

# **Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems**

Product Notes for XCP Version 2070



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# Preface

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This document describes the latest information about XSCF Control Package (XCP) and the important and latest information regarding hardware, firmware, software, and documents of SPARC M10 Systems.

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**Note** - If a newer version of XCP than the version supported in this document is released, only the document supporting the latest version of XCP is updated. In addition to reading this document, visit the following websites to see the document supporting the latest version of XCP. Check the contents and usage to confirm whether there are any corrections in the documents related to XCP version that you use.

- Japanese site  
<http://jp.fujitsu.com/platform/server/sparc/manual/>
  - Global site  
<http://www.fujitsu.com/global/services/computing/server/sparc/downloads/manual/>
- 

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

This preface includes the following sections:

- [Audience](#)
- [How to Use This Document](#)
- [Related Documentation](#)
- [Disposal and recycling](#)
- [Documentation Feedback](#)

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## Audience

This document is designed for system administrators with advanced knowledge of a computer network and Oracle Solaris.

# How to Use This Document

This document supports all models of SPARC M10 Systems. Depending on the server you use, read the related items listed in the following table.

Chapter titles in this document	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S
Chapter 1 <a href="#">Software Requirements</a>	x	x	x
Chapter 2 <a href="#">XCP 2052-Related Information</a>	x	x	x
Chapter 3 <a href="#">Information on Software</a>	x	x	x
Chapter 4 <a href="#">Information on SPARC M10-1 Hardware</a>	x		
Chapter 5 <a href="#">Information on SPARC M10-4 Hardware</a>		x	
Chapter 6 <a href="#">Information on SPARC M10-4S Hardware</a>			x
Chapter 7 <a href="#">Information on PCI Expansion Unit Hardware</a>	x (when introduced)	x (when introduced)	x (when introduced)
Chapter 8 <a href="#">Contents of Revision of Documentation</a>	x	x	x

The information about firmware and software, which are described in [Chapter 1](#), [Chapter 2](#), and [Chapter 3](#), is common to all models. Some of the information are only related to a specific model. In such case, the applicable model name is indicated.

The information about hardware devices is provided in [Chapter 4](#), [Chapter 5](#), and [Chapter 6](#) separately for each model. The contents common to all models are described in all chapters describing hardware. Therefore, when you check the hardware information about multiple models, you will find that some contents are duplicated in some chapters.

Check the information on the PCI expansion unit ([Chapter 7](#)) when the PCI expansion unit is introduced.

Contents of revision of documents ([Chapter 8](#)) are provided in each document. Check whether the contents of your document have been revised.

## Related Documentation

All documents for your server are provided online.

- Oracle software-related documents (Oracle Solaris, and so on)  
<http://www.oracle.com/documentation/>
- Fujitsu documents  
Japanese site  
<http://jp.fujitsu.com/platform/server/sparc/manual/>

Global site

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

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**Note** - This document is given priority over the information in the SPARC M10 Systems-related documents.

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The following table lists the documents related to the SPARC M10 Systems. Read the related documents carefully when you use this product.

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**SPARC M10 Systems related documentation (\*1)**

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

*Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Quick Guide*

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

*Software License Conditions for Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems*

*Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Safety and Compliance Guide*

*Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Security Guide*

*Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems/SPARC Enterprise/PRIMEQUEST Common Installation Planning Manual*

*Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Installation Guide*

*Fujitsu M10-1/SPARC M10-1 Service Manual*

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

*PCI Expansion Unit for Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Service Manual*

*Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems PCI Card Installation Guide*

*Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems System Operation and Administration Guide*

*Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Domain Configuration Guide*

*Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems XSCF Reference Manual*

*Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems RCIL User Guide (\*3)*

*Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Product Notes*

*Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Glossary*

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

\*2 The printed manual comes with the product.

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

## Documents provided on the DVD-ROM *SPARC Enterprise Software DVD*

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**Note** - Enhanced Support Facility (ESF) and Remote Customer Support System (REMCS) are supported only for SPARC M10 systems sold within Japan by Fujitsu.

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Remote maintenance service

- Enhanced Support Facility User's Guide for REMCS (J2X1-7753-EN)

## Information on firmware

This is information for customers of Fujitsu.

Obtain the firmware for your server from the following sources.

- Japanese site  
The customers who subscribed SupportDesk can obtain the firmware from the SupportDesk-Web.
- Global site  
For how to obtain the latest files of the firmware, contact your sales representatives.

The following files are provided.

- Firmware program file (XSCF Control Package (XCP) file)
- XSCF extended MIB (XSCF-SP-MIB) definition file

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**Note** - XSCF Control Package (XCP): XCP is a packaged control program of the hardware that configures SPARC M10 Systems. An XCP file includes the XSCF firmware, OpenBoot PROM firmware, Power-On Self Test firmware, and Hypervisor firmware.

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## Disposal and recycling

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**Note** - This information is applicable to SPARC M10 systems sold within Japan by Fujitsu.

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For product disposal and recycling (paid service), contact your sales representatives.

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## 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:

- Japanese site  
<http://jp.fujitsu.com/platform/server/sparc/manual/>
- Global site  
<http://www.fujitsu.com/global/services/computing/server/sparc/downloads/manual/>

# Chapter 1

## Software Requirements

This chapter describes the software requirements for using SPARC M10 Systems.

- [XCP/Oracle Solaris and Essential SRU/Patch](#)
- [How to Obtain XCP and Oracle Solaris SRU/Patch/Oracle VM Server for SPARC](#)
- [Web Browser](#)

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## XCP/Oracle Solaris and Essential SRU/Patch

The following lists XCP, Oracle Solaris, and essential SRU/patch supported on SPARC M10 Systems.

Table 1-1 XCP/Oracle Solaris and essential SRU/patch support list

Server	XCP	Oracle Solaris	Required packages (*4) Required products (*5)	Essential SRU (*4) Essential patch (*5)
SPARC M10-1	2012 or later	Oracle Solaris 11.1	system/ldoms(*1) system/ldoms/ldomsmanager(*2)	SRU1.4 or later (*3)
		Oracle Solaris 10 1/13	Oracle VM Server for SPARC 3.0 or later (*3)	No
SPARC M10-4	2012 or later	Oracle Solaris 11.1	system/ldoms(*1) system/ldoms/ldomsmanager(*2)	SRU1.4 or later (*3)
		Oracle Solaris 10 1/13	Oracle VM Server for SPARC 3.0 or later (*3)	No
SPARC M10-4S (Direct inter-chassis connection)	2031 or later	Oracle Solaris 11.1	system/ldoms(*1) system/ldoms/ldomsmanager(*2)	SRU1.4 or later (*3)
		Oracle Solaris 10 1/13	Oracle VM Server for SPARC 3.0 or later (*3)	No

Table 1-1 XCP/Oracle Solaris and essential SRU/patch support list (*continued*)

Server	XCP	Oracle Solaris	Required packages (*4) Required products (*5)	Essential SRU (*4) Essential patch (*5)
SPARC M10-4S (Connection through crossbar box)	2043 or later	Oracle Solaris 11.1	system/ldoms(*1) system/ldoms/ldomsmanager(*2)	SRU1.4 or later (*3)
		Oracle Solaris 10 1/13(*6)	Oracle VM Server for SPARC 3.0 or later (*3)	No

\*1: Required for the control domain and the guest domain. Included in group/system/solaris-large-server and group/system/solaris-small-server.

\*2: Required only for the control domain. Included in group/system/solaris-large-server and group/system/solaris-small-server.

\*3: Required only for the control domain.

\*4: For Oracle Solaris 11.

\*5: For Oracle Solaris 10.

\*6: If Oracle Solaris 10 1/13 is to be run in the control domain, the CPUs that can be assigned to the control domain are those CPUs that are mounted on logical system boards with LSB numbers 0 to 7. There are no LSB number limitations on the CPUs that can be assigned to the guest domain. If the Oracle Solaris 10 1/13 is run in the guest domain, however, up to 1024 CPUs (vcpus) can be assigned to a single guest domain.

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Note - When installing or booting Oracle Solaris 11.1 from the DVD media in a SPARC M10 system, the following two types of messages appear. Ignore these messages because they have no impact on installation work.

[Message example 1]

```
Dec 21 02:18:22 solaris genunix: NOTICE: core_log: ldmd[1978] core dumped: /tmp/core
Dec 21 02:18:22 solaris svc.startd[9]: ldoms/ldmd:default failed fatally: transitioned to
maintenance (see 'svcs -xv' for details)
```

[Message example 2]

```
SUNW-MSG-ID: SMF-8000-YX, TYPE: defect, VER: 1, SEVERITY: major
EVENT-TIME: Fri Dec 21 02:18:50 UTC 2012
PLATFORM: ORCL,SPARC64-X, CSN: 2081210008, HOSTNAME: solaris
SOURCE: software-diagnosis, REV: 0.1
EVENT-ID: 5cf4edb8-0613-cbe0-acb1-a9a28a2fac10
DESC: A service failed - a start, stop or refresh method failed.
AUTO-RESPONSE: The service has been placed into the maintenance state.
IMPACT: svc:/ldoms/ldmd:default is unavailable.
REC-ACTION: Run 'svcs -xv svc:/ldoms/ldmd:default' to determine the generic reason why
the service failed, the location of any logfiles, and a list of other services impacted. Please
refer to the associated reference document at http://support.oracle.com/msg/SMF-8000-YX
for the latest service procedures and policies regarding this diagnosis.
```

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**Note** - When Oracle Solaris 11.1 is installed in SPARC M10 Systems, the following message appears at the start of Oracle Solaris.

[Example of message]

WARNING: failed to instantiate provider ldmd for process 753

WARNING: failed to instantiate provider ldmd for process 753

Sep 24 06:15:59 svc.startd[11]: svc:/ldoms/ldmd:default: Method "/opt/SUNWldm/bin/ldmd\_start" failed with exit status 95.

Sep 24 06:15:59 svc.startd[11]: ldoms/ldmd:default failed fatally: transitioned to maintenance (see 'svcs -xv' for details)

After Oracle Solaris 11.1 is installed, apply SRU1.4 or later.

Then, the Oracle VM Server for SPARC package is updated to the version supporting SPARC M10 Systems, and such message will no longer be output.

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For other information about Oracle Solaris, see "[Problems with Oracle Solaris and Workarounds](#)."

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# How to Obtain XCP and Oracle Solaris SRU/Patch/Oracle VM Server for SPARC

The customers who subscribed SupportDesk can obtain the latest XCP firmware and Oracle Solaris SRU/patch/Oracle VM Server for SPARC from the SupportDesk-Web.

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## Web Browser

Table 1-2 lists the web browsers on which the XSCF Web operation is confirmed. For other information about XSCF Web, see "[Notes and restrictions on XSCF Web](#)."

Table 1-2 Version of web browser of which operation has been confirmed

Web browser	Version
Microsoft Internet Explorer	8.0 and 9.0
Firefox	10.0 or later

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# Chapter 2

## XCP 2070-Related Information

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This chapter provides XCP 2070-related information.

- [Notes and Restrictions](#)
- [XCP 2070 Problems and Workarounds](#)

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## Notes and Restrictions

This section describes notes and restrictions that are known as of this release.

### Notes on OpenBoot PROM

- If you execute the `sendbreak(8)` command after the OpenBoot PROM banner appears on the domain console but before OpenBoot PROM startup is completed, the following error message is output. In this case, the boot command becomes unable to be executed.  
FATAL: OpenBoot initialization sequence prematurely terminated.  
In this case, set the OpenBoot PROM environment variable `auto-boot?` to `false` at the `ok` prompt, and execute the `reset-all` command. When OpenBoot PROM is restarted, set `auto-boot?` to `true`, and execute the boot command.
- When you use the XSCF firmware `setpparparam(8)` command to set an OpenBoot PROM environment variable, such as `nvrarc`, the maximum number of characters that can be set is 254.  
If you want to set a string of 255 or more characters in an OpenBoot PROM environment variable, such as `nvrarc`, do so in the OpenBoot PROM or Oracle Solaris environment. Note that, however, the maximum number of characters is 1024.
- The OpenBoot PROM device aliases `disk` and `net` are not created for Oracle VM Server for SPARC disks and logical domains to which no network is assigned. To execute `disk boot` or `network boot` by specifying the device alias `disk` or `net`, set the device aliases `disk` and `net` by using the OpenBoot PROM `nvalias` command.

## Restrictions on maintenance

- The following items, described in *Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Installation Guide*, are not supported at the present moment:
  - "9.2.1 Installing the server while the target physical partition (PPAR) is operating"
  - "10.2.1 Removing the server while the target physical partition (PPAR) is operating"
- Maintenance operations regarding "Active/Cold maintenance" (maintenance operation while the physical partition (PPAR) is running), as described in *Fujitsu M10-4/Fujitsu M10-4S/SPARC M10-4/SPARC M10-4S Service Manual*, are not supported at the present moment.
- Dynamic reconfiguration of system boards in a physical partition described in *Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Domain Configuration Guide*, are not supported at the present moment.

## Notes on maintenance for CPU memory unit and motherboard unit

The setting information of the CPU Activation and the CPU Activation key may be deleted when the CPU memory unit lower (CMUL) or the motherboard unit (MBU) is replaced. To restore the setting information of CPU Activation and the CPU Activation key, it is necessary to save the setting information of the CPU Activation and CPU Activation key beforehand, using the `dumpconfig(8)` command and restore them with the `restoreconfig(8)` command.

## Notes on CPU Activation

- If the XSCF setting information is initialized by executing the `restoredefaults(8)` command in XCP 2032 or earlier, the information of the CPU Activation key is also initialized.  
When executing the `restoredefaults(8)` command, save the CPU Activation key in advance before restoring it or register the key again.
- If you execute the `restoredefaults -c xscf` command on XCP 2041 or later, the information of the CPU Activation key is deleted not only from the XSCF unit but also from the backup information in the XSCF. On the other hand, even if you execute the `restoredefaults -c factory` command, the information of the CPU Activation key is not deleted.  
To initialize all settings to factory defaults including the information of the CPU Activation key, use the `-c factory -r activation` option.  
For the information of changes the `restoredefaults(8)` commands, see *Contents of Revision of Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems XSCF Reference Manual*.
- XSCF setting information saved by the `dumpconfig(8)` command contains CPU

Activation information and CPU Activation keys.

You can use the `restoreconfig(8)` command to restore the CPU Activation information and CPU Activation keys that were saved with the `dumpconfig(8)` command.

Therefore, if you configure CPU Activation or install a CPU Activation key when configuring some settings for the XSCF, such as configuring an XSCF network or physical partition (PPAR), we recommend that you save the CPU Activation information and CPU Activation key by using the `dumpconfig(8)` command. To save and restore only CPU Activation keys, execute the `dumpcodactivation(8)` and `restorecodactivation(8)` commands, respectively. Note, however, that CPU Activation information cannot be saved and restored. Use the `showcod(8)` and `setcod(8)` commands to reconfigure CPU Activation.

## Notes and restrictions on XSCF Web

### Notes

#### (1) Common to browsers

- When you import XCP or update the firmware by using XSCF Web, "Session is invalid" may appear on the web browser.
- If the timeout of the XSCF shell is short when you import XCP by using XSCF Web, XCP importing fails. Set the timeout of the XSCF shell to 30 minutes or longer.  
Select the [menu] tab and select [XSCF] - [Settings] - [Autologout] menu. Then, enter a value of 30 minutes or greater in [Time-out value].

#### (2) Internet Explorer

There are no notes known at present.

#### (3) Firefox

- If you use XSCF Web in a Firefox environment, the browser may prompt you to save the login ID and password when you log in to the XSCF. In this case, do not save the login ID and password. If you save the login ID and password, the saved data may be displayed on LDAP, SMTP, and REMCS web pages.

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**Note** - Remote Customer Support System (REMCS) is supported only for SPARC M10 systems sold within Japan by Fujitsu.

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Configure either of the following settings to disable the login ID/password save function of the browser:

- Disable the login ID/password save function across the entire browserSelect [Tools] - [Options] - [Security] tab, and uncheck [Remember passwords for sites] in [Passwords].
- Specify an exception for ID and password savingSelect [Tools] - [Options] - [Security] tab, and check [Remember passwords for sites] in [Passwords]. Then, click the [Never Remember Password for This Site] button in the dialog box for

ID and password saving that appears when you log in to the XSCF. This registers the address of the XSCF in the [Exceptions] list for ID and password saving, and the dialog box for ID and password saving does not appear at subsequent logins to the XSCF.

## Restrictions

- (1) **Common to browsers**  
There are no restrictions known at present.
- (2) **Internet Explorer**  
If you use Internet Explorer 8 in a Windows 7 environment, built-in Administrator accounts cannot be used.
- (3) **Firefox**  
There are no restrictions known at present.

## Notes on firmware update

- [SPARC M10-4S]  
If you update the firmware by executing the flashupdate(8) command or using XSCF Web, the time for the processing depends on the number of SPARC M10-4S chassis or crossbar boxes that configure the system.
- The relationship of the master XSCF and the standby XSCF after the update of the XSCF firmware depends on the version of the updated XCP.  
The following table shows the relationship between the master XSCF and the standby XSCF as well as the operation of firmware update, for each XCP version.

Table 2-1 Difference between firmware update in XCP 2050 or later and in XCP 2044 or earlier

XCP version	Relationship between master XSCF and standby XSCF	Operation during firmware update
XCP 2050 or later	The master XSCF and the standby XSCF that have been switched over during update will return to the status before the switchover.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Execute the flashupdate(8) command from the master XSCF of BB#00.</b> -&gt; The XSCF of BB#00 that has executed the flashupdate(8) command is in the standby status immediately after XSCF reset. -&gt; XSCF automatic switchover is performed after the update has been completed. -&gt; When XSCF automatic switchover is completed, the XSCF of BB#00 that has executed the flashupdate(8) command is restored to the status of the original master.</li> <li><b>2. Confirm that the update has been completed by referring to the log message for the master XSCF of BB#00.</b></li> </ol>

Table 2-1 Difference between firmware update in XCP 2050 or later and in XCP 2044 or earlier (*continued*)

XCP version	Relationship between master XSCF and standby XSCF	Operation during firmware update
XCP 2044 or earlier	The master XSCF and the standby XSCF that have been switched over during update will stay switched over.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Execute the flashupdate(8) command from the master XSCF of BB#00.</b>                      -&gt; The XSCF of BB#00 that has executed the flashupdate(8) command is in the standby status immediately after XSCF reset.                      -&gt; XSCF automatic switchover is not performed after the update has been completed. For this reason, the XSCF of BB#00 that has executed the flashupdate (8) command will stay in the standby status.</li> <li><b>2. Confirm that the update has been completed by referring to the log message for the master XSCF of BB#01.</b></li> <li><b>3. To restore the status of the master and standby XSCFs to the status before the update, execute the switchscf(8) command from the master XSCF of BB#01 to restore the XSCF of BB#00 to the master.</b></li> </ol>

- [SPARC M10-1]

If one of the following cases, the logical domain configuration of physical partitions (PPARs) is restored to the factory-default state at the next startup. Moreover, when there is a guest domain in the logical domain configuration, the OpenBoot PROM environment variable is initialized.

- In case the firmware of XCP 2043 or earlier is updated to the version of XCP 2044 or later in a configuration with a PCI expansion unit connected
- In case the PCI expansion unit is added on the system whose firmware version is XCP 2044 or later

Save the logical domain configuration information to an XML file from Oracle Solaris in advance. Execute the `ldm list-constraints -x` command to save logical domain configuration information to an XML file. Execute the `ldm init-system -i` command to restore logical domain configuration information from an XML file. Also, write down in advance the setting information of the OpenBoot PROM environment variable for the control domain, and set it again. To display the information, execute the `printenv` command in the `ok` prompt. For details of these procedures, see "[Logical Domain Configuration Information and Save/Restore Methods of OpenBoot PROM Environment Variable](#)."

If you need to save/restore various information regarding the PCI expansion unit configuration, the information in the following table applies.

