

Integrated Lights Out Manager 2.0 Supplement

For SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers





Integrated Lights Out Manager 2.0 Supplement for SPARC Enterprise™ T5120 and T5220 Servers

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Preface

This manual provides information about the Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) service processor (SP). The SP enables you to remotely manage and administer your servers. You should be an experienced system administrator with a knowledge of UNIX® commands.

For Safe Operation

This manual contains important information regarding the use and handling of this product. Read this manual thoroughly. Use the product according to the instructions and information available in this manual. Keep this manual handy for further reference.

Fujitsu makes every effort to prevent users and bystanders from being injured or from suffering damage to their property. Use the product according to this manual.

Structure and Contents of This Manual

This manual is organized as described below:

- [ILOM for the SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers](#)
Introduces ILOM 2.0 for the SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 servers.
- [Manage the Host](#)
Describes managing SPARC specific features of the host.
- [Manage the Service Processor](#)
Describes managing SPARC specific features of the SP.
- [Managing Virtual Keyswitch Settings](#)
Describes managing SPARC specific features of system devices.
- [IPMI Sensor Reference](#)
Identifies IPMI sensor data (the /SYS namespace).
- [ALOM CMT Compatibility Shell](#)
lists and describes ALOM CMT compatibility shell equivalents for ILOM commands and properties.

Related Documentation

The latest versions of all the SPARC Enterprise™ Series manuals are available at the following Web sites:

Global Site

(<http://www.fujitsu.com/sparcenterprise/manual/>)

Japanese Site

(<http://primeserver.fujitsu.com/sparcenterprise/manual/>)

Title	Description	Manual Code
<i>SPARC Enterprise T5120 Server Getting Started Guide</i>	Minimum steps to power on and boot the server for the first time	C120-E518
<i>SPARC Enterprise T5120 Server Getting Started Guide For Models That Run on DC Input Power</i>	Minimum steps to power on and boot the server that run on DC input power for the first time	C120-E552
<i>SPARC Enterprise T5220 Server Getting Started Guide</i>	Minimum steps to power on and boot the server for the first time	C120-E519
<i>SPARC Enterprise T5220 Server Getting Started Guide For Models That Run on DC Input Power</i>	Minimum steps to power on and boot the server that run on DC input power for the first time	C120-E553
<i>SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers Product Notes</i>	Information about the latest product updates and issues	C120-E458
<i>Important Safety Information for Hardware Systems</i>	Safety information that is common to all SPARC Enterprise series servers	C120-E391
<i>SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers Safety and Compliance Guide</i>	Safety and compliance information that is specific to the servers	C120-E461
<i>SPARC Enterprise/PRIMEQUEST Common Installation Planning Manual</i>	Requirements and concepts of installation and facility planning for the setup of SPARC Enterprise and PRIMEQUEST	C120-H007
<i>SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers Site Planning Guide</i>	Server specifications for site planning	C120-H027
<i>SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers Overview Guide</i>	Product features	C120-E460
<i>SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers Installation Guide</i>	Detailed rackmounting, cabling, power on, and configuring information	C120-E462
<i>SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers Service Manual</i>	How to run diagnostics to troubleshoot the server, and how to remove and replace parts in the server	C120-E463
<i>SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers Administration Guide</i>	How to perform administrative tasks that are specific to the servers	C120-E464
<i>External I/O Expansion Unit Installation and Service Manual</i>	Procedures for installing the External I/O Expansion Unit on the SPARC Enterprise T5120/T5140/T5220/T5240/T5440 servers	C120-E543
<i>External I/O Expansion Unit Product Notes</i>	Important and late-breaking information about the External I/O Expansion Unit	C120-E544

For more information about how to work with ILOM features that are common to all platforms managed by ILOM, the following documentation provides information.

Title	Description	Manual Code
<i>Integrated Lights Out Manager 2.0 User's Guide</i>	How to use the ILOM 2.0 software.	C120-E474

For more information about how to work with your host server, the following documentation provides information about how to perform certain tasks related to ILOM.

Title	Description
<i>SunVTS User's Guide</i>	Performing diagnostic tests
<i>SunVTS Test Reference Manual</i>	
<i>SunVTS Quick Reference Guide</i>	
<i>Sun Management Center Software User's Guide</i>	
<i>Solaris System Administrator Guide</i>	System and network administration
<i>SPARC: Installing Solaris Software</i>	
<i>Solaris User's Guide</i>	Using operating system

UNIX Commands

This document might not contain information on basic UNIX[®] commands and procedures such as shutting down the system, booting the system, and configuring devices. Refer to the following for this information:

- Software documentation that you received with your system
- Solaris[™] Operating System documentation, which is at

(<http://docs.sun.com>)

Text Conventions

Typeface*	Meaning	Examples
AaBbCc123	The names of commands, files, and directories; on-screen computer output	Edit your <code>.login</code> file. Use <code>ls -a</code> to list all files. % You have mail.
AaBbCc123	What you type, when contrasted with on-screen computer output	% su Password:
<i>AaBbCc123</i>	Book titles, new words or terms, words to be emphasized. Replace command-line variables with real names or values.	Read Chapter 6 in the <i>User's Guide</i> . These are called <i>class</i> options. To delete a file, type rm <i>filename</i> .

* The settings on your browser might differ from these settings.

Prompt Notations

The following prompt notations are used in this manual.

Shell	Prompt Notations
C shell	<i>machine-name%</i>
C shell superuser	<i>machine-name#</i>
Bourne shell and Korn shell	\$
Bourne shell and Korn shell superuser	#
ILOM service processor	->
ALOM compatibility shell	sc>
OpenBoot PROM firmware	ok

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ILOM for the SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers

This section introduces ILOM for the SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers and provides references to more generic ILOM documentation.

- [“ILOM Overview” on page 1](#)
- [“Platform Specific ILOM Features” on page 2](#)
- [“ILOM Features Not Supported in SPARC Enterprise Servers” on page 2](#)

ILOM Overview

Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) is system management firmware that is preinstalled on some SPARC servers. ILOM enables you to actively manage and monitor components installed in your server. ILOM provides a browser-based interface and a command-line interface, as well as an SNMP and IPMI interfaces. For general information about ILOM, see the Integrated Lights Out Manager 2.0 User's Guide.

Related Information

- [“Platform Specific ILOM Features” on page 2](#)
- [“ILOM Features Not Supported in SPARC Enterprise Servers” on page 2](#)

Platform Specific ILOM Features

ILOM operates on many platforms, supporting features that are common to all platforms. Some ILOM features belong to a subset of platforms but not to all. This document describes features that belong to SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers, augmenting the set of features described in the *Integrated Lights Out Manager 2.0 User's Guide*.

Related Information

- [“ILOM Overview” on page 1](#)
- [“ILOM Features Not Supported in SPARC Enterprise Servers” on page 2](#)

ILOM Features Not Supported in SPARC Enterprise Servers

Among the ILOM features supported on other platforms, ILOM does not support the following features on SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers:

- ILOM Remote Console
- Chassis Monitoring Module (CMM) features, such as single sign on

Related Information

- [“ILOM Overview” on page 1](#)
- [“Platform Specific ILOM Features” on page 2](#)

Manage the Host

This section contains information about ILOM features on the SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers that augment the array of properties that are common to ILOM on other platforms. In particular, this chapter describes the properties in the /HOST namespace. This section consists of:

Description	Tasks
Understand new Host reset behavior.	“Reset the Host” on page 4
Manage the Host boot mode.	“Manage the Host’s Boot Mode LDOMs Configuration Using the CLI” on page 5 “Manage the Host’s Boot Mode Script Using the CLI” on page 6 “Change the Host’s Boot Mode Behavior at Reset Using the CLI” on page 6 “Display the Host’s Boot Mode Expiration Date Using the CLI” on page 7 “Manage Boot Mode Configuration Settings Using the Web Interface” on page 7
View Host information and set system policy concerning error conditions.	“Display the Host’s MAC Address Using the CLI” on page 9 “Display the Host’s OpenBoot Version Using the CLI” on page 9 “Display the Host’s POST Version Using the CLI” on page 10 “Specify Host Behavior When the Watchdog Timer Expires Using the CLI” on page 10 “Specify Host Behavior When an Error Is Discovered During Diagnostics Using the CLI” on page 11 “Manage Host Information Using the Web Interface” on page 11
Manage Host diagnostics.	“Change the Diagnostics Mode Using the CLI” on page 13 “Specify Diagnostic Trigger Conditions Using the CLI” on page 13 “Specify the Level of Diagnostics Using the CLI” on page 14 “Choose the Amount of Verbosity in Diagnostic Output Using the CLI” on page 14 “Manage Diagnostics Settings Using the Web Interface” on page 15
Manage system user interactions.	“Enable the System to Send a Break Signal or Force a Core Dump Using the CLI” on page 17 “Display Host Status Information Using the CLI” on page 17

Reset the Host

Host reset behavior has changed to support the additional functionality of domains. The `reset` command still generates a graceful or forced hardware reset of the host, but now offers additional options to manage a control domain. See the available options for both the ILOM and ALOM compatibility CLIs, in [“ILOM and ALOM CMT Command Comparison” on page 52](#).

Related Information

- [“ILOM and ALOM CMT Command Comparison” on page 52](#)

Managing Host Boot Mode

Use the boot mode properties to specify how ILOM handles boot.

- [“Boot Mode” on page 4](#)
- [“Manage the Host’s Boot Mode LDoms Configuration Using the CLI” on page 5](#)
- [“Manage the Host’s Boot Mode Script Using the CLI” on page 6](#)
- [“Change the Host’s Boot Mode Behavior at Reset Using the CLI” on page 6](#)
- [“Display the Host’s Boot Mode Expiration Date Using the CLI” on page 7](#)
- [“Manage Boot Mode Configuration Settings Using the Web Interface” on page 7](#)

Boot Mode

Boot mode (`bootmode`) properties enable you to override the default method the server uses when it boots. This ability is useful to override particular OpenBoot™ or LDoms settings, to set up OpenBoot variables using a script, or similar tasks.

For example, you can set the `bootmode state` property to `reset_nvram` then reset the server to its factory default OpenBoot settings.

Service personnel might instruct you to use the `bootmode script` property for problem resolution. The full extent of script capabilities are not documented and exist primarily for debugging.

