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Sun Fire™ V1280/Netra™ 1280 System Controller Command Reference Manual

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Contents

Tables

Code Samples

Preface

This book describes how to use the System Controller command line interface, which controls the system functions and provides environmental monitoring and hardware control. With the System Controller software, you can power on and off boards, power supplies, fans, and other components.

Before You Read This Book

This book is for system administrators, who have a working knowledge of the Solaris™ operating environment. If you do not have such knowledge, you should first read the Solaris User and System Administrator AnswerBooks and consider UNIX® system administration training.

How This Book Is Organized

This book provides a summary of all of the System Controller commands designed for an end user. It also provides complete descriptions of each command in alphabetic order, command syntax, and examples of command output.

Typographic Conventions

Typeface[1]	Meaning	Examples
AaBbCc123	The names of commands, files, and directories; on-screen computer output	Edit your `.login` file. Use `ls -a` to list all files. `% You have mail.`
AaBbCc123	What you type, when contrasted with on-screen computer output	`%` **`su`** `Password:`
AaBbCc123	Book titles, new words or terms, words to be emphasized. Replace command-line variables with real names or values.	Read Chapter 6 in the *User's Guide*. These are called *class* options. You *must* be superuser to do this. To delete a file, type `rm` *filename*.

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

Shell Prompts

Shell	Prompt
C shell	*machine_name*%
C shell superuser	*machine_name*#
Bourne shell and Korn shell	$
Bourne shell and Korn shell superuser	#
LOM shell	`lom>`

.

Related Documentation

TABLE P-1   Related Documentation

Application	Title	Part Numbert
System Administration	*Sun Fire V1280/Netra 1280 System Administration Guide*	817-0509

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Alphabetic Command Reference

This section provides in tabular form a summary of all of the System Controller commands designed for an end user and provides complete descriptions, command syntax, and examples of each System Controller command.

System Controller Command Summary

TABLE 1 lists and describes the System Controller commands and how you can access them.

TABLE 1   System Controller Command Summary

Command	Description
bootmode	Configure the way Solaris boots at the next reboot.
break	Sends a Break signal to the console.
console	Opens a console connection.
disablecomponent	Adds a component to the blacklist.
enablecomponent	Removes a component from the blacklist.
flashupdate	Updates the flash PROMs.
help	Provides basic help information.
history	Shows the command history along with date and time stamps.
inventory	Shows the SEPROM contents of a FRU or system.
logout	Log out from this connection.
password	Sets the LOM access password.

TABLE 1 System Controller Command Summary *(Continued)*

Command	Description
poweroff	Powers off system or components.
poweron	Powers on system or components.
reset	Resets the system.
resetsc	Resets the System Controller (LOM).
setalarm	Sets system alarms.
setdate	Sets the time, date, and time zone for the System Controller.
setescape	Sets LOM escape characters.
seteventreporting	Sets event reporting.
setlocator	Sets locator light.
setupnetwork	Sets up LOM network settings.
setupsc	Configures the System Controller (LOM)
showalarm	Displays state of system alarms LEDs.
showboards	Lists status and assignment information for boards in the system.
showcomponent	Displays a component or a list of components.
showdate	Displays the time and date.
showenvironment	Displays the current environmental status, temperatures, currents, voltages, fan speeds, and so on.
showescape	Displays LOM escape characters.
showeventreporting	Displays event reporting status.
showfault	Displays state of system fault LED.
showhostname	Displays the hostname.
showlocator	Displays state of system locator LED.
showlogs	Shows the logs.
showmodel	Displays the platform model.
shownetwork	Displays LOM network settings.
showresetstate	Displays the CPU registers after a reset.
showsc	Displays the System Controller uptime and version information.
shutdown	Shuts down Solaris and takes the system to standby mode.
testboard	Tests the CPU/Memory board in isolation.

FRU State and Test Status

TABLE 2 and TABLE 3 describe the FRU states and the current test status.

TABLE 2 FRU States

Value	Definition
Disabled	The FRU has been blacklisted (RP*x* only).
Assigned	The FRU is assigned to the system.
Active	The FRU is in use by the system
Auto Speed	The fans run at thermally regulated speed (FT0 only).
High Speed	The fans run at maximum speed (FT0 only).
Unknown Speed	The fans run at unknown speed (FT0 only).
Main	The FRU is the Main System Controller (SSC1 only).
Unknown	The FRU State is unknown.
–	The FRU State is not relevant.

TABLE 3 Test Status

Test Status	Description
Passed/OK	All board components passed all tests.
Degraded	A test failed, a failure occurred during normal operation, or a component has been disabled. The board is still accessible and some of its devices can still be used.
Disabled	The FRU has been blacklisted.
Failed	The board failed a test.
Under Test	The system is running POST (power-on self-test). The board status is transitioning between Assigned and Active.
Not Tested	No testing has been done.
–	The slot is empty or not tested. Not applicable for this device.

Alphabetical Listing of System Controller Commands

The following sections describe the System Controller commands.

bootmode

Configure the way Solaris boots at the next reboot.

Syntax

```
bootmode normal
bootmode [diag|skipdiag] [forth] [reset_nvram]
bootmode -h
```

Option Parameters

`-h` displays help for this command

`normal` Instructs the OpenBoot PROM on the next reboot to boot the system using the values held in the OBP variables `verbosity-level` and `diag-level`. This value also clears any previously requested `bootmode` command that had not timed out.

`diag` Instructs the OpenBoot PROM on the next reboot to boot the system as if the CPU POST `verbosity-level` had been set to `max` and the `diag-level` to `max`. This ensures that the highest level of POST tests are run prior to Solaris booting.

`skipdiag` Instructs the OpenBoot PROM on the next reboot to boot the system as if the CPU POST `verbosity-level` had been set to to `min` and the `diag-level` to `init`. This causes the fastest POST pass prior to booting Solaris.

`forth` Instructs the OpenBoot PROM on the next reboot to stop at the `ok` prompt even if the OBP variable `auto-boot?` is set to `true`. This prevents automatic booting to Solaris for that boot attempt.

`reset_nvram` Instructs the OpenBoot PROM to reset its OBP NVRAM variables on the next reboot.

Description

Configures the way Solaris boots at the next reboot.

When a `bootmode` command is issued it sets a flag that is read by the OpenBoot PROM at the next Solaris reboot. If the system is not rebooted with 10 minutes the `bootmode` value is restored to `normal`. Once the system has been rebooted the `bootmode` value is also set to `normal`. When `bootmode` is set to `normal` the OBP values `verbosity-level` and `diag-level` are used directly by OBP to to control the POST behavior at boot time.

See Also

`reset`, `break`, OBP `setenv` (`verbosity-level`, `diag-level`)

Example

```
lom>bootmode skipdiag
```

break

Send a break signal to the Solaris console.

Syntax

```
break [-y|-n]
break -h
```

Options/Parameters

-h displays help for this command.

-y does not prompt for confirmation.

-n does not execute the command if confirmation is requested.

Description

Sends a 30 ms Break signal to the Solaris console.

The Solaris console is resumed after sending the break signal. When the Solaris operating environment is running, and providing the system is not in secure mode, then the usual effect of this command is to force entry into the PROM or the debugger.

See Also

console, setupsc

Example

CODE EXAMPLE 1 Using the break Command to Drop the System From Running Solaris To the OpenBoot PROM

```
lom>break

This will suspend Solaris.
Do you want to continue? [no] y
Type 'go' to resume
{0} ok
```

console

Connect to the Solaris/OpenBoot PROM console.

Syntax

```
console
console -h
```

Options/Parameters

-h displays help for this command.

Description

If Solaris/OpenBoot PROM is booted, leave the lom> prompt and connect to the Solaris/OpenBoot PROM console. The system remains in console mode until the LOM escape sequence is typed.

Note – After issuing the console command (including its carriage return) note that no prompt is displayed until another carriage return is entered. If there is output being sent to the Solaris console at the time then this will continue immediately.

See Also

setescape, showescape

Example

```
lom>console

console login:
```

disablecomponent

Add a component to the blacklist.

Syntax

```
disablecomponent <component_name> [<component_name>...]
disablecomponent -h
```

Options/Parameters

−h displays help for this command.

<component_name> is shown in TABLE 4.

TABLE 4 *<component_name>* Descriptions for the disablecomponent Command

Component Description	Value of *<component_name>*
CPU system	*<slot>*[/*<port>*[/*<physical_bank>*[/*<logical_bank>*]]]
CPU/Memory boards (*slot*)	sb0, sb2, sb4
Ports on the CPU/Memory board	p0, p1, p2, p3
Physical memory banks on CPU/Memory boards	b0, b1
Logical banks on CPU/Memory boards	l0, l1, l2, l3
Repeater system	*<slot>*
Repeater boards	rp0, rp2
I/O assembly system	*<slot>*/*<port>*/*<bus>*/*<card>*
I/O assembly (*slot*)	ib6
Ports on the I/O assembly	p0, p1
Buses on the I/O assembly	b0, b1
I/O cards in the I/O assembly	pci0, pci1, pci2, pci3, pci4, pci5

Description

This command adds a component to the blacklist. Blacklisting provides lists of system board components that will not be tested and will not be configured into the system on subsequent reboots, nor in the case of a CPU/memory board or its components when that board is subsequently dynamically reconfigured into the system. The blacklist is stored in non-volatile memory.

If you blacklist a board/component, you cannot use that board/component after the next reboot, nor in the case of a CPU/memory board after that board is next dynamically reconfigured out of the system.

Components can be the following (see TABLE 4):

- CPU ports (CPU processors)
- Physical and logical memory banks
- I/O cards
- System boards
- Repeaters

Note – In order to add a Repeater Board to the blacklist it is necessary to bring the system to Standby by issuing the `shutdown` command and then issue the `disablecomponent` command. After this command is entered the LOM/System Controller will automatically reboot itself to make use of the new configuration.

See Also

`enablecomponent`, `showcomponent`, *Sun Fire V1280/Netra 1280 System Administration Guide* (for step-by-step procedure on adding a component to the blacklist).