Table 2-2 Required work regarding the PCI expansion unit configuration

<b>Mounting of PCI expansion unit</b>	<b>Domain configuration</b>	<b>Reconstructing Oracle VM Server for SPARC config</b>	<b>Setting OpenBoot PROM environment variables again</b>
No	factory-default	Unnecessary	Unnecessary
No	Guest domain exists.	Unnecessary	Unnecessary
Yes	factory-default	Unnecessary	Unnecessary
Yes	Guest domain exists.	Necessary (XML)	Necessary

- [SPARC M10-4/M10-4S]  
If you change the enable/disable setting of the direct I/O function of PCI expansion units with the `setpciboxdio(8)` command by using firmware of XCP 2050 or later, the logical domain configuration of physical partitions (PPARs) is restored to the factory-default state at the next startup. Moreover, when there is a guest domain in the domain configuration, the OpenBoot PROM environment variable is initialized.

Save the logical domain configuration information to an XML file from Oracle Solaris in advance. Execute the `ldm list-constraints -x` command to save logical domain configuration information to an XML file. Execute the `ldm init-system -i` command to restore logical domain configuration information from an XML file. Also, write down in advance the setting information of the OpenBoot PROM environment variable for the control domain, and set it again. To display the information, execute the `printenv` command in the `ok` prompt. For details of these procedures, see "[Logical Domain Configuration Information and Save/Restore Methods of OpenBoot PROM Environment Variable.](#)"

If you need to save/restore various information when you change the enable/disable setting of the direct I/O function of PCI expansion units by executing the `setpciboxdio(8)` command, the information in the following table applies.

Table 2-3 Work for switching the enable/disable setting by executing the `setpciboxdio` command

<b>Domain configuration</b>	<b>Reconstructing Oracle VM Server for SPARC config</b>	<b>Setting OpenBoot PROM environment variables again</b>
factory-default	Unnecessary	Unnecessary
Guest domain exists.	Necessary (XML)	Necessary

- When you update firmware, if problems described in "[Problems with XCP and Workarounds](#)" occur and if recovery procedures exist for the problems, first conduct the procedures to avoid the problems. Perform firmware update after that.

## Notes on dual power feed setting

The power supply unit of the SPARC M10 system is redundantly configured. Enabling or disabling the dual power feed function with the `setdualpowerfeed(8)` command does not affect the behavior of a redundantly configured system. Therefore, when the display results of the `showdualpowerfeed(8)` and `showhardconf(8)` commands, which are dependent on the setting of the `setdualpowerfeed(8)` command, also fall under any of the following conditions, the behavior of the redundantly configured system is not affected.

- The `showhardconf(8)` command displays "Power\_Supply\_System: Dual;" when the `showdualpowerfeed(8)` command displays "Dual power feed is enabled."
- The `showhardconf(8)` command displays "Power\_Supply\_System: Single;" when the `showdualpowerfeed(8)` command displays "Dual power feed is disabled."

The system administrator can use this setting function as a memo for determining whether the power supply unit has a dual power feed configuration.

## Other notes and restrictions

### Notes

- When the mode switch on the operation panel is set to Service mode, the power cannot be turned on by using the power switch on the operation panel. To turn on the power using the power switch on the operation panel, set the mode switch on the operation panel to the Locked mode position.
- [SPARC M10-1/M10-4/M10-4S]  
The maximum number of users who can concurrently connect to the XSCF via Telnet and SSH is as follows:
  - M10-1: 20 users
  - M10-4: 40 users
  - M10-4S (without crossbar box): 40 users
  - M10-4S (with crossbar box): 70 users

If the maximum allowable number of users is exceeded, access is denied.

- XSCF-LAN is compliant with auto-negotiation. If you connect XSCF-LAN to a network device that is fixed to full-duplex mode, the XSCF-LAN communicates in half-duplex mode according to the IEEE 802.3 protocol. This may slow down the speed of network communication or cause communication error. Be sure to set auto-negotiation for network devices to which you connect XSCF-LAN.
- Settings made by the `setdualpowerfeed(8)` command are immediately applied. Therefore, the XSCF does not need to be reset.
- The `ioxadm poweroff(8)` command can be specified with the `-f` option only for a power supply unit.
- Configuring a memory mirror setting by using the `setupfru(8)` command should be done when the physical partition (PPAR) to which the target system board

(PSB) belongs is powered off.

- To display a man page, set TERM=vt100 for the terminal software.
- When configuring a physical partition (PPAR), do not set a BB-ID that does not exist in the system as the PPAR-ID.  
For example, if BB-IDs 00 and 01 exist in the system, you can set 00 or 01 as the PPAR-ID. If you set 02 as the PPAR-ID, the PPAR with PPAR-ID 02 becomes unable to start.
- Among the information displayed by executing the showhardconf(8) command, the PCI Express (PCIe) card information of the guest domain will be reflected after Oracle Solaris of the corresponding guest domain has started.
- As of XCP 2032, the default value for the power save operation set by the setpparmode(8) command is changed from "enabled" to "disabled."
- When you execute the testsb(8) or diagxbu(8) command, a PPAR-ID of "PPAR#30" that does not exist may appear in an error log suspected area. This indicates that an error was detected on the system board (PSB) while diagnosing. The output PPAR-ID does not have any meaning.
- We recommend to connect the control domain console via the XSCF-LAN port. When a large amount of data is output by connecting to the control domain console via a serial port, the data may not be displayed properly.
- [SPARC M10-4S]  
The time taken for processing a command that displays the system configuration or status (such as showhardconf(8) command, showboards(8) command, and showpparstatus(8) command) depends on the number of SPARC M10-4S chassis or crossbar boxes that configure the system.
- [SPARC M10-4S]  
For a system configured with multiple chassis, chassis BB#01 or XBBOX#81 may become the master XSCF first.
- [SPARC M10-4S]  
Depending on the system configuration, it may take time to reboot.
- If you add a SPARC M10-4S to the SPARC M10-4S on which XCP 2032 is installed, update to the latest firmware in advance.
- When you execute the setsnmpvacm(8) command specifying createview as the operand, you cannot set an access restriction using the OID mask of MIB. When you execute the setsnmpvacm(8) command specifying createview as the operand, do not use the OID mask of MIB.
- Do not register the same node with multiple power supply interlocking groups. If power supply interlocking is performed by registering a single node with multiple power supply interlocking groups, the operation may not be as intended. With the setremotepwrmgmt(8) command, you cannot confirm whether a single node is registered with multiple power supply interlocking groups. When creating or modifying a power supply interlocking group management information file, take care not to cause overlaps.
- Do not register an I/O node with multiple power control groups. If the same I/O node is set with multiple power supply interlocking groups, and both of the conditions below are met, the I/O node is turned on and off alternately.

- `setremotepwrmgmt -c enable` is executed, and the power supply interlocking function is enabled.
- A power control group where one or more host nodes are on exist, so does a power control group where all host nodes are off.

If you accidentally register an I/O node with multiple power control groups, use `setremotepwrmgmt -c disable` to disable power supply interlocking first and then use `clearremotepwrmgmt` to delete the power control group setting. After deletion, create a power supply interlocking group management information file so that the I/O node is not registered with multiple groups, and then use `setremotepwrmgmt -c config` to register it again.

- If a takeover IP address has been set, the UDP packet sender IP address and Agent Address for the SNMP Trap of SNMPv1 are different. The IP address assigned to each XSCF-LAN (physical IP address) is stored as the UDP packet sender IP address, while the takeover IP address (virtual IP address) is stored as the Agent Address.
- The device path of the I/O device that has been used changes if a CPU memory unit (CMU) is added to add two CPUs when the I/O bus reconfiguration is enabled in SPARC M10-4 or SPARC M10-4S with two CPUs installed. As for the `ioreconfigure` that can be specified by `-m` function of the `setpparmode (8)` command, leave it as the default, `false`, and disable the I/O bus reconfiguration function.

If you enable the I/O bus reconfiguration function by specifying `true` to the `ioreconfigure`, it may be necessary to reinstall Oracle Solaris.

- With a logical domain running Oracle Solaris 11, updating to XCP 2050 or later allows you to have an increased maximum number of PCIe cards on one root complex (RC). To install a PCIe card after updating to XCP 2050 or later, perform the steps below in the control domain.

This example assumes that two sets of configuration information currently in use, `ldm-set1` and `factory-default`, are stored.

### 1. Check the configuration information of the logical domain stored in XSCF.

```
primary# ldm list-spconfig
ldm-set1 [current]
factory-default
```

### 2. Execute the following commands on all of the logical domains, including the control domain.

Specify the name of the logical domain for `ldom`.

```
primary# ldm set-variable fix_atu=true <ldom>
primary# ldm remove-variable fix_atu <ldom>
```

### 3. Store the updated configuration information for the logical domain again.

Delete the stored `ldm-set1` and then store the information again.

```
primary# ldm rm-spconfig ldm-set1
primary# ldm add-spconfig ldm-set1
```

#### 4. Restart all logical domains.

##### Restrictions

- At this point, the deletefru(8) command is not supported.
- At this point, no-mem and no-io, to be set with the -s option of the setppl(8) command, are not supported.
- Alive monitoring between the XSCF and a Hypervisor is not supported. Alive monitoring between the XSCF and a Hypervisor cannot be enabled/disabled even by using the setpparmode(8) command.
- [SPARC M10-4S]  
Suppose that the XSCF was switched while connecting to the control domain console in the SPARC M10-4S that is composed of more than two chassis. In that case, connection to the control domain console may not be established until all the SPARC M10-4S chassis have been restarted if an attempt has been made to reconnect the control domain console to the switched master XSCF.  
If all XSCFs have not been restarted due to an error in the XSCF, establish a connection to the control domain console again. Replace a failed XSCF or CPU memory unit (lower) if a connection cannot be established to the control domain console.
- [SPARC M10-4S]  
The poweroff(8) and reset(8) commands may not be executed normally if all XSCF have not been restarted due to an error in a XSCF in the SPARC M10-4S that is composed of more than two chassis.  
To disconnect the power of a physical partition (PPAR), login to the control domain of the PPAR and execute the shutdown(1M) command on Oracle Solaris. Then, disconnect the power of the PPAR using the poweroff -f command on the XSCF firmware. The reset(8) command cannot be used in this state.
- The -c wait option, which is used to set the air-conditioning wait time for the setpowerupdelay(8) command, is not supported at present.
- Ask your sales representatives regarding the support information of the dynamic reconfiguration (DR) of the system board (PSB).  
The command options related to the dynamic reconfiguration are as follows.
  - -c configure of the addboard(8) command
  - -c disconnect of the deleteboard(8) command (when the PPAR is powered on)
  - -c unassign of the deleteboard(8) command (when the PPAR is powered on)
- The -p option of the diagxbu(8) command is not supported at present.
- Replacement of a crossbar box using the replacefru(8) command is not supported at present. For how to replace a crossbar box, see "[Restrictions on replacing crossbar box](#)" in "Chapter 6 Information on SPARC M10-4S Hardware."
- Addition of a crossbar box using the addfru(8) command is not supported at

present. For how to add a crossbar box, see "[Restrictions on adding expansion rack 2](#)" in "Chapter 6 Information on SPARC M10-4S Hardware."

- [SPARC M10-4S]  
If you power on all physical partitions (PPAR) in a system that has more than one PPARs with the `poweron(8)` command, the startup time taken when specifying power-on of PPAR is longer than the time taken for batch power-on by specifying `-a`.
- [SPARC M10-4/M10-4S]  
As for the `ioreconfigure` that can be specified by `-m` function of the `setpparmode(8)` command, leave it as the default, `false`, and disable the I/O bus reconfiguration function. If you enable the I/O bus reconfiguration function by specifying `true` to the `ioreconfigure`, it may be necessary to reinstall Oracle Solaris.
- [SPARC M10-4S]  
If `showhardconf -M` is executed, it may not be possible to display one screen at a time if both of the conditions below are met. Do not execute `showhardconf -M`.
  - System configured with 2BB or greater
  - One or more SPARC M10-4Ss are subject to an XSCF reset with the `rebootxscf(8)` command, so they cannot communicate.
- At this point, the Auto Service Request (ASR) function is not supported.
- [SPARC M10-1]  
If firmware update with using the version of XCP 2052 or earlier is executed when the physical partition (PPAR) is powered on, the logical domains may stop. Be sure to execute firmware update when the physical partition (PPAR) is powered off.  
See "RTIF2-131004-001" of "[Problems resolved in XCP 2070](#)" for this issue.

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## XCP 2070 Problems and Workarounds

See "[Problems that might occur with XCP 2070 and workarounds](#)" for information on problems that can occur with XCP 2070. See "[Problems resolved in XCP 2070](#)" for information on problems resolved in XCP 2070.



# Chapter 3

## Information on Software

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This chapter describes special instructions and problems concerning the SPARC M10 Systems software.

- [Notes and Restrictions](#)
- [Problems with XCP and Workarounds](#)
- [Problems with Oracle Solaris and Workarounds](#)

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## Notes and Restrictions

### Notes on Oracle VM Server for SPARC

- If you operate a guest domain with the `reset(8)` command of the XSCF firmware after reconfiguring a logical domain with Oracle VM Server for SPARC and before executing the `ldm add-spconfig` command, another guest domain may be reset. Or the specified guest domain will not be reset. Save a configuration of the logical domain with the `ldm add-spconfig` command. If you reset the guest domain before saving it, execute the `ldm stop` command from the control domain, not from XSCF.
- If you specify a logical domain configuration for next time you start, use the `ldm set-config` command in place of `ldm add-spconfig -r`.  
If you use the `ldm add-spconfig -r` command to specify a logical domain configuration for next time you start, and operate a guest domain with the `reset(8)` command of the XSCF firmware, another guest domain may be reset.
- If you execute the `ldm migrate-domain` command with Oracle VM Server for SPARC, the following problems will occur in XSCF:
  - If you execute the `showdomainstatus(8)` command, the status of the migrated guest domain shows "Unknown".
  - When the physical partition (PPAR) is powered off with the `poweroff(8)` command, all the guest domains may not be properly shut down.

- When resetting a guest domain by using the `reset(8)` command, another guest domain may be reset. If you reset the guest domain, execute from the guest domain, and not from XSCF.
- If SNMP is set, the name of the guest domain sent in the trap notification may be incorrect.
- The migration with the `ldm migrate-domain` command is not supported if the logical domain at the migration source is in the OpenBoot PROM state. Perform migration with the `ldm migrate-domain` command after changing the logical domain at the migration source to either of the following states (CR 15858731):
  - Stopped state (bound state)
  - A state where Oracle Solaris is running
- Be sure to start the `ldmd` service (`svc:/ldoms/ldmd:default`) of the control domain.

## Notes on a case where openssl is used

Oracle Solaris provides accelerated cryptographic libraries for SPARC64 M10 systems. These libraries can be used by using the PKCS11 engine of OpenSSL. See man pages `openssl(5)`, `engine(3openssl)`, and `evp(3openssl)`, or the following OpenSSL documents:

<http://www.openssl.org/docs/crypto/engine.html>  
<http://www.openssl.org/docs/crypto/evp.html>

Please note:

- The PKCS11 engine is the only way in OpenSSL to obtain the acceleration of cryptographic functions from the encryption arithmetic unit of the SPARC64 X processor.
- The implementation of PKCS11 engine for OpenSSL in Oracle Solaris requires the enabling of EVP model for digest and encryption methods supported by engine.
  - The following is the list of digest methods are optimized on SPARC64-X:
    - SHA1, SHA224, SHA256, SHA384, SHA512
  - The following is the list of encryption methods are optimized on SPARC64 X:
    - DES-CBC, DES-EDE3-CBC, DES-ECB, DES-EDE3
    - AES-128-CBC, AES-192-CBC, AES-256-CBC
    - AES-128-ECB, AES-192-ECB, AES-256-ECB
    - AES-128-CTR, AES-192-CTR, AES-256-CTR

Here is an example on calling the accelerated version of AES method on SPARC64-X:

```
# openssl speed -engine pkcs11 -evp AES-256-CBC
```

- To use the optimized digest method or encryption method in the PKCS11 engine with an application using the OpenSSL library (`libssl`, `libcrypto`), enable the EVP

interface explained in `evp(3openssl)`.

## Notes on remote maintenance service

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**Note** - Enhanced Support Facility (ESF) and Remote Customer Support System (REMCS) are supported only for SPARC M10 systems sold within Japan by Fujitsu.

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This section describes notes when using the remote maintenance service. See *Enhanced Support Facility User's Guide for REMCS* for how to set and use REMCS.

### Before setting the remote maintenance service

To use the remote maintenance service with SPARC M10 Systems, you must perform settings for the REMCS agent function by using XSCF Web. In addition, the REMCS agent uses timezone information of XSCF. Perform the following settings in advance with the XSCF shell:

- Setting necessary for using the XSCF Web, such as enabling the HTTPS setting
- Setting the timezone for XSCF

After completing the above settings, perform settings for the REMCS agent function by using the XSCF Web.

See *Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems System Operation and Administration Guide* for details of the XSCF Web settings and timezone settings.

### Timezone for the REMCS agent function

The REMCS agent uses the timezone currently set for the system. For this reason, when you change the system timezone with XSCF, set the periodical connection schedule again to update the information of REMCS center.

## Notes on SNMP

When using the SNMPv3 agent, after setting up the authentication protocol and the encryption protocol using the `setsnmp(8)` command, be sure to set up User-based Security Model (USM) management information using the `setsnmpusm(8)` command and View-based Access Control Model (VACM) management information using the `setsnmpvacm(8)` command. Specification of the authentication protocol and the encryption protocol is required in the SNMPv3 agent setup process. Moreover, the password, set up when executing the `setsnmp(8)` and `setsnmpusm(8)` commands, will also be necessary.

# Problems with XCP and Workarounds

This section describes problems with XCP and workarounds for each version.

## Problems that might occur with XCP 2070 and workarounds

The following table shows problems that might occur with XCP 2070 and workarounds for them.

Table 3-1 Problems that might occur with XCP 2070 and workarounds

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-121219-011			x	The power of a physical partition (PPAR) may not be disconnected if deleteboard -c unassign is executed to the system board that belongs to the PPAR while the power of the PPAR is being disconnected using the poweroff(8) command.	After executing the poweroff(8) command, confirm that the status field of the relevant PPAR shows Powered Off by using the showpcl(8) command. Then, execute the deleteboard (8) command.
RTIF2-130109-003	x	x	x	If you use the setpcl(8) command to change the LSB number of a SPARC M10 system chassis to which a PCI expansion unit is connected and start Oracle Solaris in the logical domain configuration, you cannot display the configuration information of the PCI expansion unit by executing the showhardconf(8) command.	Use the setdomainconfig(8) command to set the logical domain configuration to the factory-default, and power on the physical partition (PPAR). Then, configure the logical domain again.
RTIF2-130219-003			x	The following error log is registered if you remove a XSCF BB control cable when removing a SPARC M10-4S with the initbb(8) command or replace a SPARC M10-4S or an XSCF unit with the replacefru (8) command. Msg: Board control error (MBC link error) Msg: BB control cable detected unexpected Msg: XSCF hang-up is detected	There is no effective workaround. Ignore the error log.

Table 3-1 Problems that might occur with XCP 2070 and workarounds (*continued*)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-130219-004			x	If an error occurs with a crossbar unit mounted on a crossbar box, many instances of "failed to read/write interrupt mask register" may be registered in the error log.	There is no effective workaround. Power off the physical partition (PPAR) and replace the crossbar unit in the crossbar box.
RTIF2-130219-006	x	x	x	If you restart an XSCF by using the flashupdate(8) or rebootxscf(8) command while a physical partition (PPAR) is being powered on, the POST may stop in a state where the diagnosis is completed (Initialization Complete).	Execute the reset por command, or power off the PPAR by using the poweroff -f command and then power it on again.
RTIF2-130219-007			x	When you turn on the input power to a crossbar box or SPARC M10-4S after disconnecting it in a system having a building block configuration, "Board control error (MBC link error)" may be registered in the error log. In addition, a non-existing crossbar box or SPARC M10-4S may be displayed as a faulty unit.	This error log is registered when you disconnect the input power supply. Ignore this error log.
RTIF2-130305-001	x	x	x	"The limit of power has been exceeded" is registered in the event log if you perform the following. Execute the setpowercapping(8) command to set the power consumption limiting function to "Enable", the power consumption maximum allowable value to "Specify 100 percent (default)", and the time extension when exceeding the maximum allowable power consumption to "none." Then, turn on the input power supply or turn off the power to the physical partition (PPAR).	There is no effective workaround. Ignore this event log.