Because bootmode is intended to be used to correct a problem with the OpenBoot or LDoms settings, the bootmode takes effect for a single boot only. Additionally, to prevent an administrator from setting a bootmode state property and forgetting about it, a bootmode state property expires if the host is not reset within 10 minutes of the bootmode state property being set.

Related Information

- [“Reset the Host” on page 4](#)
- [“Managing Host Boot Mode” on page 4](#)

▼ Manage the Host’s Boot Mode LDoms Configuration Using the CLI

- At the `->` prompt, type:

```
-> set /HOST/bootmode config=configname
```

where the `config` property takes a *configname* value such as a named logical domain configuration downloaded to the SP using the Logical Domains software.

For example, if you have created a logical domain configuration called `ldm-set1`:

```
-> set /HOST/bootmode config=ldm-set1
```

To return the boot mode `config` to the factory default configuration, specify `factory-default`.

For example:

```
-> set /HOST/bootmode config=factory-default
```

Related Information

- [“Reset the Host” on page 4](#)
- [“Manage Boot Mode Configuration Settings Using the Web Interface” on page 7](#)

▼ Manage the Host's Boot Mode Script Using the CLI

- At the `->` prompt, type:

```
-> set /HOST/bootmode script=value
```

where `script` controls the host server OpenBoot PROM firmware method of booting. It does not affect the current `/HOST/bootmode` setting. `string` can be up to 64 bytes in length. You can specify a `/HOST/bootmode` setting and set the script within the same command.

For example:

```
-> set /HOST/bootmode state=reset_nvram script="setenv diag-switch? true"
```

After the server resets and OpenBoot PROM reads the values stored in the script, it sets the OpenBoot PROM variable `diag-switch?` to the user-requested value of `true`.

Note – If you set `/HOST/bootmode script=""`, ILOM sets the script to empty. If you set `/HOST/bootmode config=""`, ILOM sets the config to empty.

Related Information

- [“Reset the Host” on page 4](#)
- [“Manage Boot Mode Configuration Settings Using the Web Interface” on page 7](#)

▼ Change the Host's Boot Mode Behavior at Reset Using the CLI

The `/HOST/bootmode state` property controls how OpenBoot nonvolatile random access memory (NVRAM) variables are used. Normally the current settings of these variables are retained. Setting `/HOST/bootmode state=reset_nvram` changes the OpenBoot NVRAM variables to their default settings at the next reset.

- At the `->` prompt, type:

```
-> set /HOST/bootmode state=value
```

where `value` is one of the following:

- `normal` – At next reset, retains current NVRAM variable settings.
- `reset_nvram` – At next reset, returns OpenBoot variables to default settings.

Note – The `state=reset_nvram` command will return to `normal` after the next server reset or 10 minutes (see `expires` property in [“Display the Host’s Boot Mode Expiration Date Using the CLI” on page 7](#)). `config` and `script` properties do not expire and will be cleared upon the next server reset or manually by setting `value` to `""`.

Related Information

- [“Reset the Host” on page 4](#)
- [“Manage Boot Mode Configuration Settings Using the Web Interface” on page 7](#)

▼ Display the Host’s Boot Mode Expiration Date Using the CLI

- At the `->` prompt, type:

```
-> show /HOST/bootmode expires
Properties:
  expires = Thu Oct 18 18:24:16 2007
```

where `expires` is the date and time when the current bootmode will expire.

Related Information

- [“Reset the Host” on page 4](#)
- [“Manage Boot Mode Configuration Settings Using the Web Interface” on page 7](#)

▼ Manage Boot Mode Configuration Settings Using the Web Interface

ILOM provides several ways to configure the server’s firmware environment. There are four aspects to configuring the boot mode:

- State
- Expiration Date
- Script
- LDom Configuration

1. Log in to the ILOM web interface as Administrator (root) to open the web interface.
2. Select Remote Control -> Boot Mode Settings.

The screenshot shows the ILOM web interface. At the top, there is a menu bar with 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'History', 'Bookmarks', 'Tools', and 'Help'. Below the menu bar, there is a header area with 'ABOUT' and 'Role (User): Administrator (root) SP Hostname: SUNSP00144FA0ACD9'. The main title is 'Integrated Lights Out Manager'. Below the title, there is a navigation bar with tabs for 'System Information', 'System Monitoring', 'Configuration', 'User Management', 'Remote Control', and 'Maintenance'. Under 'Remote Control', there are sub-tabs for 'Remote Power Control', 'Diagnostics', 'Host Control', 'Boot Mode Settings', and 'Keyswitch'. The 'Boot Mode Settings' page is active, showing the following fields:

Boot Mode
Configure boot mode settings. Select an option for state, either Normal or Reset_nvram. Enter the boot script and LDOM configuration.

State:

Expiration Date:

Script:

LDOM Config:

3. Select the Boot Mode State, if desired.
4. View the Expiration Date.
5. Specify a boot script, if desired.
6. Specify an LDOMs configuration file, if desired.
7. Click Save.

Related Information

- [“Reset the Host” on page 4](#)
- [“Managing Host Boot Mode” on page 4](#)

Viewing Host Information and Setting System Policy Concerning Error Conditions

Use the host information properties to view system configuration and firmware version information.

- [“Display the Host’s MAC Address Using the CLI” on page 9](#)
- [“Display the Host’s OpenBoot Version Using the CLI” on page 9](#)

- [“Display the Host’s POST Version Using the CLI” on page 10](#)
- [“Specify Host Behavior When the Watchdog Timer Expires Using the CLI” on page 10](#)
- [“Specify Host Behavior When an Error Is Discovered During Diagnostics Using the CLI” on page 11](#)
- [“Manage Host Information Using the Web Interface” on page 11](#)

▼ Display the Host’s MAC Address Using the CLI

The `/HOST macaddress` property is automatically configured by the system software, so you cannot set or change the property. The value is read and determined from the server’s removable system configuration card (SCC PROM) and then stored as a property in ILOM.

The `/HOST macaddress` is the MAC address for the `net0` port. The MAC addresses for each additional port increments from the `/HOST macaddress`. For example, `net1` is equal to the value of `/HOST macaddress` plus one (1).

- **To view the current setting for this property, type:**

```
-> show /HOST macaddress
```

Related Information

- [“Viewing Host Information and Setting System Policy Concerning Error Conditions” on page 8](#)
- [“Manage Host Information Using the Web Interface” on page 11](#)

▼ Display the Host’s OpenBoot Version Using the CLI

The `/HOST obp_version` property displays information about the version of OpenBoot on the host.

- **To view the current setting for this property, type:**

```
-> show /HOST obp_version
```

Related Information

- [“Viewing Host Information and Setting System Policy Concerning Error Conditions” on page 8](#)

- [“Manage Host Information Using the Web Interface” on page 11](#)

▼ Display the Host’s POST Version Using the CLI

The `/HOST post_version` property displays information about the version of POST on the host.

- **To view the current setting for this property, type:**

```
-> show /HOST post_version
```

Related Information

- [“Viewing Host Information and Setting System Policy Concerning Error Conditions” on page 8](#)
- [“Manage Host Information Using the Web Interface” on page 11](#)

▼ Specify Host Behavior When the Watchdog Timer Expires Using the CLI

Use the `/HOST autorestart` property to specify how ILOM should handle expiration of the Solaris watchdog timer.

- **To set this property, type:**

```
-> set /HOST autorestart=value
```

where values can be

- `none` – ILOM takes no action other than to issue a warning.
- `reset` – ILOM attempts to reset the system when the Solaris watchdog timer expires (the default).
- `dumpcore` – ILOM attempts to force a core dump of the OS when the watchdog timer expires.

Related Information

- [“Viewing Host Information and Setting System Policy Concerning Error Conditions” on page 8](#)
- [“Manage Host Information Using the Web Interface” on page 11](#)

▼ Specify Host Behavior When an Error Is Discovered During Diagnostics Using the CLI

Use the `/HOST autorunonerror` property to specify whether the host should continue to boot after system diagnostics have discovered an error.

- To set this property, type:

```
-> set /HOST autorunonerror=value
```

where *value* is one of the following:

- `false` – The system stops booting after an error has been discovered (the default).
- `true` – The system attempts to continue booting after an error has been discovered.

Related Information

- [“Viewing Host Information and Setting System Policy Concerning Error Conditions” on page 8](#)
- [“Manage Host Information Using the Web Interface” on page 11](#)

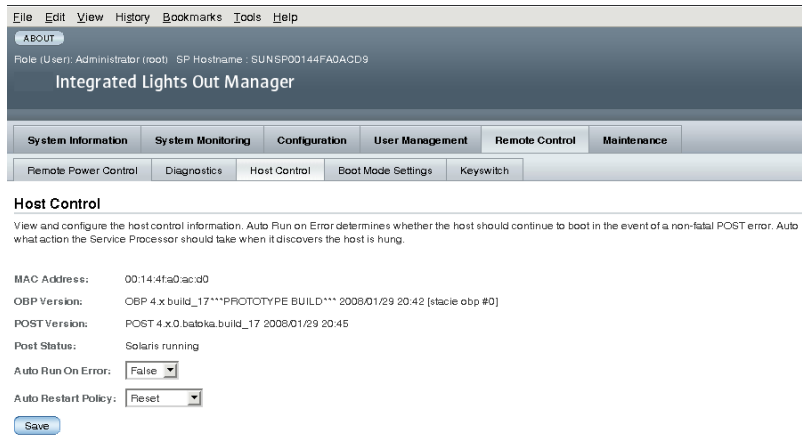
▼ Manage Host Information Using the Web Interface

This procedure describes how to view and configure several kinds of host information.

ILOM provides several ways to view or configure host control features. There are six aspects to host control:

- MAC address
- OpenBoot version
- POST version
- HOST status
- Auto Run On Error
- Auto Restart Policy

1. Log in to the ILOM web interface as Administrator (`root`) to open the web interface.
2. Select Remote Control -> Host Control.



3. View the MAC address.
4. View the OpenBoot version.
5. View the POST version.
6. Select a value for Auto Run On Error, if desired.
7. Select a value for Auto Restart Policy, if desired.
8. Click on Save.

Related Information

- [“Viewing Host Information and Setting System Policy Concerning Error Conditions” on page 8](#)

Managing Host Diagnostics

Use the diagnostic control properties to specify how ILOM controls the diagnostics of the host server.

