Cisco UCS C-Series Servers Integrated Management Controller CLI Command Reference, Release 1.2(1)

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Preface

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- Obtaining Documentation and Submitting a Service Request , page xiii

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:

Chapter	Title	Description
Chapter 1	Overview	Describes the CIMC CLI.
Chapter 2	Commands	Describes the CIMC CLI commands.

Chapter	Title	Description
Appendix A	VIC Configuration Utility	Describes the operation and commands of the Virtual Interface Configuration Utility.

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 that 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

Subscribe to the *What's New in Cisco Product Documentation* as a Really Simple Syndication (RSS) feed and set content to be delivered directly to your desktop using a reader application. The RSS feeds are a free service and Cisco currently supports RSS version 2.0.

CHAPTER 1

Overview

This chapter includes the following sections:

- Overview of the Cisco UCS C-Series Rack-Mount Servers, page 1
- CIMC CLI, page 2

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

This section describes the Cisco UCS C-Series rack-mount servers and includes the following topics:

- Cisco UCS C200 Rack-Mount Server, page 1
- Cisco UCS C210 Rack-Mount Server, page 1
- Cisco UCS C250 Rack-Mount Server, page 2
- Cisco UCS C460 Rack-Mount Server, page 2

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*.

Cisco 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.

Cisco UCS C210 Rack-Mount Server

The Cisco UCS C210 server is a general-purpose, two-socket, 2-RU rack-mount server. It balances 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.

Cisco UCS C250 Rack-Mount Server

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

Cisco UCS C460 Rack-Mount Server

The UCS C460 server is a high-density, 4-U 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 first four levels of 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	Command 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 #
adapter	**scope adapter** *index* command from chassis mode	/chassis/adapter #
host-eth-if	**scope host-eth-if** command from adapter mode	/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if #
host-fc-if	**scope host-fc-if** command from adapter mode	/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if #
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 #

Mode Name	Command Used to Access	Mode Prompt
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 #
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 #

Mode Name	Command Used to Access	Mode Prompt
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 commands used 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.

CHAPTER 2

Commands

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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.

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	

activate-adapter-fw

To activate an adapter firmware image, use the **activate-adapter-fw** command.

activate-adapter-fw *pci-slot image*

Syntax Description

pci-slot	The PCI slot number of the adapter card.
image	The number of the firmware image to be activated. This can be the number 1 or 2.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Chassis (/chassis)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to select one of two adapter firmware images to be activated upon the next reboot of the server. Use the **show adapter detail** command to view the status and version information of the installed firmware images.

Example

This example shows how to activate firmware image 2 in the adapter in PCI slot 1:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # activate-adapter-fw 1 2
Firmware image activation succeeded
Please reset the server to run the activated image
Server /chassis #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show adapter detail	

adapter-reset-defaults

To reset the adapter to default setting, use the **adapter-reset-defaults** command.

adapter-reset-defaults *index*

Syntax Description

index	Restores factory default settings for the adapter at the PCI slot number specified by the index argument.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Chassis (/chassis)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to restore factory default settings for the adapter at the PCI slot number specified by the index argument.

Example

This example shows how to reset the adapter in PCI slot 1 to its default setting:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # adapter-reset-defaults 1
Factory default has been successfully restored.
Server /chassis #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show adapter detail	

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

This example shows how to connect to the server shell:

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

create-boot-entry

To create a boot entry in the host Fibre Channel interface, use the **create-boot-entry** command.

create-boot-entry *wwpn lun-id*

Syntax Description

wwpn	The World Wide Port Name (WWPN) for the boot target.
lun-id	The LUN ID of the boot LUN.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Host Fibre Channel interface (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to create boot entry. The range of the *lun-id* is 0 to 255. The *wwpn* for the boot target should be in the form hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh.

Example

This example shows how to create a boot entry in the host Fibre Channel interface:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc1
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # create-boot-entry 20:00:00:11:22:33:44:55 3
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if *# commit
New boot table entry will take effect upon the next server reset
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
delete boot	

create host-eth-if

To create an Ethernet interface, use the **create host-eth-if** command.

create host-eth-if *name*

Syntax Description

name	The name of the vNIC.

Command Default None

Command Modes Adapter (/chassis/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to create the host Ethernet interface. The name argument can be up to 32 ASCII characters.

Example

This example shows how to create a host Ethernet interface:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # create host-eth-if Vnic5
```

```
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if* # commit
New host-eth-if settings will take effect upon the next server reset
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
delete host-eth-if	

delete boot

To delete a boot entry, use the **delete boot** command.

delete boot *entry*

Syntax Description

entry	The boot table entry.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Adapter (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to delete the boot table entry at the specified position. The range of entry is 0 to 3. The change takes effect upon the next server reset.

Example

This example shows how to delete a boot entry in the host Fibre Channel interface.

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc1
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # show boot
Boot Table Entry Boot Target WWPN Boot LUN ID
---------------- ------------------------- ------------
0 20:00:00:11:22:33:44:55 3
1 20:00:00:11:22:33:44:56 5
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # delete boot 1
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if *# commit
New host-fc-if settings will take effect upon the next server reset
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # show boot
Boot Table Entry Boot Target WWPN Boot LUN ID
---------------- ------------------------- ------------
0 20:00:00:11:22:33:44:55 3
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create-boot-entry	
show-boot	

delete host-eth-if

To delete an Ethernet interface, use the **delete host-eth-if** command.

delete host-eth-if *name*

Syntax Description

name	The name of the vNIC.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Adapter (/chassis/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to delete the specified vNIC. You cannot delete either of the two default vNICs, eth0 or eth1.

Example

This example shows how to delete an Ethernet interface:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # delete host-eth-if Vnic5
Server /chassis/adapter *# commit
New host-eth-if settings will take effect upon the next server reset
Server /chassis/adapter #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create host-eth-if	

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.

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.

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 **export-config** command.

export-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 filename 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, press CTRL+C.

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

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	

export-vnic

To export the adapter vNIC configuration, use the **export-vnic** command.

export-vnic *tftp-address path/name*

Syntax Description

tftp-address	The IP address of a remote TFTP server hosting the adapter configuration file.
path/name	The absolute path to the file on the remote server along with the name of the adapter configuration file to be exported.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Adapter (/chassis/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to export the adapter vNIC configuration. The adapter configuration file is stored at the specified path and filename on the TFTP server at the specified IP address.

This example shows how to export the adapter vNIC configuration:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # export-vnic 192.0.2.34 /backup/P81E.cfg
Server /chassis/adapter #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
import-vnic	

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.

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.

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, press CTRL+C.

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

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	

import-vnic

To import the adapter vNIC configuration, use the **import-vnic** command.

import-vnic *tftp-address path/name*

Syntax Description

tftp-address	The TFTP address of the server.
path/name	The absolute path to the file on the remote server along with the name of the adapter configuration file to be imported.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Adapter (/chassis/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to import the adapter vNIC configuration. The adapter downloads and installs the configuration from the specified path and filename on the TFTP server at the specified IP address.

Example

This example shows how to import the adapter vNIC configuration:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # import-vnic 192.0.2.34 /backup/P81E.cfg
Server /chassis/adapter #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
export-vnic	

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.

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.

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	
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.

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.

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.

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	

recover-adapter-update

To clear an incomplete firmware update condition, use the **recover-adapter-update** command.

recover-adapter-update [*pci-slot*] [*pci-slot*]

Syntax Description

pci-slot	The PCI slot number of the adapter card to be cleared. You can specify one or two adapters.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Chassis (/chassis)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to clear the firmware update status if an adapter firmware update has failed or if the adapter status is stuck in the updating state when no update is in progress. This command clears the adapter firmware update status on one or two specified adapters or, if no adapter is specified, on all adapters.

Use the **show adapter detail** command to view the adapter firmware update status.

Example

This example shows how to clear the adapter firmware update status on the adapters in PCI slots 3 and 4:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # recover-adapter-update 3 4
Server /chassis #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show adapter	
update-adapter-fw	

scope adapter

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

scope adapter *pci-slot*

Syntax Description

pci-slot	The PCI slot number of the adapter card.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Chassis (/chassis)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enter the command mode for the adapter card at the specified PCI slot.

