

IBM Management Processor



# Command-Line Interface Utility Version 5.10 User's Guide



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**Note:** Before using this information and the product it supports, read the general information in Appendix C, “Notices,” on page 81.

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## Preface

This book provides information about installing and using IBM<sup>®</sup> Management Processor Command-Line Interface Utility, version 5.10, with the following operating systems:

- Microsoft<sup>®</sup> Windows<sup>®</sup> 2000 Server
- Microsoft Windows 2000 Professional
- Red Hat 7.3
- SuSE Linux 8.0
- Microsoft Windows 2000 Server AS
- Microsoft Windows Server 2003 (ES, AN, WS) - IA32
- Microsoft Windows Server 2003 (ES, AN, WS) - EM64T
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 3.0 (AS, ES) - IA32
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 3.0 (AS, ES) - EM64T
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4.0 (AS, ES) - IA32
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4.0 (AS, ES) - EM64T
- SuSE Linux Enterprise Server 8.0 - IA32
- SuSE Linux Enterprise Server 9.0 - IA32
- SuSE Linux Enterprise Server 9.0 for AMD64/EM64T on EM64T hardware
- SuSE Linux Enterprise Server 9.0 for iSeries
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4.0 (AS) for iSeries
- SuSE Linux Enterprise Server 9.0 for zSeries
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4.0 (AS) for zSeries
- SuSE Linux Enterprise Server 9.0 for pSeries
- Red Hat Enterprise Linux 4.0 (AS) for pSeries
- AIX V5.3
- i5/OS V5R3
- AIX V5.3 for iSeries
- i5/OS V5R4 for iSeries

Command output in this release might vary from command output in previous releases. If you are using a script, you should verify that the output you receive is what your script expects.

This book is organized into the following chapters:

Chapter 1, “Introducing IBM Management Processor Command-Line Interface Utility,” on page 1 provides an overview of the product.

Chapter 2, “Installing IBM Management Processor Command-Line Interface Utility,” on page 3 contains installation considerations and instructions.

Chapter 3, “Using IBM Management Processor Command-Line Interface Utility,” on page 5 contains usage guidelines and details of each command.

Appendix A, “Sample scripts,” on page 75 contains sample command scripts.

Appendix B, “Getting help and technical assistance,” on page 79 contains information about how to get technical help, support, and service.

Appendix C, “Notices,” on page 81 contains IBM notices and trademark information.

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# Chapter 1. Introducing IBM Management Processor Command-Line Interface Utility

IBM Management Processor Command-Line Interface Utility, version 5.1 is a management tool for IBM systems running Linux or Microsoft Windows. The system management functions are provided from an easy-to-use command-line interface that connects to a service processor. Using this command-line interface, you can access and set a wide range of information about the health, configuration, communication, and state of your system. These functions are immediately available after you install the command-line interface and make a connection to a service processor.

There are three supported methods that you can use to communicate with a service processor:

- In-band communication using a device driver
- Out-of-band communication using an IP connection
- Out-of-band communication using an RS-485 interconnect

Not all configurations of server and service processor support all functions. See “Supported service processor configurations” on page 3 for more details.

After you have established your communication pathway, you can begin using the following functions provided by the command-line interface:

- Query vital product data (VPD) of system components:
  - BladeCenter™ units, including switch modules
  - Cache coherency
  - Chassis/enclosure
  - Microprocessor and microprocessor electrically erasable programmable read-only memory (EEPROM)
  - Diagnostics
  - Hard disk drive backplane and system board
  - Dual inline memory module (DIMM)
  - Power supply and backplane
  - Service processor device driver, firmware, and hardware revision
  - System slot
  - POST/BIOS
- Query the component light-emitting diodes (LEDs) using light path diagnostics:
  - BladeCenter units
  - CD-ROM drive and hard disk drive cables
  - Centerplane, memory, and adapters
  - Chip and chip set voltage regulator module (VRM)
  - Microprocessor and microprocessor memory
  - Diagnostics and front panel
  - Expansion device, fan, scalability ports, system board, and VRM
  - Memory, memory hot-plug enable, and memory subsystem
  - Peripheral component interconnect (PCI), PCI bus, and PCI adapters
  - Service processor adapter and slot
- Query and set service processor configurations:

- Restart
- Network interfaces: Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP), point-to-point protocol (PPP), and Internet protocol (IP)
- Serial port hardware and software
- General identification
- Vital product data (VPD)
- Internal clock
- Alert dial-out settings
- Dial-in entries
- Query the service processor for entries in its event log recorded by:
  - BIOS
  - Diagnostics
  - POST
  - Service processor
- Query or set server timeouts for your systems:
  - Operating-system loader
  - Operating-system heartbeat
  - POST
  - Power-off delay
- View health and environment information for your systems:
  - System board voltages and thresholds
  - VRM voltages
  - Power-supply voltages
  - Component temperatures and thresholds
  - Fan speeds
- Turn systems on and off remotely:
  - Turn off immediately and with operating-system shutdown.
  - Restart immediately and with operating-system shutdown.
  - Turn on immediately, after a specified delay, and in  $n$  seconds.
- Query the general state information for your systems:
  - System state stable or unstable
  - System power on or off
  - Number of times restarted
  - Number of hours turned on
  - Universal unique ID (UUID)
  - Blue indicator light on or off
  - Light path LED functioning
- Create scripts that contain multiple commands for you to use and reuse. When you run a script, each command within it is run.

---

## Chapter 2. Installing IBM Management Processor Command-Line Interface Utility

This chapter contains information about limitations, supported service processor configurations, and installation for IBM Management Processor Command-Line Interface Utility.

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### Limitations

The command-line interface has the following limitation:

- In Linux, you cannot use the Up Arrow and Down Arrow keys to recall a command after you start the command-line interface.

---

### Supported service processor configurations

The command-line interface is supported only on systems with at least one of the following service processors:

- Advanced System Management (ASM) processor
- ASM PCI Adapter
- Integrated system management processor (ISMP)
- Management module
- Remote Supervisor Adapter
- Remote Supervisor Adapter II
- Baseboard Management Controller (BMC)

You must also ensure that the combination of service processor and system type is supported. Additionally, there are different levels of support, depending on your service processor configuration.

There is also limited support for the IBM RXE-100 Remote Expansion Enclosure that enables you to add other devices. See the *RXE-100 Hardware Maintenance Manual* for more information.

---

### Installing the command-line interface

This section provides instructions for installing the command-line interface on one of the supported operating systems listed in “Preface” on page vii. The command-line interface is bundled with IBM Director 5.1 and later and is installed as part of the server installation.



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## Chapter 3. Using IBM Management Processor Command-Line Interface Utility

With IBM Management Processor Command-Line Interface Utility, you can manage and monitor system health and configuration by logging on to a service processor on a system or connected to a system, query for information about system status, or set parameters for system behavior.

This chapter contains the following information about using the command-line interface:

- Command-line interface guidelines, on page 5
- Starting the command-line interface, on page 6
- Logging on to a service processor, on page 7
- Using command-line interface commands, on page 9
- Using scripts, on page 72

In the **Examples** following the tables, the items in **bold** type are examples only. The parameters that you choose to use will be different.

---

### Command-line interface guidelines

All commands have the following basic structure:

*command -option parameter*

You can add multiple options to a command on one line to avoid repeating the same command, for example:

*command -option1 parameter -option2 parameter -option3 parameter*

The information for each option is returned in the order in which it was entered and displayed on separate lines.

Observe the following general guidelines when using the command-line interface:

- Case sensitivity
  - All commands and command options are in lowercase and are case sensitive.
- **Note:** If you receive a Command not found error make sure that you are typing the commands in the correct case; they are case sensitive. For a list of valid commands, type `help-cmd`.
- Boolean and string parameters are case-sensitive, so you must use lowercase. A Boolean parameter set to true must be entered as `true`.
- Data types
  - The following data types are predefined:
  - `boolean` - A string with the value of either `true` or `false`.
  - `ipaddress` - A formatted string of `xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx`, where `xxx` is a number from 0 to 255.
- Delimiters
  - Options are delimited with a minus sign.
  - In a command that requires parameters, a single space is expected between the option and the parameter. Any additional spaces are ignored.
- Multiple parameters

- Multiple parameters must be separated by commas.
- Comma-separated parameters may be separated by additional spaces.
- Output format
  - Failed commands generate failure messages consisting of a single line of text in the format `FAILURE: failure_message`.
  - Successful commands are indicated by the message `SUCCESS: command_results`.
- Strings
  - Strings containing spaces must be enclosed in quotation marks, such as in `snmp -contactname "John B. Doe"`; in a string with spaces and no quotation marks, only the first word is recognized.
  - Unless otherwise specified, the maximum string length is 15 characters, including spaces. String values over 15 characters long are truncated.
  - String parameters can be mixed case.
  - Strings containing negative values (for example, -5) must be enclosed in quotation marks. For example,  
`setmpclock -gmtoffset "-5"`

---

## Known problems

The following problems of the command-line interface are known:

- If you are logged on to a remote service processor using an RS-485 interconnect, your connection might be lost after a period of inactivity.
- When using the `setmpclock -gmtoffset` command, if you attempt to use an invalid parameter, outside the range of -12 to +12, a message indicating that the command was successful might be displayed, even though the command was unsuccessful. To avoid this, enter a valid parameter.
- If you are logged on to a Remote Supervisor Adapter and running the command-line interface, and then fail at logging on to an integrated system management processor on an RS-485 interconnect, the command-line interface might lose all functionality. You must restart the command-line interface and log on again.
- In using the `setsmnetwork` command, if you make changes using any of the options, they remain in a pending state even if the `setsmnetwork -enable` command is set to true, which should apply the pending changes. Instead, typing `setsmnetwork -enable true` might return a message indicating that there was a problem sending the command.

---

## Starting the command-line interface

To start the command-line interface in Linux, type the following command at a shell prompt:

```
MPCLI
```

Before you start the command-line interface, make sure that you are either the root user or a member of the root user group. If an error is returned when you start the command-line interface, the script file might not have execute permissions. To add execute permissions, type `chmod +x MPCLI.sh` at a shell prompt.

To start the command-line interface in Windows, click **Start** → **Programs** → **IBM** → **MPCLI**.



## Logging on to a service processor

Use the following commands to log on to or log off from a service processor.

Table 1. Logon commands

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Log on out-of-band using IP</b>	Log on with a host name or IP address.	<p>logonip -hostname <i>IPhost</i> -userid <i>IPuserid</i> -password <i>IPpassword</i> -type <i>sptype</i></p> <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>IPhost</i> is the domain name system (DNS) or IP address of the host</li> <li>• <i>IPuserid</i> is a user ID with administrative privileges</li> <li>• <i>IPpassword</i> is the password for the user ID</li> <li>• <i>sptype</i> has a value of <i>ipmi</i> or <i>ibm</i>. This parameter is optional and defaults to a value of <i>ibm</i>.</li> </ul> <p><b>Note:</b> The options can be abbreviated. For example, -hostname can be shortened to -h.</p>
<b>Log on out-of-band using RS-485</b>	<p>Log on to an RS-485 interconnect. Before you can log on to a system on the RS-485 interconnect, you must:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Log on to a gateway service processor using either the logonip command. Make sure that the system is connected to this service processor with an RS-485 connection.</li> <li>2. Detect the systems using the RS-485 interconnect network by typing the following command: logonrs485 -query</li> </ol>	<p>There are two command options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• logonrs485 -index <i>RSindex</i> -userid <i>RSuserid</i> -password <i>RSpassword</i></li> <li>• logonrs485 -name <i>RSname</i> -userid <i>RSuserid</i> -password <i>RSpassword</i></li> </ul> <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>RSindex</i> is the number of the system the -query command returned</li> <li>• <i>RSname</i> is the name for the service processor</li> <li>• <i>RSuserid</i> is a user ID with administrative privileges</li> <li>• <i>RSpassword</i> is the password for the user ID</li> </ul>
<b>Log onto an RXE-100 expansion unit</b>	Log on to an RXE-100 expansion unit.	logonrx -index

Table 1. Logon commands (continued)

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get service processors on RS-485 bus</b>	Returns a list of service processors that share the RS-485 bus with the current service processor.	logonrs485 -query list logonrs485 -query long logonrs485 -query count  where, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• list generates a longer listing</li> <li>• long is the same as list</li> <li>• count returns the number of devices</li> </ul>
<b>Get RXE-100 expansion units</b>	Returns a list of RXE-100 expansion units attached to the system.	logonrx -query
<b>Log off from a service processor</b>	Log off from the current session and disconnect from the service processor. If multiple sessions were initiated, any previous sessions are still active after the current session is terminated.	logoff
<b>Echo the last successful logon</b>	Echo the last successful logon command.	whoami
<b>Find service processor ID</b>	Displays the text ID of the current service processor	getmpid -text

**Notes:**

1. To log on to a service processor using the logonrs485 command, you must first log on to a gateway service processor using the logonip command.
2. The logonrs485 command options -index and -name specify which service processor to log on to. Use only one of these options for each logon. Also, if you are logging on to an ISMP service processor, the -userid and -password options are not necessary.
3. Multiple logons to other service processors are allowed; however, all commands that are issued affect the most recently accessed service processor until another service processor is accessed or the logoff command is issued.
4. The SLIM Port Busy message gives more thorough information when a connection is unavailable. It differentiates between a busy SLIM port and entry of the wrong connection parameters (IP address, user ID, password).  
 When a logonip command fails, a check is made to see if the connection can be made using the HTTP port. If this connection is established, then the output from the failed logonip command indicates that the SLIM port is busy. If a connection can not be made using the HTTP port, then the output from the failed logonip command indicates that the login parameters are incorrect.

**Examples:**

- To log on out-of-band with an RS-485 interconnect using a local gateway service processor, type  

```
logonrs485 -query
logonrs485 -name batman -userid GayleM -password acegEGBDF
```
- To log on out-of-band with an IP connection, type  

```
logonip -hostname 168.1.101.100 -userid italia -password teramo
```

---

## Managing the command-line interface

Use these commands to control the behavior of the command-line interface. They affect the output and function of the application but do not directly affect the service processor.

Table 2. Application-control commands

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get help</b>	Returns the available help commands.	help
	Returns the application control, logon, and logoff commands.	help-cli
	Returns all the commands you can use after logging onto a service processor.	help-cmd
	Returns all the options for the specified command.	help-cmd <i>commandname</i> where <i>commandname</i> is the name of a command.
<b>Get debugging information</b>	Provides additional debugging information, such as more detail on a command success or failure. By default, verbose is off.	verbose Typing verbose toggles debugging information on or off.
<b>Enter sleep mode</b>	Allows the main execution thread to enter sleep mode.	sleep <i>milliseconds</i> where <i>milliseconds</i> is the number of milliseconds the application is in sleep mode.
<b>Exit command-line interface</b>	Closes the connection to the service processor and exits the program.	exit

### Examples:

- To query the commands you can use after logging into a service processor, type  
`help-cmd`
- To query the options for a specific command, type  
`help-cmd setalertcommon`

---

## Using command-line interface commands

This section contains command function and usage information and examples. It is divided into the following subsections:

- BladeCenter unit commands, on page 10
- Network interface commands, on page 21
- Serial port configuration commands, on page 32
- Service processor configuration commands, on page 36

- Service processor event commands, on page 45
- System power commands, on page 55
- System component commands, on page 62
- System health and environment commands, on page 68
- System statistics commands, on page 60

## BladeCenter unit commands

Use these commands to read and configure BladeCenter-unit-supported functions.