ILOM uses the following diagnostic system interface property:

- [“Change the Diagnostics Mode Using the CLI” on page 13](#)
- [“Specify Diagnostic Trigger Conditions Using the CLI” on page 13](#)
- [“Specify the Level of Diagnostics Using the CLI” on page 14](#)
- [“Choose the Amount of Verbosity in Diagnostic Output Using the CLI” on page 14](#)
- [“Manage Diagnostics Settings Using the Web Interface” on page 15](#)

▼ Change the Diagnostics Mode Using the CLI

Use the `/HOST/diag mode` property to control whether diagnostics are enabled and to specify which diagnostic mode is enabled.

- At the `->` prompt, type:

```
-> set /HOST/diag mode=value
```

where *value* is one of the following:

- `off` – Do not run any diagnostics.
- `normal` – Run diagnostics (the default value).
- `service` – Run service-technician diagnostics, equivalent to using the preset values of `/HOST/diag trigger=all-resets`, `/HOST/diag verbosity`, and `/HOST/diag level=max`. Setting `/HOST/diag mode=service` has the same effect as issuing the `set /SYS keyswitch_state=diag` command.

Related Information

- [“Managing Host Diagnostics” on page 12](#)
- [“Manage Diagnostics Settings Using the Web Interface” on page 15](#)

▼ Specify Diagnostic Trigger Conditions Using the CLI

Use the `/HOST/diag trigger` property to control the conditions under which POST runs if diagnostics are enabled.

- At the `->` prompt, type:

```
-> set /HOST/diag trigger=value
```

where *value* is one (or a combination, supplied within quote marks) of the following:

- `user-reset` – Run diagnostics when the system is reset.
- `error-reset` – Run diagnostics when the system takes a fatal error that requires the system to reset itself to recover.
- `power-on-reset` – Run diagnostics when the system is powered on.
- `all-resets` – Run diagnostics at any server reset.

- none – Skip diagnostics.

For example:

```
-> set /HOST/diag trigger="user-reset power-on-reset"  
-> show /HOST/diag trigger  
user-reset power-on-reset
```

The default value is the combination of power-on-reset error-reset.

Related Information

- [“Managing Host Diagnostics” on page 12](#)
- [“Manage Diagnostics Settings Using the Web Interface” on page 15](#)

▼ Specify the Level of Diagnostics Using the CLI

Use the /HOST/diag level property to specify the level of diagnostic testing to be executed when diagnostics are enabled.

- At the `->` prompt, type:

```
-> set /HOST/diag level=value
```

where *value* is one of the following:

- min – Run the minimum level of diagnostics to verify the system.
- max – Run the maximum set of diagnostics to fully verify system health (the default value).

Related Information

- [“Managing Host Diagnostics” on page 12](#)
- [“Manage Diagnostics Settings Using the Web Interface” on page 15](#)

▼ Choose the Amount of Verbosity in Diagnostic Output Using the CLI

Use the /HOST/diag verbosity property to specify the verbosity level of the output from POST diagnostics, if diagnostics are enabled.

- At the `->` prompt, type:

```
-> set /HOST/diag verbosity=value
```

where *value* is one of the following:

- `none` – Diagnostics do not print any output on the system console when running, unless a fault is detected.
- `min` – Diagnostics print a limited amount of output on the system console.
- `normal` – Diagnostics print a moderate amount of output on the system console (the default value).
- `max` – Diagnostics print full output on the system console, including the name and results of each test being run.
- `debug` – Diagnostics print extensive debugging output on the system console, including devices being tested and debug output of each test.

Related Information

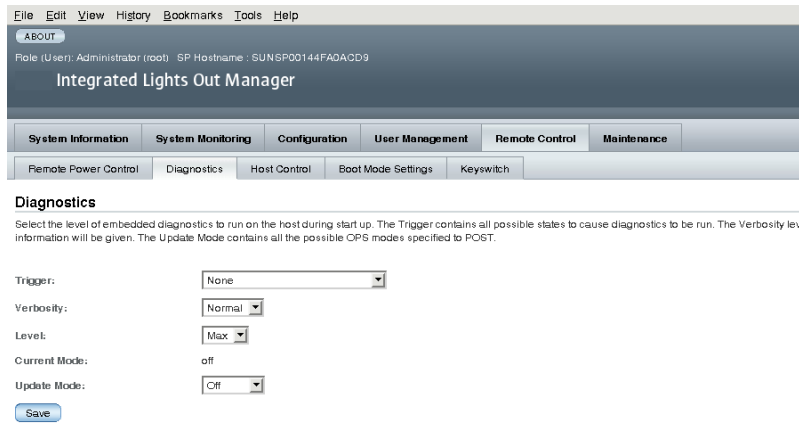
- [“Managing Host Diagnostics” on page 12](#)
- [“Manage Diagnostics Settings Using the Web Interface” on page 15](#)

▼ Manage Diagnostics Settings Using the Web Interface

ILOM provides several ways to view or configure diagnostics. There are four aspects to host control:

- Trigger
- Verbosity
- Level
- Mode

1. Log in to the ILOM web interface as Administrator (`root`) to open the web interface.
2. Select Remote Control `->` Diagnostics.



3. Select a value for **Trigger**, if desired.
4. Select a value for **Verbosity**, if desired.
5. Select a value for **Level**, if desired.
6. View the **Current Mode**.
7. Select a value for **Update Mode**, if desired.

Related Information

- [“Managing Host Diagnostics” on page 12](#)

Managing System User Interactions

The system user properties enable you to customize the way ILOM identifies and interacts with the host server.

- [“Enable the System to Send a Break Signal or Force a Core Dump Using the CLI” on page 17](#)
- [“Display Host Status Information Using the CLI” on page 17](#)

▼ Enable the System to Send a Break Signal or Force a Core Dump Using the CLI

Use the `set /HOST send_break_action` command to bring the server to a menu from which you can choose to go to the OpenBoot PROM prompt (`ok`). If you have configured the `kmdb` debugger, then specifying the `send_break_action=break` brings the server in to debug mode. Specify `send_break_action=dumpcore` to force a core dump.

- At the `->` prompt, type:

```
-> set /HOST send_break_action=value
```

where *value* is one of the following:

- `break` – Sends a break to the host.
- `dumpcore` – Forces a panic core dump of the managed system OS (not supported by all OS versions).

Related Information

- [“Display Host Status Information Using the CLI” on page 17](#)

▼ Display Host Status Information Using the CLI

Use the `show /HOST status` command to display information about the host server’s status.

- At the `->` prompt, type:

```
-> show /HOST status
```

The command returns information similar to the following:

```
-> show /HOST status
Properties:
    status = Running

Commands:
    show ->
```

Related Information

- [“Enable the System to Send a Break Signal or Force a Core Dump Using the CLI” on page 17](#)

Manage the Service Processor

This section contains information on ILOM properties on the SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers that augment the array of properties that are common to ILOM on other platforms. In particular, this section covers properties in the `/SP` namespace.

Description	Task
Store customer information.	“Change Customer FRU Data Using the CLI” on page 20 “Change System Identification Information Using the CLI” on page 21 “Change Customer Identification Information Using the Web Interface” on page 21
Change service processor setting to the defaults.	“Reset the Service Processor Settings to Factory Defaults Using the CLI” on page 22 “Reset the Service Processor Settings to Factory Defaults Using the Web Interface” on page 23
Modify console escape characters.	“Change Console Escape Characters Using the CLI” on page 24
Change configuration policy settings.	“Specify Backup of the User Database Using the CLI” on page 25 “Specify Host Power-On Policy Using the CLI” on page 26 “Disable or Re-Enable Power-On Delay Using the CLI” on page 27 “Manage Configuration Policy Settings Using the Web Interface” on page 27
Display power management metrics.	“View Power Management Properties Using the CLI” on page 30 “View the Total Power Consumed By the System” on page 31 “View Power Management Properties Using the Web Interface” on page 32
Manage network access.	“Disable or Re-Enable Network Access to the SP Using the CLI” on page 33 “Display the DHCP Server’s IP Address” on page 33

Description	Task
Manage SSH server settings.	<p>“Change the Type of SSH Keys Using the CLI” on page 34</p> <p>“Generate a New Set of SSH Keys Using the CLI” on page 35</p> <p>“Restart the SSH Server Using the CLI” on page 35</p> <p>“Enable or Disable the SSH Service Using the CLI” on page 35</p> <p>“Manage SSH Server Settings Using the Web Interface” on page 36</p>

Storing Customer Information

This section describes ILOM features that enable you to store information (for purposes such as inventory control or site resource management) on the SP and FRU PROMs.

- “Change Customer FRU Data Using the CLI” on page 20
- “Change System Identification Information Using the CLI” on page 21
- “Change System Identification Information Using the CLI” on page 21

▼ Change Customer FRU Data Using the CLI

Use the `/SP customer_fru`data property to store information in all FRU PROMs.

- At the `->` prompt, type:

```
-> set /SP customer_fru
```

Note – The data string (`"data"`) must be enclosed in quote marks.

Related Information

- “Change System Identification Information Using the CLI” on page 21
- “Change Customer Identification Information Using the Web Interface” on page 21

▼ Change System Identification Information Using the CLI

Use the `/SP system_identifier` property to store customer identification information.

- At the `->` prompt, type:

```
-> set /SP system_identifier="data"
```

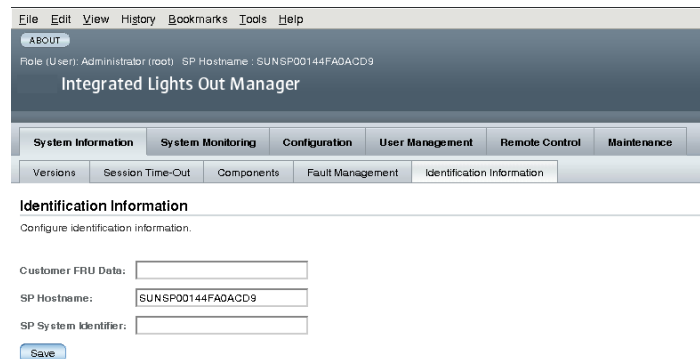
Related Information

- [“Change Customer FRU Data Using the CLI”](#) on page 20
- [“Change Customer Identification Information Using the Web Interface”](#) on page 21

▼ Change Customer Identification Information Using the Web Interface

ILOM provides features that enable you to store information on FRUs and the SP.