Example

This example shows how to enter the adapter command mode for the adapter card in PCI slot 1.

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show adapter	

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

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

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

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

This example shows how to enter cimc mode :

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

Related Commands

Command	Description
show cimc	
show log (cimc)	

scope comp-queue

To enter the completion queue command mode of the host Ethernet interface, use the **scope comp-queue** command.

scope comp-queue

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Host Ethernet interface (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to enter the completion queue command mode of the host Ethernet interface:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server/chassis # scope adapter 1
Server/chassis/adapter # scope host-eth-if eth0
Server/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # scope comp-queue
Server/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/comp-queue #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set cq-count	

scope error-recovery

To enter the Fibre Channel error recovery command mode, use the **scope error-recovery** command.

scope error-recovery

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Host Fibre Channel interface (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to enter the error recovery command mode of the host Fibre Channel interface:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # scope error-recovery
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/error-recovery #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set fcp-error-recovery	

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

This example shows how to enter fault mode :

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

Related Commands

Command	Description
show fault	
show pef	

scope firmware

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

scope firmware

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

Use firmware command mode to perform the following tasks:

- Activate and upload firmware
- Display firmware information

This example shows how to enter firmware command mode:

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

Related Commands

Command	Description
show bios	
show firmware	

scope host-eth-if

To enter the host Ethernet interface command mode, use the **scope host-eth-if** command.

scope host-eth-if {**eth0**| **eth1**| *name*}

Syntax Description

eth0	Specifies vNIC 0.
eth1	Specifies vNIC 1.
name	Specifies the name of the vNIC.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Host Ethernet interface (/chassis/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to enter the host Ethernet interface:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-eth-if eth0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope host-fc-if	

scope host-fc-if

To enter the host Fibre Channel interface command mode, use the **scope host-fc-if** command.

scope host-fc-if {**fc0**| **fc1**}

Syntax Description

fc0	Specifies vHBA fc0.

fc1	Specifies vHBA fc1.

Command Default None

Command Modes Host Fibre Channel Interface (/chassis/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to enter the command mode of the host Fibre Channel interface:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc1
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope host-eth-if	

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

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

Syntax Description:

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.

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 interrupt

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

scope interrupt

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Host Fibre Channel interface (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if)
Host Ethernet interface (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to enter the interrupt command mode of the host Ethernet interface:

```
Server # scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-eth-if
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # scope interrupt
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/interrupt #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set interrupt-count	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 offload

To enter the TCP offload command mode, use the **scope offload** command.

scope offload

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Host Fibre Channel interface (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if)

Host Ethernet interface (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to enter the TCP offload command mode:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-eth-if eth0
```

```
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # scope offload
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/offload #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set tcp-segment-offload	

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

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 perbi

To enter the persistent LUN binding command mode for the vHBA, use the **scope perbi** command.

scope perbi

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Host Fibre Channel interface (/chassis/adapter/ host-fc-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to enter the persistent LUN binding command mode of the host Fibre Channel interface:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # scope perbi
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/perbi #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set persistent-lun-binding enable	

scope port

To enter the Fibre Channel port command mode, use the **scope port** command.

scope port

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Host Fibre Channel interface (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to enter the Fibre Channel port command mode.

```
Server # scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # scope port
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/port #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set max-target-luns	
set outstanding-io-count	

scope port-f-logi

To enter the Fibre Channel fabric login command mode, use the **scope port-f-logi** command.

scope port-f-logi

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Host Fibre Channel interface (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to enter the Fibre Channel fabric login command mode:

```
Server # scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # scope port-f-logi
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/port-f-logi #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set flogi-retries	
set flogi-timeout	

scope port-p-logi

To enter the Fibre Channel port login command mode, use the **scope port-p-logi** command.

scope port-p-logi

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Host Fibre Channel interface (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to enter the Fibre Channel port login command mode:

```
Server # scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # scope port-p-logi
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/port-p-logi #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set plogi-retries	
set plogi-timeout	

scope recv-queue

To enter the receive queue command mode, use the **scope recv-queue** command.

scope recv-queue

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Host Ethernet interface (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if)
Host Fibre Channel interface (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to enter the Fibre Channel receive queue command mode:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # scope recv-queue
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/recv-queue #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set rq-count	
set rq-ring-size	

scope rss

To enter the Receive-side Scaling (RSS) command mode, use the **scope rss** command.

scope rss

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Host Ethernet interface (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to enter the Receive-side Scaling (RSS) command mode:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter scope host-eth-if eth0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # scope rss
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/rss #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set rss	

scope scsi-io

To enter the SCSI I/O command mode, use the **scope scsi-io** command.

scope scsi-io

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes SCSI-IO (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/scsi-io)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to enter the the SCSI I/O command mode:

```
Server # scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # scope scsi-io
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/scsi-io #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set cdb-wq-count	

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

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.

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 the command mode for a remote syslog server profile, use the **scope server** command.

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

Syntax Description

1	Selects remote syslog server profile number 1.
2	Selects remote syslog server profile number 2.

Command Default None

Command Modes CIMC log (/cimc/log)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.1(2)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines You can configure two remote syslog server profiles for sending CIMC log entries to different destinations. Use this command to select a profile and enter the command mode for that profile.

This example shows how to access and configure syslog server profile number 2:

```
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

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

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.

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 trans-queue

To enter the transmit queue command mode, use the **scope trans-queue** command.

scope trans-queue

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes Host Ethernet Interface (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if)

Host Fibre Channel Interface (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to enter the Ethernet transmit queue command mode:

```
Server # scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-eth-if eth0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # scope trans-queue
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/trans-queue #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set wq-count	
set wq-ring-size	

scope trap-destination (fault)

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

scope trap-destination *trap-destination-index*

Syntax Description

trap-destination-index	The index of a specific trap destination profile.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Trap destination (/fault/trap-destination)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to access the four configurable trap destination profiles, identified by *index* numbers 1 through 4.

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
set addr (trap-destination)	
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

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.

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

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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

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.

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

To enable or disable remote boot for an adapter interface, use the **set boot** command.

set boot {**disable**| **enable**}

Syntax Description

disable	Disables remote boot.
enable	Enables remote boot.

Command Default

Remote boot is disabled for default vHBAs and user-created vNICs, and enabled for default vNICs.

Command Modes

Ethernet host interface (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if)

Fibre Channel host interface (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify whether a vNIC can boot from PXE or whether a vHBA can boot from SAN.

Example

This example shows how to enable SAN boot for the host Fibre Channel interface fc0:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server/chassis # scope adapter 1
Server/chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc0
Server/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # set boot enable
Server/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if *# commit
Server/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create-boot-entry	

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-list*

Syntax Description

boot-order	Sets the server boot order.
boot-list	A comma-separated list of boot devices. Use one or more of the following boot device arguments, arranging them in the desired boot order: • 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 devices in order using commas as delimiters, with no spaces between devices. The device names are not case sensitive.

Installed boot devices not listed in this command will be appended to the boot order. If a listed device is not present, it will be removed from the boot order configuration.

Do not disable boot options in the BIOS menus.

This example shows how to specify 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 cdb-wq-count

To set the number of command descriptor block (CDB) transmit queue resources to allocate, use the **set cdb-wq-count** command.

set cdb-wq-count *count*

Syntax Description

count	The number of command descriptor block (CDB) transmit queue resources to allocate. The range is 1 to 8. The default count is 1.

Command Default

The default count is 1.

Command Modes

SCSI-IO (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/scsi-io)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to set the command descriptor block (CDB) transmit queue resources of the host Fibre Channel interface:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc0
server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # scope scsi-io
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/scsi-io # set cdb-wq-count 4
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/scsi-io *# commit
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/scsi-io #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set cdb-wq-ring-size	

set cdb-wq-ring-size

To set the number of descriptors in the command descriptor block (CDB) transmit queue, use the **set cdb-wq-ring-size** command.

set cdb-wq-ring-size *size*

Syntax Description

size	The number of descriptors in the command descriptor block (CDB) transmit queue. The range is 64 to 512.

Command Default

The default descriptor number is 512.

Command Modes

SCSI-IO (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/scsi-io)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to set the number of descriptors in the command descriptor block (CDB) transmit queue:

```
Server # scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # scope scsi-io
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/scsi-io # set cdb-wq-ring-size 78
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/scsi-io *# commit
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/scsi-io #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set cdb-wq-count	

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 (YAML Ain't Markup Language).

