



system controller commands

ONTAP 9.5 commands

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system controller commands

system controller show

Display the controller information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller show` command displays information about all the controllers in the cluster. These commands are available for 80xx, 25xx and later systems. Earlier models are not supported. By default, the command displays the following information about all the controllers in the cluster:

- Controller name
- System ID
- System serial number
- Controller model name
- Health monitor status

To display more details, use the `-instance` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>,...]

Selects the fields that you specify.

| [-instance] }

Displays detailed information about all the controllers in the cluster.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects information about the specified controller.

[-system-id <text>] - System ID

Selects information about the controller with the specified System ID.

[-model <text>] - Model Name

Selects information about the controllers with the specified model name.

[-part-number <text>] - Part Number

Selects information about the controllers with the specified part number.

[-revision <text>] - Revision

Selects information about the controllers with the specified revision.

[-serial-number <text>] - Serial Number

Selects information about the controller with the specified system serial number.

[-controller-type <text>] - Controller Type

Selects information about the controllers with the specified controller type.

[-status {ok|ok-with-suppressed|degraded|unreachable|unknown}] - Status

Selects information about the controllers with the specified health monitor status.

[-chassis-id <text>] - Chassis ID

Selects information about the controllers with the specified chassis ID.

Examples

The below example displays information about all controllers in the cluster.

```
cluster1::> system controller show
      Controller Name      System ID      Serial Number      Model
Status
-----
ok      node1              140733730268652  700001456939      FAS2520
ok      node2              140733730268667  700001456941      FAS2520
2 entries were displayed.
```

The example below displays detailed information about specified controller in the cluster.

```
cluster1::> system controller show -instance -node node1
      Node: node1
      System ID: 140733730268652
      Model Name: FAS2520
      Part Number: 111-01316
      Revision: 21
      Serial Number: 700001456939
      Controller Type: none
      Status: ok
      Chassis ID: 4591227214
```

system controller bootmedia show-serial-number

Display the Boot Media Device serial number

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The system controller bootmedia show-serial-number command displays the Boot Media Device serial number. These commands are available for 80xx, 25xx and later systems. Earlier models are not supported. By default, the command displays the following information about the bootmedia:

- Node name
- Display name
- Serial Number
- Size
- Bootmedia state
- Status

To display more details, use the `-instance` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>,...]

Selects the fields that you specify.

| [-instance] }

Displays detailed information for all the bootmedia devices.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the bootmedia device that is present on the specified node.

[-serial-num <text>] - Serial Number

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified serial number.

[-vendor-id <Hex Integer>] - Vendor ID

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified vendor ID.

[-device-id <Hex Integer>] - Device ID

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified device ID.

[-display-name <text>] - Display Name

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified display name.

[-unique-name <text>] - Unique Name

Selects the bootmedia device with the specified unique name.

[-monitor {node-connect|system-connect|system|controller|chassis|cluster-switch|example}] - Health Monitor Name

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified health monitor.

[-usbmon-status {present|not-present}] - Bootmedia Health Monitor

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified USBMON status.

[-device-state {good|warn|bad}] - Bootmedia State

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified device state.

[-size <integer>] - Max Memory Size (MB)

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified memory size.

[-health {ok|ok-with-suppressed|degraded|unreachable|unknown}] - Status

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified health monitor status.

Examples

The following example displays the information of the bootmedia devices present in all the nodes in a cluster:

```
cluster1::> system controller bootmedia show-serial-number
```

Node Status	Display Name	Serial Number	(MB)	State
----------------	--------------	---------------	------	-------

-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

or-12-01	BootMedia/SAMSUNG	S2J4NXAGA08186	122104	good
----------	-------------------	----------------	--------	------

ok

MZVLV128HCGR-00000

BootMedia-2/SAMSUNG	S2J4NXAGA08198	122104	good
---------------------	----------------	--------	------

ok

MZVLV128HCGR-00000

2 entries were displayed.

The following example displays the detailed information about the bootmedia present in a node:

```
cluster1::> system controller bootmedia show-serial-number -instance -node  
node1
```

Node: node1

Vendor ID: 8086

Device ID: 8d02

Display Name: TOSHIBA THNSNJ060GMCU

Unique Name: /dev/ad4s1 (TOSHIBA THNSNJ060GMCU)

Health Monitor Name: controller

Bootmedia Health Monitor: present

Bootmedia State: good

Max memory size(in MB): 16367

Status: ok

Serial number: Y4IS104FTNEW

system controller bootmedia show

Display the Boot Media Device Health Status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller bootmedia show` command displays details of the bootmedia devices present in all the nodes in a cluster. These commands are available for 80xx, 25xx and later systems. Earlier models are not supported. By default, the command displays the following information about the bootmedia:

- Node name
- Display name
- Vendor ID
- Device ID
- Memory size
- Bootmedia state
- Health monitor status

To display more details, use the `-instance` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>,...]

Selects the fields that you specify.

| [-instance] }

Displays detailed information for all the bootmedia devices.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the bootmedia device that is present on the specified node.

[-serial-num <text>] - Serial Number

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified serial number.

[-vendor-id <Hex Integer>] - Vendor ID

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified vendor ID.

[-device-id <Hex Integer>] - Device ID

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified device ID.

[-display-name <text>] - Display Name

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified display name.

[-unique-name <text>] - Unique Name

Selects the bootmedia device with the specified unique name.

[*-monitor* {*node-connect*|*system-connect*|*system*|*controller*|*chassis*|*cluster-switch*|*example*}] - Health Monitor Name

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified health monitor.

[*-usbmon-status* {*present*|*not-present*}] - Bootmedia Health Monitor

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified USBMON status.

[*-device-state* {*good*|*warn*|*bad*}] - Bootmedia State

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified device state.

[*-size* <*integer*>] - Max Memory Size (MB)

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified memory size.

[*-health* {*ok*|*ok-with-suppressed*|*degraded*|*unreachable*|*unknown*}] - Status

Selects the bootmedia devices with the specified health monitor status.

Examples

The following example displays the information of the bootmedia devices present in all the nodes in a cluster:

```
cluster1::> system controller bootmedia show
Size Bootmedia
Node          Display Name          Vendor ID Device ID      (MB) State
Status
-----
node1         Micron Technology        634      655      1929 good
ok
              0x655
node2         Micron Technology        634      655      1929 good
ok
              0x655
```

The example below displays the detailed information about the bootmedia present in a node.


```
cluster1::> system controller bootmedia show -instance -node node1
Node: node1
    Vendor ID: 634
    Device ID: 655
    Display Name: Micron Technology 0x655
    Unique Name: Micron Technology 0x655 (ad.0)
    Health Monitor Name: controller
    USBMON Health Monitor: present
    Bootmedia State: good
    Max memory size(in MB): 1929
    Status: ok
```

system controller clus-flap-threshold show

Display the controller cluster port flap threshold

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller clus-flap-threshold show` command allows the display of the threshold for link flapping counts for all nodes. This threshold would be the number of times the cluster port links for a given node can flap (go down) within a polling period before triggering an alert.

system controller config show-errors

Display configuration errors

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller config show-errors` displays configuration errors.

- node
- description

To display more details, use the `-instance` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>,...]

Selects the fields that you specify.

| [-instance] }

Displays detailed information for all the PCI devices.

[`-node {<nodename>|local}`]] - Node

Displays configuration errors on the specified node.

[`-verbose <true>`]] - Verbose Output?

The `-verbose` parameter enables verbose mode, resulting in the display of more detailed output.

[`-description <text>`]] - Error Description

Displays the node with the specified configuration error.

Examples

The example below displays configuration errors on all the nodes in the cluster.

```
cluster1::> system controller config show-errors

Configuration Info and Errors for Node: cluster1-01
-----
----
Chelsio T320E 2x10G NIC card (PN X1008A) in slot 1 is not supported on
model FAS3210

Configuration Info and Errors for Node: cluster1-02
-----
----
PCI-E Dual 10/100/1000 Ethernet G20 card (PN X1039A) in slot 2 is not
supported on model FAS3210

cluster1::>

cluster1::> system controller config show-errors -verbose

Configuration Info and Errors for Node: cluster1-01
-----
----
sysconfig: Card in slot 2 (7-1275-0008-46848) is not supported.
sysconfig: slot 12 OK: X2067: Proprietary embedded SAS HBA

cluster1::>
```

system controller config show

Display System Configuration Information

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller config show` command displays system configuration information for the devices present in the controller. To display more details, use the `-instance` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>,...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance] }

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the nodes that match this parameter value.

[-device <text>] - Device

Selects the configuration information that matches the specified device.

[-slot <integer>] - Slot Number

Selects the configuration information that matches the specified slot.

[-subslot <integer>] - Subslot Number

Selects the configuration information that matches the specified subslot.

[-info <text>] - Device Info

Selects the configuration information that matches the specified device information.

