Cisco UCS C-Series Servers Integrated Management Controller CLI Command Reference, Release 1.1(2)

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CONTENTS

Preface

This preface includes the following sections:

Audience

This guide is intended primarily for data center administrators with responsibilities and expertise in one or more of the following:

- Server administration
- Storage administration
- Network administration
- Network security

Organization

This document includes the following chapters:

Title	Description
Overview	Describes the CIMC CLI.
Commands	Describes the CLI commands.

Conventions

This document uses the following conventions:

Convention	Indication
bold font	Commands, keywords, GUI elements, and user-entered text appear in **bold** font.
italic font	Document titles, new or emphasized terms, and arguments for which you supply values are in *italic* font.
[ ]	Elements in square brackets are optional.
{x | y | z}	Required alternative keywords are grouped in braces and separated by vertical bars.
[x | y | z]	Optional alternative keywords are grouped in brackets and separated by vertical bars.
string	A nonquoted set of characters. Do not use quotation marks around the string or the string will include the quotation marks.
`courier` font	Terminal sessions and information the system displays appear in `courier` font.
< >	Nonprinting characters such as passwords are in angle brackets.
[ ]	Default responses to system prompts are in square brackets.
!, #	An exclamation point (!) or a pound sign (#) at the beginning of a line of code indicates a comment line.

Note Means *reader take note*.

Tip Means *the following information will help you solve a problem*.

Caution Means *reader be careful*. In this situation, you might perform an action that could result in equipment damage or loss of data.

Timesaver Means *the described action saves time*. You can save time by performing the action described in the paragraph.

Warning Means *reader be warned*. In this situation, you might perform an action that could result in bodily injury.

Related Documentation

Documentation for Cisco UCS C-Series Rack-Mount Servers is available at the following URL:

http://www.cisco.com/go/unifiedcomputing/c-series-doc

Documentation Feedback

To provide technical feedback on this document, or to report an error or omission, please send your comments to ucs-docfeedback@cisco.com. We appreciate your feedback.

Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request

For information on obtaining documentation, submitting a service request, and gathering additional information, see the monthly What's New in Cisco Product Documentation, which also lists all new and revised Cisco technical documentation, at:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/docs/general/whatsnew/whatsnew.html

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Overview

This chapter includes the following sections:

Overview of the Cisco UCS C-Series Rack-Mount Servers

Following are the Cisco UCS C-Series rack-mount servers:

- Cisco UCS C200 Rack-Mount Server
- Cisco UCS C210 Rack-Mount Server
- Cisco UCS C250 Rack-Mount Server
- Cisco UCS C460 Rack-Mount Server

Note To determine which Cisco UCS C-Series rack-mount servers are supported by this firmware release, see the *Release Notes for Cisco Integrated Management Controller*.

UCS C200 Rack-Mount Server

The Cisco UCS C200 server is a high-density, two-socket, 1 RU rack-mount server. This server is built for production-level network infrastructure, web services, and mainstream data centers, and branch and remote-office applications.

UCS C210 Rack-Mount Server

The Cisco UCS C210 server is a general-purpose, two-socket, 2 RU rack-mount server. It is designed to balance performance, density, and efficiency for storage-intensive workloads. This server is built for applications such as network file and appliances, storage, database, and content-delivery.

UCS C250 Rack-Mount Server

The Cisco UCS C250 server is a high-performance, memory-intensive, two-socket, 2 RU rack-mount server. It is designed to increase performance, and it has the capacity for demanding virtualization and large-data-set workloads. The C250 server can also reduce the cost of smaller memory footprints.

UCS C460 Rack-Mount Server

The UCS C460 server is a high-density, 4U rack-mount server. Supporting one to four multi-core processors, it is built for heavy workload applications like data warehousing, ERP, and large-scale virtualization.

CIMC CLI

The CIMC CLI is a command-line management interface for Cisco UCS C-Series servers. You can launch the CIMC CLI and manage the server by the serial port or over the network by SSH or Telnet. By default, Telnet access is disabled.

A user of the CLI will be one of three roles: admin, user (can control, cannot configure), and read-only.

Note To recover from a lost admin password, see the Cisco UCS C-Series server installation and service guide for your platform.

Command Modes

The CLI is organized into a hierarchy of command modes, with the EXEC mode being the highest-level mode of the hierarchy. Higher-level modes branch into lower-level modes. You use the **scope** command to move from higher-level modes to modes in the next lower level , and the **exit** command to move up one level in the mode hierarchy. The **top** command returns to the EXEC mode.

Note Most command modes are associated with managed objects. The **scope** command does not create managed objects and can only access modes for which managed objects already exist.

Each mode contains a set of commands that can be entered in that mode. Most of the commands available in each mode pertain to the associated managed object. Depending on your assigned role, you may have access to only a subset of the commands available in a mode; commands to which you do not have access are hidden.

The CLI prompt for each mode shows the full path down the mode hierarchy to the current mode. This helps you to determine where you are in the command mode hierarchy and can be an invaluable tool when you need to navigate through the hierarchy.

Command Mode Table

The following table lists the main command modes, the commands used to access each mode, and the CLI prompt associated with each mode.

Table 1: Main Command Modes and Prompts

Mode Name	Commands Used to Access	Mode Prompt
EXEC	**top** command from any mode	#
bios	**scope bios** command from EXEC mode	/bios #
certificate	**scope certificate** command from EXEC mode	/certificate #
chassis	**scope chassis** command from EXEC mode	/chassis #
cimc	**scope cimc** command from EXEC mode	/cimc #
firmware	**scope firmware** command from cimc mode	/cimc/firmware #
import-export	**scope import-export** command from cimc mode	/cimc/import-export #
log	**scope log** command from cimc mode	/cimc/log #
server	**scope server** *index* command from log mode	/cimc/log/server #
network	**scope network** command from cimc mode	/cimc/network #
ipblocking	**scope ipblocking** command from network mode	/cimc/network/ipblocking #
tech-support	**scope tech-support** command from cimc mode	/cimc/tech-support #
fault	**scope fault** command from EXEC mode	/fault #
pef	**scope pef** command from fault mode	/fault/pef #
trap-destination	**scope trap-destination** command from fault mode	/fault/trap-destination #
http	**scope http** command from EXEC mode	/http #
ipmi	**scope ipmi** command from EXEC mode	/ipmi #
kvm	**scope kvm** command from EXEC mode	/kvm #
ldap	**scope ldap** command from EXEC mode	/ldap #
sel	**scope sel** command from EXEC mode	/sel #
sensor	**scope sensor** command from EXEC mode	/sensor #

Mode Name	Commands Used to Access	Mode Prompt
sol	**scope sol** command from EXEC mode	/sol #
ssh	**scope ssh** command from EXEC mode	/ssh #
user	**scope user** *user-number* command from EXEC mode	/user #
user-session	**scope user-session** *session-number* command from EXEC mode	/user-session #
vmedia	**scope vmedia** command from EXEC mode	/vmedia #

Complete a Command

You can use the Tab key in any mode to complete a command. Partially typing a command name and pressing Tab causes the command to be displayed in full, or to the point where another keyword must be chosen or an argument value must be entered.

Command History

The CLI stores all previously used commands in the current session. You can step through the previously used commands by using the Up Arrow or Down Arrow keys. The Up Arrow key steps to the previous command in the history, and the Down Arrow key steps to the next command in the history. If you get to the end of the history, pressing the Down Arrow key does nothing.

All commands in the history can be entered again by simply stepping through the history to recall the desired command and pressing Enter. The command is entered as if you had manually typed it. You can also recall a command and change it before you enter it.

Committing, Discarding, and Viewing Pending Commands

When you enter a configuration command in the CLI, the command is not applied until you enter the **commit** command. Until committed, a configuration command is pending and can be discarded by entering a **discard** command. When any command is pending, an asterisk (*) appears before the command prompt. The asterisk disappears when you enter the **commit** command, as shown in this example:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # set locator-led off
Server /chassis *# commit
Server /chassis #
```

You can accumulate pending changes in multiple command modes and apply them together with a single **commit** command. You can view the pending commands by entering the **show configuration pending** command in any command mode.

Note Committing multiple commands together is not an atomic operation. If any command fails, the successful commands are applied despite the failure. Failed commands are reported in an error message.

Command Output Formats

Most CLI **show** commands accept an optional **detail** keyword that causes the output information to be displayed as a list rather than a table. You can configure either of two presentation formats for displaying the output information when the **detail** keyword is used. The format choices are as follows:

- Default—For easy viewing, the command output is presented in a compact list.

  This example shows command output in the default format:

```
Server /chassis # set cli output default
Server /chassis # show hdd detail
Name HDD_01_STATUS:
    Status : present
Name HDD_02_STATUS:
    Status : present
Name HDD_03_STATUS:
    Status : present
Name HDD_04_STATUS:
    Status : present

Server /chassis #
```

- YAML—For easy parsing by scripts, the command output is presented in the YAML™ (YAML Ain't Markup Language) data serialization language, delimited by defined character strings.

  This example shows command output in the YAML format:

```
Server /chassis # set cli output yaml
Server /chassis # show hdd detail
---
    name: HDD_01_STATUS
    hdd-status: present

---
    name: HDD_02_STATUS
    hdd-status: present

---
    name: HDD_03_STATUS
    hdd-status: present

---
    name: HDD_04_STATUS
    hdd-status: present

...