1. Log in to the ILOM web interface as Administrator (`root`) to open the web interface.
2. Select System Information --> Identification Information.



The screenshot shows the Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) web interface. The top navigation bar includes 'File', 'Edit', 'View', 'History', 'Bookmarks', 'Tools', and 'Help'. Below this is a header area with 'ABOUT' and 'File (User): Administrator (root) SP Hostname: SUNSP00144FA0ACD9'. The main content area has a tabbed interface with 'System Information', 'System Monitoring', 'Configuration', 'User Management', 'Remote Control', and 'Maintenance'. Under 'System Information', there are sub-tabs for 'Versions', 'Session Time-Out', 'Components', 'Fault Management', and 'Identification Information'. The 'Identification Information' sub-tab is active, showing a form to 'Configure identification information.' with fields for 'Customer FRU Data', 'SP Hostname' (containing 'SUNSP00144FA0ACD9'), and 'SP System Identifier'. A 'Save' button is at the bottom.

3. Edit the Customer FRU data field, if desired.
4. Edit the SP Hostname, if desired.
5. Edit the SP System Identifier field, if desired.
6. Click Save.

Related Information

- [“Change Customer FRU Data Using the CLI” on page 20](#)
- [“Change System Identification Information Using the CLI” on page 21](#)

Changing Service Processor Settings to Factory Defaults

This section describes how to set service processor settings back to the factory defaults.

- [“Reset the Service Processor Settings to Factory Defaults Using the CLI” on page 22](#)
- [“Reset the Service Processor Settings to Factory Defaults Using the Web Interface” on page 23](#)

▼ Reset the Service Processor Settings to Factory Defaults Using the CLI

Use the `set /SP reset_to_defaults` command to set all ILOM configuration properties back to their factory default values. The `all` option sets the ILOM configuration and all user information back to the factory default values.

1. At the `->` prompt, type:

```
-> set /SP reset_to_defaults=all
```

where for `reset_to_defaults` can be set to one of the following:

- `none` – Make no changes.
- `all` – At the next SP reset, clear the user database and change all configuration properties to their defaults.

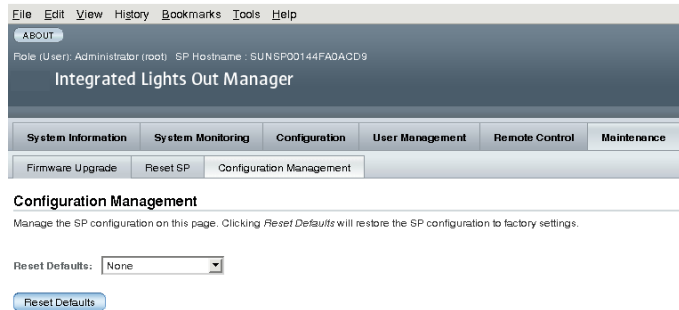
2. Reset the service processor so that the new property value can take effect.

Related Information

- [“Reset the Service Processor Settings to Factory Defaults Using the Web Interface” on page 23](#)

▼ Reset the Service Processor Settings to Factory Defaults Using the Web Interface

1. Log in to the ILOM web interface as Administrator (`root`) to open the web interface.
2. Select Maintenance --> Configuration Management.



3. Select a Reset Defaults value.
4. Click Reset Defaults.

Related Information

- [“Reset the Service Processor Settings to Factory Defaults Using the CLI” on page 22](#)

▼ Display Console History Using the CLI

The console buffer can contain up to 1 Mbyte of information.

If ILOM senses a host server reset, it writes boot information and initialization data into the console buffer until ILOM is notified by the server that the Solaris OS is up and running.

Note – You must have `Administrator` level user permissions to use this command.

- At the `->` prompt, type the following command:

```
-> set /SP/console/history property=option [...]
-> show /SP/console/history
```

where `property` can be one of the following:

- `line_count` – This option accepts a value within the range of 1 to 2048 lines. Specify `""` for an unlimited number of lines. The default is all lines.
- `pause_count` – This option accepts a value of 1 to any valid integer or `""` for infinite number of lines. The default is not to pause.
- `start_from` – The options are:
 - `end` – The last line (most recent) in the buffer (the default).
 - `beginning` – The first line in the buffer.

If you type the `show /SP/console/history` command without having set any arguments with the `set` command, ILOM displays all lines of the console log, starting from the end.

Note – Timestamps recorded in the console log reflect server time. These timestamps reflect local time, and the ILOM console log uses UTC (Coordinated Universal Time). The Solaris OS system time is independent of the ILOM time.

▼ Change Console Escape Characters Using the CLI

Use the `/SP/console escapechars` property to change the escape character sequence to switch from a system console session back to ILOM.

- At the `->` prompt, type:

```
-> set /SP/console escapechars=xx
```

The sequence is limited to two characters. The default value is `#.` (Hash-Period). The sequence can be customized.

where `xx` are any printable characters.

Note – Changing the escape character does not take effect in a currently active console session.

Related Information

- [“Reset the Host” on page 4](#)

Changing Configuration Policy Settings

This section describes managing configuration system policies using ILOM.

- [“Specify Backup of the User Database Using the CLI” on page 25](#)
- [“Specify Host Power-On Policy Using the CLI” on page 26](#)
- [“Disable or Re-Enable Power-On Delay Using the CLI” on page 27](#)
- [“Manage Configuration Policy Settings Using the Web Interface” on page 27](#)

▼ Specify Backup of the User Database Using the CLI

The `/SP/policy BACKUP_USER_DATA` property specifies whether the local user database on ILOM (that is, user, password, and permission information) should be backed up. When this property is set to `enable`, this data is backed up on the removable system configuration card (SCC PROM) on the system.

- **At the `->` prompt, type:**

```
-> set /SP/policy BACKUP_USER_DATA=value
```

where the *value* is one of the following:

- `enabled` – Backs up the user database to the SCC (This is the default value).
- `disabled` – No backup.

For example, if you want the local user database on ILOM to be backed up, type:

```
-> set /SP/policy BACKUP_USER_DATA=enabled
```

Related Information

- [“Manage Configuration Policy Settings Using the Web Interface” on page 27](#)

▼ Specify Host Power-On Policy Using the CLI

Use the `/SP/policy HOST_LAST_POWER_STATE` property to control the behavior of the server after an unexpected power outage. When external power is restored, the ILOM service processor starts to run automatically. Normally, the host power is not turned on until you use ILOM to turn it on.

ILOM records the current power state of the server in non-volatile storage. If the `HOST_LAST_POWER_STATE` policy is enabled, ILOM can restore the host to the previous power state. This policy is useful in the event of a power failure, or if you physically move the server to a different location.

For example, if the host server is running when power is lost and the `/SP/policy HOST_LAST_POWER_STATE` property is set to `disabled`, the host server remains off when power is restored. If the `/SP/policy HOST_LAST_POWER_STATE` property is set to `enabled`, the host server restarts when the power is restored.

1. At the `->` prompt, type:

```
-> set /SP/policy HOST_LAST_POWER_STATE=enabled
```

where the value for this property is one of the following:

- `enabled` – When power is restored, returns the server to the state it was in before the power was removed.
- `disabled` – Keeps the server off when power is applied (the default).

If you enable `HOST_LAST_POWER_STATE`, you should also configure `/SP/policy HOST_POWER_ON_DELAY` as well. For further information, see [“Disable or Re-Enable Power-On Delay Using the CLI” on page 27](#)

Use `/SP/policy HOST_AUTO_POWER_ON` to power on the host automatically when the service processor has been booted. If this policy is set to `enabled`, the service processor sets `HOST_LAST_POWER_STATE` to `disabled`.

2. At the `->` prompt, type:

```
-> set /SP/policy HOST_AUTO_POWER_ON=enabled
```

where the value for this property is one of the following:

- `enabled` – When power is applied, automatically powers on the host when the SP has been booted.
- `disabled` – Keeps the host power off when power is applied (the default).

Related Information

- [“Manage Configuration Policy Settings Using the Web Interface” on page 27](#)

▼ Disable or Re-Enable Power-On Delay Using the CLI

Use the `/SP/policy HOST_POWER_ON_DELAY` property to cause the server to wait for a short time before powering on automatically. The delay is a random interval of one to five seconds. Delaying the server poweron helps minimize current surges on the main power source. This poweron delay is important when multiple servers in racks power on after a power outage.

This property takes effect only if `/SP/policy HOST_LAST_POWER_STATE` is set to enabled.

- At the `->` prompt, type:

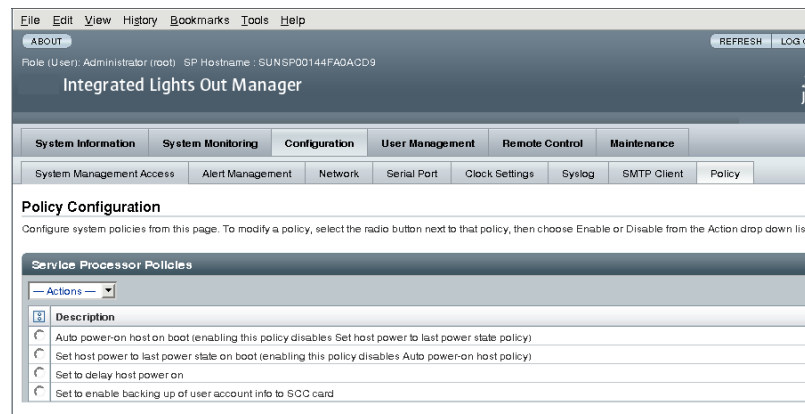
```
-> set /SP/policy HOST_POWER_ON_DELAY=value
```

where *value* can be

- enabled
- disabled (the default)

▼ Manage Configuration Policy Settings Using the Web Interface

1. Log in to the iLOM web interface as Administrator (`root`) to open the web interface.
2. Select Configuration --> Policy.



3. Click the Policy radio button of the policy you want to change.

4. Select an Action value to apply the Action (enable or disable) you have chosen.

Related Information

- [“Manage Configuration Policy Settings Using the Web Interface”](#) on page 27

Displaying Power Management Metrics

This section describes using ILOM to view the server’s power metrics.