Examples

The following example displays configuration information for slot 1 of the controller:

```

cluster1::> system controller config show -slot 1

Node: node1
Sub- Device/
Slot slot Information
---- ----
-----
1      - NVRAM10 HSL
        Device Name:      Interconnect HBA: Generic OFED Provider
        Port Name:        ib1a
        Default GID:      fe80:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0000:0104
        Base LID:          0x104
        Active MTU:        8192
        Data Rate:         0 Gb/s (8X)
        Link State:        DOWN
        QSFP Vendor:       Amphenol
        QSFP Part Number:  112-00436+A0
        QSFP Type:         Passive Copper 1m ID:00
        QSFP Serial Number: APF16130066875
        QSFP Vendor:       Amphenol
        QSFP Part Number:  112-00436+A0
        QSFP Type:         Passive Copper 1m ID:00
        QSFP Serial Number: APF16130066857

cluster1::>

```

system controller config pci show-add-on-devices

Display PCI devices in expansion slots

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller config pci show-add-on-devices` command displays information about the PCIe devices in I/O expansion slots. The command displays the following information about the PCIe devices:

- Node
- Model
- Type
- Slot
- Device
- Vendor
- Sub-device ID

To display more details, use the `-instance` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>,...]

Selects the fields that you specify.

| [-instance] }

Displays detailed information about PCI devices.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the PCI devices that are present in the specified node.

[-model <text>] - Model String

Selects the PCI devices that are present on the system with the specified model name.

[-type <integer>] - Device Type

Selects the PCI devices with the specified device type.

[-slot-and-sub <text>] - PCI Slot Number

Selects the PCI devices present in the specified slot or slot-subslot combination.

[-device <text>] - Device

Selects the PCI devices with the specified device ID.

[-vendor <text>] - Vendor Number

Selects the PCI devices with the specified vendor ID.

[-sub-device-id <integer>] - Sub Device ID

Selects the PCI devices with the specified sub-device ID.

Examples

The example below displays information about PCI devices found in I/O expansion slots of all the nodes in the cluster.

```
cluster1::> system controller config pci show-add-on-devices
```

Node ID	Model	Slot	Type	Device	Vendor	Sub-Device
------------	-------	------	------	--------	--------	------------

cluster1-01	FAS6240					
		6	7	0x2532	0x1077	
10						
		5	1	0x1527	0x8086	
0						
		2	7	0x6732	0x15B3	
0						
		3	1	0x8030	0x1077	
0						
		1	2	0x8001	0x11F8	
0						
		15	1	0x10FB	0x8086	
0						
		13	1	0x150E	0x8086	
1						
		7	1	0x1528	0x8086	
0						

cluster1-02	FAS6240					
		6	7	0x2532	0x1077	
10						
		5	1	0x1527	0x8086	
0						
		2	7	0x6732	0x15B3	
0						
		3	1	0x8030	0x1077	
0						
		1	2	0x8001	0x11F8	
0						
		15	1	0x10FB	0x8086	
0						
		13	1	0x150E	0x8086	
1						
		7	1	0x1528	0x8086	
0						

16 entries were displayed.

```
cluster1::>
```

system controller config pci show-hierarchy

Display PCI hierarchy

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller config pci show-hierarchy` command displays the PCI Hierarchy of all PCI devices found in a controller. The command displays the following information about the PCI devices:

- Node
- Level
- Device
- Link Capability
- Link Status

To display more details, use the `-instance` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>,...]

Selects the fields that you specify.

| [-instance] }

Displays detailed information for PCI devices.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Displays the PCI hierarchy of the specified node.

[-level <integer>] - PCI Device Level

Displays the PCI devices that match the specified level within the PCI hierarchy.

[-pci-device <text>] - PCI Device

Displays the PCI devices that match the specified device description.

[-link-cap <text>] - Link Capability

Displays the PCI devices that match the specified link capability.

[-link-status <text>] - Link Status

Displays the PCI devices that match the specified link status.

Examples

The example below displays the PCI hierarchy for all of the nodes in the cluster.

```
cluster1:> system controller config pci show-hierarchy
PCI Hierarchy
```

Node: cluster1-01

Level	Device	Link
----	-----	-----
1	Br[3721](0,3,0): PCI Device 8086:3721 on Controller	
		LinkCap(MaxLkSp(2),MaxLkWd(4),ASPM(3),L0(3),L1(6),Port(68)) LinkStatus(LkSp(2),LkWd(4),DLAct),
2	Dv[8001](1,0,0): PMC SAS adapter on Controller	
		LinkCap(MaxLkSp(2),MaxLkWd(8),ASPM(3),L0(3),L1(6),Port(68)) LinkStatus(LkSp(2),LkWd(4),SClk),
1	Br[3722](0,4,0): PCI Device 8086:3722 on Controller	
		LinkCap(MaxLkSp(2),MaxLkWd(4),ASPM(3),L0(3),L1(6),Port(68)) LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(4),DLAct),
2	Dv[6274](2,0,0): PCI Device 15b3:6274 on Controller	
		LinkCap(MaxLkSp(1),MaxLkWd(8),ASPM(1),L0(7),L1(7),Port(68)) LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(4)),
1	Br[3723](0,5,0): PCI Device 8086:3723 on Controller	
		LinkCap(MaxLkSp(2),MaxLkWd(4),ASPM(3),L0(3),L1(6),Port(68)) LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(0)),
1	Br[3b42](0,28,0): PCI Device 8086:3b42 on Controller	
		LinkCap(MaxLkSp(1),MaxLkWd(4),ASPM(3),L0(4),L1(6),Port(68)) LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(4),SClk,DLAct),
2	Dv[150e](4,0,0): Intel 1G NIC on Controller	
		LinkCap(MaxLkSp(2),MaxLkWd(4),ASPM(3),L0(6),L1(6),Port(68)) LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(4),SClk),
2	Dv[150e](4,0,1): Intel 1G NIC on Controller	
		LinkCap(MaxLkSp(2),MaxLkWd(4),ASPM(3),L0(6),L1(6),Port(68)) LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(4),SClk),
2	Dv[150e](4,0,2): Intel 1G NIC on Controller	
		LinkCap(MaxLkSp(2),MaxLkWd(4),ASPM(3),L0(6),L1(6),Port(68)) LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(4),SClk),
2	Dv[150e](4,0,3): Intel 1G NIC on Controller	
		LinkCap(MaxLkSp(2),MaxLkWd(4),ASPM(3),L0(6),L1(6),Port(68)) LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(4),SClk),
1	Br[3b4a](0,28,4): PCI Device 8086:3b4a on Controller	


```

LinkCap(MaxLkSp(1),MaxLkWd(1),ASPM(3),L0(4),L1(6),Port(68))
    LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(1),SClk,DlAct),
2    Dv[10d3](5,0,0): Intel 1G NIC on Controller

LinkCap(MaxLkSp(1),MaxLkWd(1),ASPM(3),L0(1),L1(6),Port(68))
    LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(1),SClk),
1    Br[3b4e](0,28,6): PCI Device 8086:3b4e on Controller

LinkCap(MaxLkSp(1),MaxLkWd(1),ASPM(3),L0(4),L1(6),Port(68))
    LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(1),SClk,DlAct),
2    Dv[10d3](7,0,0): Intel 1G NIC on Controller

LinkCap(MaxLkSp(1),MaxLkWd(1),ASPM(3),L0(1),L1(6),Port(68))
    LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(1),SClk),

Node: cluster1-02

Level Device      Link
-----
1    Br[3721](0,3,0): PCI Device 8086:3721 on Controller

LinkCap(MaxLkSp(2),MaxLkWd(4),ASPM(3),L0(3),L1(6),Port(68))
    LinkStatus(LkSp(2),LkWd(4),DlAct),
2    Dv[8001](1,0,0): PMC SAS adapter on Controller

LinkCap(MaxLkSp(2),MaxLkWd(8),ASPM(3),L0(3),L1(6),Port(68))
    LinkStatus(LkSp(2),LkWd(4),SClk),
1    Br[3722](0,4,0): PCI Device 8086:3722 on Controller

LinkCap(MaxLkSp(2),MaxLkWd(4),ASPM(3),L0(3),L1(6),Port(68))
    LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(4),DlAct),
2    Dv[6274](2,0,0): PCI Device 15b3:6274 on Controller

LinkCap(MaxLkSp(1),MaxLkWd(8),ASPM(1),L0(7),L1(7),Port(68))
    LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(4)),
1    Br[3723](0,5,0): PCI Device 8086:3723 on Controller

LinkCap(MaxLkSp(2),MaxLkWd(4),ASPM(3),L0(3),L1(6),Port(68))
    LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(0)),
1    Br[3b42](0,28,0): PCI Device 8086:3b42 on Controller

LinkCap(MaxLkSp(1),MaxLkWd(4),ASPM(3),L0(4),L1(6),Port(68))
    LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(4),SClk,DlAct),
2    Dv[150e](4,0,0): Intel 1G NIC on Controller