Examples

Add *<slot>* sb4 to the blacklist.

```
lom>disablecomponent sb4
```

Add processor p3 and its associated memory DIMMs on *<slot>* sb0 to the blacklist. Note that if *<slot>* sb0 is subsequently configured into the system, then processor p3 will be left in reset state.

```
lom>disablecomponent sb0/p3
```

Add the memory DIMMs in physical memory bank b0 of processor p3 on *<slot>* sb2 to the blacklist.

```
lom>disablecomponent sb2/p3/b0
```

Add PCI slot pci2 to the blacklist.

```
lom>disablecomponent ib6/p1/b1/pci2
```

enablecomponent

Remove a component from the blacklist.

Syntax

```
enablecomponent <component_name> [<component_name>...]
enablecomponent -h
```

Options/Parameters

–h displays help for this command.

<component_name> is shown in TABLE 5.

TABLE 5 *<component_name>* Descriptions for the enablecomponent Command

Component Description	Value of *<component_name>*
CPU system	*<slot>*[/*<port>*[/*<physical_bank>*[/*<logical_bank>*]]]
CPU/Memory boards (*slot*)	sb0, sb2, sb4
Ports on the CPU/Memory board	p0, p1, p2, p3
Physical memory banks on CPU/Memory boards	b0, b1
Logical banks on CPU/Memory boards	l0, l1, l2, l3
Repeater system	*<slot>*
Repeater boards	rp0, rp2
I/O assembly system	*<slot>*/*<port>*/*<bus>*/*<card>*
I/O assemblies (*slot*)	ib6
Ports on the I/O assembly	p0, p1
Buses on the I/O assembly	b0, b1
I/O cards in the I/O assembly	pci0, pci1, pci2, pci3, pci4, pci5

Description

Removes a component from the blacklist. Blacklisting provides lists of system board components that will not be tested and will not be configured into the system on subsequent reboots, nor in the case of a CPU/memory board or its components when that board is subsequently dynamically reconfigured into the system. The blacklist is stored in non-volatile memory.

Components can be the following:

- CPU ports (CPU processors)
- Physical and logical memory banks
- I/O cards
- System boards
- Repeaters

For CPU/Memory boards, or their components, this action takes effect after the next dynamic reconfiguration operation. In the case of components on the I/O Assembly, this action takes effect after the next reboot.

Note – In order to remove a Repeater Board from the blacklist it is necessary to bring the system to Standby by issuing the shutdown command and then issue the enablecomponent command. After this command is entered the LOM/System Controller will automatically reboot itself to make use of the new configuration.

See Also

disablecomponent, showcomponent, *Sun Fire V1280/Netra 1280 System Administration Guide* (for step-by-step procedure on removing a component from the blacklist)

Examples

Remove <*slot*> sb4 from the blacklist.

```
lom>enablecomponent sb4
```

Remove PCI card pci2 from the blacklist.

```
lom>enablecomponent ib6/p1/b1/pci2
```

flashupdate

Update the flash PROMs in the System Controller, all the system boards, or a specified board number.

Syntax

```
flashupdate [-y|-n] -f <URL> all
flashupdate [-y|-n] -f <URL> systemboards|scapp|rtos|<board> ...
flashupdate [-y|-n] -u
flashupdate [-y|-n] -c <source_board> <destination_board>
flashupdate -h
```

Options/Parameters

-h displays help for this command.

-y does not prompt for confirmation.

-n does not execute the command if confirmation is requested.

-f specify a URL as the source of the flash images:

   <URL> is the URL of the directory containing the flash images. Supported protocols are:

   `ftp://[`*userid*`:`*password*`@]`*hostname*`/`*path*

   `http://`*hostname*`/`*path*

-c specifies a board as the source of the flash images.

-u upgrades boards to the current firmware level.

`all` is the System Controller and all system boards.

`scapp` is the System Controller. This requires the System Controller to be rebooted.

`rtos` is the Real Time Operating System for the System Controller. This requires the System Controller to be rebooted.

`systemboards` are all CPU/Memory boards and I/O assemblies, that is, `SB0`, `SB2`, `SB4` and `IB6`.

When you flash update the System Controller, the command will give you the following message:

```
As part of this update, the system controller will automatically reboot.

ScApp will be upgraded automatically during the next boot.
Rebooting will interrupt any current operations.
This includes keyswitch changes, Solaris reboots
and all current connections.
Do you want to continue? [no]
```

Note – `flashupdate` cannot retrieve flash images from a secure (userid/password) protected HTTP URL. A message of the form `flashupdate: failed, URL does not contain required file: ` <*file*> will be returned, although the file may exist.

Description

Updates the flash PROMs in the System Controller, all the system boards, or a specified board number.

The flash PROMs are located on the CPU/Memory boards, I/O assembly, and System Controller boards. There are no flash PROMs on the Repeater boards.

See Also

Sun Fire V1280/Netra 1280 System Administration Guide (for step-by-step procedures on how to update the firmware).

Examples

Update the specified flash PROM in the I/O assembly:

CODE EXAMPLE 2 Using flashupdate to Update a Flash PROM in the I/O Assembly

```
lom>flashupdate -f ftp://host/path ib6
Waiting for critical processes to finish.  This may take a while.
Critical processes have finished.

Retrieving: ftp://host/path/sgpci.flash
Validating  ...... Done

Programming PROM /N0/IB6/FP0
Erasing     ..... Done
Programming ..... Done
Verifying   ..... Done
```

Update CPU/Memory board sb0

```
lom>flashupdate ftp://host/path sb0
Waiting for critical processes to finish.  This may take a while.
Critical processes have finished.

Retrieving: ftp://host/path/sgcpu.flash
Validating  ............. Done

Programming PROM /N0/SB0/FP0
Erasing     ............ Done
Programming ............ Done
Verifying   ............ Done

Programming PROM /N0/SB0/FP1
Erasing     ............ Done
Programming ............ Done
Verifying   ............ Done
lom>
```

Update the System Controller firmware:

```
lom>flashupdate -f ftp://host/path scapp
As part of this update, the system controller will automatically reboot.

ScApp will be upgraded automatically during the next boot.
Rebooting will interrupt any current operations.
This includes keyswitch changes, Solaris reboots
and all current connections.
Do you want to continue? [no]
```

help

Without arguments, list all available LOM commands. When an argument is supplied, display basic usage of the specified command and a short description.

Syntax

```
help [<command_name>]
help [<partial_command_name>]
help -h
```

Options/Parameters

–h displays help for this command.

<command_name> is the name of the LOM command.

<partial_command_name> can be one letter of the command or a portion of the command name, such as show.

Description

The help command, without arguments, lists all available LOM commands. When an argument is supplied, the help command displays basic usage of the specified command and a short description.

Examples

Display help information on the `setlocator` command:

```
lom>help setlocator

setlocator -- set the system locator led

       Usage: setlocator on|off
           setlocator -h

        -h -- display this help message

lom>
```

Display all commands beginning with `show`:

```
lom>help show
```

Display all commands beginning with the letter `b`:

```
lom>help b
```

history

Display the command history along with date and time stamps.

Syntax

```
history
history -h
```

Options/Parameters

-h displays help for this command.

Description

Shows the command history for the current connection, along with date and time stamps.

Example

CODE EXAMPLE 3   Using the history Command

```
lom>history
Nov 26 14:34:37 : showalarm 1
Nov 26 14:34:40 : showalarm 2
Nov 26 14:34:45 : showalarm system
Nov 26 14:40:01 : showeventreporting
Nov 26 15:06:00 : showfault
Nov 26 15:53:05 : shownetwork
Nov 26 16:15:32 : help setlocator
Nov 26 16:17:32 : history
```

inventory

Display SEPROM contents of a FRU.

Syntax

```
inventory
inventory [<board>]
inventory -h
```

Options/Parameters

<board> is the name of a FRU.

-h displays help for this command.

Description

Shows the contents of a FRU SEPROM.

Examples

To show all FRU SEPROMs:

```
lom>inventory
```

```
lom>inventory PS1
/N0/PS1: PS: 300-1523-01-02 serial# E00254 "Power Supply (A166,V1280)"
    Made on Fri Nov 30 11:47:41 PST 2001 by 03ad at DELTAELECTRONICS CHUNGLI
TAIWAN
    Powered on for 87 days 12 hours 1 minute
```

logout

Log out from this connection.

Syntax

```
logout
logout -h
```

Options/Parameters

-h displays help for this command.

Description

Only one user can be logically connected to the system console or LOM prompt at any one time. If you wish to establish a connection through the System Controller network port then you must first make the connection available by logging out of the serial port connection. The same is also true if you are logged into the network port but wish to connect over the serial port.

Note – Typing another character on the serial port after logging out from the serial port is interpreted as an attempt to re-connect the connection.

Example

```
lom>logout
```

password

Set the password for the LOM.

Syntax

```
password
password -h
```

Options/Parameters

-h displays help for this command.

Description

Sets the password for establishing connections to the shared LOM/console port, and for other password-protected activities. Prior to allowing the password to be changed, the current password will be authenticated. Changed passwords take effect immediately. The old password will no longer be accepted.

You can remove the password by pressing Return at the Enter new password and Enter new password again prompts.

In the event that your password has been lost or forgotten, contact SunService for advice.

See Also

setupsc, reset, break, *Sun Fire V1280/Netra 1280 System Administration Guide.*

Example

You will see the following display when you type the password command at the LOM shell.

CODE EXAMPLE 4   Using the password Command

```
lom>password
Enter current password:
Enter new password:
Enter new password again:
lom>
```

poweroff

Forcibly power off the whole system to standby, or a FRU, or a list of FRUs.

Syntax

```
poweroff
poweroff [-y|-n]
poweroff [-y|-n] <fru_name> [<fru_name>...]
poweroff -h
```

Options/Parameters

-h displays help for this command.

-y will answer yes to all questions. This option is potentially hazardous. You can forcefully power off a component with the -y option.

-n answers no to all questions. You cannot forcefully power off a component with the -n option.

<fru_name> is the name of an individual FRU.

Description

poweroff *<fru_name>* powers off a FRU or set of FRUs, which can be:

- Power supply (ps*x*)
- System board (sb*x*, ib*x*, rp*x*)
- Fan tray (ft0)

poweroff without an argument explicitly terminates the Solaris system before proceeding to power off the FRUs. The power status of each board is displayed by the showboards output.