Server /chassis #
```

  For detailed information about YAML, see http://www.yaml.org/about.html.

In most CLI command modes, you can enter **set cli output default** to configure the default format, or **set cli output yaml** to configure the YAML format.

Online Help for the CLI

At any time, you can type the **?** character to display the options available at the current state of the command syntax. If you have not typed anything at the prompt, typing ? lists all available commands for the mode you are in. If you have partially typed a command, typing ? lists all available keywords and arguments available at your current position in the command syntax.

Commands

This chapter includes the following sections:

activate (firmware)

To activate CIMC firmware, use the **activate** command.

activate

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Firmware (/cimc/firmware)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to activate CIMC firmware:

```
server# scope cimc
server /cimc # scope firmware
server /cimc/firmware # activate
server /cimc/firmware #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimc	
show version	

cancel

To stop the technical support process, use the **cancel** command.

cancel

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Technical support (/cimc/tech-support)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to stop the technical support process:

```
server # scope cimc
server /cimc # scope tech-support
server /cimc/tech-support # cancel
This operation will cancel your current Tech Support upload.
Continue?[y|N]y
server /cimc/tech-support #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
start	

clear (log)

To clear the CIMC log, use the **clear** command in log mode.

clear

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Log (/cimc/log)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to clear the CIMC log:

```
server# scope cimc
server /cimc # scope log
server /cimc/log # clear
server /cimc/log #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show sel	
show sensor	

clear (sel)

To clear the system event log, use the **clear** command in sel mode.

clear

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

System event log (/sel)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to clear the system event log:

```
server# scope sel
server /sel # clear
server /sel #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show sel	
show sensor	

clear-cmos

To clear the BIOS settings in CMOS memory, use the **clear-cmos** command.

clear-cmos

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

BIOS (/bios)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to clear the BIOS settings in CMOS memory:

```
server# scope bios
server /bios # clear-cmos

This operation will clear the BIOS CMOS.
Note: Server should be in powered off state to clear CMOS.
Continue?[y|n] y

server /bios #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios	

commit

To save configuration changes, use the **commit** command.

commit

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to save a configuration change:

```
server /http # set enabled yes
server /http* # commit
server http #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
discard	

connect

To connect to either the server CLI or the server shell, use the **connect**command.

connect {**host | shell**}

Syntax Description

host	Specifies the CLI on the server.
shell	Specifies the GNU bash shell on the server.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **exit**command to exit the GNU bash shell.

Examples

This example shows how to connect to the server shell:

```
server# connect shell
bash-3.2
```

discard

To discard all configurations, use the **discard** command.

discard

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to discard all configurations:

```
server# discard
server#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
discard	

exit

To leave any mode, use the **exit** command.

exit

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to exit bios mode:

```
server /bios # exit
server#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope	
enter	

export-config

To export a CIMC configuration, use the **import-config** command.

import-config *tftp-ip-address path-and-filename*

Syntax Description

tftp-ip-address	The IP address of a remote TFTP server hosting the CIMC configuration file.
path-and-filename	Specifies the absolute path to the file on the remote server.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Import-export (/cimc/import-export)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to export the CIMC configuration as a file. The *path-and-filename* is a unique set of up to 128 characters that identifies the path and CIMC configuration file name on the remote server. Do not use characters that are not allowed in a URL.

To determine whether the export operation has completed successfully, use the **show detail** command. To abort the operation, type CTRL+C.

Note For security reasons, this operation does not export user accounts or the server certificate.

Examples

This example shows how to export a CIMC configuration to a remote TFTP server:

```
server# scope cimc
server /cimc # scope import-export
server /cimc/import-export # export-config 192.0.2.34 /ucs/backups/cimc5.xml
Export config started. Please check the status using "show detail".

server /cimc/import-export # show detail
Export Export:
    Operation: EXPORT
    Status: COMPLETED
    Error Code: 100 (No Error)
    Diagnostic Message: NONE

server /cimc/import-export #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
import-config	

factory-default (cimc)

To set the server to factory default, use the **factory-default** command.

factory-default

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco Integrated Manangement Controller (/cimc)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set the server to factory default:

```
server# scope cimc
server /cimc # factory-default
This operation will reset the CIMC configuration to factory default.
All your configuration will be lost.
Continue?[y|N] y
```

generate-csr (certificate)

To generate a Certificate Request Signing (CSR), use the **generate-csr** command.

generate csr

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Certificate (/certificate)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to generate a CSR :

```
server# scope certificate
server /certificate # generate-csr

Common Name (CN): abcCertificate
Organization Name (O): abcCo
Organization Unit (OU): 01
Locality (L): west
StateName (S): CA
Country Code (CC): US
Email: abcCo@abcCo.com
Continue to generate CSR?[y|N] y

-----BEGIN CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----
MIIB0TCCAToCAQAwbDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAkNBMQ0wCwYDVQQH
EwRoZXJlMQwwCgYDVQQKEwN0aW0xCzAJBgNVBAsTAjAxMQwwCgYDVQQDEwNib2Ix
GDAWBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWCW1lQG1lLmNvbTCBnzANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOBjQAw
gYkCgYEAw49pYuDXdOfHtXwBT7k5kX1set/I3e8TtkuO/EQ5HVd9HrPIy4Kpb3Oj
33CkqjysVWBpPSGzWAlEL6cZYs5p6JxR74+tqW5BYpNKRLNFawpsTZvCXhe/n/O2
WYsx1FnW1m6BgQnPKCBCp9R1ESmq9Np24r2c3PEStZEjeIVWbaUCAwEAAaAlMCMG
CSqGSIb3DQEJBzEWExRBIGNoYWxsZW5nZSBwYXNzd29yZDANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUF
AAOBgQBosXif9feLXHBK19kqeVZ8uqRgoMIcM03aBTImjIO1RgwhRLuMrG2l+thA
CT+fbYOYXJ4bHsn25XQjcSdG0uxsti3C2SnK83nKdulpEzBzj545rvH20QK+RtHN
YUBEKvABCeqoIUu+ErMtGvryaQw7WQiQjWf+RTf8IXDGShIQwQ==
-----END CERTIFICATE REQUEST-----

server /certificate #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show certificate	
show ssh	

import-config

To import a CIMC configuration, use the **import-config** command.

import-config *tftp-ip-address path-and-filename*

Syntax Description

tftp-ip-address	The IP address of a remote TFTP server hosting the CIMC configuration file.
path-and-filename	Specifies the absolute path to the file on the remote server.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Import-export (/cimc/import-export)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to import a CIMC configuration file. The *path-and-filename* is a unique set of up to 128 characters that identifies the path and CIMC configuration file name on the remote server. Do not use characters that are not allowed in a URL.

To determine whether the import operation has completed successfully, use the **show detail** command. To abort the operation, type CTRL+C.

Note Some modifications caused by an import operation, such as IP address changes, can disrupt traffic or cause a server reboot.

Examples

This example shows how to import a CIMC configuration from a remote TFTP server:

```
server# scope cimc
server /cimc # scope import-export
server /cimc/import-export # import-config 192.0.2.34 /ucs/backups/cimc5.xml
Import config started. Please check the status using "show detail".

server /cimc/import-export #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
export-config	

ping (network)

To ping, use the **ping** command in network mode.

ping *address*

Syntax Description

address	The IP address or the hostname.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Network (/cimc/network)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to ping:

```
server# scope cimc
server /cimc # scope network
server /cimc/network # ping 209.165.200.225

Press CTRL+C to stop.
PING 209.165.200.225 (209.165.200.225): 56 data bytes
64 bytes from 209.165.200.225: seq=0 ttl=122 time=2.000 ms
64 bytes from 209.165.200.225: seq=1 ttl=122 time=2.000 ms
64 bytes from 209.165.200.225: seq=2 ttl=122 time=2.000 ms
64 bytes from 209.165.200.225: seq=3 ttl=122 time=3.000 ms
64 bytes from 209.165.200.225: seq=4 ttl=122 time=2.000 ms

--- 209.165.200.225 ping statistics ---
5 packets transmitted, 5 packets received, 0% packet loss
round-trip min/avg/max = 2.000/2.200/3.000 ms

server /cimc/network #
```

power (chassis)

To manage server power, use the **power** command.

power {**cycle** | **hard-reset** | **off** | **on** | **shutdown**}

Syntax Description

cycle	Power cycles the server.
hard-reset	Hard resets the server.
off	Powers off the server.
on	Powers on the server.
shutdown	Shuts down the server.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Chassis (/chassis)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to power off the server :

```
server# scope chassis
server /chassis # power off

This operation will change the server's power state.
Continue?[y|n] y

server /chassis #
```

Usage Guidelines

- Cycle—Power off, then power on.
- Hard reset—Power off, then power on. Equivalent to pressing the front panel reset button, or performing an IPMI reset.
- Shutdown—Graceful shut down of the OS, then power off.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	

Command	Description
show psu	

reapply (bios)

To reapply the boot order, use the **reapply**command in bios mode.

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

BIOS (/bios)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1x)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to reapply the boot order:

```
server# scope bios
server /bios # re-apply
Boot order has been successfully re-applied
server /bios #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set boot-order (bios)	
show actual-boot-order	

reboot (chassis)

To reboot the server, use the **reboot** command.

reboot

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco Integrated Management Controller (/cimc)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.0(1X)	This command was deprecated.

Examples

This example shows how to reboot the server:

```
server# scope cimc
server /cimc # reboot

This operation will reboot the BMC.
Continue?[y|n] y
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
power	

recover (bios)

To recover corrupted BIOS, use the **recover** command in firmware mode.

recover

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

BIOS (/bios)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1X)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Before executing the **recover** command, perform the following tasks:

- Ensure that the BIOS recovery ISO image is available for your use
- Launch the KVM Console
- Power off server
- Map the BIOS recovery ISO image using vMedia

Executing the **recover** command automatically powers the server on. After the recovery is finished, power cycle or reset the server.

Examples

This example shows how to recover corrupted BIOS:

```
server# scope bios
server /bios # recover

This operation will automatically power on the server to perform BIOS FW recovery.
Continue?[y|N]y

server /bios #
```

Note You can use the CLI or the KVM console to monitor the progress of the recovery.

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios	
show version	

scope bios

To enter bios mode, use the **scope bios** command.

scope bios

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

BIOS (/bios)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You use bios mode to set the server boot order:

- CDROM—CD-ROM boot
- EFI—Extensible Firmware Interface boot
- FDD—Floppy disk drive boot
- HDD—Hard disk drive boot
- PXE—Preboot Execution Environment boot

Examples

This example shows how to enter BIOS mode:

```
server# scope bios
server /bios #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios	
show firmware	

scope certificate

To enter certificate mode, use the **scope certificate** command.

scope certificate

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Certificate (/certificate)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You use certificate mode to perform the following tasks:

- Generate a certificate signing request
- Upload a signed certificate

Examples

This example shows how to enter certificate mode:

```
server# scope certificate
server /certificate #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
generate-csr	
show certificate	

scope chassis

To enter chassis mode, use the **scope chassis** command.

scope chassis

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Chassis (/chassis)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You use chassis mode to set the following chassis properties:

- Server description
- Server locator LED state

Examples

This example shows how to enter chassis mode:

```
server# scope chassis
server /chassis #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show led	

scope cimc

To enter cimc mode, use the **scope cimc** command.

scope cimc

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Cisco Integrated Management Controller (/cimc)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You use cimc mode to perform the following actions:

- Reset the CIMC to factory defaults
- Reboot the CIMC

Examples

This example shows how to enter cimc mode :

```
server# scope cimc
server /cimc #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimc	
show log (cimc)	

scope fault

To enter fault mode, use the **scope fault** command.

scope fault

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fault (/fault)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You use fault mode to set the following SNMP properties:

- Community string
- Platform event

Examples

This example shows how to enter fault mode :

```
server# scope fault
server /fault #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fault	
show pef	

scope firmware (bios)

To enter firmware mode, use the **scope firmware** command in bios mode.

scope firmware

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Firmware (/bios/firmware)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You use firmware mode to perform the following tasks:

- Activate and upload firmware
- Display firmware information

Examples

This example shows how to enter BIOS mode:

```
server# scope bios
server /bios # scope firmwware
server /bios/firmware #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios	
show firmware	

scope http

To enter http mode, use the **scope http** command.

scope http

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

HTTP (/http)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You use http mode to set the following HTTP properties:

- Enabing or disabling HTTP
- Specifying port numbers and the HTTP connection timeout

Examples

This example shows how to enter http mode :

```
server# scope http
server /http #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show http	
show http-port	

scope import-export

To enter CIMC import-export mode, use the **scope import-export** command in CIMC mode.

scope import-export

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

CIMC (/cimc)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can use import-export mode to import or export a CIMC configuration file.

Examples

This example shows how to enter import-export mode:

```
server# scope cimc
server /cimc # scope import-export
server /cimc/import-export #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
export-config	
import-config	

scope ipblocking (network)

To enter ipblocking mode, use the **scope ipblocking** command in network mode.

scope ipblocking

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

IP blocking (/cimc/network/ipblocking)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You use ipblocking mode to perform the following tasks:

- Enable or disable IP blocking
- Set failure count, failure window, and penalty time

Examples

This example shows how to enter ipblocking mode :

```
server# scope cimc
server /cimc # scope network
server /cimc/network # scope ipblocking
server /cimc/network/ipblocking #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ipblocking	
set penalty-time	

scope ipmi

To enter ipmi mode, use the **scope ipmi** command.

scope ipmi

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Intelligent Platform Management Interface (/ipmi)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You use ipmi mode to perform the following tasks:

- Enable or disable IPMI
- Create an encryption key
- Set the security privilege level

Examples

This example shows how to enter ipmi mode :

```
server# scope ipmi
server /ipmi #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ipmi	
set encryption-key	

scope kvm

To enter kvm mode, use the **scope kvm** command.

scope kvm

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Keyboard, video and mouse (/kvm)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You use kvm mode to set the following KVM properties:

- Encryption
- KVM port number
- Local video
- Maximum sessions

Examples

This example shows how to enter kvm mode :

```
server# scope kvm
server /kvm #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set max-sessions	
show kvm	

scope ldap

To enter ldap mode, use the **scope ldap** command.

scope ldap

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (/ldap)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You use ldap mode to perform the following LDAP properties:

- Enable or disable LDAP
- Set attribute and Base DN (Base Distinguished Name)
- Enable encryption
- Create LDAP server IP address and connection timeout

Examples

This example shows how to enter ldap mode :

```
server# scope ldap
server /ldap #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set server-ip	
show ldap	

scope log (cimc)

To enter log mode, use the **scope log** command in cimc mode.

scope log

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Log (/cimc/log)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You use log mode to perform the following tasks:

- Clear the CIMC trace log
- Display CIMC trace log entries

Examples

This example shows how to enter log mode :

```
server# scope cimc
server /cimc # scope log
server /cimc/log #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show entries	
show log	

scope network (cimc)

To enter network mode, use the **scope network** command in cimc mode.

scope network

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Network (/cimc/network)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You use network mode to perform the following tasks:

- Enable DHCP and DNS
- Create a host name
- Set the NIC mode and redundancy
- Create an IPv4 IP address, gateway, and netmask
- Enable the VLAN membership feature

Examples

This example shows how to enter network mode :

```
server# scope cimc
server /cimc # scope network
server /cimc/network #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set dhcp-enabled	
show network	

scope pef (fault)

To enter pef mode, use the **scope pef** command in fault mode.

scope pef *pef-index*

Syntax Description

pef-index	The index of a specific performance event filter. The range of valid values is 1 to 12. See Usage Guideline for a complete list of perfomance event filter indexes.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Performance event filter (/fault/pef)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Following is a list of the performance event filter indexes:

- 1—Temperature Critical Assert Filter
- 2—Temperature Warning Assert Filter
- 3—Voltage Critical Assert Filter
- 4—Current Assert Filter
- 5—Fan Critical Assert Filter
- 6—Processor Assert Filter
- 7—Power Supply Critical Assert Filter
- 8—Power Supply Warning Assert Filter
- 9—Power Supply Redundancy Lost Filter
- 10—Discrete Power Supply Assert Filter
- 11—Memory Assert Filter
- 12—Drive Slot Assert Filter

Examples

This example shows how to enter pef mode:

```
server# scope fault
server /fault # scope pef 3
server /fault/pef #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show pef	

scope sel

To enter sel mode, use the **scope sel** command.

scope sel

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

System event log (/sel)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You use sel mode to perform the following tasks:

- Clear the system event log
- Show configuration and system event log entries

Examples

This example shows how to enter sel mode :

```
server# scope sel
server /sel #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show entries	
show sel	

scope sensor

To enter sensor mode, use the **scope sensor** command.

scope sensor

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Sensor (/sensor)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1X)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You use sensor mode to display fan, psu, psu-redundancy, temperature, and voltage sensors information.

Examples

This example shows how to enter sensor mode :

```
server# scope sensor
server /sensor #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fan	
show voltage	

scope server (log)

To enter CIMC log server mode, use the **scope server** command in CIMC log mode.

scope server {**1**| **2**}

Syntax Description

1 or **2**	Selects one of two remote syslog server profiles.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

CIMC log (/cimc/log)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You can use CIMC log server mode to configure and enable one or two remote syslog server profiles for sending CIMC log entries.

Examples

This example shows how to enter CIMC log server mode for the second server profile:

```
server# scope cimc
server /cimc # scope log
server /cimc/log # scope server 2
server /cimc/log/server # set server-ip 192.0.2.34
server /cimc/log/server *# set enabled yes
server /cimc/log/server *# commit
server /cimc/log/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set enabled (server)	
set server-ip	

scope sol

To enter sol mode, use the **scope sol** command.

scope sol

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Serial over LAN (/sol)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You use sol mode to perform the following tasks:

- Enable or disable SoL
- Set the baud rate

Examples

This example shows how to enter sol mode :

```
server# scope sol
server /sol #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set baud-rate	
show sol	

scope ssh

To enter ssh mode, use the **scope ssh** command.

scope ssh

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Secure Shell (/ssh)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You use ssh mode to perform the following tasks:

- Enable or disable SSH
- Set the SSH port number and connection timeout interval

Examples

This example shows how to enter ssh mode :

```
server# scope ssh
server /ssh #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set timeout (/ssh)	
show ssh	

scope tech-support (cimc)

To enter tech-support mode, use the **scope tech-support** command in cimc mode.

scope tech-support

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Technical support (/cimc/tech-support)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You use tech-support mode to set up the TFTP path and server address.

Examples

This example shows how to enter tech-support mode :

```
server# scope cimc
server /cimc # scope tech-support
server /cimc/tech-support #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show tech-support	
start	

scope trap-destination (fault)

To enter trap-destination mode, use the **scope trap-destination** command in fault mode.

scope trap-destination *trap-destination-index*

Syntax Description

trap-destination-index	The index of a specific trap destination. The range of valid values is 1 to 4. See Usage Guideline for a complete list of trap destination indexes.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Trap destination (/fault/trap-destination)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

A trap destination index corresponds to a specific trap destination IP address. There are up to four possible trap destination indexes. You pair an index with an IP address using the **set addr** command in trap-destination mode.

Examples

This example shows how to enter trap-destination mode:

```
server# scope fault
server /fault # scope trap-destination 4
server /fault/trap-destination #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show trap-destination	

scope user

To enter user mode, use the **scope user** command.

scope user {**1** | **2** | **3** | **4** | **5** | **6** | **7** | **8** | **9** | **10** | **11** | **12** | **13** | **14** | **15**}

Syntax Description

1 through **15**	Specifies users 1 through 15.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

User (/user)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You use user mode to perform the following tasks:

- Enable user services
- Create user names, roles, and passwords

Examples

This example shows how to enter user mode :

```
server# scope user 1
server /user #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set user-name	
show user	

scope user-session

To enter user-session mode, use the **scope user-session** command.

scope user-session *index*

Syntax Description

index	The session ID of a specific user session.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

User session (/user-session)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You use user-session mode to display details about user sessions.

Examples

This example shows how to enter user-session mode :

```
server# scope user-session 31
server /user-session #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show user	
show user-session	

scope vmedia

To enter vmedia mode, use the **scope vmedia** command.

scope vmedia

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Virtual media (/vmedia)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You use vmedia mode to perform the following tasks:

- Enable virtual media services
- Enable encryption

Examples

This example shows how to enter vmedia mode :

```
server# scope vmedia
server /vmedia #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set	
show vmedia	

set (chassis)

To describe the chassis, use the **set** command in chassis mode. You can also toggle the chassis locater LED.

set {**description** *chassis-description* | **locator-led** {**on | off**}}

Syntax Description

description	Specifies the description of the chassis.
chassis-description	The description of the chassis. The range of valid values is 1 to 64.
locator-led	Specifies whether the chassis locator LED.
on	Turns the server locator LED on.
off	Turns the server locator LED off.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Chassis (/chassis)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

When you turn on the locator LED, it flashes. This allows you to easily locate the chassis.

Examples

This example shows how to turn on the locator LED:

```
server# scope chassis
server /chassis # set locator-led on
server /chassis* # commit
server /chassis #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show led	

set (fault)

To create an SNMP community, use the **set** command in fault mode. You can also enable platform events.

set {**community-str** *community-name* | **platform-event-enabled** {**no** | **yes**}}

Syntax Description

community-str	Specifies the SNMP community string (name).
community-name	The name of the SNMP community. The range of valid values is 1 to 18.
platform-event-enabled	Specifies whether platform event alerts are enabled or disabled.
no	Sets platform event alerts to disabled.
yes	Sets platform event alerts to enabled.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fault (/fault)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to create an SNMP community string:

```
server# scope fault
server /fault # set community-str cs100
server /fault* # commit
server /fault #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fault	
show pef	

set (http)

To set up Hyper Text Transfer Protocol (HTTP) services on the server, use the **set** command in http mode.

set {**enabled** {**no** | **yes**} | **http-port** *port-number* | **https-port** *port-number* | **timeout** *time*}

Syntax Description

enabled	Specifies whether HTTP services are enabled or disabled.
no	Specifies that HTTP is not enabled.
yes	Specifies that HTTP is enabled.
http-port	Sets the HTTP server port number.
port-number	The HTTP port number of the server. The range of valid values is 1 to 65536. **Note** You also use this argument with the **https-port** keyword.
https-port	Sets the HTTPS server port number.
timeout	Sets the HTTP connection timeout time.
time	The connection timeout time, in seconds. The range of valid values is 60 to 10800.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

HTTP (/http)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set the HTTP port number:

```
server# scope http
server /http # set http-port 80
server /http* # commit
server /http #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show http-port	
show https-port	

set (ipblocking)

To set up IP blocking on the server, use the **set** command in ipblocking mode.