Command Default

None

Command Modes Any command mode

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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

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

set coalescing-time

To set the time to wait between interrupts or the idle period that must be encountered before an interrupt is sent, use the **set coalescing-time** command.

set coalescing-time *usec*

Syntax Description

usec	The time to wait between interrupts or the idle period that must be countered before an interrupt is sent. The range is 1 to 65535 microseconds; the default is 125. To turn off coalescing enter 0 (zero).

Command Default The default is 125.

Command Modes Interrupt (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/interrupt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to set the coalescing time:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis/ # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-eth-if eth0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # scope interrupt
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/interrupt # set coalescing-time 65
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/interrupt *# commit
Committed host-eth-if eth0 settings will take effect upon the next server reset
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set coalescing-type	

set coalescing-type

To set the coalescing type of the host Ethernet interface, use the **set coalescing-type** command.

set coalescing-type {**idle**| **min**}

Syntax Description

idle	The system does not send an interrupt until there is a period of no activity lasting as least as long as the time specified in the coalescing time configuration.
min	The system waits for the time specified in the coalescing time configuration before sending another interrupt event.

Command Default

The default is min.

Command Modes

Interrupt (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/interrupt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to set the coalescing type:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-eth-if eth0
Srver /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if scope interrupt
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/interrupt # set coalescing-type idle
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/interrupt *# commit
Committed host-eth-if eth0 settings will take effect upon the next server reset
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/interrupt #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set coalescing-time	

set cos

To specify the CoS value to be marked by an interface, use the **set cos** command.

set cos *cos-value*

Syntax Description

cos-value	Specifies a CoS value to be marked.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet host interface (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if)

Fibre Channel host interface (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the class of service (CoS) to be marked on received packets unless the interface is configured to trust host CoS. Valid CoS values are 0 to 6; the default is 0. Higher values indicate more important traffic.

Example

This example shows how to specify a CoS value of 5 for the Ethernet host interface eth0:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-eth-if eth0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # set cos 5
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if *# commit
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set trust-host-cos	

set cq-count

To set the number of completion queue resources to allocate, use the **set cq-count** command.

set cq-count *count*

Syntax Description

count	The number of completion queue resources to allocate. The range is 1 to 512.

Command Default

The default count is 5.

Command Modes

Completion queue (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/comp-queue)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

In general, the number of completion queues equals the number of transmit queues plus the number of receive queues.

Example

This example shows how to set the number of completion queue resources to allocate:

```
Server # scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-eth-if eth0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # scope comp-queue
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/comp-queue # set cq-count 59
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/comp-queue *# commit
Committed host-eth-if eth0 settings will take effect upon the next server reset
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/comp-queue #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show comp-queue	

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.

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.

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.

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 error-detect-timeout

To set the error detection timeout value (EDTOV), use the **set error-detect-timeout** command.

set error-detect-timeout *msec*

Syntax Description

msec	Specifies the error detect timeout value (EDTOV), the number of milliseconds to wait before the system assumes that an error has occurred. The range is 1000 to 100000; the default is 2000 milliseconds.

Command Default

The default is 2000 milliseconds.

Command Modes

Fibre Channel host interface (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to set the error detection timeout value to 5000 milliseconds:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis/ # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # set error-detect-timeout 5000
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if *# commit
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set resource-allocation-timeout	

set fcp-error-recovery

To set the FCP Error Recovery, use the **set fcp-error-recovery** command.

set fcp-error-recovery {**disable**| **enable**}

Syntax Description

disable	Disables FCP Error Recovery.
enable	Enables FCP Error Recovery.

Command Default The default is disable.

Command Modes Error-recovery (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/error-recovery)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to set the FCP-error recovery:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # scope error-recovery
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/error-recovery # set fcp-error-recovery enable
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/error-recovery *# commit
Committed host-fc-if fc0 settings will take effect upon the next server reset
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/error-recovery #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set link-down-timeout	
set port-down-io-retry-count	

set flogi-retries

To specify the fabric login (FLOGI) retries value, use the **set flogi-retries** command.

set flogi-retries {**infinite**| *count*}

Syntax Description

infinite	Specifies infinite FLOGI retries.
count	Specifies the number of FLOGI retries. Enter a number between 0 and 4294967295.

Command Default The default is infinite retries.

Command Modes Port-f-logi (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/port-f-logi)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to set the fabric login retries:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # scope port-f-logi
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/port-f-logi # set flogi-retries 4294967295
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/port-f-logi *# commit
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/port-f-logi #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set flogi-timeout	

set flogi-timeout

To set the fabric login (FLOGI) timeout value, use the **set flogi-timeout** command.

set flogi-timeout *msec*

Syntax Description

msec	The number of milliseconds that the system waits before it tries to log in again. The range is 1 to 255000.

Command Default

The default *msec* value is 2000 milliseconds.

Command Modes

Port-f-logi (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/port-f-logi)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to set the fabric login timeout:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc0
```

```
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # scope port-f-logi
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/port-f-logi # set flogi-timeout 10003
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/port-f-logi *# commit
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/port-f-logi #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set flogi-retries	

set interrupt-count

To specify the number of interrupt resources, use the **set interrupt-count** command.

set interrupt-count *count*

Syntax Description

count	The number of interrupt resources. The range is 1 to 514.

Command Default

The default is 8.

Command Modes

Interrupt (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/interrupt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to set the interrupt count:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-eth-if eth0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # scope interrupt
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/interrupt # set interrupt-count 10
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/interrupt *# commit
Committed host-eth-if eth0 settings will take effect upon the next server reset
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/interrupt #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set coalescing-time	
set coalescing-type	

set interrupt-mode

To set the Ethernet interrupt mode, use the **set interrupt-mode** command.

set interrupt-mode {**intx**| **msi** | **msix**}

Syntax Description

intx	Line-based interrupt (PCI INTx).
msi	Message-Signaled Interrupt (MSI).
msix	Message Signaled Interrupts with the optional extension (MSI-X). This is the recommended and default option.

Command Default

The default option is msix.

Command Modes

Interrupt (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/interrupt)

Interrupt (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/interrupt)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to set the interrupt mode:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis/ # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-eth-if eth0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/ # scope interrupt
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/interrupt # set interrupt-mode msix
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/interrupt *# commit
Committed host-eth-if eth0 settings will take effect upon the next server reset
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/interrupt #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set interrupt-count	

set link-down-timeout

To set the link down timeout of the host Fibre Channel Interface, use the **set link-down-timeout** command.

set link-down-timeout *msec*

Syntax Description

msec	Specifies the link down timeout value, the number of milliseconds the uplink port should be offline before it informs the system that the uplink port is down and fabric connectivity has been lost. The range is 0 to 240000.

Command Default The default is 30000 milliseconds.

Command Modes Error-recovery (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/error-recovery)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to set the link down timeout:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis/ # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # scope error-recovery
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/error-recovery # set link-down-timeout 2000
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/error-recovery *# commit
Committed host-fc-if fc0 settings will take effect upon the next server reset
```

set locator-led

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

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

Syntax Description

off	Turns the locator LED off.
on	Turns the locator LED on.

Command Default None

Command Modes Chassis (/chassis)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.0(1)	This command was introduced.

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 mac-addr

To specify a MAC address for an interface, use the **set mac-addr** command.

set mac-addr *mac-addr*

Syntax Description

mac-addr	Specifies a MAC address in the form hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh or hhhh:hhhh:hhhh.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet host interface (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if)

Fibre Channel host interface (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to specify a MAC address for the Fibre Channel host interface fc0:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # set mac-addr 0123:4567:89ab
```

```
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if *# commit
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description

set max-target-luns

To set the maximum logical unit numbers (LUNs) per target, use the **set max-target-luns** command.

set max-target-luns *count*

Syntax Description

count	The maximum logical unit numbers (LUNs) per target; the maximum number of LUNs that the driver will discover. The range is 1 to 1024.

