System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Reference Manual

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Contents

Preface

Both novice users and those familiar with the SunOS operating system can use online man pages to obtain information about the system and its features. A man page is intended to answer concisely the question "What does it do?" In general, man pages comprise a reference manual. They are not intended to be a tutorial.

Overview

The following contains a brief description of each section in the man pages and the information it references:

- Section 1 describes, in alphabetical order, commands available with the operating system.
- Section 1M describes, in alphabetical order, commands that are used chiefly for system maintenance and administration purposes.
- Section 2 describes all of the system calls. Most of these calls have one or more error returns. An error condition is indicated by an otherwise impossible returned value.
- Section 3 describes functions found in various libraries, other than those functions that directly invoke UNIX system primitives, which are described in Section 2.
- Section 4 outlines the formats of various files. The C structure declarations for the file formats are given where applicable.
- Section 5 contains miscellaneous documentation such as character-set tables.
- Section 6 contains available games and demos.
- Section 7 describes various special files that refer to specific hardware peripherals and device drivers. STREAMS software drivers, modules and the STREAMS-generic set of system calls are also described.

- Section 9 provides reference information needed to write device drivers in the kernel operating systems environment. It describes two device driver interface specifications: the Device Driver Interface (DDI) and the Driver/Kernel Interface (DKI).

- Section 9E describes the DDI/DKI, DDI-only, and DKI-only entry-point routines a developer may include in a device driver.

- Section 9F describes the kernel functions available for use by device drivers.

- Section 9S describes the data structures used by drivers to share information between the driver and the kernel.

Below is a generic format for man pages. The man pages of each manual section generally follow this order, but include only needed headings. For example, if there are no bugs to report, there is no BUGS section. See the intro pages for more information and detail about each section, and man(1) for more information about man pages in general.

NAME	This section gives the names of the commands or functions documented, followed by a brief description of what they do.
SYNOPSIS	This section shows the syntax of commands or functions. When a command or file does not exist in the standard path, its full path name is shown. Options and arguments are alphabetized, with single letter arguments first, and options with arguments next, unless a different argument order is required.

The following special characters are used in this section:

[ ]	Brackets. The option or argument enclosed in these brackets is optional. If the brackets are omitted, the argument must be specified.
…	Ellipses. Several values may be provided for the previous argument, or the previous argument can be specified multiple times, for example "filename...".
|	Separator. Only one of the arguments separated by this character can be specified at one time.

{ }	Braces. The options and/or arguments enclosed within braces are interdependent, such that everything enclosed must be treated as a unit.
PROTOCOL	This section occurs only in subsection 3R to indicate the protocol description file.
DESCRIPTION	This section defines the functionality and behavior of the service. Thus it describes concisely what the command does. It does not discuss OPTIONS or cite EXAMPLES. Interactive commands, subcommands, requests, macros, functions and such, are described under USAGE.
IOCTL	This section appears on pages in Section 7 only. Only the device class which supplies appropriate parameters to the ioctl(2) system call is called ioctl and generates its own heading. ioctl calls for a specific device are listed alphabetically (on the man page for that specific device). ioctl calls are used for a particular class of devices all of which have an io ending, such as mtio(7I)
OPTIONS	This lists the command options with a concise summary of what each option does. The options are listed literally and in the order they appear in the SYNOPSIS section. Possible arguments to options are discussed under the option, and where appropriate, default values are supplied.
OPERANDS	This section lists the command operands and describes how they affect the actions of the command.
OUTPUT	This section describes the output – standard output, standard error, or output files – generated by the command.
RETURN VALUES	If the man page documents functions that return values, this section lists these values and describes the conditions under which they are returned. If a function can return only constant values, such as 0 or –1, these values are listed in tagged paragraphs. Otherwise, a single paragraph describes the return values of each function. Functions declared void do not return values, so they are not discussed in RETURN VALUES.

ERRORS   On failure, most functions place an error code in the global variable `errno` indicating why they failed. This section lists alphabetically all error codes a function can generate and describes the conditions that cause each error. When more than one condition can cause the same error, each condition is described in a separate paragraph under the error code.

USAGE   This section lists special rules, features and commands that require in-depth explanations. The subsections listed below are used to explain built-in functionality:
    Commands
    Modifiers
    Variables
    Expressions
    Input Grammar

EXAMPLES   This section provides examples of usage or of how to use a command or function. Wherever possible a complete example including command line entry and machine response is shown. Whenever an example is given, the prompt is shown as `example%` or if the user must be superuser, `example#`. Examples are followed by explanations, variable substitution rules, or returned values. Most examples illustrate concepts from the SYNOPSIS, DESCRIPTION, OPTIONS and USAGE sections.

ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES   This section lists any environment variables that the command or function affects, followed by a brief description of the effect.

EXIT STATUS   This section lists the values the command returns to the calling program or shell and the conditions that cause these values to be returned. Usually, zero is returned for successful completion and values other than zero for various error conditions.

FILES   This section lists all filenames referred to by the man page, files of interest, and files created or required by commands. Each is followed by a descriptive summary or explanation.

ATTRIBUTES	This section lists characteristics of commands, utilities, and device drivers by defining the attribute type and its corresponding value. See `attributes`(5) for more information.
SEE ALSO	This section lists references to other man pages, in-house documentation and outside publications.
DIAGNOSTICS	This section lists diagnostic messages with a brief explanation of the condition causing the error.
WARNINGS	This section lists warnings about special conditions which could seriously affect your working conditions. This is not a list of diagnostics.
NOTES	This section lists additional information that does not belong anywhere else on the page. It takes the form of an aside to the user, covering points of special interest. Critical information is never covered here.
BUGS	This section describes known bugs and wherever possible, suggests workarounds.

NAME	Intro - Replace this with the name of the product to which the man pages belong.
DESCRIPTION	Replace this text with a description of the man pages that are contained in your reference manual.
LIST OF COMMANDS	The following commands are supported:

`attributes`	assign, connect and configure a board to a domain
`addboard`	assign, connect and configure a board to a domain
`addtag`	assign a domain name (tag) to a domain
`cancelcmdsync`	command synchronization commands
`console`	access the domain console
`dca`	domain configuration agent
`deleteboard`	unconfigure, disconnect and unassign a system board from a domain
`deletetag`	remove the domain tag name associated with the domain
`disablecomponent`	add the specified component to the specified blacklist file
`dsmd`	domain status monitoring daemon
`dxs`	domain X server
`enablecomponent`	remove the specified component from the specified blacklist
`esmd`	environmental status monitoring daemon
`flashupdate`	update the Flash PROMs located on the CPU boards, MaxCPU boards and system controllers (SC)
`fomd`	failover management daemon
`frad`	FRU access daemon
`help`	display help information for SMS commands
`hpost`	Sun Fire 15K power-on self-test (POST) control application
`hwad`	hardware access daemon
`initcmdsync`	command synchronization commands
`kmd`	SMS key management daemon
`mand`	management network daemon
`mld`	message logging daemon

moveboard	move a board from one domain to another
osd	OpenBoot PROM server daemon
pcd	platform configuration database daemon
poweroff	control power off
poweron	control power up
environ	remote configuration administration
rcfgadm	remote configuration administration
reset	send reset to all CPU ports of a specified domain
resetsc	reset the other system controller (SC)
runcmdsync	prepare a specified script for recovery after a failover
savecmdsync	command synchronization commands
setbus	perform dynamic bus reconfiguration on active expanders in a domain
setdatasync	modify the data propagation list used in data synchronization
setdate	set the date and time for the system controller (SC) or a domain
setdefaults	remove all instances of a previously active domain
setfailover	modify the state of the system controller (SC) failover mechanism
setkeyswitch	change the position of the virtual keyswitch
setobpparams	set up OpenBoot PROM variables for a domain
setupplatform	set up the available component list for domains
showboards	show the assignment information and status of the boards
showbus	display the bus configuration of expanders in active domains
showcmdsync	display the current command synchronization list
showcomponent	display the blacklist status for a component
showdatasync	display the status of system controller (SC) data synchronization for failover
showdate	display the date and time for the system controller (SC) or a domain
showdevices	display system board devices and resource usage information
showenvironment	display the environmental data

showfailover	manage or display system controller (SC) failover status
showkeyswitch	display the position of the virtual keyswitch
showlogs	display message log files
showobpparams	display OpenBoot PROM bring up parameters for a domain
showplatform	display the board available component list and domain state for each of the domains
showxirstate	display CPU dump information after sending a reset pulse to the processors
smsbackup	back up the SMS environment
smsconfig	configures the SMS environment
smsconnectsc	accesses a remote SC console
smsrestore	restore the SMS environment
smsversion	change the active version of SMS to another co-resident version of the SMS software
ssd	SMS startup daemon
tmd	task management daemon

NAME	addboard - assign, connect and configure a board to a domain
SYNOPSIS	**addboard** -d *domain_id*	*domain_tag* [-c *function*] [-r *retry_count* [-t *timeout*]] [-q] [-f] [-y	-n] *location* [*location*]...
	addboard -h
DESCRIPTION	addboard(1M) assigns, connects and configures a *location* to the domain *domain_id*	*domain_tag.*

The board must be either available or assigned to the domain to which it is being added. The -c option is used to specify the transition of the board from the current configuration state to a new configuration state. Configuration states are: assign, connect, or configure. If the -c option is not specified, the default expected configuration state is configure.

Note – addboard performs tasks synchronously and does not return control to the user until the command is complete. If the board is not powered on or tested and a -c connect | configure option is specified then the command will power on the board and test it.

Note – If only one board is specified and it is in the automatic system recovery (ASR) blacklist file, addboard displays an error message and exits. If more than one board is specified, addboard displays a message that the board is being skipped, then goes on to the next board or after the last board, exits.

OPTIONS | The following options are supported.

-c *function*   Valid *function* values are `assign`, `connect`, or `configure`. This option is used to control the configuration state transition. Each successive function builds upon the last. For example, `configure` first `assigns` then `connects` the board before `configuring` it.

Note – If the `addboard` command fails, a board does not return to its original state. A `dxs` or `dca` error message is logged to the domain. If the error is recoverable you can retry the command. If it is unrecoverable, you will need to reboot the domain in order to use that board.

The possible transition states and their meaning are as follows:

assign   Assigns the board to the logical domain. This is a board state in which the domain has sole access to the board; however, the board is not active. Once assigned, the board can be connected or configured into the domain either by using setkeyswitch on or using the connect or configure options.

connect   Assigns the board to the logical domain (if it is not already).

       Transitions the board into the `connected|unconfigured` state. In this state, the system board is assigned to the logical domain and connected (becomes `active`). This state allows normal system access to hardware resources on the board, but the hardware resources of the board are not represented by the normal Solaris software data structures and thus are not available for use by the Solaris operating environment. Operations allowed on the board are limited to configuration administration operations. This is an intermediate state and does not have any standalone implementation at this time.

configure   Assigns the board to the logical domain (if it is not already) .

       Transitions the board into the `connected|configured` state. In this state, the board is not only assigned, active and connected to a domain, but also configured into the Solaris operating environment. The hardware resources on the board can be used by Solaris software.

-d *domain_id*		ID for a domain. Valid *domain_id*s are 'A'...'R' and are case insensitive.
-d *domain_tag*		Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M).
-f		Forces the specified action to occur. Typically, this is a hardware-dependent override of a safety feature. Forcing a state change operation can allow use of the hardware resources of an occupant that is not in the ok or unknown conditions, at the discretion of any hardware-dependent safety checks.
-h		Help. Displays usage descriptions.
		Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.
-n		Automatically answers "no" to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with -q option.
-q		Quiet. Suppresses all messages to stdout including prompts.
		When used alone -q defaults to the -n option for all prompts.
		When used with either the -y or the -n option, -q suppresses all user prompts, and automatically answers with either 'y' or 'n' based on the option chosen.
-r *retry_count* -t *timeout*		These command arguments allow the user to specify retries in case of failures encountered during state transitions. The -r *retry_count* option indicates the number of times the configuration state change request should be retried by the domain. The -t *timeout* option specifies the number of seconds that the domain should wait before the next retry is made. This option must be specified with *retry_count*. The default is zero, meaning the request is retried immediately.
-y		Automatically answers "yes" to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with -q option.

OPERANDS   The following operands are supported:

location	List of board locations separated by a space. Multiple *location* arguments are permitted.
	The following *location* forms are accepted:

```
SB(0...17)
IO(0...17)
```

Note – Use showboards(1M) to display board type.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	
Group Privileges Required	If you have platform administrator privileges you can only perform the `-c assign` option.

If you have domain administrator or configurator privileges you can execute this command, but only on your respective domains. If the board(s) are not already assigned to the domain, the board(s) must be in the available component list of the domain.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Assigning Boards to Domain C

To assign four boards to domain C you must have platform privileges or domain privileges and the boards must be in the domain available component list.

```
sc0:sms-user:> addboard -d C -c assign SB0  IO1 SB1 SB2
SB at SB0 assigned to domain: C
IO at IO1 assigned to domain: C
SB at SB1 assigned to domain: C
SB at SB2 assigned to domain: C
sc0:sms-user:>
```

EXAMPLE 2   Assigning a Blacklisted Board to Domain C

To assign four boards to domain C you must have platform privileges or domain privileges and the boards must be in the domain available component list.

```
sc0:sms-user:> addboard -d C -c assign SB0  IO2 SB1 SB2
SB at SB0 assigned to domain: C
IO at IO2 assigned to domain: C
Warning: IO at IO2 is blacklisted.
You will not be able to connect or configure it.
SB at SB1 assigned to domain: C
SB at SB2 assigned to domain: C
sc0:sms-user:>
```

EXAMPLE 3   Connecting Boards to Domain A

This example connects three boards to domain A, setting retries to five and timeout to five seconds. You must have domain privileges for domain A.

```
sc0:sms-user:> addboard -d A -c connect -r 5 -t 5 IO3
IO4 IO5
```

EXAMPLE 4   Connecting Boards Containing an ASR Blacklisted Board to Domain C

You must have domain privileges for domain C. Blacklisted boards are skipped.

```
sc0:sms-user:> addboard -d C -c connect SB0
SB at SB0 is blacklisted. Exiting.
sc0:sms-user:>
```

EXAMPLE 5   Configuring Boards to Domain A

You must have domain privileges for domain A.

```
sc0:sms-user:> addboard -d A -c configure IO3 IO4 IO5
```

EXAMPLE 6   Configuring Boards Containing an ASR Blacklisted Board to Domain A

You must have domain privileges for domain A. Blacklisted boards are skipped.

```
sc0:sms-user:> addboard -d A -c configure IO7 IO8 IO9
Skipping IO at IO8. It is blacklisted.
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned:

0	Successful completion
1	No acknowledge
2	Not supported
3	Operation not supported
4	Invalid privileges
5	Busy
6	System Busy
7	Data error
8	Library error
9	No Library
10	Insufficient condition
11	Invalid
12	Error
13	A PID doesn't exist
14	Invalid attribute
30	Invalid board ID type
31	Invalid permissions

32	Assigned to another domain
33	Unable to get permissions
34	Unable to get domain board info
35	Unable to get active board list
36	Unable to get assigned board list
37	Get blacklist failed
38	Solaris not running
56	DR command synatax error
68	DR operation failed

FILES   The following file is used by this command.

`/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/asr/blacklist`   List of components
                                                      excluded by `esmd`.

Note – This file is created and used internally and should *not* be edited manually.
To remove a component from the ASR blacklist file, use enablecomponent(1M).

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **addtag**(1M), **enablecomponent**(1M), **esmd**(1M), **showcomponent**(1M)

NAME	addtag - assign a domain name (tag) to a domain

SYNOPSIS

addtag -d *domain_id* | *domain_tag* [-q] [-y | -n]*new_tag*

addtag -h

DESCRIPTION

addtag(1M) adds the specified domain tag name (*new_tag*) to a domain (*domain_id* | *domain_tag*). Only one name tag can be assigned to a domain, and it must be unique across all domains. addtag can also be used to change the *domain_tag*.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

-d *domain_id*	ID of a domain. Valid *domain_id*s are 'A'...'R' and are case insensitive.
-d *domain_tag*	Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M).
new_tag	New tag name assigned to a domain. See Extended Description for a description of invalid domain names.
-h	Help. Displays usage descriptions.
	Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.
-n	Automatically answers "no" to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with the -q option.
-q	Quiet. Suppresses all messages to stdout including prompts.
	When used alone, -q defaults to the -n option for all prompts.
	When used with either the -y or the -n option, -q suppresses all user prompts and automatically answers with either 'y' or 'n' based on the option chosen.
-y	Automatically answers "yes" to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with the -q option.

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported:

new_tag	New tag name assigned to a domain. See Extended Description for a description of invalid domain names.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Domain Name (Tag) Restrictions

The following restrictions are required on a domain name tag:

- No single character names

- All domain name tags must be unique across all domains within a single chassis.

- Tags must adhere to the same restrictions as defined for Solaris software nodenames. Currently, the size restriction is set to 2 to 64 characters.

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator privileges to run this command.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1   Assigning the Tag eng2 to Domain A With Prompts

  sc0:*sms-user*:>**addtag -d A   eng2**

If a tag for this domain exists you will be prompted.

EXAMPLE 2   Assigning the Tag "eng2" to Domain A Using the –y Option

  sc0:*sms-user*:> **addtag -d A   -y eng2**

Prompts are displayed and automatically answered 'yes.' This forces the domain tag to be set even if a tag already exists for this domain.

EXAMPLE 3   Assigning the Tag eng2 to Domain A Using the –n Option

  sc0:*sms-user*:> **addtag -d A   -n eng2**

Prompts are displayed and automatically answered 'no.' This sets the tag for this domain unless it has already been done.

EXAMPLE 4   Assigning the Tag eng2 to Domain A Using the –qy Options

  sc0:*sms-user*:> **addtag -d A   -qy eng2**

You are not prompted.

EXAMPLE 5   Assigning the Tag eng2 to Domain A Using the –qn Options

  sc0:*sms-user*:> **addtag -d A   -qn eng2**

The example assigns the tag eng2 to Domain A only if it has not already been set. You are not prompted.

EXAMPLE 6   Assigning the Tag eng2 to Domain A Using the –qOption

  sc0:*sms-user*:> **addtag -d A   -q   eng2**

The example assigns the tag eng2 to Domain A if it is not already set. If it is set, the command will not change it. You are not prompted.

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **deletetag**(1M)

NAME	cancelcmdsync - command synchronization commands

SYNOPSIS

cancelcmdsync *cmdsync_descriptor*

initcmdsync *script_name* [*parameters*]

savecmdsync -M *identifier cmdsync_descriptor*

[cancel|init|save]cmdsync -h

DESCRIPTION

The command synchronization commands work together to control the recovery of user-defined scripts interrupted by a system controller (SC) failover. Insert the following commands in user-defined scripts to enable command synchronization:

- initcmdsync creates a command synchronization descriptor that identifies the script to be recovered.

  This descriptor is placed on a command synchronization list that identifies the scripts and commands to be restarted on the new main SC after a failover.

- savecmdsync adds a marker that identifies a location in the script from which processing can be resumed after a failover.

- cancelcmdsync removes a command synchronization descriptor from the command synchronization list. This ensures that the script is run only once and not after subsequent failovers.

  Be sure that all exit paths of a script have a cancelcmdsync sequence to remove the descriptor from the command synchronization list. If you do not remove the descriptor and a failover occurs, the script will be rerun on the new main SC.

Note – Both an initcmdsync and a cancelcmdsync sequence must be contained within a script to enable command synchronization. The use of the savecmdsync command is optional and is used only to mark specific points in a script from which processing can be resumed. If specific restart points are not needed, consider using runcmdsync(1M) instead.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

cmdsync_descriptor	Specifies the command synchronization descriptor that identifies the user-defined script. This descriptor is the standard output value returned by the initcmdsync command.
-h	Help. Displays usage descriptions.
	Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.

-M *identifier*	Marks a location in the script from which the script can be resumed after a failover. The identifier must be a positive integer.
parameters	Specifies the options or parameters associated with the user-defined script. These parameters are stored on the spare SC and are used to restart the specified script after a failover.
script_name	Identifies the name of the user-defined script to be synchronized.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

The command synchronization commands are inserted at certain logical points within a user-defined script.

For instance, a Korn shell script might be structured as follows:

```
# MAIN CODE STARTS HERE
# Be sure to use a cleanup procedure to handle any
# interrupts.
# Use the cancelcmdsync to remove the script from the
# command synchronization list. Otherwise, the command
# will get restarted on the new main SC.
#
clean_up () {
        cancelcmdsync  $desc
        exit
    }

# Declare the clean_up function to capture system signals
# and cleanup.
trap "clean_up" INT HUP TERM QUIT PWR URG
goto_label=1
# Process the arguments, capturing the -M marker point
# if provided
#
for arg in $*; do
        case $arg in
            -M )
        goto_label=$arg;;
        .
        .
        .
        esac
   done
# Place this script and all its parameters in the command
# synchronization list, which indicates the commands to
# be restarted after an SC failover.
#
# NOTE: The script must be executable by the user defined
# in fomd.cf and reside in the same directory on both the
# main and the spare SC.
```

```
# If the command is not part of the defined PATH for
# the user, the absolute filename must be passed with the
# initcmdsync command
#
initcmdsync script_name parameters
# The marker point is stored in the goto_label variable.
# Keep executing this script until all cases have been
# processed or an error is detected.
#
while (( $goto_label !=  0 )) ; do
#
# Each case should represent a synchronization point
# in the script.
#
case $goto_label in
#
# Step 1: Do something
#
1 )                    do_something
                          .
                          .
                          .

# Execute the savecmdsync command with the script's
# descriptor and a unique marker to save the position.
# If a failover occurs here, the commands represented in
# the next goto_label (2) will be resumed.
#
            savecmdsync -M $(( $goto_label + 1 )) $desc
            goto_label=$(( $goto_label + 1 ))
               ;;
#
# Step 2: Do more things
#
2 )         do_more_things
                .
                .
                .
            savecmdsync -M $(( $goto_label + 1 )) $desc
              goto_label=$(( $goto_label + 1 ))
               ;;
#
# Step 3: Finish the last step and set the goto_label to 0
# so that the script ends.
3 )
                finish_last_step
                .
                .
                .
                goto_label=0
                  ;;
 esac
done
# END OF MAIN CODE
# Remember to execute cancelcmdsync to remove the script from the
# command synchronization list. Otherwise, the command will be restarted
# after the failover.
#
cancelcmdsync $desc
```

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator, platform operator, platform service, domain administrator, or domain configurator privileges to run this command.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

Note – The standard output for initcmdsync contains the command synchronization descriptor. Also, when failover is disabled (after a failover or in a single SC environment), scripts that contain synchronization commands generate error messages to the platform log file and return nonzero exit codes. These messages can be ignored.

ATTRIBUTES

See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

runcmdsync(1M), **showcmdsync**(1M)

NOTES

An example of a user-defined script (with synchronization commands) is provided in the /opt/SUNWSMS/examples/cmdsync directory.

NAME	console - access the domain console

SYNOPSIS

console −d *domain_id*|*domain_tag* [[−f]| [−l]| [−g]| [−r]] [−e *escapeChar*]

console −h

DESCRIPTION

console(1M) creates a remote connection to the domain's virtual console driver, making the window in which the command is executed a "console window" for the specified domain (*domain_id* or *domain_tag*). Many console commands can be attached simultaneously to a domain, but only one console has write permissions; all others have read-only permissions. Write permissions are in either "locked" or "unlocked" mode.

If console is invoked without any options it comes up in exclusive "locked write" mode (option −f). An exclusive session forcibly detaches all other sessions from the domain virtual console.

Locked write mode is more secure. It can only be taken away if another console is opened using console -f or ~* is entered from another running console window. In both cases, the new console session is an exclusive session.

Unlocked write permission is not as secure. It can be taken away if another console command is started using console -g, console -l or console -f, or if ~@, ~& or ~* is entered from another console window.

console can utilize either IOSRAM or the network path for domain console communication. You can manually toggle the communication path by using the ~= (tilde-equal sign) command. Doing so is useful if the network becomes inoperable, in which case the console sessions appears to be hung.

 Tilde commands are described in EXTENDED DESCRIPTION.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

−d *domain_id*	ID for a domain. Valid *domain_id*s are 'A'...'R' and are case insensitive.
−d *domain_tag*	Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M).
−e *escapeChar*	Set default escape character. Changes the escape character to be `escapeCharacter'. The default is ~ (tilde).

Valid escape characters are any *except* the following:

\# @ ^ & ? * = . |

See the note on rlogin in the Usage section below.

-f	Force option (the default). Opens a domain console window with "locked write" permission, terminates all other open sessions, and prevents new ones from being opened. This constitutes an exclusive session. Use it only when you need exclusive use of the console (e.g. for private debugging).

> **Note –** To restore multiple-session mode, either release the lock (~^) or terminate the console session (~ .).

-g	Grab option. Opens a console window with "unlocked write" permission. If another session has "unlocked write" permission, that session becomes read-only. If another session has "locked" permission, this request is denied and the console window opens in read-only mode instead.
-h	Help. Displays usage descriptions.

> **Note –** Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.

-l	Lock option. Opens a console window with "locked write" permission. If another session has "unlocked write" permission, that session becomes read-only. If another session has "locked" permission, the request is denied and the console window opens in read-only mode instead.
-r	Opens a console window in read-only mode.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Usage

In a Domain Console Window, a `tilde` (~) that appears as the first character of a line is interpreted as an escape signal that directs console to perform some special action, as follows:

- ~? Status message
- ~. Disconnect `console` session
- ~# Break to OpenBoot PROM or `kadb`
- ~@ Acquire Unlocked Write permission; see -g
- ~^ Release write permission
- ~= Toggle the communication path between the network and IOSRAM interfaces. You can use ~= only in Private mode (see ~*).
- ~& Acquire Locked Write permission; see -l. You may issue this signal during a read-only or Unlocked Write session.

■   ~* Acquire Locked Write permission, terminate all other open sessions, and
     prevent new sessions from being opened; see -f. To restore multiple-session
     mode, either release the lock or terminate this session.

Note – rlogin also processes tilde-escape sequences whenever a tilde is
seen at the beginning of a new line. If you need to send tilde sequence at the
beginning of a line and you are using rlogin, use two tildes (the first escapes the
second for rlogin). Alternatively, do not enter a tilde at the beginning of a line
when running inside of rlogin.

Note – If you use a kill -9 command to terminate a console session, the window
or terminal in which the console command was executed goes into raw mode, and
appears hung. To escape this condition, type ^j, then stty sane, then ^j.

Group Privileges Required

You must have domain administrator privileges on the domain specified. Users
with only platform group privileges are not allowed access to a domain console.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide*
for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1   Opening a Console Window in Locked Mode in Domain a

    sc0:*sms-user*:> **console -d a -l**

Note – In the domain console window, vi(1) runs properly and the escape
sequences (tilde commands) work as intended only if the environment variable
TERM has the same setting as that of the console window. For example:

    sc0:*sms-user*:> **setenv TERM xterm**

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES

See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

addtag(1M), **dxs**(1M), **kill**(1), **rlogin**(1),**set**(1),**stty**(1),**vi**(1),**xterm**(1M)

NAME	dca - domain configuration agent
SYNOPSIS	**dca** -d *domain_id*	*domain_tag* [-H *hostname*] **dca** -h
DESCRIPTION	dca(1M) provides a communication mechanism between the dca on the system controller and the domain configuration server (dcs) on the specified domain. The dca provides communication services for remote dynamic reconfiguration commands. This agent is automatically started by ssd(1M) , do *not* start it manually from the command line.
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.

-d *domain_id*	ID for a domain. Valid *domain_id*s are 'A'...'R' and are case insensitive.
-d *domain_tag*	Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M).
-h	Help. Displays usage descriptions for the specified *hostname*. **Note –** Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.
-H *hostname*	The Solaris software hostname of the domain associated with the dca.

FILES   The following files are used by this command:

```
/var/opt/SUNWSMS/doors/<domain_id>/dca

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/pipes/<domain_id>/scdr0

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/pipes/<domain_id>/scdr1

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/pipes/<domain_id>/scdr2

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/pipes/<domain_id>/scdr3

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/pipes/<domain_id>/scdr4

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/pipes/<domain_id>/scdr5

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/pipes/<domain_id>/scdr6

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/pipes/<domain_id>/scdr7

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/pipes/<domain_id>/scdr8

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/pipes/<domain_id>/scdr9
```

ATTRIBUTES | See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO | **addboard**(1M), **deleteboard**(1M), **moveboard**(1M), **rcfgadm**(1M)

NAME	deleteboard - unconfigure, disconnect and unassign a system board from a domain

SYNOPSIS **deleteboard** [-c *function*] [-r *retry_count* [-t *timeout*]] [-q] [-f] [-y|-n] *location* [*location*]...

deleteboard-h

DESCRIPTION deleteboard(1M) removes a *location* from the domain it is currently assigned to and possibly active in. The board at that *location* must be in either the assigned or connected|configured states. The -c option is used to specify the transition of the board from the current configuration state to the new configuration state.

Configuration states are: unconfigure, disconnect, or unassign. If the -c option is not specified, the default expected configuration state is unassign.

A domain administrator can unconfigure and disconnect a board but is not allowed to unassign a board from a domain unless the board is in the domain available component list. See setupplatform(1M). This means the deleteboard *location* field must appear in the domain available component list list.

OPTIONS The following options are supported.

-c *function* Valid *function* values are unconfigure, disconnect, or unassign. The -c option is used to control the configuration state transition. Each successive function builds upon the last. For example, unassign first unconfigures then disconnects the board before unassigning it.

Note – If the deleteboard command fails, a board does not return to its original state. A dxs or dca error message is logged to the domain. If the error is recoverable you can retry the command. If it is unrecoverable, you will need to reboot the domain in order to use that board.

The possible transition states and their meaning are as follows:

unconfigure   Unconfigures the board from the Solaris
                   operating environment running on the
                   domain. Solaris software stops using any of
                   the hardware resources on the board.

                   Transitions the board into the
                   connected|unconfigured state. In this
                   state the system board is assigned to the
                   logical domain and connected (becomes
                   active). This state allows normal system
                   access to hardware resources on the board but
                   the hardware resources of the board are not
                   represented by the normal Solaris software
                   data structures and thus are not available to
                   the Solaris operating environment. Operations
                   allowed on the board are limited to
                   configuration administration operations.

disconnect   Unconfigures the board from the Solaris
                   operating environment running on the
                   domain. See unconfigure above.

                   Transitions the board into the
                   disconnected|unconfigured state.
                   Removes the board from the physical domain.
                   An UNCLAIM request is sent by the domain
                   to the SC during this step. In this state the
                   system board is assigned to the logical
                   domain and disconnected. This is an
                   intermediate state and does not have any
                   standalone implementation at this time.

unassign   Disconnects the board. See disconnect
                   above.

                   Unconfigures the board from the Solaris
                   operating environment running on the
                   domain. See unconfigure above.

                   Moves the board out of the logical domain by
                   changing its state to available.

-f   Forces the specified action to occur. Typically, this is a hardware-
          dependent override of a safety feature. Forcing a state change
          operation can allow use of the hardware resources of an occupant
          that is not in the ok or unknown conditions, at the discretion of
          any hardware-dependent safety checks.

-h	Help. Displays usage descriptions.
	Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.
-n	Automatically answers "no" to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with -q option.
-q	Quiet. Suppresses all messages to stdout including prompts.
	When used alone -q defaults to the -n option for all prompts.
	When used with either the -y or the -n option, -q suppresses all user prompts, and automatically answers with either 'y' or 'n' based on the option chosen.
-r *retry_count* -t *timeout*	These command arguments allow the user to specify retries in case of failures encountered during state transitions. The -r *retry_count* option indicates the number of times the configuration state change request should be retried by the domain. The -t *timeout* option specifies the number of seconds that the domain should wait before the next retry is made. This option must be specified with *retry_count*. The default is zero, meaning the request is retried immediately.
-y	Automatically answers "yes" to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with -q option.

OPERANDS The following operands are supported:

location List of board locations separated by a space. Multiple *location* arguments are permitted.

The following *location* forms are accepted:

SB(0...17)

IO(0...17)

Note – Use showboards(1M) to display board type.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required Users with platform administrator privileges can only perform the -c unassign option if the board(s) are in the assigned state. (that is, not active in a running domain.)

Users with domain administrator or configurator privileges can execute this command but only on their respective domains. To unassign a board, the board must be in the domain available component list.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Unassigning a Board from a Domain

To unassign four boards from their domain, the user must have platform administrator privileges or domain administrator/configurator privileges and the boards must be in the domain available component list.

All boards are in the assigned state in the example domain.

  sc0:*sms-user*:> **deleteboard -c unassign SB0 IO1 SB1 SB2**

EXAMPLE 2   Unconfiguring a Board from a Domain

To unconfigure three boards from their domain, setting retries to five and timeout to three seconds.

  sc0:*sms-user*:> **deleteboard -r5 -t3 IO3 IO4 IO5**

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned:

0	Successful completion
1	No acknowledge
2	Not supported
3	Operation not supported
4	Invalid privileges
5	Busy
6	System Busy
7	Data error
8	Library error
9	No Library
10	Insufficient condition
11	Invalid
12	Error

13	A PID doesn't exist
14	Invalid attribute
30	Invalid board ID type
31	Invalid permissions
32	Assigned to another domain
33	Unable to get permissions
34	Unable to get domain board info
35	Unable to get active board list
36	Unable to get assigned board list
37	Get blacklist failed
38	Solaris not running
56	DR command synatax error
68	DR operation failed

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **addboard**(1M), **moveboard**(1M)

NAME	deletetag - remove the domain tag name associated with the domain
SYNOPSIS	**deletetag** –d *domain_id*	*domain_tag* [–q] [–y	–n]
	deletetag –h
DESCRIPTION	deletetag(1M) removes the domain tag associated with the domain.
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.

–d *domain_id*	ID of a domain. Valid *domain_id*s are 'A'...'R' and are case insensitive.
–d *domain_tag*	Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M).
–h	Help. Displays usage descriptions.
	Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h is ignored.
–n	Automatically answers "no" to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with the –q option.
–q	Quiet. Suppresses all messages to stdout including prompts.
	When used alone, –q defaults to the –n option for all prompts.
	When used with either the –y or the –n option, –q suppresses all user prompts and automatically answers with either 'y' or 'n' based on the option chosen.
–y	Automatically answers "yes" to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with the –q option.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	
Group Privileges Required	You must have platform administrator privileges to run this command.
	Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.
EXAMPLES	**EXAMPLE 1** Deleting Tag "eng2" From the Domain to Which it was Assigned