Table 3-1 Problems that might occur with XCP 2070 and workarounds (*continued*)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-130305-002	x	x	x	If an error in the CPU or memory is detected and if the XSCF is switched while the XSCF is notifying the error information to the control domain, the error information may not be notified again to the control domain. Because of this, the error information displayed with the showlogs error command is not displayed in the Fault Report output by the fmdump command.	There is no effective workaround. Maintain according to the FRU displayed by the showlogs error command.
RTIF2-130305-003	x	x	x	If you reconnect the input power cable soon after it is unplugged, the error log of PSUs detect 100V and 200V at AC inputs indicating that an error in the configuration of the input power supply may be registered. [XCP 2041 or later] Wrong PSU is installed [XCP 2032 or earlier] PSUs detect 100V and 200V at AC inputs	There is no effective workaround. Ignore this error log.
RTIF2-130305-004			x	When an XSCF unit of SPARC M10-4S or crossbar box is replaced using the replacefru(8) command, the replacement may fail with the following message displayed. [Warning:010] An internal error has occurred.	Replace the unit again after the replacefru(8) command is completed. If replacement still fails, stop the system and then replace the unit.
RTIF2-130305-007	x	x	x	FRU registered in the error log is displayed as "PPAR#30" if the configuration error of the system board (PSB) is detected when executing the testsb(8) command or diagxbu(8) command.	There is no effective workaround. Maintain the applicable PSB of SPARC M10 system chassis.
RTIF2-130305-009	x	x	x	Only up to 128 entries are displayed if the shownmp(8) command is executed after 129 entries or more of trap host IP addresses are registered using the setsnmp addtraphost command or the setsnmp addv3traphost command.	There is no effective workaround. If abnormal termination does not occur when 129 entries or more of trap host IP addresses are registered using the setsnmp(8) command, the IP addresses are registered successfully.

Table 3-1 Problems that might occur with XCP 2070 and workarounds (*continued*)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-130305-018			x	An internal error may occur when performing "Diagnostic tests" when selecting "BB" with the <code>replacefru(8)</code> command or executing the <code>testsb(8)</code> command. If you check the error log at this time, you can see that "no PSB available in PPAR" was registered in "PPAR#30" when the internal error occurred.	An error occurred in the applicable SPARC M10-4S and the system board (PSB) is in an unavailable state. Check the error log and replace the SPARC M10-4S.
RTIF2-130305-019	x	x	x	Diagnosis continues even when an error occurred on the <code>testsb(8)</code> command and timeout occurs after a two-hour wait.	Execute the <code>showboards(8)</code> command in another session while executing the <code>testsb(8)</code> command to check the status of PSB to be diagnosed. An operation will fail if "Test" is set to other than "Testing" and "Pwr" is set to "n". In this case, cancel the <code>testsb(8)</code> command by pressing [Ctrl] + [C].
RTIF2-130305-020			x	If an XSCF panic or hang-up occurs, an error log showing that "XSCF hang-up is detected" may be posted many times.	There is no effective workaround. Ignore the logs with the same contents that were notified at the same period of time considering that they are caused by the same reason.
RTIF2-130305-022			x	The <code>poweron(8)</code> command may fail with the output of the following message if an error log showing that "XSCF hang-up is detected" was detected and an "unknown" system board (PSB) was found by the <code>showboards(8)</code> command. The same can be said for the instruction of power-on using the XSCF Web, APCS, or the power supply interlocking. Not powering on : An internal error has occurred. Please contact your system administrator.	There is no effective workaround. Use the <code>showboards(8)</code> command to replace the XSCF of the PSB, which is shown as "unknown".
RTIF2-130305-023			x	If an error occurs in the DC-DC converter of a crossbar unit, "XB-XB interface link-up error." is erroneously registered instead of the correct error log of "LSI detected errors with power subsystem failure."	There is no effective workaround. Check for power errors if the error log of "XB-XB interface link-up error" was registered. Ignore the error log for "XB-XB interface link-up error" if a power error has occurred.

Table 3-1 Problems that might occur with XCP 2070 and workarounds (*continued*)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-130305-025			x	If the poweroff(8) command is executed in the system that has more than one physical partition (PPAR), it takes time for the processing because the power of the PPARs is disconnected one by one. Depending on the system configuration, it may take about one hour.	There is no effective workaround.
RTIF2-130307-001			x	If any SPARC M10-4S that is specified with the diagxbu(8) command is not implemented, the message "PSB#xx-0 is not installed." showing the PSB No. that represents the unimplemented SPARC M10-4S should appear. However, the PSB No. of the SPARC M10-4S which actually has been implemented may be erroneously output.	There is no effective workaround.  Execute the showhardconf(8) command to check the status of the SPARC M10-4S to which the corresponding PSB No. is assigned. The SPARC M10-4S which has not been implemented is not displayed with the showhardconf(8) command. When the corresponding SPARC M10-4S is displayed, read the PSB No. in the message "PSB#xx-0 is not installed." as that of the unimplemented SPARC M10-4S that was specified when this command was executed.
RTIF2-130329-005	x			When you turn on the input power supply in SPARC M10-1, READY LED of XSCF remains blinking and the system may not start.	There is no effective workaround.  Power off the input power supply and then power it on again.
RTIF2-130410-001			x	The diagnosis of the system board may fail during the power-off of the system board (PSB) by executing the diagxbu(8) or testsb(8) command, displaying the following message. [Warning:010] An internal error has occurred.	There is no effective workaround. Execute the showhardconf(8) command to check that the Pwr field of the relevant PSB is set to "n". If the field is set to "y", execute the showhardconf(8) command every few minutes to check that the field changes to "n".
RTIF2-130410-002			x	The switching of an XSCF may fail if the XSCF is switched by executing the switchscf(8) command while a physical partition (PPAR) is being powered on.	Do not switch an XSCF by using the switchscf(8) command while a PPAR is being powered on.

Table 3-1 Problems that might occur with XCP 2070 and workarounds (*continued*)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-130410-003			x	<p>If a physical partition (PPAR) is powered on in the system that satisfies all the following conditions, other PPAR may also be powered on.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- The power supply interlocking is enabled with the <code>setremotepwrmgmt(8)</code> command.</li> <li>- A node is created whose <code>SubNodeID</code> is not set in a power supply interlocking management item.</li> <li>- Multiple PPARs are configured.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- When power supply interlocking is not necessary Disable power supply interlocking with <code>setremotepwrmgmt -c disable</code> and then delete the power supply interlocking setting with the <code>clearremotepwrmgmt(8)</code> command.</li> <li>- When power supply interlocking is necessary If the system has multiple PPARs, create a management file for a power supply interlocking by specifying a PPAR-ID as a <code>SubNodeID</code>, and then register the power supply interlocking setting with <code>setremotepwrmgmt -c config</code>.</li> </ul>
RTIF2-130516-002			x	<p>If XSCF switching or an XSCF reset occurs while the physical partition (PPAR) is being powered off, it may be impossible to turn off the power.</p>	<p>There is no effective workaround. While powering off PPAR, do not use the <code>switchscf(8)</code> command to perform XSCF switching or the <code>rebootxscf(8)</code> command to perform an XSCF reset.</p>
RTIF2-130516-004			x	<p>If a hardware failure occurs in a 4BB or greater configuration, automatic cluster switching may fail.</p> <p>If 16 or more guest nodes are incorporated into a single cluster, the following warning message may be output to the console of the control domain.</p> <p>SA SA_xscf?????.so to test host ??? failed</p>	<p>If automatic cluster switching fails, follow the procedure in the manual of the cluster software to perform switching manually.</p>
RTIF2-130516-005				<p>If the <code>showcodactivation(8)</code> command is executed while data is being restored with the <code>restoreconfig(8)</code> or <code>restorecodactivation(8)</code> command, it may be impossible to display the execution results.</p> <p>If this occurs, the <code>showcodactivation(8)</code> command ends with a "codd internal error".</p>	<p>The execution results can be displayed if the <code>showcodactivation(8)</code> command is executed after the execution of the <code>restoreconfig(8)</code> or <code>restorecodactivation(8)</code> command is completed.</p>

Table 3-1 Problems that might occur with XCP 2070 and workarounds (*continued*)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-130516-006			x	If XSCF switching occurs while multiple physical partitions (PPARs) are being powered on at the same time, it may take more than usual to power them on.	There is no effective workaround. Do not switch an XSCF by using the switchscf(8) command while PPARs are being powered on.
RTIF2-130702-001		x	x	If the following applies, "I/O devices error detected" is detected at the time of PPAR power-on and control domain reboot: In SPARC M10-4/M10-4S, the CPU memory unit upper (CMUU) is added to a configuration that has been operated with only the CPU memory unit lower (CMUL) and false has been set as the IOreconfigure setting of the physical partition (PPAR).	There is no workaround for errors that are detected at power-on after the addition. Making the following setting prevents the error detection that occurs every time the PPAR is powered on or the control domain is rebooted.  1. After starting Oracle Solaris, execute the ldm rm-io command to delete the PCIe root complex of the added CMUU from the configuration of the control domain. 2. Execute the ldm add-spconfig command to save the constructed logical domain configuration to the XSCF.
RTIF2-130710-001			x	If XSCF switching is performed using the switchscf(8) command, in rare cases, the standby XSCF may not start.	There is no effective workaround.  [How to restore] Turn off and then turn on the input power supply (AC OFF/ON) to every SPARC M10-4S or execute the replacefru(8) command to perform pseudo replacement (replacement work without replacing any parts) of the SPARC M10-4S that does not start.
RTIF2-130711-003			x	Before active replacement of the XSCF unit of the crossbar box is completed, the replacefru(8) command is completed normally.	When replacing the XSCF unit by using the replacefru(8) command, wait for 10 minutes after the following message is output, and then proceed to the next operation. After replacement has been completed, please select[f:finish] :

Table 3-1 Problems that might occur with XCP 2070 and workarounds (*continued*)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-130801-001			x	Even if you execute the <code>switchscf(8)</code> command, the XSCF may not be switched. At this time, the master XSCF and standby XSCF cannot communicate with each other, and the redundancy of the XSCF is not maintained.	There is no effective workaround. If the XSCF is not switched even by executing the <code>switchscf(8)</code> command, execute the <code>replacefru(8)</code> command to perform active replacement of the XSCF unit that is in the standby chassis. Also, when you disconnect the XSCF unit, disconnect and then connect the XSCF BB control cable.
RTIF2-130801-002	x	x		If a DIMM failure occurs, a configuration error is erroneously detected and the following event log is registered. SCF:DIMM configuration error on PSB#xx-0	There is no effective workaround. Ignore this event log. Using the maintenance procedure for DIMM failures, turn off the input power to the SPARC M10 system chassis in which the failed DIMM is mounted, replace the DIMM, and then turn on the power. These steps will remove the configuration error and failure.
RTIF2-130802-003			x	When you replace the XSCF unit of the crossbar box by using the <code>replacefru(8)</code> command, the command is completed normally, but the following error log may be registered. The suspected location indicated by this error log is incorrect. SCF:Board control error (link failed)	Replace the XSCF unit of the same crossbar box by using the <code>replacefru(8)</code> command again. If you have turned off the input power (AC OFF) during the replacement work, disconnect and then connect all the XSCF BB control cables.

# Problems resolved in XCP 2070

The following table lists the problems resolved in XCP 2070.

Table 3-2 Problems resolved in XCP 2070

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-130228-001	x	x	x	If a physical partition (PPAR) is powered on again after the PPAR is forcefully powered off with the poweroff -f command while starting up Oracle Solaris, "Unable to connect to Domain Service providers" is output to the OS console and Oracle Solaris may not be started.	Power on the PPAR again with the poweron(8) command after disconnecting the power of the PPAR with the poweroff(8) command. If Oracle Solaris does not start up even after that, reset the XSCF after disconnecting the power of the PPAR and then power on the PPAR again.
RTIF2-130516-001	x	x	x	In a system configuration for which power supply interlocking with ETERNUS is set, ETERNUS is not powered on even if the power is turned on from the power switch located on the operation panel of the SRARC M10 system.	Turn on the power in one of the following ways: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ XSCF command, poweron(8) command</li> <li>▪ Menu on the XSCF Webpage</li> <li>▪ Automatic power turning on with schedule settings</li> </ul>
RTIF2-130709-001			x	In the state where the physical partition (PPAR) is powered on, when switching of the master XSCF occurs, it may take time before the standby XSCF switches to the master XSCF. As a result, the following error may occur. Master switch synchronization timeout	There is no effective workaround.  [How to restore] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ If the error occurs during execution of the flashupdate (8) command when the power to the PPAR is on: Turn off the power to the PPAR, and then execute the flashupdate(8) command again.</li> <li>▪ If the error occurs during execution of the switchscf(8) command when the power to the PPAR is on, or if the error occurs due to an XSCF failure (process down etc.) when the power to the PPAR is on: Perform recovery of the SPARC M10-4S chassis for which the "XSCF hang-up is detected" error log has been registered by using either of the following methods. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Execute the replacefru(8)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Table 3-2 Problems resolved in XCP 2070 (continued)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
					<p>command to replace the CPU memory unit lower (CMUL) or XSCF unit (XSCFU).</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Power on the CPU memory unit lower (CMUL) or the XSCF unit (XSCFU) again after turning it off once.</li> </ul>
RTIF2-130711-001			x	<p>When you perform maintenance of the SPARC M10-4S by executing the <code>replacefru(8)</code> or <code>addfru(8)</code> command, the "FMEM serious error" error log may be registered and the <code>replacefru(8)</code> or <code>addfru(8)</code> command may fail.</p> <p>Also, when you turn on the power to the physical partition (PPAR) during the execution of the <code>flashupdate(8)</code> command, similarly, the "FMEM serious error" error log may be registered and the <code>flashupdate(8)</code> command may fail.</p>	<p>For details, see "<a href="#">Response to "FMEM serious error" of SPARC M10-4S (RTIF2-130711-001).</a>"</p>
RTIF2-130716-001	x	x	x	<p>When you update the PCI expansion unit firmware by executing the <code>ioxadm(8)</code> command, a "LINKCARD I2C error" error may occur.</p>	<p>There is no effective workaround. However, if both of the conditions below can be confirmed, the update of the PCI expansion unit firmware has been completed normally. In this case, ignore the "LINKCARD I2C error" error message, and continue the operation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The update of the PCI expansion unit firmware by using the <code>ioxadm(8)</code> command has been completed normally.</li> <li>■ Executing the <code>ioxadm -v list</code> command displays the version number of the PCI expansion unit firmware that has been specified for the update.</li> </ul>

Table 3-2 Problems resolved in XCP 2070 (continued)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-130802-001	x	x	x	When you specify USB memory for the <code>getflashimage(8)</code> command, the following message may be output and the execution of the command may fail. Error: Unable to mount USB device.	After disconnecting and then connecting the USB memory, execute the <code>getflashimage(8)</code> command again.
RTIF2-130802-002	x	x	x	When Oracle Solaris is operating, if you change the SNMP setting with the <code>setsnmp(8)</code> command, the following phenomena may occur. 1. A part of the data such as the XCP version number is not output as a result of the <code>prtpicl -v</code> and <code>prtdiag -v</code> commands. 2. For <code>/var/adm/messages</code> of Oracle Solaris, the following warning message is output. PICL snmpplugin: cannot fetch object value	There is no effective workaround. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ If 1. occurs: Perform recovery by using the following procedure. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1) End the <code>prtdiag</code> command with [Ctl-C].</li> <li>2) Wait for about 30 minutes, and let an SNMP timeout occur in the XSCF.</li> <li>3) On the logical domain, execute the <code>svcadm</code> command to restart the <code>picl</code> service.</li> </ol> </li> <li>■ If 2. occurs: The system can be operated continuously because this is a temporary warning message.</li> </ul>

Table 3-2 Problems resolved in XCP 2070 (continued)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-130806-001	x	x	x	<p>When any of the following FRUs of any of the models is replaced, the XSCF clock is initialized to 2001/1/1 (in accordance to the specification). Due to this reason, when the XSCF is set as an NTP client and a physical partition is powered on after replacing any of these FRUs, the clock of the control domain may get offset to a significant amount.</p> <p>[SPARC M10-1]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Motherboard Unit (MBU)</li> <li>■ PSU Backplane Unit (PSUBP)</li> </ul> <p>[SPARC M10-4]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ CPU Memory Unit (Lower) (CMUL)</li> </ul> <p>[SPARC M10-4S]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ CPU Memory Unit (Lower) (CMUL)</li> <li>■ Crossbar backplane unit (XBBPU)</li> <li>■ XSCF Unit (XSCFU)</li> </ul> <p>This problem can be confirmed from the huge offset values (more than 10 years) of the "Domain Date Offset" column in the output of the showdateoffset(8) command, which shows the time difference of the XSCF and the control domain.</p> <p>[Example]</p> <pre>XSCF&gt; showdateoffset -a PPAR-ID      Domain Date Offset 00           7931983 sec 01           7931983 sec 02           7931983 sec 03           7931983 sec : 15           7931983 sec</pre>	<p>There is no effective workaround. Execute the following tasks after replacing the FRUs, as described in [Description].</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Before powering on the physical partition, check the values of the "Domain Date Offset" column using the showdateoffset(8) command. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ If the values of the "Domain Date Offset" is not high (more than 10 years), continue with normal operation of the system.</li> <li>■ On the other hand, if the values are significantly high (more than 10 years), execute procedure 2 and onwards.</li> </ul> </li> <li>2. Execute the resetdateoffset(8) command to reset the difference of clock time between the XSCF and the control domain. <pre>XSCF&gt; resetdateoffset -a Clear the offset of all PPARs? [y n]:y XSCF&gt;</pre> </li> <li>3. Power on all physical partitions using the "poweron -a" command.</li> <li>4. Execute the showdateoffset(8) command to confirm that the difference of clock time between the XSCF and the control domain had been synchronized by checking that the values of the "Domain Date Offset" column for all of the physical partitions has changed to 0.</li> <li>5. If the XSCF and the control domain are to be operated in different time zones, use the date(1M) command to set the date of the control domain.</li> </ol>

Table 3-2 Problems resolved in XCP 2070 (continued)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-130826-001			x	If you log in to the XSCF Web from the master XSCF when the standby XSCF is in either the maintenance or input power off state, a dialog starting with "Cannot communicate with BB#xxx: ..." that indicates a non-breaking communication error is output.	There is no effective workaround. The message in the dialog indicates a display defect, so you can operate the system as is. Ignore the dialog related to this communication error.
RTIF2-130902-001			x	If the firmware is updated while a logical domain is operating in a system consisting of multiple SPARC M10-4S units, the master XSCF may not switch to a standby XSCF, causing the firmware update to fail.	There is no effective workaround. Recover the system by following the procedure described below. 1. Log in to either standby XSCF, and then execute the following command. XSCF> rebootxscf -s 2. After 10 seconds, log in to the other standby XSCF, and then execute the following command. XSCF> rebootxscf -a 3. Wait for 20 minutes, log in to the master XSCF, and then execute the flahsupdate(8) command again.
RTIF2-130903-002			x	In a system consisting of multiple SPARC M10-4S units, it may take longer than usual from the time a physical partition (PPAR) is turned on until the Power-On Self test (POST) starts. For example, for a 2BB configuration, POST usually starts after about 10 minutes, but it may take 20 minutes or longer.	There is no effective workaround. If this defect occurs, execute the rebootxscf -a command to reset all the XSCFs and restore the system.
RTIF2-130903-006			x	If multiple physical partitions (PPARs) exist in a system consisting of multiple SPARC M10-4S units, and some SPARC M10-4S units are turned off and then on again, an "SRAM Serious Error" may occur, requiring the replacement of the CPU memory unit lower (CMUL). When the state is displayed with the showpparstatus(8) command or	There is no effective workaround. While a PPAR is operating, do not turn off the SPARC M10-4S. Use the poweroff(8) command, for example, to stop a PPAR before turning it off.