```

```

LinkCap(MaxLkSp(2),MaxLkWd(4),ASPM(3),L0(6),L1(6),Port(68))
      LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(4),SClk),
2      Dv[150e](4,0,1): Intel 1G NIC on Controller

LinkCap(MaxLkSp(2),MaxLkWd(4),ASPM(3),L0(6),L1(6),Port(68))
      LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(4),SClk),
2      Dv[150e](4,0,2): Intel 1G NIC on Controller

LinkCap(MaxLkSp(2),MaxLkWd(4),ASPM(3),L0(6),L1(6),Port(68))
      LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(4),SClk),
2      Dv[150e](4,0,3): Intel 1G NIC on Controller

LinkCap(MaxLkSp(2),MaxLkWd(4),ASPM(3),L0(6),L1(6),Port(68))
      LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(4),SClk),
1      Br[3b4a](0,28,4): PCI Device 8086:3b4a on Controller

LinkCap(MaxLkSp(1),MaxLkWd(1),ASPM(3),L0(4),L1(6),Port(68))
      LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(1),SClk,DlAct),
2      Dv[10d3](5,0,0): Intel 1G NIC on Controller

LinkCap(MaxLkSp(1),MaxLkWd(1),ASPM(3),L0(1),L1(6),Port(68))
      LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(1),SClk),
1      Br[3b4e](0,28,6): PCI Device 8086:3b4e on Controller

LinkCap(MaxLkSp(1),MaxLkWd(1),ASPM(3),L0(4),L1(6),Port(68))
      LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(1),SClk,DlAct),
2      Dv[10d3](7,0,0): Intel 1G NIC on Controller

LinkCap(MaxLkSp(1),MaxLkWd(1),ASPM(3),L0(1),L1(6),Port(68))
      LinkStatus(LkSp(1),LkWd(1),SClk),
28 entries were displayed.
cluster::>

```

system controller environment show

Display the FRUs in the controller

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller environment show` displays information about all environment FRUs in the cluster. These commands are available for 80xx, 25xx and later systems. Earlier models are not supported. By default, the command displays the following information about the environment FRUs in the cluster:

- Node

- FRU name
- FRU state

To display more details, use the `-instance` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>,...]

Selects the fields that you specify.

[-instance] }

Displays detailed information about the environment FRUs.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects information about all the environment FRUs that the specified node owns.

[-serial-number <text>] - FRU Serial Number

Selects information about all the environment FRUs with the specified serial number.

[-fru-name <text>] - FRU Name

Selects information about the environment FRU with the specified FRU name.

[-type {controller|psu|fan|dimm|bootmedia|ioxm|nvram|nvdim}] - FRU Type

Selects information about all the environment FRUs with the specified FRU type.

[-name <text>] - Name

Selects information about all the environment FRUs with the specified unique name.

[-state <text>] - FRU State

Selects information about all the environment FRUs with the specified FRU state.

[-status {ok|ok-with-suppressed|degraded|unreachable|unknown}] - Status

Selects information about all the environment FRUs with the specified health monitor status.

[-display-name <text>] - Display Name for the FRU

Selects information about all the environment FRUs with the specified display name.

[-monitor {node-connect|system-connect|system|controller|chassis|cluster-switch|example}] - Monitor Name

Selects information about all the environment FRUs with the specified monitor.

[-model <text>] - Model Type

Selects information about all the environment FRUs with the specified FRU model.

[-shared {shared|not_shared}] - Shared Resource

Selects information about all the environment FRUs with the specified sharing type.

[-chassis-id <text>] - Chassis ID

Selects information about all the environment FRUs in the specified chassis.

[-additional-info <text>] - Additional Information About the FRU

Selects information about all the environment FRU with specified additional information.

[-seq-state-cnt <integer>] - Count of Same State

Selects information about all the environment FRU with specified sequential state count.

Examples

The following example displays information about all major environment FRUs in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> system controller environment show
```

Node	FRU Name	State
-----	-----	-----
node1	PSU1 FRU	GOOD
node1	PSU2 FRU	GOOD
node2	PSU1 FRU	GOOD
node2	PSU2 FRU	GOOD

The following example displays detailed information about a specific environment FRU:

```
cluster1::> system controller environment show -node node1 -fru-name "PSU1
FRU" -instance
Node: node1
```

```
FRU Serial Number: XXT122737891
```

```
FRU Name: PSU1 FRU
```

```
FRU Type: psu
```

```
Name: XXT122737891
```

```
FRU State: GOOD
```

```
Status: ok
```

```
Display Name for the FRU: PSU1 FRU
```

```
Monitor Name: controller
```

```
Model Type: none
```

```
Shared Resource: shared
```

```
Chassis ID: 4591227214
```

```
Additional Information About the FRU: Part Number: 114-00065+A0
```

```
Revision: 020F
```

```
Manufacturer: NetApp
```

```
FRU Name: PSU
```

system controller flash-cache show

Display the Flash Cache device status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller flash-cache show` command displays the current Flash Cache device information.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>,...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance] }

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching node is displayed.

[-slot <integer>] - Slot

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching slot is displayed.

[-subslot <integer>] - Subslot

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching subslot is displayed.

[-slot-string <text>] - Slot String

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching slot is displayed. Format can be slot or slot-subslot.

[-device-state

{ok|erasing|erased|failed|removed|online|offline_failed|degraded|offline_threshold}] - Device State

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching device-state is displayed.

[-model-number <text>] - Model Number

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching model-number is displayed.

[-part-number <text>] - Part Number

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching part-number is displayed.

[-serial-number <text>] - Serial Number

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching serial-number is displayed.

[-firmware-version <text>] - Firmware Version

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching firmware-version is displayed.

[-firmware-file <text>] - Firmware Filename

If this parameter is specified, firmware-file is the base name of the firmware file located in `disk_fw` to update the device firmware.

[-hardware-revision <text>] - Hardware Revision

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching hardware-revision is displayed.

[-capacity <integer>] - Capacity

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching capacity is displayed.

[-last-change-time <integer>] - Time Last State Change

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching last-change-time is displayed.

[-service-time <integer>] - Service Time

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching service-time is displayed.

[-percent-online <integer>] - Percent Online

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching percent-online is displayed.

[-average-erase-cycle-count <integer>] - Avg Erase Cycle Count

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching average-erase-cycle-count is displayed.

[-threshold-profile <text>] - Threshold Profile

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching threshold-profile is displayed.

Examples

The following example displays the current state of all Flash Cache devices:

```
cluster1::> system controller flash-cache show
```

Device	Model	Part	Serial	Firmware	Capacity
Node	Slot	Number	Number	Version	(GB)
State					

node1					
	6-1	X9172A	119-00209	A22P7061550000004	NA00 4096 ok
	6-2	X9170A	119-00207	A22P5061550000135	NA00 1024 ok
node2					
	6-1	X9172A	119-00209	A22P7061550000007	NA00 4096 ok
	6-2	X9170A	119-00207	A22P5061550000091	NA00 1024 ok

4 entries were displayed.

system controller flash-cache secure-erase run

Perform a secure-erase operation on the targeted devices

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller flash-cache secure-erase run` command securely erases the given Flash Cache device.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Selects the node of the specified Flash Cache devices.

-slot <text> - Slot

Selects the slot or slot-subslot of the specified Flash Cache devices.

Examples

The following example securely erases the selected Flash Cache device:

```
cluster1::> system controller flash-cache secure-erase -node node1 -slot 0-1
```

system controller flash-cache secure-erase show

Display the Flash Cache card status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller flash-cache secure-erase show` command displays the current Flash Cache device secure-erase status.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>,...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance] }

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching node is displayed.

[-slot <text>] - Slot

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching slot is displayed. Slot can have a format of slot or slot-subslot.

[*-device-state* {*ok|erasing|erased|failed|removed*}] - Device State

If this parameter is specified, only status information for the matching device-state is displayed.

Examples

The following example displays the current state of all the Flash Cache devices:

```
cluster1::> system controller flash-cache secure-erase show
Node          Slot Device State
-----
node1
      6-1    ok
      6-2    erasing
node2
      6-1    erased
      6-2    ok
4 entries were displayed.
```

system controller fru show-manufacturing-info

Display manufacturing information of FRUs

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller fru show-manufacturing-info` command displays manufacturing information for field replaceable units (FRUs) installed in the system. The information includes FRU-description, serial number, part number, and revision number. To display more details, use the `-instance` parameter.

Parameters

{ [*-fields* <fieldname>, ...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '`-fields ?`' to display the fields to specify.

| [*-instance*] }

Displays detailed information about the installed FRUs in the system.

[*-node* {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects a specific node's installed FRUs.

[*-system-sn* <text>] - System Serial Number

Selects information about installed FRUs with the specified system serial number.

[-model-name <text>] - Model Name

Selects information about installed FRUs with the specified model name.

[-system-id <text>] - System ID

Selects information about installed FRUs with the specified system ID.

[-kernel-version <text>] - Kernel Version

Selects information about installed FRUs with the specified kernel version.

[-firmware-release <text>] - Firmware Release

Selects information about installed FRUs with the specified firmware release.

[-description <text>] - FRU Description

Selects information about installed FRUs with the specified FRU description.

[-fru-subtype <text>] - FRU Sub-type

Selects information about the FRU with the specified FRU subtype.

[-serial-number <text>] - FRU Serial Number

Selects information about the FRU with the specified serial number.

[-part-number <text>] - FRU Part Number

Selects information about the FRU with the specified part number.

[-revision <text>] - FRU Revision of Part Number

Selects information about the FRU with the specified revision.

[-manufacturer <text>] - FRU Manufacturer

Selects information about the FRU with the specified manufacturer.

[-manufacture-date <text>] - FRU Manufacturing Date

Selects information about the FRU with the specified manufacture date.

[-product-id <text>] - FRU Product Identifier

Selects information about the FRU with the specified product ID.

[-firmware-version <text>] - FRU Firmware Version

Selects information about the FRU with the specified firmware version.

Examples

The following example displays all installed FRUs in the system:

```
cluster1::> system controller fru show-manufacturing-info
Node: platsw-lodi-1-01
System Serial Number: 791541000047
      Model Name: FAS9040
      System ID: 0537024373
```

Firmware release: 10.0X18

Kernel Version: NetApp Release sysMman_3887886_1608151712: Mon Aug

15

15:54:00 PDT 2016

FRU Description Rev.	FRU Serial Number	FRU Part Number	FRU
-----	-----	-----	
Mother Board	031537000390	111-02419	40
Chassis	031536000252	111-02392	40
DIMM-1	CE-01-1510-02A8DC73	SHB722G4LML23P2-SB	-
DIMM-3	CE-01-1510-02A8DCCC	SHB722G4LML23P2-SB	-
DIMM-8	CE-01-1510-02A8DE54	SHB722G4LML23P2-SB	-
DIMM-9	CE-01-1510-02A8DE1C	SHB722G4LML23P2-SB	-
DIMM-11	CE-01-1510-02A8DF42	SHB722G4LML23P2-SB	-
DIMM-16	CE-01-1510-02A8DD9B	SHB722G4LML23P2-SB	-
FAN1	031534001263	441-00058	40
FAN2	031534001292	441-00058	40
FAN3	031534001213	441-00058	40
PSU1	PSD092153200591	114-00146	40
PSU3	PSD092153200700	114-00146	40
mSATA boot0	1439100B02C3	-	MU03
1/10 Gigabit Ethernet Controller IX4-T	031538000121	111-02399	40
QLogic 8324 10-Gigabit Ethernet Controller	031535000664	111-02397	40
NVRAM10	031537000846	111-02394	40
NVRAM10 BATT	31534000932	NetApp, Inc.	111-
02591			
NVRAM10 DIMM	CE-01-1510-02A8DC03	SHB722G4LML23P2-SB	-
PMC-Sierra PM8072 (111-02396)	031537000246	111-02396	41
PMC-Sierra PM8072 (111-02396)	031537000246	111-02396	41
PMC-Sierra PM8072 (111-02396)	031537000246	111-02396	41
PMC-Sierra PM8072 (111-02396)	031537000246	111-02396	41
PMC-Sierra PM8072 (111-02396)	031537000179	111-02396	41
Disk Serial Number	PNHH1J0B	X421_HCOBD450A10	-
Disk Serial Number	PNHH2BKB	X421_HCOBD450A10	-
Disk Serial Number	PNHJPZ8B	X421_HCOBD450A10	-
Disk Serial Number	PNHG6SKB	X421_HCOBD450A10	-
Disk Serial Number	PNHKJYTB	X421_HCOBD450A10	-
Disk Serial Number	PNHSVMEY	X421_HCOBD450A10	-
Disk Serial Number	PNHT8KWY	X421_HCOBD450A10	-
Disk Serial Number	PNHSVL0Y	X421_HCOBD450A10	-
Disk Serial Number	PNHG5RHB	X421_HCOBD450A10	-
Disk Serial Number	PNHEXLWB	X421_HCOBD450A10	-
Disk Serial Number	PNHT8LJY	X421_HCOBD450A10	-
Disk Serial Number	PNHSVKZY	X421_HCOBD450A10	-
PMC-Sierra PM8072 (111-02396)	031537000179	111-02396	41

PMC-Sierra PM8072 (111-02396) 031537000179	111-02396	41
PMC-Sierra PM8072 (111-02396) 031537000179	111-02396	41
DS2246 6000113106	0190	-
DS2246-Pwr-Supply XXT111825308	114-00065+A0	9C
DS2246-Pwr-Supply XXT111825314	114-00065+A0	9C
DS2246-MODULE 8000675532	111-00690+A3	23
DS2246-MODULE 8000751790	111-00690+A3	23
DS2246-CABLE 512130075	112-00430+A0	-
DS2246-CABLE -	-	-
DS2246-CABLE 512130118	112-00430+A0	-
DS2246-CABLE -	-	-

49 entries were displayed.

system controller fru show

Display Information About the FRUs in the Controller

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller fru show` command displays information about all the controller specific Field Replaceable Units (FRUs) in the cluster. These commands are available for 80xx, 25xx and later systems. Earlier models are not supported. By default, the command displays the following information about all the FRUs in the cluster:

- Node
- FRU name
- Health monitor subsystem
- Health monitor status

To display more details, use the `-instance` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>,...]

Selects the fields that you specify.

| [-instance] }

Displays detailed information about the controller specific FRUs in the cluster.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects information about the FRUs in the specified node.

[-subsystem <Subsystem>] - Subsystem

Selects information about the FRUs of the specified subsystem.

`[-serial-number <text>]` - FRU Serial Number

Selects information about the FRU with the specified serial number.

`[-fru-name <text>]` - Name of the FRU

Selects information about the FRU with the specified FRU name.

`[-type {controller|psu|fan|dimm|bootmedia|ioxm|nvram|nvdim}]` - FRU Type

Selects information about the FRU with the specified FRU type.

`[-name <text>]` - FRU Name

Selects information about the FRU with the specified unique name.

`[-state <text>]` - FRU State

Selects information about the FRU with the specified state.

`[-status {ok|ok-with-suppressed|degraded|unreachable|unknown}]` - Status

Selects information about the FRU with the specified health monitor status.

`[-display-name <text>]` - Display Name for the Fru

Selects information about the FRU with the specified display name.

`[-monitor {node-connect|system-connect|system|controller|chassis|cluster-switch|example}]` - Monitor Name

Selects information about the FRU with the specified health monitor type.

`[-model <text>]` - Model Type

Selects information about the FRU with the specified model.

`[-chassis-id <text>]` - Chassis ID

Selects information about the FRU with the specified chassis ID.

`[-location <text>]` - Location of the FRU

Selects information about the FRU with the specified FRU location.

`[-additional-info <text>]` - Additional Information About the FRU

Selects information about the FRU with the specified additional information.

Examples

The example below displays information about all controller specific FRUs in the cluster.

```

cluster1::> system controller fru show
      Node          FRU Name          Subsystem
Status -----
-----
ok      node1          PSU1 FRU          Environment
ok      node1          PSU2 FRU          Environment
ok      node1          DIMM-NV1          Memory
ok      node1          DIMM-1          Memory
ok      node1          Micron Technology 0x655 (ad.0) Motherboard
ok
node2      PSU1 FRU          Environment      ok
node2      PSU2 FRU          Environment
ok      node2          DIMM-NV1          Memory
ok      node2          DIMM-1          Memory
ok      node2          Micron Technology 0x655 (ad.0) Motherboard
ok
10 entries were displayed.

```

The example below displays information about the specific FRU.