### Management module failover commands

These commands enable or disable failover of the management module.

Table 3. Management module failover commands

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get failover information</b>	Returns whether management module failover is enabled.	getmmfo
<b>Enable failover</b>	Enables management module failover immediately.	setmmfo -enable
<b>Disable failover</b>	Disables management module failover for the specified number of seconds.	setmmfo -disable <i>seconds</i> where <i>seconds</i> is the number of seconds for disabling failover.

#### Example:

To disable management module failover for 4 minutes, type

```
setmmfo -disable 240
```

### Universal serial bus (USB) configuration commands

These commands display and set USB configuration.

Table 4. USB configuration commands

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get USB configuration</b>	Returns the USB configuration.	getusb
	Returns the blade server that owns the USB.	getusb -owner
	Returns the last time USB ownership was assigned.	getusb -assigntime
<b>Set USB owner</b>	Assigns USB ownership to a blade server.	setusb -owner <i>bladeserver</i> where <i>bladeserver</i> is the number (1 - 14) of the blade server you want to own the USB.
<b>Park USB</b>	Prevents any blade server from owning the USB.	setusb -park

#### Examples:

- To query for the blade server that owns the USB and the last time an owner was assigned, type

```
getusb -owner -assigntime
```

- To assign ownership of the USB to the third blade server, type  
`setusb -owner 3`

## Serial over LAN

View and configure Serial over LAN (SOL) function for the management module using these commands.

*Table 5. SOL commands*

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get SOL status</b>	Returns all SOL settings.	<code>getsol</code>
	Returns global SOL status (enabled or disabled).	<code>getsol -status</code>
	Returns the SOL VLAN ID.	<code>getsol -vlanid</code>
	Returns the SOL blade server management processor (BSMP) IP address range. The IP address specified is for the blade server in blade bay 1. The IP addresses for the remaining blade servers will have the same IP address, with their blade bay number added to the last byte of the BSMP IP address.	<code>getsol -bsmpips</code>
	Returns the SOL accumulate threshold.	<code>getsol -accumto</code>
	Returns the SOL send threshold.	<code>getsol -sendthresh</code>
	Returns the SOL retry count.	<code>getsol -retrycnt</code>
	Returns the SOL retry interval.	<code>getsol -retryint</code>

Table 5. SOL commands (continued)

Function	What it does	Command
Configure SOL	Enable or disable global SOL status.	setsol -enable <i>Boolean</i>  where <i>Boolean</i> is true to enable global SOL status or false to disable.
	Set the SOL VLAN ID.	setsol -vlanid <i>vlanid</i>  where <i>vlanid</i> is an integer.
	Set the SOL blade server management processor (BSMP) IP address. The IP address specified is for the blade server in blade bay 1. The IP addresses for the remaining blade servers will have the same IP address, with their blade bay number added to the last byte of the BSMP IP address.	setsol -bsmpips <i>ipaddress</i>  where <i>ipaddress</i> is a valid IP address.
	Set the SOL accumulate threshold. retryint interval where interval is an integer.	setsol -accumto <i>timeout</i>  where <i>timeout</i> is an integer.
	Set the SOL send threshold.	setsol -sendthresh <i>threshold</i>  where <i>threshold</i> is an integer.
	Set the SOL retry count.	setsol -retrycnt <i>count</i>  where <i>count</i> is an integer.
	Set the SOL retry interval.	setsol -retryint <i>interval</i>  where <i>interval</i> is an integer.

Viewing and configuring SOL settings can also be performed using the following command-line protocol commands:

- To view all SOL properties for the management module using the command-line protocol, type:

```
show /sol
```

- To set the SOL retry count using the command-line protocol, type:

```
set /sol retrycnt=count
```

where *count* is the retry count that you are setting.

**Note:** All SOL properties are set using this command syntax. Only one property can be set each time a command is entered.

**Examples:**

- To view all SOL properties from the command-line interface, type:

```
getsol
```

- To set the SOL retry count to 3 from the command-line interface, type:

```
setsol -retrycnt 3
```

## Keyboard, video, and mouse configuration commands

These commands display and set the keyboard, video, and mouse (KVM) configuration.

Table 6. KVM configuration commands

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get KVM configuration</b>	Returns the KVM configuration, the blade server that owns the KVM, and the last time that KVM ownership was assigned.	getkvm
<b>Assign KVM owner</b>	Assigns KVM ownership to a blade server.	setkvm -owner <i>bladeserver</i>  where <i>bladeserver</i> is the number (1 - 14) of the blade server you want to own the KVM.
<b>Park KVM</b>	Prevents any blade server from owning the KVM.	setkvm -park

### Examples:

- To query for the blade server that owns the KVM and the last time an owner was assigned, type  
getkvm -owner -assigntime
- To assign ownership of the KVM to the third blade server, type  
setkvm -owner 3

## Blade server start-option configuration commands

These commands display and set the blade server start-option configuration.

Table 7. Blade server start-option configuration commands

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get start options</b>	Returns the start sequence for the specified blade server.	<code>getbootoptions -blade <i>bladenum</i></code>  where <i>bladenum</i> is the number of the blade server.
<b>Set start sequence</b>	Sets the start sequence for the specified blade server.	<code>setbootoptions -options <i>bladenum</i>, <i>bootsequence</i></code>  where <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <i>bladenum</i> is the number of the blade server.</li><li>• <i>bootsequence</i> can be any of the following and in any order, separated by commas and enclosed in double quotation marks:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– hdd1</li><li>– hdd2</li><li>– cdrom</li><li>– floppy</li><li>– pxe</li></ul></li></ul>
<b>Delete start sequence</b>	Delete the start sequence for the specified blade server.	<code>setbootoptions -clear <i>bladenum</i></code>  where <i>bladenum</i> is the number of the blade server.

### Examples:

- To set the start sequence for the seventh blade server, type  
`setbootoptions -options 7,"hdd1,cdrom,floppy"`
- To delete the start sequence for the eighth blade server, type  
`setbootoptions -clear 8`



## Blade server policy commands

These commands display and set the blade server policy settings.

Table 8. Blade server policy commands

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get blade server policies</b>	Returns whether the specified blade server is enabled for local power control.	getpbpolicy -localpower <i>bladenum</i>  where <i>bladenum</i> is the number of the blade server.
	Returns whether the specified blade server is enabled for local KVM control.	getpbpolicy -localkvm <i>bladenum</i>  where <i>bladenum</i> is the number of the blade server.
	Returns whether the specified blade server is enabled for local USB control.	getpbpolicy -localusb <i>bladenum</i>  where <i>bladenum</i> is the number of the blade server.
	Returns whether the specified blade server is enabled for the Wake on LAN <sup>®</sup> feature.	getpbpolicy -wol <i>bladenum</i>  where <i>bladenum</i> is the number of the blade server.
<b>Enable or disable KVM control</b>	Enables or disables local KVM control for the specified blade server.	setpbpolicy -localkvm <i>bladenum</i> , <i>enableflag</i>  where <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>bladenum</i> is the number of the blade server.</li> <li>• <i>enableflag</i> is true to enable local KVM control or false to disable.</li> </ul>
	Enables or disables local KVM control for all blade servers.	setpbpolicy -localkvmall <i>enableflag</i>  where <i>enableflag</i> is true to enable local KVM control or false to disable.
<b>Enable or disable power control</b>	Enables or disables local power control for the specified blade server.	setpbpolicy -localpower <i>bladenum</i> , <i>enableflag</i>  where <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>bladenum</i> is the number of the blade server.</li> <li>• <i>enableflag</i> is true to enable local power control or false to disable.</li> </ul>
	Enables or disables local power control for all blade servers.	setpbpolicy -localpowerall <i>enableflag</i>  where <i>enableflag</i> is true to enable local power control or false to disable.

Table 8. Blade server policy commands (continued)

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Enable or disable USB control</b>	Enables or disables local USB control for the specified blade server.	setpbpolicy -localusb <i>bladenum</i> , <i>enableflag</i>  where <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>bladenum</i> is the number of the blade server.</li> <li>• <i>enableflag</i> is true to enable local USB control or false to disable.</li> </ul>
	Enables or disables local USB control for all blade servers.	setpbpolicy -localusball <i>enableflag</i>  where <i>enableflag</i> is true to enable local USB control or false to disable.
<b>Enable or disable Wake on LAN®</b>	Enables or disables the Wake on LAN feature for the specified blade server.	setpbpolicy -wol <i>bladenum</i> , <i>enableflag</i>  where <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>bladenum</i> is the number of the blade server.</li> <li>• <i>enableflag</i> is true to enable Wake on LAN or false to disable.</li> </ul>
	Enables or disables the Wake on LAN policy for all blade servers.	setpbpolicy -woall <i>enableflag</i>  where <i>enableflag</i> is true to enable the Wake on LAN policy for all blade servers or false to disable.

**Examples:**

- To enable local power control on all blade servers, type  
setpbpolicy -localpowerall **true**
- To query the power policy for the eighth blade server, type  
getpbpolicy -localpower **8**
- To enable the third blade server for the Wake on LAN feature, type  
setpbpolicy -wol **3**, **true**

**Switch module configuration commands**

These commands display and set switch module configuration settings.

Table 9. Switch module configuration commands

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get configuration</b>	Returns the current configuration of the specified switch module.	getsmnetwork -currentconfig <i>switch</i>  where <i>switch</i> is the number of the switch module.

Table 9. Switch module configuration commands (continued)

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get configuration method</b>	Returns the current configuration method of the specified switch module. Valid values are static, dhcp, or bootip.	getsmnetwork -currentmethod <i>switch</i>  where <i>switch</i> is the number of the switch module.
<b>Get pending configuration</b>	Returns the pending configuration of the specified switch module.	getsmnetwork -pendingconfig <i>switch</i>  where <i>switch</i> is the number of the switch module.
<b>Get pending configuration method</b>	Returns the pending configuration method of the specified switch module.	getsmnetwork -pendingmethod <i>switch</i>  where <i>switch</i> is the number of the switch module.
<b>Set IP address</b>	Sets the IP address of the specified switch module.	setsmnetwork -ipaddress <i>switch, ipaddress</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>switch</i> is the number of the switch module.</li> <li>• <i>ipaddress</i> is the IP address of the switch module.</li> </ul>
<b>Set gateway</b>	Sets the gateway of the specified switch module.	setsmnetwork -gateway <i>switch, ipaddress</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>switch</i> is the number of the switch module.</li> <li>• <i>ipaddress</i> is the IP address of the gateway.</li> </ul>
<b>Set subnet mask</b>	Sets the subnet mask of the specified switch module.	setsmnetwork -subnet <i>switch, ipaddress</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>switch</i> is the number of the switch module.</li> <li>• <i>ipaddress</i> is the IP address of the subnet mask.</li> </ul>
<b>Set configuration method</b>	Sets the configuration method of the specified switch module.	setsmnetwork -method <i>switch, configmethod</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>switch</i> is the number of the switch module.</li> <li>• <i>configmethod</i> is one of the following configuration methods: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– static</li> <li>– dhcp</li> <li>– bootip</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

Table 9. Switch module configuration commands (continued)

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Apply pending</b>	Sets the pending configuration changes for the specified switch module. It is valid only with other options.	setsmnetwork -pending <i>switch</i> , <i>enableflag</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>switch</i> is the number of the switch module.</li> <li>• <i>enableflag</i> true to enable pending changes or false to disable.</li> </ul>
	Sets the specified switch module to enable or disable applying changes made to other setsmnetwork options. <b>Note:</b> Before making any changes to the switch module configuration, you must disable applying changes. Then, after making configuration changes, you must enable to apply those changes.	setsmnetwork -enable <i>switch</i> , <i>enableflag</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>switch</i> is the number of the switch module.</li> <li>• <i>enableflag</i> true to enable applying changes or false to disable.</li> </ul>
<b>Get power status</b>	Returns whether the specified switch module is on.	getswitchmodule -poweron <i>switch</i>  where <i>switch</i> is the number of the switch module.
<b>Get memory diagnostics status</b>	Returns whether the memory diagnostics for the specified switch module are on.	getswitchmodule -memdiagson <i>switch</i>  where <i>switch</i> is the number of the switch module.
<b>Get port status</b>	Returns whether other ports are enabled for the specified switch module.	getswitchmodule -cfgotherports <i>switch</i>  where <i>switch</i> is the number of the switch module.
	Returns whether external ports are enabled for the specified switch module.	getswitchmodule -extportson <i>switch</i>  where <i>switch</i> is the number of the switch module.
<b>Get switch presence</b>	Returns whether the specified switch module is present.	getswitchmodule -ping <i>switch</i>  where <i>switch</i> is the number of the switch module.
<b>Get POST status</b>	Returns the results of the last POST for the specified switch module.	getswitchmodule -postresults <i>switch</i>  where <i>switch</i> is the number of the switch module.
<b>Set power enablement</b>	Turns on or off the specified switch module.	setswitchmodule -poweron <i>switch</i> , <i>enableflag</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>switch</i> is the number of the switch module.</li> <li>• <i>enableflag</i> is true to enable turning on the switch module and false to disable.</li> </ul>

Table 9. Switch module configuration commands (continued)

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Memory diagnostics</b>	Enables or disables the memory diagnostics for the specified switch module.	setswitchmodule -memdiagson <i>switch</i> , <i>enableflag</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>switch</i> is the number of the switch module.</li> <li>• <i>enableflag</i> is true to enable memory diagnostics and false to disable.</li> </ul>
<b>Other ports</b>	Enables or disables other ports for the specified switch module.	setswitchmodule -cfgootherports <i>switch</i> , <i>enableflag</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>switch</i> is the number of the switch module.</li> <li>• <i>enableflag</i> is true to enable other ports and false to disable.</li> </ul>
<b>External ports</b>	Enables or disables external ports for the specified switch module.	setswitchmodule -extportson <i>switch</i> , <i>enableflag</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>switch</i> is the number of the switch module.</li> <li>• <i>enableflag</i> is true to enable external ports and false to disable.</li> </ul>
<b>Restart</b>	Restarts the specified switch module.	setswitchmodule -reboot <i>switch</i>  where <i>switch</i> is the number of the switch module.
<b>Reset configuration</b>	Resets the configuration of the specified switch module.	setswitchmodule -resetconfig <i>switch</i>  where <i>switch</i> is the number of the switch module.

**Examples:**

- To set the IP address, gateway, and subnet mask and to choose a configuration method for the third switch module, type the following (all on one line)  

```
setsmnetwork -ipaddress 3,203.1.168.9 -gateway 3,203.1.168.10  
-subnet 3,255.255.255.0 -method 3,static
```
- To enable memory diagnostics and enable other ports for the third switch module, type  

```
setswitchmodule -memdiagson 3,true -cfgootherports 3,true
```

## BladeCenter unit topology command

This command displays the topology of the BladeCenter unit.