Command Default

The default is 256 LUNs.

Command Modes

Port (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/port)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to set the max-target-luns:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter scope host-fc-if fc0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # scope port
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/port # set max-target-luns 334
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/port *# commit
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/port #
```

Related Commands

None

set mtu

To specify an MTU for a vNIC, use the **set mtu** command.

set mtu *mtu-value*

Syntax Description

mtu-value	Specifies the maximum transmission unit (MTU) or packet size that the vNIC accepts. Valid MTU values are 1500 to 9000 bytes; the default is 1500.

Command Default

The MTU is 1500 bytes.

Command Modes

Ethernet host interface (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to specify an MTU of 9000 for the Ethernet host interface eth0:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-eth-if eth0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # set mtu 9000
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if *# commit
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description

set order

To specify the relative order of this device for PCI bus device number assignment, use the **set order** command.

set order {**any**| *order*}

Syntax Description

any	No relative order is specified.
order	Specifies a relative order. The range is 0 to 99.

Command Default

No relative order is specified.

Command Modes

Ethernet host interface (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if)

Fibre Channel host interface (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify the order of PCI bus number assignment of this device relative to other PCI bus devices. PCI bus numbers are assigned to devices by increasing relative order followed by devices for which no order is specified.

Example

This example shows how to specify a relative PC bus number assignment order of 30 for the Fibre Channel host interface fc0:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # set order 30
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if *# commit
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description

set outstanding-io-count

To set the outstanding IO count of the host Fibre Channel interface, use the **set outstanding-io-count** command.

set outstanding-io-count *count*

Syntax Description

count	Specifies the number of I/O operations that can be pending in the vHBA at one time. The range is 1 to 1024.

Command Default

The default is 512 operations.

Command Modes

Port (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/port)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to set the outstanding-io-count:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # scope port
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/port # set outstanding-io-count 343
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/port *# commit
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/port #
```

Related Commands None

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.

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	

Command	Description
show tech-support	

set persistent-lun-binding

To enable or disable the persistent binding for the vHBA, use the **set persistent-lun-binding** command.

set persistent-lun-binding {**disable**| **enable**}

Syntax Description

disable	Disables persistent-lun binding.
enable	Enables persistent-lun binding.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Persistent binding (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/perbi)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to enable the persistent-lun binding of the host Fibre Channel interface:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server/chassis # scope adapter 1
Server/chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc0
Server/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # scope perbi
Server/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/perbi # set persistent-lun-binding enable
Server/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/perbi *# commit
Server/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/perbi #
```

Related Commands

None

set plogi-retries

To set the port login (PLOGI) retries value, use the **set plogi-retries** command.

set plogi-retries *count*

Syntax Description

count	Specifies the number of times that the system tries to log in to the fabric after the first failure. The range is 0 and 255.

Command Default

The default is 8 retries.

Command Modes

Port-p-logi (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/port-p-logi)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to set the plogi-retries of the host Fibre Channel interface:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # scope port-p-logi
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/port-p-logi # set plogi-retries 03
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/port-p-logi *# commit
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/port-p-logi #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set plogi-timeout	

set plogi-timeout

To set the port login (PLOGI) timeout value of the host Fibre Channel interface, use the **set plogi-timeout** command.

set plogi-timeout *msec*

Syntax Description

msec	Specifies the number of milliseconds that the system waits before it tries to log in again. The range is 1 to 255000.

Command Default

The default is 2000 milliseconds.

Command Modes

Port-p-logi (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/port-p-logi)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to set the port login (PLOGI) timeout value of the host Fibre Channel Interface:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if
Server/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # scope port-p-logi
Server/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/port-p-logi # set plogi-timeout 203
Server/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/port-p-logi *# commit
Server/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/port-p-logi #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set port-plogi-retries	

set port-down-io-retry-count

To set the port-down-io-retry-count of the host Fibre Channel interface, use the **set port-down-io-retry-count** command.

set port-down-io-retry-count *count*

Syntax Description

count	The number of times an I/O request to a port is returned because the port is busy before the system decides the port is unavailable. The range is 0 to 255.

Command Default

The default is 8 retries.

Command Modes

Error-recovery (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/error-recovery)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to set the port-down-io-retry-count:

```
Server# scope chassis
```

```
Server /chassis/ # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/ # scope error-recovery
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/error-recovery # set port-down-io-retry-count 200
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/error-recovery *# commit
Committed host-fc-if fc0 settings will take effect upon the next server reset
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/error-recovery #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set port-down-timeout	

set port-down-timeout

To set the port-down-timeout, use the **set port-down-timeout** command.

set port-down-timeout *msec*

Syntax Description

msec	Specifies the number of milliseconds the uplink port should be offline before it informs the system that the uplink port is down and fabric connectivity has been lost. The range is 0 to 240000.

Command Default

The default is 10000 milliseconds.

Command Modes

Error-recovery (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/error-recovery)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to set the port-down-io-retry-timeout:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis/ # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # scope error-recovery
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/error-recovery # set port-down-timeout 9343
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/error-recovery *# commit
Committed host-fc-if fc0 settings will take effect upon the next server reset
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/error-recovery #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set port-down-io-retry-count	

set resource-allocation-timeout

To set the the resource allocation timeout value (RATOV), use the **set error-detect-timeout** command.

set resource-allocation-timeout *msec*

Syntax Description

msec	Specifies the resource allocation timeout value (RATOV), the number of milliseconds to wait before the system assumes that a resource cannot be properly allocated. The range is 5000 to 100000; the default is 10000 milliseconds.

Command Default

The default is 10000 milliseconds.

Command Modes

Fibre Channel host interface (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to set the resource allocation timeout value to 5000 milliseconds:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis/ # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # set resource-allocation-timeout 5000
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if *# commit
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set error-detect-timeout	

set rq-count

To set the receive queue count of the host Ethernet interface, use the **set rq-count** command.

set rq-count *count*

Syntax Description

count	The number of receive queue resources to allocate. The range is 1 to 256.

Command Default The default is 4.

Command Modes Receive queue (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/recv-queue)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to set the number of receive queue resources to allocate:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis/ # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-eth-if eth0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # scope recv-queue
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/recv-queue # set rq-count 3
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/recv-queue *# commit
Committed host-eth-if eth0 settings will take effect upon the next server reset
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/recv-queue #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set rq-ring-size	

set rq-ring-size

To set the receive queue ring size, use the **set rq-ring-size** command.

set rq-ring-size *size*

Syntax Description

size	The number of descriptors in the receive queue. The range is 64 to 4094; the default is 512.

Command Default The default is 512.

Command Modes Receive queue (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/recv-queue)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to set the number of descriptors in the receive queue:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis/ # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-eth-if eth0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # scope recv-queue
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/recv-queue # set eth-rq-ring-size 68
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/recv-queue *# commit
Committed host-eth-if eth0 settings will take effect upon the next server reset
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/recv-queue #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set rq-count	

set rss

To enable or disable Receive-side Scaling (RSS), use the **set rss** command.

set rss {**disable | enable**}

Syntax Description

disable	Disables RSS.
enable	Enables RSS.

Command Default

The default is enable for the two default vNICs and disable for user-created vNICs.

Command Modes

RSS (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/rss)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to enable or disable RSS, which allows the efficient distribution of network receive processing across multiple CPUs in multiprocessor systems.

Example

This example shows how to disable RSS:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-eth-if eth0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # scope rss
```

```
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/rss # set rss disable
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/rss *# commit
Committed host-eth-if eth0 settings will take effect upon the next server reset
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/rss #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set rss-hash-ipv4	
set rss-hash-ipv6	

set rss-hash-ipv4

To enable or disable the IPv4 RSS of the host Ethernet interface, use the **set rss-hash-ipv4** command.

set rss-hash-ipv4 {**disable**| **enable**}

Syntax Description

disable	Disables IPv4 RSS.
enable	Enables IPv4 RSS.

Command Default

The default is enable.