Table 3-2 Problems resolved in XCP 2070 (continued)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
				the showdomainstatus(8) command, the PPAR state may not be displayed correctly.	
RTIF2-130903-007	x	x	x	If the setcod(8) command is executed repeatedly on the physical partition (PPAR) in the PowerOn state, the resources available within the process may be exhausted, and codd may cause a process down.	You can avoid this by executing setcod(8) when PPAR is in the PowerOff state.  [How to restore] Restart codd.
RTIF2-130903-008	x	x	x	After specifying a device with the OpenBoot PROM select command but not executing the unselect-dev command afterwards, if Oracle Solaris is booted by specifying a network device to the boot command, the following symptom occurs.  The "seek failed" and "Can't mount root" messages are displayed at the logical domain console and Oracle Solaris fails to start. After that, the "I/O device error detected" error is registered in the log file and the logical domain is reset. After the logical domain is reset, the device specified by the "select" command is degraded.  The value of the OpenBoot PROM environment variable "auto-boot?" determines the behavior of the system in the following way, after the above resetting had taken place.  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In case the value of auto-boot? is true Oracle Solaris will be started from the boot device that has been setup in the "boot-device" environment variable. However, if this boot device is the same as the one that was specified with the "select" command above, Oracle Solaris does not start and the system stays in the "ok"</li> </ul>	Please be sure to execute the unselect-dev command after executing the select command and then execute the boot command. [Example] <pre>{0} ok select /pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pci@0/scsi@0</pre> <pre>{0} ok unselect-dev</pre> <pre>{0} ok boot net</pre> [Restoration procedure] <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the logical domain is in the ok prompt after this symptom had occurred: Execute the following command to reset the logical domain.  <pre>{0} ok reset-all</pre> </li> <li>If Oracle Solaris had been booted on the logical domain</li> </ul> After the logical domain is in the ok prompt after executing shutdown command: <pre>set auto-boot? into false. and</pre> <pre>reboot OpenBoot PROM</pre> <pre>with reset-all command.</pre> <pre># shutdown -y -g0 -i0</pre> <pre>{0} ok setenv auto-boot? false</pre> <pre>{0} ok reset-all</pre> After conducting the restoration procedure, the device that was degraded due to this symptom, will be properly verifiable. Ignore the message of error log that was produced by this symptom before the restoration.

Table 3-2 Problems resolved in XCP 2070 (continued)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
				prompt, as the device had been degraded.	
				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ In case the value of auto-boot? is false The system stays in the "ok" prompt, as it would have been in a normal operation.</li> </ul>	
RTIF2-130930-001	x	x	x	<p>If, in an environment for which a time zone is set for the XSCF and daylight saving time is introduced, a physical partition (PPAR) is restarted or a PPAR is turned off and then on again, the start time of the logical domain may be advanced or delayed for 3600 seconds or longer.</p> <p>This can be confirmed by executing the showdateoffset(8) command.</p> <p>In the following execution example, the time difference between PPAR and XSCF is +/-3600 seconds or greater, indicating that this defect has occurred.</p> <pre>XSCF&gt; showdateoffset -a PPAR-ID Domain Date Offset 00 -7205 sec 01 -7205 sec 02 -7205 sec 03 -7205 sec 04 -7205 sec 05 -7205 sec 06 -7205 sec 07 -7205 sec 08 -7205 sec 09 -7205 sec 10 -7205 sec 11 -7205 sec 12 -7205 sec 13 -7205 sec 14 -7205 sec 15 -7205 sec</pre>	There is no effective workaround. For every logical domain in the system, make the settings so that they can be synchronized with the NTP server in time, and if the start time of a logical domain shifts, correct the time on the NTP.

Table 3-2 Problems resolved in XCP 2070 (*continued*)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-131004-001	x			If firmware update is executed when the physical partition (PPAR) is powered on, the "CPU-MBC interface fatal error" error which is related to the motherboard unit (MBU), is mistakenly detected and may be registered in the error log. This mistaken detection may lead to stopping of the logical domains.	Execute firmware update when the physical partition (PPAR) is powered off.
RTIF2-131004-002			x	If, in a system configured with 3 BB or greater, the chassis of the master XSCF and the standby XSCF are turned off and then on again, the system enters a state in which there is no master XSCF. If the master XSCF is stopped while the XSCF DUAL control cable is either faulty or not connected, master/standby XSCF switching is suppressed, so that the standby XSCF is not switched to the master XSCF.	There is no effective workaround.  Update to firmware version XCP 2070 or later.

Table 3-2 Problems resolved in XCP 2070 (continued)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-131004-003			x	<p>If master/standby XSCF switching occurs while the XSCF DUAL control cable is either faulty or not connected, switching may be performed even though communication between the master and standby is not guaranteed.</p> <p>If an XSCF is configured and master/standby XSCF switching is performed while the XSCF DUAL control cable is either faulty or not connected, the information set in the XSCF will be erased.</p>	<p>There is no effective workaround. Perform master/standby XSCF switching while the XSCF DUAL control cable is connected normally. Whether the XSCF DUAL control cable is connected normally can be confirmed with the following procedure.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Execute the <code>showsscp -a</code> command.</li> <li>2. Check that, in the output results obtained in Step 1., "Cannot communicate." is not displayed for the Address for which the SSCP link network ID (<code>network_id</code>) is 2 or 4.</li> </ol> <p>[Example] If there is no crossbar box, confirm the Address with an SSCP link network ID (<code>network_id</code>) of 2.</p> <pre>XSCF&gt; showsscp -a -N 2       :       : Location      Address ----- bb#00-if#2    169.254.1.17 bb#01-if#2    169.254.1.18</pre> <p>Similarly, if there is a crossbar box, confirm the Address with an SSCP link network ID (<code>network_id</code>) of 4.</p>

## Response to "FMEM serious error" of SPARC M10-4S (RTIF2-130711-001)

- Replacing SPARC M10-4S

When replacing the SPARC M10-4S by following the maintenance menu displayed by executing the `replacefru(8)` command, perform Step 3 and then turn on the input power to the target SPARC M10-4S (BB#x). Then, after waiting for 50 minutes, manually enter "f" in Step 4 to perform the work.

Please execute the following steps:

- 1) Remove (Delete) the BB#x from a system.
- 2) Turn off the breaker of the BB#x.

- 3) After the exchanged device is connected with the system, turn on the breaker of the BB#x.
- 4) Please select[f:finish] :

- Adding SPARC M10-4S

When adding the SPARC M10-4S by following the maintenance menu displayed by executing the addfru(8) command, perform Step 1 and then turn on the input power to the target SPARC M10-4S (BB#x). Then, after waiting for 50 minutes, manually enter "f" in Step 2 to perform the work.

Please execute the following steps:

- 1) After the added device is connected with the system, please turn on the breaker of the BB#x.
- 2) Please select[f:finish] :

- Executing the flashupdate(8) command

Do not power on the physical partition (PPAR) during the execution of the flashupdate(8) command. If you power on the PPAR during the execution of the flashupdate(8) command, power it on again after the completion of the command. Upon the completion of the flashupdate(8) command, execute the showlogs event command to confirm the following message.

XCP update has been completed (XCP version=xxxx:last version=yyyy)

## Problems resolved in XCP 2052

The following table lists the problems resolved in XCP 2052.

Table 3-3 Problems resolved in XCP 2052

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-130827-001	x	x	x	A timeout or connection failure may be detected for the communication party because XSCF packet reception is delayed, delaying the response, due to a defect in the XSCF-LAN hardware settings.	There is no effective workaround.

Table 3-3 Problems resolved in XCP 2052 (continued)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-130903-004			x	If XSCF master/standby switchover takes place when either the XSCF BB control cable or the XSCF DUAL control cable is not connected properly, the settings at the master XSCF side may not be properly carried on to the standby XSCF and thus, it may not operate properly.	There is no effective workaround. Please make sure that the XSCF BB control cable and the XSCF DUAL control cable is properly connected. If this symptom occurs, confirm whether each setting by master XSCF had been stored after confirming that the cables are properly connected. Set up XSCF again when the setting has not been saved.

## Problems resolved in XCP 2051

The following table lists the problems resolved in XCP 2051.

Table 3-4 Problems resolved in XCP 2051

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-130717-001	x	x	x	If an error occurs in the USB-SSD in the XSCF interface unit (XSCFIFU) of the PSU backplane (PSUBP) or crossbar box, the "System backup memory access error" error log may be registered. In this case, a problem such as the inability to execute the poweron(8) command or the inability to collect data with the snapshot(8) command may occur.	There is no effective workaround. When this problem occurs, power off the input power supply and then power it on again (AC OFF/ON).

## Problems resolved in XCP 2050

The following table lists the problems resolved in XCP 2050.

Table 3-5 Problems resolved in XCP 2050

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-130219-002			x	When maintaining SPARC M10-4S with a slave XSCF, if you incorrectly connect the standby XSCF and the slave XSCF with an XSCF connection cable, the maintenance is considered to have finished normally without detecting the error.	After switching between the master XSCF and the standby XSCF by using the switchscf(8) command, execute the testsb(8) command to the target slave XSCF. The incorrect connection with the XSCF connection cable is detected and an error log is issued.
RTIF2-130305-016			x	Timeout may occur if the XCP firmware version of a SPARC M10-4S or crossbar box is updated using the flashupdate -c sync command.	Execute the flashupdate(8) command by specifying the -f option to reupdate the XCP firmware for all SPARC M10-4S or crossbar boxes.
RTIF2-130319-002	x	x	x	Before power-off of the physical partition (PPAR) completes in SPARC M10-4S, if you power off and then power on the input power supply of a SPARC M10-4S or a crossbar box again and power on the PPAR again, the PPAR in operation may be powered off if the master XSCF is switched with the switchscf (8) command, firmware update, or failure.	If you power off the PPAR before powering off the input power supply of SPARC M10-4S or crossbar box, check that power-off the target PPAR and SPARC M10-4S is complete, by using the showboards(8) and showlogs power commands. Then, power off the input power supply of SPARC M10-4S or crossbar box.
RTIF2-130319-003	x	x	x	If the shutdown -i5 command and power-off command compete for power-off of the PPAR when the former is executed in the control domain or the latter is executed from the ok prompt while power-off of the physical partition (PPAR) is performed with the poweroff(8) command, "SCF:PPAR issued power-off request (PPARID X)" may be registered many times.	Ignore the registered event log, because the PPAR has been normally powered off.

Table 3-5 Problems resolved in XCP 2050 (continued)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-130329-004			x	In a system with building block configuration, if the following operations are performed during power-on of the physical partition (PPAR), connection to the control domain console may not be possible. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. XSCF for any of the SPARC M10-4S units constituting PPAR is reset.</li> <li>2. Switching of the master XSCF and standby XSCF occurs.</li> <li>3. XSCF of the SPARC M10-4S that was reset in 1. is reset again.</li> </ol>	There is no effective workaround.  Reset the master XSCF using the switchscf(8) command.
RTIF2-130329-006			x	If XSCF of SPARC M10-4S belonging to the physical partition (PPAR) in operation is reset due to a panic or watchdog timeout while the master XSCF and the standby XSCF are restarting simultaneously, connection to the control domain console may not be possible.	There is no effective workaround.  Power off the PPAR by using the poweroff -f command, and then power it on again.
RTIF2-130516-003	x	x	x	If the XSCF load is high, the following warning message may be output, indicating the power supply unit (PSU) as a suspected location. Insufficient FAN rotation speed PSU voltage out of range error PSU output current too high PSU over temperature warning	There is no workaround. This is a warning message, so you can operate it as it is. Ignore the message.

Table 3-5 Problems resolved in XCP 2050 (continued)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-130528-001	x	x	x	You cannot use the PCI hot plug (PHP) function to add a Quad Gigabit Ethernet card (SE1X7GQ2F) to a PCI Express slot of a PCI expansion unit.	<p>This has been modified with XCP 2050 and SRU11.1.6.4.0.</p> <p>If XCP and SRU are not applied, you must stop the logical domain to which you want to add the PCI card before adding it.</p> <p>[Precautions] To resolve this problem when you have saved the configuration information of the logical domain and are operating the system with a configuration other than factory-default, you must reconstruct the logical domain configuration after update of the XCP firmware. For details, see "<a href="#">Reconstructing the logical domain (RTIF2-130528-001)</a>."</p>
RTIF2-130903-005	x	x	x	<p>In the XSCF e-mail notification function, the following characters cannot be included in the local part or the domain part of the reply mail address which is sent by the setsmtp(8) command.</p> <pre> "! " "#" "\$" "%" "&amp;" "" "*" "+" "/" "=" "?" "^" "_" "" "{" " " "}" "~" </pre>	Use reply mail addresses which do not include the characters shown by the Description.

## Reconstructing the logical domain (RTIF2-130528-001)

To resolve this problem when you have saved the configuration information of the logical domain and are operating the system with a configuration other than factory-default, you must reconstruct the logical domain configuration after update of the XCP firmware through the following procedure:

1. **Check the current configuration information of the logical domain stored in XSCF.**

This example assumes that the name of the saved logical domain configuration information is config1.

```

XSCF> showdomainconfig -p 0
20xx-yy-zz hh:mm:ss
PPAR-ID      :0
Booting config
(Current)    :config1
(Next)      :config1
-----
Index       :1
config_name :factory-default
domains     :1
date_created:-
-----
Index       :2
config_name :config1
domains     :2
date_created:'20xx-yy-zz hh:mm:ss'

```

2. **Set a dummy variable and then clear it for all logical domains.**

Execute the following commands for all logical domains.

```

primary# ldm set-variable fix-php=true ldom
primary# ldm remove-variable fix-php ldom

```

3. **Save the changed configuration in XSCF to replace the current configuration information.**

In this example, the name of the current configuration information is replaced with config1.

```

primary# ldm remove-spconfig config1
primary# ldm add-spconfig config1

```

4. **Restart all logical domains.**

## Problems resolved in versions prior to XCP 2050

The following table lists the problems resolved in versions prior to XCP 2050.

Table 3-6 Problems resolved in versions prior to XCP 2050

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-121113-001	x	x	x	After setting an invalid value for the user name with the setsmtp(8) command, you execute the setemailreport(8) command to send a test mail. Then the reply address shows that the mail has been successfully sent.	There is no effective workaround. Even if it is displayed that the test mail has been successfully sent, it is not sent.
RTIF2-121113-002	x	x	x	If you execute the setaudit delete command and use the viewaudit(8) to display the audit log, some audit logs may not be deleted.	There is no effective workaround.
RTIF2-121113-006	x	x	x	If you display the XSCF Web screen in another window or in another tab without using the XSCF Web menu, contents may not be normally displayed.	For operation to display the XSCF Web screen, use the menu tree.
RTIF2-121113-007	x	x	x	While XSCF is starting, process down, panic or watchdog timeout occurs, which may cause XSCF to be reset.	Confirm that XSCF is successfully started. If it is not started, turn off the power of the physical partition (PPAR), and then disconnect the input power supply to the system and back on again (AC OFF/ON). When recycling the power supply to the system, wait for 30 minutes or more to turn on the input power supply after disconnecting. In case XSCF is not started even if recycling the input power supply to the system, replace the CPU memory unit (CMU).

Table 3-6 Problems resolved in versions prior to XCP 2050 (*continued*)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-121113-009	x	x	x	While XSCF is running, process down, panic or watchdog timeout occurs, which may cause XSCF not to be restarted after XSCF reset.	<p>Confirm that XSCF is successfully started.</p> <p>If it is not started, turn off the power of the physical partition (PPAR), and then disconnect the input power supply to the system and back on again (AC OFF/ON).</p> <p>When recycling the power supply to the system, wait for 30 minutes or more to turn on the input power supply after disconnecting.</p> <p>In case XSCF is not started even if recycling the input power supply to the system, replace the CPU memory unit (CMU).</p>
RTIF2-121113-011	x	x	x	If you execute the <code>showsnmp(8)</code> command, the following message may appear, which means that the snmp daemon has been terminated. Agent Status: Disabled	<p>Execute the <code>showsnmp(8)</code> command again to confirm that the snmp daemon is restarted.</p> <p>If "Agent Status: Disabled" remains displayed, execute the <code>setsnmp enable</code> command to restart the snmp daemon.</p>
RTIF2-121113-014	x	x	x	The error message "/etc/redhat-release not found" appears while XSCF is starting.	Ignore this message.
RTIF2-121113-018	x	x	x	When you replace an FRU with the <code>replacefru(8)</code> command, the message "configuration changed (...)" showing the configuration change may be registered more than once in the event log.	Ignore the message that appears second time and later.
RTIF2-121113-019	x	x	x	When the power supply of the physical partition (PPAR) is disconnected according to the power supply schedule, "-" may be displayed as the cause (Cause) in the power log.	There is no effective workaround.
RTIF2-121113-021	x	x	x	If time cannot be read accurately due to a failed clock in the XSCF board, an error showing a clock failure may not be recorded in the error log.	<p>There is no effective workaround.</p> <p>If the following message appears when you execute the <code>poweron(8)</code> command, the clock in the XSCF board has failed.</p> <p>Replace the XSCF board.</p> <p>Poweron canceled due to invalid system date and time.</p>

Table 3-6 Problems resolved in versions prior to XCP 2050 (*continued*)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-121113-022	x	x	x	If the operation panel has failed or is not connected, XSCF cannot be started.	Connect the operation panel. If the operation panel has failed, replace it.
RTIF2-121113-023 RTIF2-121113-028	x	x	x	If a CPU failure occurs while Hypervisor is running, the physical partition (PPAR) is reset more than once, and restarting of the PPAR may take time.	There is no effective workaround.
RTIF2-121113-025	x	x	x	When a CPU failure occurs, an error message showing degradation or offline on Oracle Solaris may not be output to Syslog.	Use the showlogs(8) command to check a failure state on XSCF.
RTIF2-121113-027	x	x	x	If you update the firmware and then upload XCP with XSCF Web without restarting XSCF, uploading of XCP will fail and the XSCF Web session will time out.	If you update the firmware and then continue to upload XCP with XSCF Web, restart XSCF.
RTIF2-121113-031	x	x	x	After creating an I/O domain to which the PCI card is assigned with Oracle VM Server for SPARC, turn on the power of the I/O domain. If you then stop it in ok prompt, the configuration information of the PCI card may not be displayed with the showhardconf(8) command of XSCF.	Start Oracle Solaris of the logical domain to which the PCI card is assigned with Oracle VM Server for SPARC.

Table 3-6 Problems resolved in versions prior to XCP 2050 (continued)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-121129-001	x	x	x	<p>During operation of the XSCF firmware, a "system backup memory access error", which is an error in the PSU backplane (PSUBP), may be erroneously detected and registered in the error log. If this erroneous detection occurs during the start process of the physical partition (PPAR), the start of the PPAR may fail. Also, if it occurs during the collection of log information, the log information collection fails. In addition, a failure mark may be displayed on the PSUBP when the error is detected. If the failure mark is displayed on the PSUBP, the resources necessary for starting the PPAR are insufficient. Therefore, when start of the PPAR is requested, a log indicating that the start of the PPAR failed is registered in the power log. You can display the power log with the showlogs power command.</p>	<p>If you find a log described in "Description," execute the showstatus(8) or showhardconf(8) command to check whether the failure mark is displayed on the PSUBP.</p> <p>[When the failure mark is not displayed on the PSUBP] No problem has occurred in the hardware. So, ignore the error log and continue the operation.</p> <p>[When the failure mark is displayed on the PSUBP] Clear the failure mark by using the following procedure.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Switch the mode switch on the operation panel to the Service mode position.</li> <li>2. Turn the power to the target SPARC M10 system chassis off and then on again, and then restart the XSCF. For the M10-4S, turn the power to every SPARC M10-4S chassis off and then on again.</li> <li>3. After the XSCF has been restarted, return the mode switch on the operation panel to its original position.</li> </ol> <p>If the same error recurs even after restarting the XSCF, there is a possibility that the error has not been erroneously detected but that a PSUBP hardware failure has occurred. Ask your Fujitsu field engineer (service provider) to replace the PSUBP.</p>
RTIF2-121129-002	x	x	x	<p>When you replace the CPU memory unit (CMU) or motherboard unit (MBU), the XSCF user account information may be deleted. To recover the XSCF user account information, you need to use the restoreconfig(8) command to restore the information saved by the dumpconfig(8) command.</p>	<p>After you have conducted the replacement, use the restoreconfig(8) command to restore the information saved by the dumpconfig(8) command, or set the XSCF user account information again.</p>

Table 3-6 Problems resolved in versions prior to XCP 2050 (*continued*)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-121129-004	x	x	x	The restoredefaults(8) cannot initialize the following information. The setting information remains as it is. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Timezone for XSCF</li> <li>■ Server certificate for HTTPS</li> </ul>	There is no effective workaround. Reset by the settimezone(8), sethttps(8), and setssh(8) commands.
RTIF2-121130-001	x	x	x	When you enable and disable the power supply interlocking of RCIL, and then enable it again, the power supply interlocking of ETERNUS DX80/DX90/DX410/DX440/DX8100/DX8700 S2 may not work.	When you enable and disable the power supply interlocking of RCIL, restart XSCF.
RTIF2-121204-001	x	x	x	The dynamic resource management software (ServerView Resource Orchestrator) sometimes fails to register a server to be monitored.	There is no effective workaround. Register the server to be monitored again by the dynamic resource management software.
RTIF2-121204-002	x	x	x	If a node of PRIMECLUSTER stops, node switching does not occur automatically.	There is no effective workaround. Switch nodes manually in PRIMECLUSTER.
RTIF2-121204-003	x	x	x	When you set or change environment variables of OpenBoot PROM by setenv or nvramrc of OpenBoot PROM, or by the eeprom(1M) or ldm set-var commands of Oracle Solaris, the setting or changes may not be retained after recycling the power supply to the system.	After you update an environment variable of OpenBoot PROM, execute the ldm add-config command to save the domain configuration information to XSCF.