Table 10. BladeCenter unit topology command

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get all component information</b>	Returns all BladeCenter unit component information.	gettopology
<b>Get supported components</b>	Returns the maximum number of supported blade servers.	gettopology -pbsupported
	Returns the maximum number of supported switch modules.	gettopology -smsupported
	Returns the maximum number of supported management modules.	gettopology -mmsupported
	Returns the maximum number of supported power supplies.	gettopology -pssupported
	Returns the maximum number of supported fans.	gettopology -bmsupported
<b>Get how many components are installed</b>	Returns the number of installed blade servers.	gettopology -pbcount
	Returns information about blade server assemblies (blade server and blade expansion unit combinations) installed in the BladeCenter unit.	gettopology -assemblies <i>byte</i> where <i>byte</i> is the slot number of the blade.
	Returns the number of installed switch modules.	gettopology -smcount
	Returns the number of installed management modules.	gettopology -mmcount
	Returns the number of installed power supplies.	gettopology -pscount
	Returns the number of installed fans.	gettopology -bmcount
<b>Get which components are installed</b>	Returns which blade servers are installed.	gettopology -pbinstalled
	Returns which switch modules are installed.	gettopology -sminstalled
	Returns which management modules are installed.	gettopology -mminstalled
	Returns which power supplies are installed.	gettopology -psinstalled
	Returns which fans are installed.	gettopology -bminstalled

### Examples:

- To query how many blade servers, switch modules, and management modules are installed in a BladeCenter unit, type  
gettopology -pbcount -smcount -mmcount
- To query how many power supplies are supported in the BladeCenter unit and how many are installed, type  
gettopology -pssupported -psinstalled

## BladeCenter unit VPD command

This command displays the BladeCenter unit VPD.

Table 11. BladeCenter unit VPD command

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get all VPD</b>	Returns all VPD for the BladeCenter unit.	getbladecentervpd
<b>Get component VPD</b>	Returns the VPD for the specified switch module.	getbladecentervpd -switchmodule <i>switchnum</i>  where <i>switchnum</i> is the number of the switch.
	Returns the VPD for the midplane.	getbladecentervpd -midplane
	Returns the VPD for the front panel.	getbladecentervpd -frontpanel
	Returns the VPD for the specified power supply.	getbladecentervpd -powersupply <i>powernum</i>  where <i>powernum</i> is the number of the power supply.
	Returns the VPD for the specified blade server.	getbladecentervpd -processorblade <i>bladenum</i>  where <i>bladenum</i> is the number of the blade server.
	Returns the VPD for the specified management module.	getbladecentervpd -mgmtmodule <i>mm</i>  where <i>mm</i> is the number of the management module.

### Examples:

- To get the VPD for the eighth blade server and the second management module, type the following (all on one line)  
getbladecentervpd -processorblade 8 -mgmtmodule 2
- To get the VPD for the midplane, front panel, and the third power supply, type  
getbladecentervpd -midplane -frontpanel -powersupply 3

## Network interface commands

The network interface commands are used to configure network protocols and hardware such as SNMP, PPP, IP, network hardware, Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol (DHCP), and DNS.

### SNMP configuration commands

These commands read and configure the SNMP interface of the service processor. For more information about service processor SNMP configuration, see the applicable xSeries *User's Guides*.

Table 12. SNMP configuration commands

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get basic SNMP configuration</b>	Returns the SNMP configuration.	getsnmpp  If no option is added, the command returns whether agent or traps are enabled and the contact name and location.
	Returns the ID for the system location.	getsnmpp -contactlocation
	Returns the ID for the system contact name.	getsnmpp -contactname
	Returns whether SNMP traps are enabled.	getsnmpp -traps
	Returns whether the SNMP agent is enabled.	getsnmpp -agent
	Returns the name for the specified community. There are three user-defined communities available.	getsnmpp -communityname <i>commnum</i>  where <i>commnum</i> indicates which community.
<b>Get IP address</b>	Returns the IP address for the specified community.	getsnmpp -ipaddress <i>commnum, commIPnum</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>commnum</i> indicates which community.</li> <li>• <i>commIPnum</i> indicates whether this is the first, second, or third IP address for the community.</li> </ul>
<b>Get host name</b>	Returns the host name for the specified community.	getsnmpp -hostname <i>commnum, commIPnum</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>commnum</i> indicates which community.</li> <li>• <i>commIPnum</i> indicates whether this is the first, second, or third IP address for the community.</li> </ul>



Table 12. SNMP configuration commands (continued)

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Set basic SNMP configuration</b>	Sets the system location.	setsnmp -contactlocation <i>location</i>  where <i>location</i> is the system location.
	Sets the system contact name.	setsnmp -contactname <i>name</i>  where <i>name</i> is the system contact name.
	Enables or disables the SNMP traps sent by the service processor. Valid values are true and false.	setsnmp -traps <i>enableflag</i>  where <i>enableflag</i> is true to enable sending SNMP traps or false to disable sending SNMP traps.
	Enables or disables the service processor SNMP agent. Valid values are true and false.	setsnmp -agent <i>enableflag</i>  where <i>enableflag</i> is true to enable the SNMP agent or false to disable the SNMP agent.
<b>Set community name</b>	Sets the specified community name.	setsnmp -communityname <i>commnum, commname</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>commnum</i> indicates which community.</li> <li>• <i>commname</i> is the community name.</li> </ul>
<b>Set IP address</b>	Sets an IP address for the specified SNMP community.	setsnmp -ipaddress <i>commnum, commIPnum, xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>commnum</i> indicates which community.</li> <li>• <i>commIPnum</i> indicates whether this is the first, second, or third IP address for the community.</li> <li>• <i>xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx</i> is the IP address you want to assign.</li> </ul>

Table 12. SNMP configuration commands (continued)

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Set host name</b>	Sets the host name for the specified SNMP community.	setsnmp -hostname <i>commnum</i> , <i>commIPnum</i> , <i>hostname</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>commnum</i> indicates which community.</li> <li>• <i>commIPnum</i> indicates whether this is the first, second, or third IP address for the community.</li> <li>• <i>hostname</i> is the host name you want to assign.</li> </ul>

**Examples:**

- To return the first SNMP community name, type  

```
getsnmp -communityname 1
```
- To enable the SNMP agent and sending of SNMP traps, type  

```
setsnmp -traps true -agent true
```
- There are three user-defined SNMP communities, and each community can have three user-defined locations (IP address or host name). To set the host name and IP address for the second location of the second SNMP community, type  

```
setsnmp -hostname 2,2,batman -ipaddress 2,2,198.1.100.101
```

**PPP configuration commands**

*These commands are supported only on the xSeries 220 server. These commands read and configure the PPP interface of the service processor. For more information about service processor PPP configuration, see the applicable xSeries User's Guides.*

Table 13. PPP configuration commands

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get PPP configuration</b>	Returns all PPP configuration information.	getppp
	Returns whether PPP configuration is enabled.	getppp -enabled
	Returns the IP address assigned to the client-side of the network connection.	getppp -remoteip
	Returns the IP address assigned to the service processor-side of the network connection.	getppp -serverip
	Returns the IP address assigned as the subnet mask.	getppp -subnet
	Returns the PPP protocol type: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PAP</li> <li>• CHAP</li> <li>• CHAPthenPAP</li> </ul>	getppp -protocol

Table 13. PPP configuration commands (continued)

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Set PPP configuration</b>	Enables or disables PPP configuration.	setppp -enabled <i>enableflag</i>  where <i>enableflag</i> is true to enable PPP configuration or false to disable PPP configuration.
	Sets the IP address for the client-side of the network connection.	setppp -remoteip <i>xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx</i>  where <i>xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx</i> is the client-side IP address.
	Sets the IP address for the service processor side of the network connection.	setppp -serverip <i>xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx</i>  where <i>xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx</i> is the server-side IP address.
	Sets the PPP subnet mask.	setppp -subnet <i>xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx</i>  where <i>xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx</i> is the subnet mask.
	Sets the PPP protocol type, as represented by a string.	setppp -protocol <i>protocoltype</i>  where <i>protocoltype</i> is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• PAP</li> <li>• CHAP</li> <li>• CHAPthenPAP</li> </ul>

**Examples:**

- To query the IP address, subnet mask, and protocol type of the PPP configuration, type  

```
getppp -serverip -subnet -protocol
```
- To enable PPP configuration, set the client-side and service-processor-side IP addresses, and set CHAP as the protocol, type  

```
setppp -enabled true -remoteip 198.1.100.135 -serverip 168.1.100.101 -protocol CHAP
```

**Static IP configuration commands**

These commands read and configure the static IP protocol of the service processor. For more information about service processor IP configuration, see the applicable *xSeries User's Guides*.

Table 14. Static IP configuration commands

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get static IP configuration</b>	Returns the IP configuration, such as host name, IP address, subnet mask, gateway address, and connection type (static or DHCP).	getip  If an option is not added, the command returns the static IP configuration of the primary interface.
	<i>For ASM PCI systems only.</i> Returns the IP configuration of specified interface.	getip -interface <i>index</i>  where <i>index</i> is the index number of the interface.
	<i>Cannot be used on ASM PCI systems.</i> Returns the IP configuration of the active interface, such as host name, IP address, subnet mask, gateway address, connection type (static or DHCP), and DHCP configuration if DHCP is the connection type.	getip -active
<b>Set static IP configuration</b>	Sets the host name for the service processor.	setip -interface <i>index</i> -hostname <i>hostname</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>index</i> is the index number of the interface.</li> <li>• <i>hostname</i> is name you want to assign to the service processor.</li> </ul>
	Sets IP address of the service processor.	setip -interface <i>index</i> -ipaddress <i>xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>index</i> is the index number of the interface.</li> <li>• <i>xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx</i> is the IP address.</li> </ul>
	Sets the IP address of the gateway used by the service processor.	setip -interface <i>index</i> -gateway <i>xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>index</i> is the index number of the interface.</li> <li>• <i>xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx</i> is the IP address.</li> </ul>

Table 14. Static IP configuration commands (continued)

Function	What it does	Command
	Sets the IP address of the subnet mask.	<pre>setip -interface <i>index</i> -subnet <i>xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx</i></pre> <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>index</i> is the index number of the interface.</li> <li>• <i>xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx</i> is the IP address</li> </ul> <p>..</p>
	Sets the IP configuration type.	<pre>setip -interface <i>index</i> -method <i>configtype</i></pre> <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>index</i> is the index number of the interface.</li> <li>• <i>configtype</i> is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– STATIC</li> <li>– DHCP</li> <li>– DHCPSTATIC</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

**Examples:**

- To query all IP configuration details, type  

```
getip
```
- To set the IP host name, IP address, gateway, and subnet mask, type the following (all on one line)  

```
setipaddress -interface 1 -hostname batman -ipaddress 186.1.111.6
-gateway 130.10.115.100 -subnet 168.1.100.101
```

**Network hardware configuration commands**

These commands read or enable attributes of the network hardware configuration of the service processor. For more information about service processor network hardware configuration, see the applicable xSeries *User's Guides*.

Table 15. Network hardware configuration commands

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get network hardware configuration</b>	Returns the network hardware configuration for the specified interface.	<pre>getnethw -interface <i>index</i></pre> <p>where <i>index</i> is the index number of the interface.</p>
	Returns data for all getnethw options for the specified interface.	<pre>getnethw -interface <i>index</i> -netconfig</pre> <p>where <i>index</i> is the index number of the interface.</p>
<b>Get line type</b>	<p><i>This is an ASM PCI option only.</i>  Returns the type of hardware media for the specified interface. Valid values are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• ENET for Ethernet</li> <li>• TR for Token Ring</li> </ul>	<pre>getnethw -interface <i>index</i> -linetype</pre> <p>where <i>index</i> is the index number of the interface.</p>

Table 15. Network hardware configuration commands (continued)

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get interface status</b>	Returns whether the specified interface is enabled or disabled. Only one interface can be enabled at a time.	getnethw -interface <i>index</i> -enabled  where <i>index</i> is the index number of the interface.
<b>Get data rate</b>	Returns the data rate of the specified interface. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Auto, 10m, or 100m for Ethernet</li> <li>• Auto, 4m, or 16m for Token Ring</li> </ul>	getnethw -interface <i>index</i> -datarate  where <i>index</i> is the index number of the interface.
<b>Get duplex mode</b>	Returns the duplex mode of the specified interface. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Auto</li> <li>• Half</li> <li>• Full</li> </ul>	getnethw -interface <i>index</i> -duplex  where <i>index</i> is the index number of the interface.
<b>Get MAC address</b>	Returns the network-administrator-assigned MAC address, in the ["xx xx xx xx xx xx"] format, for the specified interface.	getnethw -interface <i>index</i> -adminmac  where <i>index</i> is the index number of the interface.
<b>Get MTU</b>	Returns the maximum transmission unit (MTU) for this network segment.	getnethw -interface <i>index</i> -mtu  where <i>index</i> is the index number of the interface.
<b>Get routing bytes</b>	Returns whether routing bytes for the specified interface are enabled if the line type is Token Ring.	getnethw -interface <i>index</i> -routingbytes  where <i>index</i> is the index number of the interface.
<b>Get burned MAC</b>	Returns the MAC address burned into the ROM of the network interface card (NIC).	getnethw -interface <i>index</i> -burnedmac  where <i>index</i> is the index number of the interface.
<b>Set line type</b>	<i>This is an ASM PCI option only.</i> Sets the type of hardware media for the specified interface.	setnethw -interface <i>index</i> -linetype <i>linetype</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>index</i> is the index number of the interface.</li> <li>• <i>linetype</i> is ENET for Ethernet or TR for Token Ring.</li> </ul>

Table 15. Network hardware configuration commands (continued)

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Enable or disable interface</b>	Enables or disables the specified interface. Only one interface can be enabled at a time.	<p>setnethw -interface <i>index</i> -enabled <i>enableflag</i></p> <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>index</i> is the index number of the interface.</li> <li>• <i>enableflag</i> is true to enable the interface or false to disable the interface.</li> </ul>
<b>Set data rate</b>	Set the data rate for the specified interface.	<p>setnethw -interface <i>index</i> -datarate <i>datarate</i></p> <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>index</i> is the index number of the interface.</li> <li>• <i>datarate</i> is <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– AUTO, 10M, or 100M for Ethernet</li> <li>– AUTO, 4M, or 16M for Token Ring</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Set duplex mode</b>	Sets the duplex mode for the specified interface.	<p>setnethw -interface <i>index</i> -duplex <i>duplexmode</i></p> <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>index</i> is the index number of the interface.</li> <li>• <i>duplexmode</i> is Auto, Full, or Half.</li> </ul>
<b>Set MAC address</b>	Sets the network-administrator-assigned MAC address for the specified interface. To use the hardware MAC address, specify 00.00.00.00.00.00 for the adminmac value.	<p>setnethw -interface <i>index</i> -adminmac <i>xx xx xx xx xx xx</i></p> <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>index</i> is the index number of the interface.</li> <li>• <i>xx xx xx xx xx xx</i> is the administrator-assigned MAC address.</li> </ul>
<b>Set MTU</b>	Sets the MTU for this network segment.	<p>setnethw -interface <i>index</i> -mtu <i>mtunum</i></p> <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>index</i> is the index number of the interface.</li> <li>• <i>mtunum</i> is the MTU for this network segment.</li> </ul>

Table 15. Network hardware configuration commands (continued)

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Enable or disable routing bytes</b>	Enables or disables the routing bytes for the specified interface if the line type is Token Ring.	<pre>setnethw -interface <i>index</i> -routingbytes <i>rbytes</i></pre> <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><i>index</i> is the index number of the interface.</li> <li><i>rbytes</i> is true to enable routing bytes or false to disable them.</li> </ul>

**Examples:**

- To enable interface 1 and set its data rate to Auto, type  

```
setnethw -interface 1 -enabled true -datarate AUTO
```
- To set the network-administrator-assigned MAC address for interface 1, type  

```
setnethw -interface 1 -adminmac "00 00 00 00 00 00"
```

**DHCP configuration commands**

These commands read DHCP configuration of the service processor. For more information about service processor DHCP configuration, see the applicable xSeries *User's Guides*.