```

cluster1::> system controller fru show -instance -serial-number AD-01-
1306-2EA01E9A
      Node: node1
      Subsystem: Memory
      FRU Serial Number: AD-01-1306-2EA01E9A
      Name of the FRU: DIMM-1
      FRU Type: dimm
      FRU Name: DIMM-1
      FRU State: ok
      Status: ok
      Display Name for the Fru: DIMM-1
      Monitor Name: controller
      Model Type: none
      Chassis ID: 4591227214
      Location of the FRU: Memory Slot: 1
      Additional Information About the FRU: Part No: HMT82GV7MMR4A-H9

```

system controller fru led disable-all

Turn off all the LEDs Data Ontap has lit

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller fru led disable-all` command turns off all the controller and IOXM FRU fault LEDs.

A FRU (Field Replaceable Unit) is any piece of the system that is designed to be easily and safely replaced by a field technician.

Both the controller and IOXM FRUs have a number of internal FRUs for which there are corresponding fault LEDs. In addition, there is a summary FRU fault LED on the external face-plate of both the controller and IOXM; labeled with a "!". A summary fault LED will be on when any of the internal FRU fault LEDs are on. Only the controller and IOXM internal FRU fault LEDs can be controlled by the end-user. The summary fault LEDs are turned on and off based on the simple policy described above. If you want to turn off the summary fault LED, you must turn off all internal FRU fault LEDs.

All FRU fault LEDs are amber in color. However, not all amber LEDs in the system are FRU fault LEDs. Externally visible fault LEDs are labeled with a "!" and internal FRU fault LEDs remain on, even when the controller or IOXM is removed from the chassis. In addition, internal FRU fault LEDs will remain on until explicitly turned off by the end-user, even after a FRU has been replaced.

FRUs are identified by a FRU ID and slot tuple. FRU IDs include: DIMMs, cards in PCI slots, boot media devices, NV batteries and coin cell batteries. For each FRU ID, the FRUs are numbered 1 through N, where N is the number of FRUs of that particular type that exist in the controller or IOXM. Both controller and IOXM have a FRU map label for use in physically locating internal FRUs. The FRU ID/slot tuple used by the [system controller fru led show](#) command matches that specified on the FRU map label.

Examples

Turn off all FRU fault LEDs.

```
cluster1::*> system controller fru led disable-all
14 entries were modified.
```

Related Links

- [system controller fru led show](#)

system controller fru led enable-all

Light all the LEDs

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller fru led enable-all` command turns on all the controller and IOXM FRU fault LEDs.

A FRU (Field Replaceable Unit) is any piece of the system that is designed to be easily and safely replaced by a field technician.

Both the controller and IOXM FRUs have a number of internal FRUs for which there are corresponding fault LEDs. In addition, there is a summary FRU fault LED on the external face-plate of both the controller and IOXM; labeled with a "!". A summary fault LED will be on when any of the internal FRU fault LEDs are on. Only the controller and IOXM internal FRU fault LEDs can be controlled by the end-user. The summary fault LEDs are turned on and off based on the simple policy described above. If you want to turn off the summary fault LED, you must turn off all internal FRU fault LEDs.

All FRU fault LEDs are amber in color. However, not all amber LEDs in the system are FRU fault LEDs. Externally visible fault LEDs are labeled with a "!" and internal FRU fault LEDs remain on, even when the controller or IOXM is removed from the chassis. In addition, internal FRU fault LEDs will remain on until explicitly turned off by the end-user, even after a FRU has been replaced.

FRUs are identified by a FRU ID and slot tuple. FRU IDs include: DIMMs, cards in PCI slots, boot media devices, NV batteries and coin cell batteries. For each FRU ID, the FRUs are numbered 1 through N, where N is the number of FRUs of that particular type that exist in the controller or IOXM. Both controller and IOXM have a FRU map label for use in physically locating internal FRUs. The FRU ID/slot tuple used by the [system controller fru led show](#) command matches that specified on the FRU map label.

Examples

Turn on all FRU fault LEDs.

```
cluster1::*> system controller fru led enable-all
14 entries were modified.
```

Related Links

- [system controller fru led show](#)

system controller fru led modify

Modify the status of FRU LEDs

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller fru led modify` command modifies the current state of the controller and IOXM FRU fault LEDs.

A FRU (Field Replaceable Unit) is any piece of the system that is designed to be easily and safely replaced by a field technician.

Both the controller and IOXM FRUs have a number of internal FRUs for which there are corresponding fault LEDs. In addition, there is a summary FRU fault LED on the external face-plate of both the controller and IOXM; labeled with a "!". A summary fault LED will be on when any of the internal FRU fault LEDs are on. Only the controller and IOXM internal FRU fault LEDs can be controlled by the end-user. The summary fault LEDs are turned on and off based on the simple policy described above. If you want to turn off the summary fault LED, you must turn off all internal FRU fault LEDs.

All FRU fault LEDs are amber in color. However, not all amber LEDs in the system are FRU fault LEDs. Externally visible fault LEDs are labeled with a "!" and internal FRU fault LEDs remain on, even when the controller or IOXM is removed from the chassis. In addition, internal FRU fault LEDs will remain on until explicitly turned off by the end-user, even after a FRU has been replaced.

FRUs are identified by a FRU ID and slot tuple. FRU IDs include: DIMMs, cards in PCI slots, boot media devices, NV batteries and coin cell batteries. For each FRU ID, the FRUs are numbered 1 through N, where N is the number of FRUs of that particular type that exist in the controller or IOXM. Both controller and IOXM have a FRU map label for use in physically locating internal FRUs. The FRU ID/slot tuple used by the [system controller fru led show](#) command matches that specified on the FRU map label.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node (privilege: advanced)

Selects FRU fault LEDs on the specified nodes.

-fru-id <FRU LED key> - FRU ID (privilege: advanced)

Selects the FRU fault LEDs that match the specified FRU type.

-fru-slot <integer> - FRU Slot (privilege: advanced)

Selects the FRU fault LEDs that match the specified slot.

[-fru-state {on|off|unknown}] - FRU State (privilege: advanced)

Specifies the target state for the FRU fault LED.

Examples

Turn off DIMM 3's FRU fault LED.

```
cluster1::*> system controller fru led modify -node node1 -fru-id dimm
-fru-slot 3 -fru-state on
```

The example below turns on all PCI FRU fault LEDs.

```
cluster1::*> system controller led modify -node node1 -fru-id pci -fru
-slot * -fru-state on
```

Related Links

- [system controller fru led show](#)

system controller fru led show

Display the status of FRU LEDs

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller fru led show` command displays information about the current state of the controller and IOXM FRU fault LEDs.

A FRU (Field Replaceable Unit) is any piece of the system that is designed to be easily and safely replaced by a field technician.

Both the controller and IOXM FRUs have a number of internal FRUs for which there are corresponding fault LEDs. In addition, there is a summary FRU fault LED on the external face-plate of both the controller and IOXM; labeled with a "!". A summary fault LED will be on when any of the internal FRU fault LEDs are on.

All FRU fault LEDs are amber in color. However, not all amber LEDs in the system are FRU fault LEDs. Externally visible fault LEDs are labeled with a "!" and internal FRU fault LEDs remain on, even when the controller or IOXM is removed from the chassis.

FRUs are identified by a FRU ID and slot tuple. FRU IDs include: DIMMs, cards in PCI slots, boot media devices, NV batteries and coin cell batteries. For each FRU ID, the FRUs are numbered 1 through N, where N is the number of FRUs of that particular type that exist in the controller or IOXM. Both controller and IOXM have a FRU map label for use in physically locating internal FRUs. The FRU ID/slot tuple used by the `system controller fru led show` command matches that specified on the FRU map label.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>,...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>`, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `-fields ?` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance] }

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node (privilege: advanced)

Selects FRU fault LEDs on the specified nodes.

[-fru-id <FRU LED key>] - FRU ID (privilege: advanced)

Selects the FRU fault LEDs that match the specified FRU type.

[-fru-slot <integer>] - FRU Slot (privilege: advanced)

Selects the FRU fault LEDs that match the specified slot.

[-fru-bay <text>] - FRU Bay (privilege: advanced)

Selects the FRU fault LEDs that match the specified bay.

[-fru-state {on|off|unknown}] - FRU State (privilege: advanced)

Selects the FRU fault LEDs that match the specified status.

[-lit-by <text>] - Lit By (privilege: advanced)

Selects the FRU fault LEDs that were lit by the specified source.

Examples

List the current state of all FRU fault LEDs.

```
cluster1::*> system controller fru led show
Node          FRU Type      Bay Slot State  Lit By
-----
host1
               controller  A  1    on    SP
               ioxm       B  1    off    -
               pci        -  1    off    -
               pci        -  2    off    -
               pci        -  3    off    -
               pci        -  4    off    -
               pci        -  5    off    -
               pci        -  6    off    -
               dimm-nv     -  1    off    -
               dimm-nv     -  2    off    -
               dimm       -  1    off    -
               dimm       -  2    off    -
               dimm       -  3    off    -
               dimm       -  4    off    -
               identify    -  1    off    -

5 entries were displayed.
```

The example below displays the status of only a specific FRU.