- [“Power Management Terminology”](#) on page 29
- [“View Power Management Properties Using the CLI”](#) on page 30
- [“View the Total Power Consumed By the System”](#) on page 31
- [“View Power Management Properties Using the Web Interface”](#) on page 32

Power Management Terminology

TABLE: Power Management Terminology

Term	
Actual power	The input power measured in watts. This is the actual power consumed by all the power supplies in the system.
Permitted power	The maximum power that the server will permit to be used at any time.
Available power	The input power capacity in watts. Available power is defined as the sum of all the power that the power supplies can provide.
Power policy	The setting that governs system power usage at any point in time. Four power policies are supported: Performance, Elastic, Regulated, and Siesta. The characteristics of each policy setting are as follows: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Performance: The system is allowed to use all the power that is available.• Elastic: The system power usage is adapted to the current utilization level. For example, power up or down just enough system components to keep relative utilization at 70% at all times, even if workload fluctuates.• Regulated: N/A.• Siesta: N/A.

Related Information

- [“Power Management Terminology” on page 29](#)
- [“View the Total Power Consumed By the System” on page 31](#)
- [“View Power Management Properties Using the CLI” on page 30](#)
- [“View Power Management Properties Using the Web Interface” on page 32](#)

▼ View Power Management Properties Using the CLI

- At the `->` prompt, type:

```
-> show /SP/powermgmt
```

For example,

```
-> show /SP/powermgmt

/SP/powermgmt
  Targets:

  Properties:
    actual_power = 534
    permitted_power = 2626
    available_power = 2626
    control = local
    policy = performance
    regulated_budget = (none)
    elastic_budget = (none)

  Commands:
    cd
    set
    show
```

where

- `actual_power` displays the input power (in watts) consumed by all power supplies in the system.
- `available_power` displays the input power capacity (in watts) that is available to system components.
- `permitted_power` displays the maximum power consumption (in watts) expected.
- `control` option not currently supported on this platform.
- `policy` option not currently supported on this platform.
- `regulated_budget` option not currently supported on this platform.
- `elastic_budget` option not currently supported on this platform.

Related Information

- [“Power Management Terminology” on page 29](#)

- “View the Total Power Consumed By the System” on page 31
- “View Power Management Properties Using the Web Interface” on page 32

▼ View the Total Power Consumed By the System

The value of `/SYS/VPS` is equivalent to the value of `/SP/powermgmt actual_power`.

- At the `->` prompt, type

```
-> show /SYS/VPS
```

For example,

```
-> show /SYS/VPS

/SYS/VPS
  Targets:

  Properties:
    type = Power Unit
    class = Threshold Sensor
    value = 528.031 Watts
    upper_nonrecov_threshold = N/A
    upper_critical_threshold = N/A
    upper_noncritical_threshold = N/A
    lower_noncritical_threshold = N/A
    lower_critical_threshold = N/A
    lower_nonrecov_threshold = N/A

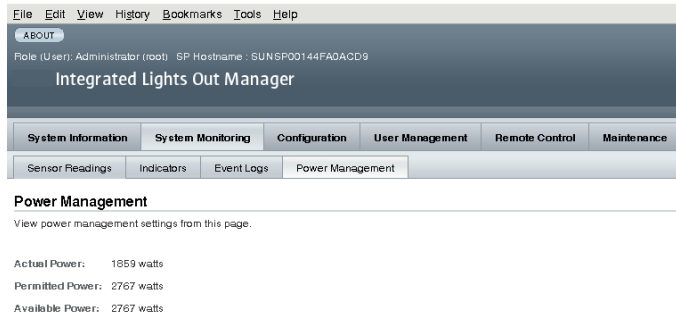
  Commands:
    cd
    show
```

Related Information

- “Power Management Terminology” on page 29
- “View Power Management Properties Using the CLI” on page 30
- “View Power Management Properties Using the Web Interface” on page 32

▼ View Power Management Properties Using the Web Interface

1. Log in to the ILOM web interface as Administrator (root) to open the web interface.
2. Select System Monitoring -> Power Management.



3. View the Actual Power consumption.
4. View the Permitted Power consumption.
5. View the Available Power.

Related Information

- [“Power Management Terminology” on page 29](#)
- [“View the Total Power Consumed By the System” on page 31](#)
- [“View Power Management Properties Using the CLI” on page 30](#)

Managing Network Access

This section describes managing network access to the SP using ILOM.

- [“Disable or Re-Enable Network Access to the SP Using the CLI” on page 33](#)
- [“Display the DHCP Server’s IP Address” on page 33](#)

▼ Disable or Re-Enable Network Access to the SP Using the CLI

Use the `/SP/network` state property to enable or disable the service processor's network interface.

- At the `->` prompt, type:

```
-> set /SP/network state=value
```

where *value* can be

- enabled (the default)
- disabled

Related Information

- [“Display the DHCP Server’s IP Address” on page 33](#)

▼ Display the DHCP Server’s IP Address

To display the IP address of the DHCP server that provided the dynamic IP address requested by the service processor, view the `dhcp_server_ip` property.

- To see the `dhcp_server_ip` property, type `show /SP/network`

For example,

```
-> show /SP/network

/SP/network /SP/network
Targets:

Properties:
  commitpending = (Cannot show property)
  dhcp_server_ip = 10.8.31.5
  ipaddress = 10.8.31.188
  ipdiscovery = dhcp
  ipgateway = 10.8.31.248
  ipnetmask = 255.255.252.0
  macaddress = 00:14:4F:7E:83:4F
  pendingipaddress = 10.8.31.188
  pendingipdiscovery = dhcp
  pendingipgateway = 10.8.31.248
  pendingipnetmask = 255.255.252.0
  state = enabled
```

```
Commands :
  cd
  set
  show
```

Related Information

- [“Disable or Re-Enable Network Access to the SP Using the CLI” on page 33](#)

Managing SSH Server Settings

- [“Change the Type of SSH Keys Using the CLI” on page 34](#)
- [“Generate a New Set of SSH Keys Using the CLI” on page 35](#)
- [“Restart the SSH Server Using the CLI” on page 35](#)
- [“Enable or Disable the SSH Service Using the CLI” on page 35](#)
- [“Manage SSH Server Settings Using the Web Interface” on page 36](#)

▼ Change the Type of SSH Keys Using the CLI

Use the `set /SP/services/ssh generate_new_key_type` command to change the type of Secure Shell (SSH) host keys generated on your server. After changing the type, you must use the `set /SP/services/ssh generate_new_key_action` command to generate a new set of keys of the new type.

- At the `->` prompt, type:

```
-> set /SP/services/ssh generate_new_key_type=value
```

where *value* can be `rsa` or `dsa`.

Related Information

- [“Generate a New Set of SSH Keys Using the CLI” on page 35](#)
- [“Manage SSH Server Settings Using the Web Interface” on page 36](#)

▼ Generate a New Set of SSH Keys Using the CLI

Use the `set /SP/services/ssh generate_new_key_action` command to generate a new set of Secure Shell (SSH) host keys.

- At the `->` prompt, type:

```
-> set /SP/services/ssh generate_new_key_action=true
```

Related Information

- [“Change the Type of SSH Keys Using the CLI”](#) on page 34
- [“Manage SSH Server Settings Using the Web Interface”](#) on page 36

▼ Restart the SSH Server Using the CLI

Use the `set /SP/services/ssh restart_sshd_action` command to restart the SSH server after you have generated new host keys using the `set /SP/services/ssh generate_new_key_action` command. This action reloads the keys in to the server’s dedicated data structure in memory.

- At the `->` prompt, type:

```
-> set /SP/services/ssh restart_sshd_action=true
```

Related Information

- [“Enable or Disable the SSH Service Using the CLI”](#) on page 35
- [“Manage SSH Server Settings Using the Web Interface”](#) on page 36

▼ Enable or Disable the SSH Service Using the CLI

Use the `/SP/services/ssh state` property with the `set` command to enable or disable the SSH service. If the SSH service has been disabled, you can re-enable it through the Serial Management (SER MGT) port or the ILOM web interface.

- At the `->` prompt, type:

```
-> set /SP/services/ssh state=value
```

where *value* is one of the following:

- enabled (the default)

- disabled

Related Information

- “Restart the SSH Server Using the CLI” on page 35
- “Manage SSH Server Settings Using the Web Interface” on page 36

▼ Manage SSH Server Settings Using the Web Interface

1. Log in to the ILOM web interface as Administrator (root) to open the web interface.
2. Select Configuration --> SSH Server Settings.

The screenshot shows the ILOM web interface with the following content:

File Edit View History Bookmarks Tools Help

ABOUT REFRESH LOG OUT

Role (User): Administrator (root) SP Hostname: SUNSP00144FA0ACD9

Integrated Lights Out Manager

System Information System Monitoring Configuration User Management Remote Control Maintenance

System Management Access Alert Management Network Serial Port Clock Settings Syslog SMTP Client Policy

Web Server SNMP SSL Certificate **SSH Server**

SSH Server Settings

Configure Secure Shell server access and key generation. Newly generated keys are not used until the SSH server is restarted. When the SSH server is restarted or disabled, any CLI sessions running over SSH will be immediately terminated.