Note – In normal circumstances you should use the shutdown command.

See Also

poweron, shutdown

Examples

To power off CPU/Memory board sb2, type:

```
lom>poweroff sb2
```

To terminate and power off the entire system, type:

```
lom>poweroff
```

poweron

Power on the entire system, or a FRU, or a list of FRUs.

Syntax

```
poweron
poweron [all|<fru_name> [<fru_name>...]]
poweron -h
```

Options/Parameters

-y does not prompt for confirmation.

-n does not execute the command if confirmation is requested.

<fru_name> powers on a FRU or set of FRUs.

all powers on all FRUs but does not boot Solaris.

-h displays help for this command.

Description

poweron without an argument is the normal way to power on a system from standby and boot Solaris.

poweron *<fru_name>* powers on a FRU or set of FRUs, which can be:

- Power supply (ps*x*)
- System board (sb*x*, ib*x*, rp*x*)
- Fan tray (ft0)

poweron all powers on all FRUs without booting Solaris. The power status of each board is displayed by the showboards output.

See Also

shutdown, showboards, poweroff

Examples

To power on and boot the entire system, type:

```
lom>poweron
```

To power on CPU/Memory board sb2, type:

```
lom>poweron sb2
```

reset

Reset the Solaris system.

Syntax

```
reset [-x|-a] [-y|-n]
reset -h
```

Options/Parameters

-h displays help for this command.

-y does not prompt for confirmation.

-n does not execute the command if confirmation is requested.

-x forces the default behavior of reset via XIR (externally initiated reset).

-a resets all hardware. Skips externally initiated reset (XIR) data collection and will lose extra debugging data.

Note that typing reset, without options, is the same as reset -x.

Description

Resets the Solaris system. The operation is not allowed if the system is in secure mode or powered down to standby mode. The Solaris system console will be resumed after completing the reset.

By default, reset uses XIR (eXternally Initiated Reset) to reset the CPU processors in the Solaris system. The XIR forces control of the Solaris system into the OpenBoot PROM and begins the OpenBoot PROM's error reset recovery actions. The error reset recovery actions preserve most Solaris system states to allow the collection of the data needed for debugging the hardware and software, including a Solaris operating environment core file. The OpenBoot PROM's error reset recovery actions are controlled by setting the OpenBoot PROM error-reset-recovery configuration variable.

If the Solaris system is hard hung (you cannot log into the Solaris operating environment and typing the break command did not force control of the Solaris system back to the OpenBoot PROM ok prompt), after you type the reset command for the first time, you must next type reset -a in order to reset everything.

The reset -a command is equivalent to the OpenBoot PROM reset-all word.

See Also

setupsc, *Sun Fire V1280/Netra 1280 System Administration Guide* (for step-by-step procedures on recovering from a hung or hard hung Solaris system).

Examples

To reset the Solaris system:

```
lom>reset
```

To reset everything (skips XIR data collection and you will lose extra debugging data):

```
lom>reset -a
```

Note – You will need to type reset -a if the Solaris system is hard hung and typing reset (without any options) failed.

---

resetsc

Reset the System Controller.

Syntax

```
resetsc [-y|-n]
resetsc -h
```

Options/Parameters

-h displays help for this command.

-y Do not prompt for confirmation.

-n Do not execute this command if confirmation is requested.

Description

Reboots the System Controller. System Controller log history will be lost.

Note – Do not use this command during any system-wide operational sequences, such as booting and shutting down.

See Also

```
flashupdate
```

Example

CODE EXAMPLE 5   Using the `resetsc` Command to Reset the System Controller

```
lom>resetsc -y
Are you sure you want to reboot the system controller now? yes (-y)
Waiting for critical processes to finish.  This may take a while.
Critical processes have finished.

Rebooting. All telnet connections closed. Reestablish any needed connections.
Fri Jul 26 15:15:45 commando-sc lom: Stopping all services on this SC
Fri Jul 26 15:15:45 commando-sc lom: All services on this SC have been stopped.


Software Reset...


@(#) SYSTEM CONTROLLER(SC) POST 23 2002/03/22 18:03
PSR = 0x044010e5
PCR = 0x04004000
```

```
Basic sanity checks done.
Skipping POST ...
ERI Device Present
Getting MAC address for SSC1
Using SCC MAC address
MAC address is 0:3:xx:xx:xx:xx
Hostname: commando-sc
Address: 129.xxx.xxx.xxx
Netmask: 255.255.255.0
Attached TCP/IP interface to eri unit 0
Attaching interface lo0...done
Gateway: 129.xxx.xxx.xxx
interrupt: 100 Mbps half duplex link up


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Lights Out Management Firmware
RTOS version: 23
ScApp version: 5.13.0007 LW8_build0.7
SC POST diag level: off

The date is Friday, July 26, 2002, 3:16:14 PM BST.

Fri Jul 26 15:16:15 commando-sc lom: Boot: ScApp 5.13.0007, RTOS 23
Fri Jul 26 15:16:22 commando-sc lom: Caching ID information
Fri Jul 26 15:16:23 commando-sc lom: Clock Source: 75MHz
Fri Jul 26 15:16:26 commando-sc lom: /N0/PS0: Status is OK
Fri Jul 26 15:16:26 commando-sc lom: /N0/PS1: Status is OK
Fri Jul 26 15:16:26 commando-sc lom: Chassis is in single partition mode.

Connected.
```

setalarm

Set the system alarm relays and associated LEDS.

Syntax

```
setalarm 1|2 on|off
setalarm -h
```

Options/Parameters

-h displays help for this command

1 specifies alarm number 1

2 specifies alarm number 2

on   turns on the specified alarm relay and LED.

off turns off the specified alarm relay and LED.

Description

Sets the system alarm relays and associated LEDs.

See Also

showalarm

Examples

```
lom>setalarm 1 on
```

```
lom>setalarm 2 off
```

setdate

Set the date and time for the system.

Syntax

```
setdate [-v] [-t <time zone>] [<mmdd>]<HHMM>
setdate [-v] [-t <time zone>] <mmddHHMM>[[<cc>]<yy>]][.<SS>]
setdate [-v] -r <datehost>
setdate [-v] -t GMT<+|-><offset from GMT>
setdate -h
```

Options/Parameters

-h displays help for this command.

-v verbose mode.

-t *<time zone>* sets the time zone using the time zone abbreviation.

-t GMT*<+|-><offset from GMT>* sets the time to GMT plus the specified offset.

<mm> = month number
<dd> = day number in the month
<HH> = hour number (24-hour system)
<MM> = minute number
<cc> = first two digits of year number
<yy> = last two digits of the year number
<SS> = second number.

-r *<datehost>* Sets the date based on the current values of *datehost.* The host must be a valid system.

Note – For a full listing of all timezones, type `showdate -t -v`.

Description

Sets the date and time.

Note – Note that if your time zone area is using daylight or summer time, this is set automatically.

Note – If Solaris is running you must use the Solaris `date(1)` command.

See Also

```
showdate
```

Examples

To set the date and time to Thursday, April 20, 2000 at 18 hours 15 minutes and 10 seconds:

```
lom>setdate 042018152000.10
```

To set the date from the datehost system:

```
lom>setdate -r hostname
Mon Apr 03 09:30:58 PST 2000
```

To set the date and time to Thursday, April 20, 2000 at 18 hours 15 minutes and 10 seconds and the time zone to Eastern Standard Time (EST), using the time zone abbreviations, type:

```
lom>setdate -t EST 042018152000.10
```

To set just the time zone for the UK, type:

```
lom>setdate -t Europe/London
```

To set just the time zone for European Central Time using the time zone abbreviations and not the date and time, type:

```
lom>setdate -t ECT
```

setescape

Set the sequence of characters used to switch from the Solaris or OpenBoot PROM console to the LOM prompt.

Syntax

```
setescape <escapechars>
setescape -h
```

Options/Parameters

-h displays help for this command.

<escapechars> Up to five alphanumeric characters can be specified as the escape sequence. The default sequence when the LOM is first started is a pound (#) followed by a period (.), that is, #.

Description

Sets the sequence of characters used to switch from the Solaris or OBP console to the LOM prompt.

If you are typing at the console and type the first character of the escape sequence (by default this is #), there is a one second delay before the character appears on the screen. This is because the system waits for one second to see if the next character in the escape sequence is about to be typed. If the next character is typed then the system waits up to one second for the next character and so on. If you type all the characters in the escape sequence then the lom> prompt appears. If you do not, then the characters belonging to the escape sequence that were typed are output to the screen.

It is recommended that you choose an escape sequence that does not start with a sequence of characters that is frequently typed at the console, otherwise the delay between your striking the keys and the character appearing on the screen may be confusing and affect your typing.

See Also

showescape

Examples

To set the escape characters to `#.` type:

```
lom>setescape "#."
```

To set the escape characters to `~~~..` type:

```
lom>setescape ~~~..
```

seteventreporting

The seteventreporting command controls which messages are printed at the LOM prompt and the level of logged messages sent to Solaris.

Syntax

```
seteventreporting on [0|1|2|3|4]
seteventreporting off [0|1|2|3|4]
seteventreporting default [0|1|2|3|4]
seteventreporting -h
```

Options/Parameters

default By default the LOM software prints messages at the the lom> prompt, but only when Solaris is not running. The Solaris software will print messages from the LOM as directed by the syslogd system log daemon configuration file /etc/syslog.conf.

on All messages are reported to the lom> prompt at the currently set reporting level and below.

off No messages are reported to the lom> prompt. Messages continue to be sent to Solaris at the current reporting level and below.

The reporting levels are:

0 no messages are reported
1 only fatal messages are reported
2 fatal and warning messages are reported
3 fatal, warning and notice messages are reported
4 does not currently have any significance, operates as level 3.

If not specified, the default reporting level is 3.

–h displays help for this command.

Description

The seteventreporting command controls which messages are printed at the LOM prompt and the level of logged messages sent to Solaris. The reporting level controls the level of message that is passed to Solaris whilst it is active, or later retrieved when Solaris next boots. Regardless of the level setting, all messages appear in the System Controller internal log which is displayed using the showlogs command.