Table 16. DHCP configuration commands

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get DHCP configuration</b>	Returns the DHCP configuration of the service processor.	getdhcp
<b>Set DHCP configuration</b>	Sets whether DHCP configuration is enabled.	<pre>setdhcp -enabled enableflag</pre> <p>where <i>enableflag</i> is true to enable DHCP or false to disable.</p>

**Example:**

- To enable DHCP configuration, type  

```
setdhcp -enable true
```



## DNS configuration commands

These commands configure the DNS client of the service processor. You can have up to four static IP address-to-host-name mappings without having a DNS server present.

Table 17. DNS configuration commands

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get DNS configuration</b>	Returns the DNS client configuration.	getdns
	Returns the static mapping of the specified system.	getdns -mapping <i>ipaddress</i> or <i>host</i>  where <i>ipaddress</i> or <i>host</i> is the system IP address or host name.
	Returns whether DNS is configured. Valid values are true and false.	getdns -enabled
	Returns the IP address of the specified DNS server.	getdns -server <i>ipaddress</i>  where <i>ipaddress</i> is the IP address of the DNS server.
<b>Enable or disable DNS client</b>	Enables or disables the DNS client.	setdns -enabled <i>enableflag</i>  where <i>enableflag</i> is true to enable the DNS client or false to disable.
<b>Set DNS IP address</b>	Sets the IP address of the specified DNS server.	setdns -server <i>ipaddress</i> <i>servernum</i> ,  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>ipaddress</i> is the IP address.</li> <li>• <i>servernum</i> is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– 1 for the primary server</li> <li>– 2 for the secondary server</li> <li>– 3 for the tertiary server</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Set IP address to host name mapping</b>	Set the static mapping of an IP address to a host name when there is no DNS server.	setdns -mapping <i>mappingnum</i> , <i>ipaddress</i> , <i>hostname</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>mappingnum</i> is the mapping number.</li> <li>• <i>ipaddress</i> is the IP address.</li> <li>• <i>hostname</i> is the host name of the DNS server.</li> </ul>

### Examples:

- To clear the third static mapping by specifying blank parameters, type

```
setdns -mapping 3,"",""
```

- To set the second static DNS map for an IP address and host name, type  

```
setdns -mapping 2,33.12.125.89,batman
```

## Serial port configuration commands

These commands enable read and write access to both hardware and software configurations of a serial port. For more information about service processor serial port configurations, see the applicable xSeries *User's Guides*.

### Serial port software configuration commands

These commands read and set the software configuration of the serial port.

Table 18. Serial port software configuration commands

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get serial port software configuration</b>	Returns the software configuration of the serial port.	getcomsw  If no option is added, the command returns the configuration of serial port one.
	Returns whether dial-in access using the serial port is enabled. Values are true and false.	getcomsw -dialinenabled
	Returns whether the service processor owns the serial port that it shares with the operating system on startup. Values are true and false.	getcomsw -own
	Returns the number of seconds that must elapse between successive logins.	getcomsw -tamperdelay
<b>Set dial-in access</b>	Enables or disables dial-in access using the serial ports.	setcomsw -dialinenabled <i>enableflag</i>  where <i>enableflag</i> is true to enable dial-in access and false to disable.
<b>Set serial port ownership</b>	Enables or disables the service processor to own the serial port it shares with the operating system on startup.	setcomsw -own <i>enableflag</i>  where <i>enableflag</i> is true to enable ownership and false to disable.
<b>Turn session on or off</b>	Enable or disable the session on serial port one.	setcomsw -sessionon <i>enableflag</i>  where <i>enableflag</i> is true to turn on the session and false to turn off.
<b>Set login delay</b>	Sets the number of seconds that must elapse between successive logins.	setcomsw -tamperdelay <i>seconds</i>  where <i>seconds</i> is the number of seconds that must elapse.

**Examples:**

- To configure the COM port software to enable the session and to set the ownership of the COM port to the service processor upon restart, type  

```
setcomsw -sessionon true -own true
```
- To query the number of seconds between successive logins and whether dial-in access for the serial port is enabled, type  

```
getcomsw -tamperdelay -dialinenabled
```

**Serial port hardware configuration commands**

These commands read and set the serial port hardware configuration.

Table 19. Serial port hardware configuration commands

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get serial port hardware configuration</b>	Returns the hardware configuration of the serial port.	getcomhw  If no option is added, the command returns the configuration of serial port one.
	Returns the hardware configuration of the specified serial port.	getcomhw -port <i>index</i>  where <i>index</i> is the index number of the serial port.
<b>Set serial port index</b>	Sets the serial port index number.	setcomhw -port <i>index</i>  where <i>index</i> is the index number of the serial port.
<b>Set baud rate</b>	Sets the baud rate for the specified serial port.	setcomhw -port <i>index</i> -baudrate <i>baudrate</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>index</i> is the index number of the serial port.</li> <li>• <i>baudrate</i> is a valid baud rate at which the modem should run.</li> </ul>
<b>Set parity</b>	Sets the parity on the specified serial port.	setcomhw -port <i>index</i> -parity <i>parity</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>index</i> is the index number of the serial port.</li> <li>• <i>parity</i> is one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– none</li> <li>– odd</li> <li>– even</li> <li>– mark</li> <li>– space</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<b>Set stop bit value</b>	Sets the stop bit value for the specified serial port.	setcomhw -port <i>index</i> -stopbits <i>bitvalue</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>index</i> is the index number of the serial port.</li> <li>• <i>bitvalue</i> is a stop bit value of 0 or 1</li> </ul>

Table 19. Serial port hardware configuration commands (continued)

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Set initialization string</b>	Sets the initialization string for the modem on the specified serial port.	<p>setcomhw -port <i>index</i> -initstring <i>initstring</i></p> <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>index</i> is the index number of the serial port.</li> <li>• <i>initstring</i> is an initialization string for the modem.</li> </ul>
<b>Enable or disable serial port</b>	Enables or disables the specified serial port.	<p>setcomhw -port <i>index</i> -enabled <i>enableflag</i></p> <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>index</i> is the index number of the serial port.</li> <li>• <i>enableflag</i> is true to enable the port and false to disable.</li> </ul>
<b>Set caller ID</b>	Sets the caller ID for a discovered phone number on the specified serial port.	<p>setcomhw -port <i>index</i> -calleridstring <i>callerID</i></p> <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>index</i> is the index number of the serial port.</li> <li>• <i>callerID</i> is the caller ID.</li> </ul>
<b>Return to default settings</b>	Returns the modem on the specified serial port to its factory-default settings.	<p>setcomhw -port <i>index</i> -returnfactorydefault <i>factorysettings</i></p> <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>index</i> is the index number of the serial port.</li> <li>• <i>factorysettings</i> is the control string in your modem documentation for its default settings.</li> </ul>
<b>Set time delay</b>	Sets a time delay before and after the sending of a modem escape string for the specified serial port.	<p>setcomhw -port <i>index</i> -escapeguardtime <i>escape</i></p> <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>index</i> is the index number of the serial port.</li> <li>• <i>escape</i> is the time delay.</li> </ul>
<b>Set escape code</b>	Sets an escape code for the specified serial port.	<p>setcomhw -port <i>index</i> -escapestring <i>escape</i></p> <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>index</i> is the index number of the serial port.</li> <li>• <i>escape</i> is the escape code.</li> </ul>

Table 19. Serial port hardware configuration commands (continued)

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Set area code</b>	Sets the area code for the modem on the specified serial port.	setcomhw -port <i>index</i> -dialprefix <i>areacode</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>index</i> is the index number of the serial port.</li> <li>• <i>areacode</i> is the area code.</li> </ul>
<b>Set phone number</b>	Sets the phone number for the modem on the specified serial port.	setcomhw -port <i>index</i> -dialpostfix <i>phonenum</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>index</i> is the index number of the serial port.</li> <li>• <i>phonenum</i> is the phone number.</li> </ul>
<b>Set auto answer</b>	Sets the auto-answer string for the modem on the specified serial port.	setcomhw -port <i>index</i> -autoanswer <i>answer</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>index</i> is the index number of the serial port.</li> <li>• <i>answer</i> is the auto-answer string. The generic value is ATSO=1.</li> </ul>
<b>Set auto-answer stop</b>	Sets the auto-answer stop string for the modem on the specified serial port.	setcomhw -port <i>index</i> -autoanswerstop <i>answerstop</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>index</i> is the index number of the serial port.</li> <li>• <i>answerstop</i> is the auto-answer stop string. The generic value is ATSO=0.</li> </ul>
<b>Set query string</b>	Sets the query string for the modem on the specified serial port.	setcomhw -port <i>index</i> -querystring <i>modemquery</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>index</i> is the index number of the serial port.</li> <li>• <i>modemquery</i> is the modem query string. The generic value is AT.</li> </ul>
<b>Set exit string</b>	Sets the string used to stop communication with the modem on the specified serial port.	setcomhw -port <i>index</i> -hangupstring <i>hangup</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>index</i> is the index number of the serial port.</li> <li>• <i>hangup</i> is the string used to hang up.</li> </ul>

**Examples:**

- To configure the first serial port and load the initial carrier string to the host, type  
`setcomhw -port 1 -initstring "AT 0T #2"`
- To enable the first serial port and set the parity to a value of even, type  
`setcomhw -port 1 -enabled true -parity even`

**Service processor configuration commands**

The following commands allow you to read and set the service processor clock and IDs, update the firmware, reset to the default configuration, and restart the service processor.

**Service processor ID commands**

Use the service processor ID commands to query and set service processor identification strings.

*Table 20. Service processor ID commands*

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get all ID strings</b>	Returns the identification strings stored in the service processor ID table. If no parameter is specified, all IDs are returned.	<code>getmpid</code>
<b>Get numeric ID</b>	Returns the numeric identification string of the service processor.	<code>getmpid -numeric</code>
<b>Get text ID</b>	Returns the text identification string of the service processor.	<code>getmpid -text</code>
<b>Get asset tag</b>	Returns the asset tag of the service processor.	<code>getmpid -assettag</code>
<b>Set numeric ID</b>	Sets the numeric ID string of the service processor.	<code>setmpid -numeric</code>
<b>Set text ID</b>	Sets the text ID string of the service processor.	<code>setmpid -text</code>
<b>Set asset tag</b>	Sets the asset tag of the service processor.	<code>setmpid -assettag</code>

**Example:**

- To set the service processor ID tag to SP Batman #13, type  
`setmpid -text "SP Batman #13"`

**Service processor clock commands**

These commands are used to read and write to the internal clock on the service processor. Time is interpreted relative to the current time on your service processor. On systems where a Greenwich mean time (GMT) offset is supported, the service processor clock is converted to GMT using the offset and then converted to local time for the system.

*Table 21. Service processor clock commands*

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get all service processor clock information</b>	Returns the time and date, whether daylight saving time (DST) is used, and GMT offset information as recorded in the service processor.	<code>getmpclock</code>

Table 21. Service processor clock commands (continued)

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get time and date</b>	Returns the current time of the internal clock on the service processor using the 24-hour clock format and the calendar format of <i>mm/dd/yyyy</i> .	<code>getmpclock -timeanddate</code>
<b>Get DST</b>	Reports whether the service processor uses DST.	<code>getmpclock -dst</code>
<b>Get GMT offset</b>	Returns the GMT offset, in hours. This value ranges from -12 to +12.	<code>getmpclock -gmtoffset</code>
<b>Set service processor time</b>	Sets the time for the internal clock on the service processor using the 24-hour clock.	<code>setmpclock -time <i>hh:mm</i></code> where <i>hh:mm</i> is the hour and minutes.
<b>Set service processor date</b>	Sets the date for the internal clock of the service processor using the format of <i>mm/dd/yyyy</i> .	<code>setmpclock -date <i>mm/dd/yyyy</i></code> where <i>mm/dd/yyyy</i> is the month, day, and year.
<b>Enable/disable DST</b>	Enables or disables DST.	<code>setmpclock -dst <i>enableflag</i></code> where <i>enableflag</i> is true to enable DST or false to disable.
<b>Set GMT offset</b>	Sets GMT offset, in hours. Valid values range from -12 to +12.	<code>setmpclock -gmtoffset <i>offsetnum</i></code> where <i>offsetnum</i> is the GMT offset. Strings containing negative values (for example, -5) must be enclosed in quotation marks. For example,  <code>setmpclock -gmtoffset "-5"</code>

**Examples:**

- To set the service processor time to 9:00 p.m. and the date to 3 November 2003, and enable daylight saving time, type  
`setmpclock -time 21:00 -date 11/03/2003 -dst true`
- To query the time and date on the service processor and whether it is using DST, type  
`getmpclock -timeanddate -dst`

**Service processor reset command**

These commands reset the service processor configuration to its factory-default settings. You can use either the command mode port, or the HTTP port to issue this command.

The `httpreset` can be used to restart the service processor without being logged on and it is provided in both command line interface and command line processor formats.

Table 22. Service processor configuration command

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Reset service processor</b>	Resets the service processor configuration to its factory-default settings. This command uses the command mode port.	resetmp

### Service processor firmware update command

This command updates service processor firmware. The -usb option is valid for the management module only.

**Note:** You must obtain the applicable firmware update file from <http://www.ibm.com/pc/support/>

This command is supported only on the RSA-I, RSA-II, and MM1 platforms.

Table 23. Service processor firmware update command

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Update firmware</b>	Updates the firmware for the main application image.	fwupdate -mn <i>filename</i> where <i>filename</i> is the fully-qualified path name for the file.
	Updates the firmware for the boot ROM image.	fwupdate -br <i>filename</i> where <i>filename</i> is the fully-qualified path name for the file.
	Updates the firmware for the remote graphics image.	fwupdate -vnc <i>filename</i> where <i>filename</i> is the fully-qualified path name for the file.
	Updates the firmware for the USB images; however, each USB image must be updated individually.	fwupdate -usb <i>filename</i> where <i>filename</i> is the fully-qualified path name for the file.