Table 3-6 Problems resolved in versions prior to XCP 2050 (continued)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-121204-004	x	x	x	When you enable the auto boot function of the guest domain by the setpparmode(8) command of XSCF and then start the control domain and the guest domain simultaneously, you may encounter the situation where the following error message is recorded and Oracle Solaris cannot be started in the guest domain. Code: 20000000-00ffff0000ff0000ff-030000020000000000000000 Status: Notice Occurred: Nov 16 16:55:25.518 JST 2012 FRU: /UNSPECIFIED Msg: Boot process failed	Use the XSCF setpparmode(8) to disable the auto boot function of the guest domain, and then start Oracle Solaris of the control domain. Then use the ldm start command of Oracle VM Server for SPARC to start the guest domain.  [How to restore] Use the ldm stop command of Oracle VM Server for SPARC to stop the guest domain, and then use the ldm start command to start the guest domain.
RTIF2-121206-001	x	x	x	When starting the domain, the following error message may appear. Msg: PCI Express link not active	Ignore this message if the showhardconf(8) command recognizes the PCI Express (PCIe) card.
RTIF2-121219-002			x	Some chassis may not be recognized if all power cables are not connected within four minutes when connecting the power cables of the system that is composed of multiple SPARC M10-4S chassis.	Make sure not to exceed four minutes to finish connecting all the power cables when the system is composed of multiple SPARC M10-4S chassis. Remove and connect the power cables of all the chassis again when there is a SPARC M10-4S chassis that is not recognized.
RTIF2-121219-004	x	x	x	While powering on/off the power supply interlocking group, the showremotepwrmgmt(8) command may be abnormally terminated with the following message. Controller response timeout.	Execute the showremotepwrmgmt(8) command again.
RTIF2-121219-005	x	x	x	When a component with high temperature or low temperature at an air inlet is registered, the information on the second faulty component (the second suspect component) displayed in the FRU may not be correct.	Ignore the information on the displayed second faulty component (the second suspect component).

Table 3-6 Problems resolved in versions prior to XCP 2050 (*continued*)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-121219-006	x	x	x	Replacement of the power supply unit (PSU) using the replacefru(8) command may fail with "Warning:005".	Execute the replacefru(8) command again and replace the PSU.
RTIF2-121219-009	x	x	x	If an error log indicating a fan failure, "Power-on failure" or "Power-off failure", is registered, other than the correct component may be displayed as the faulty FRU.	If the failure is "Power-on failure" or "Power-off failure", and the faulty component is a fan, replace the following component. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- For SPARC M10-1 Motherboard unit (MBU)</li> <li>- For SPARC M10-4/M10-4S PSU backplane</li> </ul>
RTIF2-121219-010			x	Error log "XSCF hang-up is detected" may be registered when the switchscf(8) command is executed.	Ignore this error log.

Table 3-6 Problems resolved in versions prior to XCP 2050 (*continued*)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-121219-012			x	When a SPARC M10-4S chassis is replaced using the replacefru (8) command, replacement of the SPARC M10-4S chassis may fail with "internal error" displayed.	<p>Use the following procedure to replace a SPARC M10-4S chassis by using the replacefru (8) command.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Enter "r" to replace the chassis in response to the message "Do you want to continue?[r: replace  c:cancel]" which is displayed after the replacefru (8) command is executed.</li> <li>2. Replace the SPARC M10-4S chassis and wait for about 15 minutes after the input power of the chassis is turned on.</li> <li>3. Execute the showlogs event command to display an event log.</li> <li>4. Continue the replacement using either of the following methods. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ If the event log displays "XSCF update is started" Wait until the "XCP update has been completed" log is registered. When "XCP update has been completed" is displayed, enter "f" in response to "Please select[f:finish]" and then continue the replacement by following the instructions displayed on the screen.</li> <li>■ If the event log does not display "XSCF update is started" Enter "f" in response to "Please select[f:finish]" and then continue the replacement according to the instructions on the screen.</li> </ul> </li> </ol>
RTIF2-121219-013			x	When a SPARC M10-4S chassis finds an error indicating that the XSCF cannot be started, not only an error log for the SPARC M10-4S chassis where the error occurred but also an error log regarding a cable connection error in a chassis that does not exist may be registered.	Ignore the error log regarding a cable connection error registered for a SPARC M10-4S chassis that does not exist.

Table 3-6 Problems resolved in versions prior to XCP 2050 (*continued*)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-121219-014			x	When cold replacement is performed (replacement performed while the input power is off) due to an error with BB#00, the setting information for the XSCF is deleted.	To replace a SPARC M10-4S chassis due to an error in BB#00, use the replacefru(8) command.
RTIF2-121219-015			x	When a SPARC M10-4S chassis is removed with the initbb(8) command, the information on the removed chassis remains without being completely deleted.	To remove a SPARC M10-4S chassis, perform the cold removal (the chassis is removed by turning off the input power).
RTIF2-121219-016	x	x	x	An "internal error" may occur if the prtfru(8) command is executed while powering on/off or resetting the physical partition (PPAR).	Wait for the power on/off or reset of the PPAR to complete and then execute the prtfru(8) command again.
RTIF2-121219-017			x	If a SPARC M10-4S chassis is powered off after an error log is registered because a memory error occurred in BB#00 or BB#01, the same error log may be registered again.	There is no effective workaround.
RTIF2-121219-018			x	In a system in which two or more SPARC M10-4S chassis units constitute multiple physical partitions (PPARs), if you power on the PPAR after switching of the master XSCF due to any of the following events, error logs of "STICK does not start (CPU)", "STICK does not start (MBC)", or "STICK count up error" may be registered, causing degradation of the CPU memory unit (CMUU/CMUL). <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Performing firmware update</li> <li>■ Detecting an XSCF failure</li> <li>■ Executing the switchscf(8) command</li> </ul>	There is no effective workaround. After switching of the master XSCF is performed, power off the input power supply of all SPARC M10-4Ss and power them on again, without powering on the PPAR. When error log "STICK does not start (CPU)", "STICK does not start(MBC)", or "STICK count up error" is registered and a failure mark (*) appears on a part when you power on the PPAR after switching of the master XSCF, contact your field engineer.

Table 3-6 Problems resolved in versions prior to XCP 2050 (*continued*)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-121219-019	x	x	x	When a PCI card is inserted to or removed from a PCI expansion unit, a number that is different from the relevant PCI card number (PCI#) is displayed in the log. In addition, when error log "PCICARD failed" is registered due to an error with the PCIe slot on the PCI expansion unit or the PCI card, a number other than that of the relevant PCI card number (PCI#) is displayed in the error log.	Read it as the number obtained by subtracting one from the PCI number (PCI#) displayed in the log.
RTIF2-130109-002			x	If "Console path is switched" is registered in the event log of a system in which the physical partition (PPAR) consists of multiple system boards (PSBs), the PPAR-ID may have an invalid value.	There is no effective workaround.
RTIF2-130109-005	x	x	x	If you use the <code>replacefru(8)</code> command to replace a power supply unit (PSU), "Indispensable parts are not installed (PSU)" may be registered in the event log.	This is an error log that is registered because a PSU is removed. Ignore it.

Table 3-6 Problems resolved in versions prior to XCP 2050 (*continued*)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-130109-006			x	If you change the setting information of the power supply interlocking function while the standby XSCF is in failure or starting, the changed setting information may not be reflected in the standby XSCF even after the start of the standby XSCF is completed. If XSCF switching occurs in this state, the master XSCF after the switching may not be able to achieve power supply interlocking based on the changed setting information.	<p>Disable the power supply interlocking function, and then configure it again using the following procedure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Execute the <code>setremotepwrmgmt -c disable</code> command to disable the power supply interlocking function.</li> <li>Save the management file, and then use the <code>clearremotepwrmgmt(8)</code> command to initialize the setting information. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If the standby XSCF is starting, execute the <code>clearremotepwrmgmt(8)</code> command after the start is completed.</li> <li>If the standby XSCF is in failure, use the <code>replacefru(8)</code> command to replace the target FRU, and then execute the <code>clearremotepwrmgmt(8)</code> command.</li> </ul> </li> <li>After the start of the standby XSCF is completed, execute the <code>setremotepwrmgmt -c config</code> command to restore the setting information based on the saved management file.</li> <li>Execute the <code>setremotepwrmgmt -c enable</code> command to enable the power supply interlocking function.</li> </ol>
RTIF2-130109-007	x	x	x	If all physical partitions (PPARs) are stopped and you try to power on a PPAR, the PPAR may not be powered on with no error log registered.	There is no effective workaround. Turn off the input power supply and turn it back on to all SPARC M10 system chassis and then try to power on the PPAR again.
RTIF2-130130-001		x	x	If you turn on the AC when the system configuration has no CPU memory unit (upper) (CMUU), a "Hardware access error" error log is generated for CMUU. The same phenomenon occurs when you add or replace SPARC M10-4S.	The error log is registered because no CMUU is mounted. So, ignore it.

Table 3-6 Problems resolved in versions prior to XCP 2050 (*continued*)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-130212-001			x	<p>If the power save operation, which is set by the setpparmode(8) command, is "enabled," the following problems may occur.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A hang-up (heartbeat function) in a logical domain may be unable to be detected.</li> <li>▪ If the CoD resources of a CPU core are reduced during system startup (while a physical partition (PPAR) is operating), the PPAR may be powered off.</li> </ul>	Set the power save operation to "disabled" by using the setpparmode(8) command.
RTIF2-130212-002	x	x	x	When you check the domain status by using the showdomainstatus(8) command from the XSCF after executing the ldm add-spconfig command from Oracle Solaris, "Host stopped" is displayed for all domains, including the control domain.	When you check the domain status by using the showdomainstatus(8) command from the XSCF after executing the ldm add-spconfig command from Oracle Solaris, "Host stopped" is displayed for all domains, including the control domain.
RTIF2-130212-003	x	x	x	If you execute the testsb(8) command to a system board (PSB) that is being diagnosed by the testsb(8) or diagxbu(8) command in a different session, the PSB that is being diagnosed may enter an abnormal state and become unavailable.	<p>Confirm that the PWR of the PSB to be diagnosed is "n" and that Test is not "Testing" by using the showboards(8) command before executing the testsb(8) command.</p> <p>If a PSB becomes unavailable, power off the entire system and then power it on again.</p>

Table 3-6 Problems resolved in versions prior to XCP 2050 (*continued*)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-130215-001			x	<p>After the hardware initial diagnosis detects a system board (PSB) error as described in the following error log, the PSB may not be degraded but the physical partition (PPAR) may be reset repeatedly.</p> <p>Code: 40002000-003cff0000ff0000ff-02000e000000000000000000 FRU: /BB#x Msg: SB deconfigured (SB-SB access error)</p> <p>Code: 40002000-003cff0000ff0000ff-02000e010000000000000000 FRU: /BB#x Msg: SB deconfigured (not running)</p>	Disconnect the PSB where an error is detected from the PPAR configuration by using the deleteboard(8) command.
RTIF2-130215-002	x	x	x	Even when policy is set to psb by the setpcl(8) command, a unit of resource to be degraded when an error occurs may not be a system board but Field Replaceable Unit (FRU).	Disconnect the PSB where an error is detected from the PPAR configuration by using the deleteboard(8) command.
RTIF2-130219-001			x	The takeover IP address of an XSCF cannot be specified as a value for "IPAddress" or "SlaveAddress," which can be set in the management file for a power supply interlocking group.	Specify the IP addresses of XSCF-LAN#0 and XSCF-LAN#1 of the master XSCF and the standby XSCF for "IPAddress" and "SlaveAddress," respectively.
RTIF2-130219-005		x	x	If a failure occurs in a component in a physical partition (PPAR), the status of the PPAR in the SNMP MIB is not updated.	There is no effective workaround.
RTIF2-130219-008			x	If you turn on the input power supply to a SPARC M10-4S chassis while a physical partition (PPAR) is being powered on in a system that has multiple PPARs, the SPARC M10-4S chassis for which the input power supply is turned on may not be recognized by the master XSCF.	Power on the input power supply to all the crossbar boxes and SPARC M10-4S chassis that compose the system before powering on a PPAR.

Table 3-6 Problems resolved in versions prior to XCP 2050 (*continued*)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-130227-001			x	If you collect a snapshot by specifying the -a option, "XSCF Kernel Panic" may occur due to the increased load on the master XSCF.	If you collect a snapshot of the entire system, collect snapshots one by one by specifying a BB-ID of SPARC M10-4S using -b option and not -a option. Perform this operation on all SPARC M10-4S.
RTIF2-130305-005			x	If XSCF panic occurs in a SPARC M10-4S while processing the diagnose by the POST after a physical partition (PPAR) is powered on in the system that has more than one SPARC M10-4S chassis, then the power may be disconnected without continuing the process of powering on the PPAR.	There is no effective workaround. Make sure that the XSCF of each SPARC M10-4S is restarted. Power on the PPAR again if they are restarted.
RTIF2-130305-008			x	If each physical partition (PPAR) is configured with one system board (PSB) in the system that has more than one SPARC M10-4S chassis and crossbar box, the power of the crossbar unit of a crossbar box is not stopped and the crossbar box is also powered on.	There is no effective workaround.
RTIF2-130305-010			x	Hypervisor Abort or OS PANIC may occur if all the PPARs are powered on using the poweron -a command in a system that has four or more SPARC M10-4S chassis units with multiple physical partitions (PPARs).	Do not power on all the PPARs at the same time using the poweron -a command. Power on each PPAR using the -p option.

Table 3-6 Problems resolved in versions prior to XCP 2050 (continued)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-130305-013	x	x	x	While XSCF is starting, process down, panic or watchdog timeout occurs, which may cause XSCF to be reset.	<p>Confirm that XSCF is successfully started.</p> <p>If it is not started, turn off the power of the physical partition (PPAR), and then disconnect the input power supply to the system and back on again (AC OFF/ON).</p> <p>When recycling the power supply to the system, wait for 30 minutes or more to turn on the input power supply after disconnecting.</p> <p>In case XSCF is not started even if recycling the input power supply to the system, replace the CPU memory unit (CMU).</p>
RTIF2-130305-021			x	Immediately after starting the XSCF, the system board (PSB) may be recognized as "Unmount" and the addboard(8) command or the poweron(8) command may fail.	<p>Wait for about 30 seconds after starting up the XSCF and check that the target PSB is mounted using the showboards(8) command. Then execute the addboard(8) or poweron(8) command.</p>
RTIF2-130305-024			x	<p>If the input power supply of a crossbar box is disconnected and then powered on again in the state where a physical partition (PPAR) is powered on in the system that has the crossbar boxes, the following message may be output in the control domain console and the power-on process of the PPAR may not be completed.</p> <p>WARNING: Unable to connect to Domain Service providers</p>	<p>There is no effective workaround.</p> <p>[How to restore]</p> <p>If the power-on process of the PPAR is canceled, disconnect the power of the PPAR forcefully using the poweroff -f command.</p> <p>After that, reset all the XSCFs using the rebootxscf -a command or disconnect the input power supply of all the SPARC M10-4S chassis and then power on again.</p>
RTIF2-130319-001		x	x	<p>Immediately after the input power supply of SPARC M10-4/M10-4S is powered on, "DMA timeout error Hard detected" may be detected. The CPU memory unit (lower side) (CMUL) will be degraded if you start the logical domain with "DMA timeout error Hard detected" detected.</p>	<p>There is no effective workaround.</p> <p>Before starting the logical domain, disconnect the input power supply and then power it on again.</p> <p>If the degradation state of CMUL is not cleared after you start the logical domain, contact field engineers.</p>

Table 3-6 Problems resolved in versions prior to XCP 2050 (*continued*)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-130329-001			x	During firmware updating in SPARC M10-4S, ALARM LED of the master chassis suddenly turns on and remains stopped, and the firmware updating may not complete.	There is no effective workaround.
RTIF2-130329-002			x	If the configuration has two or more crossbar boxes and the physical partition (PPAR) is configured not to use any crossbar box, you cannot disconnect the power supply from the operating panel.	Disconnect the power by using the poweroff(8) command.
RTIF2-130329-003	x	x	x	If you power off the input power supply while the status of the physical partition (PPAR) is PowerOn (from the startup of Oracle Solaris OS to the completion of PowerOff), an SRAM serious error occurs in any of the SPARC M10-4S units in the PPAR when you next power on the input power supply, preventing you from powering on the input power supply.	When you power off the input power supply, do so after disconnecting the PPAR power supply in advance and making sure that disconnection is complete.  If any problem occurs, restore the configuration with the following procedure: 1. Save settings with the dumpconfig(8) command. 2. Initialize the system to the factory default with the restoredefaults -c factory command. 3. Restore the configuration with the restoreconfig(8) command.
RTIF2-130410-004	x	x	x	The power may not be turned on/off from the operation panel.	If you power on from the XSCF shell, execute the poweron(8) command. If you power off from the XSCF shell, execute the poweroff(8) command.  [How to restore] If this event occurs, power off the physical partition (PPAR) by using the poweroff -f command.

Table 3-6 Problems resolved in versions prior to XCP 2050 (*continued*)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-130410-005			x	Executing the poweron -a command leads to the failure of power-on if more than one PPAR is powered on or more than one PPAR has failed in the system that has multiple physical partitions (PPARs).	Specify the -p option to execute the poweron(8) command and turn on the power of each PPAR.  [How to restore] If this event occurs, execute the poweroff -f command to forcefully power off the PPAR whose power has stopped being supplied during the middle of the power supply process. Then execute the poweron -p command to power on the PPAR.
RTIF2-130410-006			x	If a crossbar box has failed in the system that satisfies all the following conditions, a crossbar box may be degraded and the operation may not be continued. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Two or more crossbar boxes are configured.</li> <li>▪ Multiple PPARs are configured.</li> <li>▪ Each physical partition (PPAR) is configured with multiple CPU memory units (CMUU/CMUL).</li> </ul>	There is no effective workaround.  [How to restore] Execute the poweron -p command to power on the PPAR again whose power has been turned off due to an error in the crossbar box.
RTIF2-130410-007			x	If you forcefully turn off the power of the physical partition using the poweroff -f command immediately after you powered on the physical partition, you may not be able to power on/off the physical partition after that.	After powering on a PPAR, do not execute the poweroff -f command until the ok prompt is displayed.  [How to restore] If you fail to forcefully turn off the power of a PPAR, power off the input power supply and then turn on the power again (AC OFF/ON).