```
cluster1::*> system controller fru led show -node host1 -fru-id controller
-fru-slot 1
Node          FRU Type      Bay Slot State  Lit By
-----
host1
               controller  A  1    off    -
```

system controller ioxm show

Displays IOXM Device Health Status

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller ioxm show` command displays the details of the IO expansion modules (IOXMs) that are connected to the nodes in a cluster. These commands are available for 80xx, 25xx and later systems. Earlier models are not supported. By default, the command displays the following information about the IOXMs:

- Node name
- Display name
- Is IOXM present?
- Power status
- Health monitor status

To display more details, use the `-instance` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]

Selects the fields that you specify.

| [-instance] }

Displays detailed information for all the IOXMs.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the IOXM that is connected to the specified node.

[-chassis-config {c-i|c-c|c-b}] - Controller-IOXM or Controller-Controller or Controller-Blank

Selects the IOXMs with the specified chassis configuration.

[-is-present {present|not-present}] - IOXM Presence

Selects the IOXMs that are connected and detected (`present`) or connected but not detected (`not-present`).

[-power {good|bad}] - Power to IOXM

Selects the IOXMs with the specified power state.

[-display-name <text>] - Display Name

Selects the IOXMs with the specified display name.

[-unique-name <text>] - Unique Name

Selects the IOXM with the specified unique name.

[-monitor {node-connect|system-connect|system|controller|chassis|cluster-switch|example}] - Health Monitor Name

Selects the IOXMs with the specified health monitor.

[-status {ok|ok-with-suppressed|degraded|unreachable|unknown}] - IOXM Health

Selects the IOXMs with the specified health monitor status.

Examples

The example below displays the information of all the IOXMs that are connected to the nodes in a cluster.

```
cluster1::> system controller ioxm show
```

Node	Display Name	Is-Present?	Power	Status
node1	IOXM	present	good	ok
node2	IOXM	present	good	ok

The example below displays detailed information of an IOXM that is connected to a node.

```
cluster1::> system controller ioxm show -instance -node node1
Node: node1
Controller-IOXM or Controller-Controller or Controller-Blank: c-i
  IOXM Presence: present
  Power to IOXM: good
  Display Name: node1/IOXM
  Unique Name: 8006459930
Health Monitor Name: controller
  IOXM Health: ok
```

system controller location-led modify

Modify the location LED state of a controller

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller location-led modify` command modifies the current state of the location LED. When lit, the location LED can help you find the controller in the data center.

There is a blue location LED on every controller and on the front of the chassis. When you turn on the location LED for either controller, the chassis location LED automatically turns on. When both controller location LEDs are off, the chassis location LED automatically turns off.

After the location LED is turned on, it stays illuminated for 30 minutes and then automatically shuts off.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Selects the location LED on the specified filers.

`[-state {on|off}] - LED State`

Modifies the state of the location LED on the filer.

Examples

The following example turns on the location LED:

```
cluster1::*> system controller location-led modify -node node1 -state on
```

Turn off Location LED.

```
cluster1::*> system controller location-led modify -node node1 -state off
```

system controller location-led show

Display the location LED state on controllers

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller location-led show` command shows the current state of the location LED. When lit, the location LED can help you find the controller in the data center.

There is a blue location LED on every controller and on the front of the chassis. When you turn on the location LED for either controller, the chassis location LED automatically turns on. When both controller location LEDs are off, the chassis location LED automatically turns off.

After the location LED is turned on, it stays illuminated for 30 minutes and then automatically shuts off.

Parameters

`{ [-fields <fieldname>, ...]`

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

`| [-instance] }`

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

`[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node`

Selects the location LED on the specified filers.

`[-state {on|off}] - LED State`

Displays the location LED's status.

Examples

The following example lists the current state of the location LED:

```
cluster1::*> system controller location-led show
Node                Location LED State
-----
node1               Off
node2               Off
```

system controller memory dimm show

Display the Memory DIMM Table

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller memory dimm show` command displays information about the DIMMs in all the nodes in the cluster. These commands are available for 80xx, 25xx and later systems. Earlier models are not supported. By default, the command displays the following information about all the DIMMs in the cluster:

- Node
- DIMM name
- Uncorrectable ECC error count
- Correctable ECC error count
- CECC Alert Method
- CPU socket
- Channel
- Slot number
- Health monitor status

To display more details, use the `-instance` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>,...]

Selects the fields that you specify.

| [-instance] }

Displays detailed information about the DIMMs in all the controllers in the cluster.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects information about the DIMMs in the specified node.

[-pds-id <integer>] - DIMM ID

Selects information about the DIMMs with the specified DIMM ID.

[-slotname <text>] - Slot Name

Selects information about the DIMMs with the specified slot name.

[-socket <integer>] - CPU Socket

Selects information about the DIMMs with the specified socket ID.

[-channel <integer>] - Channel

Selects information about the DIMMs with the specified channel number.

[-slot-no <integer>] - Slot Number on a Channel

Selects information about the DIMMs with the specified slot number.

[-serial <text>] - Serial Number

Selects information about the DIMMs with the specified serial number.

[-part-no <text>] - Part Number

Selects information about the DIMMs with the specified part number.

[-cecc-count <integer>] - Correctable ECC Error Count

Selects information about the DIMMs with the specified correctable ECC error count.

[-uecc-count <integer>] - Uncorrectable ECC Error Count

Selects information about the DIMMs with the specified uncorrectable ECC error count.

[-monitor {node-connect|system-connect|system|controller|chassis|cluster-switch|example}] - Health Monitor Name

Selects information about the DIMMs with the specified health monitor.

[-status {ok|ok-with-suppressed|degraded|unreachable|unknown}] - Status

Selects information about the DIMMs with the specified health monitor status.

[-name <text>] - Unique Name of DIMM

Selects information about the DIMMs with the specified unique name.

[-display-name <text>] - Display Name for the DIMM

Selects information about the DIMMs with the specified display name.

[-alt-cecc-method <text>] - CECC Alert Method

Selects information about the DIMMs with the specified CECC error alert method.

[-alt-cecc-dimm {true|false}] - Replace DIMM

Selects information about the DIMMs with the specified replace DIMM value.

Examples

The example below displays information about the DIMMs in all the nodes in the cluster.

```
cluster1::> system controller memory dimm show
```

Slot		DIMM	UECC	CECC	Alert	CPU
Number	Status	Name	Count	Count	Method	Socket Channel
0	ok	DIMM-1	0	0 bucket	0	0
1	ok	DIMM-NV1	0	0 bucket	0	1
0	ok	DIMM-1	1	0 bucket	0	0
1	ok	DIMM-NV1	0	0 bucket	0	1

4 entries were displayed.

The example below displays detailed information about a specific DIMM in a specific controller.

```
cluster1::> system controller memory dimm show -instance -node node1 -pds
-id 1
```

```

Node: node1
DIMM ID: 1
Slot Name: DIMM-1
CPU Socket: 0
Channel: 0
Slot Number on a Channel: 0
Serial Number: AD-01-1306-2EA01E9A
Part Number: HMT82GV7MMR4A-H9
Correctable ECC Error Count: 0
Uncorrectable ECC Error Count: 0
Health Monitor Name: controller
Status: ok
Unique Name of DIMM: DIMM-1
Display Name for the DIMM: DIMM-1
CECC Alert Method: bucket
Replace DIMM: false

```

system controller nvram-bb-threshold show

Display the controller NVRAM bad block threshold

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller nvram-bb-threshold show` command displays the threshold for the NVRAM bad block counts for a node.

system controller pci show

Display the PCI Device Table

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller pci show` command displays details of the PCI devices present in all of the nodes in a cluster. These commands are available for 80xx, 25xx and later systems. Earlier models are not supported. By default, the command displays the following information about the PCI devices:

- Node name
- Display name
- Correctable error count
- Functional link width
- Functional link speed
- Health monitor status

To display more details, use the `-instance` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>,...]

Selects the fields that you specify.

| [-instance] }

Displays detailed information for all of the PCI devices.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the PCI devices that are present in the specified node.

[-bus-number <integer>] - Bus Number

Selects the PCI devices with the specified bus number.

[-device-number <integer>] - Device Number

Selects the PCI devices with the specified device number.

[-function-number <integer>] - Function Number

Selects the PCI devices with the specified function number.

[-slot-number <integer>] - Slot Info

Selects the PCI devices with the specified slot number.

[-monitor {node-connect|system-connect|system|controller|chassis|cluster-switch|example}] - Health Monitor Name

Selects the PCI devices monitored by the specified health monitor.

[-vendor-id <Hex Integer>] - Vendor ID

Selects the PCI devices with the specified vendor ID.

[-device-id <Hex Integer>] - Device ID

Selects the PCI devices with the specified device ID.

[-physical-link-width <integer>] - Physical Link Width

Selects the PCI devices with the specified physical link width.

[-functional-link-width <integer>] - Functional Link Width

Selects the PCI devices with the specified functional link width.

[-physical-link-speed <text>] - Physical Link Speed(GT/s)

Selects the PCI devices with the specified physical link speed.

[-functional-link-speed <text>] - Functional Link Speed(GT/s)

Selects the PCI devices with the specified functional link speed.

[-unique-name <text>] - Unique Name

Selects the PCI devices with the specified unique name.

[-corr-err-count <integer>] - Correctable Error Count

Selects the PCI devices with the specified correctable error count.

[-health {ok|ok-with-suppressed|degraded|unreachable|unknown}] - Status

Selects the PCI devices with the specified health monitor status.

[-display-name <text>] - Display Name

Selects the PCI devices with the specified display name.

[-cerr-diff <integer>] - Correctable Error Difference

Selects the PCI devices with the specified difference in correctable error count.

Examples

The example below displays the information about the PCIe devices present in all of the nodes in the cluster.