Command Modes

RSS (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/rss)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to set the rss-hash-ipv4:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-eth-if eth0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # scope rss
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/rss # set rss-hash-ipv4 disable
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/rss *# commit
Committed host-eth-if eth0 settings will take effect upon the next server reset
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/rss #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set rss-hash-ipv6	

Command	Description
set rss	

set rss-hash-ipv6

To enable or disable the IPv6 RSS of the host Ethernet interface, use the **set rss-hash-ipv6** command.

set rss-hash-ipv6 {**disable | enable**}

Syntax Description

disable	Disables IPv6 RSS.
enable	Enables IPv6 RSS.

Command Default

The default is enable.

Command Modes

RSS (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/rss)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to set the rss-hash-ipv6:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-eth-if eth0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # scope rss
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/rss # set rss-hash-ipv6 disable
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/rss *# commit
Committed host-eth-if eth0 settings will take effect upon the next server reset
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/rss #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set rss-hash-ipv4	
set rss	

set rss-hash-ipv6-ex

To enable or disable the IPv6 Extension RSS of the host Ethernet interface, use the**set rss-hash-ipv6-ex** command.

set rss-hash-ipv6-ex {**disable**| **enable**}

Syntax Description

disable	Disables IPv6 extension RSS.
enable	Enables IPv6 extension RSS.

Command Default

The default is disable.

Command Modes

RSS (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/rss)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to set the rss-hash-ipv6-ex:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-eth-if eth0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # scope rss
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/rss # set rss-hash-ipv6-ex disable
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/rss *# commit
Committed host-eth-if eth0 settings will take effect upon the next server reset
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/rss #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set rss-hash-ipv6	
set rss	

set rss-hash-tcp-ipv4

To enable or disable TCP/IPv4 RSS on the host Ethernet interface, use the **set rss-hash-tcp-ipv4** command.

set rss-hash-tcp-ipv4 {**disable | enable**}

Syntax Description

disable	Disables TCP/IPv4 RSS.
enable	EnablesTCP/IPv4 RSS.

Command Default The default is enable.

Command Modes RSS (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/rss)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to enable TCP/IPv4 RSS:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-eth-if eth0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # scope rss
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/rss # set rss-hash-tcp-ipv4 enable
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/rss *# commit
Committed host-eth-if eth0 settings will take effect upon the next server reset
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/rss #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set rss	
set rss-hash-tcp-ipv6	

set rss-hash-tcp-ipv6

To enable or disable the TCP/IPv6 RSS of the host Ethernet interface, use the **set rss-hash-tcp-ipv6** command.

set rss-hash-tcp-ipv6 {**disable | enable**}

Syntax Description

disable	Disables TCP/IPv6 RSS.
enable	Enables TCP/IPv6 RSS.

Command Default The default is enable.

Command Modes RSS (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/rss)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to set the rss-hash-tcp-ipv6:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-eth-if eth0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # scope rss
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/rss # set rss-hash-tcp-ipv6 disable
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/rss *# commit
Committed host-eth-if eth0 settings will take effect upon the next server reset
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/rss #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set rss-hash-tcp-ipv4	
set rss	

set rss-hash-tcp-ipv6-ex

To set the TCP/IPv6 Extension RSS of the host Ethernet interface, use the **set rss-hash-tcp-ipv6-ex** command.

set rss-hash-tcp-ipv6-ex {**disable | enable**}

Syntax Description

disable	Disables TCP/IPv6 extension RSS.
enable	Enables TCP/IPv6 extension RSS.

Command Default

The default is disable.

Command Modes

RSS (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/rss)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to set the rss-hash-tcp-ipv6-ex:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-eth-if eth0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # scope rss
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/rss # set rss-hash-tcp-ipv6-ex
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/rss *# commit
Committed host-eth-if eth0 settings will take effect upon the next server reset
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/rss #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set rss-hash-tcp-ipv4-ex	
set rss	

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.

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.

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 tcp-large-receive-offload

To enable or disable the TCP Large Packet Receive Offload, use the **set tcp-large-receive offload** command.

settcp-large-receive-offload {**disable | enable**}

Syntax Description

disable	The CPU processes all large packets.

enable	The hardware reassembles all segmented packets before sending them to the CPU. This option may reduce CPU utilization and increase inbound throughput.

Command Default The default is enable.

Command Modes Offload (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/offload)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to set the TCP Large Packet Receive Offload:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-eth-if eth0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # scope offload
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/offload # set tcp-large-receive-offload disable
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/offload *# commit
Committed host-eth-if eth0 settings will take effect upon the next server reset
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/offload #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set tcp-tx-checksum-offload	

set tcp-rx-checksum-offload

To enable or disable the TCP receive checksum validation offload, use the **set tcp-rx-checksum-offload** command.

set tcp-rx-checksum-offload {**disable**| **enable**}

Syntax Description

disable	The CPU validates all packet checksums.
enable	The CPU sends all packet checksums to the hardware for validation. This option may reduce CPU overhead.

Command Default The default is enable.

Command Modes Offload (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/offload)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to set the TCP rx checksum offload:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-eth-if eth0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # scope offload
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/offload # set tcp-rx-checksum-offload disable
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/offload *# commit
Committed host-eth-if eth0 settings will take effect upon the next server reset
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/offload #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set tcp-tx-checksum-offload	
set tcp-segment-offload	

set tcp-segment-offload

To enable or disable the TCP segment offload, use the **set tcp-segment-offload** command.

set tcp-segment-offload {**disable | enable**}

Syntax Description

disable	Disables the CPU segments large TCP packets.
enable	Enables the CPU to send large TCP packets to the hardware to be segmented.

Command Default

The default is enable.

Command Modes

Offload (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/offload)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to set the TCP segment offload:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-eth-if eth0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # scope offload
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/offload # set tcp-segment-offload disable
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/offload *# commit
Committed host-eth-if eth0 settings will take effect upon the next server reset
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/offload #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set tcp-tx-checksum-offload	
set tcp-rx-checksum-offload	

set tcp-tx-checksum-offload

To enable or disable the TCP Transmit Offload Checksum Validation, use the **set tcp-tx-checksum-offload** command.

set tcp-tx-checksum-offload {**disable | enable**}

Syntax Description

disable	The CPU validates all packet checksums.
enable	The CPU sends all packet checksums to the hardware for validation. This option may reduce CPU overhead.

Command Default

The default is enable.

Command Modes

Offload (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/offload)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to set the TCP rx checksum offload:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-eth-if eth0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # scope offload
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/offload # set tcp-tx-checksum-offload disable
```

```
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/offload *# commit
Committed host-eth-if eth0 settings will take effect upon the next server reset
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/offload #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set tcp-tx-checksum-offload	
set tcp-rx-checksum-offload	

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.

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	

set trust-host-cos

To specify whether the vNIC will trust host CoS or will remark packets, use the **set trust-host-cos** command.

set trust-host-cos {**disable**| **enable**}

Syntax Description

disable	Received packets are remarked with the configured CoS value.
enable	The existing CoS value of received packets is preserved.

Command Default

Received packets are remarked.

Command Modes

Ethernet host interface (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to specify whether the vNIC will trust host CoS or will remark packets. By default, the received host CoS is not trusted, and the vNIC will remark the packets with the CoS value configured by the **set cos** command or with a value of zero (0) if no CoS value is configured. If this command is enabled, the vNIC will preserve the CoS value of received packets.

Example

This example shows how to specify that received CoS values are preserved (trusted) by Ethernet host interface eth0:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-eth-if eth0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # set trust-host-cos enable
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if *# commit
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set cos	

set uplink

To specify the uplink port associated with a vNIC, use the **set uplink** command.

set uplink {**0**| **1**}

Syntax Description

0	All traffic for this vNIC goes through uplink port 0.
1	All traffic for this vNIC goes through uplink port 1.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Ethernet host interface (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to associate uplink port 1 with the Ethernet host interface eth0:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-eth-if eth0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # set uplink 1
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if *# commit
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description

set vlan

To specify the assigned VLAN for an interface, use the **set vlan** command.

set vlan {**none**| *vlan-id*}

Syntax Description

none	The interface belongs to no VLAN. This is the default.
vlan-id	The interface belongs to the specified VLAN. Valid VLAN identifiers are 1 to 4094.