See Also

showeventreporting

Examples

To turn off event reporting at the LOM prompt:

```
lom>seteventreporting off
```

To set default messaging handling at the LOM prompt:

```
lom>seteventreporting default
```

To report all fatal and warning messages at the LOM prompt:

```
lom>seteventreporting on 2
```

setlocator

Set the state of the system Locator LED.

Syntax

```
setlocator on|off
setlocator -h
```

Options/Parameters

`on`   turns on the system Locator LED.

`off` turns off the system Locator LED.

`-h` displays help for this command.

Description

Sets the state of the system Locator LED.

See Also

`showlocator`

Examples

To turn off the system Locator LED:

```
lom>setlocator off
```

To turn on the system Locator LED:

```
lom>setlocator on
```

setupnetwork

Set up System Controller network attributes.

Syntax

```
setupnetwork
setupnetwork -h
```

Options/Parameters

-h displays help for this command.

Description

This command enables the network details for the System Controller to be set up so that it can be accessed through a network connection. After setting these attributes the System Controller must be reset in order for them to take effect.

TABLE 6   setupnetwork Attributes

Parameter	Values
Is the system controller on a network?	If the System Controller is to be accessed over a network conection this option should be set to yes.
Use DHCP or static network settings?	static - means that the network IP and hostname will be the same each time the System Controller is powered on. DHCP - means that the hostname and IP address are obtained automatically by using the network service called DHCP.
Hostname	The human-readable network identity for this System Controller.
IP Address	The network identity for use by the System Controller.
Netmask	For this value specify how much of the address should be reserved for subdividing networks into subnetworks. The mask includes the network part of the local address and the subnet part. The mask contains 1s for the bit positions for the subnet part and 0s for the host.
Gateway	IP address should be extracted from the network using the router discovery mechanism.

TABLE 6   `setupnetwork` Attributes

Parameter	Values
DNS Domain	Domain name. For example xxx.xxx.com. There is no default value. You must supply this information.
Primary DNS Server	IP address of your DNS primary server. No default value.
Secondary DNS Server	IP address of your DNS secondary server. No default value. If the primary DNS server is not working, the secondary DNS server takes over automatically.

See Also

shownetwork, resetsc

Example

```
lom>setupnetwork

Network Configuration
---------------------
Is the system controller on a network? [no]: yes
Use DHCP or static network settings? [DHCP]: static
Hostname []: somename
IP Address []: 129.xxx.xxx.xxx
Netmask [255.255.255.0]: 255.255.255.0
Gateway []: 129.xxx.xxx.xxx
DNS Domain []: somewhere.nowhere.com
Primary DNS Server []: 129.xxx.xxx.xxx
Secondary DNS Server []: 129.xxx.xxx.xxx

Rebooting the SC is required for changes in network settings to take effect.
lom>
```

setupsc

Configure optional System Controller features.

Syntax

```
setupsc
setupsc -h
```

Options/Parameters

-h displays help for this command.

Description

The setupsc command is used to configure a number of optional features of the System Controller.

- SC POST diagnostic level:

  Controls the level of the Power On Self Test diagnostic level for the System Controller when it is reset or powered on.

  - off SC POST is not run
  - min Minimum level SC POST is run (default)
  - max Maximum level SC POST is run

- Host Watchdog:

  Enable/Disable a system reset when the Solaris watchdog expires

- Rocker Switch:

  Enable/Disable front panel ON/Standby rocker switch

- Secure Mode:

  Enable/Disable use of the reset and break commands. When Secure Mode is enabled the reset and break commands are disabled. If a password has been set for the System Controller then you are prompted for password confirmation before a new setting for Secure Mode is accepted.

See Also

break, reset, password

Example

To display the current settings enter a carriage return at each field prompt.

```
lom>setupsc
System Controller Configuration
-------------------------------
SC POST diag Level [off]:
Host Watchdog [enabled]:
Rocker Switch [enabled]:
Secure Mode [off]:

lom>
```

A password may be required in order to accept a new setting for secure mode.

```
lom>setupsc
System Controller Configuration
-------------------------------
SC POST diag Level [off]: min
Host Watchdog [enabled]:
Rocker Switch [enabled]: disabled
Secure Mode [off]: on
Enter Password:

lom>
```

When secure mode is enabled the reset and break commands cannot be used:

```
lom>break
The break command has been disabled using the Secure Mode
option of the setupsc command.
```

When secure mode is enabled the reset and break commands cannot be used.

```
lom>reset
The reset command has been disabled using the Secure Mode
option of the setupsc command.
```

showalarm

Display state of system alarm relays and LEDs.

Syntax

```
showalarm 1|2|system
showalarm -h
```

Options/Parameters

1 show the state of the alarm 1 LED and relay.

2 show the state of the alarm 2 LED and relay.

system show state of system (UNIX Running) alarm relay and LED.

-h displays help for this command.

Description

Show state of system alarm relays and LEDs.

See Also

setalarm

Examples

Show the state of the system alarm (UNIX running):

```
lom>showalarm system
system alarm  is on
```

Show the state of alarm 1:

```
lom>showalarm 1
alarm1 is off
```

Show the state of alarm 2:

```
lom>showalarm 2
alarm2 is off
```

showboards

Display the status for all boards in the system

Syntax

```
showboards [-ev] [-p <part>] ...
showboards -h
```

Options/Parameters

-e includes empty slots.

-p shows a specific part. *<part>* can be:

  board   shows board status.

  cpu   shows CPU information.

  io   shows I/O information.

  memory   shows memory information.

  serial   shows board serial number information.

  version   shows version information.

-v displays all information.

-h displays help for this command.

Description

Displays the status of all of the boards in the system (for example CPU/Memory boards, I/O assembly, fan tray and so on).

Example

showboards command sample output (same as `showboards -p board`):

CODE EXAMPLE 6   Using the `showboards` Command

```
lom>showboards
Slot      Pwr Component Type                 State      Status
----      --- --------------                 -----      ------
SSC1      On  System Controller              Main       Passed
/N0/SCC   -   System Config Card             Assigned   OK
/N0/BP    -   Baseplane                      Assigned   OK
/N0/SIB   -   Indicator Board                Assigned   OK
/N0/SPDB  -   System Power Distribution Bd.  Assigned   Passed
/N0/PS0   On  A166 Power Supply              -          OK
/N0/PS1   On  A166 Power Supply              -          OK
/N0/FT0   On  Fan Tray                       Auto Speed OK
/N0/RP0   On  Repeater Board                 Assigned   OK
/N0/RP2   On  Repeater Board                 Assigned   OK
/N0/SB0   On  CPU Board                      Active     Passed
/N0/IB6   On  PCI I/O Board                  Active     Passed
/N0/MB    -   Media Bay                      Assigned   OK
```

showboards `-e` command sample output:

CODE EXAMPLE 7   Using the `showboards -e` Command

```
lom>showboards -e
Slot      Pwr Component Type                 State      Status
----      --- --------------                 -----      ------
SSC1      On  System Controller              Main       Passed
/N0/SCC   -   System Config Card             Assigned   OK
/N0/BP    -   Baseplane                      Assigned   Passed
/N0/SIB   -   Indicator Board                Assigned   OK
/N0/SPDB  -   System Power Distribution Bd.  Assigned   Passed
/N0/PS0   On  A166 Power Supply              -          OK
/N0/PS1   On  A166 Power Supply              -          OK
PS2       -   Empty Slot                     Assigned   -
PS3       -   Empty Slot                     Assigned   -
/N0/FT0   On  Fan Tray                       Auto Speed Passed
/N0/RP0   On  Repeater Board                 Assigned   OK
/N0/RP2   On  Repeater Board                 Assigned   OK
/N0/SB0   On  CPU Board                      Active     Passed
/N0/SB2   On  CPU Board                      Active     Passed
SB4       -   Empty Slot                     Assigned   -
/N0/IB6   On  PCI I/O Board                  Active     Passed
/N0/MB    -   Media Bay                      Assigned   OK
```

showboards -v command sample output:

CODE EXAMPLE 8 Using the showboards -v Command

```
lom>showboards -v

Slot      Pwr Component Type                State      Status
----      --- --------------                -----      ------
SSC1      On  System Controller             Main       Passed
/N0/SCC   -   System Config Card            Assigned   OK
/N0/BP    -   Baseplane                     Assigned   Passed
/N0/SIB   -   Indicator Board               Assigned   OK
/N0/SPDB  -   System Power Distribution Bd. Assigned   Passed
/N0/PS0   On  A166 Power Supply             -          OK
/N0/PS1   On  A166 Power Supply             -          OK
PS2       -   Empty Slot                    Assigned   -
PS3       -   Empty Slot                    Assigned   -
/N0/FT0   On  Fan Tray                      Auto Speed Passed
/N0/RP0   On  Repeater Board                Assigned   OK
/N0/RP2   On  Repeater Board                Assigned   OK
/N0/SB0   On  CPU Board                     Active     Passed
/N0/SB2   On  CPU Board                     Active     Passed
SB4       -   Empty Slot                    Assigned   -
/N0/IB6   On  PCI I/O Board                 Active     Passed
/N0/MB    -   Media Bay                     Assigned   OK


Component        J-No.   Size    Reason
---------        -----   ----    ------
/N0/SB0/P0/B0/D0 J13300  512 MB
/N0/SB0/P0/B0/D1 J13400  512 MB
/N0/SB0/P0/B0/D2 J13500  512 MB
/N0/SB0/P0/B0/D3 J13600  512 MB
/N0/SB0/P0/B1    -       -       DRAM DIMM Group 1 Empty
/N0/SB0/P1/B0/D0 J14300  512 MB
/N0/SB0/P1/B0/D1 J14400  512 MB
/N0/SB0/P1/B0/D2 J14500  512 MB
/N0/SB0/P1/B0/D3 J14600  512 MB
/N0/SB0/P1/B1    -       -       DRAM DIMM Group 1 Empty
/N0/SB0/P2/B0/D0 J15300  512 MB
/N0/SB0/P2/B0/D1 J15400  512 MB
/N0/SB0/P2/B0/D2 J15500  512 MB
/N0/SB0/P2/B0/D3 J15600  512 MB
/N0/SB0/P2/B1    -       -       DRAM DIMM Group 1 Empty
/N0/SB0/P3/B0/D0 J16300  512 MB
/N0/SB0/P3/B0/D1 J16400  512 MB
/N0/SB0/P3/B0/D2 J16500  512 MB
/N0/SB0/P3/B0/D3 J16600  512 MB
```

```
/N0/SB0/P3/B1     -         -           DRAM DIMM Group 1 Empty
/N0/SB2/P0/B0     -         -           DRAM DIMM Group 0 Empty
/N0/SB2/P0/B1/D0  J13301  512 MB
/N0/SB2/P0/B1/D1  J13401  512 MB
/N0/SB2/P0/B1/D2  J13501  512 MB
/N0/SB2/P0/B1/D3  J13601  512 MB
/N0/SB2/P1/B0     -         -           DRAM DIMM Group 0 Empty
/N0/SB2/P1/B1/D0  J14301  512 MB
/N0/SB2/P1/B1/D1  J14401  512 MB
/N0/SB2/P1/B1/D2  J14501  512 MB
/N0/SB2/P1/B1/D3  J14601  512 MB
/N0/SB2/P2/B0     -         -           DRAM DIMM Group 0 Empty
/N0/SB2/P2/B1/D0  J15301  512 MB
/N0/SB2/P2/B1/D1  J15401  512 MB
/N0/SB2/P2/B1/D2  J15501  512 MB
/N0/SB2/P2/B1/D3  J15601  512 MB
/N0/SB2/P3/B0     -         -           DRAM DIMM Group 0 Empty
/N0/SB2/P3/B1/D0  J16301  512 MB
/N0/SB2/P3/B1/D1  J16401  512 MB
/N0/SB2/P3/B1/D2  J16501  512 MB
/N0/SB2/P3/B1/D3  J16601  512 MB


Component    Segment Compatible In Date        Time  Build Version
---------    ------- ---------- -- ----        ----  ----- -------
SSC1/FP0     -        -          -  -          -      -     RTOS version:
23
SSC1/FP1     ScApp   Reference  12 05/17/2002 11:15 43.0  5.13.5
SSC1/FP1     Ver      -          -  05/17/2002 11:15 43.0  5.13.5
LW8_build0.5
/N0/IB6/FP0 iPOST    Yes        12 05/17/2002 11:14 43.0  5.13.5
/N0/IB6/FP0 Ver      -          -  05/17/2002 11:15 43.0  5.13.5
LW8_build0.5
/N0/SB0/FP0 POST     Yes        12 05/17/2002 11:08 43.0  5.13.5
/N0/SB0/FP0 OBP      Yes        12 05/17/2002 11:08 43.0  5.13.5
/N0/SB0/FP0 Ver      -          -  05/17/2002 11:10 43.0  5.13.5
LW8_build0.5
/N0/SB0/FP1 POST     Yes        12 05/17/2002 11:08 43.0  5.13.5
/N0/SB0/FP1 OBP      Yes        12 05/17/2002 11:08 43.0  5.13.5
/N0/SB0/FP1 Ver      -          -  05/17/2002 11:10 43.0  5.13.5
LW8_build0.5
/N0/SB2/FP0 POST     Yes        12 05/17/2002 11:08 43.0  5.13.5
/N0/SB2/FP0 OBP      Yes        12 05/17/2002 11:08 43.0  5.13.5
/N0/SB2/FP0 Ver      -          -  05/17/2002 11:10 43.0  5.13.5
LW8_build0.5
/N0/SB2/FP1 POST     Yes        12 05/17/2002 11:08 43.0  5.13.5
/N0/SB2/FP1 OBP      Yes        12 05/17/2002 11:08 43.0  5.13.5
```

```
/N0/SB2/FP1 Ver      -            -  05/17/2002 11:10 43.0  5.13.5
LW8_build0.5


Slot            Populated Slot Description
----            --------- ----------------
/N0/IB6/P0/B1/C0 Empty     33MHz. 5V Short PCI card
/N0/IB6/P0/B1/C1 Empty     33MHz. 5V Short PCI card
/N0/IB6/P1/B1/C2 Empty     33MHz. 5V Short PCI card
/N0/IB6/P1/B1/C3 Empty     33MHz. 5V Short PCI card
/N0/IB6/P1/B1/C4 Empty     33MHz. 5V Short PCI card
/N0/IB6/P0/B0/C5 Empty     66/33MHz. 3.3V Short PCI card


Component       Part #      Serial #  Description
---------       ------      --------  -----------
/N0/SB0         501-4362-08-50 013362    CPU Board
/N0/SB2         501-4362-08-50 014812    CPU Board
/N0/SB0/P0/B0/D0 501-5030-02-50 428079    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB0/P0/B0/D1 501-5030-02-50 428080    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB0/P0/B0/D2 501-5030-02-50 428081    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB0/P0/B0/D3 501-5030-02-50 428082    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB0/P1/B0/D0 501-5030-02-01 010398    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB0/P1/B0/D1 501-5030-02-01 010486    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB0/P1/B0/D2 501-5030-02-01 010400    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB0/P1/B0/D3 501-5030-02-01 010392    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB0/P2/B0/D0 501-5030-02-50 072411    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB0/P2/B0/D1 501-5030-02-50 428072    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB0/P2/B0/D2 501-5030-02-50 428073    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB0/P2/B0/D3 501-5030-02-50 428074    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB0/P3/B0/D0 501-5030-02-50 428075    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB0/P3/B0/D1 501-5030-02-50 428076    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB0/P3/B0/D2 501-5030-02-50 428077    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB0/P3/B0/D3 501-5030-02-50 428078    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB2/P0/B1/D0 501-5030-02-50 072392    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB2/P0/B1/D1 501-5030-02-50 072403    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB2/P0/B1/D2 501-5030-02-50 072399    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB2/P0/B1/D3 501-5030-02-50 072396    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB2/P1/B1/D0 501-5030-02-50 072388    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB2/P1/B1/D1 501-5030-02-50 072273    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB2/P1/B1/D2 501-5030-02-50 072398    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB2/P1/B1/D3 501-5030-02-50 072394    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB2/P2/B1/D0 501-5030-02-50 072395    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB2/P2/B1/D1 501-5030-02-50 072393    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB2/P2/B1/D2 501-5030-02-50 072406    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB2/P2/B1/D3 501-5030-02-50 072410    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB2/P3/B1/D0 501-5030-02-50 072402    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB2/P3/B1/D1 501-5030-02-50 072404    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
```

```
/N0/SB2/P3/B1/D2  501-5030-02-50 072400    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB2/P3/B1/D3  501-5030-02-50 072397    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB0/P0/E0     370-4125-01-01 498D2H    4MB Ecache Module
/N0/SB0/P0/E1     370-4125-01-01 498BUW    4MB Ecache Module
/N0/SB0/P1/E0     370-4125-01-01 498BD0    4MB Ecache Module
/N0/SB0/P1/E1     370-4125-01-01 498D1D    4MB Ecache Module
/N0/SB0/P2/E0     370-4125-01-01 498BTV    4MB Ecache Module
/N0/SB0/P2/E1     370-4125-01-01 498BKY    4MB Ecache Module
/N0/SB0/P3/E0     370-4125-01-01 498AYK    4MB Ecache Module
/N0/SB0/P3/E1     370-4125-01-01 498BU6    4MB Ecache Module
/N0/SB2/P0/E0     370-4125-01-01 4950NH    4MB Ecache Module
/N0/SB2/P0/E1     370-4125-01-01 4951EZ    4MB Ecache Module
/N0/SB2/P1/E0     370-4125-01-01 494XTW    4MB Ecache Module
/N0/SB2/P1/E1     370-4125-01-01 495581    4MB Ecache Module
/N0/SB2/P2/E0     370-4125-01-01 4951NN    4MB Ecache Module
/N0/SB2/P2/E1     370-4125-01-01 4951AV    4MB Ecache Module
/N0/SB2/P3/E0     370-4125-01-01 4951DK    4MB Ecache Module
/N0/SB2/P3/E1     370-4125-01-01 4950P0    4MB Ecache Module
/N0/IB6           000-0000-01-01 6543      PCI I/O Board


Component    Cpu Mask  Description
---------    --------  -----------
/N0/SB0/P0  3.4        UltraSPARC-III+, 900MHz, 8M ECache
/N0/SB0/P1  3.4        UltraSPARC-III+, 900MHz, 8M ECache
/N0/SB0/P2  3.4        UltraSPARC-III+, 900MHz, 8M ECache
/N0/SB0/P3  3.4        UltraSPARC-III+, 900MHz, 8M ECache
/N0/SB2/P0  3.4        UltraSPARC-III+, 900MHz, 8M ECache
/N0/SB2/P1  3.4        UltraSPARC-III+, 900MHz, 8M ECache
/N0/SB2/P2  3.4        UltraSPARC-III+, 900MHz, 8M ECache
/N0/SB2/P3  3.4        UltraSPARC-III+, 900MHz, 8M ECache
```

`showboards -p memory` command sample output:

CODE EXAMPLE 9   Using the `showboards -p memory` Command

```
lom>showboards -p memory
Component         Size      Reason
---------         ----      ------
/N0/SB0           8192 MB
/N0/SB2           8192 MB
```

showboards -p version command sample output:

CODE EXAMPLE 10 Using the showboards -p version Command

```
lom>showboards -p version
Component    Compatible Version
---------    ---------- -------
SSC1         Reference  5.13.5 LW8_build0.5
/N0/IB6      Yes        5.13.5 LW8_build0.5
/N0/SB0      Yes        5.13.5 LW8_build0.5
/N0/SB2      Yes        5.13.5 LW8_build0.5
```

showboards -p io command sample output:

CODE EXAMPLE 11 Using the showboards -p io Command

```
lom>showboards -p io
Slot              Populated Slot Description
----              --------- ----------------
/N0/IB6/P0/B1/C0 Empty     33MHz. 5V Short PCI card
/N0/IB6/P0/B1/C1 Empty     33MHz. 5V Short PCI card
/N0/IB6/P1/B1/C2 Empty     33MHz. 5V Short PCI card
/N0/IB6/P1/B1/C3 Empty     33MHz. 5V Short PCI card
/N0/IB6/P1/B1/C4 Empty     33MHz. 5V Short PCI card
/N0/IB6/P0/B0/C5 Empty     66/33MHz. 3.3V Short PCI card
```

showboards -p serial command sample output:

CODE EXAMPLE 12 Using the showboards -p serial Command

```
lom>showboards -p serial

Component        Part #        Serial #  Description
---------        ------        --------  -----------
/N0/SB0          501-4362-08-50 013362    CPU Board
/N0/SB2          501-4362-08-50 014812    CPU Board
/N0/SB0/P0/B0/D0 501-5030-02-50 428079    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB0/P0/B0/D1 501-5030-02-50 428080    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB0/P0/B0/D2 501-5030-02-50 428081    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB0/P0/B0/D3 501-5030-02-50 428082    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB0/P1/B0/D0 501-5030-02-01 010398    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB0/P1/B0/D1 501-5030-02-01 010486    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB0/P1/B0/D2 501-5030-02-01 010400    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB0/P1/B0/D3 501-5030-02-01 010392    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB0/P2/B0/D0 501-5030-02-50 072411    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB0/P2/B0/D1 501-5030-02-50 428072    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
```

```
/N0/SB0/P2/B0/D2    501-5030-02-50 428073    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB0/P2/B0/D3    501-5030-02-50 428074    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB0/P3/B0/D0    501-5030-02-50 428075    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB0/P3/B0/D1    501-5030-02-50 428076    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB0/P3/B0/D2    501-5030-02-50 428077    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB0/P3/B0/D3    501-5030-02-50 428078    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB2/P0/B1/D0    501-5030-02-50 072392    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB2/P0/B1/D1    501-5030-02-50 072403    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB2/P0/B1/D2    501-5030-02-50 072399    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB2/P0/B1/D3    501-5030-02-50 072396    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB2/P1/B1/D0    501-5030-02-50 072388    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB2/P1/B1/D1    501-5030-02-50 072273    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB2/P1/B1/D2    501-5030-02-50 072398    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB2/P1/B1/D3    501-5030-02-50 072394    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB2/P2/B1/D0    501-5030-02-50 072395    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB2/P2/B1/D1    501-5030-02-50 072393    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB2/P2/B1/D2    501-5030-02-50 072406    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB2/P2/B1/D3    501-5030-02-50 072410    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB2/P3/B1/D0    501-5030-02-50 072402    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB2/P3/B1/D1    501-5030-02-50 072404    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB2/P3/B1/D2    501-5030-02-50 072400    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB2/P3/B1/D3    501-5030-02-50 072397    512 MB NG SDRAM DIMM
/N0/SB0/P0/E0       370-4125-01-01 498D2H    4MB Ecache Module
/N0/SB0/P0/E1       370-4125-01-01 498BUW    4MB Ecache Module
/N0/SB0/P1/E0       370-4125-01-01 498BD0    4MB Ecache Module
/N0/SB0/P1/E1       370-4125-01-01 498D1D    4MB Ecache Module
/N0/SB0/P2/E0       370-4125-01-01 498BTV    4MB Ecache Module
/N0/SB0/P2/E1       370-4125-01-01 498BKY    4MB Ecache Module
/N0/SB0/P3/E0       370-4125-01-01 498AYK    4MB Ecache Module
/N0/SB0/P3/E1       370-4125-01-01 498BU6    4MB Ecache Module
/N0/SB2/P0/E0       370-4125-01-01 4950NH    4MB Ecache Module
/N0/SB2/P0/E1       370-4125-01-01 4951EZ    4MB Ecache Module
/N0/SB2/P1/E0       370-4125-01-01 494XTW    4MB Ecache Module
/N0/SB2/P1/E1       370-4125-01-01 495581    4MB Ecache Module
/N0/SB2/P2/E0       370-4125-01-01 4951NN    4MB Ecache Module
/N0/SB2/P2/E1       370-4125-01-01 4951AV    4MB Ecache Module
/N0/SB2/P3/E0       370-4125-01-01 4951DK    4MB Ecache Module
/N0/SB2/P3/E1       370-4125-01-01 4950P0    4MB Ecache Module
/N0/IB6             000-0000-01-01 6543      PCI I/O Board
```

showboards -p cpu command sample output:

CODE EXAMPLE 13 Using the showboards -p cpu Command

```
lom>showboards -p cpu
Component    Description
---------    -----------
/N0/SB0/P0   UltraSPARC-III+, 900MHz, 8M ECache
/N0/SB0/P1   UltraSPARC-III+, 900MHz, 8M ECache
/N0/SB0/P2   UltraSPARC-III+, 900MHz, 8M ECache
/N0/SB0/P3   UltraSPARC-III+, 900MHz, 8M ECache
/N0/SB2/P0   UltraSPARC-III+, 900MHz, 8M ECache
/N0/SB2/P1   UltraSPARC-III+, 900MHz, 8M ECache
/N0/SB2/P2   UltraSPARC-III+, 900MHz, 8M ECache
/N0/SB2/P3   UltraSPARC-III+, 900MHz, 8M ECache
```

TABLE 7 Output Header Definitions for the showboards Command

Header	Description
Slot	Slot designator. The N0 preceding the slot designator for CPU/Memory boards and I/O assemblies is the node number, which is always 0.
Pwr	Indicates if the FRU is powered off or on.
Component type	Describes the board attached to each slot.
FRU state	Describes FRU state (see TABLE 2).
Test status	Describes test status (see TABLE 3).

showcomponent

Display a component or a list of components.

Syntax

showcomponent [-v] *<component_name>* [*<component_name>* ...]
showcomponent -h

Options/Parameters

-h displays help for this command. Includes *<component_name>* syntax.

-v is verbose.

<component_name> is the name of the board, as shown in TABLE 8.

TABLE 8   <component_name> Descriptions for the `showcomponent` Command

Component Description	Value of <component_name>
CPU system	<slot>
CPU/Memory boards (slot)	sb0, sb2, sb4
Ports on the CPU/Memory board	p0, p1, p2, p3
Physical memory banks on CPU/Memory boards	b0, b1
Logical banks on CPU/Memory boards	l0, l1, l2, l3
Repeater system	<slot>
Repeater boards	rp0, rp2
I/O assembly system	<slot>
I/O assemblies (slot)	ib6
Ports on the I/O assembly	p0, p1
Busses on the I/O assembly	b0, b1
I/O cards in the I/O assembly	pci0, pci1, pci2, pci3, pci4, pci5

Description

Displays a component or a list of components, together with their POST and blacklist status. The Status column shows the current blacklist status of the component; the Pending column displays the requested blacklist status of the component to be activated after the next reboot or Dynamic Reconfiguration of that component. The POST column shows the results of the most recent POST.

Note – When a Repeater Board has been blacklisted using the `disablecomponent` command or removed from the blacklist using the `enablecomponent` command while the system is in Standby mode, these changes will not be reflected in the `showcomponent` output until the system is powered on again.

See Also

`enablecomponent`, `disablecomponent`, *Sun Fire V1280/Netra 1280 System Administration Guide* (for a step-by-step procedure on displaying a component).

Examples

showcomponent sb0 sample output:

CODE EXAMPLE 14   Using the showcomponent Command for a CPU/Memory Board

```
lom>showcomponent sb0
Component           Status  Pending   POST   Description
---------           ------  -------   ----   -----------
/N0/SB0/P0           enabled  -        pass   UltraSPARC-III, 750MHz, 8M ECache
/N0/SB0/P1           enabled  -        pass   UltraSPARC-III, 750MHz, 8M ECache
/N0/SB0/P2           enabled  -        pass   UltraSPARC-III, 750MHz, 8M ECache
/N0/SB0/P3           enabled  -        pass   UltraSPARC-III, 750MHz, 8M ECache
/N0/SB0/P0/B0/L0     enabled  -        pass   512M DRAM
/N0/SB0/P0/B0/L2     enabled  -        pass   512M DRAM
/N0/SB0/P0/B1/L1     enabled  -        untest empty
/N0/SB0/P0/B1/L3     enabled  -        untest empty
/N0/SB0/P1/B0/L0     enabled  -        pass   512M DRAM
/N0/SB0/P1/B0/L2     enabled  -        pass   512M DRAM
/N0/SB0/P1/B1/L1     enabled  -        untest empty
/N0/SB0/P1/B1/L3     enabled  -        untest empty
/N0/SB0/P2/B0/L0     enabled  -        pass   512M DRAM
/N0/SB0/P2/B0/L2     enabled  -        pass   512M DRAM
/N0/SB0/P2/B1/L1     enabled  -        untest empty
/N0/SB0/P2/B1/L3     enabled  -        untest empty
/N0/SB0/P3/B0/L0     enabled  -        pass   512M DRAM
/N0/SB0/P3/B0/L2     enabled  -        pass   512M DRAM
/N0/SB0/P3/B1/L1     enabled  -        untest empty
/N0/SB0/P3/B1/L3     enabled  -        untest empty
```

showcomponent ib6 command sample output:

CODE EXAMPLE 15   Using the showcomponent Command for the IB6 Subassembly of the IB_SSC FRU

```
lom>showcomponent ib6
Component          Status   Pending  POST   Description
---------          ------   -------  ----   -----------
/N0/IB6/P0          enabled  -        pass   IO Controller 0
/N0/IB6/P1          enabled  -        pass   IO Controller 1
/N0/IB6/P0/B0       enabled  -        untest 66/33MHz. PCI Bus
/N0/IB6/P0/B1       enabled  -        untest 33MHz. PCI Bus
/N0/IB6/P1/B0       enabled  -        untest 66/33MHz. PCI Bus
/N0/IB6/P1/B1       enabled  -        untest 33MHz. PCI Bus
/N0/IB6/P0/B1/PCI0  enabled  -        untest 33MHz. 5V Short PCI card
/N0/IB6/P0/B1/PCI1  enabled  -        untest 33MHz. 5V Short PCI card
/N0/IB6/P0/B0/PCI5  enabled  -        untest 66/33MHz. 3.3V Short PCI card
/N0/IB6/P1/B1/PCI2  enabled  -        untest 33MHz. 5V Short PCI card
/N0/IB6/P1/B1/PCI3  enabled  -        untest 33MHz. 5V Short PCI card
/N0/IB6/P1/B1/PCI4  enabled  -        untest 33MHz. 5V Short PCI card
```

showdate

Display the current date and time for the system.