set {**enabled** {**no | yes**} | **fail-count** *fail-number* | **fail-window** *fail-window* | **penalty-time** *penalty-time*}

Syntax Description

enabled	Specifies whether IP blocking services are enabled or disabled.
no	Specifies that IP blocking is not enabled.
yes	Specifies that IP blocking is enabled.
fail-count	Sets the failure count.
fail-number	The failure number. The range of valid values is 3 to 10.
fail-window	Sets the failure window.
fail-window	The failure window. The range of valid values is 60 to 120.
penalty-time	Sets the blocking time.
penalty-time	The blocking time, in seconds. The range of valid values is 60 to 10800.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

IP blocking (/cimc/chassis/ipblocking)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1X)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enable IP blocking:

```
server# scope cimc
server /cimc # scope network
server /cimc/network # scope ipblocking
server /cimc/network/ipblocking # set enabled yes
server /cimc/network/ipblocking* # commit
server /cimc/network/ipblocking #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ipblocking	

set (ipmi)

To set up IPMI services on the server, use the **set** command in ipmi mode.

set {**enabled** {**no | yes**} | **encryption-key** *encryption-key* | **privilege-level** {**admin | read-only | user**}}

Syntax Description

enabled	Specifies whether IPMI is enabled or disabled.
no	Specifies that IPMI is not enabled.
yes	Specifies that IPMI is enabled.
encryption-key	Specifies the IPMI encryption key.
encryption-key	The IPMI encryption key. The valid value is 40 hex numbers.
privilege-level	Specifies the IPMI privilege level.
admin	Sets the IPMI privilege level to admin.
read-only	Sets the IPMI privilege level to read-only.
user	Sets the IPMI privilege level to user.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Intelligent Platform Management Interface (/ipmi)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to set the IPMI encryption key:

```
server# scope ipmi
server /ipmi # set encryption-key a9 62 b5 0a 68 6e e3 02 72 ce af f1 39 f8 1e 05 f5 19 d5
 e1 7f f4 71 b9 9a 41 be e3 f5 06 4e cc 0f 63 67 2e a2 9c 74 d0
server /ipmi* # commit
server /ipmi #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ipmi	

set (kvm)

To enable KVM on the server, use the **set** command in kvm mode.

set {**enabled** {**no** | **yes**} | **encrypted** {**no** | **yes**} | **kvm-port** *port-number* | **local- video** {**no** | **yes**} | **max-sessions** *number-of-sessions*}

Syntax Description

enabled	Specifies whether KVM is enabled or disabled.
no	Specifies disable. Following are the uses of the **no** keyword: • Specifies that KVM is disabled when used with the **enabled** keyword. • Specifies that encryption is disabled when used with the **encrypted** keyword. • Specifies that local video is disabled when used with the **local-video** command.
yes	Specifies enable. Following are the uses of the **yes** keyword: • Specifies that KVM is enabled when used with the **enabled** command. • Specifies that encryption is enabled when used with the **encrypted** command. • Specifies that local video is enabled when used with the **local-video** command.
encrypted	Specifies whether KVM is encrypted or not encrypted.
kvm-port	Specifies the KVM port.
port number	The KVM port number. The range of valid values is 1 to 65535.
local-video	Specifies local video.
max-sessions	Specifies the maximum number of KVM sessions.
number-of-sessions	The maximum number of concurrent KVM sessions. The range of valid values is 1 to 4.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Keyboard Video Mouse (/kvm)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use the **local-video** command to display the KVM session on any monitor attached to the server.

Examples

This example shows how to enable KVM:

```
server# scope kvm
server /kvm # set enabled yes
server /kvm* # commit
server /kvm #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show kvm	

set (ldap)

To set up an LDAP (Lightweight Directory Access Protocol) directory on the server, use the **set** command in ldap mode.

set {**attribute** *attribute-name* | **base-dn** *base-dn-name* | **enabled** {**no** | **yes**} | **encrypted** {**no** | **yes**} | **server-ip** *ip-address* | **timeout** *time*}

Syntax Description

attribute	Specifies the LDAP attribute.
attribute-name	The name of the attribute. The range of valid values is 1 to 64.
base-dn	Specifies the LDAP Base DN.
base-dn-name	The Base DN name. The range of valid values is 1 to 63.
enabled	Specifies whether LDAP is enabled or disabled.
no	Specifies disable. Following are the uses of the **no** keyword: • Specifies that LDAP is not enabled for the **enabled** keyword. • Specifies that encryption is not enabled for the **encrypted** keyword.
yes	Specifies enable. Following are the uses of the **yes** command: • Specifies that LDAP is enabled for the **enabled** command. • Specifies that encryption is enabled for the **encrypted** command.
encrypted	Specifies whether the Active Directory is encrypted or not encrypted.
server-ip	Specifies the Active Directory server IP address.
ip-address	The Active Directory server IP address. The format is X.X.X.X.
timeout	Specifies the Active Directory server connection timeout.
time	The wait time before a connection timeout, in seconds. The range of valid values is 0 to 1800.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (/ldap)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You must be logged in as admin to set LDAP properties.

attribute —Specify an LDAP attribute that contains the role and locale information for the user. This property is always a name-value pair. The system queries the user record for the value that matches this attribute name. You can use the existing LDAP attribute that is mapped to CIMC user roles and locales. You can also create a custom attribute, such as the CiscoAVPair attribute, which has the following attribute ID:

1.3.6.1.4.1.9.287247.1

If you do not specify this property, user access is restricted to read-only.

enabled—When LDAP is enabled, user authentication and role authorization is performed by Active Directory for user accounts not found in the local user database.

Examples

This example shows how to set the Active Directory server timeout property:

```
server# scope ldap
server /ldap # set timeout 100
server /ldap* # commit
server /ldap #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ldap	

set (network)

To set up server network services on the server, use the **set** command in network mode.

set {**alternate-dns-server** *ip-address* | **dhcp-enabled** {**no**| **yes**} | **dns-use-dhcp** {**no**| **yes**} | **hostname** *host-name* | **mode** {**dedicated | shared_lom | shipping**} | **preferred-dns-server** *ip-address* | **redundancy** {**none | active-standby**} | **v4-addr** *ip-address* | **v4-gateway** *ip-address* | **v4-netmask** *netmask* | **vlan-enabled** {**no | yes**}| **vlan-id** *vlan-id* | **vlan-priority** *priority-number*}

Syntax Description

alternate-dns-server	Specifies an alternate DNS server.
ip-address	The DNS server IP address. You also use this argument with the **preferred-dns-server**, **v4-addr**, and **v4-gateway** keywords. The format is X.X.X.X.
dhcp-enabled	Specifies whether DHCP is enabled or disabled on the server.
no	Specifies disable. Following are the uses of the **no** keyword: • Specifies that DHCP is not enabled when used with the **dhcp-enabled** keyword. • Specifies that DNS address retrieval is not enabled when used with the **dns-use-dhcp** keyword. • Specifies that VLAN membership is not enabled when used with the **vlan-enabled** keyword.
yes	Specifies enable. Following are the uses of the **yes** keyword: • Specifies that DHCP is enabled when used with the **dhcp-enabled** command. • Specifies that DNS address retrieval is enabled when used with the **dns-use-dhcp** keyword. • Specifies that encryption is enabled when used with the **vlan-enabled** command.
dns-use-dhcp	Specifies that DNS addresses are retrieved via DHCP.
hostname	Specifies the server name.
host-name	The name of the server. The range of valid values is 1 to 63.
mode	Specifies the server NIC mode.
dedicated	Sets the server network mode to dedicated.
shared-lom	Sets the server network mode to shared LOM.

shipping	Sets the server network mode to shipping.
preferred-dns-server	Specifies the preferred DNS server.
redundancy	Specifies whether redundancy is enabled or disabled on the server.
none	Sets server redundancy to none.
active-standby	Sets server redundancy to active standby failover.
v4-addr	Sets the server IPv4 IP address.
v4-gateway	Sets the server IPv4 gateway.
v4-netmask	Sets the server IPv4 netmask.
net-mask	The IPv4 netmask. The format is X.X.X.X.
vlan-enabled	Specifies whether server to VLAN membership is enabled or disabled.
vlan-id	Sets the VLAN ID.
vlan-id	The identification number of the VLAN.
vlan-priority	Sets the VLAN priority.
priority-number	The priority number of the VLAN.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Network (/cimc/network)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.
1.0(1x)	The **shipping** keyword was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You must log in as a user with admin privileges to configure network properties.

mode — The CIMC network settings determine which ports can reach the CIMC. The following network mode options are available, depending on your platform:

- **Dedicated**—A connection to the CIMC is available through the management Ethernet port or ports.

- **Shared LOM**—A connection to the CIMC is available only through the LAN On Motherboard (LOM) Ethernet host ports.
- **Shipping**—A connection to the CIMC is available through the management Ethernet port or ports using a limited factory default configuration.

Note In shared LOM mode, all host ports must belong to the same subnet.

active-standby—Active/standby failover lets you use a standby security appliance to take over the functionality of a failed unit. When the active unit fails, it changes to the standby state, while the standby unit changes to the active state. The appliance that becomes active assumes the IP addresses and MAC addresses of the failed unit and begins to pass traffic.

vlan-enabled —When you use the VLAN commands, you are commiting your server to a membership in a particular VLAN. Following are the advantages of becoming a member of a VLAN:

- Provides traffic isolation, which leads to enhanced security.
- Reduces broadcast and multicast traffic, which leads to improved network performance.