Command Default

The interface belongs to no VLAN.

Command Modes Ethernet host interface (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if)

Fibre Channel host interface (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines In an FCoE application, use this command to associate the vHBA with the FCoE VLAN.

Example

This example shows how to assign the Fibre Channel host interface fc0 to VLAN 5:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # set vlan 5
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if *# commit
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description

set vlan-mode

To specify the VLAN mode for a vNIC, use the **set vlan-mode** command.

set vlan-mode {**access**| **trunk**}

Syntax Description

access	The vNIC belongs to only one VLAN.
trunk	The vNIC can belong to more than one VLAN.

Command Default The vNIC can belong to more than one VLAN.

Command Modes Ethernet host interface (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to specify trunk VLAN mode for the Ethernet host interface eth0:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-eth-if eth0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # set vlan-mode trunk
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if *# commit
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description

set wq-count

To set the transmit queue count of the host Ethernet interface, use the **set wq-count** command.

set wq-count *count*

Syntax Description

count	The number of transmit queue resources to allocate. The range is 1 to 256.

Command Default

The default is 1.

Command Modes

Transmit queue (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/trans-queue)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to set the number of transmit queue resources to allocate:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis/ # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-eth-if eth0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # scope trans-queue
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/trans-queue # set wq-count 3
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/trans-queue *# commit
Committed host-eth-if eth0 settings will take effect upon the next server reset
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/trans-queue #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set wq-ring-size	

set wq-ring-size

To set the transmit queue ring size, use the **set wq-ring-size** command.

set wq-ring-size *size*

Syntax Description

size	The number of descriptors in the transmit queue. The range is 64 to 4094; the default is 256.

Command Default

The default is 256.

Command Modes

Transmit queue (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/trans-queue)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to set the number of descriptors in the transmit queue:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis/ # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-eth-if eth0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # scope trans-queue
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/trans-queue # set wq-ring-size 68
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/trans-queue *# commit
Committed host-eth-if eth0 settings will take effect upon the next server reset
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/trans-queue #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set rq-count	

set wwnn

To specify the WWNN for an interface, use the **set wwnn** command.

set wwnn *wwnn*

Syntax Description

wwnn	Specifies a unique World Wide Node Name (WWNN) for the adapter in the form hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh.

Command Default None

Command Modes Fibre Channel host interface (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to assign a WWNN to the Fibre Channel host interface fc0:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # set wwnn 01:23:45:67:89:ab:cd:ef
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if *# commit
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set wwpn	

set wwpn

To specify the WWPN for an interface, use the **set wwpn** command.

set wwpn *wwpn*

Syntax Description

wwpn	Specifies a unique World Wide Port Name (WWPN) for the adapter in the form hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh:hh.

Command Default None

Command Modes Fibre Channel host interface (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to assign a WWPN to the Fibre Channel host interface fc0:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # set wwpn 01:23:45:67:89:ab:cd:ef
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if *# commit
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set wwnn	

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.

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 adapter

To show the adapter properties, use the **show adapter** command.

show adapter *index* **[detail]**

Syntax Description

index	The PCI slot number of the adapter card.
detail	(Optional) Displays detailed adapter properties in list form.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Chassis (/chassis)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to display information about the adapter:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # show adapter 1
PCI Slot Product Name   Serial Number  Product ID     Vendor
-------- -------------- -------------- -------------- --------------------
1        UCS VIC P81E   QCI1421A6SI    N2XX-ACPCI01   Cisco Systems Inc
2        UCS VIC P81E   QCI1409A1RY    N2XX-ACPCI01   Cisco Systems Inc

Server /chassis # show adapter 1 detail
PCI Slot 1:
    Product Name: UCS VIC P81E
    Serial Number: QCI1421A6SI
    Product ID: N2XX-ACPCI01
    Adapter Hardware Revision: 4
    Current FW Version: 1.2(0.16)
    NIV:
    FIP: Enabled
    Configuration Pending: yes
    CIMC Management Enabled : no
    VID: V00
    Vendor: Cisco Systems Inc
    Description: mp
    FW Image 1 Version: 1.2(0.10)
    FW Image 1 State: BACKUP INACTIVATED
```

```
    FW Image 2 Version: 1.2(0.16)
    FW Image 2 State: RUNNING ACTIVATED
    FW Update Status: Fwupdate never issued
    FW Update Status: Idle
    FW Update Error: No error
    FW Update Stage: No operation (0%)
    FW Update Overall Progress: 0%

Server /chassis #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
activate-adapter-fw	
update-adapter-fw	

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 boot

To display information about the boot table of the host Fibre Channel interface, use the **show boot** command.

show boot [detail]

Syntax Description

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

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Host Fibre Channel interface (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to display the boot table of the host Fibre Channel interface.

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # show boot
Boot Table Entry Boot Target WWPN Boot LUN ID
---------------- ------------------------- ------------
0 20:00:00:11:22:33:44:55 3
1 20:00:00:11:22:33:44:56 5

Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
create-boot-entry	
delete boot	

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.

Example

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.

Example

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.

Example

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 comp-queue

To display information about the completion queue of the host Ethernet interface, use the **show comp-queue** command.

show comp-queue [detail]

Syntax Description

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

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Host Ethernet interface (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to display information about the completion queue of the host Ethernet interface:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-eth-if eth0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # show comp-queue
Completion Queue Count    Completion Queue Ring Size
------------------------- --------------------------
5                         1

Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set cq-count	

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.

Example

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

Example

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.

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

Example

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

Example

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

Example

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 error-recovery

To display information about the Fibre Channel error recovery, use the **show error-recovery** command.

show error-recovery [detail]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the error-recovery in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Host Fibre Channel Interface (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to show details of the host Fibre Channel interface errror recovery.

Example

This example shows how to display the error recovery of the host Fibre Channel interface:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if show error-recovery
Error Recovery Link Down Timeout(ms)  Port Down Timeout(ms)
```

```
-------------- ---------------------- ----------------------
Disabled       30000                  10000
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/error-recovery #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set cq-count	

show ext-eth-if

To display information about the external Ethernet interface, use the **show ext-eth-if** command.

show ext-eth-if [detail]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the external Ethernet interface in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Adapter (/chassis/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to display the external Ethernet interface:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # show ext-eth-if eth0
Port ID Uplink port MAC address  Link State
------- ---------------------- ------------------------------
0       00:22:BD:D6:40:3F        Link UP
1       00:22:BD:D6:40:40        Link UP
Server /chassis/adapter #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show host-eth-if	

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.

Example

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.

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.

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.

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 host-eth-if

To display information about the host Ethernet interface, use the **show host-eth-if** command.

show host-eth-if

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Adapter (/chassis/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to display the host Ethernet interface:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # show host-eth-if eth0
Name             MTU  Uplink Port MAC Address       CoS VLAN PXE

Boot
---------------- ---- ----------- ----------------- --- ---- --

------
eth0             1500 0           00:22:BD:D6:40:42 0   NONE

Enabled
eth1             1500 1           00:22:BD:D6:40:43 0   NONE

Enabled
Server /chassis/adapter #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ext-eth-if	

show host-fc-if

To display information about the host Fibre Channel interface, use the **show host-fc-if** command.

show host-fc-if

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Adapter (/chassis/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to display the host Fibre Channel Interface:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # show host-fc-if fc0

Name     World Wide Port Name     FC SAN Boot Uplink Port
-------- ------------------------ ----------- -----------
fc0      20:00:00:22:BD:D6:4F:FE  Enabled     0
fc1      20:00:00:22:BD:D6:4F:FE  Disabled    1
Server /chassis/adapter #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show ext-eth-if	

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.

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 interrupt

To display information about the interrupt of the host Ethernet interface or the host Fibre Channel Interface, use the **show interrupt** command.

show interrupt

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Modes Host Ethernet interface (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if)

Host Fibre Channel interface (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to display the interrupt of the host Ethernet interface:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-eth-if eth0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # scope interrupt
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/interrupt #show
Interrupt Count Coalescing Time (us) Coalescing Type Interrupt

Mode
--------------- -------------------- --------------- ----------

-----
8               125                  MIN             MSIx


Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/interrupt #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set interrupt-type	

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Example

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.