```
sc0:sms-user:> deletetag -d eng2 -qy
```

You will not be prompted.

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

                     If the *domain_id* does not have a tag, no error is returned.
                     deletetag(1M) is treated as successful.

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **addtag**(1M)

NAME	disablecomponent - add the specified component to the specified blacklist file
SYNOPSIS	**disablecomponent** [-d *domain_id*	*domain_tag*] [-i *"reason"*]*location* [*location*]...
	disablecomponent -h
DESCRIPTION	disablecomponent(1M) adds a component to the domain or platform blacklist, making it ineligible for booting.

The *blacklist* is an internal file that lists components POST cannot use at boot time. POST reads the blacklist file(s) before preparing the system for booting, and passes along to OpenBoot PROM a list of only those components that have been successfully tested; those on the blacklist are excluded. SMS supports three blacklists, one for domain boards and one for platform boards; and the internal automatic system recovery (ASR) blacklist.

disablecomponent used without any option edits the platform blacklist file.

disablecomponent *cannot* be used on the ASR blacklist file; only esmd(1M) can write to the ASR blacklist file.

For more information on the use and editing of platform and domain blacklists refer to Chapter 7 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide.*

OPTIONS   The following options are supported.

-d *domain_id*	ID for a domain. Valid *domain_id*s are 'A'...'R' and are case insensitive. Specifies the component to add to the domain blacklist.
-d *domain_tag*	Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M). Specifies the component to add to the domain blacklist.
-h	Help. Displays usage descriptions.
	Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.
-i *"reason"*	Short, descriptive explanation for adding a component to the domain blacklist. Must be enclosed in either single or double quotation marks, or be a single word.

OPERANDS   The following operands are supported:

location   List of component locations, separated by forward slashes and
                      comprised of:

    board_loc/proc/bank/logical_bank

    board_loc/proc/bank/all_dimms_on_that_bank

    board_loc/proc/bank/all_banks_on_that_proc

    board_loc/proc/bank/all_banks_on_that_board

    board_loc/proc

    board_loc/procs

    board_loc/cassette

    board_loc/bus

    board_loc/paroli_link

                      Multiple *location* arguments are permitted separated by a space.

                      The *location* forms are optional and are used to specify particular
                      components on boards in specific locations.

                      For example, the *location* SB5/P0/B1/L1 indicates Logical Bank
                      1 of Bank 1 on Processor 0 at SB5.

                      The SB0/PP1 *location* indicates Processor Pair 1 at SB0. The CS0/
                      ABUS1 *location* indicates address bus 1 at CS0.

                      The following *board_loc* forms are accepted:

                      ```
                      SB(0...17)
                      ```

                      ```
                      IO(0...17)
                      ```

                      ```
                      CS(0|1)
                      ```

                      ```
                      EX(0...17)
                      ```

Processor locations indicate single processors or processor pairs.

There are four possible processors on a CPU/Memory board. Processor pairs on that board are: procs 0 and 1, and procs 2 and 3.

The MaxCPU has two processors,: procs 0 and 1, and only one proc pair (PP0). Using PP1 for this board will cause disablecomponent to exit and display an error message.

The following *proc* forms are accepted:

```
P(0...3)    PP(0|1)
```

The following *bank* forms are accepted:

```
B(0|1)
```

The following *logical_bank* forms are accepted:

```
L(0|1)
```

The following *all_dimms_on_that_bank* forms are accepted:

```
D
```

The following *all_banks_on_that_proc* forms are accepted:

```
B
```

The following *all_banks_on_that_board* forms are accepted:

```
B
```

The following *paroli_link* forms are accepted:

```
PAR(0|1)
```

The hsPCI assemblies contain hot-swappable cassettes.

The following *hsPCI* forms are accepted:

```
C(3|5)V(0|1)
```

There are three bus locations: address, data and response.

The following *bus* forms are accepted:

```
ABUS|DBUS|RBUS (0|1)
```

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	

**Group Privileges
Required**

You must have platform administrator, domain administrator, domain configurator privileges to run this command. If you have platform privileges you may run this command for the platform components only. If you have domain privileges you may only run this command on the domain for which you have privileges.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1   Add CSB 0 and Processor 2 on System Board 1 to the Domain A Blacklist

```
sc0:sms-user:> disablecomponent -dA CS0 SB1/P2
```

EXAMPLE 2   Add the Logical Bank 0 of Bank 0 on Processor 0 on System Board 0 to the Domain A Blacklist

```
sc0:sms-user:> disablecomponent -dA SB0/P0/B0/L0
```

EXAMPLE 3   Add All DIMMs on Bank 0 of Processor 1 on System Board 3 to the Domain A Blacklist

```
sc0:sms-user:> disablecomponent -dA SB3/P1/B0/D
```

EXAMPLE 4   Add All Banks on Processor 0 on System Board 1 to the Domain B Blacklist

```
sc0:sms-user:> disablecomponent -dB SB1/P0/B
```

EXAMPLE 5   Add All Banks on System Board 0 to the Domain D Blacklist

```
sc0:sms-user:> disablecomponent -dD SB0/B
```

EXAMPLE 6   Add Processor Pair 1 on System Board 3 to the Platform Blacklist

```
sc0:sms-user:> disablecomponent SB3/PP1
```

EXAMPLE 7   Add the hsPCI Cassette in the 5V slot 0 of IO Board 6 to the Domain A Blacklist

```
sc0:sms-user:> disablecomponent -dA IO6/C5V0
```

EXAMPLE 8   Add Paroli Link 0 on wPCi Board 7 to the Platform Blacklist

```
sc0:sms-user:> disablecomponent IO7/PAR0
```

EXAMPLE 9   Add the Data Bus CS0 on EX9 to the Domain A Blacklist

    sc0:*sms-user*:> **disablecomponent -dA EX9/DBUS0**

EXAMPLE 10   Add CSB 0 and Processor 2 on System Board 1 to the Domain A Blacklist
Because It Is Scheduled To Be Upgraded

    sc0:*sms-user*:> **disablecomponent -dA -i upgrade CS0 SB1/P2**

EXAMPLE 11   Add Processor Pair 1 on System Board 3 to the Platform Blacklist Because
It Needs Service

    sc0:*sms-user*:> **disablecomponent -i "Needs service" SB3/PP1**

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

FILES   The following file is used by this command.

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/platform/blacklist   List of platform
                                                    components excluded.

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/*domain_id*/blacklist   List of domain
                                                    components to be
                                                    excluded.

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **addboard**(1M), **enablecomponent**(1M), **esmd**(1M), **showcomponent**(1M)

NAME	dsmd - domain status monitoring daemon
SYNOPSIS	**dsmd**
DESCRIPTION	dsmd(1M) monitors domain status and operating system (OS) heartbeat for up to 18 domains.

dsmd automatically recovers the domain and handles domain-related hardware errors. In the event of a domain hang, dsmd will reset(1M) the domain, collect CPU registers and hardware configuration dumps, and save them to two files.

All domain state changes are monitored and logged in domain-specific log files if the message level is INFO; otherwise there is no log for a state change.

This daemon is started automatically by the ssd(1M) daemon. Do *not* start it manually from the command line.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

dsmd logs the following events and attempts to recover from them:

- Domain boot failure
- Error Reset
- Solaris OS hang
- Domain panic
- Domain reset/reboot
- DStop
- Boot/panic/error_reset_sync timeout

dsmd clients include:

- dxs(1M) — domain *X* server daemon
- efe — Sun Management Center daemon
- osd(1M) — OpenBoot PROM daemon
- pcd(1M) — platform configuration database daemon
- esmd(1M) — environment status monitoring daemon

dsmd is a client of:

- hwad(1M) — hardware access daemon
- setkeyswitch(1M) — virtual keyswitch control command

For more information see the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide.*

| FILES | The following files are supported: |

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/startup/ssd_start   Default startup file for
                                            `ssd`

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/*domain_id/*   Stores message files and
                                            `hpost` dump files

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/SMS/adm/*domain_id/*post/ Stores the `dstop` and
                                            hardware configuration
                                            dump files

/export/home/*sms-user*/xir_dump/   Stores `xir` dump files
                                            for all domains

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **dxs**(1M), **esmd**(1M), **hwad**(1M), **osd**(1M), **pcd**(1M), **reset**(1M),
setkeyswitch(1M), **ssd**(1M)

NAME	dxs - domain X server
SYNOPSIS	**dxs** [-S]-d *domain_id* | *domain_tag*

DESCRIPTION

dxs(1M) provides software support for a domain. This support includes virtual console functionality, dynamic reconfiguration mailbox support, and PCI mailbox support. The mailbox support handles domain driver requests and events. The virtual console functionality allows one or more users running the console program to access the domain's virtual console.

When the domain is up and running Solaris software, dxs acts as a relay between the domain's console driver (cvcd) and the running console windows. When the domain is not running Solaris software, dxs acts as a relay between OpenBoot PROM and the running console windows.

A domain X server is automatically started for each active domain by the ssd(1M) daemon. Do *not* start it manually from the command line. dxs for the domain is terminated when the domain is shutdown.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

-d *domain_id*   ID for a domain. Valid *domain_id*s are 'A'...'R' and are case insensitive.

-d *domain_tag*   Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M).

-S   Disable console output logging. By default, logging is enabled and written to the /var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/*domain_id*/console file.

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES

See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

addtag(1M), **console**(1M), **ssd**(1M)

NAME	enablecomponent - remove the specified component from the specified blacklist
SYNOPSIS	**enablecomponent** [-a	-d *domain_tag*	*domain_id*] *location* [*location*]...
	enablecomponent -h
DESCRIPTION	enablecomponent(1M) removes a component from the platform, domain or ASR blacklist, making it eligible for booting.

The *blacklist* is an internal file that lists components POST cannot use at boot time. POST reads the blacklist file(s) before preparing the system for booting, and passes along to OpenBoot PROM a list of only those components that have been successfully tested; those on the blacklist are excluded. SMS supports three blacklists, one for domain boards and one for platform boards; and the internal ASR blacklist.

The ASR *blacklist* is an internal file created by esmd when it powers off components due to environmental conditions. The ASR blacklist is also used by the power libraries and SMS commands to prevent turning on a bad component.

enablecomponent used without any option will edit the platform blacklist.

Use showcomponent(1M) to display whether a particular component is currently blacklisted.

For more information on the use and editing of platform and domain blacklists refer to Chapter 7 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide*

OPTIONS   The following options are supported.

-a	Specifies the component to remove from the ASR blacklist.
-d *domain_id*	ID for a domain. Valid *domain_id*s are 'A'...'R' and case insensitive. Specifies the component to remove from the domain blacklist.
-d *domain_tag*	Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M). Specifies the component to remove from the domain blacklist.
-h	Help. Displays usage descriptions.
	Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.

OPERANDS | The following operands are supported:

location   List of component locations, separated by forward slashes and
                          comprised of:

    board_loc/proc/bank/logical_bank

    board_loc/proc/bank/all_dimms_on_that_bank

    board_loc/proc/bank/all_banks_on_that_proc

    board_loc/proc/bank/all_banks_on_that_board

    board_loc/proc

    board_loc/procs

    board_loc/cassette

    board_loc/bus

    board_loc/paroli_link

Multiple *location* arguments are permitted separated by a space.

The *location* forms are optional and are used to specify particular
components on boards in specific locations.

For example, the *location* SB5/P0/B1/L1 indicates Logical Bank
1 of Bank 1 on Processor 0 at SB5.

The SB0/PP1 *location* indicates Processor Pair 1 at SB0. The CS0/
ABUS1 *location* indicates address bus 1 at CS0.

The following *board_loc* forms are accepted:

```
SB(0...17)
```

```
IO(0...17)
```

```
CS(0|1)
```

```
EX(0...17)
```

Processor locations indicate single processors or processor pairs.

There are four possible processors on a CPU/Memory board. Processor pairs on that board are: procs 0 and 1, and procs 2 and 3.

The MaxCPU has two processors,: procs 0 and 1, and only one proc pair (PP0). Using PP1 for this board will cause disablecomponent to exit and display an error message.

The following *proc* forms are accepted:

```
P(0...3)    PP(0|1)
```

The following *bank* forms are accepted:

```
B(0|1)
```

The following *logical_bank* forms are accepted:

```
L(0|1)
```

The following *all_dimms_on_that_bank* forms are accepted:

```
D
```

The following *all_banks_on_that_proc* forms are accepted:

```
B
```

The following *all_banks_on_that_board* forms are accepted:

```
B
```

The following *paroli_link* forms are accepted:

```
PAR(0|1)
```

The hsPCI assemblies contain hot-swappable cassettes.

The following *hsPCI* forms are accepted:

```
C(3|5)V(0|1)
```

There are three bus locations: address, data and response.

The following *bus* forms are accepted:

```
ABUS|DBUS|RBUS (0|1)
```

**EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION**

**Group Privileges
Required**

You must have platform administrator, domain administrator, domain configurator privileges to run this command. If you have platform privileges you may run this command for the platform components only. If you have domain privileges you may only run this command on the domain for which you have privileges.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1   Remove CSB0 from the ASR Blacklist

  sc0:*sms-user*:> **enablecomponent -a CS0**

EXAMPLE 2   Remove the Logical Bank 0 of Bank 0 on Processor 0 on System Board 0 from the Domain A Blacklist

  sc0:*sms-user*:> **enablecomponent -dA SB0/P0/B0/L0**

EXAMPLE 3   Remove All DIMMs on Bank 0 of Processor 1 on System Board 3 from the Domain A Blacklist

  sc0:*sms-user*:> **enablecomponent -dA SB3/P1/B0/D**

EXAMPLE 4   Remove All Banks on Processor 0 on System Board 1 from the Domain B Blacklist

  sc0:*sms-user*:> **enablecomponent -dB SB1/P0/B**

EXAMPLE 5   Remove All Banks on System Board 0 from the Domain D Blacklist

  sc0:*sms-user*:> **enablecomponent -dD SB0/B**

EXAMPLE 6   Remove Processor Pair 0 on I/O Board 7 from the Platform Blacklist

  sc0:*sms-user*:> **enablecomponent IO7/PP0**

EXAMPLE 7   Remove Processor 1 on System Board 3 from the Domain A Blacklist

  sc0:*sms-user*:> **enablecomponent -dA SB3/P1**

EXAMPLE 8   Remove the hsPCI Cassette in the 3V slot 0 of IO Board 6 from the Domain A Blacklist

  sc0:*sms-user*:> **enablecomponent -dA IO6/C3V0**

EXAMPLE 9   Remove the Paroli Link 0 on wPCi Board 5 to the Platform Blacklist

   sc0:*sms-user*:> **enablecomponent   IO5/PAR0**

EXAMPLE 10   Remove the Address Bus CS0 on EX7 from the Domain A Blacklist

   sc0:*sms-user*:> **enablecomponent -dA EX7/ABUS0**

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

FILES   The following file is used by this command.

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/asr/blacklist	List of components excluded by esmd.
	Note – This file is created and used internally and should *not* be edited manually.
/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/platform/blacklist	List of platform components excluded.
/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/*domain_id*/blacklist	List of domain components excluded.

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **addboard**(1M), **disablecomponent**(1M), **esmd**(1M), **showcomponent**(1M)

NAME	esmd - environmental status monitoring daemon

SYNOPSIS

esmd

DESCRIPTION

esmd(1M) monitors system cabinet environmental conditions, for example, voltage, temperature, fan tray, and power supply. esmd logs abnormal conditions and takes action, if necessary, to protect the hardware.

This daemon is started automatically by the ssd(1M) daemon. Do *not* start it manually from the command line.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

esmd monitors the following boards for out-of-range conditions:

- CPU board
- MaxCPU board
- HPCI board
- Expander board
- Centerplane support board
- SC control board
- SC I/O
- Fan control board
- Power supplies (bulk)

esmd recognizes the following events and alerts the appropriate clients/daemons:

- Component insertion — Notices component presence from one polling cycle to the next. esmd only sends notification if that client (hwad(1M), pcd(1M), dsmd(1M) and so on) has requested it for that particular component type.

- Component removal — Notices component absence from one polling cycle to the next. esmd only sends notification if that client (hwad, pcd, dsmd and so on) has requested it for that particular component type.

- PCI card insertion — Notices whenever a PCI card has been inserted into a PCI board.

- PCI card removal — Notices whenever a PCI card has been removed from a PCI board.

- Board power off — Notices whenever a board is powered off or when board power, previously on, is off.

- Board power on — Notices when a board is powered on or when board power, previously off, is on.

- Board temperature change — Notices when temperature sensors on a board register a two degree difference or when a temperature crosses a temperature threshold.

- Board voltage change — Notices if a voltage sensor value has changed so that it is close to being out-of-range and again if the new value is out of range. In this case, esmd will remove the board from the domain and power it off.

- Board current change — Notices whenever any of the monitored board current values change.

- CSB state change — Notices when any of the monitored CSB board properties change.

- EXB state change — Notices when any of the monitored EXB board properties change.

- CPU state change — Notices when any of the monitored CPU board properties change.

- Bulk power state change — Notices when any of the bulk power supply properties change.

- Fan tray state change — Notices when any of the monitored fan tray properties change.

- PCI card state change — Notices when any of the monitored PCI card properties change.

esmd clients include:

- hwad — hardware access daemon
- pcd — platform configuration database daemon
- dsmd — domain status monitoring daemon

For more information see the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide.*

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

FILES The following files are supported:

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/platform/messages   Stores message files

ATTRIBUTES See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO **dsmd**(1M), **hwad**(1M), **pcd**(1M), **ssd**(1M)

NAME	flashupdate - update the Flash PROMs located on the CPU boards, MaxCPU boards and system controllers (SC)

SYNOPSIS

flashupdate [-d *domain_id* | *domain_tag*]-f *path* [-q] [-y|-n]

flashupdate [-f *path*] [-y|-n]*location* [*location*]...

flashupdate -h

DESCRIPTION

flashupdate(1M) updates the Flash PROM in the system controller (SC), and the Flash PROMs in a domain's CPU and MaxCPU boards, given the board location.

In order to update the Flash PROMs in the system controller, log in to the SC you wish to update and specify the Flash PROM to be updated. Each Flash PROM has a specific image file associated with it. Once you have finished updating the SC Flash PROMs you must shutdown and reset the SC. See example 7 below. You do not need to reset the SC after updating CPU Flash PROMs.

To update the CPU FPROMs, SMS must be running and the specified board must be powered on. This is not required to update the SC FPROMs. If any of the domain's CPU or MaxCPU boards have the virtual keyswitch setting in the secure position, the Flash PROM(s) will not be updated.

flashupdate displays both the current Flash PROM and the flash image file information prior to any updates.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

-d *domain_id*	ID for a domain. Valid *domain_id*s are 'A'...'R' and are case insensitive.
-d *domain_tag*	Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M).
-f *path*	Name of the flash image file.
	The *path* argument specifies the name of the image file used to update the Flash PROM given in the *location* argument.
-h	Help. Displays usage descriptions.
	Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.
-n	Automatically answers "no" to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with the -q option.

-q   Quiet. Suppresses all messages to stdout including prompts.

                       When used alone, -q defaults to the -n option for all prompts.

                       When used with either the -y or the -n option, -q suppresses all
                       user prompts and automatically answers with either 'y' or 'n'
                       based on the option chosen.

-y   Automatically answers "yes" to all prompts. Prompts are
                       displayed unless used with the -q option.

OPERANDS   The following operands are supported:

location   Flash PROM location.

                       The Flash PROM location consists of the *board_loc/FlashPROM_id*
                       separated by a forward slash.

                       The *FlashPROM_id* is specified only when you want to update a
                       particular Flash PROM (FP0 or FP1) on a CPU board and the
                       system controller(SC).

                       For example, the location, SB4/FP0, indicates the Flash PROM 0
                       on the CPU board in slot 4.

                       The following *board_loc* forms are accepted:

                       SB(0...17)

                       IO(0...17)

                       SC(0|1)

                       The following *FlashPROM_id* forms are accepted:

                       FP(0|1)

**EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION**

**Group Privileges   You must have platform administrator or domain administrator privileges to run
Required**   this command. If you have platform administrator privileges, all boards can be
                  updated. For domain administrators, only boards that are active in the
                  administrator's domain or available to the administrator's domain can be updated.

                  Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide*
                  for more information.

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Updating Flash PROM 0 in the System Controller 0

You must reset the SC after running this command.

```
sc0:sms-user:> flashupdate -f /opt/SUNWSMS/firmware/SCOBPimg.di SC0/
FP0
```

EXAMPLE 2   Updating Flash PROM 1 in the System Controller 0

You must reset the SC after running this command.

```
sc0:sms-user:> flashupdate -f /opt/SUNWSMS/firmware/SSCPOST.di SC0/
FP1
```

EXAMPLE 3   Updating Flash PROM 0 in the System Controller 1

You must reset the SC after running this command.

```
sc1:sms-user:> flashupdate -f /opt/SUNWSMS/firmware/SCOBPimg.di SC1/
FP0
```

EXAMPLE 4   Updating Flash PROM 0 in the slot0 Board

SMS must be running and the SB0/FP0 board must be powered on.

```
sc0:sms-user:> flashupdate -f /opt/SUNWSMS/hostobjs/sgcpu.flash SB0/
FP0
```

EXAMPLE 5   Updating Both Flash PROMs on CPU Board 17

SMS must be running and the SB17 board must be powered on.

```
sc0:sms-user:> flashupdate -f /opt/SUNWSMS/hostobjs/sgcpu.flash SB17
```

EXAMPLE 6   Updating Flash PROMs in Domain A

SMS must be running and the CPU boards in domain A must be powered on.

```
sc0:sms-user:> flashupdate -d A -f /opt/SUNWSMS/hostobjs/sgcpu.flash
```

EXAMPLE 7   Resetting the SC After Updating the SC PROMs.

Switch to superuser and shutdown the SC

```
sc0:sms-user:> su -
```

```
sc0:#  shutdown -y -g0 -i0
 ...[system messages]
ok
```

In order for the new firmware to be enabled on your SC you must now perform a
reset of the SC. Type:

```
ok reset-all
```

If this does not reset the SC then you must perform a hard reset.

Physically locate your System Controller within your Sun Fire 15K cabinet and
depress the Abort and then Reset buttons on the SC board.   Once the SC has been
reset you should see OpenBoot PROM messages indicating that the new version of
the firmware is loading.   After the system successfully returns to the ok prompt,
verify that the flashupdate worked, type:

```
ok show-dropins
```

```
Dropins for Flash device: /pci@1f,0/pci@1,1/ebus@1/flashprom@10,400000
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
Dropin name     Size Checksum Date        Date      Version Vendor
                                  created     flashed
-----------------------------------------------------------------------
SSCOBP-dropins   90    c84e    11/13/2001  11/13/2001   1.2  SUNW,sscobp
....
....
```

Note the version number of the Dropins (1.2)

 You can then boot your new installation of the Solaris software. Type:

```
ok boot new disk
```

Login in as a platform administator and type:

```
sc1:sms-user:> flashupdate -f /opt/SUNWSMS/firmware SCOBPimg.di SC0/
FP0

Current SC FPROM Information
============================
SC at SC0, FPROM 0:
Name: SSCOBP-dropins,
Version: 1.2
Size: 144,
Check Sum: 51278
Date Flashed: 11/13/01
Date Created: 11/13/01

Do you wish to update the SC User FPROM (yes/no)? n

sc1:sms-user:>
```

Compare version numbers. If they are the same, flashupdate was successful.

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

FILES   The following files are used by this command:

/opt/SUNWSMS/firmware/SCOBPimg.di   Used to update the
                                                     Flash PROM 0 on the
                                                     SC.

/opt/SUNWSMS/firmware/SSCPOST.di   Used to update the
                                                     Flash PROM 1 on the
                                                     SC.

/opt/SUNWSMS/hostobjs/sgcpu.flash   Used to update the
                                                     Flash PROMs on the
                                                     CPU and MaxCPU
                                                     boards.

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **setkeyswitch**(1M)

NAME	fomd - failover management daemon
SYNOPSIS	**fomd**
DESCRIPTION	fomd(1M) is the core of the system controller (SC) failover mechanism. The fomd daemon detects faults on the local and remote SCs and takes the appropriate action (directing a failover/takeover).
	The fomd daemon ensures that the necessary synchronization data between the two SCs is current. fomd runs on both the master and the standby SCs.
	This daemon is automatically started by ssd(1M) . Do *not* start it manually from the command line.
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned:
	0 Successful completion
	>0 An error occurred.
FILES	The following configuration file is required:
	/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/fomd.cf Failover daemon configuration file

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **setfailover**(1M), **showfailover**(1M)

NAME	frad - FRU access daemon
SYNOPSIS	**frad**
DESCRIPTION	frad(1M) runs on the system controller (SC) and provides the exclusive mechanism by which SMS processes, including daemons, access any FRU SEEPROM within a given Sun Fire 15K system. frad also provides the platform-dependent interface to the Sun Fire 15K SEEPROMs required by the FRU ID software tools.
	This daemon is started automatically by the ssd(1M) daemon. Do *not* start it manually from the command line.
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **ssd**(1M)

NAME	help - display help information for SMS commands
SYNOPSIS	**help** [*command_name*]
	help -h
DESCRIPTION	If no argument is included, help(1M) displays a list of valid SMS commands along with their correct syntax. Otherwise, the *command_name* operand displays that command's man page.
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.

-h   Help. Displays usage descriptions.

                Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is
                ignored.

-v   Verbose. Displays all available command information.

OPERANDS   The following operands are supported:

command_name   Specific command for which help displays the man page.

**EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION**

**Group Privileges
Required**

You must have platform administrator, platform operator, platform service, domain administrator, domain configurator or superuser privileges to run this command.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Using Help

Displays all commands.

```
sc0:sms-user:> help
addtag -d domain_id|domain_tag -anew_tag [-q ] [-y | -n]
addboard -d domain_id|domain_tag [ -c  function] [-r  retry_count [-t timeout]]
 [-q ] [-y | -n] location [location]
....
....
tmd  [ -t number]
```

EXAMPLE 2   Using Help for a Command

Displays man(1M) page.

```
sc0:sms-user:> help addtag

Maintenance Commands                                    addtag(1M)


NAME
     addtag - assign a domain name (tag) to a domain

SYNOPSIS

addtag -d domain_id|domain_tag -anew_tag [-q ] [-y | -n]
.....
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **man**(1M)

NAME | hpost - Sun Fire 15K power-on self-test (POST) control application

SYNOPSIS | **hpost**

DESCRIPTION | hpost(1M) is responsible for probing, testing, and configuring the hardware of a Sun Fire 15K domain, preparing it for use by the OpenBoot PROM and the Solaris operating environment. Alternate modes prepare a single board for attach to a running domain using dynamic reconfiguration (DR), create hardware state dump files on the system controller (SC), clear certain non fatal hardware error states, and perform related Sun Fire 15K hardware operations.

Note – This application is intended to be run only by other SMS applications or daemons. Invoking it directly from the command line can cause failures of running domains, and is *not* a supported mode of use.

hpost's clients include:

- dsmd(1M)
- dxs(1M)
- setkeyswitch(1M)

hpost is a client of:

- hwad(1M)
- pcd(1M)

hpost requires and uses flash PROM images and downloadable local POST executables delivered in the SUNWSMSlp package.

ATTRIBUTES | See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSpo

SEE ALSO | **dsmd**(1m), **hwad**(1m), **pcd**(1m), **setkeyswitch**(1m), **dxs**(1m)

NAME	hwad - hardware access daemon
SYNOPSIS	**hwad**

DESCRIPTION   hwad(1M) provides the exclusive mechanism by which SMS processes, including daemons, access, control, monitor, and configure the hardware.

hwad runs in either main or spare mode and asks the failover daemon (fomd(1M)) for the role the system controller (SC) should play when it comes up.

At start up, hwad opens all the drivers (sbbc, echip, gchip, and console bus) and uses the ioctl calls to interface with them. It reads the contents of device presence register to identify the boards present in the system and makes them accessible to the clients.

IOSRAM and Mbox interfaces are also provided by hwad. This helps communication between the SC and the domain. For dynamic reconfiguration (DR), hwad directs communication to the new IOSRAM (tunnel switch). For darb interrupts, hwad notifies the dsmd(1M) if there is a dstop or rstop. It also notifies related SMS daemon(s) depending on the type of Mbox interrupt that occurs.

hwad detects and recovers console bus and jtag errors.

This daemon is started automatically by the ssd(1M) daemon. Do *not* start it manually from the command line.

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **dsmd**(1M), **ssd**(1M)

NAME	initcmdsync - command synchronization commands

SYNOPSIS

cancelcmdsync *cmdsync_descriptor*

initcmdsync *script_name* [*parameters*]

savecmdsync -M *identifier cmdsync_descriptor*

[cancel|init|save]cmdsync -h

DESCRIPTION

The command synchronization commands work together to control the recovery of user-defined scripts interrupted by a system controller (SC) failover. Insert the following commands in user-defined scripts to enable command synchronization:

- initcmdsync creates a command synchronization descriptor that identifies the script to be recovered.

  This descriptor is placed on a command synchronization list that identifies the scripts and commands to be restarted on the new main SC after a failover.

- savecmdsync adds a marker that identifies a location in the script from which processing can be resumed after a failover.

- cancelcmdsync removes a command synchronization descriptor from the command synchronization list. This ensures that the script is run only once and not after subsequent failovers.

  Be sure that all exit paths of a script have a cancelcmdsync sequence to remove the descriptor from the command synchronization list. If you do not remove the descriptor and a failover occurs, the script will be rerun on the new main SC.

Note – Both an initcmdsync and a cancelcmdsync sequence must be contained within a script to enable command synchronization. The use of the savecmdsync command is optional and is used only to mark specific points in a script from which processing can be resumed. If specific restart points are not needed, consider using runcmdsync(1M) instead.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

cmdsync_descriptor	Specifies the command synchronization descriptor that identifies the user-defined script. This descriptor is the standard output value returned by the initcmdsync command.
-h	Help. Displays usage descriptions.
	Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.

	-M *identifier*	Marks a location in the script from which the script can be resumed after a failover. The identifier must be a positive integer.
	parameters	Specifies the options or parameters associated with the user-defined script. These parameters are stored on the spare SC and are used to restart the specified script after a failover.
	script_name	Identifies the name of the user-defined script to be synchronized.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

The command synchronization commands are inserted at certain logical points within a user-defined script.

For instance, a Korn shell script might be structured as follows:

```
# MAIN CODE STARTS HERE
# Be sure to use a cleanup procedure to handle any
# interrupts.
# Use the cancelcmdsync to remove the script from the
# command synchronization list. Otherwise, the command
# will get restarted on the new main SC.
#
clean_up () {
        cancelcmdsync  $desc
        exit
    }

# Declare the clean_up function to capture system signals
# and cleanup.
trap "clean_up" INT HUP TERM QUIT PWR URG
goto_label=1
# Process the arguments, capturing the -M marker point
# if provided
#
for arg in $*; do
        case $arg in
            -M )
        goto_label=$arg;;
        .
        .
        .
        esac
    done
# Place this script and all its parameters in the command
# synchronization list, which indicates the commands to
# be restarted after an SC failover.
#
# NOTE: The script must be executable by the user defined
# in fomd.cf and reside in the same directory on both the
# main and the spare SC.
```

```
# If the command is not part of the defined PATH for
# the user, the absolute filename must be passed with the
# initcmdsync command
#
initcmdsync script_name parameters
# The marker point is stored in the goto_label variable.
# Keep executing this script until all cases have been
# processed or an error is detected.
#
while (( $goto_label !=  0 )) ; do
#
# Each case should represent a synchronization point
# in the script.
#
case $goto_label in
#
# Step 1: Do something
#
1 )                 do_something
                        .
                        .
                        .

# Execute the savecmdsync command with the script's
# descriptor and a unique marker to save the position.
# If a failover occurs here, the commands represented in
# the next goto_label (2) will be resumed.
#
            savecmdsync -M $(( $goto_label + 1 )) $desc
            goto_label=$(( $goto_label + 1 ))
               ;;
#
# Step 2: Do more things
#
2 )         do_more_things
                .
                .
                .
            savecmdsync -M $(( $goto_label + 1 )) $desc
              goto_label=$(( $goto_label + 1 ))
                ;;
#
# Step 3: Finish the last step and set the goto_label to 0
# so that the script ends.
3 )
                finish_last_step
                .
                .
                .
                goto_label=0
                  ;;
 esac
done
# END OF MAIN CODE
# Remember to execute cancelcmdsync to remove the script from the
# command synchronization list. Otherwise, the command will be restarted
# after the failover.
#
cancelcmdsync $desc
```

Group Privileges Required	You must have platform administrator, platform operator, platform service, domain administrator, or domain configurator privileges to run this command.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned:

0	Successful completion
>0	An error occurred.

Note – The standard output for initcmdsync contains the command synchronization descriptor. Also, when failover is disabled (after a failover or in a single SC environment), scripts that contain synchronization commands generate error messages to the platform log file and return nonzero exit codes. These messages can be ignored.