SSH Server:

RSA Key:

RSA Fingerprint: 71:60:91:80:2a:10:a9:3b:f2:14:26:d5:16:be:4c:aa

RSA Key Length: 1024 bits

```

AAAAAB3NtaeC1yc2EAAAARZwAAAEI9q1Ehr3E:e26*7yDa2g9a
Y2y312vnaRc6oVtL2fnaRcLqg6R6E2Jy2BHA4B8Fz2R3E24Jp
5E0C1Jc+v1X3P5y3RG+uafnR1x2+FR64pCozU3V4-cQB4axcpF
6Eaxoh635DagJL/Ju3BERAB3xG4AR6g1Mye037JLD4jFMcWv7
98d5vR8=

```

DSA Key:

DSA Fingerprint: 4c:43:1b:45:f3:ac:54:a3:56:e7:f2:6f:2e:43:16:cb

DSA Key Length: 1024 bits

```

AAAAAB3NtaeC11ce3MAAACBAKt44+H92DLI+seHtvaah3r/OR7E97
3h3jB8A12B6D1T0x9ChW98g1z9Pa20b23kg6na8Bq1v/H1m
KuyyP1E20138eL1Erv8y0p/L6ab641PQ0a024E2y1v8p8e
K13jSRgfh1ge1CkK9J11p0uyCaapFE2F0vvaE2nguaW9Q3hD3t
AAAFQCaem3M2YR2P59WgH3K1oc5+4//WnQAAAI3CAv4Jqhb0
1z3a+e9/18T5198M438H5FvWFEDE4n1TU6H11e00D56C1c
pSp14dJ769Vj0GcyU0UgHhF1vEkd56AKEJk/k4vvaahVDGUS
hAv5t+70L2agQ74LLM2X9CCI3nTjWvLa8Pv9ecDoU/d5c9g
3WvFDgN1+27pAgEzWgAA1B4:pqc:taR0H8gJ00F:4rTB*BRV
vhd4dS8M4aam238g13cDv111q66HsYEB-dh428TgYvW12y405
EBag804V7DagF5uDwJ1BvrtBARP1j1jMyRvY0AEIX0yPLLO1d
az+RvcjF5U7hWA/u+eCR0yWDLA/+35S33H+zLe11ndz3W7D
KA==

```

3. Select an action from the SSH Server pulldown menu:

- Enable the SSH server
- Disable the SSH server

- Restart the SSH server
4. **Click Generate RSA Key or Click Generate DSA Key to generate a new key type and a new key.**

If you have generated a new key, you must restart the SSH server for the new key to take effect.

Note – When the SSH server is restarted or disabled, any CLI sessions running over SSH will be terminated immediately.

Related Information

- [“Generate a New Set of SSH Keys Using the CLI” on page 35](#)
- [“Change the Type of SSH Keys Using the CLI” on page 34](#)
- [“Restart the SSH Server Using the CLI” on page 35](#)
- [“Enable or Disable the SSH Service Using the CLI” on page 35](#)

Managing Virtual Keyswitch Settings

This chapter contains information on using the SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers virtual keyswitch, useful for managing devices.

- “Control the Virtual Keyswitch Using the CLI” on page 39
- “Control the Virtual Keyswitch Using the Web Interface” on page 40
- “Display Component Status Using the CLI” on page 41

▼ Control the Virtual Keyswitch Using the CLI

Use the `/SYS setkeyswitch_state` property to control the position of the virtual keyswitch.

- At the `->` prompt, type:

```
-> set /SYS keyswitch_state=value
```

where *value* is one of the following:

- `normal` – The system can power itself on and start the boot process (the default).
- `standby` – Powers off the HOST, cannot power itself on.
- `diag` – The system can power itself on using preset values of diagnostic properties (`/HOST/diag level=max`, `/HOST/diag mode=max`, `/HOST/diag verbosity=max`) to provide thorough fault coverage. This option overrides the values of diagnostic properties that you might have set.
- `locked` – The system can power itself on, however you are prohibited from updating any of the flash devices or setting `/HOST send_break_action`.

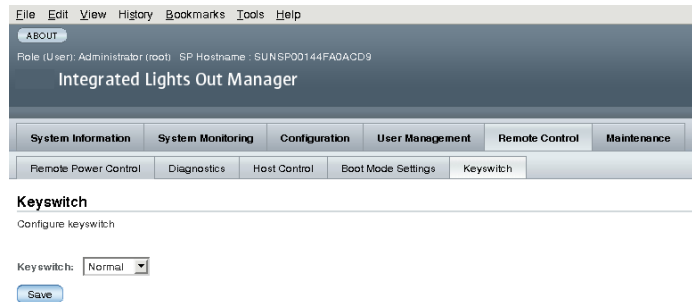
Related Information

- [“Control the Virtual Keyswitch Using the Web Interface” on page 40](#)

▼ Control the Virtual Keyswitch Using the Web Interface

You can use the web interface to control the virtual keyswitch position of the system.

1. **Log in to the ILOM web interface as Administrator (root) to open the web interface.**
2. **Select Remote Control --> Keyswitch.**



3. **Select the Keyswitch state value.**
4. **Click Save.**

Related Information

- [“Control the Virtual Keyswitch Using the CLI” on page 39](#)

▼ Display Component Status Using the CLI

- **Type the show components Command.**

The show components command is a shortcut for the following CLI command string:

```
-> show -o table -level all /SYS component_state
```

The alias produces the same output as the above command. Thus, it enables users to restrict the table output to a single property below each target. For example, it produces output similar to the following:

```
-> show components
```

Target	Property	Value
/SYS/MB/RISER0/ XAUI0	component_state	Enabled
/SYS/MB/RISER0/ PCIE0	component_state	Enabled
/SYS/MB/RISER0/ PCIE3	component_state	Enabled
/SYS/MB/RISER1/ PCIE1	component_state	Enabled
/SYS/MB/RISER1/ PCIE4	component_state	Enabled
/SYS/MB/RISER2/ PCIE2	component_state	Enabled
/SYS/MB/RISER2/ PCIE5	component_state	Enabled
/SYS/MB/GBE0	component_state	Enabled
/SYS/MB/GBE1	component_state	Enabled
/SYS/MB/PCIE	component_state	Enabled
/SYS/MB/PCIE-IO/ USB	component_state	Enabled
/SYS/MB/SASHBA	component_state	Enabled
...		

IPMI Sensor Reference

Your server includes a number of IPMI-compliant sensors and indicators. Sensors measure voltages, temperature ranges, and detection of when components are installed and removed. Indicators, such as Light Emitting Diodes (LEDs) notify you of important server conditions, such as when service is required.

This appendix contains the following topics:

- [“Sensors on SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers” on page 44](#)
- [“Indicators on the SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers” on page 48](#)

Sensors on SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers

TABLE: Sensors on SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers

Name	Path	Description
/Bn/CHn/Dn/PRSNT	/SYS/MB/CMP0/BRn/CHn/Dn/PRSNT	Branch (0-3) Channel (0-1) DIMM (0-1) Presence sensor
/Bn/CHn/Dn/TEMP	/SYS/MB/CMP0/BRn/CHn/Dn/T_AMB	Branch (0-3) Channel (0-1) DIMM (0-1) Temperature sensor
/FBn/FMn/Fn/TACH	/SYS/FANBDn/FMn/Fn/TACH	Fan Board (0-1) Fan Module (0-2) Fan (0-1) Speed sensor
/FBn/FMn/PRSNT	/SYS/FANBDn/FMn/PRSNT	Fan Board (0-1) Fan Module (0-2) Presence sensor
/FBn/PRSNT	/SYS/FANBDn/PRSNT	Fan Board (0-1) Presence sensor
/HDDn/PRSNT	/SYS/HDDn/PRSNT	Hard Disk (0-15) Presence sensor
/MB/CMP0/T_BCORE	/SYS/MB/CMP0/T_BCORE	Bottom of Core Temperature sensor
/MB/CMP0/T_TCORE	/SYS/MB/CMP0/T_TCORE	Top of Core Temperature sensor
/MB/I_USBn	/SYS/MB/I_USBn	USB Port (0-1) Current sensor
/MB/I_VCORE	(Inaccessible, used internally)	CPU Core Current Threshold sensor
/MB/I_VMEML	(Inaccessible, used internally)	Left memory bank current sensor
/MB/I_VMEMR	(Inaccessible, used internally)	Right memory bank current sensor
/MB/P0/CPUS_BITn	(Inaccessible, used internally)	CPU attachment (0-11) sensor
/MB/T_AMB	/SYS/MB/T_AMB	Ambient Temperature Threshold sensor

TABLE: Sensors on SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers (*Continued*)

Name	Path	Description
/MB/T_BUS_BARn	(Inaccessible, used internally)	Motherboard Bus Bar (0–1) Temperature sensor
/MB/V_+12V0_MAIN	/SYS/MB/V_+12V0_MAIN	12V Main Voltage Threshold sensor
/MB/V_1V0_VDD	(Inaccessible, used internally)	1.0V Main Voltage Threshold sensor
/MB/V_1V1_VDD	(Inaccessible, used internally)	1.1V Main Voltage Threshold sensor
/MB/V_1V2_VDD	(Inaccessible, used internally)	1.2V Main Voltage Threshold sensor
/MB/V_1V5_VDD	(Inaccessible, used internally)	1.5V Main Voltage Threshold sensor
/MB/V_1V8_GBEn	(Inaccessible, used internally)	NET (0-1) Voltage Threshold sensor
/MB/V_+3V3_MAIN	/SYS/MB/V_+3V3_MAIN	3.3V Main Voltage Threshold sensor
/MB/V_+3V3_STBY	/SYS/MB/V_+3V3_STBY	3.3V Standby Voltage Threshold sensor
/MB/V_5V0_VCC	(Inaccessible, used internally)	5V Main Voltage Threshold sensor
/MB/V_VBAT	/SYS/MB/V_VBAT	Battery Voltage Threshold sensor
/MB/V_VCORE	/SYS/MB/V_VCORE	CPU Core Voltage Threshold sensor
/MB/V_VCORE_POK	/SYS/MB/V_VCORE_POK	Core Power for CPU Within Specification sensor
/MB/V_VDDIO	/SYS/MB/V_VDDIO	Voltage Threshold sensor
/MB/V_VMEML	/SYS/MB/V_VMEML	Left Memory Branch Voltage Threshold sensor
/MB/V_VMEMR	/SYS/MB/V_VMEMR	Right Memory Branch Voltage Threshold sensor
/MB/V_VTTL	(Inaccessible, used internally)	Left Memory Riser (0–1) VTT Voltage
/MB/V_VTTR	(Inaccessible, used internally)	Right Memory Riser (0–1) VTT Voltage
/MB/VMEML_POK	/SYS/MB/VMEML_POK	Left Memory Branch Power Within Specification sensor

TABLE: Sensors on SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers (*Continued*)