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 offload

To display information about TCP offload of the host interface, use the **show offload** command.

show offload [detail]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about TCP offload in list format.

Command Default None

Command Modes Host Ethernet interface (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if)
Host Fibre Channel interface (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to display the TCP offload of the host Ethernet interface:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-eth-if eth0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # show offload
TCP Segment Offload  TCP Rx Checksum  TCP Tx Checksum  Large

Receive
-------------------- ---------------- ---------------- --------

-----
Enabled              Enabled          Enabled          Enabled

Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
set tcp-segment-offload	
set tcp-rx-checksum-offload	
set tcp-tx-checksum-offload	

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.

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 perbi

To display information about the persistent LUN binding of the host Fibre Channel interface, use the **show perbi** command.

show perbi [detail]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed information about the persistent LUN binding in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Host Fibre Channel interface (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to display information about the persistent LUN binding of the host Fibre Channel interface:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc 1
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # scope perbi
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/perbi # show
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/perbi #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope perbi	

show port

To display port information about the host Fibre Channel interface, use the **show port** command.

show port [detail]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed port information in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Host Fibre Channel interface (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to display port information for the host Fibre Channel interface:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # show port
I/O Throttle Count   Maximum LUNS per Target
-------------------- ------------------------
512                  256

Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show port-p-logi	
show port-f-logi	

show port-f-logi

To display information about the Fibre Channel fabric login, use the **show port-f-logi** command.

show port-f-logi [detail]

Syntax Description

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

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Host Fibre Channel interface (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to display information about the fabric login of the host interface:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # show port-f-login
FLOGI Retries FLOGI Timeout (milli-secs)
------------- ---------------------------
INFINITE      2000

Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show port-p-logi	

show port-p-logi

To display information about the Fibre Channel port login, use the **show port-p-logi** command.

show port-p-logi [detail]

Syntax Description

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

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Host Fibre Channel interface (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to display information about the port login of the host Fibre Channel interface:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # show port-p-login
PLOGI Retries PLOGI Timeout (milli-secs)
------------- --------------------------
8             2000

Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show port-f-logi	

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.

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.

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.

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 recv-queue

To display information about the host interface receive queue, use the **show recv-queue** command.

show recv-queue [detail]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed iinformation about the receive queue in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Host Ethernet interface (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if)

Host Fibre Channel interface (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to display information about the host Ethernet interface receive queue:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter/ # scope host-eth-if eth0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # scope recv-queue
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/recv-queue #show
Receive Queue Count Receive Queue Ring Size
------------------- ------------------------------
4                   512

Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if/recv-queue #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope recv-queue	

show rss

To display information about the Receive-side Scaling (RSS) of the host Ethernet Interface, use the **show rss** command.

show rss [detail]

Syntax Description

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

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Host Ethernet interface (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to display information about RSS:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-eth-if eth0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # show rss
TCP Rx Side Scaling
--------------------
Enabled

Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope rss	
set rss	

show scsi-io

To display information about the SCSI-IO of the host Fibre Channel interface, use the **show scsi-io** command.

show scsi-io

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

Host Fibre Channel interface (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to display the SCSI-IO of the host Fibre Channel interface:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter # scope host-fc-if fc0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if # scope scsi-io
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/scsi io # show
CDB Transmit Queue Count  CDB Transmit Ring Size
------------------------ ---------------------------------
1                        512
Server /chassis/adapter/host-fc-if/scsi io #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope scsi-io	

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.

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.

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.

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.

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 trans-queue

To display information about the host interface transmit queue, use the **show trans-queue** command.

show trans-queue [detail]

Syntax Description

detail	(Optional) Displays detailed iinformation about the transmit queue in list format.

Command Default

None

Command Modes Host Ethernet interface (/chassis/adapter/host-eth-if)

Host Fibre Channel interface (/chassis/adapter/host-fc-if)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Example

This example shows how to display information about the transmit queue for the host Ethernet interface:

```
Server# scope chassis
Server /chassis # scope adapter 1
Server /chassis/adapter/ # scope host-eth-if eth0
Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if # show trans-queue
Transmit Queue Count Transmit Queue Ring Size
-------------------- ------------------------------
1                    256

Server /chassis/adapter/host-eth-if #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
scope trans-queue	

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.

Example

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.

Example

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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	

update-adapter-fw

To update the adapter firmware, use the **update-adapter-fw** command.

update-adapter-fw *tftp-ip-addresspath-and-filename* {**activate** | **no-activate**} [*pci-slot*] [*pci-slot*]

Syntax Description

tftp-ip-address	The IP address of the remote server hosting the adapter firmware.
filename	The path and file name of the adapter firmware on the remote server.
activate	Activates the new firmware after installation.
no-activate	The new firmware will not be activated.
pci-slot	The PCI slot number of the adapter card.

Command Modes

Chassis (/chassis)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to download the specified adapter firmware file from the TFTP server, and then install the firmware as the backup image on one or two specified adapters or, if no adapter is specified, on all adapters. If the **activate** keyword is specified, the new firmware is activated after installation.

Example

This example shows how to update and activate the adapter firmware on the adapter in slot 1:

```
Server # scope chassis
Server /chassis # update-adapter-fw 192.0.2.34 /ucs/adapters/adapter4.bin activate 1
Server /chassis #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
recover-adapter-update	

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.

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	

APPENDIX A

VIC Configuration Utility

This chapter includes the following sections:

- Understanding the VIC Configuration Utility, page 179
- Connecting to the VIC Configuration Utility, page 180
- VIC Configuration Utility Commands, page 181

Understanding the VIC Configuration Utility

The Cisco UCS P81E Virtual Interface Card (VIC) can be configured by a KVM connection to the card through the EFI as an alternative to using the CIMC CLI or GUI. The processor on the VIC hosts the VIC Configuration Utility, a CLI providing many commands that are the same or similar to those of the CIMC, as well as a few unique commands.

Shared Commands

Most commands in the adapter command mode (/chassis/adapter) are available in the VIC Configuration Utility. In addition, the following common navigation and general commands are available:

- **commit**
- **connect**
- **discard**
- **exit**
- **scope**
- **set**
- **show**
- **top**

Substitute Commands

For some functions, the VIC Configuration Utility provides a new or modified command as a substitute for a CIMC command. The following table lists these CIMC commands and their corresponding VIC Configuration Utility substitute commands. The substitute commands are described in this chapter.

CIMC Command	VIC Configuration Utility Command
activate-adapter-fw *pci-slot image*	**activate** *image*
adapter-reset-defaults *pci-slot*	**reset-defaults**
export-vnic *tftp-address path/name*	**export-vnic** *path/name*
import-vnic *tftp-address path/name*	**import-vnic** *path/name*
scope adapter *pci-slot*	**scope adapter**
update *ip-address path/name*	**update** *path/name*

Unique Commands

The following commands are unique to the VIC Configuration Utility and are described in this chapter:

- **scope firmware (adapter)**
- **show firmware (adapter)**
- **techsupport**

Connecting to the VIC Configuration Utility

Before You Begin

For information on using the KVM connection to reach the Extensible Firmware Interface (EFI), see the following documents:

- *Cisco UCS C[xxx] Server installation and Service Guide*
- *Cisco UCS C-Series Servers Integrated Management Controller GUI Configuration Guide*

Note If you plan to import or export files in the VIC Configuration Utility, you must mount a flash drive as virtual media in the KVM before launching the VIC Configuration Utility.

Procedure

Step 1 Connect to the server management console either by a local KVM connection or by the virtual KVM in the CIMC GUI.

Step 2 Perform a hard reset of the server, either by pressing and releasing the server Power button or through the CIMC GUI.

Step 3 In the KVM console, observe the booting process and press F6 when prompted to enter the BIOS Boot Manager.

Note After you press F6, other screens appear briefly before the boot device selection screen appears. Do not press any keys during this time.

Step 4 From the table of boot device options, select **Internal EFI Shell** and press **Enter** to launch the EFI shell.

Step 5 When the EFI shell prompt appears, type **vic-config** to launch the VIC Configuration Utility.