Table 3-6 Problems resolved in versions prior to XCP 2050 (*continued*)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-130415-001		x	x	In SPARC M10-4/M10-4S, if the firmware version is XCP 2031 or XCP 2032, the initial value of the following OpenBoot PROM environment variable differs from the default. Even if the setting is changed by using the setpparparam(8) command of the XSCF shell or the setenv command from the OpenBoot PROM prompt, it will return to the original value. auto-boot? false diag-switch? true fcode-debug? true local-mac-address? false	There is no effective workaround.  Make a firmware update to XCP 2041 or a later version, and then set the value of the OpenBoot PROM environment variable again.
RTIF2-130416-001	x	x	x	If the PCI device in the I/O domain is deleted (ldm rm-io) or a PCI device is added (ldm add-io), hypervisor abort may occur when the I/O domain starts.	/.../...To delete the PCI device in the I/O domain, delete all devices under the same route complex as that of the PCI device to be deleted (which have the same xxxx of /pci@xxxx) and then add the necessary devices again. Alternatively, do not assign multiple devices under the same route complex to a single I/O domain.
RTIF2-130417-001			x	If the XSCF mounted in the crossbar box panics, it may be impossible to perform communication between the master XSCF and non-master XSCF.	There is no effective workaround.  [How to restore] If the event occurs, wait for 15 minutes or longer, and then use rebootxscf -s to reset the master XSCF.
RTIF2-130507-001	x	x	x	There is a case where a RAID volume cannot be recognized after a power failure occurred while using the hardware RAID function.	Please run the activate-volume command at ok prompt to activate a hardware RAID volume.  For the detailed procedure, see "12.2.8 Re-enabling hardware RAID volume" in the <i>Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems System Operation and Administration Guide</i> .

Table 3-6 Problems resolved in versions prior to XCP 2050 (continued)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-130515-001	x	x	x	<p>While the system is operating, the following events may occur:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The prtpicl command no longer responds.</li> <li>2. Display data (such as the XCP version) of prtpicl -v and prtdiag -v is not output as expected.</li> <li>3. For /var/adm/messages, the warning message, "PICL snmplugin: cannot fetch object value", is output.</li> <li>4. XSCF CMDD process shutdown occurs and an XSCF is reset repeatedly, such that it becomes unusable. At this time, system operation can be continued.</li> </ol>	<p>There is no effective workaround.</p> <p>[How to restore]</p> <p>If event 1. occurs, recover with the following procedure.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. End the prtdiag(1M) command with [Ctrl-C].</li> <li>2. Wait for about 30 minutes, and allow an SNMP timeout to occur in the XSCF.</li> <li>3. In the control domain, execute the svcadm(1M) command to restart the picl service.</li> </ol> <p>If event 2. occurs, execute the command again. If results are displayed, the system can be operated continuously. If the state where results are not displayed as expected continues, check whether the XSCF is operating.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- If the XSCF is operating, use the rebootxscf(8) command to reset the XSCF.</li> <li>- If the XSCF is not operating, turn the input power supply of the system off and then back on (AC OFF/ON) to recover.</li> </ul> <p>If event 3. occurs, the system can be operated continuously because this is a temporary warning message.</p> <p>If event 4. occurs, turn off the input power supply of the system, and then back on (AC OFF/ON) to recover.</p>
RTIF2-130612-001			x	<p>If the XCP firmware version is XCP 2041, XCP 2042, or XCP 2043, SPARC M10-4S cannot be replaced by using the replacefru(8) command in a system with more than one SPARC M10-4S.</p>	<p>Perform cold replacement (replacement performed with the input power off) or update the XCP firmware version to XCP 2044 or later before performing replacement.</p>

# Problems with Oracle Solaris and Workarounds

This section describes problems with Oracle Solaris and workarounds for each version.

## Problems relating to all the versions of Oracle Solaris and their workarounds

The following table shows problems that might occur in any versions of Oracle Solaris being supported and workarounds for them.

Table 3-7 Problems that might occur in any versions of Oracle Solaris and their workarounds

CR ID	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
15812880			x	If you try to access, via telnet or ssh, a domain where 8000 GB (about 7.8 TB) or greater memory is mounted, the following message appears on the destination control domain console and the access fails. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>For ssh error: /dev/ptmx: Not enough space error: session_pty_req: session 0 alloc failed</li><li>For telnet telnetd: open /dev/ptmx: Not enough space</li></ul>	This has been modified with Oracle Solaris 11.1 SRU3.5.1, and the patch 148888-04 for Oracle Solaris 10.  [Workaround] Execute the following command to change ptmx_ptymax: [Example] # echo "ptms_ptymax/Z0x400000"   mdb -kw ptms_ptymax: 0 = 0x400000
15813959 15813960 (7196117)	x	x	x	When a PCI expansion unit is added by hotplug(1M) in a SPARC M10 system, devices on the PCI expansion unit are not recognized.	Before you add a PCI expansion unit by hotplug(1M), add the following line in the /etc/system file in advance and restart Oracle Solaris. set pcicfg:pcicfg_slot_busnums = 4

Table 3-7 Problems that might occur in any versions of Oracle Solaris and their workarounds (*continued*)

CR ID	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
15822113	x	x	x	If ldm add-vcpu and ldm remove-vcpu are repeatedly executed in a shell script, the process that is being run may cause a core dump and abnormally terminate.	This has been modified with SRU11.1.7.5.0.  If this defect occurs because SRU is not applied, execute the command again. In addition, when executing ldm remove-vcpu, execute it in such a condition that the process load is low.
15825208	x	x	x	In SPARC M10 Systems, the scp(1), sftp(1), and ssh(1) commands of Oracle Solaris may generate an error or installation of Oracle RAC may fail.	This has been modified with Solaris 11.1 SRU1.4.  [Workaround] For details, see " <a href="#">An error occurs in executing the scp(1), sftp(1), or ssh(1) command of Oracle Solaris or the installation of Oracle RAC fails (CR:15825208).</a> "
15826052	x	x	x	You cannot use the PCI hot plug (PHP) function to add a Quad Gigabit Ethernet card (SE1X7GQ2F) to a PCI-Express slot of a PCI expansion unit.	This has been modified with XCP 2050 and SRU11.1.6.4.0.  For XCP 2050, see the description of RTIF2-130528-001. If XCP and SRU are not applied, stop the logical domain to which you want add the PCI card before adding it.
15840018	x	x	x	When the firmware is updated to XCP2031 or later, the following message is displayed when starting Oracle Solaris. NOTICE: skipping unsupported token: fforlnum	This has been modified with SRU11.1.6.4.0, and the patch 148888-03 for Oracle Solaris 10.  Ignoring this message does not have an impact on the system.

Table 3-7 Problems that might occur in any versions of Oracle Solaris and their workarounds (*continued*)

CR ID	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
15851224	x	x	x	<p>When starting the I/O domain, the following message may be output and the panic may persist.</p> <pre>recursive rw_enter, lp=XXXXXXXXX www=XXXXXXXXX thread=XXXXXXXXX</pre>	<p>Add the following to /etc/system of the I/O domain and restart Oracle Solaris: forceload: drv/vpci</p> <p>Note that if starting of the I/O domain is disabled, you must change to inactive state the guest domain to which the virtual disk (vdisk), which is a target of the virtual disk service (vds) of the I/O domain, is assigned, with the ldm stop-domain and ldm unbind-domain commands. This will enable starting of the I/O domain. After starting the I/O domain, set the above.</p>
15851441	x	x	x	<p>When the memory fails and is degraded, the following message may be output at startup of Oracle Solaris, and the panic may persist.</p> <pre>tilelet_assign_fini_cb(): tile 0xX in memgrp X was unused</pre> <p>This may also occur when you set the mirror mode for the memory after saving the logical domain setting with ldm add-spconfig.</p>	<p>This has been modified with SRU11.1.11.4.0.</p> <p>[Workaround] For detail, see "<a href="#">When the memory is degraded, the panic may be persist at startup of Oracle Solaris (CR:15851441)</a>."</p>

Table 3-7 Problems that might occur in any versions of Oracle Solaris and their workarounds (*continued*)

CR ID	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
15858713 16769782	x	x	x	If a memory error occurs and all the memories assigned to the guest domain are degraded, <code>ldmd(1M)</code> causes a core dump to abnormally terminate and the <code>ldm(1M)</code> command ends with an error.	<p>This has been modified with SRU11.1.10.5.0.</p> <p>If this defect occurs because SRU is not applied, replace the memory having an error. If you want to start Oracle Solaris while the memory having an error remains to be mounted, start it using the following procedure from XSCF.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Execute the <code>poweroff(8)</code> command to turn off the power of the physical partitions (PPARs).</li> <li>2. Execute the <code>setdomainconfig(8)</code> command to restore PPARs to their factory-default state. <code>setdomainconfig -p ppar_id -c default</code></li> <li>3. Execute the <code>poweron(8)</code> command to start the PPARs.</li> </ol> <p>Oracle Solaris is started in the factory-default configuration which consists of only control domains.</p>
15887244	x	x	x	When you start the SunVTS 7.0 <code>ps14</code> and <code>ps15</code> tests in a SPARC M10 system, they may terminate with an error.	<p>This has been modified with Oracle Solaris 11.1 SRU4.6, and the patch 149395-02 for Oracle Solaris 10.</p> <p>There is no workaround other than applying the modification.</p>

Table 3-7 Problems that might occur in any versions of Oracle Solaris and their workarounds (*continued*)

CR ID	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
15823255			x	<p>An Oracle Solaris panic may occur if the CPU allocation is changed using the psradm(1M) or psrset(1M) command or the configuration of a virtual CPU is dynamically changed using the ldm(1M) command under the environment that meets the following two conditions.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ The environment where the physical partition (PPAR) is composed of two or more SPARC M10-4S chassis.</li> <li>■ The environment where the following lgroup exists when the lgrpinfo command is executed on the control domain or logical domain.</li> </ul> <p>Among the lgroups that are displayed as "lgroup XX (intermediate):", only one number is displayed before (CPU) of the "Lgroup resources:" field. This number is not displayed before (memory)</p> <p>[Example]</p> <pre># /usr/bin/lgrpinfo ... lgroup 12 (intermediate):   Children: 10, Parent: 0   CPUs: 0 1   Memory: installed 520M, allocated 494M, free 26M   Lgroup resources: 1 (CPU); 10 11 (memory)   Latency: 21 ...</pre>	<p>This has been modified with Solaris 11.1 SRU5.5.</p> <p>[Workaround] Add the following line to /etc/system and restart Oracle Solaris: set mpo_disabled=1</p>

Table 3-7 Problems that might occur in any versions of Oracle Solaris and their workarounds (*continued*)

CR ID	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
16292272			x	<p>If you configure many guest domains in a system where 16 BBs compose one physical partition (PPAR), it takes time to perform binding for the guest domains.</p> <p>It approximately takes (the number of guest domains for which binding has already been performed + 1) x 6 + 10 seconds to perform binding.</p> <p>Therefore, if there are no domains for which binding has been performed, and binding is performed for the guest domains one by one through the <code>ldm bind-domain</code> command, the required time is obtained by summing the times taken to perform binding for all of them.</p>	<p>This has been improved with SRU11.1.16.4.0, and the patch 150011-03 for Oracle Solaris 10.</p> <p>We recommend that you do not configure the system with a single PPAR but divide it into multiple PPARs and then configure guest domains in each PPAR.</p> <p>Having a configuration above not only mitigates the described phenomenon but also helps improve fault tolerance.</p> <p>If a virtual network switch (vsw) is configured, you can reduce the time for binding by half by setting <code>inter-vnet-link</code> to off. For notes when <code>inter-vnet-link</code> is set to off, see <i>Oracle VM Server for SPARC Administration Guide</i> or <i>Oracle VM Server for SPARC Release Notes</i>.</p>

Table 3-7 Problems that might occur in any versions of Oracle Solaris and their workarounds (*continued*)

CR ID	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
-	x	x	x	If an access error is detected when accessing an internal SAS disk drive, further access to the disk may become impossible.	<p>Perform settings for multipathing (MPxIO) on the internal HDD. If the Enhanced Support Facility 5.0 or later is applied, you do not have to perform the following operations:</p> <p><b>Note</b> - Enhanced Support Facility (ESF) is supported only for SPARC M10 systems sold within Japan by Fujitsu.</p> <p>[Setting example]</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use the format(1M) command to check the product and model of the HDD which is mounted. # format</li> <li>Add the internal HDD information to the /kernel/drv/scsi_vhci.conf file.</li> </ol> <p>[Setting example of scsi_vhci.conf file]</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For Oracle Solaris 11 scsi-vhci-failover-override = "TOSHIBA MBF2600RC", "f_sym";</li> <li>For Oracle Solaris 10 device-type-scsi-options-list = "TOSHIBA MBF2600RC", "sym-opt"; sym-opt = 0x1000000;</li> </ul> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Use the stmsboot(1M) command to enable MPxIO. # stmsboot -e</li> </ol>

Table 3-7 Problems that might occur in any versions of Oracle Solaris and their workarounds (*continued*)

CR ID	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
-	x	x	x	<p>When a logical domain with a 10 Gigabit Ethernet card (SP1X7HF1F) for which the value of OpenBoot PROM environment variable <code>diag-switch?</code> is set to true, the console displays the following warning message and the error log records "Msg: Device error (FCode informed error)".</p> <p>WARNING: /pci@X,XXXXXX: FCODE mapin doesn't match decoded register type;</p> <p>Also, executing the <code>showstatus (8)</code> command may show "Degraded" for the FRU on which the relevant PCI card is mounted.</p>	<p>Ignore all these outputs. To prevent these outputs, execute the following command on the ok prompt to change the value of OpenBoot PROM environment variable <code>diag-switch?</code> to false.</p> <pre>setenv diag-switch? false</pre>

## An error occurs in executing the `scp(1)`, `sftp(1)`, or `ssh(1)` command of Oracle Solaris or the installation of Oracle RAC fails (CR:15825208)

[Workaround]

Using the following procedure, change the setting so that the AES\_CTR, AES\_CBC\_MAC, and AES\_CFB128 algorithms are not used with the assist function of the encryption unit.

- If you use it with the client function (`scp(1)`, `sftp(1)`, `ssh(1)`, etc.):
  1. **Add the content of the setting to the target file as one line. A space is necessary only between "Cipher" and "aes128-cbc."**
    - Target file
      - The setting for the entire system: `/etc/ssh/ssh_config`
      - The setting per user: `$HOME/.ssh/ssh_config`
    - The content of the setting

```
Ciphers aes128-cbc, aes192-cbc, aes256-cbc, 3des-enc, arcfour128, arcfour256, arcfour, blowfish-enc
```

- If you use it with the server function (`sshd(1M)` etc.):
  1. **Add the content of the setting to the target file as one line.**
    - Target file
      - `/etc/ssh/ssh_config`

- The content of setting (recommended)

```
Ciphers 3des-cbc,arcfour128,arcfour256,arcfour,blowfish-cbc
```

## 2. Restart the service with the following command:

```
# svcadm restart svc:/network/ssh:default
```

- If the problem cannot be resolved with any of the client function and server function:

### 1. Add the following, in place of the above content of the setting:

```
UseOpenSSLEngine no
```

## When the memory is degraded, the panic may be persist at startup of Oracle Solaris (CR:15851441)

[Workaround]

If a panic occurs due to a memory failure, replace the failed memory.

If a panic occurs due to the memory mirror mode setting, start the system from the XSCF by using the following procedure.

Also, if a panic occurs due to a memory failure, starting the system from the XSCF by using the procedure shown below may prevent the problem, but this method is not always reliable. If a panic recurs even after the system is started by using the following procedure, replace the failed memory.

1. **Execute the poweroff(8) command to turn off the power of the physical partitions (PPARs).**
2. **Execute the setdomainconfig(8) command to restore PPARs to their factorydefault state.**

```
XSCF> setdomainconfig -p ppar_id -c default
```

### 3. **Execute the poweron(8) command to start the PPARs.**

Oracle Solaris is started in the factory-default configuration which consists of only control domains.

If you set the mirror mode for the memory, configure a logical domain after setting the mirror mode in the factorydefault condition. Then, save the settings with `ldm add-spconfig`.

In addition, you must not specify with `ldm set-config` or the `setdomainconfig(8)` command of XSCF the settings that were saved with no mirror mode set, to the environment where the mirror mode is used.

# Problems with Oracle Solaris 10 and workarounds

The following table shows problems that might occur with Oracle Solaris 10 being supported and workarounds for them.

Table 3-8 Problems that might occur with Oracle Solaris 10 and workarounds

CR ID	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
15738030	x	x	x	<p>If both of the following conditions are satisfied, a control domain panic may occur with "BAD TRAP: type=31".</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>- The operating system of the control domain is Oracle Solaris 10.</li><li>- As a result of executing <code>ldm list-domain -o memory primary</code>, the RA (real address) is greater than <code>0x200000000000</code> (32 TB).</li></ul>	<p>This has been modified with the patch 148888-03 for Solaris 10.</p> <p>[Workaround] Perform the following procedure:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Execute <code>ldm list-domain -o memory primary</code> to display the value of SIZE.</li><li>2. Execute <code>ldm start-reconf primary</code> to enter the latency reconfiguration mode.</li><li>3. Execute <code>ldm remove-memory 256M primary</code> to reduce the assigned memory.</li><li>4. Execute <code>ldm set-memory &lt;value of SIZE in Step 1&gt; primary</code> to return the assigned memory back to the original size.</li><li>5. Restart the Oracle Solaris of the control domain.</li><li>6. Execute <code>ldm list-domains -o memory primary</code> to confirm that the RA is smaller than <code>0x200000000000</code>.</li><li>7. Execute <code>ldm add-spconfig &lt;configuration information name&gt;</code> to save the configuration information to the XSCF.</li></ol>



## Information on SPARC M10-1 Hardware

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This chapter describes special instructions and problems concerning the SPARC M10-1 hardware.

- [Notes and Restrictions](#)
- [Problems with Hardware and Workarounds](#)

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## Notes and Restrictions

### Notes on using external DVD drive

USB bus power drive is not supported for external DVD drives connected via USB.

### Notes on using USB memory

Prepare a USB memory as a medium in advance if you execute the command specifying the USB memory as a destination of saving data, among XSCF commands. The saved data contains information on the system. If you use the USB memory, consideration should be made for the management of the USB memory in which the data is saved, for security reasons.

Not all the commercially available USB memories of any manufacturer are guaranteed for their connectivity and operability with XSCF. Abnormalities may occur such as an XSCF firmware error or reset depending on your USB memories. In such a case, immediately stop using the USB memory.

When connecting a USB memory to the USB port for XSCF, directly connect it to the USB port. If you connect the USB memory via the USB hub or USB extension cable, it may cause an error.

---

# Problems with Hardware and Workarounds

There is no problem that has been confirmed as of this moment.

# Chapter 5

## Information on SPARC M10-4 Hardware

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This chapter describes special instructions and problems concerning the SPARC M10-4 hardware.

- [Notes and Restrictions](#)
- [Problems with Hardware and Workarounds](#)

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## Notes and Restrictions

### Notes on using external DVD drive

USB bus power drive is not supported for external DVD drives connected via USB.

### Notes on using USB memory

Prepare a USB memory as a medium in advance if you execute the command specifying the USB memory as a destination of saving data, among XSCF commands. The saved data contains information on the system. If you use the USB memory, consideration should be made for the management of the USB memory in which the data is saved, for security reasons.

Not all the commercially available USB memories of any manufacturer are guaranteed for their connectivity and operability with XSCF. Abnormalities may occur such as an XSCF firmware error or reset depending on your USB memories. In such a case, immediately stop using the USB memory.

When connecting a USB memory to the USB port for XSCF, directly connect it to the USB port. If you connect the USB memory via the USB hub or USB extension cable, it may cause an error.

---

# Problems with Hardware and Workarounds

There is no problem that has been confirmed as of this moment.

# Chapter 6

## Information on SPARC M10-4S Hardware

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This chapter describes special instructions and problems concerning the SPARC M10-4S hardware.

- [Notes and Restrictions](#)
- [Device Paths of SPARC M10-4S](#)
- [Problems with Hardware and Workarounds](#)

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## Notes and Restrictions

### Notes on using external DVD drive

USB bus power drive is not supported for external DVD drives connected via USB.

### Notes on using USB memory

Prepare a USB memory as a medium in advance if you execute the command specifying the USB memory as a destination of saving data, among XSCF commands. The saved data contains information on the system. If you use the USB memory, consideration should be made for the management of the USB memory in which the data is saved, for security reasons.

Not all the commercially available USB memories of any manufacturer are guaranteed for their connectivity and operability with XSCF. Abnormalities may occur such as an XSCF firmware error or reset depending on your USB memories. In such a case, immediately stop using the USB memory.