Syntax

```
showdate [-tv]
showdate -h
```

Options/Parameters

-h displays help for this command.

-v is verbose.

-t lists available time zones.

Description

Shows the current date and time for the system, or if -t -v is selected then lists all available timezones.

See Also

```
setdate
```

Example

CODE EXAMPLE 16 Using the showdate Command

```
lom>showdate
Mon Apr 03 12:31:40 EDT 2000
```

showenvironment

Display the current environmental status, temperatures, voltages, fan status, and so on, for the system..

Syntax

```
showenvironment [-ltuvw] [-p <part>] [<component>]
showenvironment [-ltuvw] [<component>]
showenvironment -h
```

Options/Parameters

-l shows the thresholds that apply to each selected measurement. Exceeding the thresholds will cause the status to display appropriate warning information.

-p shows a specific part. *<part>* can be:

   faults show measurements that are suspect.

   temps   show temperatures.

   voltage show voltages.

   fans   show fan status.

-t shows in sections (by board) with titles.

-u before displaying readings, polls all sensors for new values.

-v verbose mode .

-w shows the warning thresholds that apply to each selected measurement..

-h displays help for this command.

<component> is the name of the FRU. Displays information for this FRU only.

Description

Displays the current environmental status, temperatures, voltages, fan status, and so on, for the system.

This command also displays minimum and maximum allowable values for each sensor being monitored. If no arguments are supplied, all applicable environmental information will be displayed.

Example

showenvironment command sample output:

CODE EXAMPLE 17 Using the showenvironment Command

```
lom>showenvironment

Slot Device     Sensor     Value  Units     Age     Status
---- ---------  ---------  ------ --------- ------- ------
SSC1 SBBC 0     Temp. 0    37     Degrees C  1 sec OK
SSC1 CBH 0      Temp. 0    45     Degrees C  1 sec OK
SSC1 Board 0    Temp. 0    24     Degrees C  1 sec OK
SSC1 Board 0    Temp. 1    22     Degrees C  1 sec OK
SSC1 Board 0    Temp. 2    28     Degrees C  1 sec OK
SSC1 Board 0    1.5 VDC 0  1.49 Volts DC    1 sec OK
SSC1 Board 0    3.3 VDC 0  3.35 Volts DC    1 sec OK
SSC1 Board 0    5 VDC 0    5.01 Volts DC    1 sec OK
/N0/PS0 Input 0  Volt. 0        - -           6 sec OK
/N0/PS0 48 VDC 0 Volt. 0    48.00 Volts DC    6 sec OK
/N0/PS1 Input 0  Volt. 0        - -           5 sec OK
/N0/PS1 48 VDC 0 Volt. 0    48.00 Volts DC    5 sec OK
/N0/FT0 Fan 0    Cooling 0  Auto             5 sec OK
/N0/FT0 Fan 1    Cooling 0  Auto             5 sec OK
/N0/FT0 Fan 2    Cooling 0  Auto             5 sec OK
/N0/FT0 Fan 3    Cooling 0  Auto             5 sec OK
/N0/FT0 Fan 4    Cooling 0  Auto             5 sec OK
/N0/FT0 Fan 5    Cooling 0  Auto             5 sec OK
/N0/FT0 Fan 6    Cooling 0  Auto             5 sec OK
/N0/FT0 Fan 7    Cooling 0  Auto             5 sec OK
/N0/RP0 Board 0  1.5 VDC 0  1.51 Volts DC    5 sec OK
/N0/RP0 Board 0  3.3 VDC 0  3.35 Volts DC    5 sec OK
/N0/RP0 Board 0  Temp. 0    22     Degrees C  5 sec OK
/N0/RP0 Board 0  Temp. 1    22     Degrees C  5 sec OK
/N0/RP0 SDC 0    Temp. 0    63     Degrees C  5 sec OK
/N0/RP0 AR 0     Temp. 0    47     Degrees C  5 sec OK
/N0/RP0 DX 0     Temp. 0    62     Degrees C  5 sec OK
/N0/RP0 DX 1     Temp. 0    66     Degrees C  5 sec OK
/N0/RP2 Board 0  1.5 VDC 0  1.49 Volts DC    4 sec OK
/N0/RP2 Board 0  3.3 VDC 0  3.33 Volts DC    4 sec OK
/N0/RP2 Board 0  Temp. 0    24     Degrees C  5 sec OK
/N0/RP2 Board 0  Temp. 1    23     Degrees C  5 sec OK
/N0/RP2 SDC 0    Temp. 0    57     Degrees C  5 sec OK
/N0/RP2 AR 0     Temp. 0    42     Degrees C  5 sec OK
/N0/RP2 DX 0     Temp. 0    53     Degrees C  5 sec OK
/N0/RP2 DX 1     Temp. 0    56     Degrees C  5 sec OK
/N0/SB0 Board 0  1.5 VDC 0  1.50 Volts DC    4 sec OK
/N0/SB0 Board 0  3.3 VDC 0  3.33 Volts DC    5 sec OK
```

```
/N0/SB0 SDC 0      Temp. 0     49     Degrees C    5 sec OK
/N0/SB0 AR 0       Temp. 0     39     Degrees C    5 sec OK
/N0/SB0 DX 0       Temp. 0     50     Degrees C    5 sec OK
/N0/SB0 DX 1       Temp. 0     55     Degrees C    5 sec OK
/N0/SB0 DX 2       Temp. 0     58     Degrees C    5 sec OK
/N0/SB0 DX 3       Temp. 0     53     Degrees C    5 sec OK
/N0/SB0 SBBC 0     Temp. 0     53     Degrees C    5 sec OK
/N0/SB0 Board 1    Temp. 0     28     Degrees C    5 sec OK
/N0/SB0 Board 1    Temp. 1     26     Degrees C    5 sec OK
/N0/SB0 CPU 0      Temp. 0     56     Degrees C    5 sec OK
/N0/SB0 CPU 0      1.8 VDC 0   1.72 Volts DC       5 sec OK
/N0/SB0 CPU 1      Temp. 0     50     Degrees C    5 sec OK
/N0/SB0 CPU 1      1.8 VDC 1   1.74 Volts DC       5 sec OK
/N0/SB0 SBBC 1     Temp. 0     40     Degrees C    5 sec OK
/N0/SB0 Board 1    Temp. 2     28     Degrees C    5 sec OK
/N0/SB0 Board 1    Temp. 3     29     Degrees C    5 sec OK
/N0/SB0 CPU 2      Temp. 0     53     Degrees C    6 sec OK
/N0/SB0 CPU 2      1.8 VDC 0   1.72 Volts DC       6 sec OK
/N0/SB0 CPU 3      Temp. 0     49     Degrees C    6 sec OK
/N0/SB0 CPU 3      1.8 VDC 1   1.72 Volts DC       6 sec OK
/N0/SB2 Board 0    1.5 VDC 0   1.52 Volts DC       6 sec OK
/N0/SB2 Board 0    3.3 VDC 0   3.35 Volts DC       6 sec OK
/N0/SB2 SDC 0      Temp. 0     51     Degrees C    6 sec OK
/N0/SB2 AR 0       Temp. 0     41     Degrees C    6 sec OK
/N0/SB2 DX 0       Temp. 0     52     Degrees C    6 sec OK
/N0/SB2 DX 1       Temp. 0     55     Degrees C    6 sec OK
/N0/SB2 DX 2       Temp. 0     61     Degrees C    6 sec OK
/N0/SB2 DX 3       Temp. 0     53     Degrees C    6 sec OK
/N0/SB2 SBBC 0     Temp. 0     52     Degrees C    6 sec OK
/N0/SB2 Board 1    Temp. 0     27     Degrees C    6 sec OK
/N0/SB2 Board 1    Temp. 1     26     Degrees C    7 sec OK
/N0/SB2 CPU 0      Temp. 0     54     Degrees C    7 sec OK
/N0/SB2 CPU 0      1.8 VDC 0   1.72 Volts DC       7 sec OK
/N0/SB2 CPU 1      Temp. 0     52     Degrees C    7 sec OK
/N0/SB2 CPU 1      1.8 VDC 1   1.73 Volts DC       7 sec OK
/N0/SB2 SBBC 1     Temp. 0     43     Degrees C    7 sec OK
/N0/SB2 Board 1    Temp. 2     27     Degrees C    7 sec OK
/N0/SB2 Board 1    Temp. 3     27     Degrees C    7 sec OK
/N0/SB2 CPU 2      Temp. 0     51     Degrees C    7 sec OK
/N0/SB2 CPU 2      1.8 VDC 0   1.71 Volts DC       7 sec OK
/N0/SB2 CPU 3      Temp. 0     51     Degrees C    7 sec OK
/N0/SB2 CPU 3      1.8 VDC 1   1.71 Volts DC       7 sec OK
/N0/IB6 Board 0    1.5 VDC 0   1.51 Volts DC       7 sec OK
/N0/IB6 Board 0    3.3 VDC 0   3.29 Volts DC       7 sec OK
/N0/IB6 Board 0    5 VDC 0     4.95 Volts DC       7 sec OK
/N0/IB6 Board 0    12 VDC 0   11.88 Volts DC       7 sec OK
/N0/IB6 Board 0    Temp. 0     30     Degrees C    7 sec OK
```

```
/N0/IB6 Board 0    Temp. 1     28     Degrees C    7 sec OK
/N0/IB6 Board 0    3.3 VDC 1   3.30 Volts DC       7 sec OK
/N0/IB6 Board 0    3.3 VDC 2   3.30 Volts DC       7 sec OK
/N0/IB6 Board 0    1.8 VDC 0   1.81 Volts DC       7 sec OK
/N0/IB6 Board 0    2.5 VDC 0   2.51 Volts DC       7 sec OK
/N0/IB6 Fan 0      Cooling 0   High                3 sec OK
/N0/IB6 Fan 1      Cooling 0   High                3 sec OK
/N0/IB6 SDC 0      Temp. 0     63     Degrees C    8 sec OK
/N0/IB6 AR 0       Temp. 0     73     Degrees C    8 sec OK
/N0/IB6 DX 0       Temp. 0     68     Degrees C    8 sec OK
/N0/IB6 DX 1       Temp. 0     72     Degrees C    8 sec OK
/N0/IB6 SBBC 0     Temp. 0     49     Degrees C    8 sec OK
/N0/IB6 IOASIC 0   Temp. 0     45     Degrees C    8 sec OK
/N0/IB6 IOASIC 1   Temp. 1     51     Degrees C    8 sec OK
```

For explanations of the `showenvironment` output headers see TABLE 9.