Name	Path	Description
/MB/VMEMR_POK	/SYS/MB/VMEMR_POK	Right Memory Branch Power Within Specification sensor
/MB/XAUIIn/PRSNT	(Inaccessible, used internally)	XAUI (0-1) Presence sensor
/PDB/+5V0_POK	(Inaccessible, used internally)	PDB 5.0V Power Within Specification sensor
/PSn/AC_POK	/SYS/PSn/AC_POK	Power Supply (0-1) Power Within Specification sensor
/PSn/CUR_FAULT	/SYS/PSn/CUR_FAULT	Power Supply (0-1) Current Fault sensor
/PSn/DC_POK	/SYS/PSn/DC_POK	Power Supply (0-1) DC power sensor
/PSn/FAIL	(Inaccessible, used internally)	Power Supply (0-1) Alert sensor
/PSn/FAN_FAULT	/SYS/PSn/FAN_FAULT	Power Supply (0-1) Fan Fault sensor
/PSn/I_IN_LIMIT	/SYS/PSn/I_IN_LIMIT	Power Supply (0-1) AC current limit sensor
/PSn/I_IN_MAIN	/SYS/PSn/I_IN_MAIN	Power Supply (0-1) AC current sensor
/PSn/I_OUT_LIMIT	/SYS/PSn/I_OUT_LIMIT	Power Supply (0-1) DC current limit sensor
/PSn/I_OUT_MAIN	/SYS/PSn/I_OUT_MAIN	Power Supply (0-1) DC current limit sensor
/PSn/IN_POWER	/SYS/PSn/IN_POWER	Power Supply (0-1) AC power sensor
/PSn/OUT_POWER	/SYS/PSn/OUT_POWER	Power Supply (0-1) DC power sensor
/PSn/PRSNT	/SYS/PSn/PRSNT	Power Supply (0-1) Presence sensor
/PSn/TEMP_FAULT	/SYS/PSn/TEMP_FAULT	Power Supply (0-1) Temperature Fault sensor
/PSn/V_IN_MAIN	/SYS/PSn/V_IN_MAIN	Power Supply (0-1) AC voltage sensor
/PSn/V_OUT_MAIN	/SYS/PSn/V_OUT_MAIN	Power Supply (0-1) DC voltage sensor

TABLE: Sensors on SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers (*Continued*)

Name	Path	Description
/PSn/VOLT_FAULT	/SYS/PSn/VOLT_FAULT	Power Supply (0-1) Voltage Fault sensor
/SASBP/PRSNT	(Inaccessible, used internally)	Disk Backplane Presence sensor
/SYS/VPS	/SYS/SYS/VPS	Total system power (in watts) sensor
/XAUIIn/0V9_FAULT	(Inaccessible, used internally)	XAUI (0-1) 0.9 Volt Fault sensor
/XAUIIn/1V2_FAULT	(Inaccessible, used internally)	XAUI (0-1) 1.2V Fault sensor
/XAUIIn/1V8_FAULT	(Inaccessible, used internally)	XAUI (0-1) 1.8V Fault sensor
/XAUIIn/3V3_FAULT	(Inaccessible, used internally)	XAUI (0-1) 3.3V Fault sensor
/XAUIIn/5V0_FAULT	(Inaccessible, used internally)	XAUI (0-1) 5.0V Fault sensor

Related Information

- [“Indicators on the SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers”](#) on page 48

Indicators on the SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers

TABLE: Indicators on the SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers

Name	Path	Description
/ACT	/SYS/ACT	System Power Activity indicator
/Bn/CHn/Dn/FAIL	/SYS/MB/CMP0/BRn/CHn/Dn/SERVICE	Branch Service indicator
/FAN_FAULT	/SYS/FAN_FAULT	Fan Fault indicator
/FBn/FMn/SERVICE	/SYS/FANBDn/FMn/SERVICE	Fan Board (0–1) Fan Module (0–3) Service indicator
/HDDn/OK2RM	/SYS/HDDn/OK2RM	Hard Disk (0-15) Okay to Remove indicator
/HDDn/SERVICE	/SYS/HDDn/SERVICE	Hard Disk (0–15) Service indicator
/LOCATE	/SYS/LOCATE	Locate indicator
/PS_FAULT	/SYS/PS_FAULT	Power Supply Fault indicator
/SERVICE	/SYS/SERVICE	Service indicator
/TEMP_FAULT	/SYS/TEMP_FAULT	Temperature Fault indicator

Related Information

- [“Sensors on SPARC Enterprise T5120 and T5220 Servers” on page 44](#)

ALOM CMT Compatibility Shell

ILOM supports some of the features of the ALOM CMT command-line interface by means of a compatibility shell. There are significant differences between ILOM and ALOM CMT. This appendix describes those differences. This appendix includes the following topics:

- “Commit ILOM Network Configuration Properties” on page 49
- “Create an ALOM CMT Compatibility Shell” on page 50
- “ILOM and ALOM CMT Command Comparison” on page 52
- “ILOM and ALOM CMT Command Comparison” on page 52

Commit ILOM Network Configuration Properties

When changing the values of some ALOM CMT variables (such as network and serial port configuration variables), it was necessary to reset the system controller before the changes took effect. By comparison, in ILOM it is not necessary to reset the service processor after changing the values of comparable properties. In ILOM, if you change the value of the property and then reset the SP, you will lose the new property setting.

Instead, change the network configuration property then *commit* it using `setsc netsc_commit` in the ALOM compatibility CLI or `set /SP/network commitpending` using the ILOM CLI. To change the serial port configuration property, first set the desired property and then commit it using `setsc ser_commit` in the ALOM compatibility CLI or `set /SP/serial/external commitpending` using the ILOM CLI.

For example, set a static IP address using the ALOM compatibility CLI:

```
sc> setsc netsc_ipaddr xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx  
sc> setsc netsc_commit true
```

To set the same property using the ILOM CLI:

```
-> set /SP/network pendingipaddress=xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx  
Set 'pendingipaddress' to 'xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx'  
-> set /SP/network commitpending=true  
Set 'commitpending' to 'true'  
->
```

In summary, you must *commit* the changes before they can take effect.

TABLE: ALOM CMT commit Variables and Comparable ILOM Properties

ALOM CMT Variable	Comparable ILOM Property
netssc_commit	/SP/network commitpending
ser_commit	/SP/serial/external commitpending

▼ Create an ALOM CMT Compatibility Shell

Your server is configured to operate under an ILOM shell, by default. You can create an ALOM compatibility shell if you prefer to use commands that resemble ALOM CMT commands to administer your server.

1. Log onto the service processor with the username: root.

When powered on, the SP boots to the ILOM login prompt. The factory default password is changeme.

```
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX login: root  
Password:  
Waiting for daemons to initialize...  
Daemons ready  
  
Integrated Lights Out Manager  
  
Version 2.0.0.0  
  
Copyright 2007 Sun Microsystems, Inc. All rights reserved.  
Use is subject to license terms.
```

```
Warning: password is set to factory default.
```

2. Create a user named `admin`, and set the `admin` account role to `Administrator` and the CLI mode to `alom`.

```
-> create /SP/users/admin
Creating user...
Enter new password: *****
Enter new password again: *****
Created /SP/users/admin

-> set /SP/users/admin role=Administrator
Set 'role' to 'Administrator'

->set /SP/users/admin cli_mode=alom
Set 'cli_mode' to 'alom'
```

Note – The asterisks in the example will not appear when you enter your password.

You can combine the `create` and `set` commands on a single line:

```
-> create /SP/users/admin role=Administrator cli_mode=alom
Creating user...
Enter new password: *****
Enter new password again: *****
Created /SP/users/admin
```

3. Log out of the `root` account after you have finished creating the `admin` account.

```
-> exit
```

4. Log in to the ALOM CLI shell (indicated by the `sc>` prompt) from the ILOM login prompt,

```
XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX login: admin
Password:
Waiting for daemons to initialize...

Daemons ready

Integrated Lights Out Manager

Version 2.0.0.0

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Use is subject to license terms.

sc>
```

In the ALOM CMT compatibility shell (with a few exceptions) you can use commands that resemble the commands of ALOM CMT. Remember that the ALOM CMT compatibility shell is an ILOM interface. The comparisons between the ILOM CLI and the ALOM CMT compatibility CLI are described in [“ILOM and ALOM CMT Command Comparison”](#) on page 52.

Related Information

- [“ILOM and ALOM CMT Command Comparison”](#) on page 52

ILOM and ALOM CMT Command Comparison

The following table provides a command-by-command comparison between the command sets of ALOM CMT and the default ILOM CLI command set. Only the supported ALOM CMT command options are listed in the tables below. Where there are ALOM CMT command-line arguments that have no corresponding ILOM properties, those ALOM CMT arguments have been omitted. The command set of the ALOM compatibility shell provides a close approximation of the equivalent commands and arguments (where supported) in ALOM CMT.

Note – By default, when displaying information ALOM CMT commands limit their output to a terse format, offering more verbose output if a `-v` flag is supplied with the command. ILOM's `show` commands do not have a terse output format. They always provide verbose output.

TABLE: ALOM CMT Shell Configuration Commands

ALOM CMT Command	Summary	Comparable ILOM Command
<code>password</code>	Changes the login password of the current user.	<code>set /SP/users/username password</code>
<code>restartssh</code>	Restarts the SSH server so that new host keys generated by the <code>ssh-keygen</code> command are reloaded.	<code>set /SP/services/ssh restart_sshd_action=true</code>
<code>setdate [[m]m[dd]HHMM m[dd]HHMM[cc]yy][.SS]</code>	Sets ALOM CMT date and time.	<code>set /SP/clock datetime=value</code>
<code>setdefaults</code>	Resets all ALOM CMT configuration parameters to their default values. The <code>-a</code> option resets the user information to the factory default (one admin account only).	<code>set /SP reset_to_defaults=configuration</code>
<code>setdefaults</code>		<code>set /SP reset_to_defaults=all</code>
<code>setkeyswitch [normal stby diag locked]</code>	Sets the status of the virtual keyswitch. Setting the virtual keyswitch to standby (<code>stby</code>) powers off the server. Before powering off the host server, ALOM CMT asks for a confirmation.	<code>set /SYS keyswitch_state=value</code>
<code>setsc [param] [value]</code>	Sets the specified ALOM CMT parameter to the assigned value.	<code>set target property=value</code>
<code>setupsc</code>	Runs the interactive configuration script. This script configures the ALOM CMT configuration variables.	No equivalent in ILOM
<code>showplatform [-v]</code>	Displays information about the host system's hardware configuration, and whether the hardware is providing service. The <code>-v</code> option displays verbose information about the displayed components.	<code>show /HOST</code>
<code>showfru</code>	Displays information about the field-replaceable units (FRUs) in a host server.	No equivalent in ILOM