#### Examples:

- To update a boot ROM using a file you have downloaded from a support site, type  

```
fwupdate -br d:\firmware\x220\batman\CNETBRUS.PKT
```
- To update a main application firmware image using a file you have downloaded from a support site, type  

```
fwupdate -mn d:\firmware\x220\batman\CNETMNUS.PKT
```

### Service processor restart command

The restart commands restart the current service processor hardware and close the command-line-interface connection to the service processor. If another logon session with a different service processor began before this session, the application returns to that session. Service processor restart can be performed using the command-line interface, HTTP port, or command-line protocol.



Table 24. Service processor restart command

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Restart service processor</b>	Restarts the current service processor hardware and closes the command-line-interface connection to the service processor.	restartmp
	Restarts the current service processor hardware and close the command-line-interface connection to the service processor using the HTTP port.	httpreset -hostname <i>host</i> -u <i>userid</i> -p <i>password</i> where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>host</i> is the domain name system (DNS) or IP address of the host</li> <li>• <i>userid</i> is a user ID with administrative privileges</li> <li>• <i>password</i> is the password for the user ID</li> </ul>

The service processor can also be restarted using the command-line protocol. To restart the service processor using the command-line protocol, type:

```
reset / method=http s=host u=userid p=password
```

where:

- *host* is the domain name system (DNS) or IP address of the host
- *userid* is a user ID with administrative privileges
- *password* is the password for the user ID

**Examples:**

To restart the service processor from the command-line interface, type:

```
httpreset -hostname host -u userid -p password
```

## Lightweight Directory Access Protocol

These commands read and configure the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP) interface of the service processor. LDAP settings can be read and configured using the command-line interface or command-line protocol.

**Note:** The -properties and -interface command options can be combined to view or set the parameters for a specific network interface.

Table 25. LDAP configuration commands

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get basic LDAP configuration</b>	Returns the LDAP configuration.	getldap  If no option is added, the command returns all LDAP settings.
	Returns the LDAP configuration for the specified network interface.	getldap -interface <i>interfacenumber</i>  where <i>interfacenumber</i> is an integer that specifies the number of the network interface.
	Returns the specified LDAP parameter.	getldap -properties <i>propertyname</i>  where <i>propertyname</i> indicates the property to return.  Valid properties to return are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• server1hostname</li> <li>• server2hostname</li> <li>• server3hostname</li> <li>• server1port</li> <li>• server2port</li> <li>• server3port</li> <li>• rootdn</li> <li>• baseuserdn</li> <li>• usergroupattr</li> <li>• clientbindmethod</li> <li>• clientbinduserid</li> <li>• clientbindpassword</li> <li>• groupfilter</li> <li>• userauthmethod</li> <li>• uidattr</li> <li>• permissionattr</li> <li>• searchdomainmethod</li> <li>• servicename</li> <li>• searchdomain</li> </ul>

Table 25. LDAP configuration commands (continued)

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Set basic LDAP configuration</b>	Sets the root distinguished name.	setldap -properties rootdn= <i>distname</i>  where <i>distname</i> is the root distinguished name.
	Sets the base user distinguished name.	setldap -properties baseuserdn= <i>distname</i>  where <i>distname</i> is the base user distinguished name.
	Sets the user group attribute.	setldap -properties usergroupattr= <i>attribute</i>  where <i>attribute</i> is the user group attribute.
	Sets the client binding method.	setldap -properties clientbindmethod= <i>method</i>  where <i>method</i> is the client binding method. Valid methods are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• anonymous</li> <li>• saved</li> <li>• principalupn</li> <li>• strictupn</li> </ul>
	Sets the client binding user ID.	setldap -properties clientbinduserid= <i>userid</i>  where <i>userid</i> is the client binding user ID.
	Sets the client binding password.	setldap -properties clientbindpassword= <i>pwd</i>  where <i>pwd</i> is the client binding password.
	Sets the group filter.	setldap -properties groupfilter= <i>filter</i>  where <i>filter</i> is the group filter.
	Sets the user authentication method. ID attribute.	setldap -properties userauthmethod= <i>method</i>  where <i>method</i> is the user authentication method. Valid methods are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• local</li> <li>• ldap</li> <li>• ldaplocal</li> <li>• localldap</li> </ul>
	Sets the user ID attribute.	setldap -properties uidattr= <i>attribute</i>  where <i>attribute</i> is the user ID attribute.

Table 25. LDAP configuration commands (continued)

Function	What it does	Command
	Sets the permission attribute.	<p>setldap -properties permissionsattr=<i>attribute</i></p> <p>where <i>attribute</i> is one of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• readonly</li> <li>• supervisor</li> <li>• operator</li> <li>• denyall</li> <li>• network</li> <li>• usermgt</li> <li>• remoteconsole</li> <li>• remotemedia</li> <li>• remoteserver</li> <li>• basic</li> <li>• clearlogs</li> <li>• advanced</li> </ul>
	Sets the search domain method.	<p>setldap -properties searchdomainmethod=<i>mtd</i></p> <p>where <i>mtd</i> is the search domain method. Valid methods are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• loginid</li> <li>• fixed</li> <li>• loginidfixed</li> </ul>
	Sets the service name.	<p>setldap -properties servicename=<i>name</i></p> <p>where <i>name</i> is the service name.</p>
	Sets the search domain.	<p>setldap -properties searchdomain=<i>domain</i></p> <p>where <i>domain</i> is the search domain.</p>
<b>Set port</b>	Sets a port number for the specified server.	<p>setldap -properties serverIDport=<i>port</i></p> <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>serverIDport</i>, indicates whether this is the first, second, or third server ID. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– server1port</li> <li>– server2port</li> <li>– server3port</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>port</i> is the port number you want to assign.</li> </ul>

Table 25. LDAP configuration commands (continued)

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Set host name</b>	Sets the host name for the specified server.	<pre>setldap -properties serverIDhostname=hname</pre> <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>serverIDhostname</i> indicates whether this is the first, second, or third server ID. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– server1hostname</li> <li>– server2hostname</li> <li>– server3hostname</li> </ul> </li> <li>• <i>hname</i> is the host name you want to assign.</li> </ul>

Viewing and configuring LDAP settings can also be performed using the following command-line protocol commands:

- To view all LDAP properties using the command-line protocol, type:

```
show /ldap
```
- To set the LDAP root distinguished name using the command-line protocol, type:

```
set /ldap rootdn=distname
```

where *distname* is the root distinguished name that you are setting.

**Note:** All LDAP properties are set using this command syntax. Only one property can be set each time a command is entered.

#### Examples:

- To view all LDAP properties from the command-line interface, type:

```
getldap -properties all
```
- To set the LDAP root distinguished name to xyz from the command-line interface, type:

```
setldap -properties rootdn=xyz
```

### Command mode interface configuration

These commands read and configure the inactivity timeout for the command mode port. The inactivity timeout can be read and configured using the command-line interface or command-line protocol.

Table 26. Command mode interface configuration commands

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get command mode interface configuration</b>	Returns all command mode interface configuration properties.	getcmdmode -properties all
	Returns command mode interface status (enabled or disabled).	getcmdmode -properties status
	Returns command mode interface inactivity timeout.	getcmdmode -properties timeout

Table 26. Command mode interface configuration commands (continued)

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Set command mode interface configuration</b>	Enable or disable the command-mode interface.	setcmdmode -properties enable= <i>status</i>  where <i>status</i> is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• true to enable</li> <li>• false to disable</li> </ul>
	Sets the command mode interface inactivity timeout.	setcmdmode -properties timeout= <i>time</i>  where <i>time</i> is an integer that indicates the timeout in seconds. A value of 0 indicates no timeout.

Viewing and configuring command mode interface settings can also be performed using the following command-line protocol commands:

- To view all command mode interface properties using the command-line protocol, type:

```
show /cmdmode
```

- To set the command mode interface timeout using the command-line protocol, type:

```
set /cmdmode timeout=time
```

where *time* is the timeout value in seconds, or 0 for no timeout.

**Note:** All command mode interface properties are set using this command syntax. Only one property can be set each time a command is entered.

**Examples:**

- To view all command mode interface properties from the command-line interface, type:

```
getcmdmode -properties all
```

- To set the command mode interface timeout to 120 seconds from the command-line interface, type:

```
setcmdmode -properties timeout=120
```

**Host operating system**

These commands read and set the host operating system. The host operating system can be read and configured using the command-line interface or command-line protocol.

Table 27. Host operating system commands

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get host operating system</b>	Returns host operating system.	gethostos
<b>Set host operating system</b>	Sets the host operating system.	sethostos -os <i>type</i>  where <i>type</i> is linux or other.

Viewing and setting the host operating system can also be performed using the following command-line protocol commands:

- To view the host operating system using the command-line protocol, type:  
`show /hostos`
- To set the host operating system using the command-line protocol, type:  
`set /hostos os=type`

where *type* is linux or other.

**Examples:**

- To view the host operating system from the command-line interface, type:  
`gethostos`
- To set the host operating system to Linux from the command-line interface, type:  
`sethostos -os linux`

## Service processor event commands

The following commands can be used to read and change dial-out and dial-in alert configuration settings; read and clear the event log; and read, enable, or disable alert triggers for the service processor.

### Event log commands

These commands display or clear entries in the service processor event log. When a query is sent to the event log, events are listed in a last-in-first-out order.

*Table 28. Service processor event log*

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get event log</b>	Returns the first service processor event log entry.	<code>getmplog</code> <code>getmplog -first</code>
	Returns the next service processor event log entry.	<code>getmplog -next</code>
	Returns all service processor event log entries in last-in-first-out order.	<code>getmplog -all</code>
<b>Clear event log</b>	Deletes all entries from the service processor event log.	<code>clearmplog</code>

**Example:**

- To query the service processor event log for the next event log entry, type  
`getmplog -next`

### Alert trigger commands

The alert trigger commands read, enable, or disable supported dial-out triggers that are monitored by the service processor. The following table lists all available parameters and the alert triggers they control. For more information about service processor alert triggers, see the applicable xSeries *User's Guide*.

Table 29. Alert trigger commands

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get software configuration of COM port</b>	Returns a list of all the events that are currently enabled.	getalertrigger -enabled
	Returns a list of all the events that are currently disabled.	getalertrigger -disabled
	Returns a superset of events that can be forwarded by any service processor.	getalertrigger -possible
	Returns a list of all the events that can be forwarded by the target service processor.	getalertrigger -supported
<b>Enable alert triggers</b>	Enables an alert or set of alerts. When you enable an alert, it is set to true.	setalertrigger -enabled <i>alert</i>  where <i>alert</i> is the name of an alert trigger parameter. You can specify more than one parameter.
<b>Disable alert triggers</b>	Disables an alert or set of alerts. When you disable an alert, it is set to false.	setalertrigger -disabled <i>alert</i>  where <i>alert</i> is the name of an alert trigger parameter. You can specify more than one parameter.

The following table contains the alert trigger parameters that you can use with the setalertrigger command.

Parameter	Enables or disables alert triggering for
all	All supported events
critical.all	All supported critical events
critical.temp	A critical temperature event
critical.voltage	A critical voltage event
critical.tamper	A critical tampering event
critical.multiple_fan	A critical multiple fan-failure event
critical.power_supply	A critical power-failure event
critical.dasd	A critical hard disk backplane event
critical.vrm	A critical VRM failure event
noncritical.all	All noncritical events
noncritical.rps	A redundant power supply (RPS) event
noncritical.single_fan	An event of alerts for a single fan failure
noncritical.temperature	A temperature event
noncritical.voltage	A voltage event
noncritical.log_full	A log-full event
noncritical.log_75%	A log-75%-full event
noncritical.secondary	A secondary event



Parameter	Enables or disables alert triggering for
system.all	All supported system-level events
system.post	When an operating-system POST timeout expires
system.os	When an operating-system heartbeat timeout expires
system.application	A system-application alert passed to the service processor
system.power_off	When the system is powered off
system.power_on	When the system is powered on
system.boot	When the system failed to start
system.loader	When an operating system loader timeout expired
system.pfa	An alert received through a Predictive Failure Alert® (PFA)
system.inventory	A system-inventory event
system.netstack	A system-network-stack event
complex.ping	A complex discovery ping event
info.remote_login	An informational remote logon event
info.chipkill	An informational Chipkill™ memory event
info.fuelgauge	An informational fuel-gauge event
info.component	An informational component-activity event
normal.single_fan	A normal single-fan event
normal.voltage	A normal voltage event
normal.temperature	A normal temperature event
normal.component	A normal component-activity event
expdev.crit_temp	An expansion-device critical temperature event
expdev.noncrit_temp	An expansion-device non-critical temperature event
expdev.crit_voltage	An expansion-device critical voltage event
expdev.noncrit_voltage	An expansion-device noncritical voltage event
expdev.fan_failure	An expansion-device fan-failure event
expdev.pfa	An expansion-device PFA event
expdev.power_failure	An expansion-device power-failure event
expdev.crit_voltfault	An expansion-device voltage-fault event
expdev.fuelgauge	An expansion-device fuel-gauge event
blade.multswitch	A BladeCenter unit multiple switch event
blade.incompat_config	A BladeCenter unit incompatible-configuration event
blade.redund_mm	A BladeCenter unit redundant management-module event
blade.kvm_usb_fail	A BladeCenter unit KVM/USB switching failure event

### Examples:

- To enable an event to be sent when a temperature, voltage, or power supply is in a critical state, type  

```
setalerttrigger -enabled critical.temp, critical.voltage, critical.power_supply
```
- To query the alert triggers that are supported by the service processor, type

getalertrigger -supported

## Alert dial-out common configuration commands

These commands display and set the alert dial-out configuration that is common (with the exception of triggers) to all dial-out entries.

Table 30. Alert dial-out common configuration commands

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get all dial-out alerts</b>	Returns the status of all common dial-out alerts.	getalertcommon  If parameters are not specified, all common dial-out alert status is returned.
<b>Get polling delay</b>	Reports the polling delay, in seconds, between entries sent by the service processor.	getalertcommon -entrydelay
<b>Get retry delay</b>	Reports the retry delay, in seconds, before the service processor attempts to resend an alert.	getalertcommon -retrydelay
<b>Get retry limit</b>	Reports the number of cycles a service processor attempts through the dial-out entry table before failing.	getalertcommon -retrylimit
<b>Get SMTP address</b>	Reports the SMTP server IP address.	getalertcommon -smtpserver
<b>Log sent as e-mail</b>	Reports whether the log is sent as an e-mail attachment.	getalertcommon -sendlog
<b>Set polling delay</b>	Sets the polling delay, in seconds, between entries reported by the service processor.	setalertcommon -entrydelay <i>seconds</i>  where <i>seconds</i> is the number of seconds for the polling delay.
<b>Set retry delay</b>	Sets the retry delay, in seconds, before the service processor attempts to poll the entry table.	setalertcommon -retrydelay <i>seconds</i>  where <i>seconds</i> is the number of seconds for the retry delay.
<b>Set retry limit</b>	Sets the number of cycles a service processor attempts through the dial-out entry table before failing.	setalertcommon -retrylimit <i>cycletime</i>  where <i>cycletime</i> is the number of cycles through the table before failing.
<b>Set SMTP address</b>	Sets the SMTP server IP address.	setalertcommon -smtpserver
<b>Stop sending alerts</b>	Cancels all pending notifications and clears the queue.	setalertcommon -stopsending

Table 30. Alert dial-out common configuration commands (continued)

Function	What it does	Command
Send log as e-mail	Specifies whether to send the log as an e-mail attachment.	<pre>setalertcommon -sendlog <i>emailflag</i></pre> <p>where <i>emailflag</i> is true to send logs by e-mail or false to not send e-mail logs.</p>

**Examples:**

- To query the SMTP IP address and whether the log is sent as an e-mail attachment, type  

```
getalertcommon -smtpserver -sendlog
```
- To set the SMTP IP address and enable sending the log by e-mail, type  

```
setalertcommon -smtpserver 260.1.100.101 -sendlog true
```

## Alert dial-out entry configuration commands

These commands display and set the alert dial-out entry configuration to allow access to profiles of recipients of the remote alerts. For more information about remote alert recipients, see the applicable xSeries *User's Guides*.

