32.0000
 :
PPAR-ID 15: 02.32.0000
```

EXAMPLE 11 Display details of the version of the CMU firmware on the SPARC M10-4S.

```
XSCF> version -c cmu -v
PPAR-ID 0: 02.32.0000
    POST            : 3.10.0
    OpenBoot PROM : 4.38.5+2.19.0
    Hypervisor    : 1.4.8
PPAR-ID 1: 02.32.0000
    POST            : 3.10.0
    OpenBoot PROM : 4.38.5+2.19.0
    Hypervisor    : 1.4.8
PPAR-ID 2: 02.32.0000
    POST            : 3.10.0
    OpenBoot PROM : 4.38.5+2.19.0
    Hypervisor    : 1.4.8
PPAR-ID 3: 02.32.0000
    POST            : 3.10.0
    OpenBoot PROM : 4.38.5+2.19.0
    Hypervisor    : 1.4.8
PPAR-ID 15: 02.32.0000
    POST            : 3.10.0
    OpenBoot PROM : 4.38.5+2.19.0
    Hypervisor    : 1.4.8
PSB#00-0: 02.32.0000(Current)
    POST            : 3.10.0
    OpenBoot PROM : 4.38.5+2.19.0
    Hypervisor    : 1.4.8
PSB#00-0: 02.32.0000(Reserve)
    POST            : 3.10.0
    OpenBoot PROM : 4.38.5+2.19.0
    Hypervisor    : 1.4.8
PSB#01-0: 02.32.0000(Current)
    POST            : 3.10.0
```

```
      OpenBoot PROM : 4.38.5+2.19.0
      Hypervisor    : 1.4.8
 PSB#01-0: 02.32.0000(Reserve)
      POST          : 3.10.0
      OpenBoot PROM : 4.38.5+2.19.0
      Hypervisor    : 1.4.8


      :

 PSB#15-0: 02.32.0000(Current)
      POST          : 3.10.0
      OpenBoot PROM : 4.38.5+2.19.0
      Hypervisor    : 1.4.8
 PSB#15-0: 02.32.0000(Reserve)
      POST          : 3.10.0
      OpenBoot PROM : 4.38.5+2.19.0
      Hypervisor    : 1.4.8
```

EXAMPLE 12   Display details of the version of the XSCF firmware on the SPARC M10-4S.

```
 XSCF> version -c xscf -v
 BB#00-XSCF#0 (Master)
 02.32.0000(Reserve) 02.32.0000(Current)
 BB#01-XSCF#0 (Standby)
 02.32.0000(Current) 02.32.0000(Reserve)
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0	Indicates normal end.
>0	Indicates error occurrence.

NAME	viewaudit - Displays the audit records.
SYNOPSIS	**viewaudit**
	viewaudit [−A *date-time*] [−B *date-time*] [−C] [−c *classes*] [−D *date-time*] [−E *end-record*] [−e *events*] [−i *audit-ids*] [−l] [−m *del*] [−n] [−p *privilege-results*] [−r *return-values*] [−S *start-record*] [−u *users*] [−x]
	viewaudit −h
DESCRIPTION	viewaudit is a command to display the audit records.

If viewaudit is executed without specifying any options, all of the current local audit records are displayed. If viewaudit is executed specifying the option, only the selected records are displayed. By default, the records are displayed in the text format. One token per line is shown and comma is used as the field separator character. The output format can be changed by separately using the options of −C, −E, −l, −m *del*, −n, −S, and −x.

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 *date-time*   Selects the records which occurred after *date-time*. *date-time* is based on the local time. You can specify a range by using the −A and −B options together. The valid values of *date-time* are below.

- Absolute time *date-time*: *yyyymmdd*[*hh*[*mm*[*ss*]]]

   The variables have the following meanings.

   - *yyyy* = Year (1970 is the earliest valid value.)
   - *mm* = Month (01 to 12)
   - *dd* = Day (01 to 31)
   - *hh* = Hour (00 to 23)
   - *mm* = Minute (00 to 59)
   - *ss* = Second (00 to 59)

The default values of *hh*, *mm*, and *ss* are 00.

−B *date-time*		Selects the records which occurred before *date-time*. *date-time* is based on the local time. You can specify a range by using the −A and −B options together. The valid values of *date-time* are the absolute time and offset time.

- Absolute time *date-time*: *yyyymmdd*[*hh*[*mm*[*ss*]]]

   The variables have the following meanings.

  - *yyyy* = Year (1970 is the earliest valid value.)
  - *mm* = Month (01 to 12)
  - *dd* = Day (01 to 31)
  - *hh* = Hour (00 to 23)
  - *mm* = Minute (00 to 59)
  - *ss* = Second (00 to 59)

- Offset *date-time*: +*n* d | h | m | s

   The variables have the following meanings.

  - *n* = Number of units
  - *d* = Number of days
  - *h* = Number of hours
  - *m* = Number of minutes
  - *s* = Number of seconds

   The offset time can be specified only by the −B option and needs to be specified with the −A option.