TABLE: ALOM CMT Shell Configuration Commands (*Continued*)

ALOM CMT Command	Summary	Comparable ILOM Command
showusers	Displays a list of users currently logged in to ALOM CMT. The display for this command has a similar format to that of the UNIX command <i>who</i> .	show /SP/sessions
showusers -g lines	The <i>-g</i> option pauses the display after the number of lines you specify for <i>lines</i> .	No equivalent in ILOM
showhost	Displays version information for host-side components.	show /HOST
showhost version	The <i>version</i> option displays the same information as the <i>showhost</i> command with no option.	
showkeyswitch	Displays status of virtual keyswitch.	show /SYS keyswitch_state
showsc [param]	Displays the current non-volatile random access memory (NVRAM) configuration parameters.	show target property
showdate	Displays the ALOM CMT date. ALOM CMT time is expressed in Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) rather than local time. The Solaris OS and ALOM CMT time are not synchronized.	show /SP/clock datetime
ssh-keygen -l	Generates Secure Shell (SSH) host keys and displays the host key fingerprint on the SC.	show /SP/services/ssh/keys rsa dsa
ssh-keygen -r		set /SP/services/ssh generate_new_key_action= true
ssh-keygen -t {rsa dsa}		set /SP/services/ssh generate_new_key_type= [rsa dsa]
usershow [username]	Displays a list of all user accounts, permission levels, and whether passwords are assigned.	show /SP/users
useradd username	Adds a user account to ALOM CMT.	create /SP/users/username

TABLE: ALOM CMT Shell Configuration Commands (*Continued*)

ALOM CMT Command	Summary	Comparable ILOM Command
<code>userdel <i>username</i></code>	Deletes a user account from ALOM CMT. The <code>-y</code> option enables you to skip the confirmation question.	<code>delete /SP/users/<i>username</i></code>
<code>userdel -y <i>username</i></code>		<code>delete -script /SP/users/<i>username</i></code>
<code>userpassword [<i>username</i>]</code>	Sets or changes a user password.	<code>set /SP/users/<i>username</i> password</code>
<code>userperm [<i>username</i>] [c] [u] [a] [r]</code>	Sets the permission level for a user account.	<code>set /SP/users/<i>username</i> role=<i>permissions</i></code> (where <i>permissions</i> are Administrator or Operator)

TABLE: ALOM CMT Shell Log Commands

ALOM CMT Command	Summary	Comparable ILOM Command
<code>showlogs</code> <code>[-b <i>lines</i> -e <i>lines</i> -v]</code> <code>[-g <i>lines</i>] [-p <i>logtype</i> [r p]]</code>	Displays the history of all events logged in the ALOM CMT RAM event log, or major and critical events in the persistent log. The <code>-p</code> option selects whether to display entries only from the RAM event log (<i>logtype</i> r) or the persistent event log (<i>logtype</i> p).	<code>show /SP/logs/event/list</code> No equivalent in ILOM
<code>consolehistory</code> <code>[-b <i>lines</i> -e <i>lines</i> -v]</code> <code>[-g <i>lines</i>] [boot run]</code>	Displays the host server console output buffers.	<code>show /SP/console/history</code>

TABLE: ALOM CMT Shell Status and Control Commands

ALOM CMT Command	Summary	Comparable ILOM Command
showenvironment	Displays the environmental status of the host server. This information includes system temperatures, power supply status, front panel LED status, hard disk drive status, fan status, voltage, and current sensor status.	show -o table -level all /SYS
showpower [-v]	Displays power metrics for the host server.	show /SP/powermgmt
shownetwork [-v]	Displays the current network configuration information. The -v option shows additional information about your network, including information about your DHCP server.	show /SP/network
console	Connects to the host system console. The -f option forces the console write lock from one user to another.	start /SP/console
console -f		No equivalent in ILOM
break -c	Drops the host server from running the Solaris OS software into OpenBoot PROM or kadb depending upon the mode in which the Solaris software was booted.	set /HOST send_break_action=break
break -D		set /HOST send_break_action=dumpcore
bootmode [normal] [reset_nvram] [config= <i>configname</i>] [bootscript = <i>string</i>]	Controls the host server OpenBoot PROM firmware method of booting.	set /HOST/bootmode <i>property=value</i> [where <i>property</i> is state, config, or script]
flashupdate -s <i>IPaddr</i> -f <i>pathname</i> [-v]	Downloads and updates system firmware (both host firmware and ALOM CMT firmware). For ILOM, <i>ipaddr</i> must be a TFTP server. If DHCP is used, <i>ipaddr</i> can be replaced by the name of the TFTP host.	load -source tftp:// <i>ipaddr/pathname</i>

TABLE: ALOM CMT Shell Status and Control Commands (*Continued*)

ALOM CMT Command	Summary	Comparable ILOM Command
<code>reset [-c]</code>	Attempts to gracefully reset the system. If that fails, this option forcefully reset the system.	<code>reset /SYS</code>
<code>reset [-y] [-c]</code>		<code>reset -script /SYS</code>
<code>reset -f</code>	Forcefully resets the system.	<code>reset -f /SYS</code>
<code>reset -d</code>	Attempts to gracefully reset the control domain. If that fails, this option forcefully reset the control domain.	<code>reset /HOST/domain/control</code>
<code>reset [-d] [-f]</code>	Forcefully resets the control domain.	<code>reset - f /HOST/domain/control</code>
<code>reset [-d] [-n]</code>	When resetting the control domain, this option may automatically boot (this is the default behavior when the <code>auto-boot</code> option is <i>not</i> specified).	<code>set /HOST/domain/control auto-boot=disable reset /HOST/domain/control</code>
<code>reset [-d] [-f] [-n]</code>	When resetting the control domain, this option does not automatically boot and stays at the OpenBoot <code>ok</code> prompt. This option overrides all reboot variables and stops the control domain at the OpenBoot <code>ok</code> prompt after host reset. The <code>auto-boot?</code> option remains unchanged, thus subsequent reset commands automatically reboot host if the <code>auto-boot?</code> option is set to true.	<code>set /HOST/domain/control auto-boot=disable reset -f /HOST/domain/control</code>
<code>powercycle [-y] [-f]</code>	<code>poweroff</code> followed by <code>poweron</code> . The <code>-f</code> option forces an immediate <code>poweroff</code> , otherwise the command attempts a graceful shutdown.	<code>stop /SYS</code> <code>start /SYS</code>
<code>powercycle -y</code>		<code>stop -script /SYS</code> <code>start -script /SYS</code>
<code>powercycle -f</code>		<code>stop -force /SYS</code> <code>start -force /SYS</code>

TABLE: ALOM CMT Shell Status and Control Commands (*Continued*)

ALOM CMT Command	Summary	Comparable ILOM Command
<code>poweroff</code>	Removes the main power from the host server. The <code>-y</code> option enables you to skip the confirmation question.	<code>stop /SYS</code>
<code>poweroff -y</code>	ALOM CMT attempts to shut the server down gracefully. The <code>-f</code> option forces an immediate shutdown.	<code>stop -script /SYS</code>
<code>poweroff -f</code>		<code>stop -force /SYS</code>
<code>poweron</code>	Applies the main power to the host server or FRU.	<code>start /SYS</code>
<code>setlocator [on/off]</code>	Turns the Locator LED on the server on or off.	<code>set /SYS/LOCATE value=<i>value</i></code>
<code>showfaults [-v]</code>	Displays current valid system faults.	<code>show /SP/faultmgmt</code>
<code>clearfault <i>UUID</i></code>	Manually repairs system faults.	<code>set /SYS/<i>component</i> clear_fault_action=true</code>
<code>showlocator</code>	Displays the current state of the Locator LED as either on or off.	<code>show /SYS/LOCATE</code>

TABLE: ALOM CMT Shell FRU Commands

ALOM CMT Command	Summary	Comparable ILOM Command
<code>setfru -c <i>data</i></code>	The <code>-c</code> option enables you to store information (such as inventory codes) on all FRUs in a system.	<code>set /SYS customer_frudata= <i>data</i></code>
<code>showfru -g lines [-s -d] [<i>FRU</i>]</code>	Displays information about the FRUs in a host server.	No equivalent in ILOM
<code>removefru [-y] [<i>FRU</i>]</code>	Prepares a FRU (for example, a power supply) for removal. The <code>-y</code> option enables you to skip the confirmation question.	<code>set /SYS/PS0 prepare_to_remove_action= true</code>

TABLE: ALOM CMT Shell Automatic System Recovery (ASR) Commands

ALOM CMT Command	Summary	Comparable ILOM Command
<code>enablecomponent asr-key</code>	Removes a component from the asr-db blacklist.	<code>set /SYS/component component_state=enabled</code>
<code>disablecomponent asr-key</code>	Adds a component to the asr-db blacklist.	<code>set /SYS/component component_state=disabled</code>
<code>showcomponent asr-key</code>	Displays system components and their test status (ASR state).	<code>show /SYS/component component_state</code>
<code>clearasrdb</code>	Removes all entries from the asr-db blacklist.	No equivalent in ILOM

TABLE: ALOM CMT Shell Miscellaneous Commands

ALOM CMT Command	Summary	Comparable ILOM Command
<code>help [command]</code>	Displays a list of all ALOM CMT commands with their syntax and a brief description of how each command works. Specifying a command name as an option enables you to view the help for that command.	<code>help</code>
<code>reset</code>	Reboots ALOM CMT. The <code>-y</code> option enables you to skip the confirmation question.	<code>reset /SP</code>
<code>reset -y</code>		<code>reset -script /SP</code>
<code>userclimode</code>	Sets the type of shell to <i>shelltype</i> , where <i>shelltype</i> is <code>default</code> or <code>alom</code> .	<code>set /SP/users/username cli_mode=shelltype</code>
<code>logout</code>	Logs out from an ALOM CMT shell session.	<code>exit</code>
<code>setsc sys_ioreconfigure value</code>	Sets the ioreconfiguration parameter to <i>value</i> , where <i>value</i> is <code>true</code> , <code>false</code> , or <code>next-boot</code>	<code>set /HOST ioreconfigure=value</code>

Related Information

- [“Create an ALOM CMT Compatibility Shell” on page 50](#)

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