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **runcmdsync**(1M), **showcmdsync**(1M)

NOTES   An example of a user-defined script (with synchronization commands) is provided in the /opt/SUNWSMS/examples/cmdsync directory.

NAME	kmd - SMS key management daemon

SYNOPSIS	**kmd**

DESCRIPTION

kmd(1M) manages the IPSec security associations (SAs) needed to secure the communication between the system controller (SC) and servers running on a domain. kmd manages per-socket policies for connections initiated by clients on the SC to servers on a domain. kmd manages shared policies for connections initiated by clients on the domain to servers on the SC.

The current default configuration includes authentication policies for the dca(1M) and dxs(1M) clients on the SC which connect to the dcs(1M) and cvcd(1M) servers on a domain.

This daemon is started automatically by the ssd(1M) daemon. Do *not* start it manually from the command line.

Note – kmd must be run as a root process to be permitted to use the pf_key interface to IPSec.

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0	Successful completion
>0	An error occurred.

FILES

The following file is used to configure kmd:

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/kmd_policy.cf	kmd_policy.cf configures the shared and per-socket policies managed by kmd.

Changes to the policies are made by editing the kmd_policy.cf file on the SC. Corresponding changes must be made on the affected domain(s).

The format of kmd_policy.cf is a table of eight fields separated by the pipe '|' character. The fields are identified below.

dir | *d_port* | *protocol* | *sa_type* | *auth_alg* | *encr_alg* | *domain* | *login*

The fields are defined as:

dir--- Direction to connect from. Values: sctodom, domtosc

d_port--- Destination port

protocol--- Protocol for the socket. Values: tcp, udp

sa_type--- Security association type. Values: ah, esp

auth_alg--- Authentication algorithm. Values: none, md5, sha1

encr_alg--- Encryption algorithm. Values: none, des, 3des

domain--- Domain ID. Values: integers 0 - 17, space   A space for the domain ID defines a policy which applies to all domains. A policy for a specific domain overrides a policy which applied to all domains.

login--- Login name. Values: Any valid login name. The default policies in the `kmd_policy.cf` file are shown below.

`sctodom|665|tcp|ah|md5|none|  |sms-dca|`

`sctodom|442|tcp|ah|md5|none|  |sms-dxs|`

The configuration of policies on a domain is the standard IPSec configuration file

(`/etc/inet/ipsecconf.init`).

The default policies are shown below.

{ dport sun-dr } permit { auth_alg md5 }

{ sport sun-dr } apply {auth_alg md5 sa unique }

{ dport cvc_hostd } permit { auth_alg md5 }

{ sport cvc_hostd } apply {auth_alg md5 sa unique }

ATTRIBUTES See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSr SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO **ssd**(1M), **sckmd**(1M), **ipsecconf**(1M), **pf_key**(1M), **ipsec**(1M), **dca**(1M), **dxs**(1M), **dcs**(1M), **cvcd**(1M)

NAME	mand - management network daemon
SYNOPSIS	**mand**
DESCRIPTION	mand(1M) supports the management network (MAN) drivers and the failover management daemon (fomd(1M)) by providing the required network configuration. This configuration information includes host names, IP addresses, and netmasks. mand is also responsible for initializing and updating these respective fields in the platform configuration database (pcd(1M)) daemon as well as the MAN driver on the system controller (SC).

mand is an SMS daemon running on both the main and spare SCs. Its role is set up by fomd.

This daemon is started automatically by the ssd(1M) daemon. Do *not* start it manually from the command line.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

SC-to-Domain and Domain-to-SC Internal Network (I1) data includes:

- Network mask
- SC host name
- SC IP address
- Domain[A-R] host name
- Domain[A-R] IP address

SC-to-SC Internal Network (I2) data includes:

- Network mask
- SC 0 host name
- SC 0 IP address
- SC 1 host name
- SC 1 IP address

SC External Community (C) data includes:

- Community Failover IP address
- Community physical interface name

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0	Successful completion
>0	An error occurred.

SIGNALS | The following signals are used.

SIGHUP   Rereads the MAN.cf file and reconfigures
                                                    the external community as well as the
                                                    network fields in the pcd.

FILES | The following configuration file is required:

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/MAN.cf   This file includes the domain-to-SC, SC-
                                                    to-domain and the SC-to-SC
                                                    management network data as well as the
                                                    community data for external access to
                                                    the SC.

                                                    Do *not* manually modify the MAN.cf file.

ATTRIBUTES | See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO | **fomd**(1M), **pcd**(1M), **smsconfig**(1M), **ssd**(1M)

NAME	mld - message logging daemon
SYNOPSIS	**mld** [-f *config_file*] [-t]

DESCRIPTION

mld(1M) provides logging services to all SMS daemons and processes. mld is the first SMS daemon started by ssd(1M) in order to capture the output of all other SMS daemons and processes during their startup phases.

- Platform log messages are stored in:

  /var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/platform/messages

  in the following format:

  time host program [*pid*]:[*msg_id hrtime_t level file_line*] *message*

  file line is optional and only appears in verbose mode.

  For example:

  ```
  Feb 2 09:16:10 2002 sun15 mld[904]:[209 2345678901
  INFO MLDLOGGER.cc 141] Platform messages file created.
  ```

- Domain log messages are stored in:

  /var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/*domain_id*/messages

  in the same format as platform messages with additional *domain_id* | *domain_tag* information following the pid:

  time host program [*pid*]*domain_id* | *domain_tag*:[*msg_id hrtime_t level file_line*] *message*

  For example:

  ```
  Feb 2 09:18:55 2002 sun15 mld[904]-B (engB):
  [314 2345678902 ERR LogManager.cc 424]
  message queue limit exceeded, messages will be dropped.
  ```

- Domain syslog messages are stored in:

  /var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/*domain_id*/syslog

  in the same format in which they are received.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

-f *config_file*	Provides an absolute path to an alternative remote-message-reception configuration file.
-t	Disables remote message reception (for example; domain syslog messages).

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

FILES   The following file is used by this command:

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/.logger   Message logging
                                                      daemon configuration
                                                      file.

This file supports three configuration directives:

FILE — Specifies where to output messages. The default is msgdaemon and should *not* be changed.

LEVEL — Specifies the minimum level necessary for mld to log a message. The supported levels are: debug, info, notice, warning, err, crit, alert, and emerg. The default is notice.

MODE — Specifies the verbosity of the messages. Two modes are available: verbose and terse. The default is verbose.

Note – All directive arguments are case insensitive.

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **ssd**(1M)

NAME   moveboard - move a board from one domain to another

SYNOPSIS   **moveboard** -d *domain_id* | *domain_tag* [-c *function*] [-r *retry_count* [-t *timeout*]]
[-q] [-f] [-y | -n] *location*

moveboard -h

DESCRIPTION   moveboard(1M) first attempts to unconfigure, disconnect, and unassign
location from the domain it is currently assigned to and possibly active in, then
proceeds to assign, connect, and configure *location* to the domain
domain_id | *domain_tag*.

The -c *function* command option is used to specify the transition of the board from
the current configuration state to a new configuration state. Configuration states
are: assign, connect, or configure. If the -c option is not specified, the default
expected configuration state is configure.

Note – moveboard performs tasks synchronously and does not return control to
the user until the command is complete. If the board is not powered on or tested
and a -c connect | configure option is specified, then the command will power
on the board and test it.

Note – If the specified board is in the automatic system recovery (ASR) blacklist
file, moveboard displays an error message when assigning a board and continues.
When using the connect or configure functions, moveboard displays an error
message and exits.

OPTIONS   The following options are supported.

-c *function*   Valid *function* values are assign, connect, and configure. This
                    value is used to control the configuration state transition.

                    Note – If the moveboard command fails, a board does not return
                    to its original state. A dxs or dca error message is logged to the
                    domain. If the error is recoverable you can retry the command. If
                    it is unrecoverable, you will need to reboot the domain in order to
                    use that board.

The possible transition states and their meaning are as follows:

assign   Unconfigures the board from the Solaris
                                operating environment running on the
                                domain. Solaris software stops using any of
                                the hardware resources on the board. (See
                                `deleteboard -c unconfigure`).

                                Disconnects the board. Transitions the board
                                into the `disconnected|unconfigured`
                                state. (see `deleteboard -c disconnect`).

                                Unassigns the board from the current domain.
                                (See `deleteboard -c unassign`).

                                Moves the board out of the logical domain by
                                changing its state to `available`.

                                Assigns the board to the new logical domain.
                                This is a board state in which the domain has
                                sole access to the board; however, the board is
                                not active. Once assigned, the board can be
                                connected or configured into the domain
                                either by using setkeyswitch on or using the
                                connect or configure options.

connect   Unconfigures the board from the Solaris
                     operating environment running on the
                     domain. Solaris software stops using any of
                     the hardware resources on the board. (See
                     `deleteboard -c unconfigure`).

                     Disconnects the board. Transitions the board
                     into the `disconnected|unconfigured`
                     state. (See `deleteboard -c disconnect`).

                     Unassigns the board from the current domain.
                     (see `deleteboard -c unassign`).

                     Moves the board out of the logical domain by
                     changing its state to `available`. Assigns the
                     board to the new logical domain. (See
                     `assign` above; see also `addboard(1M) -c`
                     `assign`).

                     Transitions the board into the
                     `connected|unconfigured` state. In this
                     state, the board is `assigned` to the logical
                     domain and `connected` (active). This state
                     allows the normal system access to hardware
                     resources on the board. The hardware
                     resources of the board are not represented by
                     the normal Solaris software data structures,
                     however, and cannot be used by the Solaris
                     operating environment. Allowed operations
                     on the board are limited to configuration
                     administration operations. (See also
                     `addboard -c connect`). This is an
                     intermediate state and does not have any
                     standalone implementation at this time.

	configure	Unconfigures the board from the Solaris operating environment running on the domain. Solaris software stops using any of the hardware resources on the board. (See `deleteboard -c unconfigure`).

Disconnects the board. Transitions the board into the `disconnected|unconfigured` state. (See `deleteboard -c disconnect`).

Unassigns the board from the current domain. (See `deleteboard -c unassign`).

Moves the board out of the logical domain by changing its state to `available`. Assigns the board to the new logical domain. (See `assign` above; see also `addboard -c assign`).

Transitions the board into the `connected|unconfigured` state. In this state, the board is `assigned` to the logical domain and `connected` (active). This state allows the normal system access to hardware resources on the board. The hardware resources of the board are not represented by the normal Solaris software data structures, however, and cannot be used by the Solaris operating environment. Allowed operations on the board are limited to configuration administration operations. (See `connect` above; see also `addboard -c connect`).

Transitions the board into the `connected|configured` state. In this state, the board is not only `assigned` and `connected` to a domain, but also `configured` into the Solaris operating environment. The hardware resources on the board can be used by Solaris software. (See also `addboard -c configure`).

-d *domain_id*   ID for a domain. Valid *domain_id*s are 'A'...'R' and are case insensitive. This is the domain to which the board is being moved.

-d *domain_tag*   Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M). This is the domain to which the board is being moved.

-f	Forces the specified action to occur. Typically, this is a hardware-dependent override of a safety feature. Forcing a state change operation can allow use of the hardware resources of an occupant that is not in the ok or unknown conditions, at the discretion of any hardware-dependent safety checks.
-h	Help. Displays usage descriptions.
	Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.
-n	Automatically answers "no" to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with the -q option.
-q	Quiet. Suppresses all messages to stdout including prompts.
	When used alone -q defaults to the -n option for all prompts.
	When used with either the -y or the -n option, -q suppresses all user prompts and automatically answers with either 'y' or 'n' based on the option chosen.
-r *retry_count* -t *timeout*	These command arguments allow the user to specify retries in case of failures encountered during state transitions. The -r *retry_count* option indicates the number of times the configuration state change request should be retried by the domain. The -t *timeout* option specifies the number of seconds that the domain should wait before the next retry is made. This option must be specified with *retry_count*. The default is zero, meaning the request is retried immediately.
-y	Automatically answers "yes" to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with the -q option.

OPERANDS   The following operands are supported:

location   Board location separated by a space. Multiple *location* arguments are *not* permitted.

The following *location* forms are accepted:

SB(0...17)

IO(0...17)

Note – Use showboards(1M) to display board type.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	

Group Privileges Required

Users with platform administrator privileges can perform the -c assign option if the board is in the assigned state (not active in a running domain) of the domain from which the board is being removed.

Users with domain administrator or configurator privileges can execute this command, but only on their respective domains. You must belong to both domain groups affected and the board must be in the available component list of both domains.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXAMPLES

For all examples, if the board is currently active in another domain, you must have domain administrator privileges for that domain. In addition, you must have platform administrator privileges or the board must be in the domain available component list in order for it to be unassigned from its current domain.

You must have platform privileges or the board must be in the domain's available component list for you to assign the system board to a new domain. In addition, the user must have domain privileges in the new domain in order to connect or configure the board into the domain.

EXAMPLE 1   Assigning a CPU Board at SB4 to Domain A

```
sc0:sms-user:> moveboard -d A -c assign SB4
SB at SB4 assigned to domain: A
```

EXAMPLE 2   Assigning a Blacklisted CPU Board at SB4 to Domain A

```
sc0:sms-user:> moveboard -d A -c assign SB4
SB at SB4 assigned to domain: A
Warning: CPU at SB4 is blacklisted.
You will not be able to connect or configure it.
sc0:sms-user:>
```

EXAMPLE 3   Configuring an IO Board into Domain A

Note: the default function is to `configure`.

```
sc0:sms-user:> moveboard -d A IO2
IO2 unassigned from domain: B
IO2 assigned to domain: A
assign IO2
assign IO2 done
poweron IO2
poweron IO2 done
test IO2
test IO2 done
connect IO2
connect IO2 done
configure IO2
configure IO2 done
notify online /devices/pci@5d,700000
notify online /devices/pci@5d,600000
notify online /devices/pci@5c,700000
notify online /devices/pci@5c,600000
notify add capacity IO2 done
```

EXAMPLE 4   Connecting an IO Board at IO17 to Domain R

You must have platform privileges or the board must be in the domain available
component list.

```
sc0:sms-user:> moveboard -d R -c connect IO17
```

EXAMPLE 5   Connecting a Blacklisted Board to Domain C

```
sc0:sms-user:> moveboard -d C -c connect SB0
SB at SB0 is blacklisted. Exiting.
sc0:sms-user:>
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned:

0	Successful completion
1	No acknowledge
2	Not supported
3	Operation not supported
4	Invalid privileges
5	Busy
6	System Busy
7	Data error
8	Library error

9	No Library
10	Insufficient condition
11	Invalid
12	Error
13	A PID doesn't exist
14	Invalid attribute
30	Invalid board ID type
31	Invalid permissions
32	Assigned to another domain
33	Unable to get permissions
34	Unable to get domain board info
35	Unable to get active board list
36	Unable to get assigned board list
37	Get blacklist failed
38	Solaris not running
56	DR command synatax error
68	DR operation failed

FILES   The following file is used by this command.

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/asr/blacklist   List of components
                                                   excluded by esmd.

Note – This file is created and used internally and should *not* be edited manually.
To remove a component from the ASR blacklist file, use enablecomponent(1M).

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **addtag**(1M), **addboard**(1M), **deleteboard**(1M), **enablecomponent**(1M),
esmd(1M), **showcomponent**(1M)

NAME	osd - OpenBoot PROM server daemon
SYNOPSIS	**osd**
DESCRIPTION	osd(1M) provides software support for OpenBoot PROM. It provides an SMS event-based interface to setkeyswitch(1M) for laying out IDPROM, NVRAM and REBOOTARGS information prior to domain bring up.

osd also receives mailbox commands from OpenBoot PROM. These mailbox commands are acted upon and a result is returned to OpenBoot PROM. Commands include get-time-of-day, set-time-of-day, get-idprom, get-nvram-data, set-nvram-data, get-reboot-args, set-reboot-args, and do-tunnel-switch. There is one instance of osd on the system controller (SC) shared between all domains.

This daemon is automatically started by ssd(1M) . Do *not* start it manually from the command line.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	
Group Privileges Required	osd is run as the sms-osd user.
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned:

0	Successful completion
>0	An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes** (5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **setkeyswitch** (1M)

NAME	pcd - platform configuration database daemon

SYNOPSIS **pcd**

DESCRIPTION

pcd(1M) provides and manages controlled access to platform, domain and system board configuration data. It is an SMS daemon running on the system controller (SC) and a key component of SMS configuration. All system management applications access the database information through the pcd daemon.

In addition to managing platform configuration data, the pcd notifies registered system management applications when pertinent database changes have occurred. These notifications are registered as events and transparent to the user.

This daemon is started automatically by the ssd(1M) daemon. Do *not* start it manually from the command line.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Platform data includes:

```
Platform type
Platform name
Rack ID
Cacheable Memory
Address Slice
Map System clock frequency
System clock type
SC IP address SC0 to SC1 IP
address
SC1 to SC0 IP address
SC to SC IP netmask
```

Domain data includes:

```
Domain ID/Tag
OS version (not used)
OS type (not used)
Available component list
Assigned board list
Active board list
Golden IOSRAM I/O board
Virtual keyswitch setting
Active Ethernet I/O board
Domain creation time
Domain dump state
Domain bring up priority
IP host addressHost name
Host netmask
Host broadcast address
```

System board data includes:

```
Expander Position
Slot position
Board type
Board state
Domain assignment of the
board
Available component list
state
Board test status
Board test level
Memory cleared state
```

SIGNALS

SIGHUP   Rereads the database
                                                         files and recaches
                                                         information.

FILES   **Note –** *Never* modify these files by hand.

The following files are supported:

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/.pcd/platform_info   Contains platform
                                                 database information

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/.pcd/domain_info   Contains domain
                                                 database information

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/.pcd/sysboard_info   Contains system board
                                                 database information

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **ssd**(1M)

NAME	poweroff - control power off
SYNOPSIS	**poweroff** [-q] [-y	-n] [*location*]
	poweroff -h

DESCRIPTION   poweroff(1M) powers off the specified dual 48V power supply, fan tray, or board. If no arguments are specified and you have platform administrator privileges, the entire system, with the exception of the bulk power supplies, the fan trays, and the spare system controller (SC), powers off. If there are active domains utilizing the component that is going to be powered off, a listing of those domains and a "Are you sure?" prompt will be given by default.

If you do not have platform administrator privileges, the [*location*] command operand *must* be specified and the board must be assigned to a domain for which you have domain administrator or configurator privileges.

Note – This command has no effect on the position of the virtual keyswitch.

OPTIONS   The following options are supported:

-h   Help. Displays usage descriptions.

               Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.

-n   Automatically answers "no" to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with the -q option.

-q   Quiet. Suppresses all messages to stdout including prompts.

               When used alone, -q defaults to the -n option for all prompts.

               When used with either the -y or the -n option, -q suppresses all user prompts, and automatically answers with either 'y' or 'n' based on the option chosen.

-y   Automatically answers "yes" to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with the -q option.

OPERANDS The following operands are supported:

location   Component location separated by a space. Multiple *location* forms are *not* permitted.

The following *location* forms are accepted:

SB(0...17)

IO(0...17)

CS(0|1)

FT(0...7)

PS(0...5)

EX(0...17)

SC(0|1) [only the spare SC can be powered off.]

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required You must have either platform administrator or domain administrator/configurator privileges to run this command.

If you have domain privileges, you must also specify the [*location*] operand and the [*location*] must be a domain configuration unit (DCU) that is assigned to a domain for which you have domain privileges.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXAMPLES EXAMPLE 1   Powering Off a CPU Board at Expander Position 0

In this example, poweroff forces the board off by suppressing any stdout messages and answering 'yes' to all prompts.

```
sc0:sms-user:> poweroff -qy SB0
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **poweron**(1M)

NAME	poweron - control power up
SYNOPSIS	**poweron** [-q] [-y	-n] [*location*]
	poweron -h

DESCRIPTION poweron(1M) powers on the specified dual 48V power supply, fan tray, or board. If no arguments are specified and you have platform administrator privileges, the entire system is powered on (provided that no additional 48V power supply modules need to be powered on to support the new power requirements).

If you do not have platform administrator privileges, the *location* command operand *must* be specified and the board must be assigned to a domain for which you have domain administrator or configurator privileges. If sufficient power and cooling is not available for the requested board, the poweron operation will fail. A minimum of five 48V power supply modules (4 KW modules) are required to power a fully configured system. Thus, with N+1 redundancy, six power supply modules are used. If powering on a component requires another component to be powered on, such as a board requiring a 48V power supply module, the poweron request will fail.

If a specified component is in the automatic system recovery (ASR) blacklist file, an error message is displayed. If you have platform administrator privileges you will be prompted to continue. If not, poweron exits.

OPTIONS The following options are supported.

-h   Help. Displays usage descriptions.

                Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.

-n   Automatically answers "no" to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with the -q option.

-q   Quiet. Suppresses all messages to stdout including prompts.

                When used alone, -q defaults to the -n option for all prompts.

                When used with either the -y or the -n option, -q suppresses all user prompts, and automatically answers with either 'y' or 'n' based on the option chosen.

-y   Automatically answers "yes" to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with the -q option.

OPERANDS   The following operands are supported:

location   Component location separated by a space. Multiple *location*
                      forms are *not* permitted.

                      The following *location* forms are accepted:

                      SB(0...17)

                      IO(0...17)

                      CS(0|1)

                      FT(0...7)

                      PS(0...5)

                      EX(0...17)

**EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION**

**Group Privileges   You must have either platform administrator or domain administrator/configurator
Required**   privileges to run this command.

                      If you have domain privileges, you must also specify the *location* operand and the
                      location must be a domain configuration unit (DCU) that is assigned to a domain
                      for which you have domain privileges.

                      You must have platform administrator privileges in order to power on a board
                      listed in the ASR blacklist file.

                      Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide*
                      for more information.

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Powering On the Dual 48V Power Supply

                      The power supply is located on the front side in the 0 bank position.

```
sc0:sms-user:> poweron PS0
```

                      EXAMPLE 2   Powering On a CPU in the ASR Blacklist File

                      You must have platform administrator privileges. Otherwise, poweron exits with
                      an error.

```
sc0:sms-user:> poweron SB0
Component SB0 is in the ASR blacklist.
Are you sure you want to continue the power ON (yes/no)? Y
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

FILES | The following file is used by this command.

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/asr/blacklist   List of components
                                                     excluded by esmd.

Note – This file is created and used internally and should *not* be edited manually.

ATTRIBUTES | See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO | **esmd**(1M), **poweroff**(1M)

NAME	rcfgadm - remote configuration administration
SYNOPSIS	**rcfgadm** -d *domain_id* | *domain_tag* [-f] [-y|-n] [-v] [-o *hardware_options*]-c *function* [-r *retry_count* [-T *timeout*]]*ap_id*...
	rcfgadm -d *domain_id* | *domain_tag* [-f] [-y|-n] [-v] [-o *hardware_options*]-x *hardware_function ap_id*...
	rcfgadm -d *domain_id* | *domain_tag* [-v] [-a] [-s *listing_options*] [-o *hardware_options*] [-l [*ap_id*|*ap_type*]...]
	rcfgadm -d *domain_id* | *domain_tag* [-v] [-o *hardware_options*]-t *ap_id*...
	rcfgadm -d *domain_id* | *domain_tag* [-v] [-o *hardware_options*]-h [*ap_id*|*ap_type*]
DESCRIPTION	rcfgadm(1M) provides remote configuration administration operations on dynamically reconfigurable hardware resources. The rcfgadm command allows configuration administration operations on the specified domain from the system controller. These operations include displaying status, (-l), initiating testing, (-t), invoking configuration state changes, (-c), invoking hardware specific functions, (-x), and obtaining configuration administration help messages (-h).

rcfgadm performs configuration administration at attachment points, which are places where system software supports dynamic reconfiguration of hardware resources during continued operation of Solaris software.

Configuration administration makes a distinction between hardware resources that are physically present in the machine and hardware resources that are configured and visible to the Solaris environment. The nature of configuration administration functions are hardware-specific and are performed by calling hardware-specific libraries.

Configuration administration operates on an attachment point. Hardware resources located at attachment points can or cannot be physically replaceable during system operation, but are dynamically reconfigurable by way of the configuration administration interfaces.

An attachment point defines two unique elements, which are distinct from the hardware resources that exist beyond the attachment point. The two elements of an attachment point are a receptacle and an occupant. Physical insertion or removal of hardware resources occurs at an attachment point and results in a receptacle gaining or losing an occupant. Configuration administration supports the physical insertion and removal operations, as well as other configuration administration functions at an attachment point.

Attachment points have associated state and condition information. The configuration administration interfaces provide control for transitioning attachment point states. A receptacle can exist in one of three states: empty, disconnected, or

connected, while an occupant can exist in one of two states: `configured` or `unconfigured`.

A receptacle can provide the `empty` state, which is the normal state of a receptacle when the attachment point has no occupants. A receptacle can also provide the `disconnected` state if it has the capability of isolating its occupants from normal system access. Typically this state is used for various hardware specific testing prior to bringing the occupant's resources into full use by the system, or as a step in preparing an occupant for physical removal or reconfiguration. A receptacle in the `disconnected` state isolates its occupant from the system as much as its hardware allows, but can provide access for testing and setup. A receptacle must provide the `connected` state, which allows normal access to hardware resources contained on any occupants. The `connected` state is the normal state of a receptacle that contains an occupant and that is not currently undergoing configuration administration operations.

The hardware resources contained on an occupant in the `unconfigured` state are not represented by normal Solaris software data structures and are thus not available for use by the Solaris operating environment. Operations allowed on an `unconfigured` occupant are limited to configuration administration operations. The hardware resources of an occupant in the `configured` state are represented by normal Solaris software data structures and thus some or all of those hardware resources can be in use by the Solaris operating environment. All occupants provide both the `configured` and `unconfigured` states.

An attachment point can be in one of five conditions: `unknown`, `ok`, `failing`, `failed`, or `unusable`. An attachment point can enter the system in any condition, depending upon results of power-on tests and non volatile record keeping.

An attachment point with an occupant in the `configured` state is in one of four conditions: `unknown`, `ok`, `failing`, `failed`. If the condition is not `failing` or `failed`, an attachment point can change to `failing` during the course of operation if a hardware-dependent recoverable error threshold is exceeded. If the condition is not `failed`, an attachment point can change to `failed` during operation as a result of an unrecoverable error.

An attachment point with an occupant in the `unconfigured` state can be in any of the defined conditions. The condition of an attachment point with an `unconfigured` occupant can decay from `ok` to `unknown` after a system-dependent time threshold. Initiating a test function changes the attachment point condition to `ok`, `failing`, or `failed`, depending on the outcome of the test. An attachment point that does not provide a test function can leave the attachment point in the `unknown` condition. If a test is interrupted, the attachment point condition can be set to the previous condition, `unknown`, or `failed`. An attachment point in the `unknown`, `ok`, `failing`, or `failed` conditions can be retested.

An attachment point can exist in the `unusable` condition for a variety of reasons, such as inadequate power or cooling for the receptacle, an occupant that is

unidentifiable, unsupported, incorrectly configured, and so on. An attachment point in the `unusable` condition can never be used by the system. It typically remains in this condition until the physical cause is remedied.

An attachment point also maintains `busy` information that indicates when a state change is in progress or the condition is being re-evaluated.

Attachment points are referred to using hardware-specific identifiers (*ap_id*s) that are related to the type and location of the attachment points in the system device hierarchy. An *ap_id* cannot be ambiguous; it must identify a single attachment point. Two types of *ap_id* specifications are supported: physical and logical. A physical *ap_id* contains a fully specified path name, while a logical *ap_id* contains a shorthand notation that identifies an attachment point in a more user-friendly way.

For example, an attachment point representing system board 6 would have a physical *ap_id* of `/devices/pseudo/dr@0:SB6` while the logical *ap_id* is `SB6`.

Attachment points can also be created dynamically. A dynamic attachment point is named relative to a base attachment point which is present in the system. *ap_ids* for dynamic attachment points consist of a base component followed by two colons (::) and a dynamic component. The base component is the base attachment point *ap_id*. The dynamic component is hardware-specific and generated by the corresponding hardware-specific library.

For example, consider a base attachment point, which represents a system board, with the physical *ap_id* `/devices/pseudo/dr@0:SB16` and logical *ap_id* `SB16`. A cpu attached to this system board could be represented by a dynamic attachment point with logical *ap_id* `SB16::cpu2` where `SB16` is the base component and `cpu2` is the hardware-specific dynamic component. Similarly the physical *ap_id* for this dynamic attachment point would be:

  `/devices/pseudo/dr@0:SB16::cpu2.`

An *ap_type* is a partial form of a logical *ap_id* that can be ambiguous and not specify a particular attachment point. An *ap_type* is a substring of the portion of the logical *ap_id*, up to but not including, the colon (:) separator. For example, an *ap_type* of `pci` would show all attachment points whose logical *ap_ids* begin with `pci`.

The use of *ap_type*s is discouraged. The new select suboption to the `-s` option provides a more general and flexible mechanism for selecting attachment points. See OPTIONS.

`rcfgadm` interacts primarily with hardware-dependent functions contained in hardware-specific libraries and, thus, its behavior is hardware-dependent.

For each configuration administration operation, a service interruption can be required. If the requested operation requires a noticeable service interruption to interactive users, confirmation is requested before the operation is started. A prompt is output on the standard error output for confirmation on the standard

input. Confirmation can be overridden using the −y or −n options to always answer yes or no, respectively. Hardware-specific options, such as *test level*, are supplied as suboptions using the −o option.

Operations that change the state of the system configuration are audited by the system log daemon syslogd(1M).

The arguments for this command conform to the getopt(3C) and getsubopt(3C) syntax conventions.

Refer to the *Sun Fire 15K Dynamic Reconfiguration User Guide* for more information.

OPTIONS   The following options are supported.

−a	Specifies that the −l option must also list dynamic attachment points.
−c *function*	Performs the state change function on the attachment point specified by *ap_id*.

Specify function as disconnect, connect, configure, or **unconfigure**. These functions cause state transitions at the attachment point by calling hardware-specific library routines.

Note – If the rcfgadm command fails, a board does not return to its original state. A dxs or dca error message is logged to the domain. If the error is recoverable you can retry the command. If it is unrecoverable, you will need to reboot the domain in order to use that board.

The possible transition states and their meaning are as follows:

- **disconnect**

  Change the receptacle state to disconnected.

  If the occupant state is configured, the disconnect function first attempts to unconfigure the occupant. The disconnect function powers the board off by default. The board is ready to be removed from the slot at that point. The -o nopoweroff option specifies skipping the power off step, leaving the board powered on. The board is left assigned to the domain by default. The -o unassign option instructs the domain to give up the ownership of the board once the board is disconnected. Once the board has been unassigned, it may no longer be accessible to cfgadm since another domain might have assigned the board to itself.

- **connect**

  Performs hardware-specific operations to put the receptacle in the connected state, which allows an occupant to operate normally through the receptacle.

- **configure**

  Performs hardware-specific operations that allow an occupant's hardware resources to be usable by Solaris software. Occupants that are configured are part of the system configuration and are available for manipulation by Solaris software device manipulation maintenance commands (for example, psradm(1M), mount(1M), ifconfig(1M)).

- **unconfigure**

  Performs hardware-specific operations that logically remove an occupant's hardware resources from the system. The occupant must currently be configured and its hardware resources must not be in use by the Solaris operating environment.

State transition functions can fail due to the condition of the attachment point or other hardware-dependent considerations. All state change functions in the direction of adding resources (`connect` and `configure`) are passed on to the hardware-specific library when the attachment point is in the `ok` or `unknown` condition. All other conditions require the use of the force (`-f`) option to allow these functions to be passed on to the hardware-specific library. Attachment point condition does not prevent a hardware-specific library being called, for the removal (`disconnect` and `unconfigure`) of hardware resources from the system. Hardware-specific libraries can reject state change functions if the attachment point is in the `unknown` condition.

The condition of an attachment point is not necessarily changed by the state change functions; however, errors during state change operations can change the attachment point condition. An attempt to override a condition and force a state change that would otherwise fail can be made by specifying the force option (`-f`). Hardware-specific safety and integrity checks can prevent the force option from having any effect.

`-d` *domain_id*	ID for a domain. Valid *domain_id*s are 'A'...'R' and are case insensitive.
`-d` *domain_tag*	Name assigned to a domain using `addtag`(1M).
`-f`	Forces the specified action to occur. Typically, this is a hardware-dependent override of a safety feature. Forcing a state change operation can allow use of the hardware resources of an occupant that is not in the `ok` or `unknown` conditions, at the discretion of any hardware-dependent safety checks.
`-h` [*ap_id* | *ap_type*]	Prints out the help message text. If *ap_id* or *ap_type* is specified, the help routine of the hardware-specific library for the attachment point indicated by the argument is called.

-1 [*ap_id* | *ap_type*]	Lists the state and condition of attachment points specified. Attachment points can be filtered by using the -s option and select suboption. Invoking rcfgadm without one of the action options is equivalent to -1 without an argument. The format of the list display is controlled by the -v and -s options. When the -a option is specified, attachment points are dynamically expanded.

■ -o parsable

Return the information as a set of "name=value" pairs separated by the space character. All strings will be enclosed within double quotes. Any double quote and "\" characters in a string will be escaped with a "\". The parsable option is intended to be used in conjunction with the -s option of cfgadm.

-n	Automatically answers "no" to all prompts.
-o *hardware_options*	Supplies hardware-specific options to the main command option.

The following are valid *hardware_options*:

■ parsable

Applies only when the -1 option is used. The parsable suboption specifies info is returned as a set of "name=value" pairs.

■ unassign

Applies only when the -c disconnect option is used. The unassign suboption specifies the domain is to give up ownership of the board.

■ nopoweroff

Applies only when the -c disconnect option is used. The nopoweroff suboption specifies the board is not to be powered off after it is disconnected.

-r *retry_count*	Specifies the number of times the dynamic reconfiguration (DR) request is retried on the domain. The default is zero.

-s *listing_options*   Supplies listing options to the list (-l) command. *listing_options* conforms to the getsubopt(3C) syntax convention. The suboptions are used to specify the attachment point selection criteria (select=select_string), the type of matching desired (match=match_type), order of listing (sort=field_spec), the data that is displayed (cols=field_spec and cols2=field_spec), the column delimiter (delim=string) and whether to suppress column headings (noheadings).

When the select suboption is specified, only attachment
points which match the specified criteria are listed. The
select suboption has the following syntax:

```
rcfgadm -s
select=attr1(value1):attr2(value2)...
```

where an `attr` is one of *ap_id*, *class* or *type*. *ap_id* refers to
the logical *ap_id* field, *class* refers to attachment point
class and *type* refers to the type field. *value1*, *value2*, and
so on, are the corresponding values to be matched. The
type of match can be specified by the match suboption as
follows:

```
rcfgadm -s
match=match_type,select=attr1(value1)...
```

where *match_type* can be either `exact` or `partial`. The
default value is `exact`.

Suboptions can contain special characters which can be
interpreted in ways other than part of `rcfgadm`
suboptions. For example, a command may contain
parentheses which are acceptable for suboptions but are
interpreted as special characters when entered on the
command line. Arguments to the select suboption can be
quoted to protect them from the UNIX C shell
interpretation.

A *field_spec* is one or more data-fields concatenated
using a colon (:), as in `data-field:data-field:data-field`. A `data-field` is one of *ap_id*,
physid, *r_state*, *o_state*, *condition*, *type*, *busy*, *status_time*,
status_time_p and *info*. The *ap_id* field output is the
logical name for the attachment point, while the *physid*
field contains the physical name. The *r_state* field can
be `empty`, `disconnected`, or `connected`. The *o_state*
field can be `configured` or `unconfigured`. The *busy*
field can be either `y` if the attachment point is *busy*, or `n` if
it is not. The *type* and *info* fields are hardware-specific.
The *status_time_p* field is a parsable version of the
status_time field. If an attachment point has an associated
class, the *class* field lists the class name.

The order of the fields in *field_spec* is significant. For the sort suboption, the first field given is the primary sort key. For the cols and cols2 suboptions, the fields are printed in the order requested. The order of sorting on a data-field can be reversed by placing a minus (-) before the data-field name within the *field_spec* for the sort suboption. The default value for sort is *ap_id*. The default values for cols and cols2 depend on whether the −v option is given: Without it, cols is ap_id:r_state:o_state:condition and cols2 is not set; with −v, cols is ap_id:r_state:o_state:condition:info and cols2 is status_time:type:busy:physid. The default value for delim is a single space. The value of delim can be a string of arbitrary length. The delimiter cannot include a comma (,) character,; see getsubopt(3C). These listing options can be used to create parsable output.

−T *timeout*   Specifies the time interval, in seconds, between retries. This option must be specified with the −r *retry_count* option. The default value is zero, meaning the DR request is retried immediately.

−t   Performs a test of one or more attachment points. The test function is used to re-evaluate the condition of the attachment point.

The results of the test are used to update the condition of the specified occupant to either ok if no faults are found, failing if recoverable faults are found, or failed if any unrecoverable faults are found.

If a test is interrupted, the attachment point condition can be restored to its previous value, set to unknown if no errors were found, set to failing if only recoverable errors were found or set to failed if any unrecoverable errors were found. The attachment point should only be set to ok upon normal completion of testing with no errors.

−v   Executes in verbose mode. For the −c, −t, and −x options, outputs a message giving the results of each attempted operation. Outputs detailed help information for the −h option. Outputs verbose information for each attachment point for the −l option.

-x *hardware_function*   Performs hardware-specific functions.

List hardware-specific private functions using rcfgadm
-h *ap_id*.

The following are valid *hardware_function*:

- assign *ap_id*

  Assign a board to a domain.
- unassign *ap_id*

  Unassign a board to a domain.
- poweron *ap_id*

  Power on a board.
- poweroff *ap_id*

  Power off a board.

-y   Automatically answers "yes" to all prompts. Prompts are
displayed.

OPERANDS | The following operands are supported:

ap_id   Attachment points are referred to using hardware-specific
                       identifiers (*ap_id*s) that are related to the type and location of
                       the attachment points in the system device hierarchy. An *ap_id*
                       cannot be ambiguous; it must identify a single attachment point.
                       Two types of *ap_id* specifications are supported: physical and
                       logical. A physical *ap_id* contains a fully specified path name,
                       while a logical *ap_id* contains a shorthand notation that identifies
                       an attachment point in a more user-friendly way.

                       Physical *ap_ids*:

                       `/devices/pseudo/dr@0:IO4`

                       `/devices/pseudo/dr@0:IO6`

                       `/devices/pseudo/dr@0:IO14`

                       `/devices/pseudo/dr@0:SB4`

                       `/devices/pseudo/dr@0:SB6`

                       Logical *ap_ids*

                       `IO4`

                       `IO6`

                       `IO14`

                       `SB4`

                       `SB6`

ap_type   An *ap_type* is a partial form of a logical *ap_id* that can be
                   ambiguous and not specify a particular attachment point. An
                   ap_type is a substring of the portion of the logical *ap_id* up to,
                   but not including, the colon (:) separator. For example, an
                   ap_type of pci would show all attachment points whose logical
                   *ap_id*s begin with pci. There are two *ap_types* shown here; static
                   and dynamic.

                   Static *ap_types*:

                   HPCI

                   CPU

                   MCPU

                   pci-pci/hp

                   Dynamic *ap_types*:

                   cpu

                   mem

                   io

**EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION**

**Group Privileges
Required**

The privileges required to use this command depend on the desired operation.
rcfgadm can assign or unassign boards which are not connected to a domain.
To assign or unassign a board, you must have either platform administrator
privileges or domain administrator/configurator privileges *and* the board must be
in the domain's available component list. For more information, see
setupplatform(1M) and showplatform(1M).

The assign and unassign operations are private hardware-specific operations.
Assign a board using rcfgadm -x assign *ap_id*. Unassign a board using
rcfgadm -x unassign *ap_id*. The *ap_id*s for assign and unassign must be
logical *ap_id*s specifying a board such as: SB0 or IO2.

Domain administrator or domain configurator privileges are required for test, state
change, or hardware-specific operations.

You must have domain administrator or configurator privileges on the domain
specified. Otherwise, you must have platform administrator privileges.

No privileges are required for listing operations.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Listing Attachment Points in the Device Tree for Domain A

The following example lists all attachment points except dynamic attachment points.

```
sc0:sms-user:> rcfgadm -d a
Ap_Id       Type    Receptacle      Occupant        Condition
IO4         PCI     connected       configured      ok
IO6         MCPU    disconnected    unconfigured    unknown
IO14        PCI     connected       configured      ok
SB4         CPU     disconnected    unconfigured    unknown
SB6         CPU     connected       configured      ok
SB16        CPU     connected       configured      ok
```

EXAMPLE 2   Listing All Configurable Hardware Information for Domain A

The following example lists all current configurable hardware information, including those represented by dynamic attachment points:

```
sc0:sms-user:> rcfgadm -d a -al
Ap_Id           Type    Receptacle      Occupant        Condition
IO4             PCI     connected       configured      ok
IO4::pci0       io      connected       configured      ok
IO4::pci1       io      connected       configured      ok
IO4::pci2       io      connected       configured      ok
IO4::pci3       io      connected       configured      ok
IO6             MCPU    disconnected    unconfigured    unknown
IO14            PCI     connected       configured      ok
IO14::pci0      io      connected       configured      ok
IO14::pci1      io      connected       configured      ok
IO14::pci2      io      connected       configured      ok
IO14::pci3      io      connected       configured      ok
SB4             CPU     disconnected    unconfigured    unknown
SB6             CPU     connected       configured      ok
SB6::cpu0       cpu     connected       configured      ok
SB6::cpu1       cpu     connected       configured      ok
SB6::cpu2       cpu     connected       configured      ok
SB6::cpu3       cpu     connected       configured      ok
SB6::memory     memory  connected       configured      ok
SB16            CPU     connected       configured      ok
SB16::cpu0      cpu     connected       configured      ok
SB16::cpu1      cpu     connected       configured      ok
SB16::cpu2      cpu     connected       configured      ok
SB16::cpu3      cpu     connected       configured      ok
SB16::memory    memory  connected       configured      ok
```

EXAMPLE 3   Selective Listing Based on Attachment Point Attributes for Domain A

The following example lists all attachment points at *location* SB6, and *type* cpu. The argument to the -s option is quoted to protect it from the shell.

```
sc0:sms-user:> rcfgadm -d a  -s match=partial,select="type(cpu)"  -
la SB6
Ap_Id           Type        Receptacle   Occupant      Condition
SB6::cpu0       cpu         connected    configured    ok
SB6::cpu1       cpu         connected    configured    ok
SB6::cpu2       cpu         connected    configured    ok
SB6::cpu3       cpu         connected    configured    ok
```

EXAMPLE 4   Listing Current Configurable Hardware Information in Verbose Mode for Domain A

The following example lists current configurable hardware information in verbose mode:

```
sc0:sms-user:> rcfgadm -d a -v -l  SB16
Ap_Id    Receptacle   Occupant      Condition    Information
SB16     connected    configured    ok           powered-on, assigned
When           Type  Busy  Phys_Id
Mar 6 13:30    CPU   n     /devices/pseudo/dr@0:SB16
```

EXAMPLE 5   Force Option on Domain A

The following example configures an occupant in the failing state to the system using the force option:

```
sc0:sms-user:> rcfgadm -d a  -f -c configure SB6
```

EXAMPLE 6   Unconfiguring an Occupant From the System on Domain A

The following example unconfigures an occupant from the system:

```
sc0:sms-user:> rcfgadm -d a -c unconfigure IO14
```

EXAMPLE 7   Configuring an Occupant at an Attachment Point

The following example configures an occupant:

```
sc0:sms-user:> rcfgadm -d a -c configure SB6
```

ENVIRONMENT VARIABLES	See **environ**(5) for descriptions of the following environment variables that affect the execution of command_name: LC_TIME,LC-MESSAGES,TZ.

LC_MESSAGES	Determines how rcfgadm displays column headings and error messages. Listing output data is not affected by the setting of this variable.
LC_TIME	Determines how rcfgadm displays human-readable status changed time (*status_time*).
TZ	Specifies the time zone used when converting the status changed time. This applies to both the human-readable (*status_time*) and parsable (*status_time_p*) formats.

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0	Successful completion
1	No acknowledge
2	Not supported
3	Operation not supported
4	Invalid privileges
5	Busy
6	System Busy
7	Data error
8	Library error
9	No Library
10	Insufficient condition
11	Invalid
12	Error
13	A PID doesn't exist
14	Invalid attribute
30	Invalid board ID type
31	Invalid permissions
32	Assigned to another domain
33	Unable to get permissions
34	Unable to get domain board info
35	Unable to get active board list

36	Unable to get assigned board list
37	Get blacklist failed
38	Solaris not running
56	DR command synatax error
68	DR operation failed

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **addtag**(1M), **cfgadm_sbd**(1M), **setupplatform**(1M), **showplatform**(1M)

DIAGNOSTICS   Diagnostic messages appear on the standard error output. Other than options and usage errors, the following are diagnostic messages produced by this utility:

rcfgadm: Configuration administration not supported on *ap_id*

rcfgadm: No library found for *ap_id*

rcfgadm: *ap_id* is ambiguous

rcfgadm: Operation: Insufficient privileges

rcfgadm: Attachment point is busy, try again

rcfgadm: No attachment points with specified attributes found

rcfgadm: System is busy, try again

rcfgadm: Operation: Operation requires a service interruption

rcfgadm: Operation: Data error: error_text

rcfgadm: Operation: Hardware specific failure: error_text

rcfgadm: Attachment point not found

rcfgadm: Configuration operation succeeded

rcfgadm: Configuration operation cancelled

rcfgadm: Configuration operation invalid

rcfgadm: Configuration operation not supported

rcfgadm: Library error

rcfgadm: Insufficient condition

rcfgadm: SCDR/DCA door failure

rcfgadm: DCA/DCS communication error

rcfgadm: DCA internal failure

rcfgadm: PCD event failure

rcfgadm: Callback function failure

rcfgadm: SCDR library internal error

rcfgadm: Board is already assigned to another domain

rcfgadm: Unable to get active or assigned domain info

rcfgadm: Unable to get privileges

rcfgadm: DRCMD library invalid parameter

See config_admin(3CFGADM) for additional details regarding error messages.

NAME	reset - send reset to all CPU ports of a specified domain
SYNOPSIS	**reset** [−d *domain_id*| *domain_tag*] [−d *domain_id*| *domain_tag*]... [−q] [−y|−n] [−x]
	reset -h

DESCRIPTION   reset(1M) allows you to reset one or more domains in one of two ways: reset the hardware to a clean state or send an externally initiated reset (XIR) signal. The default is to reset the hardware to a clean state. You will receive an error if the virtual keyswitch is in the secure position. An optional confirmation prompt is given by default. Refer to Chapter 6 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

OPTIONS   The following options are supported.

−d *domain_id*	ID for a domain. Valid *domain_id*s are 'A'...'R' and are case insensitive.
−d *domain_tag*	Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M).
−h	Help. Displays usage descriptions.
	Note − Use alone. Any option specified in addition to −h is ignored.
−n	Automatically answers "no" to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with the −q option.
−q	Quiet. Suppresses all messages to stdout including prompts.
	When used alone, −q defaults to the −n option for all prompts.
	When used with either the −y or the −n option, −q suppresses all user prompts and automatically answers with either 'y' or 'n' based on the option chosen.
−x	Send an XIR signal to the processors in the specified domain.
−y	Automatically answers "yes" to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with the −q option.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required   You must have domain administrator privileges to run this command.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Reset Domain C

```
sc0:sms-user:> reset -d C Do you want to send RESET to domain C? [y|n] :y
RESET to port SB4/P0 initiated. RESET to port SB4/P1 initiated.
RESET initiated to all ports for domain: C
```

EXAMPLE 2   XIR Reset of Domain C

```
sc0:sms-user:> reset -d C -x
Do you want to send XIR to domain C? [y|n]:y
XIR to processor SB3/P0 initiated
XIR to processor SB3/P1 initiated
XIR to processor SB3/P2 initiated
XIR to processor SB3/P3 initiated
XIR initiated to all processors for domain: C
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **addtag**(1M)

NAME	resetsc - reset the *other* system controller (SC)

SYNOPSIS

resetsc [-q] [-y|-n]

resetsc -h

DESCRIPTION

resetsc(1M) resets the *other* SC. This might typically be done after failover. This command runs either from the main SC and resets the spare or from the spare and resets the main. An SC cannot reset itself. If the SC chosen is not powered on, resetsc prompts the user to power it on. If the chosen SC does not power on, resetsc exits with an error.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

-h   Help. Displays usage descriptions.

            Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.

-n   Automatically answers "no" to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with the -q option.

-q   Quiet. Suppresses all messages to stdout including prompts.

            When used alone, -q defaults to the -n option for all prompts.

            When used with either the -y or the -n option, -q suppresses all user prompts and automatically answers with either 'y' or 'n' based on the option chosen.

-y   Automatically answers "yes" to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with the -q option.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator privileges to run this command.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1   Resetting the Other SC Using Prompts

```
sc0:sms-user:> resetsc
"About to reset other SC.
Are you sure you want to continue? (y or [n])"
```

EXAMPLE 2   Resetting the Other SC When the Other SC Is Powered Off

```
sc0:sms-user:> resetsc
The other SC is not powered on.
Do you want to try to power it on? (y or [n])
```

EXAMPLE 3   Resetting the Other SC Answering Yes to All Prompts

```
sc0:sms-user:> resetsc -y
About to reset other SC.
Are you sure you want to continue? [y]
```

EXAMPLE 4   Resetting the Other SC Suppressing All Prompts

```
sc0:sms-user:> resetsc -q
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned:

0	Successful completion
1	The user has invalid permission.
2	Memory allocation failed.
3	Cannot determine other SC's presence.
4	Other SC is not present.
5	Cannot determine power state of other SC..
6	Unable to power on other SC.
7	Unable to reset other SC.
8	Flag registration failed.
9	Invalid command line argument.

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

NAME	runcmdsync - prepare a specified script for recovery after a failover
SYNOPSIS	**runcmdsync** *script_name* [*parameters*]
	runcmdsync -h
DESCRIPTION	The runcmdsync(1M) command prepares the specified script for automatic synchronization (recovery) after a failover. runcmdsync creates a command synchronization descriptor that identifies the script to be recovered. This descriptor is added to the command synchronization list that determines the scripts to be restarted after a failover. The runcmdsync command also removes this descriptor from the command synchronization list when the script terminates.
	To specify restart points in a script, see initcmdsync(1M) and the family of synchronization commands.
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.

-h   Help. Displays usage descriptions.

                    Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.

script_name   Identifies the script to be prepared for command synchronization.

parameters   Specifies the options or parameters associated with the specified script. These parameters are stored on the spare system controller (SC) and are used to restart the specified command or script after an automatic failover.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator, platform operator, platform service, domain administrator, or domain configurator privileges to run this command.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES | See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO | **cancelcmdsync**(1M),**initcmdsync**(1M), **savecmdsync**(1M), and **showcmdsync**(1M)

NAME	savecmdsync - command synchronization commands
SYNOPSIS	**cancelcmdsync** *cmdsync_descriptor*
	initcmdsync *script_name* [*parameters*]
	savecmdsync -M *identifier cmdsync_descriptor*
	[cancel|init|save]cmdsync -h

DESCRIPTION

The command synchronization commands work together to control the recovery of user-defined scripts interrupted by a system controller (SC) failover. Insert the following commands in user-defined scripts to enable command synchronization:

- initcmdsync creates a command synchronization descriptor that identifies the script to be recovered.

  This descriptor is placed on a command synchronization list that identifies the scripts and commands to be restarted on the new main SC after a failover.

- savecmdsync adds a marker that identifies a location in the script from which processing can be resumed after a failover.

- cancelcmdsync removes a command synchronization descriptor from the command synchronization list. This ensures that the script is run only once and not after subsequent failovers.

  Be sure that all exit paths of a script have a cancelcmdsync sequence to remove the descriptor from the command synchronization list. If you do not remove the descriptor and a failover occurs, the script will be rerun on the new main SC.

Note – Both an initcmdsync and a cancelcmdsync sequence must be contained within a script to enable command synchronization. The use of the savecmdsync command is optional and is used only to mark specific points in a script from which processing can be resumed. If specific restart points are not needed, consider using runcmdsync(1M) instead.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

cmdsync_descriptor	Specifies the command synchronization descriptor that identifies the user-defined script. This descriptor is the standard output value returned by the initcmdsync command.
-h	Help. Displays usage descriptions.
	Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.

−M *identifier*	Marks a location in the script from which the script can be resumed after a failover. The identifier must be a positive integer.
parameters	Specifies the options or parameters associated with the user-defined script. These parameters are stored on the spare SC and are used to restart the specified script after a failover.
script_name	Identifies the name of the user-defined script to be synchronized.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

The command synchronization commands are inserted at certain logical points within a user-defined script.

For instance, a Korn shell script might be structured as follows:

```
# MAIN CODE STARTS HERE
# Be sure to use a cleanup procedure to handle any
# interrupts.
# Use the cancelcmdsync to remove the script from the
# command synchronization list. Otherwise, the command
# will get restarted on the new main SC.
#
clean_up () {
        cancelcmdsync  $desc
        exit
    }

# Declare the clean_up function to capture system signals
# and cleanup.
trap "clean_up" INT HUP TERM QUIT PWR URG
goto_label=1
# Process the arguments, capturing the -M marker point
# if provided
#
for arg in $*; do
        case $arg in
            -M )
        goto_label=$arg;;
        .
        .
        .
        esac
   done
# Place this script and all its parameters in the command
# synchronization list, which indicates the commands to
# be restarted after an SC failover.
#
# NOTE: The script must be executable by the user defined
# in fomd.cf and reside in the same directory on both the
# main and the spare SC.
```

```
# If the command is not part of the defined PATH for
# the user, the absolute filename must be passed with the
# initcmdsync command
#
initcmdsync script_name parameters
# The marker point is stored in the goto_label variable.
# Keep executing this script until all cases have been
# processed or an error is detected.
#
while (( $goto_label !=  0 )) ; do
#
# Each case should represent a synchronization point
# in the script.
#
case $goto_label in
#
# Step 1: Do something
#
1 )                 do_something
                       .
                       .
                       .

# Execute the savecmdsync command with the script's
# descriptor and a unique marker to save the position.
# If a failover occurs here, the commands represented in
# the next goto_label (2) will be resumed.
#
            savecmdsync -M $(( $goto_label + 1 )) $desc
            goto_label=$(( $goto_label + 1 ))
               ;;
#
# Step 2: Do more things
#
2 )         do_more_things
               .
               .
               .
            savecmdsync -M $(( $goto_label + 1 )) $desc
              goto_label=$(( $goto_label + 1 ))
               ;;
#
# Step 3: Finish the last step and set the goto_label to 0
# so that the script ends.
3 )
               finish_last_step
               .
               .
               .
               goto_label=0
                 ;;
 esac
done
# END OF MAIN CODE
# Remember to execute cancelcmdsync to remove the script from the
# command synchronization list. Otherwise, the command will be restarted
# after the failover.
#
cancelcmdsync $desc
```

Group Privileges Required	You must have platform administrator, platform operator, platform service, domain administrator, or domain configurator privileges to run this command.
	Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.
EXIT STATUS	The following exit values are returned:

0	Successful completion
>0	An error occurred.

Note – The standard output for initcmdsync contains the command synchronization descriptor. Also, when failover is disabled (after a failover or in a single SC environment), scripts that contain synchronization commands generate error messages to the platform log file and return nonzero exit codes. These messages can be ignored.

ATTRIBUTES

See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

runcmdsync(1M), **showcmdsync**(1M)

NOTES

An example of a user-defined script (with synchronization commands) is provided in the /opt/SUNWSMS/examples/cmdsync directory.

NAME | setbus - perform dynamic bus reconfiguration on active expanders in a domain

SYNOPSIS | **setbus** [-q] [-y|-n]-c CS0|CS1|CS0,CS1 [-b *buses*] [*location*]...

setbus -h

DESCRIPTION | setbus(1M) dynamically reconfigures bus traffic on active expanders in a domain to use either one centerplane support board (CSB) or both. Using both CSBs is considered normal mode. Using one CSB is considered degraded mode.

This feature can allow you to swap out a CSB without having to power off the system.

OPTIONS | **Note –** The -y and -n are optional arguments to the setbus(1M) command. If one of these optional arguments is not provided, setbus prompts the user with a confirmation message.

Note – If changing the configuration on the chosen expander will require changing the configuration on additional expanders, setbus displays the following message:

The expander board in position *location* communicates with expanders not already listed, and will be added to the list of boards to reconfigure.

The following options are supported.

-b *buses*   Specifies which *buses* to configure. There are three *buses* to configure. Valid *buses* are:

a — Configures the address bus

d — Configures the data bus

r — Configures the response bus

The default is to configure all three buses.

-c   Specifies which CSB(s) to use.
CS0|CS1|CS0,CS1

CS0— Configures the hardware to use CS0 (degraded mode)

CS1— Configures the hardware to use CS1 (degraded mode)

CS0,CS1— Configures the hardware to use both CSBs (normal mode)

-h   Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.

-n	Automatically answers "no" to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with the -q option.
-q	Quiet. Suppresses all messages to stdout including prompts.
	When used alone, -q defaults to the -n option for all prompts.
	When used with either the -y or the -n option, -q suppresses all user prompts and automatically answers with either 'y' or 'n' based on the option chosen.
-y	Automatically answers "yes" to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with the -q option.

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported:

location   Specifies which expander slots to configure. The default is to configure all. Multiple *location*s are separated by spaces.

Valid *location*s are:

EX0-EX17

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator privileges to reconfigure any set of communicating expanders (SOCX) in the system.

Domain administrators or configurators can reconfigure only the SOCX assigned to the domain(s) in which they have privileges.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1   Set All Buses on All Active Domains to Use CS0

```
sc0:sms-user:> setbus -c CS0
```

EXAMPLE 2   Set All Buses on All Active Domains to Use Both CSBs

```
sc0:sms-user:> setbus -c CS0,CS1
```

EXAMPLE 3   Set Address Bus on All Active Domains to Use CS0

```
sc0:sms-user:> setbus -c CS0 -b a
```

EXAMPLE 4   Set Address and Data Buses on Active EX1 to Use CS1

```
sc0:sms-user:> setbus -c CS1 -b ad EX1
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **showbus**(1M)

NAME	setdatasync - modify the data propagation list used in data synchronization
SYNOPSIS	**setdatasync** [`-i` interval]schedule*filename*
	setdatasync `cancel` *filename*
	setdatasync `push` *filename*
	setdatasync `backup`
	setdatasync `-h`
DESCRIPTION	setdatasync enables you to specify a user-created file to be added to or removed from the data propagation list. This list identifies the files to be copied from the main to the spare system controller (SC) as part of data synchronization for automatic failover. The specified user file and the directory in which it resides must have read and write permissions for the user on both SCs.

Note – Data synchronization uses the available disk space under the /var/opt/ SUNWSMS directory to copy files from the main SC to the spare. If you have files to be copied that are larger than the /var/opt/SUNWSMS directory, those files cannot be propagated. For example, if the data synchronization backup file (ds_backup.cpio) gets larger than the available space in /var/opt/SUNWSMS, you must reduce the size of this backup file before data propagation can occur. The size of the sms_backup.cpio file gives you an indication of the size of the data synchronization backup file.

To create more disk space you can remove the following files:

- /var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/platform/messages.*x*
- /var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/*domain_id*/messages.*x*
- /var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/*domain_id*/post/*files*

where *x* is the archive number of the file. Because these files are propagated from the new main SC to the spare after a failover, remove these files on both the main and spare SC.

The data synchronization process checks the user-created files on the main SC for any changes. If the user-created files on the main SC have changed since the last propagation, they are repropagated to the spare SC. By default, the data synchronization process checks a specified file every 60 minutes; however, you can use setdatasync to indicate how often a user file is to be checked for modifications.

Note – After a file is propagated from the main SC to the spare, the file is repropagated to the spare only when the file on the main SC is updated. If you remove a propagated file from the spare SC, that file will not be automatically repropagated until the corresponding file on the main SC has been changed.

You can also use setdatasync to do the following:

- Propagate a specified file to the spare SC without adding the file to the data propagation list.
- Resynchronize the SC configuration files on the main and spare SCs.

OPTIONS   The following options are supported.

backup	Backs up the main SC using smsbackup(1M), moves the backup data from the main to the spare SC, and restores the backup data on the spare SC. For more information, see smsbackup(1M).
cancel *filename*	Removes (cancels) the specified file from the data propagation list, which means the specified file will no longer be propagated to the spare SC. This option does not actually remove the specified file from the spare SC. The file name must contain the absolute path and cannot be a symbolic link to another file.
-h	Help. Displays usage descriptions.
	Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.
-i *interval*	Indicates how often the specified file is to be checked for modifications. The default interval is 60 minutes. The interval can range from 1 to 1440 minutes (24 hours).
push *filename*	Propagates (pushes) the specified file to the spare SC without adding it to the data propagation list. The file name must contain the absolute path and cannot be a symbolic link to another file.
schedule *filename*	Adds the specified file to the data propagation list. The file name must contain the absolute path and cannot be a symbolic link to another file. During data synchronization, the file is propagated to the same absolute path on the spare SC.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator, platform operator, platform service, domain administrator, or domain configurator privileges to run this command.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Propagate a User File From Main to Spare Every 30 Minutes

The path to the user-specified file must be an absolute path and cannot contain a
symbolic link.

```
sc0:sms-user:> setdatasync -i 30 schedule /path/filename
```

EXAMPLE 2   Remove File Name From Data Propagation List

The path to the user-specified file must be an absolute path and cannot contain a
symbolic link.

```
sc0:sms-user:> setdatasync cancel /path/filename
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **showdatasync**(1M), **smsbackup**(1M)

NAME | setdate - set the date and time for the system controller (SC) or a domain

SYNOPSIS | **setdate** [-d *domain_id* | *domain_tag*] [-u]
[-q]*[mmdd]HHMM | mmddHHMM[cc]yy[.SS]*

setdate -h

DESCRIPTION | setdate(1M) allows the SC platform administrator to set the SC or optionally a domain date and time values. Allows domain administrators to set the date and time values for their domains. After setting the date and time, setdate(1M) displays the current date and time.

OPTIONS | The following options are supported.

-d *domain_id* | ID for a domain. Valid *domain_id*s are 'A'...'R' and are case insensitive.

Sets the domain's time of day (TOD) when the domain keyswitch is in the OFF or STANDBY position. This option is not the primary use of setdate. Normally, setdate is used without this option to set the SC TOD.

-d *domain_tag* | Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M).

Sets the domain's time of day (TOD) when the domain's keyswitch is in the OFF or STANDBY position. This option is not the primary use of setdate. Normally, setdate is used without this option to set the SC TOD.

-h | Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.

-q | Does not display current date and time after setting the new value.

-u | Interprets and displays the time using Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). The default is the local time zone.

OPERANDS | The following operands are supported:

[mmdd]HHMM[.SS] | Date and time format. mm is the month (1–12), dd is the day of the month (1–31), HH is the hour (0–23), MM is the minute (0–59), and SS is the second (0–59).

| *mmddHHMM[cc]yy[.SS]* | Date and time format. mm is the month (1–12), dd is the day of the month (1–31), HH is the hour (0–23), MM is the minute (0–59), cc is century minus one, and yy is the two digit year, SS is the second (0–59). |

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform or domain administrator privileges to run this command. If you have domin administrator privileges you may only run this command for your domain.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1   Setting the Local Date in Pacific Standard Time

```
sc0:sms-user:> setdate 020210302002.00
System Controller: Sat Feb 2 10:30:00 PST 2002
```

EXAMPLE 2   Setting the Date Using GMT

```
sc0:sms-user:> setdate -u 020218302002.00
System Controller: Sat Feb 2 18:30:00 GMT 2002
```

EXAMPLE 3   Setting the Local Time in Pacific Standard Time for Domain A

```
sc0:sms-user:> setdate -d a 020210302002.00
Domain a: Sat Feb 2 10:30:00 PST 2002
```

EXAMPLE 4   Setting the Date for Domain A Using GMT

```
sc0:sms-user:> setdate -d a -u 020218302002.00
Domain a: Sat Feb 2 18:30:00 GMT 2002
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES

See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO | **addtag**(1M), **setkeyswitch**(1M), **showdate**(1M)

NAME	setdefaults - remove all instances of a previously active domain
SYNOPSIS	**setdefaults** -d *domain_id* | *domain_tag* [-p] [-y]
	setdefaults -h
DESCRIPTION	setdefaults(1M) removes all SMS instances of a previously active domain. A domain instance includes all pcd entries *except* network information; all message, console, and syslog log files; and, optionally, all NVRAM and boot parameters. pcd entries and NVRAM and boot parameters are returned to system default settings. IDPROM data is not affected.
	Only one domain can be done at a time. The domain cannot be active and the virtual keyswitch must be set to off, otherwise,setdefaults exits with an error.
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.