When connecting a USB memory to the USB port for XSCF, directly connect it to the USB port. If you connect the USB memory via the USB hub or USB extension cable, it may cause an error.

# Restrictions on replacing crossbar box

Replacement of a crossbar box using the `replacefru(8)` command is not supported at present. To replace a crossbar box, perform the following procedure:

1. **Execute the `showhardconf` command to confirm that the crossbar box to be replaced is not the master chassis.**

The crossbar box indicated as "Role:Master" is the master chassis.

```
XSCF> showhardconf
:
XBBOX#80 Status:Normal; Role:Master; Ver:2038h; Serial:2111206001;
:
```

2. **If the crossbar box to be replaced is the master chassis, execute the `switchscf` command to switch it to standby.**

```
XSCF> switchscf -y -t Standby
```

3. **The master XSCF is switched. Log in to the XSCF again.**
4. **Power off the physical partition (PPAR) that uses the crossbar box, and then power off the crossbar box to be replaced.**  
Confirm that the Power-LED on the operation panel of the crossbar box is turned off.
5. **Disconnect the input power supply to the crossbar box to be replaced, and replace it.**

---

**Note** - Although error logs for the crossbar box to be replaced are registered when the input power supply is disconnected, ignore all of them.

---

6. **Connect the power cord of the crossbar box to the input power supply.**  
For details, see "5.4 Connecting Cable to Crossbar Box" in the *Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Installation Guide*.  
Wait until STANDBY-LED on the operation panel of the crossbar box turns on.
7. **Execute the `diagxbu` command to perform diagnosis of the newly installed crossbar box.**

```
XSCF> diagxbu -y -b XX -t YY -t ZZ
```

Specify the BB\_IDs (00 to 15) of SPARC M10-4S that is powered off in XX, YY, and ZZ.

8. **Execute the `showlogs` command to confirm that no error occurred during the diagnosis.**

```
XSCF> showlogs error
```

9. **Confirm that there are no faulty components.**

```
XSCF> showstatus
```

## Restrictions on adding expansion rack 2

Addition of a crossbar box using the `addfru(8)` command is not supported at present. To add a crossbar box, see the "8.4 Adding the Expansion Rack 2" in the *Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems Installation Guide* and read Steps 17 and 18 as follows:

17. **Connect all power cords of the crossbar box and SPARC M10-4S to the input power supply.**  
For details, see "5.2 Connecting Cable to SPARC M10-4/SPARC M10-4S" and "5.4 Connecting Cable to Crossbar Box."
18. **Update the firmware to the same version as the master XSCF.**
  - XCP 2040 or earlier

```
XSCF> getflashimage file:///media/usb_msd/images/XCPxxxx.tar.gz  
XSCF> flashupdate -c update -m xcp -s version
```

- XCP 2041 or later

```
XSCF> flashupdate -c sync
```

---

## Device Paths of SPARC M10-4S

The following shows the device paths identified in SPARC M10-4S.

### When the CPU configuration at the initial implementation is a two-CPU

The following shows the device paths when the CPU configuration at the initial implementation is a two-CPU.

---

**Note** - The following device paths are applied when the configuration is changed from a two-CPU to a four-CPU.

---

## I/O device paths in SPARC M10-4S chassis

Table 6-1 I/O device paths in SPARC M10-4S chassis (at initial implementation: a two-CPU)

Device	Device path
LSB#0 Internal SAS	/pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pci@0/scsi@0
Internal HDD#0	/pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pci@0/scsi@0/disk@p0
Internal HDD#1	/pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pci@0/scsi@0/disk@p1
Internal HDD#2	/pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pci@0/scsi@0/disk@p2
Internal HDD#3	/pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pci@0/scsi@0/disk@p3
Internal HDD#4	/pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pci@0/scsi@0/disk@p4
Internal HDD#5	/pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pci@0/scsi@0/disk@p5
Internal HDD#6	/pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pci@0/scsi@0/disk@p6
Internal HDD#7	/pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pci@0/scsi@0/disk@p7
Internal LAN#0	/pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pci@9/network@0
Internal LAN#1	/pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pci@9/network@0,1
Internal LAN#2	/pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pci@a/network@0
Internal LAN#3	/pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pci@a/network@0,1
Internal USB port (rear: USB1.1)	/pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0/usb@4/****@1
Internal USB port (rear: USB2.0)	/pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0/usb@4,1/****@1
Internal USB port (front: USB1.1/2.0)	/pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0/usb@4,1/hub@2/****@1
PCI#0	/pci@8100/pci@4/pci@0/pci@0/****@0
PCI#1	/pci@8100/pci@4/pci@0/pci@8/****@0
PCI#2	/pci@8100/pci@4/pci@0/pci@9/****@0
PCI#3	/pci@8200/pci@4/pci@0/pci@0/****@0
PCI#4	/pci@8200/pci@4/pci@0/pci@8/****@0
PCI#5	/pci@8200/pci@4/pci@0/pci@9/****@0
PCI#6	/pci@8200/pci@4/pci@0/pci@11/****@0
PCI#7	/pci@8300/pci@4/pci@0/pci@0/****@0

### I/O device paths at PCI expansion unit side

If the PCI slot on the server to which a link card is connected is PCI#X, the following device path is created to vvvv and u that are indicated in /pci@vvvv/pci@4/pci@0/pci@u/\*\*\*\*@0 that is the device path of PCI#X shown in [Table 6-1](#).

**Table 6-2** I/O device paths at PCI expansion unit side (at initial implementation: a two-CPU)

Device	Device path
PCI expansion unit under PCI#X	
PCI#1	/pci@vwww/pci@4/pci@0/pci@u/pci@0/pci@0/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0/pci@0/****@0
PCI#2	/pci@vwww/pci@4/pci@0/pci@u/pci@0/pci@0/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0/pci@1/****@0
PCI#3	/pci@vwww/pci@4/pci@0/pci@u/pci@0/pci@0/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0/pci@8/****@0
PCI#4	/pci@vwww/pci@4/pci@0/pci@u/pci@0/pci@0/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0/pci@10/pci@0/pci@0/****@0
PCI#5	/pci@vwww/pci@4/pci@0/pci@u/pci@0/pci@0/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0/pci@10/pci@0/pci@1/****@0
PCI#6	/pci@vwww/pci@4/pci@0/pci@u/pci@0/pci@0/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0/pci@10/pci@0/pci@10/****@0
PCI#7	/pci@vwww/pci@4/pci@0/pci@u/pci@0/pci@0/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0/pci@10/pci@0/pci@11/****@0
PCI#8	/pci@vwww/pci@4/pci@0/pci@u/pci@0/pci@0/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0/pci@11/pci@0/pci@0/****@0
PCI#9	/pci@vwww/pci@4/pci@0/pci@u/pci@0/pci@0/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0/pci@11/pci@0/pci@1/****@0
PCI#10	/pci@vwww/pci@4/pci@0/pci@u/pci@0/pci@0/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0/pci@11/pci@0/pci@10/****@0
PCI#11	/pci@vwww/pci@4/pci@0/pci@u/pci@0/pci@0/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0/pci@11/pci@0/pci@11/****@0

### I/O device paths of logical system board

As for the I/O device paths of LSB#1 to LSB#15, the top device nodes (/pci@vwww) shown in [Table 6-1](#) will be the device nodes shown in [Table 6-3](#). Other nodes are the same as [Table 6-1](#).

For example, in case of LSB#1, replace the device nodes shown in [Table 6-1](#) as the following order. Replace the device nodes of LSB#2 to LSB#15 as the same way. /pci@8000 to /pci@8800, /pci@8100 to /pci@8900, /pci@8200 to /pci@8a00, and /pci@8300 to /pci@8b00

**Table 6-3** I/O device paths of LSB#1 to LSB#15 (at initial implementation: a two-CPU)

LSB number	Device path
LSB#1	/pci@8800/... /pci@8900/... /pci@8a00/... /pci@8b00/...
LSB#2	/pci@9000/... /pci@9100/... /pci@9200/... /pci@9300/...
LSB#3	/pci@9800/... /pci@9900/... /pci@9a00/... /pci@9b00/...
LSB#4	/pci@a000/... /pci@a100/... /pci@a200/... /pci@a300/...

**Table 6-3** I/O device paths of LSB#1 to LSB#15 (at initial implementation: a two-CPU)  
(*continued*)

<b>LSB number</b>	<b>Device path</b>
LSB#5	/pci@a800/... /pci@a900/... /pci@aa00/... /pci@ab00/...
LSB#6	/pci@b000/... /pci@b100/... /pci@b200/... /pci@b300/...
LSB#7	/pci@b800/... /pci@b900/... /pci@ba00/... /pci@bb00/...
LSB#8	/pci@c000/... /pci@c100/... /pci@c200/... /pci@c300/...
LSB#9	/pci@c800/... /pci@c900/... /pci@ca00/... /pci@cb00/...
LSB#10	/pci@d000/... /pci@d100/... /pci@d200/... /pci@d300/...
LSB#11	/pci@d800/... /pci@d900/... /pci@da00/... /pci@db00/...
LSB#12	/pci@e000/... /pci@e100/... /pci@e200/... /pci@e300/...
LSB#13	/pci@e800/... /pci@e900/... /pci@ea00/... /pci@eb00/...
LSB#14	/pci@f000/... /pci@f100/... /pci@f200/... /pci@f300/...
LSB#15	/pci@f800/... /pci@f900/... /pci@fa00/... /pci@fb00/...

# When the CPU configuration at the initial implementation is a four-CPU

The following shows the device paths when the CPU configuration at the initial implementation is a four-CPU

---

**Note** - The following device paths are applied when the configuration is reduced from a four-CPU to a two-CPU.

---

## I/O device paths of SPARC M10-4S chassis

**Table 6-4** I/O device paths of SPARC M10-4S chassis (at initial implementation: a four-CPU configuration)

Device	Device path	
LSB#0	Internal SAS	/pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pci@0/scsi@0
	Internal HDD#0	/pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pci@0/scsi@0/disk@p0
	Internal HDD#1	/pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pci@0/scsi@0/disk@p1
	Internal HDD#2	/pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pci@0/scsi@0/disk@p2
	Internal HDD#3	/pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pci@0/scsi@0/disk@p3
	Internal HDD#4	/pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pci@0/scsi@0/disk@p4
	Internal HDD#5	/pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pci@0/scsi@0/disk@p5
	Internal HDD#6	/pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pci@0/scsi@0/disk@p6
	Internal HDD#7	/pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pci@0/scsi@0/disk@p7
	Internal LAN#0	/pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pci@9/network@0
	Internal LAN#1	/pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pci@9/network@0,1
	Internal LAN#2	/pci@8400/pci@4/pci@0/pci@a/network@0
	Internal LAN#3	/pci@8400/pci@4/pci@0/pci@a/network@0,1
	Internal USB port (rear: USB1.1)	/pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0/usb@4/****@1
	Internal USB port (rear: USB2.0)	/pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0/usb@4,1/****@1
	Internal USB port (front: USB1.1/2.0)	/pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0/usb@4,1/hub@2/****@1
	PCI#0	/pci@8100/pci@4/pci@0/pci@0/****@0
	PCI#1	/pci@8500/pci@4/pci@0/pci@8/****@0
	PCI#2	/pci@8500/pci@4/pci@0/pci@9/****@0
	PCI#3	/pci@8200/pci@4/pci@0/pci@0/****@0
	PCI#4	/pci@8200/pci@4/pci@0/pci@8/****@0
	PCI#5	/pci@8600/pci@4/pci@0/pci@9/****@0
	PCI#6	/pci@8600/pci@4/pci@0/pci@11/****@0

**Table 6-4** I/O device paths of SPARC M10-4S chassis (at initial implementation: a four-CPU configuration)  
(continued)

Device	Device path
PCI#7	/pci@8300/pci@4/pci@0/pci@0/****@0

### I/O device paths at PCI expansion unit side

If the PCI slot on the server to which a link card is connected is PCI#X, the following device path is created to vvvv and u that are indicated in /pci@vvvv/pci@4/pci@0/pci@u/\*\*\*\*@0 that is the device path of PCI#X shown in [Table 6-4](#).

**Table 6-5** I/O device paths at PCI expansion unit side (at initial implementation: a four-CPU)

Device	Device path
PCI expansion unit under PCI#X	
PCI#1	/pci@vvvv/pci@4/pci@0/pci@u/pci@0/pci@0/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0/pci@0/****@0
PCI#2	/pci@vvvv/pci@4/pci@0/pci@u/pci@0/pci@0/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0/pci@1/****@0
PCI#3	/pci@vvvv/pci@4/pci@0/pci@u/pci@0/pci@0/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0/pci@8/****@0
PCI#4	/pci@vvvv/pci@4/pci@0/pci@u/pci@0/pci@0/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0/pci@10/pci@0/pci@0/****@0
PCI#5	/pci@vvvv/pci@4/pci@0/pci@u/pci@0/pci@0/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0/pci@10/pci@0/pci@1/****@0
PCI#6	/pci@vvvv/pci@4/pci@0/pci@u/pci@0/pci@0/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0/pci@10/pci@0/pci@10/****@0
PCI#7	/pci@vvvv/pci@4/pci@0/pci@u/pci@0/pci@0/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0/pci@10/pci@0/pci@11/****@0
PCI#8	/pci@vvvv/pci@4/pci@0/pci@u/pci@0/pci@0/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0/pci@11/pci@0/pci@0/****@0
PCI#9	/pci@vvvv/pci@4/pci@0/pci@u/pci@0/pci@0/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0/pci@11/pci@0/pci@1/****@0
PCI#10	/pci@vvvv/pci@4/pci@0/pci@u/pci@0/pci@0/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0/pci@11/pci@0/pci@10/****@0
PCI#11	/pci@vvvv/pci@4/pci@0/pci@u/pci@0/pci@0/pci@0/pci@1/pci@0/pci@11/pci@0/pci@11/****@0

### I/O device paths of logical system board

As for the I/O device paths of LSB#1 to LSB#15, the top device nodes (/pci@vvvv) shown in [Table 6-4](#) will be the device nodes shown in [Table 6-6](#). Other nodes are the same as [Table 6-4](#).

For example, in case of LSB#1, replace the device nodes shown in [Table 6-4](#) as the following order. Replace the device nodes of LSB#2 to LSB#15 as the same way.

/pci@8000 to /pci@8800, /pci@8100 to /pci@8900, /pci@8200 to /pci@8a00, and  
/pci@8300 to /pci@8b00  
/pci@8400 to /pci@8c00, /pci@8500 to /pci@8d00, /pci@8600 to /pci@8e00

**Table 6-6** I/O device paths of LSB#1 to LSB#15 (at initial implementation: a four-CPU configuration)

<b>LSB number</b>	<b>Device path</b>
LSB#1	/pci@8800/... /pci@8900/... /pci@8a00/... /pci@8b00/... /pci@8c00/... /pci@8d00/... /pci@8e00/...
LSB#2	/pci@9000/... /pci@9100/... /pci@9200/... /pci@9300/... /pci@9400/... /pci@9500/... /pci@9600/...
LSB#3	/pci@9800/... /pci@9900/... /pci@9a00/... /pci@9b00/... /pci@9c00/... /pci@9d00/... /pci@9e00/...
LSB#4	/pci@a000/... /pci@a100/... /pci@a200/... /pci@a300/... /pci@a400/... /pci@a500/... /pci@a600/...
LSB#5	/pci@a800/... /pci@a900/... /pci@aa00/... /pci@ab00/... /pci@ac00/... /pci@ad00/... /pci@ae00/...
LSB#6	/pci@b000/... /pci@b100/... /pci@b200/... /pci@b300/... /pci@b400/... /pci@b500/... /pci@b600/...

**Table 6-6** I/O device paths of LSB#1 to LSB#15 (at initial implementation: a four-CPU configuration) *(continued)*

<b>LSB number</b>	<b>Device path</b>
LSB#7	/pci@b800/...
	/pci@b900/...
	/pci@ba00/...
	/pci@bb00/...
	/pci@bc00/...
	/pci@bd00/...
LSB#8	/pci@be00/...
	/pci@c000/...
	/pci@c100/...
	/pci@c200/...
	/pci@c300/...
	/pci@c400/...
LSB#9	/pci@c500/...
	/pci@c600/...
	/pci@c800/...
	/pci@c900/...
	/pci@ca00/...
	/pci@cb00/...
LSB#10	/pci@cc00/...
	/pci@cd00/...
	/pci@ce00/...
	/pci@d000/...
	/pci@d100/...
	/pci@d200/...
LSB#11	/pci@d300/...
	/pci@d400/...
	/pci@d500/...
	/pci@d600/...
	/pci@d800/...
	/pci@d900/...
LSB#12	/pci@da00/...
	/pci@db00/...
	/pci@dc00/...
	/pci@dd00/...
	/pci@de00/...
	/pci@e000/...
LSB#13	/pci@e100/...
	/pci@e200/...
	/pci@e300/...
	/pci@e400/...
	/pci@e500/...
	/pci@e600/...

**Table 6-6** I/O device paths of LSB#1 to LSB#15 (at initial implementation: a four-CPU configuration) (*continued*)

LSB number	Device path
LSB#13	/pci@e800/...
	/pci@e900/...
	/pci@ea00/...
	/pci@eb00/...
	/pci@ec00/...
	/pci@ed00/...
LSB#14	/pci@ee00/...
	/pci@f000/...
	/pci@f100/...
	/pci@f200/...
	/pci@f300/...
	/pci@f400/...
LSB#15	/pci@f500/...
	/pci@f600/...
	/pci@f800/...
	/pci@f900/...
	/pci@fa00/...
	/pci@fb00/...
	/pci@fc00/...
	/pci@fd00/...
	/pci@fe00/...

## Problems with Hardware and Workarounds

There is no problem that has been confirmed as of this moment.



# Chapter 7

## Information on PCI Expansion Unit Hardware

---

This chapter describes special instructions and problems concerning the PCI expansion unit hardware.

- [Direct I/O Function for the PCI Expansion Unit](#)
- [Logical Domain Configuration Information and Save/Restore Methods of OpenBoot PROM Environment Variable](#)
- [Problems with PCI expansion units and workarounds](#)

---

## Direct I/O Function for the PCI Expansion Unit

For XCP 2044 or later of SPARC M10-1/M10-4 and for XCP 2050 or later of SPARC M10-4S, the direct I/O function of Oracle VM Server for SPARC is supported for the PCI expansion unit. This makes it possible to assign an I/O domain for each slot of the PCI expansion unit. For details on the direct I/O function of Oracle VM Server for SPARC, see *Oracle VM Server for SPARC Administration Guide* for the version used. If the PCI expansion unit is connected to SPARC M10-4, make the setting below before using the direct I/O function. For SPARC M10-1, the setting below need not be made. The direct I/O function can be used simply by connecting the PCI expansion unit to SPARC M10-1.

### Setting/displaying the direct I/O function

To set the direct I/O function for the PCI expansion unit, use the `setpciboxdio(8)` command of the XSCF firmware. To confirm the present settings, use the `showpciboxdio(8)` command.

For details on the `setpciboxdio(8)` and `showpciboxdio(8)` commands, see *Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems XSCF Reference Manual* or the manual page for each command.

---

# Logical Domain Configuration Information and Save/Restore Methods of OpenBoot PROM Environment Variable

1. **On the control domain, execute the `ldm ls-spconfig` command to display a configuration information list and confirm the configuration information that must be saved.**

The following example indicates that test3 is the current configuration information.

```
# ldm ls-spconfig
factory-default
test1
test2
test3 [current]
```

If the current configuration is "next poweron", there will be a difference between the configuration information saved in the XSCF and that saved in the control domain. Therefore, execute the `ldm add-spconfig` command to save the current configuration information.

In the following example, since test3 is "next poweron", the current configuration information is saved in test4.

```
# ldm ls-spconfig
factory-default
test1
test2
test3 [next poweron]
# ldm add-spconfig test4
# ldm ls-spconfig
factory-default
test1
test2
test3
test4 [current]
```

2. **Execute the `ldm set-spconfig` command to set the configuration information to be saved.**

In the following example, test1 is saved.

```
# ldm set-spconfig test1
# ldm ls-spconfig
factory-default
test1 [next poweron]
```

```
test2
test3
```

3. **Execute the `poweroff(8)` and `poweron(8)` commands on the XSCF to power off and then power on the physical partitions (PPARs).**

After you stop the logical domain with an appropriate procedure, and then execute the `ldm unbind` command to set it in the inactive state, turn off the power to the system.