   The default values of *hh*, *mm*, and *ss* are 00.

−C	Adds the number of records matching the selection standard at the end of output.

−c *classes*	Selects the record of the specified class. *classes* is a comma-separated list of audit classes. Classes can be specified with a number or name. The prefix "ACS_" can be omitted. For example, the classes of audit-related events can be expressed as ACS_AUDIT, AUDIT or 2.

The valid classes are below.

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

−D *date-time*	Selects the records which occurred on a specific day (in 24 hours between 00:00:00 and 23:59:59 of the specified day). Specify the specified date in the format of *yyyymmddhhmmss* (year, month, day, hour, minute, second) based on the local time. All records with the time stamp of the specified day are selected. It becomes invalid even if the hour, minute, or second is specified. The -D option cannot be specified with the −A or −B option.
−E *end-record*	Specifies the last record matching the selection standard for display.
−e *events*	Selects the record of the specified event. *events* is a comma-separated list of audit events. Events can be specified with a number or name. The prefix "AEV_" can be omitted. For example, the events of SSH login can be expressed as AEV_LOGIN_SSH, LOGIN_SSH, or 4.

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

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

-i *audit-ids*	Selects the record of the specified audit session identifier. If you are interested in the activities reflected in a specific audit record, you can display all audit records of the session. *audit-id* is not fixed and assigned again when the service processor is reset. *audit-ids* is a comma-separated list of audit session identifiers. *audit-id* is the number after the label "subject" of the audit file.
	For example, *audit-id* is "1" in the following list.
	`subject,1,bob,normal,telnet 45880 jupiter`
-l	Outputs one record per line.
-m *del*	Not the default delimiter (comma) but *del* is used as the field separator character. If *del* has a special meaning in the shell, it is necessary to enclose it in quotation marks. The maximum number of the delimiters is three. Delimiters have no meaning. In addition, they cannot be specified with the -x option.
-n	Specifies the UID and IP address not to convert them to the user name or host name.
-p *privilege-results*	Selects the record according to the specified *privilege-results*. *privilege-results* is a comma-separated list. *privilege-results* is `granted`, `denied`, or `error`.
-r *return-values*	Selects the record according to the specified return value. *returnvals* is a comma-separated list of the value success or failure. `success` corresponds to the return value `0`. `failure` corresponds to nonzero return values.
-S *start-record*	Specifies the first record matching the selection standard for displayed.
-u *users*	Selects the records belonging to the specified user. *users* is a comma-separated list of users. The user can specify a user name or figure UID.
-x	Outputs in the XML format.

EXAMPLES　**EXAMPLE 1**　Display the audit records of December 12, 2005.

```
XSCF> viewaudit -D 20121212

file,1,2012-01-11 10:52:30.391 -05:00,20120111155230.0000000000.jupiter
```

EXAMPLE 2   Display the audit records of a user.

```
XSCF> viewaudit -u jsmith

file,1,2012-01-11 10:52:30.391 -05:00,20120111155230.0000000000.jupiter
header,37,1,login - telnet,jupiter,2012-01-11 11:31:09.659 -05:00
subject,1,jsmith,normal,ssh 45880 jupiter
command,showuser
platform access,granted
return,0
```

EXAMPLE 3   Display the audit records of user privileges.

```
XSCF> viewaudit -p granted

file,1,2012-01-11 10:52:30.391 -05:00,20120111155230.0000000000.jupiter
header,37,1,login - telnet,jupiter,2012-01-11 11:31:09.659 -05:00
subject,1,jsmith,normal,ssh 45880 jupiter
command,showuser
platform access,granted
return,0
```

EXAMPLE 4   Display the audit records of success of access.

```
XSCF> viewaudit -r success

file,1,2012-01-11 10:52:30.391 -05:00,20120111155230.0000000000.jupiter
header,37,1,login - telnet,jupiter,2012-01-11 11:31:09.659 -05:00
subject,1,jsmith,normal,ssh 45880 jupiter
command,showuser
platform access,granted
return,0header,57,1,command - viewaudit,jupiter.company.com,2006-01-26
16:13:09.128 -05:00
subject,5,sue,normal,ssh 1282 saturn
command,viewaudit
platform access,granted
return,0
...
```