	-d *domain_id*	ID for a domain. Valid *domain_id*s are 'A'...'R' and are case insensitive.
	-d *domain_tag*	Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M).
	-h	Help. Displays usage descriptions.
		Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.
	-n	Automatically answers "no" to all prompts.
	-p	Preserve NVRAM and boot parameter data. By default, you are asked whether to remove the NVRAM and boot parameter data or not. If the -p option is used, you are not prompted and the data is preserved.
	-y	Automatically answers "yes" to all prompts.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	
Group Privileges Required	You must have platform administrator or domain administrator privileges for the specified domain to run this command.
	Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.
EXAMPLES	**EXAMPLE 1** Setting Defaults on Domain A With Domain, NVRAM and Boot Parameter Prompts

```
sc0:sms-user:> setdefaults -d a
Are you sure you want to remove domain info? y
Do you want to remove NVRAM and boot parameter data? y
```

EXAMPLE 2 Setting Defaults on Domain A Without Prompts, Saving NVRAM and Boot Parameter Data

```
sc0:sms-user:> setdefaults -d a -p -y
```

EXAMPLE 3 Setting Defaults on Domain A Without Prompts and Without Saving NVRAM and Boot Parameter Data

```
sc0:sms-user:> setdefaults -d a  -y
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned:

0	Successful completion
1	An invalid domain was specified.
2	An invalid option was entered.
3	No domain, or more than one domain, was specified.
4	The user has invalid permission.
5	The keyswitch is in an invalid position.
6	The domain is currently active.
7	An error occurred talking to the pcd.
8	An error occurred talking to the mld.
9	An error occurred talking to the osd.
10	An internal error occurred.
11	The user cancelled the operation.

FILES   The following files are affected by this command:

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/.pcd/domain_info	Domain pcd information file.
/var/opt/SUNWSMS/.pcd/sysboard_info	Platform pcd information file.
/var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/*domain_id*/console	Domain console log file. Up to ten messages files are stored on the system at any one time; console.0 through console.9.

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/*domain_id*/messages	Domain log file. Up to ten messages files are stored on the system at any one time; message.0 through message.9.
/var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/*domain_id*/syslog	Domain syslog file. Up to ten messages files are stored on the system at any one time; syslog.0 through syslog.9.
/var/opt/SUNWSMS/data/*domain_id*/bootparamdata	Domain boot parameter information file.
/var/opt/SUNWSMS/data/*domain_id*/nvramdata	Domain nvram information file.

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **addtag**(1M), **mld**(1M), **osd**(1M), **pcd**(1M), **setobpparams**(1M)**showobpparams**(1M)

NAME	setfailover - modify the state of the system controller (SC) failover mechanism

SYNOPSIS **setfailover** on|off|force

setfailover -h

DESCRIPTION setfailover(1M) provides the ability to modify the state of failover for the SC failover mechanisms.

OPTIONS The following options are supported.

force   Forces a failover to the spare SC. The spare SC must be available.

-h   Help. Displays usage descriptions.

             Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.

off   Disables the failover mechanism. This will prevent a failover until the mechanism is re-enabled.

on   Enables failover for systems that previously had failover disabled due to a failover or an operator request. on instructs the command to attempt to re-enable failover only. If failover cannot be re-enabled, subsequent use of the showfailover command indicates the current failure that prevented the enable.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator privileges to run this command.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXAMPLES These commands produce no output when successful. An error message appears if the action could not be performed.

EXAMPLE 1   Turn Failover On

  sc0:*sms-user*:> **setfailover on**

EXAMPLE 2   Turn Failover Off

  sc0:*sms-user*:> **setfailover off**

EXAMPLE 3   Force a Failover

  sc0:*sms-user*:> **setfailover force**

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **showfailover**(1M)

NAME	setkeyswitch - change the position of the virtual keyswitch
SYNOPSIS	**setkeyswitch** -d *domain_id* | *domain_tag* [-q] [-y | -n] [on | standby | off | diag | secure] **setkeyswitch** -h
DESCRIPTION	setkeyswitch(1M) changes the position of the virtual keyswitch to the specified value. setkeyswitch is responsible for powering on or powering down boards and bringing up a domain. See the OPERANDS section for more information.

If the domain specified contains a board in the automatic system recovery (ASR) blacklist file, an error message is displayed and setkeyswitch continues.

The state of each virtual keyswitch is maintained between power cycles of the system controller (SC) or physical power cycling of the power supplies by the pcd(1M) . Use showkeyswitch to display the current position of a virtual keyswitch.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

Note – The -y and -n are optional arguments to the setkeyswitch(1M) command. If one of these optional arguments is not provided, setkeyswitch prompts the user for confirmation when changing from the on, diag, or secure position to the off or standby position.

-d *domain_id*	ID for a domain. Valid *domain_id*s are 'A'...'R' and are case insensitive.
-d *domain_tag*	Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M).
-h	Help. Displays usage descriptions.
	Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.
-n	Automatically answers "no" to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with the -q option.
-q	Quiet. Suppresses all messages to stdout including prompts.
	When used alone, -q defaults to the -n option for all prompts.
	When used with either the -y or the -n option, -q suppresses all user prompts and automatically answers with either 'y' or 'n' based on the option chosen.
-y	Automatically answers "yes" to all prompts. Prompts are displayed unless used with the -q option.

OPERANDS | The following operands are supported:

on   From the off or standby position, on powers on all boards
                    assigned to the domain (if not already powered on). Then the
                    domain is brought up.

                    From the diag position, on is nothing more than a position
                    change, but upon the next reboot of the domain, post is not
                    invoked with verbosity and the diag level is set to its default
                    value.

                    From the secure position, on restores write permission to the
                    domain.

standby   From the off position, standby powers on all boards assigned
                    to the domain (if not already powered on).

                    From the on, diag, or secure position, standby optionally
                    causes a confirmation prompt and the domain is gracefully shut
                    down. The boards remain fully powered.

off   From the on, diag, or secure position, off optionally causes a
                    confirmation prompt and all boards are put into low-power
                    mode.

                    From the standby position, off puts all boards into low-power
                    mode.

diag   From the off or standby position, diag powers on all boards
                    assigned to the domain (if not already powered on). Then the
                    domain is brought up just as in the on position, except that post
                    is invoked with the verbosity and diag levels set to at least their
                    defaults.

                    From the on position, diag results in nothing more than a
                    position change, but upon the next reboot of the domain, post is
                    invoked with the verbosity and diag levels set to at least their
                    defaults.

                    From the secure position, diag restores write permission to the
                    domain and upon the next reboot, post is invoked with the
                    verbosity and diag levels set to at least their defaults.

secure   From the off or standby position, secure powers on all
                boards assigned to the domain (if not already powered on). Then
                the domain is brought up just as in the on position, except that
                the secure position removes write permission to the domain,
                for example, flashupdates, and resets will not work.

                From the on position, secure removes write permission to the
                domain (as described above).

                From the diag position, secure removes write permission to
                the domain (as described above) and on the next reboot of the
                domain, post is invoked with the verbosity and diag levels set
                to at least their defaults.

**EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION**

**Group Privileges
Required**

You must have domain administrator privileges for the specified domain to run this
command.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide*
for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1   Set Keyswitch on Domain A On

  sc0:*sms-user*:> **setkeyswitch -d A on**

EXAMPLE 2   Using Keyswitch on a Domain Containing a Board in the ASR Blacklist File

  sc0:*sms-user*:>**setkeyswitch -d A on**
  SB0 is in the ASR Blacklist.

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

FILES

The following file is used by this command.

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/asr/blacklist   List of components
                                                           excluded by esmd.

Note – This file is created and used internally and should *not* be edited manually.

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **addtag**(1M), **esmd**(1M), **flashupdate**(1M), **pcd**(1M), **reset**(1M),
showkeyswitch(1M)

NAME	setobpparams - set up OpenBoot PROM variables for a domain
SYNOPSIS	**setobpparams** -d *domain_id*	*domain_tag* *param=value...*
	setobpparams -h
DESCRIPTION	setobpparams(1M) allows a domain administrator to set the virtual NVRAM and REBOOT variables passed to OpenBoot PROM by setkeyswitch(1M). The -d option with *domain_id* or a *domain_tag* is required. You must reboot the domain in order for any changes to take effect.
	This command is intended for error recovery and not routine system administration. For more information refer to Chapter 4 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide*.
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.

-d *domain_id*   ID for a domain. Valid *domain_id*s are 'A'...'R' and are case insensitive.

-d *domain_tag*   Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M).

-h   Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.

OPERANDS   The following operands are supported:

param=value   NVRAM and REBOOT variable values for OpenBoot PROM. Valid variables are:

- diag-switch?
- auto-boot?
- fcode-debug?
- use-nvramrc?
- security-mode

Valid variable values for all but security mode are:

- true
- false

Valid variable values for security mode are:

- none
- command
- full

where:

none - No password required (default)

command - All commands except for boot(1M) and go require the password

full - All commands except for go require the password

Note – It is important to remember your security password and to set the security password before setting the security mode. If you forget this password, you cannot use your system; you must call your vendor's customer support service to make your system bootable again. For more information on security-mode and other OpenBoot PROM variables, see the *OpenBoot 4.x Command Reference Manual*.

Note – Most shells require using single quotes around the variable values to prevent the '?' from being treated as a special character. See the examples below.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required   Domain administrator or configurator privileges for the specified domain are required.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Setting OpenBoot PROM Variable diag-switch On for Domain A

sc0:*sms-user*:> **setobpparams -d a 'diag-switch?=true'**

EXAMPLE 2   Setting OpenBoot PROM Variable security-mode to Full for Domain A

sc0:*sms-user*:> **setobpparams -d a 'security-mode=full'**

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **addtag**(1M), **setkeyswitch**(1M), **showobpparams**(1M)

NAME	setupplatform - set up the available component list for domains

SYNOPSIS

setupplatform [-d *domain_id* | *domain_tag* [-a | -r] *location* [*location*]...]

setupplatform [-d *domain_id* | *domain_tag* *location* [*location*]...]

setupplatform [-d *domain_id* | *domain_tag* -]

setupplatform -h

DESCRIPTION

setupplatform(1M) sets up the available component list for domains. If a *domain_id* | *domain_tag* is specified, a list of boards must be specified. An empty board list can be specified as '—'. In the case where no *domain_id* | *domain_tag* is specified, current values are displayed in the "[]" at the command prompt. If no value is specified for a parameter, it will retain its current value.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

-a   Add the slot(s) to the available component list for the domain.

-d *domain_id*   ID for a domain. Valid *domain_id*s are 'A'...'R' and are case insensitive.

-d *domain_tag* Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M).

-h   Help. Displays usage descriptions.

                Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.

-r   Remove the slots from the available component list for the domain.

-               Clears the entire available component list.

OPERANDS

The following operands are supported:

location   Board location separated by a space.

                The following *location* forms are accepted:

                SB(0...17)

                IO(0...17)

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator privileges to run this command.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXAMPLES

Use showplatform(1M) to display the available component list once you have run setupplatform.

EXAMPLE 1   Set Up Available Component List for All Domains

```
sc0:sms-user:> setupplatform
Available component list for domain domainA [SB3 SB2 SB1 IO5 IO4 IO3]? -r SB1
Are you sure[no]:  (yes/no)? y
Available for domain DomainB [SB6 SB4 SB1 IO3 IO2 ]?  -
Are you sure[no]:  (yes/no)? y
Available for domain C [SB7 SB5 IO8 IO7]? -a SB17 SB16
Available for domain D [SB9 SB8 SB4 SB2 IO6 IO5 IO1]?
Available for domain E [SB0 IO0]?
Available for domain F []?
Available for domain G []?
Available for domain H []?
Available for domain I []?
Available for domain J []?
Available for domain K []?
Available for domain L []?
Available for domain M []?
Available for domain N []?
Available for domain O []?
Available for domain P []?
Available for domain Q []?
Available for domain R []?
```

```
sc0:sms-user:> showplatform -p available
Available for domain DomainA:
 SB3 SB2
 IO5 IO4 IO3
Available for domain DomainB:
 None
 None
Available for domain DomainC:
 SB17 SB16 SB7 SB5
 IO8 IO7
Available for domain D:
 SB9 SB8 SB4 SB2
 IO6 IO5 IO1
Available for domain E:
 SB0
 IO0
Available for domain DomainF:
 None
 None
Available for domain DomainG:
 None
 None
Available for domain DomainH:
 None
 None
Available for domain I:
 None
 None
Available for domain J:
 None
 None
Available for domain DomainK:
 None
 None
Available for domain L:
 None
 None
Available for domain M:
 None
 None
Available for domain N:
 None
 None
Available for domain O:
 None
 None
Available for domain P:
 None
 None
Available for domain Q:
 None
 None
Available for domain R:
 None
 None
```

EXAMPLE 2   Set Up Available Component List for Domain engB to Boards at SB0, IO1,

and IO2

```
sc0:sms-user:> setupplatform -d engB SB0 IO1 IO2
```

EXAMPLE 3   Clear All Boards in engB Available Component List

```
sc0:sms-user:> setupplatform -d engB -
```

EXAMPLE 4   Add Boards at SB0 and IO2 to engB Available Component List

```
sc0:sms-user:> setupplatform -d engB -a SB0 IO2
```

EXAMPLE 5   Remove Boards at SB3 and IO3 From engB Available Component List

```
sc0:sms-user:> setupplatform -d engB -r SB3 IO3
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **addtag**(1M), **showplatform**(1M)

NAME	showboards - show the assignment information and status of the boards

SYNOPSIS

showboards [-d *domain_id* | *domain_tag*] [−v]

showboards -h

DESCRIPTION

showboards(1M) displays board assignments. If *domain_id* | *domain_tag* is specified, this command displays which boards are assigned or available to the given domain. If the -v option is used, showboards displays all components, including *domain configuration units* (DCUs) such as cpus, dpus, iobds, csbs and exbs, as well as the system controller (SC) are not DCUs.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

-d *domain_id*	ID for a domain. Valid *domain_id*s are 'A'...'R' and are case insensitive.	
-d *domain_tag*	Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M).	
-h	Help. Displays usage descriptions.	
	Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.	
-v	Verbose. Displays all components including DCUs.	

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator, platform operator, platform service privileges or domain administrator, or domain configurator privileges for the specified domain to run this command.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

Platform administrator privileges:

- If no options are specified, showboards displays all components including those DCUs that are assigned or available.

- If *domain_id* | *domain_tag* is specified, showboards displays information on DCUs that are assigned and available to that domain. DCUs assigned to other domains are not displayed.

- If the -v option is provided, showboards displays information on all assigned or available DCUs. In addition, showboards displays information on all other components.

- If *domain_id* | *domain_tag* and the -a option are specified, showboards displays information on DCUs that are assigned or available to that domain. In addition, showboards displays information on all other components. DCUs assigned to other domains are not displayed.

Domain administrator/configurator privileges:

- If no options are specified, showboards displays all boards for all domains for which you have privileges, including those DCUs that are assigned or available.

- If *domain_id* | *domain_tag* is specified, showboards displays information on DCUs that are assigned or available to that domain. DCUs assigned to other domains are not displayed. Available DCUs are those boards which are in the domain's available component list See setupplatform(1M) and showplatform(1M). You must have domain administrator or configurator privileges for the specified domain.

- The -v option is not available to this user.

States in the Pwr Field

The Pwr field contains one of three measurements:

On	= Full voltage detected
Off	= No voltage detected
Min	= Some voltage detected
Unk	= Unknown. Unable to determine board power on state
—	= The slot is empty so power state is not applicable

Min does not imply that the board may be used at this point only that some power was detected on the board. It should not be used until it has been powered on. Conversely, it should not be removed from the system before being powered off.

The Board Status field contains one of four values:

Active	= The board is assigned to a domain and has passed POST
Assigned	= The board is assigned to a domain
Available	= The board is available to be assigned to a domain
—	= Domain assignment or activity is not applicable for this board

The Test Status field contains one of six values:

Passed	= The board passed POST
Degraded	= The board is in a degraded mode
Failed	= The board failed POST
iPOST	= The board is in POST
Unknown	= The board has not been tested
—	= The test status for this board is unavailable

The Domain field contains one of four values:

domain_id	= ID for a domain
domain_tag	= Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M)
Isolated	= The board is not assigned to any domain
—	= Domain assignment is not applicable for this board

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Showboards for Platform Administrators

sc0:*sms-user*:> **showboards**

Location	Pwr	Type of Board	Board Status	Test Status	Domain
SB0	On	CPU	Active	Passed	domainC
SB1	On	CPU	Active	Passed	A
SB2	On	CPU	Active	Passed	A
SB3	On	CPU	Active	Passed	engB
SB4	On	CPU	Active	Passed	engB
SB5	On	CPU	Active	Passed	engB
SB6	-	Empty Slot	Available	-	Isolated
SB7	On	CPU	Active	Passed	domainC
SB8	Off	CPU	Available	Unknown	Isolated
SB9	On	CPU	Active	Passed	dmnJ
SB10	Off	CPU	Available	Unknown	Isolated
SB11	Off	CPU	Available	Unknown	Isolated
SB12	-	Empty Slot	Available	-	Isolated
SB13	-	Empty Slot	Available	-	Isolated
SB14	Off	CPU	Assigned	Failed	domainC
SB15	On	CPU	Active	Passed	P
SB16	On	CPU	Active	Passed	Q
SB17	-	Empty Slot	Assigned	-	dmnR
IO0	-	Empty Slot	Available	-	Isolated
IO1	On	HPCI	Active	Passed	A
IO2	On	HPCI	Active	Passed	engB
IO3	On	HPCI	Active	Passed	domainC
IO4	On	HPCI	Available	Degraded	domainC
IO5	Off	HPCI	Available	Unknown	Isolated
IO6	-	Empty Slot	Available	-	Isolated
IO7	On	HPCI	Active	Passed	dmnJ
IO8	On	WPCI	Active	Passed	Q
IO9	On	HPCI	Active	Passed	dmnJ
IO10	Off	HPCI	Assigned	Unknown	engB
IO11	Off	HPCI	Assigned	Failed	engB
IO12	-	Empty Slot	Available	-	Isolated
IO13	-	Empty Slot	Available	-	Isolated
IO14	Off	HPCI	Available	Unknown	Isolated
IO15	On	HPCI	Active	Passed	P
IO16	On	HPCI	Active	Passed	Q
IO17	-	Empty Slot	Assigned	-	dmnR

EXAMPLE 2   Showboards for Platform Administrators for Domain B

The following example illustrates showboards output if you have platform
administrator privileges and specify a domain. The output does not include boards
which are assigned to other domains.

```
sc0:sms-user:> showboards -d b

Location   Pwr   Type of Board   Board Status   Test Status   Domain
----       ---   -------------   ------------   -----------   ------
SB3        On    CPU             Active         Passed        engB
SB4        On    CPU             Active         Passed        engB
SB5        On    CPU             Active         Passed        engB
SB6        -     Empty Slot      Available      -             Isolated
SB8        Off   CPU             Available      Unknown       Isolated
SB10       Off   CPU             Available      Unknown       Isolated
SB11       Off   CPU             Available      Unknown       Isolated
SB12       -     Empty Slot      Available      -             Isolated
SB13       -     Empty Slot      Available      -             Isolated
IO0        -     Empty Slot      Available      -             Isolated
IO2        On    HPCI            Active         Passed        engB
IO5        Off   HPCI            Available      Unknown       Isolated
IO6        -     Empty Slot      Available      -             Isolated
IO10       Off   HPCI            Assigned       Unknown       engB
IO11       Off   HPCI            Assigned       Failed        engB
IO12       -     Empty Slot      Available      -             Isolated
IO13       -     Empty Slot      Available      -             Isolated
IO14       Off   HPCI            Available      Unknown       Isolated
```

EXAMPLE 3   Showboards for Platform Administrators Using the −v Option

The following example illustrates showboards output if you have platform
administrator privileges and use the −v option. The command shows all
components.

```
sc0:sms-user:> showboards -v

Location   Pwr   Type of Board   Board Status   Test Status   Domain
----       ---   -------------   ------------   -----------   ------
SC0        On    SC              Slave          -             -
SC1        On    SC              Master         -             -
PS0        On    PS              -              -             -
PS1        On    PS              -              -             -
PS2        On    PS              -              -             -
PS3        -     Empty Slot      -              -             -
PS4        Off   PS              -              -             -
PS5        On    PS              -              -             -
FT0        On    FT              -              -             -
FT1        On    FT              -              -             -
FT2        On    FT              -              -             -
FT3        On    FT              -              -             -
FT4        On    FT              -              -             -
FT5        -     Empty Slot      -              -             -
FT6        Off   FT              -              -             -
FT7        On    FT              -              -             -
CS0        On    CSB             -              -             -
CS1        On    CSB             -              -             -
EX0        On    EXB             -              -             -
EX1        On    EXB             -              -             -
EX2        On    EXB             -              -             -
```

EX3	On	EXB	–	–	–
EX4	On	EXB	–	–	–
EX5	On	EXB	–	–	–
EX6	–	Empty Slot	–	–	–
EX7	On	EXB	–	–	–
EX8	On	EXB	–	–	–
EX9	On	EXB	–	–	–
EX10	On	EXB	–	–	–
EX11	On	EXB	–	–	–
EX12	–	Empty Slot	–	–	–
EX13	–	Empty Slot	–	–	–
EX14	Off	EXB	–	–	–
EX15	On	EXB	–	–	–
EX16	On	EXB	–	–	–
EX17	On	EXB	–	–	–
IO1/C3V0	On	C3V	–	–	A
IO1/C5V0	On	C5V	–	–	A
IO1/C3V1	On	C3V	–	–	A
IO1/C5V1	On	C5V	–	–	A
IO2/C3V0	On	C3V	–	–	engB
IO2/C5V0	On	C5V	–	–	engB
IO2/C3V1	On	C3V	–	–	engB
IO2/C5V1	On	C5V	–	–	engB
IO3/C3V0	On	C3V	–	–	domainC
IO3/C5V0	On	C5V	–	–	domainC
IO3/C3V1	–	Empty Slot	–	–	domainC
IO3/C5V1	–	Empty Slot	–	–	domainC
IO4/C3V0	On	C3V	–	–	domainC
IO4/C5V0	On	C5V	–	–	domainC
IO4/C3V1	On	C3V	–	–	domainC
IO4/C5V1	On	C5V	–	–	domainC
IO5/C3V0	On	C3V	–	–	Isolated
IO5/C5V0	On	C5V	–	–	Isolated
IO5/C3V1	On	C3V	–	–	Isolated
IO5/C5V1	On	C5V	–	–	Isolated
IO7/C3V0	On	C3V	–	–	dmnJ
IO7/C5V0	On	C5V	–	–	dmnJ
IO7/C3V1	On	C3V	–	–	dmnJ
IO7/C5V1	On	C5V	–	–	dmnJ
IO8/C3V0	On	C3V	–	–	A
IO8/C5V0	On	C5V	–	–	A
IO8/C3V1	On	C3V	–	–	A
IO8/C5V1	On	C5V	–	–	A
IO9/C3V0	On	C3V	–	–	dmnJ
IO9/C5V0	On	C5V	–	–	dmnJ
IO9/C3V1	On	C3V	–	–	dmnJ
IO9/C5V1	On	C5V	–	–	dmnJ
IO10/C3V0	On	C3V	–	–	engB
IO10/C5V0	On	C5V	–	–	engB
IO10/C3V1	On	C3V	–	–	engB
IO10/C5V1	On	C5V	–	–	engB
IO11/C3V0	On	C3V	–	–	engB
IO11/C5V0	On	C5V	–	–	engB
IO11/C3V1	On	C3V	–	–	engB
IO11/C5V1	On	C5V	–	–	engB
IO14/C3V0	On	C3V	–	–	Isolated
IO14/C5V0	On	C5V	–	–	Isolated
IO14/C3V1	On	C3V	–	–	Isolated
IO14/C5V1	On	C5V	–	–	Isolated
IO15/C3V0	On	C3V	–	–	P
IO15/C5V0	On	C5V	–	–	P
IO15/C3V1	On	C3V	–	–	P
IO15/C5V1	On	C5V	–	–	P
IO16/C3V0	On	C3V	–	–	Q
IO16/C5V0	On	C5V	–	–	Q
IO16/C3V1	On	C3V	–	–	Q
IO16/C5V1	On	C5V	–	–	Q

```
      SB0           On      CPU                 Active       Passed      domainC
      SB1           On      CPU                 Active       Passed      A
      SB2           On      CPU                 Active       Passed      A
      SB3           On      CPU                 Active       Passed      engB
      SB4           On      CPU                 Active       Passed      engB
      SB5           On      CPU                 Active       Passed      engB
      SB6           -       Empty Slot          Available    -          Isolated
      SB7           On      CPU                 Active       Passed      domainC
      SB8           Off     CPU                 Available    Unknown    Isolated
      SB9           On      CPU                 Active       Passed      dmnJ
      SB10          Off     CPU                 Available    Unknown    Isolated
      SB11          Off     CPU                 Available    Unknown    Isolated
      SB12          -       Empty Slot          Available    -          Isolated
      SB13          -       Empty Slot          Available    -          Isolated
      SB14          Off     CPU                 Assigned     Failed     domainC
      SB15          On      CPU                 Active       Passed      P
      SB16          On      CPU                 Active       Passed      Q
      SB17          -       Empty Slot          Assigned     -          dmnR
      IO0           -       Empty Slot          Available    -          Isolated
      IO1           On      HPCI                Active       Passed      A
      IO2           On      HPCI                Active       Passed      engB
      IO3           On      HPCI                Active       Passed      domainC
      IO4           On      HPCI                Available    Degraded   domainC
      IO5           Off     HPCI                Available    Unknown    Isolated
      IO6           -       Empty Slot          Available    -          Isolated
      IO7           On      HPCI                Active       Passed      dmnJ
      IO8           Off     HPCI                Assigned     Unknown    A
      IO9           On      HPCI                Assigned     iPOST      dmnJ
      IO010         Off     HPCI                Assigned     Unknown    engB
      IO011         Off     HPCI                Assigned     Failed     engB
      IO12          -       Empty Slot          Available    -          Isolated
      IO13          -       Empty Slot          Available    -          Isolated
      IO14          Off     HPCI                Available    Unknown    Isolated
      IO15          On      HPCI                Active       Passed      P
      IO16          On      HPCI                Active       Passed      Q
      IO17          -       Empty Slot          Assigned     -          dmnR
```

EXAMPLE 4   Showboards for Domain Administrators With Privileges on Domains B, J,
and R

The following example illustrates showboards output if you have domain
privileges for domains B, J, and R. showboards displays information for those
boards which are assigned or available to domains B, J, and R. Boards which

are `assigned` to other domains or do not appear in the available component list for domains B, J, or R are not displayed.

```
sc0:sms-user:> showboards

Location    Pwr    Type of Board   Board Status   Test Status   Domain
----        ---    -------------   ------------   -----------   ------
SB3         On     CPU             Active         Passed        engB
SB4         On     CPU             Active         Passed        engB
SB5         On     CPU             Active         Passed        engB
SB6         -      Empty Slot      Available      -             Isolated
SB8         Off    CPU             Available      Unknown       Isolated
SB9         On     CPU             Active         Passed        dmnJ
SB10        Off    CPU             Available      Unknown       Isolated
SB11        Off    CPU             Available      Unknown       Isolated
SB12        -      Empty Slot      Available      -             Isolated
SB13        -      Empty Slot      Available      -             Isolated
SB17        -      Empty Slot      Assigned       -             dmnR
IO0         -      Empty Slot      Available      -             Isolated
IO2         On     HPCI            Active         Passed        engB
IO5         Off    HPCI            Available      Unknown       Isolated
IO6         -      Empty Slot      Available      -             Isolated
IO7         On     HPCI            Active         Passed        dmnJ
IO9         On     HPCI            Assigned       iPOST         dmnJ
IO10        Off    HPCI            Assigned       Unknown       engB
IO11        Off    HPCI            Assigned       Failed        engB
IO17        -      Empty Slot      Assigned       -             dmnR
```

EXAMPLE 5   `Showboards` for Domain Administrators for Domain B

In the following example, `showboards` displays output if you have domain privileges on domains B, J and R. The command shows board information for those DCUs which are `assigned` or `available` to the specified domain. DCUs which are `assigned` to other domains or do not appear in the specified domain's available component list are not displayed.

```
sc0:sms-user:> showboards -d b

Location    Pwr    Type of Board   Board Status   Test Status   Domain
----        ---    -------------   ------------   -----------   ------
SB3         On     CPU             Active         Passed        engB
SB4         On     CPU             Active         Passed        engB
SB5         On     CPU             Active         Passed        engB
SB6         -      Empty Slot      Available      -             Isolated
SB8         Off    CPU             Available      Unknown       Isolated
SB10        Off    CPU             Available      Unknown       Isolated
SB11        Off    CPU             Available      Unknown       Isolated
SB12        -      Empty Slot      Available      -             Isolated
SB13        -      Empty Slot      Available      -             Isolated
IO0         -      Empty Slot      Available      -             Isolated
IO2         On     HPCI            Active         Passed        engB
IO5         Off    HPCI            Available      Unknown       Isolated
IO6         -      Empty Slot      Available      -             Isolated
IO10        Off    HPCI            Assigned       Unknown       engB
IO11        Off    HPCI            Assigned       Failed        engB
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

1   An invalid domain was specified.

2   An invalid command-line option was specified.

3   An incorrect number of domains was specified.

4   The user does not have valid privileges.

5   An internal error occurred.

6   An error occurred getting board information.

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **addtag**(1M), **setupplatform**(1M), **showplatform**(1M)

NAME	showbus - display the bus configuration of expanders in active domains

SYNOPSIS   **showbus** [−v]

showbus -h

DESCRIPTION   showbus(1M) displays the bus configuration of expanders in active domains. This information defaults to displaying configuration by slot order EX0–EX17.

OPTIONS   The following options are supported.

-h   Help. Displays usage descriptions.

                   Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.

-v   Verbose. Displays all available command information. In addition to expander configuration, the domain, domain keyswitch position, and slot 0 and slot 1 board assignments are displayed.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required   You must have platform administrator, operator or service privileges to display all set of communicating expanders (SOCX) in the system.

Domain administrators or configurators can display only the SOCX assigned to the domain(s) in which they have privileges.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Showbus Display for All Domains

This display is the default for platform administrators. A domain administrator/
configurator must have privileges on all domains in order to obtain this display.
Otherwise only those domains for which the user has privileges are displayed.

```
sc0:sms-user:> showbus

Location  Data       Address    Response   SOCX
--------------------------------------------------
EX0       CS0        CS1        CS0        0x0001
EX1       UNCONF     UNCONF     UNCONF     UNCONF
EX2       UNCONF     UNCONF     UNCONF     UNCONF
EX3       UNCONF     UNCONF     UNCONF     UNCONF
EX4       CS0,CS1    CS0,CS1    CS0,CS1    0x14010
EX5       UNCONF     UNCONF     UNCONF     UNCONF
EX6       UNCONF     UNCONF     UNCONF     UNCONF
EX7       UNCONF     UNCONF     UNCONF     UNCONF
EX8       UNCONF     UNCONF     UNCONF     UNCONF
EX9       UNCONF     UNCONF     UNCONF     UNCONF
EX10      UNCONF     UNCONF     UNCONF     UNCONF
EX11      UNCONF     UNCONF     UNCONF     UNCONF
EX12      UNCONF     UNCONF     UNCONF     UNCONF
EX13      UNCONF     UNCONF     UNCONF     UNCONF
EX14      CS0,CS1    CS0,CS1    CS0,CS1    0x14010
EX15      UNCONF     UNCONF     UNCONF     UNCONF
EX16      CS0,CS1    CS0,CS1    CS0,CS1    0x14010
EX17      UNCONF     UNCONF     UNCONF     UNCONF
```

EXAMPLE 2   Display Showbus Information for All Domains Using –v

```
sc0:sms-user:> showbus -v
--------------
SOCX: 0x14010
--------------
 Data:     CS0,CS1
 Address:  CS0,CS1
 Response: CS0,CS1
-------------
Domain:A keyswitch: ON
 Location:EX4 SB4:active IO4 :active
 Location:EX14            IO14:active
 Location:EX16            IO16:active
--------------
SOCX: 0x00001
--------------
 Data:     CS0
 Address:  CS1
 Response: CS0
-------------
Domain:B keyswitch: ON
 Location:EX0 SB0:active IO0:active
--------------
UNCONFIGURED
--------------
Domain: A keyswitch: ON
 Location:EX6 SB6:unknown
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES | See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO | **setbus**(1M)

NAME	showcmdsync - display the current command synchronization list

SYNOPSIS
    showcmdsync [–v]

    showcmdsync -h

DESCRIPTION
    showcmdsync displays the command synchronization list to be used by the spare system controller (SC) to determine which commands or scripts need to be restarted after an SC failover.

    The command synchronization list is displayed in the format *Descriptor, Identifier, Cmd* where:

Descriptor   Specifies the command synchronization descriptor that represents a particular script.

Identifier   Identifies a marker point in the script from which the script can be resumed on the new main SC after an automatic failover occurs. The identifier -1 indicates that the script does not have any marker points.

Cmd   Indicates the name of the script to be restarted.

OPTIONS
    The following options are supported.

-h   Help. Displays usage descriptions.

        Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to –h is ignored.

-v   Verbose. Displays all available command information.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required
    You must have platform administrator, platform operator, platform service, domain administrator, or domain configurator privileges to run this command.

    Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXAMPLES
    EXAMPLE 1   Example Command Synchronization List

```
sc0:sms-user:> showcmdsync
DESCRIPTOR     IDENTIFIER   CMD
         0            -1    c1 a1 a2
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **cancelcmdsync**(1M), **initcmdsync**(1M), **runcmdsync**(1M), **savecmdsync**(1M)

NAME	showcomponent - display the blacklist status for a component
SYNOPSIS	**showcomponent** [−a	−d *domain_tag*	*domain_id*] [−v] [*location*]...
	showcomponent -h

DESCRIPTION

showcomponent(1M) displays whether the specified component is listed in the platform, domain, or ASR blacklist file.

If neither the -a nor the -doption is specified, showcomponent displays the platform blacklist. If no *location* is specified, showcomponent displays all components in the specified blacklist.

The *blacklist* is an internal file that lists components POST cannot use at boot time. POST reads the blacklist file(s) before preparing the system for booting, and passes along to OpenBoot PROM a list of only those components that have been successfully tested; those on the blacklist are excluded.

SMS supports three blacklists, one for domain boards and one for platform boards; and the internal automatic system recovery (ASR) blacklist.

For more information on the use and editing of platform and domain blacklists refer to Chapter 7 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide*.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

−a	Specifies the ASR blacklist.
−d *domain_id*	ID for a domain. Valid *domain_id*s are 'A'...'R' and are case insensitive. This option specifies the domain blacklist.
−d *domain_tag*	Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M). This option specifies the domain blacklist.
−h	Help. Displays usage descriptions.
	Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to −h is ignored.
−v	Verbose. Displays all available command information.

OPERANDS | The following operands are supported:

location   List of component locations, separated by forward slashes and comprised of:

  board_loc/proc/bank/logical_bank

  board_loc/proc/bank/all_dimms_on_that_bank

  board_loc/proc/bank/all_banks_on_that_proc

  board_loc/proc/bank/all_banks_on_that_board

  board_loc/proc

  board_loc/procs

  board_loc/cassette

  board_loc/bus

  board_loc/paroli_link

Multiple *location* arguments are permitted separated by a space.

The *location* forms are optional and are used to specify particular components on boards in specific locations.

For example, the *location* SB5⁄P0⁄B1⁄L1 indicates Logical Bank 1 of Bank 1 on Processor 0 at SB5.

The SB0⁄PP1 *location* indicates Processor Pair 1 at SB0. The CS0⁄ABUS1 *location* indicates address bus 1 at CS0.

The following *board_loc* forms are accepted:

```
SB(0...17)
```

```
IO(0...17)
```

```
CS(0|1)
```

```
EX(0...17)
```

Processor locations indicate single processors or processor pairs.

There are four possible processors on a CPU/Memory board. Processor pairs on that board are: procs 0 and 1, and procs 2 and 3.

The MaxCPU has two processors,: procs 0 and 1, and only one proc pair (PP0). Using PP1 for this board will cause disablecomponent to exit and display an error message.

The following *proc* forms are accepted:

P(0...3)   PP(0|1)

The following *bank* forms are accepted:

B(0|1)

The following *logical_bank* forms are accepted:

L(0|1)

The following *all_dimms_on_that_bank* forms are accepted:

D

The following *all_banks_on_that_proc* forms are accepted:

B

The following *all_banks_on_that_board* forms are accepted:

B

The following *paroli_link* forms are accepted:

PAR(0|1)

The hsPCI assemblies contain hot-swappable cassettes.

The following *hsPCI* forms are accepted:

C(3|5)V(0|1)

There are three bus locations: address, data and response.

The following *bus* forms are accepted:

ABUS|DBUS|RBUS (0|1)

**EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION**

**Group Privileges
Required**

You must have platform administrator, platform operator, platform service, domain administrator, or domain configurator privileges to run this command. If you have domain privileges you may only run this command on the domain for which you have privileges

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1   Display Whether SB0 is ASR Blacklisted

```
sc0:sms-user:> showcomponent -a SB0
Component SB0 is disabled: #High Voltage
```

EXAMPLE 2   Display Whether 4 Boards/Components in Domain B Are Blacklisted

```
sc0:sms-user:> showcomponent -dB IO4/PP0 SB5 IO6/C5V0 EX7/ABUS0
Component IO4/PP0 is disabled: #High temp
Component SB5 is disabled: <no reason given>
Component IO6/C5V0 is NOT disabled.
Component EX7/ABUS0 is NOT disabled.
```

EXAMPLE 3   Display Whether the Logical Bank on IO7 in Domain B Is Blacklisted

```
sc0:sms-user:> showcomponent -dB IO7/P0/B1/L0
Component IO7/P0/B1/L0 is disabled: <no reason given>
```

EXAMPLE 4   Display All Platform Blacklisted Components

```
sc0:sms-user:> showcomponent
Component SB0 is disabled: #High temp
Component SB3 is disabled:
Component IO2 is disabled. <no reason given>
```

EXAMPLE 5   Display All DomainB Blacklisted Components

```
sc0:sms-user:> showcomponent -dB
Component IO4/PP0 is disabled: #High temp
Component SB5 is disabled: <no reason given>
```

EXAMPLE 6   Display All ASR Blacklisted Components

```
sc0:sms-user:> showcomponent -a
Component SB0 is disabled: #High temp
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

FILES   The following file is used by this command.

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/asr/blacklist   List of components
                                                             excluded by esmd.

                                                             Note – This file is
                                                             created and used
                                                             internally and should
                                                             not be edited manually.

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/platform/blacklist   List of platform
                                                             components excluded.

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/*domain_id*/blacklist   List of domain
                                                             components excluded.

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **enablecomponent**(1M), **disablecomponent**(1M), **esmd**(1M)

NAME   showdatasync - display the status of system controller (SC) data synchronization for failover

SYNOPSIS   **showdatasync** [-l|-Q] [-v]

                showdatasync -h

DESCRIPTION   showdatasync provides the current status of files propagated (copied) from the main SC to its spare. Data propagation synchronizes data on the spare SC with data on the main SC, so that the spare SC is current with the main SC if an SC failover occurs.

OPTIONS   The following options are supported.

                -h   Help. Displays usage descriptions.

                                Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.

                -l   Lists the files in the current data propagation list. See the EXTENDED DESCRIPTION section for details on the information displayed.

                -Q   Lists the files queued for propagation. Each file name includes the absolute path to the file.

                -v   Verbose. Displays all available command information.

EXTENDED   This section describes the information displayed by the showdatasync command.
DESCRIPTION
                If you do not specify an option with the showdatasync command, the following information is displayed:

```
File Propagation Status:
Active File:
Queued files:
```

                where:

                File   Displays the current status of data synchronization:
                Propagation
                Status   ■ Active indicates the data synchronization process is enabled and functioning normally.

                                ■ Disabled indicates the data synchronization process has been disabled because SC failover was disabled.

                                ■ Failed indicates the data synchronization process cannot currently propagate files to the spare SC even though an SC failure was detected.

Active File	Displays either the absolute path of the file currently being propagated or a - (dash) indicating that the link is idle.
Queued files	Specifies the number of files to be propagated but not yet processed.

If you specify the -l option with the showdatasync command, each entry in the data propagation list is displayed in the format *Time Propagated, Interval, File*, where:

Time Propagated	Indicates the last time that the file was propagated from the main SC to the spare.
Interval	Specifies the interval, in minutes, between checks for file modification. The default interval is 60 minutes.
File	Provides the absolute path and name of the propagated file.

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator, platform operator, platform service, domain administrator, or domain configurator privileges to run this command.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Data Synchronization Status

```
sc0:sms-user:> showdatasync
File Propagation State:  ACTIVE
Active File:             -
Queued files:           0
```

EXAMPLE 2 Data Synchronization List

```
sc0:sms-user:> showdatasync -l
TIME PROPAGATED          INTERVAL     FILE
Mar 23 16:00:00               60      /tmp/t1
```

EXAMPLE 3 Data Synchronization Queue

```
sc0:sms-user:> showdatasync -Q
FILE
/tmp/t1
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0	Successful completion
>0	An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **setdatasync**(1M)

NAME	showdate - display the date and time for the system controller (SC) or a domain
SYNOPSIS	**showdate** [-d *domain_id* | *domain_tag*] [-u] [-v]
	showdate -h
DESCRIPTION	showdate (1M) displays the SC's current date and time. Optionally, showdate displays domain time of day.
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.

-d *domain_id*   ID for a domain. Valid *domain_id*s are 'A'...'R' and are case insensitive.

-d *domain_tag*   Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M).

-h   Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.

-u   Interprets and displays the time using Greenwich Mean Time (GMT). The default is the local time zone.

-v   Verbose. Displays all available command information.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator, platform operator, platform service privileges to display the date on the SC. You must have domain administrator or domain configurator privileges for the specified domain to display the domain date.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1   Showing the Current Local Date in Pacific Standard Time

```
sc0:sms-user:> showdate
System Controller: Sat Feb 2 15:23:21 PST 2002
```

EXAMPLE 2   Showing the Current Date Using GMT

```
sc0:sms-user:> showdate -u
System Controller: Sat Feb 2 23:23:21 GMT 2002
```

EXAMPLE 3   Showing the Current Local Date on Domain A in Pacific Standard Time

```
sc0:sms-user:> showdate -d a
Domain a: Sat Feb 2 15:33:20 PST 2002
```

EXAMPLE 4   Showing the Current Date on Domain A Using GMT

```
sc0:sms-user:> showdate -d a -u
Domain a: Sat Feb 2 23:33:20 GMT 2002
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **addtag**(1M), **setdate**(1M)

NAME	showdevices - display system board devices and resource usage information

SYNOPSIS

showdevices [−v] [−p bydevice | byboard | query | force]*location* [*location*]...

showdevices [−v] [−p bydevice | byboard | query | force]−d *domain_id* | *domain_tag*

showdevices −h

DESCRIPTION

showdevices(1M) displays the configured physical devices on system boards and the resources made available by these devices. Usage information is provided by applications and subsystems that are actively managing system resources. Display the predicted impact of a system board DR operation by performing an offline query of managed resources. Unmanaged devices are not displayed by default, you must use the −v option.

showdevices gathers device information from one or more Sun Fire 15K domains. The command uses the dca(1M) as a proxy to gather the information from the domains.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

−d *domain_id*   ID for a domain. Valid *domain_id*s are 'A'...'R' and are case insensitive. Displays device and resource information for all configured boards in the domain.

−d *domain_tag*   Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M). Displays device and resource information for all configured boards in the domain.

−h   Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note − Use alone. Any option specified in addition to −h is ignored.

−p   Displays specific reports.

Valid arguments for −p are:

bydevice — List output is grouped by device type (cpu, memory, io). This is the default.

byboard — List output is grouped by system board. Default output is in tabular format grouped by device type (CPU, memory, IO).

query —Query predicted result of removing a system board.

force — Forced offline query. Resource consumers are requested to apply force semantics in predicting whether they are able to relinquish usage of the system resources. (see cfgadm(1M)).

`-v`	Displays all I/O devices. Includes both managed and unmanaged I/O devices. Managed devices export actively managed resources. Unmanaged devices are physically configured but do not export actively managed resources. No usage information is available for unmanaged devices.

OPERANDS   The following operands are supported:

location   List of board locations separated by a space. Multiple *location* arguments are permitted.

The following *location* forms are accepted:

```
SB(0...17)
```

```
IO(0...17)
```

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION   The showdevice fields are:

`domain`	Tag or identifier
`board`	Board identifier

CPU:

`id`	Processor id
`state`	Processor state
`speed`	CPU frequency in MHz
`ecache`	CPU ecache size in MB

Memory:

`board mem`	Board memory size in MB
`perm mem`	Amount of non-relocatable memory on board in MB
`base address`	Base physical address of memory on board
`domain mem`	System memory size in MB
`board`	Board identifier

If a memory drain is in progress, the following is available:

target board	Target board identifier
deleted	Amount of memory already deleted in MB
remaining	Amount of memory remaining to be deleted in MB

I/O Devices:

device	I/O device instance name
resource	Managed resource name
usage	Description of resource usage instance
query	Result of offline query of resources

Group Privileges Required

You must have domain administrator/configurator privileges on all boards specified to run this command.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1   Showdevices for System Board IO1

```
sc0:sms-user:> showdevices IO1
IO Devices
----------
domain location device  resource           usage
A      IO1      sd3     /dev/dsk/c0t3d0s0  mounted filesystem "/"
A      IO1      sd3     /dev/dsk/c0t3s0s1  dump device (swap)
A      IO1      sd3     /dev/dsk/c0t3s0s1  swap area
A      IO1      sd3     /dev/dsk/c0t3d0s3  mounted filesystem "/var"
A      IO1      sd3     /var/run           mounted filesystem "/var/run"
```

EXAMPLE 2   Showdevices for Domain A

```
sc0:sms-user:> showdevices -v -d A
CPU
----
domain  location  id      state   speed  ecache
A       C1        40      online  400    4
A       C1        41      online  400    4
A       C1        42      online  400    4
A       C1        43      online  400    4
A       C2        55      online  400    4
A       C2        56      online  400    4
A       C2        57      online  400    4
A       C2        58      online  400    4

Memory
drain in progress:
-----------------
                board  perm    base      domain target  deleted  remaining
domain location mem MB mem MB  address   mem MB board    mem MB   mem MB
A      C1       2048   723     0x600000  4096   C2       250      1500
A      C2       2048   0       0x200000  4096

IO Devices
---------
domain location device resource          usage
A      IO1      sd0
A      IO1      sd1
A      IO1      sd2
A      IO1      sd3    /dev/dsk/c0t3d0s0  mounted filesystem "/"
A      IO1      sd3    /dev/dsk/c0t3s0s1  dump device (swap)
A      IO1      sd3    /dev/dsk/c0t3s0s1  swap area
A      IO1      sd3    /dev/dsk/c0t3d0s3  mounted filesystem "/var"
A      IO1      sd3    /var/run           mounted filesystem "/var/run"
A      IO1      sd4
A      IO1      sd5
A      IO1      sd6
```

EXAMPLE 3   Display Offline Query Result for System Board IO1

```
sc0:sms-user:> showdevices -p query IO1

Location IO1 - Domain A
====================
IO Devices
----------
device  resource              query  usage/reason
sd3     /dev/dsk/c0t3d0s0     fail   mounted filesystem "/"
sd3     /dev/dsk/c0t3s0s1     fail   dump device (swap)
sd3     /dev/dsk/c0t3s0s1     fail   swap area
sd3     /dev/dsk/c0t3d0s3     fail   mounted filesystem "/var"
sd3     /var/run             -      mounted filesystem "/var/run"
```

The query field shows the predicted result of removing the resource. The failure of
the mounted filesystem /var to offline prevents the query from reaching the
layered mount point /var/run.

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

1   An invalid domain was specified.

2   A command line error such as an invalid option was detected.

3   More than one domain was specified.

4   An error occurred communicating with `pcd`.

5   An error occurred communicating with a domain.

6   An error occurred handling device information.

7   An internal error such as failed memory allocation. occurred

ATTRIBUTES | See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO | **addtag**(1M), **dca**(1M), **pcd**(1M)

NAME | showenvironment - display the environmental data

SYNOPSIS | **showenvironment** [-d *domain_id* | *domain_tag*]... [-p
temps | volts | currents | fans | powers | faults]... [-v]

showenvironment -h

DESCRIPTION | showenvironment(1M) displays the environmental data (temperatures, voltages, and so on). If a domain *domain_id* | *domain_tag* is specified, environmental data relating to the domain will be displayed providing that the user has domain privileges for that domain. If a domain is not specified, all domain data permissible to the user will be displayed.

Note – Only *domain configuration units* (DCUs) (for example, CPU, I/O) belong to a domain. Displaying environmental data relating to such things as fan trays, bulk power, or other boards (exb, csb) requires platform privileges. You can also specify individual reports for temperatures, voltages, currents, bulk power status, faults and fan tray status with the -p option. If the -p option is not present, all reports are shown.

OPTIONS | The following options are supported.

-d*domain_id* | ID for a domain. Valid *domain_id*s are 'A'...'R' and are case insensitive.

-d*domain_tag* | Domain name assigned to the domain using addtag (1M).

-h | Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.

-p   Display specific reports. Multiple report arguments are separated
                by commas.

                Valid arguments for -p are:

                temps — List output is grouped by temperature.

                volts — List output is grouped by voltage.

                currents — List output is grouped by current

                fans — List output is grouped by fans.

                powers — List output is grouped by bulk power supplies.

                faults — List output is of all component readings not within the
                optimum thresholds.

                Note – The faults argument may not be used in conjunction
                with any other report argument.

-v   Verbose. Displays all available command information.

EXTENDED   The Unit field contains one of three measurements:
DESCRIPTION

C   Celecius

V   Volts

A   Amperes

The Status field can contain one of 16 states.

Temperature Readings:

OVERLIMIT   Overlimit

HIGH_CRIT   High critical

HIGH_WARN   High warning

LOW_CRIT   Low critical

LOW_WARN   Low warning

OK   Optimum

INVALID   Reading failure

Voltage Readings:

HIGH_MAX	High maximum
LOW_MIN	Low minimum
OK	Acceptable
INVALID	Reading failure

Current Readings:

OK	Both companion component readings are within 10% of each other
BAD	Both companion component readings are not within 10% of each other
INVALID	Reading failure

Miscellaneous:

ON	Power on
OFF	Power off
PRESENCE	A HotPlug card is present in slot 1
FAIL	Failure state
HIGH	Set to high speed
NORMAL	Set to normal speed
INVALID	Reading failure
AGE	Age of the reading
UNKNOWN	Unknown power/board type

Group Privileges Required

Only domain information for which you have domain administrator or configurator privileges for will be displayed. Otherwise, you must have platform administrator, operator or service privileges.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1   Example showenvironment Display for All Domains

```
sc0:sms-user:> showenvironment

LOCATION        DEVICE    SENSOR       VALUE   UNIT   AGE      STATUS
-----------     --------  -----------  ------- -----  -------  -----
SC at SC0       max1617   RIO Temp     31.00    C     23.4 sec OK
```

```
          SC at SC0        max1617     PCIB Temp       26.00     C    23.4   sec   OK
          SC at SC0        pcf8591     PS0 Temp        40.03     C    23.4   sec   OK
          SC at SC0        pcf8591     PS1 Temp        31.97     C    23.4   sec   OK
          SC at SC0        sbbc        SBBC Temp       40.50     C    23.4   sec   OK
          SC at SC0        cbh         CBH Temp        45.16     C    23.4   sec   OK
          SCPER at SCPER0  max1617     AMB 0 Temp      22.00     C    24.1   sec   OK
          SCPER at SCPER0  max1617     AMB 1 Temp      22.00     C    24.1   sec   OK
          SCPER at SCPER0  max1617     AMB 2 Temp      22.00     C    24.1   sec   OK
          SC at SC0        pcf8591     1.5 VDC          1.46     V    24.7   sec   OK
          SC at SC0        pcf8591     3.3 VDC          3.26     V    24.7   sec   OK
          SC at SC0        pcf8591     3.3 VDC HK       3.28     V    24.7   sec   OK
          SC at SC0        pcf8591     5.0 VDC          5.01     V    24.7   sec   OK
          SC at SC0        pcf8591     +12.0 VDC       11.95     V    24.7   sec   OK
          SC at SC0        pcf8591     -12.0 VDC      -12.01     V    24.7   sec   OK
          SC at SC0        pcf8591     1.5 CVT0 VDC     1.59     V    24.7   sec   OK
          SC at SC0        pcf8591     1.5 CVT1 VDC     1.60     V    24.7   sec   OK
          SCPER at SCPER0  pcf8591     3.3 VDC HK       3.26     V    25.0   sec   OK
          SCPER at SCPER0  pcf8591     5.0 VDC          5.04     V    25.0   sec   OK
          SCPER at SCPER0  pcf8591     +12.0 VDC       12.55     V    25.0   sec   OK
          SC at SC1        max1617     RIO Temp        36.00     C    21.8   sec   OK
          SC at SC1        max1617     PCSB Temp       28.00     C    21.8   sec   OK
          SC at SC1        pcf8591     PS0 Temp        33.58     C    21.8   sec   OK
          SC at SC1        pcf8591     PS1 Temp        31.97     C    21.8   sec   OK
          SC at SC1        sbbc        SBBC Temp       41.83     C    21.8   sec   OK
          SC at SC1        cbh         CBH Temp        46.50     C    21.8   sec   OK
          SC at SC1        pcf8591     1.5 VDC          1.48     V    57.8   sec   OK
          SC at SC1        pcf8591     3.3 VDC          3.28     V    57.8   sec   OK
          SC at SC1        pcf8591     3.3 VDC HK       3.26     V    57.8   sec   OK
          SC at SC1        pcf8591     5.0 VDC          5.01     V    57.8   sec   OK
          SC at SC1        pcf8591     +12.0 VDC       11.88     V    57.8   sec   OK
          SC at SC1        pcf8591     -12.0 VDC      -11.82     V    57.8   sec   OK
          SC at SC1        pcf8591     1.5 CVT0 VDC     1.72     V    57.8   sec   BAD
          SC at SC1        pcf8591     1.5 CVT1 VDC     1.53     V    57.8   sec   BAD
          SC at SC1        pcf8591     3.3 V_PS0        7.76     A    57.8   sec   BAD
          SC at SC1        pcf8591     3.3 V_PS1        6.59     A    57.8   sec   BAD
          SC at SC1        pcf8591     5.0 V_PS0        5.12     A    57.8   sec   BAD
          SC at SC1        pcf8591     5.0 V_PS1        3.90     A    57.8   sec   BAD
          CSB at CS0       max1617     AMB Top Temp    23.00     C    21.4   sec   OK
          CSB at CS0       max1617     AMB Bot Temp    20.00     C    21.4   sec   OK
          CSB at CS0       sbbc        SBBC Temp       31.83     C    21.4   sec   OK
          CSB at CS0       pcf8591     1.5 VDC          1.51     V    57.5   sec   OK
          CSB at CS0       pcf8591     3.3 VDC          3.28     V    57.5   sec   OK
          CSB at CS0       pcf8591     2.5 VDC          2.52     V    57.5   sec   OK
          CSB at CS0       pcf8591     3.3 VDC HK       3.26     V    57.5   sec   OK
          CSB at CS1       max1617     AMB Top Temp    25.00     C    21.0   sec   OK
          CSB at CS1       max1617     AMB Bot Temp    23.00     C    21.0   sec   OK
          CSB at CS1       sbbc        SBBC Temp       33.83     C    21.0   sec   OK
          CSB at CS1       pcf8591     1.5 VDC          1.50     V    57.3   sec   OK
          CSB at CS1       pcf8591     3.3 VDC          3.28     V    57.3   sec   OK
          CSB at CS1       pcf8591     2.5 VDC          2.50     V    57.3   sec   OK
          CSB at CS1       pcf8591     3.3 VDC HK       3.26     V    57.3   sec   OK
          HPCI at IO1      pcf8591     5.0 VDC          5.01     V    23.3   sec   OK
          HPCI at IO1      pcf8591     +12.0 VDC       12.03     V    23.3   sec   OK
          HPCI at IO1      pcf8591     -12.0 VDC      -12.01     V    23.3   sec   OK
          HPCI at IO1      pcf8591     3.3 VDC HK       3.28     V    23.3   sec   OK
          HPCI at IO1      pcf8591     1.5 CVT0 VDC     1.88     V    23.3   sec   OK
          HPCI at IO1      pcf8591     1.5 CVT1 VDC     1.74     V    23.3   sec   OK
          HPCI at IO1      pcf8591     3.3 V_PS0       10.25     A    23.3   sec   OK
          HPCI at IO1      pcf8591     3.3 V_PS1       10.40     A    23.3   sec   OK
          HPCI at IO1      pcf8591     5.0 V_PS0        4.02     A    23.3   sec   OK
          HPCI at IO1      pcf8591     5.0 V_PS1        4.15     A    23.3   sec   OK
          WPCI at IO8      max1617a    IOA0 Temp       46.00     C    39.9   sec   OK
          WPCI at IO8      dx0         DX0 Temp        61.16     C    39.9   sec   OK
          WPCI at IO8      dx1         DX1 Temp        56.49     C    39.9   sec   OK
          WPCI at IO8      sdc         SDC Temp        67.16     C    39.9   sec   OK
          WPCI at IO8      sbbc        SBBC Temp       41.16     C    39.9   sec   OK
          WPCI at IO8      ar          AR Temp         65.82     C    39.9   sec   OK
```