Examples

This example shows how to enable DHCP:

```
server# scope cimc
server /cimc # scope network
server /cimc/network # set dhcp-enabled yes
server /cimc/network* # commit
server /cimc/network #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dhcp	
show network	

set (sol)

To set up SoL (Serial over LAN) on the server, use the **set** command in sol mode.

set {**baud-rate** {**9600 | 19200 | 38400 | 57600 | 115200**} | **enabled** {**no | yes**}}

Syntax Description

baud-rate	Specifies the SoL baud rate.
9600	Sets baud rate to 9600 .
19200	Sets baud rate to 19200.
38400	Sets baud rate to 38400.
57600	Sets baud rate to 57600.
115200	Sets baud rate to 115200.
enabled	Specifies whether SoL is enabled or disabled.
no	Sets SoL to disabled.
yes	Sets SoL to enabled.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Serial over LAN (/sol)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You must log in as a user with admin privileges to configure serial over LAN.

Serial over LAN (SoL) is a mechanism that enables the input and output of the serial port of a managed system to be redirected via an SSH session over IP. SoL provides a means of reaching the host console via CIMC.

For redirection to SoL, the server console must have the following configuration:

- Console redirection to serial port A
- No flow control
- Baud rate the same as configured for SoL
- VT-100 terminal type

- Legacy OS redirection disabled

The SoL session will display line-oriented information such as boot messages, and character-oriented screen menus such as BIOS setup menus. If the server boots an operating system or application with a bitmap-oriented display, such as Windows, the SoL session will no longer display. If the server boots a command-line-oriented operating system (OS), such as Linux, you may need to perform additional configuration of the OS in order to properly display in an SoL session.

In the SoL session, your keystrokes are transmitted to the console except for the function key F2. To send an F2 to the console, press the Escape key, then press 2.

Examples

This example shows how to set the baud rate:

```
server# scope sol
server /sol # set baud-rate 115200
server /sol* # commit
server /sol #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show sol	

set (ssh)

To set up SSH (Secure Shell) services on the server, use the **set** command in ssh mode.

set {**enabled** {**no** | **yes**} | **ssh-port** *port-number* | **timeout** *time*}

Syntax Description

enabled	Specifies whether SSH is enabled or disabled.
no	Sets SSH to disabled.
yes	Sets SSH to enabled.
ssh-port	Specifies the SSH port.
port-number	The SSH port number. The range of valid values is 1 to 65535.
timeout	Specifies the SSH connection timeout.
time	The wait time before a connection timeout, in seconds. The range of valid values is 60 to 10800.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Secure Shell (/ssh)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You must log in as a user with admin privileges to configure SSH.

Examples

This example shows how to set the SSH port number:

```
server# scope ssh
server /ssh # set ssh-port 22
server /ssh* # commit
server /ssh #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ssh	

set (user)

To set up on the server, use the **set** command in user mode.

set {**enabled** {**no | yes**} | **name** *user-name* | **password** *password* | **role** {**admin | read-only | user**}}

Syntax Description

enabled	Specifies whether user accounts are enabled or disabled.
no	Specifies that user accounts are not enabled.
yes	Specifies that user accounts are enabled.
name	Sets the name of the user.
user-name	The name of the user. The range of valid values is 1 to 70.
password	Sets up the password.
password	The password. The range of valid values is 1 to 80.
role	Sets up the users role.
admin	Sets the user role to admin.
read-only	Sets the user role to read-only.
user	Sets the user role to user.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

User (/user)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You must log in as a user with admin privileges to configure local users.

A user of the CLI will be one of three roles:

- admin—Configuration and control
- user—No configuration
- read-only—No configuration or control

To recover from a lost admin password, see the Cisco UCS C-Series server installation and service guide for your platform.

Examples

This example shows how to enable user accounts:

```
server# scope user 1
server /user # set enabled yes
server /user* # commit
server /user #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show user	
show user-session	

set (vmedia)

To set up VMedia (virtual media) services on the server, use the **set** command in vmedia mode.

set {**enabled** {**no** | **yes**} | **encrypted** {**no** | **yes**}}

Syntax Description

enabled	Specifies whether VMedia services are enabled or disabled.
no	Specifies disable. Following are the uses of the **no** keyword: • Specifies that VMedia is disabled when used with the **enabled** keyword. • Specifies that encryption is disabled when used with the **encrypted** keyword.
yes	Specifies that VMedia is enabled. Specifies enable. Following are the uses of the **yes** keyword: • Specifies that VMedia is enabled when used with the **enabled** command. • Specifies that encryption is enabled when used with the **encrypted** command.
encrypted	Sets up encryption for VMedia.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Virtual media (/vmedia)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

You must log in as a user with admin privileges to configure virtual media.

Examples

This example shows how to enable VMedia:

```
server# scope vmedia
server /vmedia # set enabled yes
server /vmedia* # commit
server /vmedia #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show vmedia	

set action (pef)

To set up an action for a performance event filter, use the **set action** command in pef mode.

set action{**none | power-off | reboot | power-cycle**}

Syntax Description

none	Specifies no action.
power-off	Specifies that the server power off.
reboot	Specifies that the server reboots.
power-cycle	Specifies that the server power cycle.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Performance event filters (/fault/pef)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Following is a list of the performance event filter indexes:

- 1—Temperature Critical Assert Filter
- 2—Temperature Warning Assert Filter
- 3—Voltage Critical Assert Filter
- 4—Current Assert Filter
- 5—Fan Critical Assert Filter
- 6—Processor Assert Filter
- 7—Power Supply Critical Assert Filter
- 8—Power Supply Warning Assert Filter
- 9—Power Supply Redundancy Lost Filter
- 10—Discrete Power Supply Assert Filter
- 11—Memory Assert Filter
- 12—Drive Slot Assert Filter

Examples

This example shows how to set up an action for performance event filter 3:

```
server# scope fault
server /fault # scope pef 3
server /fault/pef # set action power-cycle
server /fault/pef* # commit
server /fault/pef #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show pef	

set addr (trap-destination)

To assign an IP address to a trap destination index, use the **set addr** command in trap-destination mode.

set addr *ip-address*

Syntax Description

ip-address	The IP address of the trap destination. The format is x.x.x.x.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Trap destination (/fault/trap-destination)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to assign an IP address to a trap destination index:

```
server# scope fault
server /fault # scope trap-destination 3
server /fault/trap-destination # set addr 209.165.200.225
server /fault/trap-destination* # commit
server /fault/trap-destination #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show trap-destination	

set boot-order (bios)

To set the boot order for the server, use the **set boot-order** command in bios mode.

set boot-order *boot-order*

Syntax Description

boot-order	Sets the server boot order.
boot-order	The server boot order. Use the following boot order arguments, arranging them in the order that you want: • hdd • pxe • fdd • efi • cdrom

Command Default

None

Command Modes

BIOS (/bios)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Type the boot order arguments using quotes and commas as delimiters. Following is an example:

"EFI","HDD","FDD","CDROM","PXE"

The arguments are not case sensitive.

Examples

This example shows how to set up the boot order for the server:

```
server# scope bios
server /bios # set boot-order "EFI","HDD","FDD","CDROM","PXE"
server /bios* # commit
server /bios #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios	
show actual-boot-order	

set cli output

To change the CLI output, use the **set cli output** command.

set cli output {**default** | **yaml**}

Syntax Description

cli output	Specifies server CLI output.
default	Sets CLI output to default.
yaml	Sets CLI ouput to YAML (Yet Another Markup Language).

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to change the CLI output to YAML:

```
server# set cli output yaml
CLI output format set to yaml
server#
```

set description (chassis)

To set up a description for the chassis, use the **set description** command in chassis mode.

set description *chassis-description*

Syntax Description

chassis-description	The description of the chassis. The range of valid values is 1 to 64.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Chassis (/chassis)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to :

```
server# scope chassis
server /chassis # set description testServer
server /chassis* # commit
server /chassis #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	

set enabled (server)

To enable or disable the sending of CIMC log entries to a remote syslog server, use the **set enabled** command in CIMC log server mode.

set enabled {**no**| **yes**}

Syntax Description

no	Specifes that CIMC log entries are not sent to a remote syslog server.
yes	Specifes that CIMC log entries are sent to a remote syslog server.

Command Default

CIMC log entries are not sent.

Command Modes

CIMC log server (/cimc/log/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable or disable the sending of CIMC log entries to a remote syslog server.

Examples

This example shows how to configure a remote syslog server profile and enable the sending of CIMC log entries:

```
server# scope cimc
server /cimc # scope log
server /cimc/log # scope server 2
server /cimc/log/server # set server-ip 192.0.2.34
server /cimc/log/server *# set enabled yes
server /cimc/log/server *# commit
server /cimc/log/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set server-ip	

set enabled (trap-destination)

To enable or disable trap destinations on the server, use the **set enabled** command in trap-destination mode.

set enabled {**no** | **yes**}

Syntax Description

no	Specifies that trap destination services are disabled.
yes	Specifies that trap destination services are enabled.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Trap destination (/fault/trap-destination)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enable trap destination services:

```
server# scope fault
server /fault # scope trap-destination 2
server /fault/trap-destination # set enabled yes
server /fault/trap-destination* # commit
server /fault/trap-destination #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show trap-destination	

set locator-led (chassis)

To turn the server locator LED on or off, use the **set locator-led** command in chassis mode.

set locator-led {**off** | **on**}

Syntax Description

off	Turns the loactor LED off.
on	Turns the loactor LED on.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Chassis (/chassis)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to turn on the locator LED:

```
server# scope chassis
server /chassis # set locator-led on
server /chassis* # commit
server /chassis #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show chassis	
show led	

set path (tech-support)

To set the TFTP path, use the **set path** command in tech-support mode.

set path *tftp-path*

Syntax Description

tftp-path	The TFTP path.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Technical support (/cimc/tech-support)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Specifies the path to the support data file should be stored.

Perform this task along with **set tftp-ip** when requested by the Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC). This utility creates a summary report containing configuration information, logs and diagnostic data that will help TAC in troubleshooting and resolving technical issues.

Examples

This example shows how to set the TFTP path:

```
server# scope cimc
server /cimc # scope tech-support
server /cimc/tech-support # set path /test/test.bin
server /cimc/tech-support* # commit
server /cimc/tech-support #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set tftp-ip	
show tech-support	

set send-alert (pef)

To enable performance event filter alerts on the server, use the **set send-alert** command in pef mode.

set send-alert {**no** | **yes**}

Syntax Description

no	Specifies that performance event filter alerts are not enabled.
yes	Specifies that performance event filter alerts are enabled.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Performance event filters (/fault/pef)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enable performance event filter alerts on the server:

```
server# scope fault
server /fault # scope pef 3
server /fault/pef # set send-alert yes
server /fault/pef* # commit
server /fault/pef #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show pef	

set server-ip

To configure the IP address of a remote syslog server, use the **set server-ip** command in CIMC log server mode.

set server-ip *ip-address*

Syntax Description

ip-address	Specifies the IP address of a remote syslog server.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

CIMC log server (/cimc/log/server)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to configure the IP address of a remote syslog server for sending CIMC log entries.