TABLE 9   `showenvironment` Output Header Description

Code Example Header	Value	Description
Slot		Slot ID
Device		Device being monitored by the sensor
Sensor		Component that measures the environmental data of the device
Value		The value returned by the sensor (data was acquired Age seconds ago)
Units		Applicable unit for the sensor (for valid units, see the Value column)
	C	Celsius
	V	Volts
Age		Age of the reading being displayed (seconds)
Status		For values for Status see the Value column
	*** WARNING HIGH ***	Value exceeded Max threshold
	* NOTICE High *	Value between High-Warning and Max thresholds
	* NOTICE Low *	Value below Min threshold
	*** WARNING LOW ***	Value below Min threshold
	OK	Value is within limits
	failed	Failed to receive sensor's value

showescape

Display the current escape sequence.

Syntax

```
showescape
showescape -h
```

Options/Parameters

-h shows help for this command.

Description

Shows the current escape sequence.

See Also

setescape

Example

```
lom>showescape
#.
```

showeventreporting

Display the settings applied to the LOM software event reporting and messages.

Syntax

```
showeventreporting
showeventreporting -h
```

Options/Parameters

-h shows help for this command.

Description

Show the settings applied to the LOM software event reporting and messages.

See Also

seteventreporting

Example

```
lom>showeventreporting
eventreporting is default
reporting level is fatal, warning & information (3)
```

showfault

Display the state of the system Fault LED.

Syntax

```
showfault
showfault -h
```

Options/Parameters

-h displays help for this command.

Description

Shows the state of the system Fault LED.

See Also

showalarm

Example

```
lom>showfault
fault is off
```

showhostname

Display the system hostname.

Syntax

```
showhostname
showhostname -h
```

Options/Parameters

`-h` displays help for this command.

Description

Display the hostname of the Solaris host.

The hostname is only displayed if the Solaris operating environment is running, otherwise a – is displayed

See Also

`showmodel`

Example

```
lom>showhostname
<hostname>
```

showlocator

Display the state of the system Locator LED.

Syntax

```
showlocator
showlocator -h
```

Options/Parameters

-h displays help for this command.

Example

```
lom>showlocator
locator is off
```

See Also

setlocator

showlogs

Display the message event log.

Syntax

```
showlogs
showlogs -h
```

Options/Parameters

`-h` displays help for this command.

Description

Displays the message event log.

See Also

`history`, `resetsc`

Example

```
lom>showlogs
Nov 26 16:48:29 interpol-sc lom: [ID 746300 local0.warning] Alarm 1 ON
Nov 26 16:48:36 interpol-sc lom: [ID 222144 local0.notice] Alarm 2 OFF
Nov 27 11:20:38 interpol-sc lom: [ID 218048 local0.notice] Alarm 1 OFF
Nov 27 11:20:43 interpol-sc lom: [ID 877372 local0.warning] Alarm 2 ON
Nov 27 11:21:17 interpol-sc lom: [ID 352276 local0.notice] Locator ON
```

showmodel

Display the platform model.

Syntax

```
showmodel
showmodel -h
```

Options/Parameters

-h displays help for this command.

Description

Display the name of the system platform model.

See Also

showhostname

Example

```
lom>showmodel
model: Sun Fire V1280
```

shownetwork

Display System Controller (LOM) network settings and MAC addresses.

Syntax

```
shownetwork [-v]
shownetwork -h
```

Options/Parameters

-h displays help for this command.

-v verbose mode. Displays the system Ethernet (MAC) addresses.

Description

Show System Controller (LOM) network settings and MAC addresses.

Example

```
lom>shownetwork

Network
-------
The system controller is configured to be on a network.
Network settings: static
Hostname: commando-sc
IP Address: 129.xxx.xxx.xxx
Gateway: 129.xxx.xxx.xxx
DNS Domain: noone.somewhere.com
Primary DNS Server: 129.xxx.xxx.xxx
Secondary DNS Server: 129.xxx.xxx.xxx
```

```
lom>shownetwork -v

Network
-------
The system controller is configured to be on a network.
Network settings: static
Hostname: commando-sc
IP Address: 129.xxx.xxx.xxx
Gateway: 129.xxx.xxx.xxx
DNS Domain: noone.somewhere.com
Primary DNS Server: 129.xxx.xxx.xxx
Secondary DNS Server: 129.xxx.xxx.xxx

MAC Address                        HostID
------------------------------     --------
Host net0 08:00:xx:xx:xx:xx        80xxxx01
Host net1 08:00:xx:xx:xx:xx        80xxxx02
SC net    08:00:xx:xx:xx:xx        80xxxx0a
```

See Also

setupnetwork

showresetstate

Display the CPU registers after an abnormal Solaris reset.

Syntax

```
showresetstate [-w|-s|-v] [-f <URL>]
showresetstate -h
```

Options/Parameters

-w shows windows.

-s shows secondary save registers.

-v shows all registers.

-f specify a URL for the output

<URL> is the file to receive the output

   supported protocol: FTP
   `ftp://`[*<userid>*`:`*<password>*`@`]*<hostname>*`/`*<path>*

-h displays help for this command.

Description

Shows the CPU registers after an abnormal Solaris reset, for example, as a result of a Solaris watchdog timeout.

showsc

Display version and uptime information about the System Controller.

Syntax

```
showsc [-v]
showsc -h
```

Options/Parameters

-h displays help for this command.

-v is verbose.

Description

Displays the version and uptime information about the System Controller.

Example

CODE EXAMPLE 18 Using the showsc Command

```
lom>showsc
SC: SSC1
Clock failover disabled.

SC date: Fri Jul 26 17:44:25 BST 2002
SC uptime: 2 hours 28 minutes 8 seconds

ScApp version: 5.13.0007 LW8_build0.7
RTOS version: 23

Solaris Host Status: Active - Solaris

lom>
```

shutdown

Shut down Solaris and enter standby mode.

Syntax

```
shutdown
shutdown -h
```

Options/Parameters

-h displays help for this command.

Description

If Solaris is running, the system is cleanly halted and then powered off to standby mode. If Solaris is not running then the system is powered off to standby mode.

This should be used in preference to the poweroff command.

See Also

poweron, poweroff

Example

```
lom>shutdown
Shutting down Solaris ...
lom>
lom>console


The system is down.
syncing file systems... done
Powering off ...
lom>Powering boards off ...
```

testboard

Test the specified CPU/Memory board.

Syntax

```
testboard [-f] <board_name>
testboard -h
```

Options/Parameters

-h displays help for this command.

-f   force testing of an already-tested board.

<board_name> is the board to be tested, and must be one of sb0, sb2 or sb4.

Description

Runs POST on the CPU/Memory board specified on the command line. The board must not be in use by Solaris at the time (that is, its status as displayed by showboards must not be Active). To display the board status use the showboards command.

Example

To test CPU/Memory board, sb0, type:

```
lom>testboard sb0
```

Glossary

environmental monitoring   All systems have a large number of sensors that monitor temperature, voltage, and current. The System Controller polls devices in a timely manner and makes the environmental data available. The System Controller will shut down various components to prevent damage.

FRU   Field-Replaceable Unit. A discrete part of the system, such as a power supply, a CPU/Memory board or a fan.

LOM   Lights Out Management.

LOM prompt   The LOM prompt is the operating environment for the system administrator. It provides configuration control, environmental status, the ability to power on and off the system, the ability to change the System Controller password and access to other System Controller functions.

If POST, the Solaris operating environment, or the OpenBoot PROM is *not* running and only the System Controller software is running, you can access the LOM prompt, which is lom>.

It also provides a location for console messages to be displayed.

POST   Power-on self-test. This is the program that takes uninitialized system hardware and probes and tests its components, configures what seems worthwhile into a coherent initialized system, and hands it off to the OpenBoot PROM.

ScApp   The software application that runs on the System Controller and which provides a command line interface for you to modify the system settings.

SEPROM   Serial Eraseable Programmable Read-Only Memory.

System Controller   The System Controller is an embedded system resident on the IB_SSC Assembly which connects to the system baseplane. The system controller is responsible for providing the Lights Out Management (LOM) functions which include power on sequencing, sequencing module power on self tests (POST), environmental monitoring, fault indication and alarms.

virtual time of day
(TOD)   The TOD/NVRAM chip is located on the System Controller board. The System
              Controller multiplexes the physical TOD chip to provide TOD services.

Index

A

alarms, show setting, 38
alarms,setting, 27

B

board status, showing, 39
boards, testing, 69
boot, configure, 4
`bootmode` command, 4
break character, 6
`break` command, 6
`break` command, disabling, 36

C

command history, 17
command summary, 1
component, showing, 47
components
   disabling, 8
   enabling, 10
configure Solaris boot, 4
`console` command, 7
console connection, 7
console port commands, 1
CPU/Memory board, testing, 69

D

date, displaying, 51
date, setting, 28
`disablecomponent` command, 8
disabling components, 8
displaying
   version and uptime information, 67
displaying version and uptime information, 67

E

`enablecomponent` command, 10
enabling components, 10
environment, show measurements, 52
escape characters, showing, 57
event log, show, 62
event reporting, show status, 58

F

fault LED, show status, 59
flash PROMs, updating, 13
`flashupdate` command, 13

H

`help` command, 15
`history` command, 17

V

W