In the following example, the PPAR0 is powered off and on.

```
XSCF> poweroff -p 0
XSCF> poweron -p 0
```

4. **Execute the `ldm ls-sconfig` command to confirm that the specified configuration information has been set.**

The following example indicates that `test1` has been set as the current configuration information.

```
# ldm ls-sconfig
factory-default
test1 [current]
test2
test3
```

5. **Execute the `ldm ls-constraints -x` command to save the current configuration information.**

Back up the XML if necessary.

In the following example, the current configuration information is saved in `test1.xml`.

```
# ldm ls-constraints -x > /var/tmp/test1.xml
```

6. **Execute the `more` command to check whether the configuration information is correct.**

```
# more /var/tmp/test1.xml
<?xml version="1.0"?>
<LDM_interface version="1.3" xmlns:xsi=http://www.w3.org/2001/
XMLSchema-instance
```

7. **For the configuration information that must be saved, repeat Steps 2 to 6.**
8. **Execute the `ldm set-sconfig factory-default` command to set the system to factory-default.**

```
# ldm set-sconfig factory-default
# ldm ls-sconfig
factory-default [next poweron]
test1 [current]
test2
test3
```

9. **Execute the ldm rm-sconfig command to delete all the configuration information.**

```
# ldm rm-sconfig test1
# ldm rm-sconfig test2
# ldm rm-sconfig test3
# ldm ls-config
factory-default [next poweron]
```

10. **Shut down the logical domain and set it in the OpenBoot PROM state.**  
After you stop the logical domain with an appropriate procedure, and then execute the ldm unbind command to set it in the inactive state, turn off the power to the system.

```
# shutdown -i0 -g0 -y
```

11. **Execute the printenv command to confirm the OpenBoot environment PROM variable.**

```
{0} ok printenv
Variable Name          Value          Default Value
ttya-rts-dtr-off      false         false
ttya-ignore-cd        true          true
keyboard-layout
reboot-command
security-mode          none          No default
security-password     No default
security-#badlogins   0            No default
diag-switch?         false        false
local-mac-address?   true         true
fcode-debug?         false        false
scsi-initiator-id     7            7
oem-logo              No default
oem-logo?            false
oem-banner            No default
oem-banner?          false
ansi-terminal?       true         true
screen-#columns       80           80
screen-#rows          34           34
ttya-mode             9600,8,n,1,- 9600,8,n,1,-
output-device         virtual-console virtual-console
input-device          virtual-console virtual-console
auto-boot-on-error?   false        false
```

load-base	16384	16384
auto-boot?	false	true
network-boot-arguments		
boot-command	boot	boot
boot-file		
boot-device	/pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pc ...	disk net
multipath-boot?	false	false
boot-device-index	0	0
use-nvramrc?	false	false
nvramrc		
error-reset-recovery	boot	boot

For the parts that are omitted by "...", reconfirm the relevant parts.

```
{0} ok printenv boot-device
boot-device = /pci@8000/pci@4/pci@0/pci@0/scsi@0/disk@p0,0
```

**12. Execute the poweroff(8) command on the XSCF to power off the PPARs.**

```
XSCF> poweroff -p 0
```

**13. In Step 14 and subsequent steps, restore the logical domain configuration information from the XML file based on the model you are using.**

- For SPARC M10-1, when the firmware is updated from XCP 2043 or earlier to XCP 2044 or later for a system with the PCI expansion unit, restore the logical domain configuration information from the XML file as described in Step 14 and subsequent steps.

For details on firmware update, see the *Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems System Operation and Administration Guide*.

- For the SPARC M10-4/M10-4S, when you execute the setpciboxdio(8) command to switch the enable/disable setting of the direct I/O function of the PCI expansion unit, restore the logical domain configuration information from the XML file as described in Step 14 and subsequent steps.

For details on the setpciboxdio(8) command, see the *Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems XSCF Reference Manual*.

**14. Execute the showdomainconfig(8) command on the XSCF to confirm that the configuration information at the next startup of the PPARs is factory-default.**

In the following example, the configuration information at the next startup is factory-default.

```
XSCF> showdomainconfig -p 0
PPAR-ID      :0
Booting config
(Current)    :factory-default
(Next)       :factory-default
-----
Index        :1
config_name  :factory-default
```

```
domains      :1
date_created:-
```

In the following example, the configuration information at the next startup is not factory-default. In this case, execute the `setdomainconfig(8)` command to set the configuration information at the next startup time of PPARs to factory-default.

```
XSCF> showdomainconfig -p 0
PPAR-ID      :0
Booting config
(Current)    :test1
(Next)      :test2
:
XSCF> setdomainconfig -p 0 -i 1
XSCF> showdomainconfig -p 0
PPAR-ID      :0
Booting config
(Current)    :test1
(Next)      : factory-default
-----
Index        :1
config_name  :factory-default
domains      :1
date_created:-
```

15. To stop in the OpenBoot PROM state, check `auto-boot?` of the OpenBoot PROM environment variable. If the value is true, change it to false.

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

If you change the value, confirm the OpenBoot PROM environment variable.

```
XSCF> showpparparam -p 0
use-nvramrc      :-
security-mode    :-
bootscript       :
setenv auto-boot? false
```

16. Execute the `poweron(8)` command to restart the PPARs.

```
XSCF> poweron -p 0
```

17. Execute the `showdomainstatus(8)` command to confirm that "OpenBoot Running" is displayed as the state of the control domain, which is the state of the OpenBoot PROM.

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

18. **Execute the console(8) command to switch to the control domain console.**

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

19. **Based on the record of Step 11, restore the OpenBoot PROM environment variable.**

In the following example, auto-boot? is restored to true.

```
{0} ok setenv auto-boot? true
auto-boot? = true
{0} ok printenv auto-boot?
auto-boot? = true
```

20. **Boot Oracle Solaris.**

```
{0} ok boot
```

21. **Confirm that the system has started with the factory-default setting on the control domain.**

```
# ldm ls-spcnfig
factory-default [current]
```

22. **Execute the ldm init-system command and the shutdown command to restart the control domain.**

```
# ldm init-system -i /var/tmp/test1.xml
Initiating a delayed reconfiguration operation on the primary domain.
All configuration changes for other domains are disabled until the primary
domain reboots, at which time the new configuration for the primary domain
will also take effect.
# shutdown -y -g0 -i6
```

23. **After restarting the control domain, perform binding and starting for other logical domains.**

For logical domains with dependency relationships, start them in the correct order.

In the following example, root-domain and guest-domain are bound and started.

```
# ldm bind root-domain
# ldm start root-domain
# ldm bind guest-domain
# ldm start guest-domain
```

If binding fails because there is a duplicated resource, delete the relevant resource from the logical domain.

In the following example, a duplicated resource is deleted.

```
# ldm bind root-domain
No free matching I/O device for LDom root-domain, name PCIE1
# ldm start-reconf primary
# ldm rm-io PCIE1 primary
-----
Notice: The primary domain is in the process of a delayed reconfiguration.
Any changes made to the primary domain will only take effect after it reboots.
-----
```

When you delete a resource, restart the control domain.

```
# shutdown -i6 -g0 -y
```

When you delete a resource, after restarting the control domain, perform binding and starting of other logical domains.

For logical domains with dependency relationships, start them in the correct order.

In the following example, root-domain and guest-domain are bound and started.

```
# ldm bind root-domain
# ldm start root-domain
# ldm bind guest-domain
# ldm start guest-domain
```

24. **Execute the `ldm ls` command to confirm that the logical domain is operating normally.**

```
# ldm ls
NAME                STATE      FLAGS    CONS    VCPU    MEMORY    UTIL    UPTIME
primary             active    -n-cv-   UART     8       8G        66%    4m
root-domain         active    -t----- 5000     8       4G        19%    29s
:
:
```

25. **After restoring the configuration information, execute the `ldm add-spconfig` command to save the configuration information in the XSCF.**

In the following example, the test1 configuration information is saved in the XSCF.

```
# ldm add-sconfig test1
# ldm ls-sconfig
factory-default
test1 [current]
```

26. **If there are multiple sets of configuration information to be restored, repeat Steps 14 to 26.**

## Problems with PCI expansion units and workarounds

This section describes problems regarding the PCI expansion unit as well as the workarounds for them for each version of the PCI expansion unit firmware.

### Problems and their workarounds for all versions of the PCI expansion unit firmware

The following table shows problems that might occur in any versions of Oracle Solaris being supported and workarounds for them.

Table 7-1 Problems and their workarounds for all versions of the PCI expansion unit firmware

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-130703-001		x	x	When installing a PCI expansion unit by PCI hot plug (PHP), among PCI expansion unit slots 6, 7, 10 and 11, those without HBA will have command execution result "disconnected" instead of "empty" for the Oracle Solaris <code>cfgadm(1M)</code> command. Although the display is not appropriate, the slots work normally if you mount HBA. This phenomenon does not occur if you restart the logical domain after connecting the PCI expansion unit.	This is just a display problem and does not affect operation.
RTIF2-130703-002		x	x	When you install a PCI expansion unit with PCI hot plug (PHP), there may be lane degrade.	When using PHP, execute <code>cfgadm -c configure</code> instead of <code>cfgadm -c connect</code> .

Table 7-1 Problems and their workarounds for all versions of the PCI expansion unit firmware (*continued*)

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-130703-003		x	x	When you install a PCI expansion unit by PCI hot plug (PHP), a PCI-Express correctable error may occur and cause degradation of the PCI expansion unit at the next reboot.	If there a fault error message is output after installing a PCI expansion unit with PHP, reinstalled the PCI expansion unit.
RTIF2-130703-004		x	x	When you install a PCI expansion unit with PCI hot plug (PHP), the PCI expansion unit may not be recognized.	If the PCI expansion unit is not recognized after installing it with PHP, reinstall the PCI expansion unit.
RTIF2-130724-002	x	x	x	If you install a 6Gbps SAS card in the PCI expansion unit with the PCI hot plug (PHP), linkup with PCI Express 8lane may not be successful and Speed may be displayed as "5.0GTx4" or "5.0GTx2" in response to executing the prtdiag(1M) command.	Restart the physical partitions (PPARs) or I/O domain, or reinstall the 6Gbps SAS card by PHP.
				[prtdiag output example] /SYS/PCI0 PCIE LSI,sas- pcieX1000,72 LSI,2008 5.0GTx2 /pci@8000/pci@4/pci@ 0/pci@8/pci@0/pci@0/pci@0/pci@ 1/pci@0/pci@8/LSI,sas@0	
RTIF2-130724-003	x	x	x	The following error may be registered for the PCI cards mounted in slots 6, 7, 10, and 11 of the PCI expansion unit when the physical partitions (PPARs) are started.	When the device can be recognized from Oracle Solaris, ignore this error message.
				[Error message example] FRU: /MBU/PCI#0/ PCIBOX#0000/PCI#7 Msg: PCICARD failed	

## Problems resolved in version 1120 of the PCI expansion unit firmware

The following table lists the problems resolved in version 1120 of the PCI expansion unit firmware.

**Table 7-2** Problems resolved in version 1120 of the PCI expansion unit firmware

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-130703-009	x	x	x	When physical partitions (PPARs) or the I/O domain is started, the 6Gbps SAS card mounted in the PCI expansion unit may not be successfully linked up with the PCI Express 8lane.	If the 6Gbps SAS card is not successfully linked up with the PCI Express 8lane, restart the PPARs or I/O domain, or reinstall the 6Gbps SAS card by PCI hot plug (PHP).

## Problems resolved in version 1110 of the PCI expansion unit firmware

The following table lists the problems resolved in version 1110 of the PCI expansion unit firmware.

**Table 7-3** Problems resolved in version 1110 of the PCI expansion unit firmware

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-130703-007	x	x	x	When physical partitions (PPARs) or the I/O domain is started, a link card may be erroneously detected as having an error.  [Example of message] FRU: /BB#0/PCI#1/LINK Msg: TWI access error	The display of this error message does not affect the operation.
RTIF2-130703-008	x	x	x	When physical partitions (PPARs) or the I/O domain is started, a PCI-Express correctable error may occur and cause degradation of the PCI expansion unit at the next reboot of Oracle Solaris.	If the the error message is output, restart the PPARs or I/O domain, or reinstall the PCI expansion unit by PCI hot plug (PHP).

## Problems resolved in version 1100 of the PCI expansion unit firmware

The following table lists the problems resolved in version 1100 of the PCI expansion unit firmware.

Table 7-4 Problems resolved in version 1100 of the PCI expansion unit firmware and their workarounds

RTI No.	SPARC M10-1	SPARC M10-4	SPARC M10-4S	Description	Workaround
RTIF2-130703-005	x	x	x	<p>When physical partitions (PPARs) or the I/O domain is started, the PCIe card or link board mounted in the PCI expansion unit may be erroneously detected as having an error.</p> <p>[Example of PCIe card message] FRU: /BB#0/PCI#3/ PCIBOX#1234/PCI#3 Msg: PCICARD failed</p> <p>[Example of link board message] FRU: /BB#0/PCI#0/ PCIBOX#1234/LINKBD Msg: TWI access error</p>	<p>The display of this error message does not affect the operation.</p> <p>When this problem occurs in the link board, the CHECK LED on the PCI expansion unit turns on. However, if this problem does not occur at the next start of the PPAR, the CHECK LED turns off.</p>
RTIF2-130703-006	x	x	x	<p>If the serial number of the PCI expansion unit that is displayed upon execution of the <code>ioxadm -v list</code> command consists entirely of 0's ("0000000000"), the following occurs: Hardware errors detected after the input power to the PCI expansion unit is turned on but before the power to the first physical partition (PPAR) is turned on are not registered as errors.</p>	<p>Do not replace an I/O board together with a fan backplane. Also, do not mount in the PCI expansion unit an I/O board or fan backplane that has been used previously in another PCI expansion unit.</p> <p>If the serial number of the PCI expansion unit that is displayed in response to execution of the <code>ioxadm -v list</code> command consists entirely of 0's ("0000000000"), execute the <code>ioxadm(8)</code> command of the XSCF firmware to restore the serial number.</p> <p>In this case, you need the <code>fieldeng</code> privilege.</p> <p>For details, see "<a href="#">Restoring the serial number of the PCI expansion unit (RTIF2-130703-006)</a>."</p>

## Restoring the serial number of the PCI expansion unit (RTIF2-130703-006)

If the serial number of the PCI expansion unit that is displayed in response to execution of the `ioxadm -v list` command consists entirely of 0's ("0000000000"), execute the `ioxadm(8)` command of the XSCF firmware to restore the serial number. In this case, you need the `fieldeng` privilege.

```
XSCF> ioxadm [-fvAM] serial target serial_num
```

For target, specify the identifier of the target PCI expansion unit. In this case, "PCIBOX#0000" is specified. For serial\_num, specify the serial number of the PCI expansion unit before the change in the format of "nnnnnnnnnn". The serial number is found on the label on the chassis of the PCI expansion unit.

This command replaces the serial number and identifier of the PCI expansion unit. By executing the `ioxadm -v list` command, you can confirm that the serial number and identifier have been replaced.

In the following example, the serial number of the PCI expansion unit is "2121212006".

```
XSCF> ioxadm serial PCIBOX#0000 2121212006  
XSCF> ioxadm -v list
```

Location	Type	FW	Ve	Serial Num	Part Num	State
PCIBOX#2006	PCIBOX	-		2121212006		On
PCIBOX#2006/PSU#0	PSU	-		FEJD1201000170	CA01022-0750-D/	On
PCIBOX#2006/PSU#1	PSU	-		FEJD1245001342	CA01022-0750-D/7060988	On
PCIBOX#2006/IOB	IOBOARD	1110		PP121001JM	CA20365-B66X 007AF	On
PCIBOX#2006/LINKBD	BOARD	-		PP123300TR	CA20365-B60X 001AA	On
PCIBOX#2006/FANBP	FANBP	-		PP120904SY	CA20365-B68X 004AC	On
BB#00-PCI#00	CARD	1110				On

```
XSCF>
```



# Chapter 8

## Contents of Revision of Documentation

This chapter describes the latest information which has been confirmed after documentations related to SPARC M10 Systems are released and contents of revision of documentations.

- [Contents of Revision of Fujitsu M10-1/SPARC M10-1 Service Manual](#)
- [Contents of revision of Fujitsu M10-4/Fujitsu M10-4S/SPARC M10-4/SPARC M10-4S Service Manual](#)
- [Contents of Revision of Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems XSCF Reference Manual](#)

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## Contents of Revision of *Fujitsu M10-1/SPARC M10-1 Service Manual*

This section describes the currently confirmed contents of revision of the *Fujitsu M10-1/SPARC M10-1 Service Manual*.

**Table 8-1** Contents of revision of *Fujitsu M10-1/SPARC M10-1 Service Manual*

Section number or name	Contents of revision
2.2.2	In "Service mode" in "Table 2-1 Functions of the mode switch" of "2.2.2 Operation panel switches," the following description is changed. [Before change] The power switch can be used to both start and stop the system. [After change] The power switch can be used to stop the system but not to start it.

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# Contents of revision of *Fujitsu M10-4/Fujitsu M10-4S/SPARC M10-4/SPARC M10-4S Service Manual*

This section describes the currently confirmed contents of revision of the *Fujitsu M10-4/Fujitsu M10-4S/SPARC M10-4/SPARC M10-4S Service Manual*.

Table 8-2 Contents of revision of *Fujitsu M10-4/Fujitsu M10-4S/SPARC M10-4/SPARC M10-4S Service Manual*

Section number or name	Contents of revision
2.2.2	In "Service mode" in "Table 2-3 Functions of the mode switch" of "2.2.2 Operation panel switches," the following description is changed. [Before change] The power switch can be used to both start and stop the system. [After change] The power switch can be used to stop the system but not to start it.

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# Contents of Revision of *Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems XSCF Reference Manual*

This section describes the contents of revision of the *Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems XSCF Reference Manual*.

Note that the contents of revision of the *Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems XSCF Reference Manual* are also applied to documentation pages, if not otherwise specified. Furthermore, the descriptions here have priority over information described in documentation pages.

Table 8-3 Contents of revision of *Fujitsu M10/SPARC M10 Systems XSCF Reference Manual*

Section number or command	Contents of revision																
diagxbu(8)	<p>The following description in the expanded description will be deleted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- When this is executed with <code>-p</code> or <code>-s</code> specified, pressing the [Ctrl] + [C] key during the execution of <code>probe-scsi-all</code> or <code>show-devs</code> can forcibly stop the power supply.</li> </ul>																
setsnmp(8)	<p><code>-x encryption-protocol</code> can now be specified for the <code>addv3traphost</code> operand.</p> <p>The details are as follows.</p> <pre><b>setsnmp</b> addv3traphost -u username -r authentication-protocol {-n engine_id   -i} [-x encryption-protocol] [-a authentication-password] [-e encryption-password] [-p trap-port] traphost</pre> <p>The operand is as follows.</p> <pre>-x encryption-protocol</pre> <p>Specify an encryption protocol. You can specify either DES or AES.</p>																
setsnmpusm(8)	<p><code>-x encryption-protocol</code> can now be specified for the <code>create</code> operand.</p> <p>The details are as follows.</p> <pre><b>setsnmpusm</b> create -a authentication-protocol [-x encryption-protocol] [-p authentication-password] [-e encryption-password] user</pre> <p>The operand is as follows.</p> <pre>-x encryption-protocol</pre> <p>Specify an encryption protocol. You can specify either DES or AES.</p>																
showsnmp(8)	<p>With the addition of the AES encryption protocol, Auth Protocol among the output examples is now displayed in two columns, the Auth and Encrypt columns.</p> <p>[Example]</p> <table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Hostname</th> <th>Port</th> <th>Type</th> <th>Community</th> <th>String</th> <th>Username</th> <th>Auth</th> <th>Encrypt</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>host1</td> <td>162</td> <td>v3</td> <td>n/a</td> <td></td> <td>jsmith</td> <td>SHA</td> <td>DES</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Hostname	Port	Type	Community	String	Username	Auth	Encrypt	host1	162	v3	n/a		jsmith	SHA	DES
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