Table 31. Alert dial-out entry configuration commands

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get dial-out alert entry</b>	Returns the configuration of the specified dial-out alert entry.	getalertentry -index <i>entrynumber</i>  where <i>entrynumber</i> is the number of the entry, which ranges from 1-12.
<b>Set a dial-out alert entry</b>	Specifies which dial-out alert entry to update. This command always uses the -index option and must be used with one or more of the other setalertentry options.	setalertentry -index <i>entrynumber</i>  where <i>entrynumber</i> is the number of the entry, which ranges from 1-12.
<b>Enable a dial-out entry</b>	Enables or disables the dial-out alert entry without first clearing the configuration.	setalertentry -index <i>entrynumber</i> -enabled <i>enableflag</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>entrynumber</i> is the number of the entry, which ranges from 1-12.</li> <li>• <i>enableflag</i> is true to enable clearing the configuration or false to disable clearing the configuration.</li> </ul>
<b>Delete a dial-out alert entry</b>	Deletes the dial-out alert entry specified by the -index option.	deletealertentry -index <i>entrynumber</i>  where <i>entrynumber</i> is the number of the entry, which ranges from 1-12.
<b>Set sending of critical events</b>	Enables or disables sending only critical events.	setalertentry -index <i>entrynumber</i> -criticaleventseverity <i>enableflag</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>entrynumber</i> is the number of the entry, which ranges from 1-12.</li> <li>• <i>enableflag</i> is true to enable sending critical events or false to disable sending critical events.</li> </ul>

Table 31. Alert dial-out entry configuration commands (continued)

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Add entry description</b>	Adds a description for the specified dial-out alert entry.	setalertentry -index <i>entrynumber</i> -description <i>descriptiontext</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>entrynumber</i> is the number of the entry, which ranges from 1-12.</li> <li>• <i>descriptiontext</i> is a string that identifies the dial-out alert entry.</li> </ul>
<b>Set connection type</b>	Specifies the connection type for the dial-out alert entry. Valid parameters are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• snmp.ppp</li> <li>• snmp.lan</li> <li>• director.lan</li> <li>• director.modem</li> <li>• pager.numeric</li> <li>• pager.alphanumeric</li> <li>• email.lan</li> <li>• email.ppp</li> <li>• director.all</li> </ul>	setalertentry -index <i>entrynumber</i> -type <i>connection</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>entrynumber</i> is the number of the entry, which ranges from 1-12.</li> <li>• <i>connection</i> is one of the valid parameters for a dial-out entry.</li> </ul>
<b>Set phone number</b>	Sets the phone number of the specified dial-out alert entry for the service processor to dial.	setalertentry -index <i>entrynumber</i> -number <i>phonenum</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>entrynumber</i> is the number of the entry, which ranges from 1-12.</li> <li>• <i>phonenum</i> is the phone number.</li> </ul>
<b>Set IP address</b>	Sets the IP address for the service processor to use if required by the specified dial-out alert entry.	setalertentry -index <i>entrynumber</i> -ipaddress <i>ipaddress</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>entrynumber</i> is the number of the entry, which ranges from 1-12.</li> <li>• <i>ipaddress</i> is the IP address you want to add.</li> </ul>
<b>Set PIN</b>	Sets a personal identification number (PIN) code if required by the specified dial-out alert entry.	setalertentry -index <i>entrynumber</i> -pin <i>pincode</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>entrynumber</i> is the number of the entry, which ranges from 1-12.</li> <li>• <i>pincode</i> is the PIN.</li> </ul>

Table 31. Alert dial-out entry configuration commands (continued)

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Set e-mail address</b>	Sets an e-mail address if required by the specified dial-out alert entry.	<pre>setalertentry -index entrynumber -emailaddress email</pre> <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>entrynumber</i> is the number of the entry, which ranges from 1-12.</li> <li>• <i>email</i> is the e-mail address.</li> </ul>
<b>Set PPP login</b>	Sets a PPP logon ID if required by the specified dial-out alert entry.	<pre>setalertentry -index entrynumber -pppid pplogin</pre> <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>entrynumber</i> is the number of the entry, which ranges from 1-12.</li> <li>• <i>pplogin</i> is the PPP logon ID.</li> </ul>
<b>Set PPP Password</b>	Sets a PPP password if required by the specified dial-out entry.	<pre>setalertentry -index entrynumber -ppppassword password</pre> <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>entrynumber</i> is the number of the entry, which ranges from 1-12.</li> <li>• <i>password</i> is the PPP password.</li> </ul>

**Examples:**

- To configure the first alert entry to send only critical events and to dial out to a phone number, type  

```
setalertentry -index 1 -criticaleventseverity true -number "1-919-555-1212"
```
- To configure the seventh alert entry to use a director.all connection type and send all events, type  

```
setalertentry -index 7 -type director.all -criticaleventseverity false
```

## Dial-in configuration commands

These commands display and set the dial-in (serial port) configuration, which provide information about who is allowed to dial in to the service processor.

Table 32. Dial-in configuration commands

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get dial-in entry configuration</b>	Returns the configuration for the specified dial-in entry.	getdialinentry -index <i>entrynumber</i>  where <i>entrynumber</i> is the number of the entry, which ranges from 1-12.
<b>Set a login ID</b>	Sets the logon ID for the specified dial-in entry.	setdialinentry -index <i>entrynumber</i> -id <i>loginid</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>entrynumber</i> is the number of the entry, which ranges from 1-12.</li> <li>• <i>loginid</i> is the login ID.</li> </ul>
<b>Set a login password</b>	Sets the logon password for the specified dial-in entry.	setdialinentry -index <i>entrynumber</i> -password <i>loginpassword</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>entrynumber</i> is the number of the entry, which ranges from 1-12.</li> <li>• <i>loginpassword</i> is the password login ID.</li> </ul>
<b>Enable dial-back</b>	Enables or disables the dial-back feature for the specified entry. Valid values are true and false.	setdialinentry -index <i>entrynumber</i> -dialback <i>enableflag</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>entrynumber</i> is the number of the entry, which ranges from 1-12.</li> <li>• <i>enableflag</i> is true to enable dial-back or false to disable dial-back.</li> </ul>
<b>Set a phone number</b>	Sets the phone number for the specified entry for the service processor to dial back.	setdialinentry -index <i>entrynumber</i> -number <i>phonenum</i>  where: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>entrynumber</i> is the number of the entry, which ranges from 1-12.</li> <li>• <i>phonenum</i> is dial-back phone number.</li> </ul>

Table 32. Dial-in configuration commands (continued)

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Enable write permissions</b>	Enables or disables write permissions for the specified dial-in entry. Valid values are true and false.	<p>setdialinentry -index <i>entrynumber</i></p> <p>where <i>entrynumber</i> is the number of the entry, which ranges from 1-12.</p>
<b>Set dial-in permissions</b>	<p>Sets permissions for the specified dial-in entry. Valid dial-in user authority levels are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• readonly: dial-in user has read-only access</li> <li>• denyall: user is denied all access (logins from dial-in users will fail).</li> <li>• operator: user can clear logs and execute power functions.</li> <li>• supervisor: user has all privileges</li> <li>• network: user has write access to all configuration parameters relating to network interfaces, network protocols, and serial ports.</li> <li>• usermgtt: user can add, modify, or delete userids and can change global login settings.</li> <li>• remoteconsole: user has access to the remote server console.</li> <li>• remotemedia: user has access to the remote server console and the virtual media functions for that remote server.</li> <li>• remoteserver: user has access to the power-on and restart functions for the remote server.</li> <li>• basic: user has write access to the basic configuration parameters for the system (for example, system settings and alerts). This type of access is not sufficient for the users to clear event logs, perform restarts, restore adapter factory defaults, modify and restore adapter configuration from a configuration file, or upgrade the firmware.</li> </ul>	<p>setdialinentry -index <i>entrynumber</i> -authority <i>authoritylevel</i> where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>entrynumber</i> is the number of the entry, which ranges from 1-12.</li> <li>• the dial-in user <i>authoritylevel</i> is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– readonly</li> <li>– denyall</li> <li>– operator</li> <li>– supervisor</li> <li>– network</li> <li>– usermgtt</li> <li>– remoteconsole</li> <li>– remotemedia</li> <li>– remoteserver</li> <li>– basic</li> <li>– clearlogs</li> <li>– advanced</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>To set multiple authority levels at once, a comma-separated list of levels is accepted.</p>



Table 32. Dial-in configuration commands (continued)

Function	What it does	Command
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>clearlogs: user can clear the event logs. All users can view the event logs, clearlog authority is required to clear the event logs.</li> <li>advanced: user is given access to Networking &amp; Security and Basic Configuration. In addition, the users are also given access to the following advanced functions: firmware upgrades, restore adapter factory defaults, modify and restore adapter configuration from a configuration file, and restart/reset the adapter.</li> </ul>	

Setting dial-in user authority (in this case, for user 3) can also be performed using command-line protocol. To set the dial-in user authority (in this case, for user 3) using the command-line protocol, type:

```
set /authority3 level=authoritylevel
```

where *authoritylevel* is the authority level for the dial-in user that you are setting.

**Note:** All user authorities levels are set using this command syntax. Multiple authority levels are separated by commas.

**Examples:**

- To enable the dial-back feature and set the logon ID and password for the fourth alert entry, type  

```
setdialentry -index 4 -dialback true -id GayleM -password acegEGBDF
```
- To specify the dial-back phone number for the seventh alert entry, type  

```
setdialentry -index 7 -number "919-555-1212"
```

## System power commands

Use these commands to read or set system power options such as server timeouts, remote power control, and preboot execution environment (PXE) reboot.

### PXE reboot commands

These commands read and set the PXE boot flag on the target system.

Table 33. PXE reboot commands

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get PXE reboot state</b>	Returns the PXE boot flag value in the BIOS code of the target system.	getpxe
<b>Set PXE reboot state</b>	Sets the PXE boot flag in the BIOS code of the target system.	setpxe -enabled <i>bootflag</i>  where <i>bootflag</i> is true to enable PXE reboot or false to disable PXE reboot.

**Example:**

- To disable the PXE bootstrap, which enables the system to start locally, type  
setpxe -enabled **false**

## Server timeout commands

Use these commands to read and set four server timeouts. Values for all timeout queries are in seconds.

Table 34. Server timeout commands

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get all server timeout</b>	Returns information for all server timeouts.	getservertimeout
<b>Get load timeout</b>	Returns the number of 30-second intervals the service processor allows for the operating system to load. For example, if this command returns a value of 10, there are 10 intervals of 30 seconds in length. In this case, the operating system would have 300 seconds (5 minutes) to load.	getservertimeout -loader
<b>Get heart beat timeout</b>	Returns the timeout value for the heartbeat between the device driver and the service processor.	getservertimeout -os
<b>Get POST timeout</b>	Returns the number of 30-second intervals the service processor allows for POST to be completed.	getservertimeout -boot
<b>Get shutdown timeout</b>	Returns the number of seconds the service processor allows for the operating system to shut down.	getservertimeout -shutdown
<b>Set load timeout</b>	Sets the number of seconds the service processor allows for the operating system to load.	setservertimeout -loader <i>loadtime</i>  where <i>loadtime</i> is the number of seconds. Valid value range is 0 to 7650 and must be a multiple of 30.
<b>Set heartbeat timeout</b>	Sets the timeout value, in seconds, for the heartbeat between the device driver and the service processor.	setservertimeout -os <i>heartbeattime</i>  where <i>heartbeattime</i> is the number of seconds. Valid values are 0 or 10 to 255.
<b>Set POST timeout</b>	Sets the number of 30-second intervals the service processor allows for POST to be completed.	setservertimeout -boot <i>POSTtime</i>  where <i>POSTtime</i> is the number of seconds. Valid values are 0 or 7 to 255.
<b>Set shutdown timeout</b>	Sets the number of seconds the service processor allows for the operating system to shut down.	setservertimeout -shutdown <i>shutdowntime</i>  where <i>shutdowntime</i> is the number of seconds. Valid values are 0 or 30 to 36000.

**Examples:**

- To query the load and heartbeat timeout values, type  

```
getservertimeout -loader -os
```
- To set the POST timeout to 5 minutes, the load timeout to 5 minutes, and the heartbeat timeout to 30 seconds, type  

```
setservertimeout -boot 10 -loader 300 -os 30
```

**Remote power control commands**

These commands control remote power management to the system where the target service processor is located.

*Table 35. Remote power control commands*

<b>Function</b>	<b>What it does</b>	<b>Command</b>
<b>Power on</b>	Turns on the system.	poweron
<b>Shutdown</b>	Shuts down the system immediately.	poweroff -now
	Shuts down the system after the operating system shutdown timer has expired.	poweroff -shutdown
<b>Restart</b>	Shuts down the operating system and restarts the system immediately.	restart -now
	Shuts down the operating system and restarts the system after the operating system shutdown timer has expired.	restart -shutdown
<b>Get start time and date</b>	Returns the current power-on time and date of the system in the format of <i>xx:xx mm/dd/yyyy</i> .	getpowerontime or getpowerontime -query

Table 35. Remote power control commands (continued)

Function	What it does	Command
Set start options	Starts the system immediately.	setpowerontime -now
	Starts the system in the specified number of minutes.	setpowerontime -delay <i>minutes</i>  where <i>minutes</i> is the number of minutes after the command is sent that the service processor starts the system (1 to 35791).
	Starts the system on the specified month, day, and year. The date is referred to by the internal clock of the service processor.	setpowerontime -date <i>mm/dd/yyyy</i>  where <i>mm/dd/yyyy</i> is the month, day, and year that the service processor starts that system and is in the format <i>mm/dd/yyyy</i>
	Starts the system at the specified hour and minutes. Time is referenced by the internal clock of the service processor.	setpowerontime -time <i>xx:xx</i>  where <i>xx:xx</i> is the time in hours and minutes after the command is sent that the service processor starts that system in the 24-hour clock format of <i>xx:xx</i> .
	Clears the current date and time for the system to start.	setpowerontime -clear

**Examples:**

- To query the current time and date that the system was turned on, type  
getpowerontime
- To start the system at 4:00 p.m. on 3 November 2003, type  
setpowerontime -time **16:00** -date **11/03/2003**

## System statistics commands

These commands display the system statistics, which are maintained by the service processor, set the blue indicator light function, and display light path diagnostics states.