EXAMPLE 5   Display the audit records of two days.

```
XSCF> viewaudit -A 20120108 -B +2d

file,1,2012-01-09 20:12:12.968 -08:00,20120110041212.0000000004.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

file,1,2012-01-09 20:12:12.968 -08:00,20120110041212.0000000004.sca-m5k-0-0
header,63,1,command - setaudit,sca-m5k-0-0.sfbay.sun.com,2012-01-09
20:12:12.974 -08:00,subject,250,opl,normal,ssh 42759 san-e4900-
0.West.Sun.COM,command,setaudit,delete,platform access,granted,return,0
header,37,1,login - ssh,sca-m5k-0-0.sfbay.sun.com,2012-01-09 20:12:14.455 -
08:00,subject, 252,scfroot,normal,ssh 42761 san-e4900-0.West.Sun.COM
header,37,1,logout,sca-m5k-0-0.sfbay.sun.com,2012-01-09 20:12:14.800 -
08:00,subject,250,o pl,normal,ssh 42759 san-e4900-0.West.Sun.COM
header,37,1,login - ssh,sca-m5k-0-0.sfbay.sun.com,2012-01-09 20:12:15.595 -
08:00,subject, 253,scfroot,normal,ssh 42762 san-e4900-0.West.Sun.COM
4238
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO | **setaudit**(8), **showaudit**(8)

NAME   xscfstartupmode - Set up the startup mode of SPARC M12-1/M10-1.

SYNOPSIS   **xscfstartupmode** -m *mode*

                xscfstartupmode -d

DESCRIPTION xscfstartupmode is the command to set up the startup mode of SPARC M12-1/
                M10-1.

                There are two kinds of startup mode: fast and normal.

                In order to automatically start up the physical partitions of a SPARC M12-1/M10-1,
                use this command to set the startup mode to "fast", set the operation panel mode
                switch to "Locked" and turn on the input power of the system (AC ON). If the
                startup mode is set to "normal", the physical partitions start up only after the
                execution of the poweron(8) on the XSCF. If the startup mode is set to "fast" while
                the operation panel mode switch is set to "Service", XSCF is started in the "normal"
                mode when the input power of the system is turned on.

                This command is not supported on SPARC M12-2/M12-2S/M10-4/M10-4S systems.

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.

-d   Display the following information.

            Current Mode   Display the startup mode of the running
                            system.

                            fast: The system has been started in "fast"
                            mode.

                            normal: The system has been started in
                            "normal" mode.

            Setting Mode   Display the status of startup mode.

                            fast: "fast" mode has been configured.
                            Setting the operation panel mode switch to
                            "Locked" and turning off and on the input
                            power of the system will cause the system to
                            start in the "fast" mode.

                            normal: "normal" mode has been configured.
                            Turning off and on the input power will cause
                            the system to start in the "normal" mode.

                            fast [need AC OFF/ON]: "fast" mode has
                            been configured. Setting the operation panel
                            mode switch to "Locked" and turning off and
                            on the input power of the system will cause
                            the system to start in the "fast" mode.

                            normal [need AC ON/OFF]: "normal"
                            mode has been configured. Turning off and on
                            the input power will cause the system to start
                            in the "normal" mode.

-m *mode*		Set up the startup mode. The following parameters, fast and normal can be specified. The default mode is normal.
	fast	Set the startup mode to "fast". Turning off/on the input power of system (AC OFF/ON) is required after setting the startup mode to "fast". If the input power of system is turned off/on while the operation panel mode switch is in "Locked" state, the system starts in "fast" mode. If the input power of system is turned off/on while the operation panel mode switch is in "Service" state, the system starts in "normal" mode.
	normal	Set the startup mode to "normal". Turning off/on the input power of system (AC OFF/ON) is required after setting the startup mode to "normal". After the input power of system is turned off/on, the system starts up in "normal" mode, irrespective of the status of operation panel mode switch.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

- If the startup mode is changed to "fast" while the physical partitions are in suspension, the physical partitions do not start automatically when XSCF is started. Either turn off/on the input power of system or execute the poweron(8) on the XSCF to start the physical partitions.

- If the state of the operation panel mode switch is changed while XSCF is running, the startup mode does not change.

- If the physical partitions are started in the "fast" mode, power recover is registered in the Cause section of the power log.

- The configuration information of startup mode is not included in the system configuration information, that is saved by dumpconfig(8) and restored by restoreconfig(8).

- When started in the "fast" mode, the highest number of possible logins through telnet or SSH will be 10.

- For SPARC M10-1, the audit log of this command will not be collected.

- When creating or changing system configuration information or logical domain configuration information, check that XSCF has been started in "normal" mode.

- Execute the following commands only when XSCF has been started in "normal" mode:

  - showhardconf(8)

  - showstatus(8)

  - dumpconfig(8), restoreconfig(8)

- replacefru(8)
- restoredefaults(8)
- flashupdate(8)

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Set the startup mode to "fast".

```
XSCF> xscfstartupmode -m fast
```

EXAMPLE 2   Display the startup mode (before turning on the input power, after "fast" mode has been set up).

```
XSCF> xscfstartupmode -d
Setting Mode: fast [need AC OFF/ON]
Current Mode: normal
```

EXAMPLE 3   Display the startup mode (when started in "fast" mode).

```
XSCF> xscfstartupmode -d
Setting Mode: fast
Current Mode: fast
```

EXAMPLE 4   Display the startup mode (when started in "normal" mode).

```
XSCF> xscfstartupmode -d
Setting Mode: normal
Current Mode: normal
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned.

0   Indicates normal end.

>0   Indicates error occurrence.

SEE ALSO   **poweron**(8), **poweroff**(8), **setpparmode**(8), **showpparmode**(8), **showpparstatus**(8)

Functional Index

XSCF User Accounts