Examples

This example shows how to configure a remote syslog server profile and enable the sending of CIMC log entries:

```
server# scope cimc
server /cimc # scope log
server /cimc/log # scope server 2
server /cimc/log/server # set server-ip 192.0.2.34
server /cimc/log/server *# set enabled yes
server /cimc/log/server *# commit
server /cimc/log/server #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set enabled (server)	

set tftp-ip (tech-support)

To set the TFTP server IP address, use the **set tftp-ip** command in tech-support mode.

set tftp-ip *ip-address*

Syntax Description

ip-address	The IP address of the TFTP server. The format is X.X.X.X.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Technical support (/cimc/tech-support)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Specifies the IP address of the TFTP server on which the support data file should be stored.

Perform this task along with **set path** when requested by the Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC). This utility creates a summary report containing configuration information, logs and diagnostic data that will help TAC in troubleshooting and resolving technical issues.

Examples

This example shows how to set the TFTP server IP address:

```
server# scope cimc
server /cimc # scope tech-support
server /cimc/tech-support # set tftp-ip 209.165.200.225
server /cimc/tech-support* # commit
server /cimc/tech-support #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set tftp-path	
show tech-support	

show actual-boot-order (bios)

To display the actual boot order, use the **show actual-boot-order** command in bios mode.

show actual-boot-order [**detail**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the actual boot order in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

BIOS (/bios)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1x)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display the actual boot order:

```
server# scope bios
server /bios # show actual-boot-order

Boot Order   Type                      Boot Device
------------ ------------------------- ----------------------------------
1            CD/DVD                    CD-ROM
2            CD/DVD                    Cisco   Virtual CD/DVD  1.18
3            Network Device (PXE)      Cisco NIC 23:0.0
4            Network Device (PXE)      MBA v5.0.5  Slot 0100
5            Network Device (PXE)      MBA v5.0.5  Slot 0101
6            Network Device (PXE)      MBA v5.0.5  Slot 0200
7            Network Device (PXE)      MBA v5.0.5  Slot 0201
8            Network Device (PXE)      Cisco NIC 22:0.0
9            Internal EFI Shell        Internal EFI Shell
10           FDD                       Cisco   Virtual HDD     1.18
11           FDD                       Cisco   Virtual Floppy  1.18

server /bios #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set boot-order	

show bios

To display information about the BIOS, use the **show bios** command.

show bios [**detail**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the bios, in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Root (server#)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

show bios displays the server boot order. **show bios detail** and **show detail** in bios mode displays the server boot order and firmware update/recovery information.

When you use the **detail** keyword, the boot order of the following available boot devices displays:

- CDROM—Bootable CD-ROM
- FDD—Floppy disk drive
- HDD—Hard disk drive
- PXE—PXE boot
- EFI—Extensible Firmware Interface

Examples

This example shows how to display the server boot order:

```
server# show bios

BIOS Version                               Boot Order
------------------------------------------ ----------------------------
C250.1.1.0.6.031920100857                  (none)
server#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set boot-order	
recover	

show certificate

To display informaion about the server certificate, use the **show certificate** command.

show certificate [**detail**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays the whole certificate.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Root (server#)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

show certificate displays the serial number of the certificate, and the dates the certificate is valid for. **show certificate detail** in root mode and **show detail** in certificate mode displays the whole certificate.

Examples

This example shows how to display the serial number of the certificate, and the dates the certificate is valid for:

```
server# show certificate

Serial Number    Valid From               Valid To
---------------- ------------------------ ------------------------
001              Apr 13 13:49:00 2009 GMT Apr 11 13:49:00 2019 GMT

server#
```

This example shows how to display the whole certificate:

```
server# show certificate detail

Certificate Information:
    Serial Number: 00
    Subject Country Code (CC): US
    Subject State (S): California
    Subject Locality (L): San Jose
    Subject Organization (O): ABC Inc.
    Subject Organizational Unit (OU):
    Subject Common Name (CN): abcinc.com
    Issuer Country Code (CC): US
    Issuer State (S): California
    Issuer Locality (L): San Jose
    Issuer Organization (O): Cisco Systems Inc.
    Issuer Organizational Unit (OU):
    Issuer Common Name (CN): cisco.com
    Valid From: Sep  8 22:53:59 2009 GMT
    Valid To: Sep  6 22:53:59 2019 GMT

server#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
generate-csr	
upload	

show chassis

To display information about the chassis, use the **show chassis** command.

show chassis [**detail**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the chassis, in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Root (server#)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

show chassis displays information about the chassis in table format. **show chassis detail** and **show detail** in chassis mode displays serial number, product name, PID, UUID, and description. Additionally, it displays chassis power state and the state of the locator LED.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about the chassis in table format:

```
server# show chassis

Power Serial Number Product Name  UUID
----- ------------- ------------- ----------------------------------
on    QTF-0934-00   R100-1120402  208F4277020FBADBADBEA80000DEAD00

server#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set locator-led	

show cimc

To display information about CIMC, use the **show cimc** command.

show cimc [**detail**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about CIMC, in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Root (server#)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

show cimc displays information about CIMC in table format. **show cimc detail** and **show detail** in cimc mode displays firmware version and boot loader version.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about CIMC in table format:

```
server# show cimc

Firmware Version     Current Time
-------------------- ------------------------
1.0(0.86)            Fri Oct  2 12:19:17 2009

server#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show firmware	
show log (cimc)	

show configuration pending

To display uncommitted configuration commands, use the **show configuration pending** command.

show configuration pending

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example displays uncommitted configuration commands:

```
server /cimc/network *# show configuration pending

Modify  /cimc/network
  hostname  SanJoseServer3
  dhcp-enabled  yes
  v4-addr  10.20.30.111
  dns-use-dhcp  yes

server /cimc/network *#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
commit	
discard	

show cpu (chassis)

To display information about the CPU, use the **show cpu** command in the chassis mode.

show cpu [**detail**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the CPU, in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Chassis (/chassis)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

show cpu displays a list of CPUs. **show cpu detail** displays information for each CPU .

Following are commands you use to manage your view of the list of CPUs:

- Enter key—Next line
- Space bar—Next page
- q key—Quit
- r key—Show the rest

Examples

This example shows how to display detailed information about the CPUs:

```
server# scope chassis
server /chassis # show cpu detail

Name CPU1:
    Manufacturer: Intel(R) Corporation
    Family: Xeon
    Thread Count : 8
    Cores : 4
    Serial No.: Not Specified
    Version: Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU           L5520  @ 2.27GHz
    Speed (Mhz) : 2266
    Max. Speed (Mhz) : 4000
    Signature: "Signature: Type 0, Family 6, Model 26, Stepping 5
    Status: Enabled
Name CPU2:
    Manufacturer: Intel(R) Corporation
    Family: Xeon
    Thread Count : 8
    Cores : 4
    Serial No.: Not Specified
    Version: Intel(R) Xeon(R) CPU           L5520  @ 2.27GHz
```

```
    Speed (Mhz) : 2266
    Max. Speed (Mhz) : 4000
    Signature: "Signature: Type 0, Family 6, Model 26, Stepping 5
    Status: Enabled

server /chassis #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show dimm	
show psu	

show current (sensor)

To display information about the status of the current sensors, use the **show current** command in sensor mode.

show current [**detail**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the status of the voltage sensors in list form.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Sensor (/sensor)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about the status of the current sensors:

```
server# scope sensor
server /sensor # show current detail
Name VR_CPU1_IOUT:
    Sensor Status: Normal
    Reading: 15.65
    Units: AMP
    Min. Warning: N/A
    Max. Warning: 152.68
    Min. Failure: N/A
    Max. Failure: 164.04
Name VR_CPU2_IOUT:
    Sensor Status: Normal
    Reading: 11.39
    Units: AMP
    Min. Warning: N/A
    Max. Warning: 152.68
    Min. Failure: N/A
    Max. Failure: 164.04

server /sensor #
```

show dimm (chassis)

To display information about the DIMMs (dual inline memory modules) in the chassis, use the **show dimm** command in chassis mode.

show dimm [**detail**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the DIMMs, in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Chassis (/chassis)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

show dimmdisplays a list of DIMMs. **show dimm detail**displays capacity, speed, and type for each DIMM .

Following are commands you use to manage your view of the list of DIMMs:

- Enter key—Next line
- Space bar—Next page
- q key—Quit
- r key—Show the rest

Examples

This example shows how to display detailed information about the DIMMs:

```
server# scope chassis
server /chassis # show dimm detail

Name DIMM_A0:
    Capacity (MB): 4096
    Speed (MHz): 1067
    Type: Other
Name DIMM_A1:
    Capacity (MB): 0
    Speed (MHz): 1067
    Type: Other
Name DIMM_A2:
    Capacity (MB): 0
    Speed (MHz): 1067
    Type: Other
Name DIMM_A3:
    Capacity (MB): 0
    Speed (MHz): 1067
```

```
    Type: Other
Name DIMM_A4:
    Capacity (MB): 4096
    Speed (MHz): 1067
    Type: Other
Name DIMM_A5:
    Capacity (MB): 0
    Speed (MHz): 1067
--More--
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cpu	

show entries (log)

To display the CIMC event log, use the **show entries** command in log mode.

show entries [**detail**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays the CIMC event log in detail.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Log (/cimc/log)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

show entries displays trace log entries in continuous string format. **show entries detail** displays time, source, and description for each trace log entry, in list format.

Following are commands you use to manipulate your view of the log:

- Enter key—Next line
- Space bar—Next page
- q key—Quit
- r key—Show the rest

Examples

This example shows how to display the detailed event log:

```
server# scope cimc
server /cimc # scope log
server /cimc/log # show entries detail

Trace Log:
    Time: 2010 Jun 6 15:52:18
    Source: BMC:AUDIT:-
    Description: Session open (user:admin, ip:10.21.115.69, id:45, type:CLI)
    Order: 0
Trace Log:
    Time: 2010 Jun 6 15:52:18
    Source: BMC:dropbear:-
    Description: "  pam_session_manager(sshd:session): session (45) opened for user admin
from 10.21.115.69 by (uid=0) "
    Order: 1
Trace Log:
    Time: 2010 Jun 6 15:52:18
    Source: BMC:AUDIT:-
    Description: Login success (user:admin, ip:10.21.115.69, service:sshd)
    Order: 2
```

```
Trace Log:
    Time: 2010 Jun 6 15:52:18
    Source: BMC:dropbear:-
    Description: "  pam_auth_status(sshd:session): Login Successfull for user=admin,
host=10.21.115.69 "
    Order: 3
Trace Log:
--More--
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show entries (sel)	

show entries (sel)

To display the system event log, use the **show entries** command in sel mode.

show entries [**detail**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays the system event log in detail.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

SEL (/sel)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

show entries displays system event log entries in continuous strings. **show entries detail** displays time, source, and description for each system event log entry, in list format.

Following are commands you use to manipulate your view of the log:

- Enter key—Next line
- Space bar—Next page
- q key—Quit
- r key—Show the rest

Examples

This example shows how to display the system event log:

```
server# scope sel
server /sel # show entries

System Event Log:
    Time: 2010-06-05 22:19:55
    Severity: Warning
   Description: " FRU_RAM P1V5_IOH: Voltage sensor for FRU_RAM, failure event was deasserted"
System Event Log:
    Time: 2010-06-05 22:19:55
    Severity: Critical
    Description: " FRU_RAM P1V5_IOH: Voltage sensor for FRU_RAM, non-recoverable event was
 deasserted"
System Event Log:
    Time: 2010-06-05 22:19:49
    Severity: Non-Recoverable
    Description: " FRU_RAM P1V5_IOH: Voltage sensor for FRU_RAM, non-recoverable event was
 asserted"
System Event Log:
    Time: 2010-06-05 22:19:49
    Severity: Critical
```

```
   Description: " FRU_RAM P1V5_IOH: Voltage sensor for FRU_RAM, failure event was asserted"
System Event Log:
    Time: 2010-06-05 19:45:32
    Severity: Warning
--More--
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show entries (log)	

show fan (sensor)

To display information about the fan sensors, use the **show fan** command in sensor mode.

show fan [**detail**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays .

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Sensor (/sensor)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about the fan sensors:

```
Server# scope sensor
Server /sensor # show fan

Name                 Sensor Status        Reading    Units      Min. Warning    Max. Warning
    Min. Failure    Max. Failure
-------------------- -------------------- ---------- ---------- --------------- ---------------
--------------- --------------- ----------------
PSU1_FAN_1           Normal               6592       RPM        N/A             N/A
      N/A             N/A
PSU2_FAN_1           Normal               2560       RPM        N/A             N/A
      N/A             N/A
W793_FAN1_TACH1      Normal               5300       RPM        N/A             N/A
      800             N/A
W793_FAN1_TACH2      Normal               5400       RPM        N/A             N/A
      800             N/A
W793_FAN2_TACH1      Normal               5500       RPM        N/A             N/A
      800             N/A
W793_FAN2_TACH2      Normal               5400       RPM        N/A             N/A
      800             N/A
W793_FAN3_TACH1      Normal               5300       RPM        N/A             N/A
      800             N/A
W793_FAN3_TACH2      Normal               5500       RPM        N/A             N/A
      800             N/A
W793_FAN4_TACH1      Normal               5300       RPM        N/A             N/A
      800             N/A
W793_FAN4_TACH2      Normal               5500       RPM        N/A             N/A
      800             N/A
--More--

Server /sensor # show fan detail
Name PSU1_FAN_1:
    Sensor Status: Normal
    Reading: 7872
    Units: RPM
    Min. Warning: N/A
    Max. Warning: N/A
    Min. Failure: N/A
```

```
    Max. Failure: N/A
Name PSU2_FAN_1:
    Sensor Status: Normal
    Reading: 2496
    Units: RPM
    Min. Warning: N/A
    Max. Warning: N/A
    Min. Failure: N/A
    Max. Failure: N/A
Name W793_FAN1_TACH1:
    Sensor Status: Normal
    Reading: 5300
    Units: RPM
    Min. Warning: N/A
    Max. Warning: N/A
    Min. Failure: 800
    Max. Failure: N/A
Name W793_FAN1_TACH2:
    Sensor Status: Normal
    Reading: 5400
    Units: RPM
    Min. Warning: N/A
    Max. Warning: N/A
    Min. Failure: 800
    Max. Failure: N/A
Name W793_FAN2_TACH1:
    Sensor Status: Normal
    Reading: 5500
    Units: RPM
    Min. Warning: N/A
    Max. Warning: N/A
    Min. Failure: 800
    Max. Failure: N/A
Name W793_FAN2_TACH2:
    Sensor Status: Normal
--More--
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cpu	

show fault

To display information about SNMP services on the server, use the **show fault** command.

show fault [**detail**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about SNMP services, in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Root (server#)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

show fault displays information about SNMP services in table format. **show fault**, **show fault detail**, and **show detail** in fault mode display information about community strings and platform enabled events.

Examples

This example shows how to display SNMP services information in table format:

```
server# show fault

SNMP Community String Platform Event Enabled
--------------------- ----------------------
33West                yes
34West                no

server#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show pef	
show trap-destination	

show firmware (cimc)

To display information about the firmware on the server, use the **show firmware** command in cimc mode.

show firmware [**detail**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about firmware, in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

CIMC (/cimc)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

show firmware displays information about firmware in table format. **show firmware detail** and **show detail** in firmware mode display information about updates, firmware version, and boot loader version.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about updates, firmware version, and boot loader version:

```
server# scope cimc
server /cimc # show firmware detail
Firmware Image Information:
    Update Stage: NONE
    Update Progress: 0
    Current FW Version: 1.1(0.3)
    FW Image 1 Version: 1.1(0.3)
    FW Image 1 State: BACKUP INACTIVATED
    FW Image 2 Version: 1.1(0.3)
    FW Image 2 State: RUNNING ACTIVATED
    Boot-loader Version: 1.1(0.3)
server /cimc #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimc	
show version	

show hdd (chassis)

To display information about installed hard disk drives (HDD) in the chassis, use the **show hdd** command in chassis mode.

show hdd [**detail**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the HDDs in list form.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Chassis (/chassis #)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about hard disk drives in the chassis:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # show hdd
Name                Status
------------------- --------------------
HDD_01_STATUS       present
HDD_02_STATUS       present
HDD_03_STATUS       present
HDD_04_STATUS       present

Server /chassis # show hdd detail
Name HDD_01_STATUS:
    Status : present
Name HDD_02_STATUS:
    Status : present
Name HDD_03_STATUS:
    Status : present
Name HDD_04_STATUS:
    Status : present

Server /chassis #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show psu	

show http

To display information about HTTP services on the server, use the **show http** command.

show http [**detail**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about HTTP services, in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Root (server#)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

show http displays HTTP information in table format. **show http detail** and **show detail** in http mode display information about HTTP ports, session timeout, and session activity.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about HTTP services in table format:

```
server# show http

HTTP Port  HTTPS Port Timeout  Active Sessions Enabled
---------- ---------- -------- --------------- -------
80         443        1800     0               yes

server#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set http-port	
set https-port	

show ipblocking (network)

To display information about the network IP blocking configuration, use the **show ipblocking** command in network mode.

show ipblocking [**detail**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the IP blocking configuration in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

IP blocking (/cimc/network)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about the IP blocking configuration:

```
server# scope cimc
Server /cimc # scope network
server /cimc/network # show ipblocking detail

IP Blocking Setting:
    Enabled: no
    Fail Count: 5
    Fail Window: 60
    Blocking Time: 300

server /cimc/network #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show network	

show ipmi

To display information about the configuration and status of IPMI (Intelligent Platform Management Interface) on the server, use the **show ipmi** command.

show ipmi [**detail**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed iinformation about the configuration and status of IPMI on the server in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Root (server#)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about the configuration and status of IPMI:

```
server# show ipmi detail

IPMI over LAN Settings:
    Enabled: yes
    Encryption Key: abcdef01234567890abcdef01234567890abcdef
    Privilege Level Limit: admin

server#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set enabled (ipmi)	
set encryption-key (ipmi)	

show kvm

To display information about the KVM, use the **show kvm** command.

show kvm [**detail**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the KVM in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Root (server#)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about the KVM:

```
server# show kvm

Encryption Enabled Local Video      Active Sessions Enabled KVM Port
------------------ ---------------- --------------- ------- --------
no                 no               0               yes     2068

server#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set kvm-port	
set max-sessions (kvm)	

show ldap

To display information about the configuration and status of the Active Directory, use the **show ldap** command.

show ldap [**detail**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed iinformation about the configuration and status of the Active Directory in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Root (server#)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about the configuration and status of the Active Directory:

```
server# show ldap detail

LDAP Settings:
    Server IP: 10.20.30.136
    BaseDN: example.com
    Encrypted: no
    Timeout: 60
    Enabled: no
    Attribute: CiscoAvPair

server#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set server-ip (ldap)	
set base-dn (ldap)	

show led (chassis)

To display information about the server LEDs, use the **show led** command in the chassis command mode.

show led [**detail**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the server LEDs in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Chassis (/chassis)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about the server LEDs:

```
server# scope chassis
server /chassis # show led

LED Name                  LED State  LED Color
------------------------- ---------- --------
DDR3_P2_D1_INFO           OFF        AMBER
DDR3_P1_A1_INFO           OFF        RED
LED_HLTH_STATUS           ON         GREEN
LED_FPID                  OFF        BLUE
LED_PSU_STATUS            OFF        AMBER
LED_DIMM_STATUS           ON         GREEN
LED_CPU_STATUS            ON         GREEN
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set locator-led	

show network (cimc)

To display information about the server network configuration, use the **show network** command in cimc mode.

show network [**detail**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the server network configuration in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

CIMC (/cimc)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about the server network configuration:

```
server# scope cimc
server /cimc # show network

DHCP Enabled VLAN Enabled
------------ ------------
no           no

server#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set dhcp-enabled	
show ipblocking	

show pef (fault)

To display information about the configuration and status of PEFs (Platform Event Filters), use the **show pef** command in fault mode.

show pef [*pef-number*][**detail**]

Syntax Description

pef-number	Displays information about the specified PEF. If the *pef-number* variable is omitted, the command displays information about all PEFs.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information in list form.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fault (/fault)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about the configuration and status of all PEFs:

```
Server# scope fault
Server /fault # show pef

Platform Event Filter Event                              Action      Send Alert
--------------------- ---------------------------------- ----------- ------------------
1                     Temperature Critical Assert Filter  none        no
2                     Temperature Warning Assert Filter   none        no
3                     Voltage Critical Assert Filter      none        no
4                     Voltage Warning Assert Filter       none        no
5                     Current Assert Filter               none        no
6                     Fan Critical Assert Filter          none        no
7                     Fan Warning Assert Filter           none        no
8                     Processor Assert Filter             none        no
9                     Power Supply Critical Assert Filter none        no
10                    Power Supply Warning Assert Filter  none        no
11                    Power Supply Redundancy Lost Filter none        no
12                    Discrete Power Supply Assert Filter none        no
13                    Memory Assert Filter                none        no
14                    Drive Slot Assert Filter            none        no

server /fault #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set platform-event-enabled	

show psu (chassis)

To display information about the PSUs (power supply units), use the **show psu** command in chassis mode.

show psu [**detail**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the PSUs in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Chassis (/chassis)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about the chassis PSUs:

```
server# scope chassis
server /chassis # show psu detail

Name PSU1:
    In. Power (Watts): 103
    Out. Power (Watts): 0
    Firmware :
    Status : Present

server /chassis #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show voltage	

show psu (sensor)

To display information about the status of the PSU (power supply unit) sensors, use the **show psu** command in sensor mode.

show psu [**detail**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the PSU sensors in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Sensor (/sensor)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about the status of the PSU sensors:

```
server# scope sensor
server /sensor # show psu

Name                Sensor Status        Reading    Units      Min. Warning    Max. Warning
    Min. Failure    Max. Failure
------------------- -------------------- ---------- ---------- --------------
--------------- --------------- ---------------
PSU1_POUT           Normal               68         Watts      N/A             652
      N/A             680
PSU1_PIN            Normal               76         Watts      N/A             652
      N/A             680
PSU1_STATUS         Normal               present

PSU2_STATUS         Critical             absent

server /sensor #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show voltage	

show psu-redundancy (sensor)

To display information about the status of PSU (power supply unit) redundancy, use the **show psu-redundancy** command in sensor mode.

show psu-redundancy [**detail**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the status of PSU redundancy in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Sensor (/sensor)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about the status of PSU redundancy:

```
server# scope sensor
server /sensor #  show psu-redundancy detail

Name PS_RDNDNT_MODE:
    Reading: full
    Sensor Status: Normal

server /sensor #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show psu	

show sol

To display information about the SoL (Serial over LAN) configuration, use the **show sol** command.

show sol [**detail**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the SoL (serial over LAN) configuration in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Root (/server#)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about the SoL configuration:

```
server# show sol detail

Serial Over LAN:
    Enabled: no
    Baud Rate(bps): 115200

server#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set baud-rate	

show ssh

To display information about the SSH (Secure Shell) configuration on the server, use the **show ssh** command.

show ssh [**detail**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the SSH configuration in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Root (server#)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about the SSH configuration:

```
server# show ssh detail

SSH Settings:
    SSH Port: 22
    Timeout: 10800
    Max Sessions: 4
    Active Sessions: 1
    Enabled: yes

server#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set enabled (ssh)	
set ssh-port (ssh)	

show tech-support (cimc)

To display information about the configuration of the tech-support utility, use the **show tech-support** command in cimc mode.

show tech-support [**detail**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the configuration of the tech-support utility in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

CIMC (/cimc)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about the configuration of the tech-support utility:

```
server# scope cimc
server /cimc # show tech-support detail

Tech Support:
    TFTP Server Address: 10.20.30.211
    TFTP Path: /user/tech-support
    Progress(%): 100
    Status: COMPLETED

server /cimc #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set path (tech-support)	
set tftp-ip (tech-support)	

show temperature (sensor)

To display information about the status of the temperature sensors, use the **show temperature** command in sensor mode.

show temperature [**detail**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the status of the temperature sensors in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Sensor (/sensor)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about the status of the temperature sensors:

```
server# scope sensor
server /sensor # show temperature

Name                     Sensor Status  Reading    Units      Min. Warning Max. Warning
Min. Failure Max. Failure
------------------------ -------------- ---------- ---------- ------------ ------------
------------ ------------
IOH_TEMP_SENS            Normal         42.0       C          N/A          80.0
N/A          85.0
P2_TEMP_SENS             Normal         43.0       C          N/A          80.0
N/A          81.0
P1_TEMP_SENS             Normal         45.0       C          N/A          80.0
N/A          81.0
DDR3_P2_D1_TMP           Normal         28.0       C          N/A          90.0
N/A          95.0
DDR3_P1_A1_TMP           Normal         30.0       C          N/A          90.0
N/A          95.0
PSU1_TEMP_1              Normal         40.0       C          N/A          60.0
N/A          65.0
PSU2_TEMP_1              Normal         40.0       C          N/A          60.0
N/A          65.0
FP_AMBIENT_TEMP          Normal         22.0       C          N/A          40.0
N/A          45.0

server /sensor #
```

show trap-destination (fault)

To display information about SNMP trap destinations, use the **show trap-destination** command in fault mode.

show trap-destination [*trap-destination-number*] [**detail**]

Syntax Description

trap-destination-number	Displays information about only the specified SNMP trap destination. If the *trap-destination-number* variable is omitted, displays information about all SNMP trap destinations.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about SNMP trap destinations in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Fault (/fault)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about the SNMP trap destinations:

```
server# scope fault
server /fault # show trap-destination

Trap Destination IP Address       Enabled
---------------- ---------------- --------
1                209.165.200.225  yes
2                0.0.0.0          no
3                0.0.0.0          no
4                0.0.0.0          no

server /fault #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set addr (trap-destination)	

show user

To display information about user profiles on the server, use the **show user** command.

show user [*user-number*] [**detail**]

Syntax Description

user-number	(Optional) Displays only the specified user profile. If the *user-number* variable is omitted, displays all user profiles.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information in list form.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Root (server#)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about all user profiles:

```
server# show user

User   Name             Role     Enabled
------ ---------------- -------- --------
1      admin            admin    yes
2      jsmith           admin    yes
3      (n/a)            (n/a)    no
4      (n/a)            (n/a)    no
5      bjones           readonly yes
6      (n/a)            (n/a)    no
7      (n/a)            (n/a)    no
8      (n/a)            (n/a)    no
9      (n/a)            (n/a)    no
10     (n/a)            (n/a)    no
11     (n/a)            (n/a)    no
12     (n/a)            (n/a)    no
13     (n/a)            (n/a)    no
14     (n/a)            (n/a)    no
15     (n/a)            (n/a)    no

server#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set enabled (user)	
set name (user)	

show user-session

To display information about current user sessions, use the **show user-session** command.

show user-session [*session-number*] [**detail**]

Syntax Description

session-number	Displays information about a specific session.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about current user sessions in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Root (server#)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display user session information for all current user sessions:

```
server# show user-session

ID     Name             IP Address        Type         Killable
------ ---------------- ----------------- ------------ --------
4      admin            10.20.30.123      CLI          yes
2      admin            10.20.30.185      vKVM         yes
5      read-only        10.20.30.187      CLI          no

server#
```

This example shows how to display user session information about a specific user session:

```
server# show user-session 2

ID     Name             IP Address        Type         Killable
------ ---------------- ----------------- ------------ --------
2      admin            10.20.30.185      vKVM         yes

server#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show user	

show version

To display the version number of the running firmware, use the **show version** command.

show version [**detail**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays the version number of the running firmware in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Root (server#)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display the version of the running firmware:

```
server# show version

Firmware Version
--------------------
1.1(0.3)

server#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
activate (firmware)	

show vmedia

To display information about the status and configuration of virtual media, use the **show vmedia** command.

show vmedia [**detail**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the status and configuration of virtual media in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Root (server#)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about the status and configuration of virtual media:

```
server# show vmedia
Encryption Enabled Enabled Active Sessions
------------------ ------- ---------------
no                 yes     0
server#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set encryption (vmedia)	

show voltage (sensor)

To display information about the status of the voltage sensors, use the **show voltage** command in sensor mode.

show voltage [**detail**]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the status of the voltage sensors in list form.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Sensor (/sensor)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to display information about the status of the voltage sensors:

```
server# scope sensor
server /sensor # show voltage

Name                     Sensor Status  Reading    Units      Min. Warning Max. Warning
Min. Failure Max. Failure
------------------------ -------------- ---------- ---------- ------------ ------------
------------ ------------
P3V_BAT_SCALED           Normal         3.022      V          N/A          N/A
2.798        3.088
P12V_SCALED              Normal         12.095     V          N/A          N/A
11.623       12.331
P5V_SCALED               Normal         5.061      V          N/A          N/A
4.844        5.157
P3V3_SCALED              Normal         3.318      V          N/A          N/A
3.191        3.381
P5V_STBY_SCALED          Normal         4.988      V          N/A          N/A
4.844        5.157
PV_VCCP_CPU1             Normal         0.940      V          N/A          N/A
0.725        1.391
PV_VCCP_CPU2             Normal         0.891      V          N/A          N/A
0.725        1.391
P1V5_DDR3_CPU1           Normal         1.499      V          N/A          N/A
1.450        1.548
P1V5_DDR3_CPU2           Normal         1.499      V          N/A          N/A
1.450        1.548
P1V1_IOH                 Normal         1.087      V          N/A          N/A
1.068        1.136
P1V8_AUX                 Normal         1.773      V          N/A          N/A
1.744        1.852
PSU1_VOUT                Normal         12.000     V          N/A          N/A
N/A          13.000
PSU2_VOUT                Normal         12.000     V          N/A          N/A
N/A          13.000
```

```
server /sensor #
```

start

To start the technical support process, use the **start** command.

start

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Technical support (/cimc/tech-support)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to start the technical support process:

```
server# scope cimc
server /cimc # scope tech-support
server /cimc/tech-support # start
Tech Support upload started.
server /cimc/tech-support #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
cancel	

terminate (user-session)

To terminate a CLI session, use the **terminate** command in user-session mode.

terminate

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

User session (/user-session)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to terminate a CLI session:

```
server# scope user-session 3
server /user-session # terminate
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show user-session	

top

To return to root mode from any other mode, use the **top** command.

top

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to enter root mode from log mode:

```
server /cimc/log # top
server#
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
exit	

update (firmware)

To update server firmware, use the **update** command.

update *ip-address file-path*

Syntax Description

ip-address	The IP address of the TFTP server. The format is X.X.X.X.
file-path	The path to the update file on the TFTP server.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Firmware (/cimc/firmware)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to update server firmware:

```
server# scope cimc
server /cimc # scope firmware
server /cimc/firmware # update 209.165.200.225 //test/cimc66-78.bin
  <CR>  Press Enter key
Firmware update has started.
Please check the status using "show detail"
server /cimc/firmware #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimc	
show version	

upload (certificate)

To upload a certificate, use the **upload** command in certificate mode.

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Certificate (/certificate)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1x)	This command was introduced.

Examples

This example shows how to upload a certificate:

```
server# scope certificate
server /certificate # upload
Please paste your certificate here, when finished, press CTRL+D.

MIIB0TCCAToCAQAwbDELMAkGA1UEBhMCVVMxCzAJBgNVBAgTAkNBMQ0wCwYDVQQH
EwRoZXJlMQwwCgYDVQQKEwN0aW0xCzAJBgNVBAsTAjAxMQwwCgYDVQQDEwNib2Ix
GDAWBgkqhkiG9w0BCQEWCW1lQG1lLmNvbTCBnzANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQEFAAOBjQAw
gYkCgYEAw49pYuDXdOfHtXwBT7k5kX1set/I3e8TtkuO/EQ5HVd9HrPIy4Kpb3Oj
33CkqjysVWBpPSGzWAlEL6cZYs5p6JxR74+tqW5BYpNKRLNFawpsTZvCXhe/n/O2
WYsx1FnW1m6BgQnPKCBCp9R1ESmq9Np24r2c3PEStZEjeIVWbaUCAwEAAaAlMCMG
CSqGSIb3DQEJBzEWExRBIGNoYWxsZW5nZSBwYXNzd29yZDANBgkqhkiG9w0BAQUF
AAOBgQBosXif9feLXHBK19kqeVZ8uqRgoMIcM03aBTImjIO1RgwhRLuMrG2l+thA
CT+fbYOYXJ4bHsn25XQjcSdG0uxsti3C2SnK83nKdulpEzBzj545rvH20QK+RtHN
YUBEKvABCeqoIUu+ErMtGvryaQw7WQiQjWf+RTf8IXDGShIQwQ==

server /certificate #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
generate-csr (certificate)	
show certificate	

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