Example:

```
Shell> vic-config
```

Step 6 In the initial screen of the VIC Configuration Utility, choose an adapter from the table by typing the displayed adapter number.

Example:

```
Select Adapter to Configure [type 'e' to exit] : 1
```

Step 7 At the VIC Configuration Utility prompt, type **scope adapter** to enter the adapter command mode.

Example:

```
VIC-P81E-slot-1# scope adapter
VIC-P81E-slot-1 /adapter #
```

What to Do Next

Navigate and operate the VIC Configuration Utility CLI using the same methods as the CIMC CLI.

VIC Configuration Utility Commands

activate (VIC)

To activate an adapter firmware image in the VIC Configuration Utility, use the **activate** command.

activate *image-index*

Syntax Description

image-index	The number of the firmware image to be activated. This can be a number from 0 to 3.

Command Default None

Command Modes VIC firmware (/adapter/firmware)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to select an adapter firmware image to be activated upon the next reboot of the server. Use the **show firmware (VIC)** command to view the status and version information of the installed firmware images.

Note This command is available only in the VIC Configuration Utility, which is accessible through the EFI.

Example

This example shows how to activate adapter firmware image 0 in the VIC Configuration Utility:

```
VIC-P81E-slot-1# scope adapter
VIC-P81E-slot-1 /adapter # show firmware
Image index Image type            Image version  Image status
----------- --------------------- -------------- ----------------
0           APPLICATION_FIRMWARE  1.4(0.290)
1           APPLICATION_FIRMWARE  1.2(0.33)      STARTUP, RUNNING
2           BOOT_FIRMWARE         1.4(0.290)
3           DIAGS_FIRMWARE        2.2.0.2

VIC-P81E-slot-1 /adapter # scope firmware
VIC-P81E-slot-1 /adapter/firmware # activate 0
Activated adapter firmware image will boot upon the next server reset
VIC-P81E-slot-1 /adapter/firmware #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
show firmware (VIC)	

export-vnic (VIC)

To export the adapter configuration in the VIC Configuration Utility, use the **export-vnic** command.

export-vnic *path/file*

Syntax Description

path/file	Specifies the path to the file on the EFI file system.

Command Default None

Command Modes VIC adapter (/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to export the adapter configuration to a file on the EFI file system. The storage medium must be a virtually mounted USB drive, mounted in the vKVM before launching the VIC Configuration Utility.

Note This command is available only in the VIC Configuration Utility, which is accessible through the EFI.

Example

This example shows how to store the adapter configuration to a file on the EFI file system in the VIC Configuration Utility:

```
VIC-P81E-slot-1# scope adapter
VIC-P81E-slot-1 /adapter # export-vnic /backup/P81E.xml
VIC-P81E-slot-1 /adapter #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
import-vnic (VIC)	

import-vnic (VIC)

To import the adapter configuration in the VIC Configuration Utility, use the **import-vnic** command.

import-vnic *path/file*

Syntax Description

path/file	Specifies the path to the file on the EFI file system.

Command Default None

Command Modes VIC adapter (/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines

Use this command to import the adapter configuration from a file on the EFI file system. The storage medium must be a virtually mounted USB drive, mounted in the vKVM before launching the VIC Configuration Utility. The imported configuration is applied upon the next server reboot.

Note This command is available only in the VIC Configuration Utility, which is accessible through the EFI.

Example

This example shows how to import the adapter configuration from a file on the EFI file system in the VIC Configuration Utility:

```
VIC-P81E-slot-1# scope adapter
VIC-P81E-slot-1 /adapter # import-vnic /backup/P81E.xml
VIC-P81E-slot-1 /adapter #
```

Related Commands

Command	Description
export-vnic (VIC)	

reset-defaults (VIC)

To restore the adapter to the factory default configuration in the VIC Configuration Utility, use the **reset-defaults** command.

reset-defaults

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default

None

Command Modes

VIC adapter (/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to restore the adapter to the factory default configuration in the VIC Configuration Utility. The default settings are restored upon the next reboot of the server.

Note This command is available only in the VIC Configuration Utility, which is accessible through the EFI.

Example

This example shows how to reset the factory default configuration in the VIC Configuration Utility:

```
VIC-P81E-slot-1# scope adapter
VIC-P81E-slot-1 /adapter # reset-defaults
Reset the adapter's VNIC configuration to defaults
Do you want to continue [Y/N]: Y

*****************************************************
   VNIC configuration reset to defaults

   A server reset is required for the default VNIC
   configuration to take effect

*****************************************************
VIC-P81E-slot-1 /adapter #
```

scope adapter (VIC)

To enter adapter command mode in the VIC Configuration Utility, use the **scope adapter** command.

scope adapter

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes VIC EXEC (/)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to enter adapter command mode in the VIC Configuration Utility.

Note This command is available only in the VIC Configuration Utility, which is accessible through the EFI.

Example

This example shows enter adapter command mode in the VIC Configuration Utility:

```
VIC-P81E-slot-1# scope adapter
VIC-P81E-slot-1 /adapter #
```

scope firmware (VIC)

To enter firmware command mode in the VIC Configuration Utility, use the **scope firmware** command.

scope firmware

This command has no arguments or keywords.

Command Default None

Command Modes VIC adapter (/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines This command is available only in the VIC Configuration Utility, which is accessible through the EFI.

Example

This example shows enter firmware command mode in the VIC Configuration Utility:

```
VIC-P81E-slot-1# scope adapter
VIC-P81E-slot-1 /adapter # scope firmware
VIC-P81E-slot-1 /adapter/firmware #
```

show firmware (VIC)

To display information about adapter firmware images in the VIC Configuration Utility, use the **show firmware** command.

show firmware [**detail**]

Syntax Description

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

Command Default None

Command Modes VIC adapter (/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to display adapter firmware image information in the VIC Configuration Utility, including image types, image versions, and image status.

Note This command is available only in the VIC Configuration Utility, which is accessible through the EFI.

Example

This example shows adapter firmware images in the VIC Configuration Utility:

```
VIC-P81E-slot-1# scope adapter
VIC-P81E-slot-1 /adapter # show firmware
Image index Image type            Image version  Image status
----------- --------------------- -------------- ----------------
0           APPLICATION_FIRMWARE  1.4(0.290)
1           APPLICATION_FIRMWARE  1.2(0.33)      STARTUP, RUNNING
2           BOOT_FIRMWARE         1.4(0.290)
3           DIAGS_FIRMWARE        2.2.0.2

VIC-P81E-slot-1 /adapter #
```

techsupport (VIC)

To export adapter technical support information in the VIC Configuration Utility, use the **techsupport** command.

techsupport *path/file*

Syntax Description

path/file	Specifies the path to the file on the EFI file system.

Command Default None

Command Modes VIC adapter (/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to export the adapter technical support information to a file on the EFI file system. The storage medium must be a virtually mounted USB drive, mounted in the vKVM before launching the VIC Configuration Utility.

Note This command is available only in the VIC Configuration Utility, which is accessible through the EFI.

Example

This example shows how to store the adapter technical support information to a file on the EFI file system in the VIC Configuration Utility:

```
VIC-P81E-slot-1# scope adapter
VIC-P81E-slot-1 /adapter # export-vnic /support/P81E.xml
VIC-P81E-slot-1 /adapter #
```

update (VIC)

To download an adapter firmware image in the VIC Configuration Utility, use the **update** command.

update *path/file*

Syntax Description

path/file	Specifies the path to the file on the EFI file system.

Command Default None

Command Modes VIC adapter (/adapter)

Command History

Release	Modification
1.2(1)	This command was introduced.

Usage Guidelines Use this command to download an adapter firmware image file from the EFI file system. The storage medium must be a virtually mounted USB drive, mounted in the vKVM before launching the VIC Configuration Utility. The downloaded image is stored as a backup image until activated by the **activate** command.

Note This command is available only in the VIC Configuration Utility, which is accessible through the EFI.

Example

This example shows how to download an adapter firmware image file from the EFI file system in the VIC Configuration Utility:

```
VIC-P81E-slot-1# scope adapter
VIC-P81E-slot-1 /adapter # update /images/P81E
VIC-P81E-slot-1 /adapter #
```

Related Commands

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