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       SC at SC0        max1617    PCIB Temp      26.00    C    23.4  sec  OK
       SC at SC0        pcf8591    PS0 Temp       40.03    C    23.4  sec  OK
       SC at SC0        pcf8591    PS1 Temp       31.97    C    23.4  sec  OK
       SC at SC0        sbbc       SBBC Temp      40.50    C    23.4  sec  OK
       SC at SC0        cbh        CBH Temp       45.16    C    23.4  sec  OK
       SCPER at SCPER0  max1617    AMB 0 Temp     22.00    C    24.1  sec  OK
       SCPER at SCPER0  max1617    AMB 1 Temp     22.00    C    24.1  sec  OK
       SCPER at SCPER0  max1617    AMB 2 Temp     22.00    C    24.1  sec  OK
       SC at SC0        pcf8591    1.5 VDC        1.46     V    24.7  sec  OK
       SC at SC0        pcf8591    3.3 VDC        3.26     V    24.7  sec  OK
       SC at SC0        pcf8591    3.3 VDC HK     3.28     V    24.7  sec  OK
       SC at SC0        pcf8591    5.0 VDC        5.01     V    24.7  sec  OK
       SC at SC0        pcf8591    +12.0 VDC      11.95    V    24.7  sec  OK
       SC at SC0        pcf8591    -12.0 VDC      -12.01   V    24.7  sec  OK
       SC at SC0        pcf8591    1.5 CVT0 VDC   1.59     V    24.7  sec  OK
       SC at SC0        pcf8591    1.5 CVT1 VDC   1.60     V    24.7  sec  OK
       SCPER at SCPER0  pcf8591    3.3 VDC HK     3.26     V    25.0  sec  OK
       SCPER at SCPER0  pcf8591    5.0 VDC        5.04     V    25.0  sec  OK
       SCPER at SCPER0  pcf8591    +12.0 VDC      12.55    V    25.0  sec  OK
       SC at SC1        max1617    RIO Temp       36.00    C    21.8  sec  OK
       SC at SC1        max1617    PCSB Temp      28.00    C    21.8  sec  OK
       SC at SC1        pcf8591    PS0 Temp       33.58    C    21.8  sec  OK
       SC at SC1        pcf8591    PS1 Temp       31.97    C    21.8  sec  OK
       SC at SC1        sbbc       SBBC Temp      41.83    C    21.8  sec  OK
       SC at SC1        cbh        CBH Temp       46.50    C    21.8  sec  OK
       SC at SC1        pcf8591    1.5 VDC        1.48     V    57.8  sec  OK
       SC at SC1        pcf8591    3.3 VDC        3.28     V    57.8  sec  OK
       SC at SC1        pcf8591    3.3 VDC HK     3.26     V    57.8  sec  OK
       SC at SC1        pcf8591    5.0 VDC        5.01     V    57.8  sec  OK
       SC at SC1        pcf8591    +12.0 VDC      11.88    V    57.8  sec  OK
       SC at SC1        pcf8591    -12.0 VDC      -11.82   V    57.8  sec  OK
       SC at SC1        pcf8591    1.5 CVT0 VDC   1.72     V    57.8  sec  BAD
       SC at SC1        pcf8591    1.5 CVT1 VDC   1.53     V    57.8  sec  BAD
       SC at SC1        pcf8591    3.3 V_PS0      7.76     A    57.8  sec  BAD
       SC at SC1        pcf8591    3.3 V_PS1      6.59     A    57.8  sec  BAD
       SC at SC1        pcf8591    5.0 V_PS0      5.12     A    57.8  sec  BAD
       SC at SC1        pcf8591    5.0 V_PS1      3.90     A    57.8  sec  BAD
       CSB at CS0       max1617    AMB Top Temp   23.00    C    21.4  sec  OK
       CSB at CS0       max1617    AMB Bot Temp   20.00    C    21.4  sec  OK
       CSB at CS0       sbbc       SBBC Temp      31.83    C    21.4  sec  OK
       CSB at CS0       pcf8591    1.5 VDC        1.51     V    57.5  sec  OK
       CSB at CS0       pcf8591    3.3 VDC        3.28     V    57.5  sec  OK
       CSB at CS0       pcf8591    2.5 VDC        2.52     V    57.5  sec  OK
       CSB at CS0       pcf8591    3.3 VDC HK     3.26     V    57.5  sec  OK
       CSB at CS1       max1617    AMB Top Temp   25.00    C    21.0  sec  OK
       CSB at CS1       max1617    AMB Bot Temp   23.00    C    21.0  sec  OK
       CSB at CS1       sbbc       SBBC Temp      33.83    C    21.0  sec  OK
       CSB at CS1       pcf8591    1.5 VDC        1.50     V    57.3  sec  OK
       CSB at CS1       pcf8591    3.3 VDC        3.28     V    57.3  sec  OK
       CSB at CS1       pcf8591    2.5 VDC        2.50     V    57.3  sec  OK
       CSB at CS1       pcf8591    3.3 VDC HK     3.26     V    57.3  sec  OK
       HPCI at IO1      pcf8591    5.0 VDC        5.01     V    23.3  sec  OK
       HPCI at IO1      pcf8591    +12.0 VDC      12.03    V    23.3  sec  OK
       HPCI at IO1      pcf8591    -12.0 VDC      -12.01   V    23.3  sec  OK
       HPCI at IO1      pcf8591    3.3 VDC HK     3.28     V    23.3  sec  OK
       HPCI at IO1      pcf8591    1.5 CVT0 VDC   1.88     V    23.3  sec  OK
       HPCI at IO1      pcf8591    1.5 CVT1 VDC   1.74     V    23.3  sec  OK
       HPCI at IO1      pcf8591    3.3 V_PS0      10.25    A    23.3  sec  OK
       HPCI at IO1      pcf8591    3.3 V_PS1      10.40    A    23.3  sec  OK
       HPCI at IO1      pcf8591    5.0 V_PS0      4.02     A    23.3  sec  OK
       HPCI at IO1      pcf8591    5.0 V_PS1      4.15     A    23.3  sec  OK
       WPCI at IO8      max1617a   IOA0 Temp      46.00    C    39.9  sec  OK
       WPCI at IO8      dx0        DX0 Temp       61.16    C    39.9  sec  OK
       WPCI at IO8      dx1        DX1 Temp       56.49    C    39.9  sec  OK
       WPCI at IO8      sdc        SDC Temp       67.16    C    39.9  sec  OK
       WPCI at IO8      sbbc       SBBC Temp      41.16    C    39.9  sec  OK
       WPCI at IO8      ar         AR Temp        65.82    C    39.9  sec  OK
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          WPCI at IO8      wci       WCI0 Temp        9.65     C   39.9  sec  OK
          WPCI at IO8      wci       WCI1 Temp        7.71     C   39.9  sec  OK
          WPCI at IO8      pcf8591   +12 VDC         11.95     V   26.2  sec  OK
          WPCI at IO8      pcf8591   -12 VDC        -12.01     V   26.2  sec  OK
          WPCI at IO8      pcf8591   3.3 HK           3.26     V   26.2  sec  OK
          WPCI at IO8      pcf8591   3.3 VDC          3.28     V   26.2  sec  OK
          WPCI at IO8      pcf8591   1.5 VDC          1.48     V   26.2  sec  OK
          WPCI at IO8      pcf8591   2.5 VDC          2.49     V   26.2  sec  OK
          WPCI at IO8      pcf8591   5.0 VDC          5.04     V   26.2  sec  OK
           Schizo0.0       max1617a  Schizo 0 Slot 0  N/A   N/A    N/A       PRESENCE
           Schizo0.1       max1617a  Schizo O Slot 1  N/A   N/A    N/A       PRESENCE
          EXB at EX4       max1617   AMB Top Temp    28.00     C   28.8  sec  OK
          EXB at EX4       max1617   AMB Bot Temp    25.00     C   28.8  sec  OK
          EXB at EX4       sbbc      SBBC Temp       37.16     C   28.8  sec  OK
          EXB at EX4       axq       AXQ Temp        27.16     C   28.8  sec  OK
          EXB at EX4       sdim      SDIM Temp       21.37     C   28.8  sec  OK
          EXB at EX4       sdise     SDISE Temp      19.54     C   28.8  sec  OK
          EXB at EX4       sdisc     SDISC Temp      27.08     C   28.8  sec  OK
          EXB at EX4       pcf8591   1.5 VDC          1.51     V   56.0  sec  OK
          EXB at EX4       pcf8591   3.3 VDC          3.26     V   56.0  sec  OK
          EXB at EX4       pcf8591   2.5 VDC          2.47     V   56.0  sec  OK
          EXB at EX4       pcf8591   3.3 VDC HK       3.28     V   56.0  sec  OK
          CPU at SB4       max1617   PROC 0 Temp      0.00     C    9.5  sec  OK
          CPU at SB4       max1617   PROC 1 Temp      0.00     C    9.5  sec  OK
          CPU at SB4       max1617   PROC 2 Temp      0.00     C    9.5  sec  OK
          CPU at SB4       max1617   PROC 3 Temp      0.00     C    9.5  sec  OK
          CPU at SB4       sdc       SDC Temp        56.49     C    9.5  sec  OK
          CPU at SB4       ar        AR Temp         49.16     C    9.5  sec  OK
          CPU at SB4       dx0       DX0 Temp        51.83     C    9.5  sec  OK
          CPU at SB4       dx1       DX1 Temp        51.83     C    9.5  sec  OK
          CPU at SB4       dx2       DX2 Temp        48.49     C    9.5  sec  OK
          CPU at SB4       dx3       DX3 Temp        43.83     C    9.5  sec  OK
          CPU at SB4       sbbc 0    SBBC 0 Temp     45.16     C    9.5  sec  OK
          CPU at SB4       sbbc 1    SBBC 1 Temp     44.50     C    9.5  sec  OK
          CPU at SB4       pcf8591   1.5 VDC          1.52     V   56.6  sec  OK
          CPU at SB4       pcf8591   3.3 VDC          3.26     V   56.6  sec  OK
          CPU at SB4       pcf8591   Core 0 Volt     -1.00     V   56.6  sec  HIGH_MAX
          CPU at SB4       pcf8591   Core 1 Volt      1.12     V   56.6  sec  HIGH_MAX
          CPU at SB4       pcf8591   Core 2 Volt      1.70     V   56.6  sec  OK
          CPU at SB4       pcf8591   Core 3 Volt      1.13     V   56.6  sec  HIGH_MAX
           Schizo0.1       max1617a  Schizo O Slot 1  N/A   N/A    N/A       PRESENCE
           Schizo1.0       max1617a  Schizo 1 Slot 0  N/A   N/A    N/A       PRESENCE
          EXB at EX1       --        --               --      --    --       UNKNOWN
          SB1              --        --               --      --    --       UNKNOWN
          IO3              --        --               --      --    --       UNKNOWN
          EXB at EX6       max1617   AMB Top Temp    28.00     C   54.7  sec  OK
          EXB at EX6       max1617   AMB Bot Temp    28.00     C   54.7  sec  OK
          EXB at EX6       sbbc      SBBC Temp       35.16     C   54.7  sec  OK
          EXB at EX6       axq       AXQ Temp        22.36     C   54.7  sec  OK
          EXB at EX6       sdim      SDIM Temp       17.23     C   54.7  sec  OK
          EXB at EX6       sdise     SDISE Temp      28.03     C   54.7  sec  OK
          EXB at EX6       sdisc     SDISC Temp      -1.00     C    N/A       INVALID
          EXB at EX6       pcf8591   1.5 VDC          1.50     V   55.4  sec  OK
          EXB at EX6       pcf8591   3.3 VDC          3.26     V   55.4  sec  OK
          EXB at EX6       pcf8591   2.5 VDC          2.47     V   55.4  sec  OK
          EXB at EX6       pcf8591   3.3 VDC HK       3.28     V   55.4  sec  OK
          CPU at SB6       max1617   PROC 0 Temp     43.00     C    5.1  sec  OK
          CPU at SB6       max1617   PROC 1 Temp      0.00     C    5.1  sec  OK
          CPU at SB6       max1617   PROC 2 Temp      0.00     C    5.1  sec  OK
          CPU at SB6       max1617   PROC 3 Temp      0.00     C    5.1  sec  OK
          CPU at SB6       sdc       SDC Temp        62.49     C    5.1  sec  OK
          CPU at SB6       ar        AR Temp         55.16     C    5.1  sec  OK
          CPU at SB6       dx0       DX0 Temp        57.16     C    5.1  sec  OK
          CPU at SB6       dx1       DX1 Temp        55.16     C    5.1  sec  OK
          CPU at SB6       dx2       DX2 Temp        55.83     C    5.1  sec  OK
          CPU at SB6       dx3       DX3 Temp        53.83     C    5.1  sec  OK
          CPU at SB6       sbbc 0    SBBC 0 Temp     51.83     C    5.1  sec  OK
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CPU at SB6      sbbc 1    SBBC 1 Temp     49.16   C    5.1  sec OK
CPU at SB6      pcf8591   1.5 VDC          1.51   V   56.0  sec OK
CPU at SB6      pcf8591   3.3 VDC          3.30   V   56.0  sec OK
CPU at SB6      pcf8591   Core 0 Volt      1.72   V   56.0  sec OK
CPU at SB6      pcf8591   Core 1 Volt      1.13   V   56.0  sec HIGH_MAX
CPU at SB6      pcf8591   Core 2 Volt      1.14   V   56.0  sec HIGH_MAX
CPU at SB6      pcf8591   Core 3 Volt      1.13   V   56.0  sec LOW_MIN
 Schizo1.1      max1617a  Schizo 1 Slot 1  N/A    N/A  N/A      PRESENCE
EXB at EX12     max1617   AMB Top Temp    24.00   C   27.1  sec OK
EXB at EX12     max1617   AMB Bot Temp    24.00   C   27.1  sec OK
EXB at EX12     sbbc      SBBC Temp       35.16   C   27.1  sec OK
EXB at EX12     axq       AXQ Temp        27.01   C   27.1  sec OK
EXB at EX12     sdim      SDIM Temp       24.62   C   27.1  sec OK
EXB at EX12     sdise     SDISE Temp      24.59   C   27.1  sec OK
EXB at EX12     sdisc     SDISC Temp      27.48   C   27.1  sec OK
EXB at EX12     pcf8591   1.5 VDC          1.51   V   55.3  sec OK
EXB at EX12     pcf8591   3.3 VDC          3.28   V   55.3  sec OK
EXB at EX12     pcf8591   2.5 VDC          2.47   V   55.3  sec OK
EXB at EX12     pcf8591   3.3 VDC HK       3.26   V   55.3  sec OK
FANTRAY    POWER   SPEED   FAN0  FAN1  FAN2  FAN3  FAN4  FAN5  FAN6
--------   ------  -----   ----  ----  ----  ----  ----  ----  ----
FT0        ON      HIGH    OK    OK    OK    OK    OK    OK    OK
FT1        ON      HIGH    OK    OK    OK    OK    OK    OK    OK
FT2        ON      HIGH    OK    OK    OK    OK    OK    OK    OK
FT3        ON      HIGH    OK    OK    OK    OK    OK    OK    OK
FT4        ON      HIGH    OK    OK    OK    OK    OK    OK    OK
FT6        ON      HIGH    OK    OK    OK    OK    OK    OK    OK
FT7        ON      HIGH    OK    OK    OK    OK    OK    OK    OK
POWER    UNIT    AC0     AC1     DC0     DC1     FAN0   FAN1
------   ------  ----    ----    ----    ----    ----   ----
PS0      FAIL    FAIL    FAIL    ON      ON      OK     OK
PS1      FAIL    OK      OK      ON      ON      OK     OK
PS2      OK      OK      OK      ON      ON      OK     OK
PS4      OK      OK      OK      ON      ON      OK     OK
PS5      OK      OK      OK      ON      ON      OK     OK
POWER          VALUE    UNIT    STATUS
-----------    -------  ------  ------
PS0
  Current0     0.39     A       N/A
  Current1     0.39     A       N/A
  48VDC        0.39     V       N/A
PS1
  Current0     8.36     A       N/A
  Current1     5.97     A       N/A
  48VDC        48.60    V       N/A
PS2
  Current0     8.36     A       N/A
  Current1     6.77     A       N/A
  48VDC        48.80    V       N/A
PS4
  Current0     7.57     A       N/A
  Current1     7.17     A       N/A
  48VDC        50.00    V       N/A
PS5
  Current0     6.77     A       N/A
  Current1     7.17     A       N/A
  48VDC        49.40    V       N/A
CP at CP0       dmx0      DMX0 Temp       19.62   C   21.7  sec OK
CP at CP0       dmx1      DMX1 Temp       20.54   C   21.7  sec OK
CP at CP0       dmx3      DMX3 Temp       16.44   C   21.7  sec OK
CP at CP0       dmx5      DMX5 Temp       22.39   C   21.7  sec OK
CP at CP0       amx0      AMX0 Temp       25.22   C   21.7  sec OK
CP at CP0       amx1      AMX1 Temp       27.14   C   21.7  sec OK
CP at CP0       rmx       RMX Temp        20.54   C   21.7  sec OK
CP at CP0       darb      DARB Temp       25.70   C   21.7  sec OK
CP at CP1       dmx0      DMX0 Temp       17.41   C   21.3  sec OK
CP at CP1       dmx1      DMX1 Temp       33.03   C   21.3  sec OK
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CP at CP1       dmx3        DMX3 Temp       25.10     C     21.3  sec  OK
CP at CP1       dmx5        DMX5 Temp       18.74     C     21.3  sec  OK
CP at CP1       amx0        AMX0 Temp       25.98     C     21.3  sec  OK
CP at CP1       amx1        AMX1 Temp       18.71     C     21.3  sec  OK
CP at CP1       rmx         RMX Temp        21.00     C     21.3  sec  OK
CP at CP1       darb        DARB Temp       31.18     C     21.3  sec  OK
EXB at EX2      max1617     AMB Top Temp    26.00     C     59.3  sec  OK
EXB at EX2      max1617     AMB Bot Temp    25.00     C     59.3  sec  OK
EXB at EX2      sbbc        SBBC Temp       33.83     C     59.3  sec  OK
EXB at EX2      axq         AXQ Temp        23.75     C     59.3  sec  OK
EXB at EX2      sdim        SDIM Temp       20.46     C     59.3  sec  OK
EXB at EX2      sdise       SDISE Temp      21.85     C     59.3  sec  OK
EXB at EX2      sdisc       SDISC Temp      26.04     C     59.3  sec  OK
EXB at EX2      pcf8591     1.5 VDC          1.51     V     56.6  sec  OK
EXB at EX2      pcf8591     3.3 VDC          3.26     V     56.6  sec  OK
EXB at EX2      pcf8591     2.5 VDC          2.47     V     56.6  sec  OK
EXB at EX2      pcf8591     3.3 VDC HK       3.24     V     56.6  sec  OK
CPU at SB2      max1617     PROC 0 Temp     42.00     C      9.6  sec  OK
CPU at SB2      max1617     PROC 1 Temp      0.00     C      9.6  sec  OK
CPU at SB2      max1617     PROC 2 Temp      0.00     C      9.6  sec  OK
CPU at SB2      max1617     PROC 3 Temp      0.00     C      9.6  sec  OK
CPU at SB2      sdc         SDC Temp        57.83     C      9.6  sec  OK
CPU at SB2      ar          AR Temp         49.16     C      9.6  sec  OK
CPU at SB2      dx0         DX0 Temp        50.49     C      9.6  sec  OK
CPU at SB2      dx1         DX1 Temp        48.49     C      9.6  sec  OK
CPU at SB2      dx2         DX2 Temp        46.50     C      9.6  sec  OK
CPU at SB2      dx3         DX3 Temp        43.83     C      9.6  sec  OK
CPU at SB2      sbbc 0      SBBC 0 Temp     45.16     C      9.6  sec  OK
CPU at SB2      sbbc 1      SBBC 1 Temp     47.16     C      9.6  sec  OK
CPU at SB2      pcf8591     1.5 VDC          1.51     V     57.2  sec  OK
CPU at SB2      pcf8591     3.3 VDC          3.33     V     57.2  sec  OK
CPU at SB2      pcf8591     Core 0 Volt      1.73     V     57.2  sec  OK
CPU at SB2      pcf8591     Core 1 Volt      1.14     V     57.2  sec  HIGH_MAX
CPU at SB2      pcf8591     Core 2 Volt      1.12     V     57.2  sec  HIGH_MAX
CPU at SB2      pcf8591     Core 3 Volt      1.13     V     57.2  sec  LOW_MIN
HPCI at IO1     pcf8591     PS0 Temp        48.10     C     48.7  sec  OK
HPCI at IO1     pcf8591     PS1 Temp        31.97     C     48.7  sec  OK
HPCI at IO1     sdc         SDC0 Temp       67.82     C     48.7  sec  OK
HPCI at IO1     ar          AR0 Temp        61.82     C     48.7  sec  OK
HPCI at IO1     dx0         DX0 Temp        57.16     C     48.7  sec  OK
HPCI at IO1     dx1         DX1 Temp        47.83     C     48.7  sec  OK
HPCI at IO1     sbbc        SBBC Temp       37.16     C     48.7  sec  OK
HPCI at IO1     max1617a    IOA 0 Temp      52.00     C     48.7  sec  OK
HPCI at IO1     max1617a    IOA 1 Temp      43.00     C     48.7  sec  OK
HPCI at IO1     pcf8591     1.5 VDC          1.52     V     23.3  sec  OK
HPCI at IO1     pcf8591     3.3 VDC          3.28     V     23.3  sec  OK
```

EXAMPLE 2   Reporting Temperature on Domain A

This example assumes that domain a contains MCPUs at IO6 and IO2.

```
sc0:sms-user:> showenvironment -p temps -d a
LOCATION        DEVICE      SENSOR          VALUE     UNIT  AGE        STATUS
---------       --------    -----------     -------   ----- ---------  ------
MCPU at IO6  max1617    PROC 1 Temp      35.00     C      8.0  sec  OK
...                                         ...                      ...
MCPU at IO2  dx0        DX0 Temp         36.50     C      8.0  sec  OK
...                                         ...                      ...
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

1   An invalid domain used.

2   An invalid command line option used.

3   Invalid permission.

4   An internal error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **addtag**(1M)

NAME	showfailover - manage or display system controller (SC) failover status

SYNOPSIS	**showfailover** [−r] [−v]
	showfailover −h

DESCRIPTION	showfailover(1M) provides the ability to monitor the state of the SC failover mechanism. This command displays the current status of the failover mechanisms. If you do not specify a −r option, then the following information is displayed:

```
  SC Failover: state
```

The failover mechanisms can be in one of three states: ACTIVE, DISABLED, and FAILED. See the EXTENDED DESCRIPTION below.

OPTIONS	The following options are supported.

−h	Help. Displays usage descriptions.
	Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to −h is ignored.
−r	Displays the SC's role as either MAIN, SPARE or UNKNOWN.
−v	Verbose. Displays all available command information.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

The failover mechanism states are described as follows:

ACTIVE	Identifies the failover mechanism as being enabled and functioning normally.
DISABLED	Identifies that the failover mechanism has been disabled due to the occurrence of a failover or an operator request (for example, setfailover off).
FAILED	Identifies that the failover mechanism has detected a failure that prevents a failover from being possible.

In addition, showfailover displays the state of each of the network interface links monitored by the failover processes. The display format is:

network i/f device name: [GOOD|FAILED]

A failure string is returned describing the failure condition. Each failure string has a code associated with it. The following codes and associated failure strings are defined:

String	Explanation
None	No Failure.
M-SC/S-SC EXT NET	The main and spare SC's external network interfaces have failed.
S-SC CONSOLE BUS	A fault has been detected on the spare SC's console bus path.
S-SC LOC CLK	The spare SC's local clock has failed.
S-SC CLK NOT PHASE LOCKED	The spare SC's clock is not phase locked with the main SC.
S-SC DISK FULL	The spare SC's system is full.
S-SC IS DOWN	The spare SC is down and unresponsive.
S-SC MEM EXHAUSTED	The spare SC's memory/swap space has been exhausted.
S-SC SMS DAEMON	At least one SMS daemon could not be started/ restarted on the spare SC.
No CSBS Powered on	At least one CSB must be powered on.

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator, platform operator, or platform service privileges to run this command.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1   Failover Status Shows Everything is OK

```
sc0:sms-user:> showfailover
SC Failover: ACTIVE
hme0: GOOD
hme1: GOOD
hme2: GOOD
```

EXAMPLE 2   The Spare SC System is Full

```
sc0:sms-user:> showfailover
SC Failover: FAILED
S-SC DISK FULL
hme0: GOOD
hme1: GOOD
hme2: GOOD
```

EXAMPLE 3 Displays the SC Role

```
sc0:sms-user:> showfailover -r
SC: SPARE
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **setfailover**(1M)

NAME	showkeyswitch - display the position of the virtual keyswitch
SYNOPSIS	**showkeyswitch** -d *domain_id* | *domain_tag* [-v]
	showkeyswitch -h
DESCRIPTION	showkeyswitch(1M) displays the position of the virtual keyswitch of the specified domain. The state of each virtual keyswitch is maintained between power cycles of the system controller (SC) or physical power cycling of the power supplies by the pcd(1M). .
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.

-d *domain_id* ID for a domain. Valid *domain_id*s are 'A'...'R' and are case insensitive.

-d *domain_tag* Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M).

-h   Help. Displays usage descriptions.

       Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.

-v   Verbose. Displays all available command information.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator, platform operator or platform service privileges, or domain administrators or configurators privileges for the specified domain to run this command.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXAMPLES **EXAMPLE 1** Keyswitch Status for Domain A

```
sc0:sms-user:> showkeyswitch -d A
Virtual keyswitch position: ON
```

EXIT STATUS The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES | See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO | **addtag**(1M), **setkeyswitch**(1M), **pcd**(1M)

NAME	showlogs - display message log files
SYNOPSIS	**showlogs** [-F] [-f *filename*] [-d *domain_id* | *domain_tag*] [-p m | c | s] [-v]
	showlogs -h

DESCRIPTION   showlogs(1M) displays platform or domain log files. The default is the platform message log. You must have platform group privileges to run the default, otherwise you will receive an error message. Depending on your privileges, you can display the message logs, console logs, or syslog for the platform or a specified domain.

OPTIONS   The following options are supported.

-F	Outputs only lines which have been appended to the log file since the showlogs command was executed. Similar to the 'tail -f' command. Output will continue until interrupted by Control -C.
-d *domain_id* | *domain_tag*	Outputs the message log file for the specified domain instead of the platform log. You must have domain privileges to use this option.
-f *filename*	Places the output of the showlogs command into a specified file.
-h	Help. Displays usage descriptions.
	Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.
-p m | c | s	Specifies display of either the platform (m)essage log or domain (c)onsole log or domain (s)yslog.
	m — Displaying the platform message log requires platform group privileges. This is the showlogs default.
	c — Displaying the domain console log requires the -d option and domain privileges for that domain.
	s — Displaying the domain syslog requires domain privileges for that domain. Syslogs forwarded to the system controller (SC) from non-domain systems are stored in /var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/anonymous.
-v	Verbose. Displays all available command information.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION	

Group Privileges Required

If you have platform administrator, operator, or service privileges, you can display the platform messages log file.

If you have domain administrator/configurator privileges, you can display only those log files for domains for which you have privileges.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1   Output Platform Message Log to Standard Out

```
sc0:sms-user:> showlogs
Aug 24 14:30:53 2000 xc8-sc0 hwad[104609]: [0 5751139758216 ERR SCCSR.cc
1347] getCrt - Client: 104621.14 has locked - 167
Aug 24 14:30:53 2000 xc8-sc0 hwad[104609]: [0 5751170721148 ERR SCCSR.cc
1362] getCrt - Client: 104621.14 about to unlock - 167.....
```

EXAMPLE 2   Output Domain A Message Log to Standard Out

```
sc0:sms-user:> showlogs -d A
Aug 15 14:28:05 2000 xc8-sc0 dsmd[106850]-A(): [0 8500962546702 INFO
Observers.cc 125]  DOMAIN_UP A event has been sent to SYMON, rc = 0.
Aug 15 14:28:05 2000 xc8-sc0 dsmd[106850]-A(): [0 8500963756755 INFO
DomainMon.cc 183]  Start monitoring domain A every 5 second....
```

EXAMPLE 3   Output Newly Appended Lines to Domain A Message Log to Standard Out

```
sc0:sms-user:> showlogs -d A -F
Aug 25 14:28:05 2000 xc8-sc0 dsmd[106850]-A(): [0 8500960648900 INFO
Observers.c c 193] DOMAIN_UP A event has been sent to DXS, rc = 0.....
```

EXAMPLE 4   Output Domain A Console Log to Standard Out

```
sc0:sms-user:> showlogs -d A -p c
** Domain Server Shutting Down - disconnecting
** Domain Server Shutting Down - disconnecting
Sun Fire 15K system, using IOSRAM based Console OpenBoot 4.0, 2048 MB
memory installed, Serial #10000000. Ethernet address 8:0:20:b8:2d:b1,
Host ID: 80a3e446.
```

EXAMPLE 5   Output Domain sms2 Syslog to Standard Out

```
sc0:sms-user:> showlogs -d sms2  -p s
Sep  7 13:51:49 sms2 agent[6629]: [ID 240586 daemon.alert] syslog
Sep 07 13:51:49 agent   {received software termination signal)
Sep  7 13:51:49 sms2 agent[6629]: [ID 985882 daemon.alert] syslog
Sep 07 13:51:49 agent  *** terminating execution ***
Sep  7 13:51:50 sms2 platform[22481]: [ID 345917 daemon.alert] syslog
Sep 07 13:51:50 platform     *** terminating execution ***
Sep  7 14:49:07 sms2 platform[4309]: [ID 745356 daemon.alert] syslog
Sep 07 14:49:07 platform    general parsing error
Sep  7 14:49:07 sms2 platform[4309]: [ID 334248 daemon.alert] syslog
Sep 07 14:49:07 platform    file://localhost/scmonitor-d.x;flags=ro
Sep  7 14:49:07 sms2 platform[4309]: [ID 449452 daemon.alert] syslog
Sep 07 14:49:07 platform    couldn't load file  ...
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

FILES   The following files are used:

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/platform/messages   Platform message file..

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/*domain_id*/messages   Domain message file..

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/*domain_id*/console   Domain console file..

/var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/*domain_id*/syslog   Domain syslog file..

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **tail**(1)

NAME	showobpparams - display OpenBoot PROM bring up parameters for a domain
SYNOPSIS	**showobpparams** -d *domain_id* | *domain_tag* [-v]
	showobpparams -h
DESCRIPTION	showobpparams(1M) allows a domain administrator to display the virtual NVRAM and REBOOT parameters passed to OpenBoot PROM by setkeyswitch(1M). The -d option with *domain_id* or *domain_tag* is required.
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.

-d *domain_id*   ID for a domain. Valid *domain_id*s are 'A'...'R' and are case insensitive.

-d *domain_tag*   Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M).

-h   Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.

-v   Verbose. Displays all available command information.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required

You must have domain administrator or domain configurator privileges for the specified domain to run this command.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Displaying OpenBoot PROM Parameters for Domain A

```
sc0:sms-user:> showobpparams -d a
auto-boot?=false
diag-switch?=true
fcode-debug?=false
use-nvramrc?=false
security-mode=none
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES | See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO | **addtag**(1M), **setkeyswitch**(1M), **setobpparams**(1M)

NAME	showplatform - display the board available component list and domain state for each of the domains
SYNOPSIS	**showplatform** [−d *domain_id*|*domain_tag*] [−p domains|available|ethernet] [−v]
	showplatform −h
DESCRIPTION	Show the available component list, domain state and Ethernet address for domains. If a *domain_id*|*domain_tag* is specified, only the information for that domain is displayed. If no domain and −p are specified, the available component list, domain states and ethernet addresses for all domains for which you have privileges are displayed.
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.

−d *domain_id*	ID for a domain. Valid *domain_id*s are 'A'...'R' and are case insensitive.
−d *domain_tag*	Domain name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M).
−h	Help. Displays usage descriptions.
	Note − Use alone. Any option specified in addition to −h is ignored.
−p	Display specific reports.
	Valid arguments for −p are:
	domains — List output is grouped by domain state.
	available — List output is grouped by domain available component list.
	ethernet — List output is grouped by domain Ethernet addresses.
−v	Verbose. Displays all available command information.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

The domain status is one of the following:

- Unknown — The domain state could not be determined or for Ethernet addresses, it indicates the domain idprom image file does not exist. You need to contact your Sun service representative.
- Powered Off — The domain is powered off.
- Keyswitch Standby — The keyswitch for the domain is in STANDBY position.
- Running Domain POST — The domain power-on self-test is running.
- Loading OBP — The OpenBoot PROM for the domain is being loaded.
- Booting OBP — The OpenBoot PROM for the domain is booting.

- Running OBP — The OpenBoot PROM for the domain is running.
- In OBP Callback — The domain has been halted and has returned to the OpenBoot PROM.
- Loading Solaris — The OpenBoot PROM is loading the Solaris software.
- Booting Solaris — The domain is booting the Solaris software.
- Domain Exited OBP — The domain OpenBoot PROM exited.
- OBP Failed — The domain OpenBoot PROM failed.
- OBP in sync Callback to OS — The OpenBoot PROM is in sync callback to the Solaris software.
- Exited OBP — The OpenBoot PROM has exited.
- In OBP Error Reset — The domain is in OpenBoot PROM due to an error reset condition.
- Solaris Halted, in OBP — Solaris software is halted and the domain is in OpenBoot PROM.
- OBP Debugging — The OpenBoot PROM is being used as a debugger.
- Environmental Domain Halt — The domain was shut down due to an environmental emergency.
- Booting Solaris Failed — OpenBoot PROM running, boot attempt failed.
- Loading Solaris Failed— OpenBoot PROM running, loading attempt failed..
- Running Solaris — Solaris software is running on the domain.
- Solaris Quiesce In-progress — A Solaris software quiesce is in progress.
- Solaris Quiesced — Solaris software has quiesced.
- Solaris Resume In-progress — A Solaris software resume is in progress.
- Solaris Panic — Solaris software has panicked, panic flow has started.
- Solaris Panic Debug — Solaris software panicked, and is entering debugger mode.
- Solaris Panic Continue — Exited debugger mode and continuing panic flow.
- Solaris Panic Dump — Panic dump has started.
- Solaris Halt — Solaris software is halted.
- Solaris Panic Exit — Solaris software exited as a result of a panic.
- Environmental Emergency — An environmental emergency has been detected.
- Debugging Solaris — Debugging Solaris software; this is not a hung condition.
- Solaris Exited — Solaris software has exited.
- Domain Down — The domain is down and setkeyswitch is in the ON, DIAG or SECURE position.
- In Recovery — The domain is in the midst of an automatic system recovery.

Group Privileges Required	If you have platform administrator, operator, or service privileges, showplatform displays available component list and board state information on all domains. Otherwise, only information for domains, for which you have domain administrator or configurator privileges, is displayed.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Show the Available Component List and Domain State Information for All Domains

An UNKNOWN state for an ethernet address as shown in the following example indicates a missing idprom image file for the domain. Contact your Sun service representative.

```
sc0:sms-user:> showplatform

Available Component List for Domains:
====================================
Available for domain newA:
        SB0 SB1 SB2 SB7
        IO1 IO3 IO6
Available for domain engB:
        No System boards
        No IO boards
Available  for domain domainC:
        No System boards
        IO0 IO1 IO2 IO3 IO4
Available  for domain eng1:
        No System boards
        No IO boards
Available  for domain E:
        No System boards
        No IO boards
Available  for domain domainF:
        No System boards
        No IO boards
Available  for domain dmnG:
        No System boards
        No IO boards
Available  for domain domain H:
        No System boards
        No IO boards
Available  for domain I:
        No System boards
        No IO boards
Available  for domain dmnJ:
        No System boards
        No IO boards
Available  for domain K:
        No System boards
        No IO boards
Available  for domain L:
        No System boards
        No IO boards
Available  for domain M:
        No System boards
        No IO boards
Available  for domain N:
        No System boards
        No IO boards
```

```
          Available   for domain O:
                    No System boards
                    No IO boards
          Available   for domain P:
                    No System boards
                    No IO boards
          Available   for domain Q:
                    No System boards
                    No IO boards
          Available   for domain dmnR:
                    No System boards
                    No IO boards

          Domain Configurations:
          ======================
          DomainID    Domain Tag      Solaris Nodename    Domain Status
          A           newA            -                   Powered Off
          B           engB            sun15-b             Keyswitch Standby
          C           domainC         sun15-c             Running OBP
          D           -               sun15-d             Running Solaris
          E           eng1            sun15-e             Running Solaris
          F           domainF         sun15-f             Running Solaris
          G           dmnG            sun15-g             Running Solaris
          H           -               sun15-g             Solaris Quiesced
          I           -               -                   Powered Off
          J           dmnJ            -                   Powered Off
          K           -               sun15-k             Booting Solaris
          L           -               -                   Powered Off
          M           -               -                   Powered Off
          N           -               sun15-n             Keyswitch Standby
          O           -               -                   Powered Off
          P           -               sun15-p             Running Solaris
          Q           -               sun15-q             Running Solaris
          R           dnmR            sun15-r             Running Solaris

          Domain Ethernet Addresses:
          ==========================
          Domain ID   Domain Tag       Ethernet Address
          A           newA             8:0:20:b8:79:e4
          B           engB             8:0:20:b4:30:8c
          C           domainC          8:0:20:b7:30:b0
          D               -            8:0:20:b8:2d:b0
          E           eng1             8:0:20:f1:b7:0
          F           domainF          8:0:20:be:f8:a4
          G           dmnG             8:0:20:b8:29:c8
          H               -            8:0:20:f3:5f:14
          I               -            8:0:20:be:f5:d0
          J           dmnJ             UNKNOWN
          K               -            8:0:20:f1:ae:88
          L               -            8:0:20:b7:5d:30
          M               -            8:0:20:f1:b8:8
          N               -            8:0:20:f3:5f:74
          O               -            8:0:20:f1:b8:8
          P               -            8:0:20:b8:58:64
          Q               -            8:0:20:f1:b7:ec
          R           dmnR             8:0:20:f1:b7:10
```

EXAMPLE 2   Show Available Component List and Domain State for Domain engB

```
sc0:sms-user:> showplatform -d engB
Available Component List for Domains:

=====================================
Available  for domain engB:
         SB4 SB5 SB6
         IO4 IO5

Domain Configurations:
======================
DomainID  Domain Tag     Solaris Nodename     Domain Status
B         engB           sun15-b              Keyswitch Standby

Domain Ethernet Addresses:
==============================
Domain ID   Domain Tag       Ethernet Address
B           engB             8:0:20:b4:30:8c
```

EXAMPLE 3   Showplatform for Domain Administrators

The following example shows domain available component list and state
information for all domains for which you have domain administrator or
configurator privileges, in this case, domains engB, C, E and dmnJ.

```
sc0:sms-user:> showplatform
Available Component List for Domains:


=====================================
Available  for domain engB:
         SB1 SB2 SB3 SB4 SB5 SB6
         IO1 IO2 IO3 IO4 IO5 IO6 IO7
Available  for domain C:
         SB1 SB2 SB3 SB4 SB5 SB6
         IO1 IO2 IO3 IO4 IO5 IO6 IO7
Available  for domain E:

         SB1 SB2 SB3 SB4 SB5 SB6
         IO1 IO2 IO3 IO4 IO5 IO6 IO7

Domain Configurations:
======================
DomainID  Domain Tag     Solaris Nodename     Domain Status
B         engB           sun15-b              Keyswitch Standby
C         domainC        sun15-c              Running OBP
E         eng1           sun15-e              Running Solaris

Domain Ethernet Addresses:
==============================
Domain ID   Domain Tag       Ethernet Address
B           engB             8:0:20:b4:30:8c
C           domainC          8:0:20:b7:30:b0
E           eng1             8:0:20:f1:b7:0
```

EXAMPLE 4   Show Available Component List for Domain engB

```
sc0:sms-user:> showplatform -d engB -p available
Available Component List for Domains:
====================================
Available  for domain engB:
    SB4 SB5 SB6
    IO4 IO5
```

EXAMPLE 5   Show Domain Status for Domain engB

```
sc0:sms-user:> showplatform -d engB -p domains
Domain Configurations:
======================
DomainID    Domain Tag    Solaris Nodename    Domain Status
B           engB          sun15-b             Keyswitch Standby
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

1   An invalid domain was specified.

2   An invalid command-line option was specified.

3   An incorrect number of domains was specified.

4   The user does not have valid privileges.

5   An error occurred communicating with the platform configuration daemon (pcd(1M)).

6   An error occurred communicating with the hardware access daemon (hwad(1M)).

7   An error occurred communicating with the task management daemon (tmd(1M)).

8   An internal error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **addtag**(1M), **hwad**(1M), **pcd**(1M), **setupplatform**(1M), **tmd**(1M)

NAME   showxirstate - display CPU dump information after sending a reset pulse to the
                 processors

SYNOPSIS   **showxirstate** -d *domain_id* | *domain_tag* | -f *filename* [-v]

                 showxirstate -h

DESCRIPTION   showxirstate(1M) displays CPU dump information after sending a reset pulse to
                 the processors. This save state dump can be used to analyze the cause of abnormal
                 domain behavior. showxirstate creates a list of all active processors in that
                 domain and retrieves the save state information for each processor.

                 If *domain_id* | *domain_tag* or *filename* is not specified, showxirstate returns an
                 error.

OPTIONS   The following options are supported.

                 -d *domain_id*   ID for a domain. Valid *domain_id*s are 'A'...'R' and are case
                                   insensitive.

                 -d *domain_tag*   Name assigned to a domain using addtag(1M).

                 -f *filename*   Name of the file containing a previously generated xir_dump.
                                   You must provide the absolute path to the file. The default is /
                                   var/opt/SUNWSMS/adm/*domain_id*/dump and cannot be
                                   changed.

                 -h   Help. Displays usage descriptions.

                                  Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is
                                  ignored.

                 -v   Verbose. Displays all available command information.

EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges   You must have domain administrator privileges on the specified domain to run this
Required   command. No special privileges are required to read the xir_dump files.

                 Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide*
                 for more information.