Table 36. System statistics commands

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get all system statistics</b>	Returns all available system statistics of the target service processor.	getsysstat
<b>Get system operating status</b>	Returns the system state. Valid values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In POST</li> <li>• Off/Unknown</li> <li>• Stopped</li> <li>• Booting</li> <li>• OS is running</li> </ul>	getsysstat -state
	Returns the number of times the system has been restarted.	getsysstat -restart
	Returns whether the system power is on or off.	getsysstat -power
	Returns, in hours, how long the system has been powered on.	getsysstat -uptime
<b>Get system UUID</b>	Returns the system UUID.	getsysstat -uuid
<b>Get blue indicator light status</b>	Returns whether the blue indicator light state is on, off, or blink.	getsysstat -bluelight
<b>Set blue indicator light status</b>	Returns the state for the blue indicator light.  These values are not case sensitive.	setsysstat -bluelight <i>state</i>  where <i>state</i> is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On</li> <li>• Off</li> <li>• Blink</li> </ul>

Table 36. System statistics commands (continued)

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get light path diagnostics LEDs status</b>	Returns all LEDs that are supported.	getlightpath -all
	Returns which LEDs are on.	getlightpath -on
	Returns which LEDs are off.	getlightpath -off
	Returns which LEDs are blinking.	getlightpath -blink
	Returns which LEDs are on the front panel.	getlightpath -frontpanel
	Returns which LEDs are diagnostic.	getlightpath -diags
	Returns which LEDs are in the specified state.	getlightpath -state <i>LEDstate</i>  where <i>LEDstate</i> is the state of the LED: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• On</li> <li>• Off</li> <li>• Blinking</li> <li>• All</li> </ul>
Returns whether the specified LED is on, off, or blinking. See Table 37 for a list of LED names.	getlightpath -location " <i>LEDname</i> "  where " <i>LEDname</i> " is name of an LED. Make sure that the LED name is enclosed in quotation marks.	

Table 37. LED names

cdrom cable location	pci bus location
center plane card location	pci card location
chip set vrm location	pci slot location
cpu location	processor blade location
cpu memory location	rear panel location
diagnostics panel location	scalability port location
dmc backplane location	smp expansion module 1, chip set vrm location
fan location	smp expansion module 1, memory card location
add cable location	smp expansion module 1, memory hot plug location
front panel location	smp expansion module 1 location
memory card a location	smp expansion module 2 location
memory card b location	smp expansion module 3 location
memory location	smp expansion module 4 location
memsubsystem location native i/o	sp card location
card location	sp slot location
pci backplane a location	system board location
pci backplane b location	vrm location

**Examples:**

- To return statistics on the current state of the system, how many times the system has been restarted, and the number of hours the system has been running, type  

```
getsysstat -state -restart -uptime
```
- To get the location of the diagnostics LED panel, type

```
getlightpath -location "diagnostics panel location"
```

- To turn the blue indicator light on for a system, type  
setsysstat -bluelight **On**

## System component commands

These commands provide information about system components that the service processor is monitoring, such as memory, power supplies, hard disk backplanes, and microprocessors.

### Power supply command

*This command is supported only on xSeries 370 servers.* This command monitors the power supplies.

Table 38. Power supply command

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get all power supply information</b>	Returns values for all options if no option is used.	getfuelgauge
<b>Power supplies supported</b>	Returns the maximum number of power supplies supported by the system.	getps -max
<b>Power supplies installed</b>	Returns the number of power supplies installed in the system.	getps -inst
<b>Available power supplies</b>	Returns the number of available power supplies.	getfuelgauge -available
<b>Failed power supplies</b>	Returns the number of failed power supplies.	getfuelgauge -failed
<b>Bit mask value</b>	Returns a bit mask value for the fuel gauge status: 0 equals off, 1 equals on.	getfuelgauge -status
	Returns a bit mask value for a voltage fault: 0 equals off, 1 equals on.	getfuelgauge -voltagefault
<b>Maximum current</b>	Returns the maximum amount of current, in watts, drawn by the system.	getfuelgauge -maximumcurrent
<b>Average current</b>	Returns the average amount of current, in watts, drawn by the system.	getfuelgauge -averagecurrent
<b>Power supply redundancy</b>	Returns whether the system is operating with a redundant power supply.	getfuelgauge -redundancystatus
	Returns the number of power supplies required to provide power redundancy.	getfuelgauge -powersupplyrequired
	Returns whether the redundant power supply in the system is in use.	getfuelgauge -redundantpowersupply
	Returns whether the service processor is monitoring redundancy in the system.	getfuelgauge -monitorredundancy
<b>Low-fuel threshold</b>	Returns the low-fuel threshold, in watts.	getfuelgauge -lowfuelthreshold



Table 38. Power supply command (continued)

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Power supply capacity</b>	Returns the total number of power supplies that can be installed in the system.	getfuelgauge -powersupplycapacity
<b>Maximum power</b>	Returns the maximum available power, in watts, available to the system.	getfuelgauge -maxpower
<b>Low-fuel state</b>	Returns whether the system is operating in a low-fuel state.	getfuelgauge -lowfuelstate
<b>Over power capacity</b>	Returns whether the drawn current exceeds 100% of the capacity of the power supply in the system.	getfuelgauge -overcurrentstate

#### Examples:

- To query the number of available power supplies, the number of failed power supplies, and whether the server is in a low-fuel state, type  
getfuelgauge -available -failed -lowfuelstate
- To query the number of power supplies the system supports and the number installed, type  
getps -max -inst

#### Memory command

This command provides information about the memory (DIMMs) installed in a system that the service processor is monitoring.

Table 39. Memory command

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get all DIMM information</b>	Returns all memory information.	getdimm
<b>Get maximum DIMMs</b>	Returns the maximum number of DIMMs supported by the system.	getdimm -max
<b>DIMMs installed</b>	Returns whether the specified DIMM is installed in the system.	getdimm -inst <i>DIMMnumber</i>  where <i>DIMMnumber</i> is the number of the memory module.  If a parameter is not specified, all installed DIMMs are returned.
<b>Amount of RAM</b>	Returns the amount of memory as RAM.	getdimm -memory
<b>Memory type</b>	Returns the type of memory of the specified DIMM, such as SDRAM or EDO.	getdimm -type <i>DIMMnumber</i>  where <i>DIMMnumber</i> is the number of the memory module.  If a parameter is not specified, the type of all DIMMs is returned.

Table 39. Memory command (continued)

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Memory configuration</b>	Returns the memory configuration of the specified DIMM, such as nonparity, parity, or ECC.	<p>getdimm -cfgtype <i>DIMMnumber</i></p> <p>where <i>DIMMnumber</i> is the number of the memory module.</p> <p>If a parameter is not specified, the configuration of all DIMMs is returned.</p>
<b>Memory size</b>	Returns the memory size, in MB, for the specified DIMM.	<p>getdimm -size <i>DIMMnumber</i></p> <p>where <i>DIMMnumber</i> is the number of the memory module.</p> <p>If a parameter is not specified, the size of all DIMMs is returned.</p>
<b>Memory frequency</b>	Returns the frequency of the specified DIMM, in MHz.	<p>getdimm -frequency <i>DIMMnumber</i></p> <p>where <i>DIMMnumber</i> is the number of the memory module.</p> <p>If a parameter is not specified, the frequency of all DIMMs is returned.</p>
<b>Memory manufacturer</b>	Returns the manufacturer ID for the specified DIMM.	<p>getdimm -mfrid <i>DIMMnumber</i></p> <p>where <i>DIMMnumber</i> is the number of the memory module.</p> <p>If a parameter is not specified, the manufacturer of all DIMMs is returned.</p>
	Returns the manufacturer location for the specified DIMM.	<p>getdimm -mfrlocn <i>DIMMnumber</i></p> <p>where <i>DIMMnumber</i> is the number of the memory module.</p> <p>If a parameter is not specified, the manufacturer location of all DIMMs is returned.</p>

Table 39. Memory command (continued)

Function	What it does	Command
Memory identification	Returns the part number of the specified DIMM.	<p>getdim -partnum <i>DIMMnumber</i></p> <p>where <i>DIMMnumber</i> is the number of the memory module.</p> <p>If a parameter is not specified, the part number of all DIMMs is returned.</p>
	Returns the serial number of the specified DIMM.	<p>getdim -serialnum <i>DIMMnumber</i></p> <p>where <i>DIMMnumber</i> is the number of the memory module.</p> <p>If a parameter is not specified, the serial number of all DIMMs is returned.</p>
	Returns the revision level for the specified DIMM.	<p>getdim -revision <i>DIMMnumber</i></p> <p>where <i>DIMMnumber</i> is the number of the memory module.</p> <p>If a parameter is not specified, the revision level of all DIMMs is returned.</p>

### Examples:

- To query the part number, serial number, and manufacturer ID for the first DIMM, type  
`getdimm -partnum 1 -serialnum 1 -mfrid 1`
- To query how many memory modules are installed, the total amount of RAM, and the type of memory, type  
`getdimm -inst -memory -type`

### Hard disk command

This command returns information about the hard disk drives.

Table 40. Hard disk backplane command

Function	What it does	Command
<b>SCSI buses supported</b>	Returns the maximum number of SCSI buses supported by the system.	<code>getdasd -buscount</code>
<b>Hard disks installed</b>	Returns hard disk drives, by IDs, installed on the specified SCSI bus.	<code>getdasd -scsiid <i>scsibus</i></code> where <i>scsibus</i> is the number of the SCSI bus.
	Returns the hard disk drives that are installed.	<code>getdasd -installed</code>
	Returns the hard disk drives that were installed when the service processor started.	<code>getdasd -expected</code>
<b>Hard disks failed</b>	Returns the hard disks that have failed.	<code>getdasd -failed</code>

### Example:

- To query the number of installed hard disk drives and the IDs of the hard disk drives on the first SCSI bus, type  
`getdasd -installed -scsiid 1`

### CPU command

This command returns information about each microprocessor (also called a CPU) that the service processor is monitoring.

Table 41. CPU command

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Microprocessors supported</b>	Returns the maximum number of microprocessors supported by the system.	<code>getcpu -maxcpu</code>
<b>VRMs supported</b>	Returns the number of VRMs installed in the system.	<code>getcpu -maxvrm</code>

### Example:

- To query the number of installed VRMs and the number of supported microprocessors, type  
`getcpu -maxvrm -maxcpu`

## Vital product data command

This command is used to read the vital product data (VPD) of various components of a system. Each command option returns values as specified in your specific system hardware manual or firmware update.

Table 42. VPD command

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get all VPD information</b>	Returns all the VPD for all system components.	getvpd
<b>Get VPD for system components</b>	Returns VPD for the system POST/BIOS.	getvpd -postbios
	Returns VPD for the backplane installed in the system.	getvpd -planariobackplane
	Returns VPD for the I/O adapter installed in the system.	getvpd -planariocard
	Returns VPD for the system front panel.	getvpd -planarfrontpanel
	Returns VPD for the memory adapter installed in the system.	getvpd -planarmemorycard
	Returns VPD for the midplane.	getvpd -midplane
	Returns VPD for the service processor hardware.	getvpd -mphardware
	Returns VPD for the main ROM on the service processor.	getvpd -mprom
	Returns VPD for the boot code of the service processor.	getvpd -mpboot
	Returns VPD for the service processor device driver.	getvpd -mpdevicedriver
	Returns VPD for the hard disk drives installed in the system.	getvpd -dasd
	Returns VPD for the system board.	getvpd -planar
	Returns VPD for the power supplies installed in the system.	getvpd -ps
	Returns VPD for the system power backplane.	getvpd -powerbackplane
	Returns VPD for the voltage regulator monitor (VRMs) installed in the system.	getvpd -vrm
	Returns VPD for the drawer management controller installed in the system.	getvpd -dmc
Returns VPD for the BladeCenter unit.	getvpd -chassis	

### Example:

- To query the VPD for the service processor hardware and the installed hard disk drives, type:

```
getvpd -mphardware -dasd
```

## Component activity log command

This command returns entries that are written in the component activity log.

Table 43. Component activity log command

Function	What it does	Command
Get component activity log entries	Returns the 10 most recent entries in the component activity log.	getcomplog
	Resets the component activity log to the beginning.	getcomplog -reset
	Returns the next 10 entries in the component activity log.	getcomplog -next

### Example:

- To query the next 10 entries in the component activity log, type  
`getcomplog -next`

## System health and environment commands

These commands provide system health and environment information, such as voltages, temperatures, and fan speeds. You can access the current values and thresholds for the system hardware that the service processor is monitoring.

### Temperature commands

The following commands read the temperatures that are monitored by the service processor and return the values as currently monitored temperatures. Temperature queries are divided into two commands: current temperature values and temperature thresholds.

Table 44. Temperature commands

Function	What it does	Command
Get all temperatures	Returns all the current temperatures the service processor is monitoring. All values are reported in Celsius.	gettemperatures  If parameters are not specified, every temperature for which access exists is returned.
Get microprocessor temperature	Returns the current microprocessor temperature.	gettemperatures -cpu <i>cpunumber</i>  where <i>cpunumber</i> is the number of the microprocessor.  If a parameter is not specified, current temperatures of all microprocessors are returned.
Get hard disk temperatures	Returns the current hard disk drive temperature.	gettemperatures -dasd <i>dasdnumber</i>  where <i>dasdnumber</i> is the number of the hard disk drive.  If a parameter is not specified, current temperatures of all hard disk drives are returned.
Get center card temperatures	Returns the current center card temperature.	gettemperatures -planarcenter

Table 44. Temperature commands (continued)

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get ambient system temperatures</b>	Returns the current ambient system temperature.	gettemperatures -systemambient
<b>Get service processor temperatures</b>	Returns the current service processor temperature.	gettemperatures -managementprocessor
<b>Get power supply temperatures</b>	Returns the current power supply unit temperature.	gettemperatures -ps <i>psnumber</i>  where <i>psnumber</i> is the number of the power supply unit.  If a parameter is not specified, current temperatures of all power supply units are returned.
<b>Get microprocessor area temperatures</b>	Returns the current microprocessor area ambient temperature.	gettemperatures -planarcpu
<b>Get PCI area temperatures</b>	Returns the current PCI area ambient temperature.	gettemperatures -planarpci
<b>Get I/O area temperatures</b>	Returns the current I/O area ambient temperature.	gettemperatures -planario
<b>Get all temperature thresholds</b>	Returns all the thresholds for each temperature the service processor is monitoring.	gettemperaturethresholds  If parameters are not specified, every temperature threshold that exists is returned.
<b>Get microprocessor temperature thresholds</b>	Returns the current microprocessor temperature threshold.	gettemperaturethresholds -cpu <i>cpunumber</i>  where <i>cpunumber</i> is the number of the microprocessor.  If a parameter is not specified, current thresholds of all microprocessors are returned.
<b>Get hard disk temperature thresholds</b>	Returns the current hard disk drive temperature threshold.	gettemperaturethresholds -dasd
<b>Get center card temperature thresholds</b>	Returns the current center card temperature threshold.	gettemperaturethresholds -center
<b>Get ambient system temperature thresholds</b>	Returns the current system ambient temperature threshold.	gettemperaturethresholds -ambient
<b>Get service processor temperature thresholds</b>	Returns the current service processor temperature threshold.	gettemperaturethresholds -managementprocessor

### Examples:

- To query the temperature thresholds for the second service processor and the center card, type  
`gettemperaturethresholds -cpu 2 -center`
- To query the temperature of the second power supply, the service processor, and the first hard disk, type  
`gettemperatures -ps 2 -managementprocessor -dasd 1`

### Voltage commands

Voltages are maintained by the service processor. Querying the voltages returns read-only values in volts. Voltage queries are divided into two commands: current voltage measurements and voltage thresholds.