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Displaying Dump Information for Domain A With 1 CPU

                 ```
                 sc0:sms-user:> showxirstate -dA

                 Location:  SB4/P0
                 XIR Magic   XIR Version 00415645 Buglevel 00000000

                 XIR Save Total Size 0x58495253 bytes
                 ```

```
ver     : 00000000.00000000
tba     : 00000000.00000000

pil     : 0x0
y       : 00000000.00000000
afsr    : 00000000.00000000   afar    : 00000000.00000000
pcontext: 00000000.00000000   scontext: 00000000.00000000
dcu     : 00000000.00000000
dcr     : 00000000.00000000
pcr     : 00000000.00000000
gsr     : 00000000.00000000
softint : 0x0000
pa_watch: 00000000.00000000
va_watch: 00000000.00000000
instbp  : 00000000.00000000
tick: 00000000.00000000   tick_cmpr:  00000000.00000000
stick: 00000000.00000000  stick_cmpr: 00000000.00000000
tl: 0
tt     tstate          tpc                 tnpc
0x00   0x0000000000    00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000
0x00   0x0000000000    00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000
0x00   0x0000000000    00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000
0x00   0x0000000000    00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000
0x00   0x0000000000    00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000

Globals:
R Normal              Alternate             Interrupt             MMU
0 00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000
00000000.00000000
1 00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000
00000000.00000000
2 00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000
00000000.00000000
3 00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000
00000000.00000000
4 00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000
00000000.00000000
5 00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000
00000000.00000000
6 00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000
00000000.00000000
7 00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000
00000000.00000000

wstate: 0x00
cansave:    0   cleanwin: 0
canrestore: 0   otherwin: 0

Register Windows:
Window 0
R Locals           Ins
0 00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000
1 00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000
2 00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000
3 00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000
4 00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000
5 00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000
6 00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000
7 00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000

Window 1

R Locals           Ins
0 00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000
1 00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000
2 00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000
```

```
          3 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          4 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          5 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          6 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          7 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000

          Window 2
          R Locals            Ins

          0 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          1 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          2 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          3 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          4 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          5 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          6 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          7 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000

          Window 3
          R Locals            Ins

          0 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          1 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          2 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          3 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          4 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          5 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          6 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          7 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000

          Window 4
          R Locals            Ins

          0 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          1 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          2 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          3 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          4 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          5 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          6 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          7 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000

          Window 5
          R Locals            Ins

          0 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          1 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          2 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          3 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          4 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          5 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          6 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          7 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000

          Window 6
          R Locals            Ins

          0 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          1 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          2 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          3 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          4 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          5 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          6 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000
          7 00000000.00000000  00000000.00000000

          Window 7
```

```
 R Locals             Ins

 0 00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000
 1 00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000
 2 00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000
 3 00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000
 4 00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000
 5 00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000
 6 00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000
 7 00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000

 nest_save_ptr: 00000000
 XIR Nest Version 00000000 Buglevel 00000000
 XIR Nest nest_count 0 save_block 88

 tick:  00000000.00000000
 stick: 00000000.00000000

 tl: 73
 tt    tstate        tpc                 tnpc

 0x00  0x0000000000  00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000
 0x00  0x0000000000  00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000
 0x00  0x0000000000  00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000
 0x00  0x0000000000  00000000.00000000   00000000.00000000
 0x00  0x0000000000  00000000.00000000 00000000.00000000
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNSMSop

SEE ALSO   **reset**(1M)

NAME	smsbackup - back up the SMS environment
SYNOPSIS	**smsbackup** *directory_name*
	smsbackup -h
DESCRIPTION	smsbackup(1M) creates a cpio(1) archive of files that maintain the operational environment of SMS. In order to create a complete and accurate backup, turn off SMS before running smsbackup. For information on manually starting and stopping SMS refer to the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Installation Guide and Release Notes.*
	Whenever changes are made to the SMS environment, for example by shutting down a domain, you must run smsbackup again in order to maintain a current backup file for the system controller.
	The name of the backup file is sms_backup. *X.X*. cpio - where *X.X* represents the active version from which the backup was taken.
	Restore SMS backup files using the smsrestore(1M) command.
	If any errors occur, smsbackup writes error messages to /var/sadm/system/ logs/smsbackup if /var/sadm/system/logs exists and /var/tmp if it does not.
OPTIONS	The following option is supported.
	-h Help. Displays usage descriptions.
	Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.

OPERANDS   The following operands are supported:

directory_name   Name of the directory in which the backup file is created. This
                     file can reside in any directory on the system, connected network
                     or tape device to which you have read/write privileges. If no
                     directory_name is specified, a backup file is created in /var/tmp.
                     The *directory_name* does not require the absolute path name for
                     the file.

                     The *directory_name* specified must be mounted on as a UFS
                     filesystem. Specifying a TMPFS file system, such as /tmp, will
                     cause smsbackup to fail.. If you are not certain that your
                     directory_name is mounted as a UFS filesystem, type:

                     /usr/bin/df -F ufs *directory_name*

                     A UFS file system will return directory information. Any other
                     type of file system will return a warning.

**EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION**

**Group Privileges   You must have superuser privileges to run this command.
Required**

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide*
for more information.

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Backing Up SMS to /var/opt/SUNWSMS/bkup

    sc0:*sms-user*:> **smsbackup   /var/opt/SUNWSMS/bkup**

    EXAMPLE 2   Backing Up SMS to a Tape Device 0

    sc0:*sms-user*:> **smsbackup /dev/rmt/0**

    EXAMPLE 3   Backing Up SMS to a TMPFS System

    sc0:*sms-user*:> **smsbackup /tmp**
    ERROR: smsbackup fails to backup to /tmp, a TMPFS
    file system. Please specify a directory that is
    mounted on a UFS filesystem.
    ABORT:

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned:

0abcd   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

FILES The following file is used by this command:

/var/sadm/system/logs/smsbackup   smsbackup log file

ATTRIBUTES See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO **smsrestore**(1M)

NOTES Include any notes here.

NAME	smsconfig - configures the SMS environment
SYNOPSIS	**smsconfig** -m
	smsconfig -m I1 [*domain_id*| sc]
	smsconfig -m I2 [sc0|sc1]
	smsconfig -m L [sc]
	smsconfig -g
	smsconfig -a|-r -u *username* -G admn|oper|svc platform
	smsconfig -a|-r -u *username* -G admn|rcfg *domain_id*
	smsconfig -l *domain_id*|platform
	smsconfig -h

DESCRIPTION

smsconfig(1M) configures and modifies the host name and IP address settings used by the MAN daemon, mand(1M). For each network, smsconfig can singularly set one or more *interface* designations within that network. By default, smsconfig steps through the configuration of all three internal enterprise networks.

Note – Once you have configured or changed the configuration of the the MAN network you *must* reboot the SC in order for the changes to take effect.

To configure an individual network, append the *net_id* to the command line. Management network *net_id*s are designated I1, I2, and L. Configure a single *interface* within an enterprise network by specifying both the desired *interface* and its *net_id*. Any changes made to the network configuration on one SC using smsconfig -m must be run on the other SC. Network configurations files are not automatically propagated.

For security purposes, SMS disables forwarding, broadcast and multicast by setting the appropriate ndd variables upon startup.

smsconfig configures the UNIX groups used by SMS to describe user privileges. SMS uses a default set of UNIX groups installed locally on each SC. smsconfig allows you to customize those groups using the -g option. For more information refer to the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Installation Guide and Release Notes*.

smsconfig also adds users to SMS groups and configures domain and platform administrative privileges. smsconfig sets access control list (ACL) attributes on SMS directories.

Note – Do *not* manually edit the /etc/group SMS file entries to add or remove users. User access will be compromised.

OPTIONS   The following options are supported.

-a	Adds a user to an SMS group and provides read, write and execute access for a domain or the platform directories. You must specify a valid *username*, SMS group and if applicable, a *domain_id*
-G admn|rcfg	Indicates an SMS domain administrator or reconfigurator. All groups are case insensitive.
-G admn|oper|svc	Indicates an SMS platform administrator, operator or service personnel. All groups are case insensitive.
-g	Configures the UNIX groups used by SMS to describe user privileges.
-h	Help. Displays usage descriptions.
	Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.
-l	Lists all users with access to the specified SMS domain or platform.
-m	Configures all interfaces for all enterprise networks and the external community.
-m I1	Configures all interfaces for enterprise network I1. Network designation is case insensitive. A domain can be excluded from the I1 network configuration by using the word NONE as the *net_id*. This applies to the I1 network only.
-mI2	Configures all interfaces for enterprise network I2. Network designation is case insensitive.
-m L	Configures all interfaces for the external community network. Network designation is case insensitive.
-r	Removes a user from an SMS group and denies read, write and execute access for a domain or the platform directories. You must specify a valid *username*, SMS group and if applicable, a *domain_id*.
-u *username*	Indicates user login name.

OPERANDS   The following operands are supported:

domain_id   ID for a domain. Valid *domain_id*s are 'A'...'R' and are case insensitive.

platform   Specifies the Sun Fire 15K platform and platform specific
                  directories.

SC, SC0, SC1 Interface designation for the Sun Fire 15K SC. Interface
                  designations are case insensitive.

EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges   You must have superuser privileges to run this command.
Required
                  Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide*
                  for more information.

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Initial Setup

                  You must configure all interfaces in the MAN network. This example steps through
                  all the prompts needed to completely set up all three enterprise networks using
                  IPv4. An IPv6 network example differs slightly. There will be no prompts for
                  netmasks and /etc/ipnodes will be modified in addition to /etc/hosts.

                  IP addresses on the external network for failover, hme0 and eri1 on each SC must
                  be unique. The floating IP address is the same on both SCs.

                  By default, the I1 network settings are derived from the base network address
                  entered for that network. A domain can be excluded from the I1 network
                  configuration by using the word NONE as the *net_id*. For more information refer to
                  the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Installation Guide and Release Notes*.

                  Once you have configured the MAN network, you *must* reboot the SC.

```
sc0:# smsconfig-m
The platform name identifies the entire host machine to the SMS software.
The platform name occupies a different name space than domain names
(hostnames of bootable systems).

What is the name of the platform this SMS will service? sun15

Configuring the External Network for Community C1

Do you want to define this Community? [y,n] y
Enter NICs associated with community C1 [hme0 eri1]: [Return]

Enter Logical/Floating IP hostname for community C1 [sun15-sc-
C1]:[Return]
Enter IPMP IP address for sun15-sc-C1: 10.1.1.50
Enter Netmask for community C1: 255.255.255.0

Enter IPMP hostname for community C1 failover address [sun15-sc0-C1-
failover]:[Return]
```

```
          Enter IPMP IP address for sun15-sc0-C1-failover: 10.1.1.51

          Enter IPMP hostname for hme0 [sun15-sc0-hme0]:[Return]
          Enter IPMP IP address for sun15-sc0-hme0: 10.1.1.52

          Enter IPMP hostname for eri1 [sun15-sc0-eri1]:[Return]
          Enter IPMP IP address for sun15-sc0-eri1: 10.1.1.53

          Hostname                IP Address (platform=sun15)
          --------                ----------
          sun15-sc-C1             10.1.1.50
          sun15-sc0-C1-failover   10.1.1.51
          sun15-sc0-hme0          10.1.1.52
          sun15-sc0-eri1          10.1.1.53

          Do you want to:
           1) Accept these network settings.
           2) Edit these network settings.
           3) Delete these network settings and go onto the next community? [y,n] Y

          Configuring the External Network for Community C2

          Do you want to define this Community? [y,n] n

          Configuring I1 Management Network - 'I1' is the Domain to SC MAN.
          MAN I1 Network Identification
          Enter the IP network number (base address) for the I1 network: 10.2.1.0
          Enter the netmask for the I1 MAN network [ 255.255.255.224 ]: [Return}

          Hostname        IP Address   platform=sun15)
          --------        ----------
          netmask-i1      255.255.255.224
          sun15-sc-i1     10.2.1.1
          sun15-a         10.2.1.2
          sun15-b         10.2.1.3
          sun15-c         10.2.1.4
          sun15-d         10.2.1.5
          sun15-e         10.2.1.6
          sun15-f         10.2.1.7
          sun15-g         10.2.1.8
          sun15-h         10.2.1.9
          sun15-i         10.2.1.10
          sun15-j         10.2.1.11
          sun15-k         10.2.1.12
          sun15-l         10.2.1.13
          sun15-m         10.2.1.14
          sun15-n         10.2.1.15
          sun15-o         10.2.1.16
          sun15-p         10.2.1.17
          sun15-q         10.2.1.18
          sun15-r         10.2.1.19

          Do you want to accept these network settings? [y,n] Y

          Configuring I2 Management Network - 'I2' is for SC to SC MAN.
          MAN I2 Network Identification
          Enter the IP network number (base address) for the I2 network: 10.3.1.0
          Enter the netmask for the I2 MAN network [ 255.255.255.252 ]:[Return]

          Hostname           IP Address(platform=sun15)
          --------           ----------
          netmask-i2         255.255.255.252
          sun15-sc0-i2       10.3.1.1
          sun15-sc1-i2       10.3.1.2

          Do you want to accept these settings? [y,n] Y
          Creating /.rhosts to facillitate file propagation ... done.
```

```
MAN Network configuration modified!
Changes will take effect on next reboot.

The following changes are about to be applied to the "/etc/hosts" hosts
file.
---------------------
ADD: 10.2.1.2    sun15-a #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.3    sun15-b #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.4    sun15-c #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.5    sun15-d #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.6    sun15-e #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.7    sun15-f #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.8    sun15-g #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.9    sun15-h #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.10   sun15-i #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.11   sun15-j #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.12   sun15-k #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.13   sun15-l #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.14   sun15-m #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.15   sun15-n #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.16   sun15-o #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.17   sun15-p #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.18   sun15-q #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.19   sun15-r #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.2.1.1    sun15-sc-i1 #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.1.1.50   sun15-sc-C1 #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.1.1.51   sun15-sc0-C1-failover #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.1.1.52   sun15-sc0-hme0 #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.1.1.53   sun15-sc0-eri1 #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.3.1.1    sun15-sc0-i2 #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 10.3.1.2    sun15-sc1-i2 #smsconfig-entry#
---------------------
Update the hosts file, "/etc/hosts", with these changes? [y,n] y
Hosts file "/etc/hosts" has been updated.

The following information is about to be applied to the "/etc/netmasks"
file.
---------------------
ADD network: 10.1.1.50, mask:  255.255.255.0
ADD network: 10.2.1.0, mask: 255.255.255.224
ADD network: 10.3.1.0, mask: 255.255.255.252
---------------------
Update the netmasks file, "/etc/netmasks", with these changes? [y,n] y
Netmasks file "/etc/netmasks" has been updated.

sc#
```

EXAMPLE 2 Configuring the I2 Network

```
sc0: # smsconfig -m I2
Configuring I2 Management Network - 'I2' is for SC to SC MAN
Which System Controller are you configuring [choose 0 or 1]: 0.
Hostname          IP Address (platform=sun15)
--------          ----------
netmask-i2        255.255.255.252
sun15-sc0-i2      10.3.1.1
sun15-sc1-i2      10.3.1.2
Do you want to accept these network settings? [y,n] n
MAN I2 Network Identification
Enter the IP network number (base address) for the I2 network: 172.16.0.0
Enter the netmask for the I2 MAN network [ 255.255.255.252 ]: [Return]
Hostname          IP Address(platform=sun15)
--------          ----------
netmask-i2        255.255.255.252
sun15-sc0-i2      172.16.0.1
sun15-sc1-i2      172.16.0.2
Do you want to accept these network settings? [y,n] y
Creating /.rhosts to facillitate file propagation ... done.

MAN Network configuration modified!
Changes will take effect on the next reboot.
The following changes are about to be applied to the "/etc/hosts" hosts
file.
---------------------
ADD: 172.16.0.1   sun15-sc0-i2 #smsconfig-entry#
ADD: 172.16.0.2   sun15-sc1-i2 #smsconfig-entry#
---------------------
Update the hosts file, "/etc/hosts". with these changes [y,n] y
Hosts file "/etc/hosts" has been updated.

The following information is about to be applied to the "/etc/netmasks"
file.
---------------------
ADD network: 172.16.0.0, mask: 255.255.255.252
---------------------
Update the netmasks file, "/etc/netmasks", with these changes? [y,n] y
Netmasks file "/etc/netmasks" has been updated.

sc#
```

EXAMPLE 3 Configuring Internal Host Name and IP Address, SC to Domain B on the

I1 Network

```
sc0: # smsconfig -m I1 B

Enter the MAN hostname for DB-I1 [ sun15-b ]: domainB-i1
I could not automatically determine the IP address of domainB-i1.

Please enter the IP address of domainB-i1: 10.2.1.20

You should make sure that this host/IP address is set up properly in the
 /etc/inet/hosts file or in your local name service system.

Network: I1 (DB-I1)  Hostname: domainB-i1  IP Address: 10.2.1.20

Do you want to accept these settings? [y,n] y

Creating /.rhosts to facillitate file propagation ... done.

MAN Network configuration modified!
Changes will take effect on the next reboot.

The following changes are about to be applied to the "/etc/hosts" hosts
file.
---------------------
ADD: 10.2.1.20   domainB-i1 #smsconfig-entry#
---------------------
Update the hosts file, "/etc/hosts", with these changes? [y,n] y
Hosts file "/etc/hosts" has been updated.

sc#
```

EXAMPLE 4   Excluding Domain D from the I1 Network

```
sc0: # smsconfig -m I1 D
Enter the MAN hostname for DB-I1 [ sun15-b ]: domainB-i1
I could not automatically determine the IP address of domainB-i1.
Please enter the IP address of domainB-i1: NONE
You should make sure that this host/IP address is set up properly in the
 /etc/inet/hosts file or in your local name service system
Network: I1 (DB-I1)  Hostname: domainB-i1  IP Address: NONE
Do you want to accept these settings? [y,n] y

Creating /.rhosts to facillitate file propagation ... done.


MAN Network configuration modified!
Changes will take effect on the next reboot.

The following changes are about to be applied to the "/etc/hosts" hosts
file.
---------------------
ADD: NONE   domainB-i1 #smsconfig-entry#
---------------------
Update the hosts file, "/etc/hosts", with these changes? [y,n] y
Hosts file "/etc/hosts" has been updated.

sc#
```

EXAMPLE 5   Configuring Non Default Groups

In this example, all domain administrator and domain reconfiguration groups are
left as the default groups.

```
sc0: # smsconfig -g
1) Edit current configuration
2) Restore default groups
3) Quit

Select one of the above options: 1

NOTE: In order to configure a new group the group must already exist.

The Platform Administrator group has configuration control, a means to
get environmental status, the ability to assign boards to domains, power
control and other generic service processor functions.
Enter the name of the Platform Administrator group [platadmn]? zeus

The Platform Operator group has a subset of the platform privileges,
limited generally to platform power control and platform status.

Enter the name of the Platform Operator group [platoper]? poseidon

The Platform Service group posses platform service command privileges in
addition to limited platform control and platform configuration status
privileges

Enter the name of the Platform Service group [platsvc]? kronos

The Domain Administrator group posses domain control and status, and
console access privileges (for the respective domain), but does not
posses platform wide control or platform resource allocation privileges.

Enter the name of the Domain A Administrator group [dmnaadmn]? [Return]

Enter the name of the Domain B Administrator group [dmnbadmn]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain C Administrator group [dmncadmn]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain D Administrator group [dmndadmn]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain E Administrator group [dmneadmn]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain F Administrator group [dmnfadmn]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain G Administrator group [dmngadmn]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain H Administrator group [dmnhadmn]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain I Administrator group [dmniadmn]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain J Administrator group [dmnjadmn]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain K Administrator group [dmnkadmn]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain L Administrator group [dmnladmn]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain M Administrator group [dmnmadmn]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain N Administrator group [dmnnadmn]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain O Administrator group [dmnoadmn]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain P Administrator group [dmnpadmn]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain Q Administrator group [dmnqadmn]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain R Administrator group [dmnradmn]? [Return]

The Domain Reconfiguration group posses a subset of the Domain
Administration group privileges. This group has no domain control other
than board power and reconfiguration (for the respective domain).

Enter the name of the Domain A Reconfiguration group [dmnarcfg]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain B Reconfiguration group [dmnbrcfg]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain C Reconfiguration group [dmncrcfg]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain D Reconfiguration group [dmndrcfg]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain E Reconfiguration group [dmnercfg]? [Return]
```

```
Enter the name of the Domain F Reconfiguration group [dmnfrcfg]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain G Reconfiguration group [dmngrcfg]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain H Reconfiguration group [dmnhrcfg]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain I Reconfiguration group [dmnircfg]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain J Reconfiguration group [dmnjrcfg]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain K Reconfiguration group [dmnkrcfg]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain L Reconfiguration group [dmnlrcfg]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain M Reconfiguration group [dmnmrcfg]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain N Reconfiguration group [dmnnrcfg]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain O Reconfiguration group [dmnorcfg]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain P Reconfiguration group [dmnprcfg]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain Q Reconfiguration group [dmnqrcfg]? [Return]
Enter the name of the Domain R Reconfiguration group [dmnrrcfg]? [Return]

Configuration complete.

Select one of the above options:
1) Edit current configuration
2) Restore default groups
3) Quit
Select one of the above options: 3

sc#
```

EXAMPLE 6   Adding a User to the Domain Administrator Group and Configuring Access to the Domain B Directories

You must specify a valid username and valid SMS group and domain.

```
sc0: # smsconfig -a -u fdjones -G admn B
fdjones has been added to the dmnBadmn group.
All privileges to domain B have been applied.
```

EXAMPLE 7   Adding a User to the Domain Configurator Group and Configuring Access to the Domain C Directories

You must specify a valid username and valid SMS group and domain.

```
sc0: # smsconfig -a -u fdjones -G rcfg C
fdjones has been added to the dmnCrcfg group.
All privileges to domain C have been applied.
```

EXAMPLE 8   Configuring Access to the Platform Directories

You must specify a valid username and valid SMS group and the platform.

```
sc0: # smsconfig -a -u jtd -G svc platform
jtd has been added to the platsvc group.
All privileges to the platform have been applied.
```

EXAMPLE 9   Displaying Users with Access to the Domain C Directories

```
sc0: # smsconfig -l C
fdjones
shea
```

EXAMPLE 10   Displaying Users with Access to the Platform Directories

```
sc0: # smsconfig -l platform
fdjones
jtd
```

EXAMPLE 11   Removing User Access to the Domain C Directories

You must specify a valid username and valid SMS group. If a user belongs to more than one group with access to a domain, they must be removed from all groups before directory access is denied.

```
sc0: # smsconfig -r -u fdjones -G rcfg C
fdjones has been removed from the dmnCrcfg group.
fdjones belongs to the dmnCadmn group
Access to domain C remains unchanged.
```

```
sc0: # smsconfig -r -u fdjones -G admn C
fdjones has been removed from the dmnCadmn group.
All access to domain C is now denied.
```

EXAMPLE 12   Configuring Using an Invalid Groupname

You must specify a valid SMS group.

```
sc0: # smsconfig -a -u fdjones -G staff D
ERROR:  group staff does not exist
ABORTING.
```

EXAMPLE 13   Mixing Groups and Designations.

You must specify groupnames with the correct area designations. The admn group works with either designation.

```
sc0: # smsconfig -a -u fdjones -G rcfg platform
ERROR:  group rcfg cannot access the platform
ABORTING.
```

```
sc0: # smsconfig -a -u fdjones -G oper D
ERROR:  group oper cannot access a domain
ABORTING.
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

FILES   The following configuration files are required:

/etc/hostname.scman0   MAN Ethernet interface file

/etc/hostname.scman1   MAN Ethernet interface file

/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/config/MAN.cf   MAN daemon configuration file

Note – MAN.cf is an internal SMS system file and should *not* be modified except by authorized Sun Microsystems personnel.

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **mand**(1M)

NAME	smsconnectsc - accesses a remote SC console

SYNOPSIS

smsconnectsc [-y|n]

smsconnectsc -h

DESCRIPTION

smsconnectsc creates a remote tip console session from a local SC in order to reach a hung remote SC console.

smsconnectsc enables the bit that connects the local SC's port B to the remote SC's RS-232 port A when you are logged in to the local SC. The remote SC is the SC which is hanging. Once the tty connection is enabled, smsconnectsc invokes a tip console session to the remote SC. Using the tip console session, you can do whatever needs to be done to the remote SC.

smsconnectsc works in the absence of an external connection to the remote SC. If the remote SC has an active external connection to port A then smsconnectsc will fail and the session will most likely hang. To exit, type: ~.

When you finish, there are several ways to end the session depending on whether you logged into the local SC using telnet or rlogin. See the EXTENDED DESCRIPTION section below.

OPTIONS

The following options are supported.

-h   Help. Displays usage descriptions.

                Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.

-n   Automatically answers "no" to all prompts.

-y   Automatically answers "yes" to all prompts.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Usage

In the tip console window established by smsconnectsc, a tilde (~) that appears as the first character of a line is interpreted as an escape signal that directs the tip console to perform the following action:

■ ~. Disconnect the tip session.

   If you are telnetted in to the local SC this will disconnect the tip session and you will remain logged in to the local SC.

   If you rlogged in to the local SC, this will disconnect the tip session and *also* disconnect your rlogin session.

Note – The tilde will not echo to the screen until after the period is pressed.

■ ~~. Disconnect tip session.

~~. only works with with rlogin. If you are telnetted in to the local SC you will recieve the error message: ~.: Command not found

If you are rlogged in to the local SC this will disconnect the tip session and you will remain logged in to the local SC.

Note – The first tilde will not echo to the screen. The second will not echo until after the period is pressed.

rlogin also processes tilde-escape sequences whenever a tilde is seen at the beginning of a new line. If you need to send tilde sequence at the beginning of a line and you are using rlogin, use two tildes (the first escapes the second for rlogin). Alternatively, do not enter a tilde at the beginning of a line when running inside of rlogin. If you use a kill -9 command to terminate a console session, the window or terminal in which the smsconnectsc command was executed goes into raw mode, and appears hung. To escape this condition, type ^j, then stty sane, then ^j.

Group Privileges Required

You must have platform administrator privileges to run this command.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 Creating a Remote Connection From the Local SC to the Hung Remote SC

In the following example, the local SC is shown as sc1 and the remote SC is shown as sc0. Log in to the local SC as a platform administrator.

```
sc1:sms-user:> smsconnectsc
TTY connection is OFF. About to connect to other SC.
Do you want to continue (yes/no)? y
connected
sc0:sms-user:>
```

EXIT STATUS

The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

ATTRIBUTES

See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO

rlogin(1M), **rlogin**(1M), **tip**(1M)

NAME	smsrestore - restore the SMS environment

SYNOPSIS   **smsrestore** *filename*

smsrestore -h

DESCRIPTION   smsrestore(1M) restores the operational environment of the SMS from a backup file created by smsbackup(1M). Use smsrestore to restore the SMS environment after the SMS software has been installed on a new disk.

Turn off failover and stop SMS before running smsrestore, start SMS and turn on failover, if you wish, afterwards. For information on manually starting and stopping SMS refer to the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Installation Guide and Release Notes.*

If any errors occur, smsrestore writes error messages to /var/sadm/system/ logs/smsrestore.

Note – If the main SMS environment has changed since the backup file was created, for example by shutting down a domain, you must run smsbackup(1M) again in order to maintain a current backup file for the system controller.

OPTIONS   The following option is supported.

-h   Help. Displays usage descriptions.

Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.

OPERANDS   The following operands are supported:

filename   Name of the backup file that was created by smsbackup(1M). If the specified file is not in the current directory, the *filename* must contain the full path name for the file. This file can reside anywhere on the system, connected network or tape device. If no *filename* is specified, you will receive an error.

EXTENDED DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges Required   You must have superuser privileges to run this command.

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide* for more information.

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   Restoring SMS

```
sc# smsrestore sms_backup.1.0.cpio
```

EXAMPLE 2   Restoring SMS from Tape Device 0

```
sc# smsrestore /dev/rmt/0/sms_backup.1.0.cpio
```

EXIT STATUS   The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

FILES   The following file is used by this command:

/var/sadm/system/logs/smsrestore   smsrestore log file

ATTRIBUTES   See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO   **smsbackup**(1M)

NAME   smsversion - change the active version of SMS to another co-resident version of the SMS software

SYNOPSIS   **smsversion** *new_version*

smsversion -t

smsversion -h

DESCRIPTION   smsversion(1M) can be used to switch between two co-installed (and consecutively released) versions of SMS.

smsversion, when invoked with no command-line argument, displays the list of all properly installed versions of SMS on the current system controller. You can pick from that list and smsversion stores a copy of the current configuration environment and then switches all necessary software links needed to activate the new version of the software. smsversion can run with an optional command-line argument specifying the target version for switching.

Once smsversion completes the switch, the target version becomes the active version. To restore the configuration automatically saved by smsversion you must use smsrestore(1M). Your previous configuration is not automatically restored as part of the version switch.

To restore your previous configuration:

■ Turn off failover and stop SMS before running smsrestore.

■ Run smsrestore.

Note – If you changed your network configuration using smsconfig -m *after* you created the backup you just restored, you must run smsconfig -m and reboot now.

■ Otherwise, you can start SMS and turn on failover. For information on manually starting and stopping SMS refer to the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Installation Guide and Release Notes.*

 If any errors occur, smsversion writes error messages to /var/sadm/system/ logs/smsversion.

OPTIONS   The following options are supported.

-h   Help. Displays usage descriptions.

                           Note – Use alone. Any option specified in addition to -h is ignored.

-t   Displays the current active version of sms and exits..

OPERANDS   The following operands are supported:

version_number   Release number of the target SMS version.

EXTENDED
DESCRIPTION

Group Privileges   You must have superuser privileges to run this command.
Required

Refer to Chapter 2 in the *System Management Services (SMS) 1.2 Administrator Guide*
for more information.

EXAMPLES   **EXAMPLE 1**   One Version of SMS Installed

Displays the active version and exits when only one version of SMS is installed.

```
sc# smsversion -t
1.2
```

EXAMPLE 2   Changing the Active Version of SMS

Displays versions of SMS installed on this system controller. Choose the inactive
version and perform a version switch.

SMS must be stopped prior to switching versions.

```
sc# smsversion
smsversion: Active SMS version  1.1
smsversion: SMS version 1.1 installed
smsversion: SMS version 1.2 installed
Please select from one of the following installed SMS versions.
1) 1.1
2) 1.2
3) Exit
Select version: 2
You have selected SMS Version 1.2

Is this correct? [y,n] y

smsversion: Upgrading SMS from 1.1> to 1.2>.
To move to a different version of SMS an archive of
critical files will be created. What is the name of
the directory or tape device where the archive will be
stored? [/var/tmp][return]

smsversion: Backup configuration file created: /var/tmp/
sms_backup.1.1.cpio
smsversion: Switching to target version 1.2>.
smsversion: New Version 1.2> Active
smsversion: Active SMS version  1.2 >
To use the previous SMS configuration settings type:
smsrestore /var/tmp/sms_backup.1.1.cpio

NOTE: When switching to another SMS version,
the user must choose (via use of smsrestore) to restore the
configuration settings from the previously active version.
```

EXAMPLE 3   Downgrading SMS Versions

Use of the command-line argument to downgrade SMS versions.

```
sc# smsversion 1.1
smsversion: Active SMS version  1.2 >
You have requested SMS Version 1.1

Is this correct? [y,n] y
smsversion: Downgrading SMS from 1.2> to 1.1>.
smsversion: SMS version 1.1 installed
To move to a different version of SMS an archive of
critical files will be created. What is the name of
the directory or tape device where the archive will be
stored? [/var/tmp][return]

smsversion: Backup configuration file created: /var/tmp/
sms_backup.1.2.cpio
smsversion: Switching to target version 1.1>.
smsversion: New Version 1.1> Active
smsversion: Active SMS version  1.1 >
To restore previous the SMS configuration setting type:
smsrestore /var/tmp/sms_backup.1.2.cpio
```

EXIT STATUS | The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred.

FILES | The following file is used by this command:

/var/sadm/system/logs/smsversion   smsversion log file

ATTRIBUTES | See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO | **smsbackup**(1M), **smsrestore**(1M)

NAME	ssd - SMS startup daemon
SYNOPSIS	**ssd** [-f *startup_file*]
	ssd [-i *message*]
DESCRIPTION	ssd(1M) starts, stops, and monitors all the key daemons and servers of SMS. When executed with no options ssd reads from the ssd_start file which lists the daemons and servers that ssd starts and monitors.
	Do *not* execute this program manually. ssd(1M) is automatically invoked by a Solaris software run control script and is periodically monitored for restart.
OPTIONS	The following options are supported.
	-f *startup_file* Uses this file instead of the default ssd_start file
	-i *message* Places a notice message in the platform log file. Specified and used exclusively by the sms startup script.
FILES	The following files are supported:
	/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/startup/ssd_start Default startup file for ssd
	/etc/opt/SUNWSMS/startup/sms Default startup file for SMS
ATTRIBUTES	See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes:

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

NAME	tmd - task management daemon
SYNOPSIS	**tmd** [-t *number*]
DESCRIPTION	tmd(1M) provides task management services such as scheduling for SMS. The purpose of this service is reduce the number of conflicts that can arise during concurrent invocations of the hardware tests and configuration software.

This daemon is started automatically by ssd(1M). Do *not* start it manually from the command line. |
| **OPTIONS** | The following option is supported.

-t *number*   This option allows the number of concurrent invocations to be throttled. The value must be a positive number, greater than or equal to one.

CAUTION: Changing the default value can adversely affect system functionality. Do *not* adjust this parameter unless instructed by a Sun service representative to do so. |
| **EXIT STATUS** | The following exit values are returned:

0   Successful completion

>0   An error occurred. |
| **ATTRIBUTES** | See **attributes**(5) for descriptions of the following attributes: |

Attribute Types	Attribute Values
Availability	SUNWSMSop

SEE ALSO	**ssd**(1M)