Table 45. Voltage commands

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get all voltages</b>	Returns all the current voltages the service processor is monitoring.	<code>getvoltages</code>
<b>Get VRM voltages</b>	Returns the current voltage of a voltage regulator module (VRM).	<code>getvoltages -vrm <i>vrnumber</i></code> where <i>vrnumber</i> is the number of the VRM.  If a parameter is not specified, the current voltages of all VRMs are returned.
<b>Get system board voltages</b>	Returns the current voltages of all system boards.  To get a list of supported voltages, run the <b>getvoltages -sbvolts</b> command.	<code>getvoltages -systemboard <i>sbvoltage</i></code> where <i>sbvoltage</i> is a voltage value.  If a parameter is not specified, the voltages of all system boards are returned.
<b>Get power supply voltages</b>	Returns the current voltage of a power supply.	<code>getvoltages -ps <i>psnumber</i></code> where <i>psnumber</i> is the number of the power supply.  If a parameter is not specified, current voltages of all power supplies are returned.
<b>Get supported system board voltages</b>	Returns the supported system board voltages.	<code>getvoltages -sbvolts</code>
<b>Get supported power supply voltages</b>	Returns the supported power supply voltages.	<code>getvoltages -psvolts <i>powersupply</i></code> where <i>powersupply</i> is the number of the power supply.
<b>Get all voltage thresholds</b>	Returns all the current voltage thresholds the service processor is monitoring.	<code>getvoltage thresholds</code>  If a parameter is not specified, every voltage threshold that exists is returned.



Table 45. Voltage commands (continued)

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get system board voltage thresholds</b>	Returns the system board voltage threshold for the specified voltage setting.  To get a list of supported voltages, run the <b>getvoltages -sbvolts</b> command.	<code>getvoltage thresholds -systemboard <i>sbvoltage</i></code>  where <i>sbvoltage</i> is a voltage value.

**Examples:**

- To query the values for the first VRM and the system board record for -5 volts, type  
`getvoltages -vrm 1 -systemboard N5V`
- To query the system board threshold for 12 volts, type  
`getvoltage thresholds -systemboard 12V`

**Fan commands**

Fans monitored by a service processor can be queried for status such as fan speed, installed fans, and fans that are running.

Table 46. Fan commands

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get fan speeds</b>	Returns information for all fans the service processor is monitoring: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Fan speeds</li> <li>• Fan rotations per minute (RPMs)</li> <li>• Number of fans supported</li> <li>• Number of fans installed</li> <li>• List of currently installed</li> <li>• List of fans initially installed</li> </ul>	<code>getfan</code>  If a parameter is not specified, information for all fans for which access exists is returned.
	Returns the fan speed for each fan the service processor has access to and is monitoring. The values are a percentage of maximum RPM.	<code>getfan -speeds <i>fannumber</i></code>  where <i>fannumber</i> is the number of the fan.  If a parameter is not specified, the current speed of all fans is returned.
	Returns the fan speed for each fan the service processor has access to and is monitoring. The values are raw RPM.	<code>getfan -rpm <i>fannumber</i></code>  where <i>fannumber</i> is the number of the fan.  If a parameter is not specified, the current RPM of all fans is returned.
<b>Get number of fans supported</b>	Returns the maximum number of fans supported by the system.	<code>getfan -num</code>

Table 46. Fan commands (continued)

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Get number of fans installed</b>	Returns the number of fans currently installed in the system.	getfan -inst
	Returns the number of fans initially installed in the system.	getfan -expected
<b>Get number of fans running</b>	Returns a list of operational fans.	getfan -run

**Examples:**

- To query the speed of the first fan as a percentage of the maximum RPM, type  
getfan -speeds 1
- To query how many fans are installed and how many fans are working, type  
getfan -inst -run

---

## Using scripts

You can use scripts instead of typing each command, one at a time, to accomplish a specific task or set of tasks. For example, to make logging in to a service processor easier, you can create a logon script to avoid repeatedly typing the host name, user ID, and password.

You can create a script in any word processor application, and it can have any file name you choose. You can name your scripts so you can easily keep track of their usage. For example, a logon script might be named *hostname\_myname.loginSP*, where *hostname* is your system name and *myname* is your user ID.

Table 47. Scripting commands

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Write to a script file</b>	Captures all subsequent commands and stores them in the specified output file.	commandfile <i>outputfilename</i>  where <i>outputfilename</i> is the relative path and name of the output file.
<b>Stop capturing commands</b>	Stops capturing commands.	commandfile
<b>Run a script file</b>	Reads the command set from the specified input file.	inputfile <i>inputfilename</i>  where <i>inputfilename</i> is the relative path and name of the input file.
<b>Write command output to a file</b>	Redirects the output of subsequent commands to the specified file rather than the command window. As the commands run, the command window remains blank because all results, even failures, are captured in the output file.	outputfile <i>outputfilename</i>  where <i>outputfilename</i> is the relative path and name of the output file.

Table 47. Scripting commands (continued)

Function	What it does	Command
<b>Reset output to prompt window</b>	Returns command output back to the command window from the output file specified in the <code>outputfile</code> command.	<code>resetoutput</code>

**Examples:**

- To capture subsequent commands and store them in a specified script file, type  
`commandfile c:\MPCLI\scripts\eventscripts.txt`
- To run a specified script file, type  
`inputfile c:\MPCLI\scripts\logonscript.txt`
- To send the output of subsequent commands to a specified file rather than viewing the output in the command window, type  
`outputfile c:\MPCLI\commandresults\VPDquery.txt`

For script file examples, see Appendix A, “Sample scripts,” on page 75.



---

## Appendix A. Sample scripts

This appendix contains some sample scripts. You can use these scripts, modify them to suit your needs, or refer to them when you are creating your own scripts.

In the following sample scripts, the items in **bold** type are examples only. The parameters that you choose to use will be different.

---

### Get and set network hardware configuration

See “Network hardware configuration commands” on page 27 for command variables and valid values used in the following sample script.

```
outputfile ./enetcfgresults.txt
getmpid
getmpclock
setnethw -interface 1 -enabled false
setdhcp -enabled false
setnethw -interface 1 -linetype "ENET" -enabled true
setip -interface 1 -hostname X
setip -interface 1 -ipaddress 9.67.37.00
setip -interface 1 -subnet 255.255.255.128
setnethw -interface 1 -datarate "AUTO"
setnethw -interface 1 -duplex "AUTO"
setnethw -interface 1 -adminmac "00 00 00 00 00 00"
setnethw -interface 1 -gateway 9.67.37.1
setnethw -interface 1 -enabled true
resetoutput
restartmp
```

---

### Log on to and get service processor information

See “Logging on to a service processor” on page 7 for command variables and valid values used in the following sample script.

```
outputfile ./getaccess.txt
logonip -hostname SPbatman -userid gisellem -password s0ngb1rd
getmpid -text
getmpclock -timeanddate
getdialinentry -index 12
logoff
exit
```

---

### Get service processor information and log

See “Service processor event commands” on page 45 for command variables and valid values used in the following sample script.

```
outputfile /mplog.txt
getmpid
getmpclock
getmplog -first
getmplog -all
resetoutput
```

---

## Get and set various policies and set start options

See “Blade server policy commands” on page 15 for command variables and valid values used in the following sample script.

```
getpbpolicy -localpower 2
setpbpolicy -localpower 2,false
getpbpolicy -localpower 2
setpbpolicy -localpowerall true
getpbpolicy -localpower 2

getpbpolicy -localkvm 2
setpbpolicy -localkvm 2,false
getpbpolicy -localkvm 2
setpbpolicy -localkvmall true
getpbpolicy -localkvm 2

getpbpolicy -localusb 2
setpbpolicy -localusb 2,false
getpbpolicy -localusb 2
setpbpolicy -localusball true
getpbpolicy -localusb 2

bootoptions -get 2
bootoptions -set 2,"pxe,cdrom,floppy"
bootoptions -get 2

getkvm
setkvm -owner 2
getkvm
setkvm -park
getkvm
```

---

## Log on to and flash service processor

See “Vital product data command” on page 67 for command variables and valid values used in the following sample script.

```
outputfile ./rsaflash.txt
logonip -hostname 192.168.1.100 -userid gisellem -password s0ngb1rd
getmpid -text
getvpd -mpboot
getvpd -mprom

fwupdate -mn d:\firmware\x220\batman\CNETMNUS.PKT
logoff
sleep 15000
logonip -hostname 192.168.1.100 -userid gisellem -password s0ngb1rd
fwupdate -br d:\firmware\x220\batman\CNETBRUS.PKT
logoff
sleep 15000
logonip -hostname 192.168.1.100 -userid gisellem -password s0ngb1rd
fwupdate -vnc d:\firmware\x220\batman\CNETRGUS.PKT
logoff
exit
```

---

## Log on to and set dial-in configuration

See “Dial-in configuration commands” on page 53 for command variables and valid values used in the following sample script.

```
outputfile ./setaccess.txt
logonip -hostname svcprocella -userid gisellem -password s0ngb1rd
getmpid -text
getmpclock -timeanddate
setdialinentry -index 12 -id gisellem -password s0ngb1rd -readonly false
logoff
exit
```

---

## Set SNMP configuration

See “SNMP configuration commands” on page 21 for command variables and valid values used in the following sample script.

```
outputfile ./snmpcfgresults.txt
getmpid
getmpclock
setsnmp -agent false
setsnmp -contactname "Mark Oniram"
setsnmp -contactlocation "Service Processor Lab"
setsnmp -communityname 1,Public
setsnmp -ipaddress 1,1,9.37.113.211
setsnmp -ipaddress 1,2,0.0.0.0
setsnmp -ipaddress 1,3,0.0.0.0
setsnmp -communityname 1,Public
setsnmp -ipaddress 2,1,0.0.0.0
setsnmp -ipaddress 2,2,0.0.0.0
setsnmp -ipaddress 2,3,0.0.0.0
setsnmp -communityname 0,0
setsnmp -ipaddress 3,1,0.0.0.0
setsnmp -ipaddress 3,2,0.0.0.0
setsnmp -ipaddress 3,3,0.0.0.0
setsnmp -agent true
resetoutput
```

---

## Get and set switch module configuration

See “Switch module configuration commands” on page 16 for command variables and valid values used in the following sample script.

```
getsmnetwork -currentconfig 1
getsmnetwork -currentmethod 1
getsmnetwork -pendingconfig 1
getsmnetwork -pendingmethod 1
switchmodule -getpoweron 1
switchmodule -getmemdiagson 1
switchmodule -getcfgothports 1
switchmodule -gettextportson 1
switchmodule -ping 1
switchmodule -getpostresults 1
setsmnetwork -ipaddress 1, 192.168.1.125
setsmnetwork -gateway 1, 192.168.1.126
```

```
setsmnetwork -subnet 1,255.255.255.0
setsmnetwork -method 1, "static"
setsmnetwork -pending 1,false
setsmnetwork -pending 1,true
switchmodule -setpoweron 1,true
switchmodule -setmemdiagson 1,true
switchmodule -setcfgothports 1,true
switchmodule -setextportson 1,true
switchmodule -ping 1
switchmodule -getpostresults 1
```

---

## Get VPD

See “Vital product data command” on page 67 for command variables and valid values used in the following sample script.

```
outputfile ./vpd.txt
getmpid
getmpclock
getvpd -postbios
getvpd -planariobackplane
getvpd -planariocard
getvpd -planarfrontpanel
getvpd -planarmemorycard
getvpd -planar
getvpd -mphardware
getvpd -mprom
getvpd -mpboot
getvpd -mpdevicedriver
getvpd -dasd
getvpd
getvpd -ps
```



---

## Appendix B. Getting help and technical assistance

If you need help, service, or technical assistance or just want more information about IBM products, you will find a wide variety of sources available from IBM to assist you. This appendix contains information about where to go for additional information about IBM and IBM products, what to do if you experience a problem with your IBM xSeries or IBM IntelliStation<sup>®</sup> system, and whom to call for service, if it is necessary.

---

### Before you call

Before you call, make sure that you have taken these steps to try to solve the problem yourself:

- Check all cables to make sure that they are connected.
- Check the power switches to make sure that the system is turned on.
- Use the troubleshooting information in your system documentation, and use the diagnostic tools that come with your system.
- Go to the IBM Support Web site at <http://www.ibm.com/pc/support/> to check for technical information, hints, tips, and new device drivers.
- Use an IBM discussion forum on the IBM Web site to ask questions.

You can solve many problems without outside assistance by following the troubleshooting procedures that IBM provides in the online help or in the publications that are provided with your system and software. The information that comes with your system also describes the diagnostic tests that you can perform. Most IBM xSeries and IBM IntelliStation systems, operating systems, and programs come with information that contains troubleshooting procedures and explanations of error messages and error codes. If you suspect a software problem, see the information for the operating system or program.

---

### Using the documentation

Information about your IBM xSeries or IBM IntelliStation system and preinstalled software, if any, is available in the documentation that comes with your system. That documentation includes printed books, online books, readme files, and help files. See the troubleshooting information in your system documentation for instructions for using the diagnostic programs. The troubleshooting information or the diagnostic programs might tell you that you need additional or updated device drivers or other software. IBM maintains pages on the World Wide Web where you can get the latest technical information and download device drivers and updates. To access these pages, go to <http://www.ibm.com/pc/support/> and follow the instructions. Also, you can order publications through the IBM Publications Ordering System at <http://www.elink.ibm.com/public/applications/publications/cgibin/pbi.cgi>.

---

### Getting help and information from the World Wide Web

On the World Wide Web, the IBM Web site has up-to-date information about IBM xSeries and IBM IntelliStation products, services, and support. The address for IBM xSeries information is <http://www.ibm.com/eserver/xseries/>. The address for IBM IntelliStation information is <http://www.ibm.com/pc/intellistation/>.

You can find service information for your IBM products, including supported options, at <http://www.ibm.com/pc/support/>.

---

## Software service and support

Through IBM Support Line, you can get telephone assistance, for a fee, with usage, configuration, and software problems with IBM xSeries servers, IBM IntelliStation workstations, and appliances. For information about which products are supported by Support Line in your country or region, go to <http://www.ibm.com/services/sl/products/>.

For more information about Support Line and other IBM services, go to <http://www.ibm.com/services/>, or go to <http://www.ibm.com/planetwide/> for support telephone numbers. In the U.S. and Canada, call 1-800-IBM-SERV (1-800-426-7378).

---

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