```
cluster1::> system controller pci show
```

Node	Display Name	Correctable Error Count	Functional Link Width	Functional Link Speed
cluster1-01	Ontap PCI Device 0	0	4	5GT/s
ok				
cluster1-02	Ontap PCI Device 4	0	4	5GT/s
ok				

The example below displays detailed information about a PCIe device in a node.

```
cluster1::> system controller pcie show -instance -node cluster1-01 -bus
-number 1
Node: cluster1-01
    Bus Number: 1
    Device Number: 0
    Function Number: 0
    Slot Info: 0
    Health Monitor Name: controller
    Vendor ID: 11f8
    Device ID: 8001
    Physical Link Width: 4
    Functional Link Width: 4
    Physical Link Speed(GT/s): 5GT/s
    Functional Link Speed(GT/s): 5GT/s
    Unique Name: ontap0@pci0:1:0:0
    Correctable Error Count: 0
    Status: ok
    Display Name: Ontap PCI Device 0
    Correctable Error Difference: 0
```

system controller pcicerr threshold modify

Modify the Node PCIe error alert threshold

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller pcicerr threshold modify` command modifies node-wide PCIe correctable error threshold counts in the cluster.

Parameters

`[-pcie-cerr-threshold <integer>]` - Corr. Error Limit

The PCIe error threshold count that would trigger an alert if exceeded.

`[-nvram-bb-threshold <integer>]` - NVRAM Bad Block limit

The NVRAM bad block threshold count that would trigger an alert if exceeded.

Examples

The example below displays the information about setting node-wide PCIe error threshold count in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> system controller threshold modify -pcie-cerr-threshold 100
```

system controller pcicerr threshold show

Display the Node PCIe error alert threshold

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller pcicerr threshold show` command displays information about node-wide PCIe correctable error threshold counts in the cluster.

Examples

The example below displays the information about node-wide PCIe error threshold count in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> system controller pcicerr threshold show

PCIe Error Threshold
-----
                        200
```

system controller platform-capability show

Display platform capabilities

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller platform-capability show` command displays information about all platform capabilities for each controller in the cluster. By default, the command displays the following information about all controllers in the cluster:

- Controller Name
- Capability ID
- Capability Supported?
- Capability Name

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>,...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>`, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance] }

Displays detailed information about all controllers in the cluster.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects information about the specified controller.

[-capability-id <integer>] - Capability ID

Selects the desired capability ID.

[-supported <text>] - Supported?

Selects the desired capability support state (true or false).

[-name <text>] - Capability Name

Selects the desired capability name.

Examples

The following example displays platform capability information for the controller:

```
cluster1::> system controller platform-capability show
Node          Capability ID Supported? Capability Name
-----
or-099-diag-01
                0          false    CAP_CMCI_ENABLED
                1          false    CAP_HA_CONFIG_ONLY
                2          true     CAP_SUPPORT_CARD_FRU
                3          true     CAP_SCORPIO_EN
                4          false    CAP_NVD_EN
                5          false    CAP_ENABLE_HPET
                6          false    CAP_VERIFY_ACPI_TABLE
7 entries were displayed.
```

system controller replace cancel

Cancel ongoing controller replacement

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller replace cancel` command is used to cancel a controller replacement that is in a paused state (paused-on-request, paused-on-error or paused-for-intervention). The update cannot be canceled if it is not in a paused state.

Examples

The following example displays a cancel operation:

```
cluster1::> system controller replace cancel
Warning: The controller replacement will be canceled and any changes will
have to be reverted manually.
Do you want to continue? {y|n}: y
Controller replacement canceled successfully.
```

system controller replace pause

Pause ongoing controller replacement

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller replace pause` command is used to pause a currently running replacement. The operation pauses at the next predefined update stage (for example, after finishing the current task it will pause the next restartable task) which might take some time to reach. When the update reaches the pause point, it transitions into the pause-on-request state.

Examples

The following example displays pause operation:

```
cluster1::> system controller replace pause

A pause requested for Controller Replacement operation.
The current task will continue and the next restartable task will be
paused.
```

system controller replace resume

Resume paused controller replacement

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller replace resume` command is used to resume an update that is currently in one of paused-on-request, paused-on-error or paused-for-intervention states. If the update is not paused then an error is returned.

Examples

The following example shows a resume operation:

```
cluster1::> system controller replace resume

Controller replacement resumed successfully.
```

system controller replace show-details

Display detailed status of controller replacement

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller replace show-details` command displays detailed information about the currently running and previously run non-disruptive controller replacement operations. The command displays the following information:

- Phase
- Node
- Task name
- Task status
- Error message

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>,...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance] }

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-operation-identifier {None|Controller-replacement}] - Operation Identifier (privilege: advanced)

Specifies the NDO operation identifier.

[-task-identifier <integer>] - Task Identifier (privilege: advanced)

Specifies the identification number of the task.

[-node <nodename>] - Node That Performs Operation (privilege: advanced)

Specifies the node that is to be replaced.

[-task-phase {None|Initialization|Precheck|Commit|Collect-info|Preop|Resource-release|Verification|Resource-regain|Postop|Uncommit|Postcheck|Cleanup}] - Task Phase (privilege: advanced)

Specifies the phase of the operation.

[-task-name <text>] - Name of the Task (privilege: advanced)

Specifies the name of the task.

[-task-status {None|Ready-to-start|In-progress|Waiting|Paused-on-error|Paused-for-intervention|Paused-on-request|Completed-on-first-node|Completed|Failed|Pause_req|Canceled}] - Status of the Task (privilege: advanced)

Specifies the status of the task.

[-task-error <text>] - Error During the Task Execution (privilege: advanced)

Specifies the error occurred.

[-task-recovery-action <text>] - Action to Recover from Error (privilege: advanced)

Specifies the action to be taken in case of error.

Examples

The following example displays detailed information about the non-disruptive replacement operation:


```
cluster1::*> system controller replace show-details
```

Task Phase	Node	Task Name	Operation-State

Precheck	node1	Cluster Health Check	Completed
		MCC Cluster Check	Completed
		Aggr Relocation	Completed
		Status Check	
		Model Name Check	Completed
		Cluster Quorum Check	Completed
		Image Version Check	Completed
		HA Status Check	Completed
		Aggregate Status	Completed
		Check	
		Disk Status Check	Completed
		Data LIF Status Check	Completed
		Cluster LIF Status	Completed
		Check	
		ASUP Status Check	Completed
		CPU Utilization Check	Completed
		Aggr Reconstruction	Completed
Check			
		Node Affinity Job	Completed
		Check	
Collect-info	node1	Verify Details	Paused-for-
intervention			
	node2	Verify Details	Paused-for-
intervention			

17 entries were displayed.

system controller replace show

Display status of controller replacement

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller replace show` command displays overall information about the currently running, or previously run controller replacement operation. The command displays the following information:

- Operation Status
- Error message
- Recommended action

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>,...]

If you specify the -fields <fieldname>, ... parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use '-fields ?' to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance] }

If you specify the -instance parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

Examples

The following example displays information about automated nondisruptive operation:

```
cluster1::*> system controller replace show
Node           Status           Error-Action
-----
node1          Paused-for-intervention Follow the instructions given
in
Step Details
node2          None
Step Details:
-----
Controller replacement operation has been paused for user intervention.
Collect the following info from the current node:
  1. vservice services name-service dns show
  2. service-processor show -node * -instance
  3. network port ifgrp show
  4. network port vlan show
  5. network interface failover-groups show
  6. storage array config show -switch switchname
  7. storage encryption disk show
2 entries were displayed.
```

system controller replace start

Start controller replacement

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *advanced* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller replace start` command is used to initiate a controller-replacement operation. The update is preceded by a validation of the HA pair to ensure that any issues that might affect the update are identified.

There are predefined points in the update when the update can be paused (either requested by the user or by

the operation in case of an error or for manual intervention).

Parameters

-nodes <nodename>, ... - Nodes for Controller Replacement (privilege: advanced)

Specifies the nodes that are to be replaced.

[-simulate <true>] - Simulate Controller Replacement (privilege: advanced)

Dry run the operation. Checks for all validations.

Examples

The following example shows the replacement operation:

```
cluster1::> system controller replace start -nodes node1,node2 -simulate
true
```

Warning: 1. Current version of node is 9.4.0

Before starting controller replacement, please ensure that the new controllers are in the version 9.4.0

2. Verify that NVMEM or NVRAM batteries of the new nodes are charged, and charge them if they are not. You need to physically check the new nodes to see if

the NVMEM or NVRAM batteries are charged. You can check the battery status either by connecting to a console or using SSH, logging into the Service Processor

(SP) for your system, and use the system sensors to see if the battery has a sufficient charge.

Attention: Do not try to clear the NVRAM contents. If there is a need to clear the contents of NVRAM, contact NetApp technical support.

3. If you are replacing the controllers with an used one, please ensure to run wipeconfig before controller replacement

4. Current model name is FAS8040

Before starting the operation, please ensure that the new controller model is supported for controller replacement.

Do you want to continue? {y|n}: y

Controller replacement: Prechecks in progress.....

Controller replacement has been paused for user intervention.

Please collect the following info from the current node:

vserver services name-service dns show

network interface show -curr-node node -role cluster,intercluster,node-mgmt,cluster-mgmt

network port show -node node -type physical

service-processor show -node * -instance

network fcp adapter show -node node

network port ifgrp show

network port vlan show

system node show -instance -node node

run -node node sysconfig

storage aggregate show -node node

volume show -node node

network interface failover-groups show

storage array config show -switch switchname

system license show -owner node

storage encryption disk show

system controller service-event delete

Manually clear a selected service event

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller service-event delete` command removes the service event from the list and extinguishes all related FRU attention LEDs.

In some cases, where the underlying fault condition remains, the service event might be reported again, causing it to reappear in the list. In such cases, it is necessary to remedy the underlying fault condition in order to clear the service event.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Selects service events on the specified nodes.

-event-id <integer> - Service Event ID

Selects the service events that match the specified event identifier. Together with the node, this field uniquely identifies the row to delete. Use the [system controller service-event show](#) command to find the event identifier for the service event to delete.

Examples

The following example lists the currently active service events. Then, using the listed Service Event ID, the service event is deleted:

```
cluster1::> system controller service-event show
```

Node	ID	Event Location	Event Description
plata4-1a	1	DIMM in slot 1 on Controller A	Uncorrectable ECC

```
cluster1::> system controller service-event delete -event-id 1
```

Related Links

- [system controller service-event show](#)

system controller service-event show

Display the active service events causing attention LEDs to be lit

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller service-event show` command displays one or more events that have been detected by the system for which a physical service action might be required. Physical service actions sometimes involve replacing or re-seating misbehaving FRUs. In such cases FRU attention LEDs will be illuminated to assist in physically locating the FRU in need of attention. When the FRU in question is contained within another FRU, both the inner and outer FRU attention LEDs will be lit. It creates a path of LEDs that starts at the chassis level and leads to the FRU in question. For example, if a DIMM is missing from the controller motherboard, the storage OS will detect this and log a service event whose location is the DIMM slot on the controller. The DIMM slot LED, controller LED and chassis LED will all be lit to create a path of LEDs to follow.

FRU Attention LEDs that are not visible from outside of the system (e.g. those on the controller motherboard such as DIMMs, boot device etc.) will remain on for a few minutes, even after power is removed from the containing FRU. As such, when the controller is removed from the chassis, a DIMM slot FRU attention LED will remain on, helping to locate the FRU in need of attention.

Generally, service events are cleared automatically when the issue is resolved. The corresponding FRU attention LEDs are extinguished accordingly. In cases where the service event request is caused by an environmental issue, it might be necessary to manually remove the service event from the list. This can be done using the [system controller service-event delete](#) command.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>,...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance] }

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects service events on the specified nodes.

[-event-id <integer>] - Service Event ID

Selects the service events that match the specified event identifier. Together with the node, this field uniquely identifies the row for use with the [system controller service-event delete](#) command

[-event-loc <text>] - Location

Selects the service events that match the specified event location.

[-event-desc <text>] - Description

Selects the service events that match the specified event description.

[-event-timestamp <text>] - Timestamp

The time that the event occurred, recorded by the Service Processor

Examples

The following example lists the currently active service events.

```
cluster1::> system controller service-event show
```

Node	ID	Event Location	Event Description
plata4-1a	1	DIMM in slot 1 on Controller A	Uncorrectable ECC

Related Links

- [system controller service-event delete](#)

system controller slot module insert

Add a module on the controller

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller slot module insert` command adds a module on the controller.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Selects the PCIe modules that are present in the specified node.

-slot <text> - Slot Number

Selects the PCIe modules present in the specified slot or slot-subslot combination.

Examples

The following example adds a module in the local node:

```
p2i030::> system controller slot module insert -node local -slot 1

Warning: IO_CARRIER_NIANTIC_NIC module in slot 1 of node p2i030 will be
powered
        on and initialized.
Do you want to continue? {y|n}:y
The module has been successfully powered on, initialized and placed into
service.

p2i030::>
```

system controller slot module remove

Remove a module on the controller

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller slot module remove` command removes a module on the controller.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Selects the PCIe modules that are present in the specified node.

-slot <text> - Slot Number

Selects the PCIe modules present in the specified slot or slot-subslot combination.

Examples

The following example removes a module in the local node:

```
p2i030::> system controller slot module remove -node local -slot 1

Warning: IO_CARRIER_NIANTIC_NIC module in slot 1 of node p2i030 will be
        powered off for removal.
Do you want to continue? {y|n}: y
The module has been successfully removed from service and powered off. It
can now be safely removed.

p2i030::>
```

system controller slot module replace

Power off a module on the controller for replacement

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller slot module replace` command powers off a module on the controller for replacement.

Parameters

-node {<nodename>|local} - Node

Selects the PCIe modules that are present in the specified node.

-slot <text> - Slot Number

Selects the PCIe modules present in the specified slot or slot-subslot combination.

Examples

The following example powers off a module in the local node:

```
p2i030::> system controller slot module replace -node local -slot 1

Warning: IO_CARRIER_NIANTIC_NIC module in slot 1 of node p2i030 will be
powered
      off for replacement.
Do you want to continue? {y|n}: y
The module has been successfully powered off. It can now be safely
replaced. After the replacement module is inserted, use the "system
controller slot module insert" command to place the module into service.

p2i030::>
```

system controller slot module show

Display hotplug status of a module on the controller

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller slot module show` command displays hotplug status of a module on the controller. The command displays the following information about the PCIe modules:

- Node
- Slot
- Module
- Status

To display more details, use the `-instance` parameter.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>,...]

If you specify the `-fields <fieldname>, ...` parameter, the command output also includes the specified field or fields. You can use `'-fields ?'` to display the fields to specify.

| [-instance] }

If you specify the `-instance` parameter, the command displays detailed information about all fields.

[`-node` <nodename>|local}] - Node

Selects the PCIe modules that are present in the specified node.

[`-slot` <text>] - Slot Number

Selects the PCIe modules present in the specified slot or slot-subslot combination.

[`-status` <text>] - Module Status

Selects hotplug status for PCIe modules.

[`-card` <text>] - Module Name

Selects module name for PCIe modules.

Examples

The following example displays hotplug status of PCI modules found in the local node:

```
::> system controller slot module show -node local
```

Node	Slot	Module	Status
localhost	1	IO_CARRIER_NIANTIC_NIC	powered-on
localhost	2	IO_4X_10GBT_INTL_NIC	powered-on
localhost	3	IO_4X_12Gb_PMC_SAS	powered-on
localhost	4	IO_4X_10GBE_16GFC_QLGC_CNA	powered-on
localhost	5	IO_4X_12Gb_PMC_SAS	powered-on
localhost	6	NVRAM10	hotplug-not-
supported			
localhost	6-1		empty
localhost	6-2		empty
localhost	7	IO_4X_12Gb_PMC_SAS	powered-on
localhost	8	IO_4X_10GBT_INTL_NIC	powered-on
localhost	9	IO_4X_12Gb_PMC_SAS	powered-on
localhost	10	IO_4X_12Gb_PMC_SAS	powered-on
localhost	11	IO_4X_12Gb_PMC_SAS	powered-on

13 entries were displayed.

```
::>
```

system controller sp config show

Display the Service Processor Config Table

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller sp config show` command displays the following configuration information of the service processor for all nodes in the cluster:

- Node name
- Service processor status
- Service processor firmware version
- Booted firmware version
- Service processor configuration status
- Physical Ethernet link status of service processor
- Health monitor status

To display more details, use the `-instance` parameter. These commands are available for 80xx, 25xx and later systems. Earlier models are not supported.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>,...]

Selects the field that you specify.

| [-instance] }

Displays detailed configuration information of the service processor.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Use this parameter to list the service processor configuration of the specific node.

[-version <text>] - Firmware Version

Selects the service processor configuration with the specified firmware version.

[-boot-version {primary|backup}] - Booted Version

Selects the service processor configuration with the specified version of the currently booted partition.

[-monitor {node-connect|system-connect|system|controller|chassis|cluster-switch|example}] - Health Monitor Name

Selects the service processor configuration with the specified monitor name.

[-sp-status {online|offline|sp-daemon-offline|node-offline|degraded|rebooting|unknown|updating}] - SP Status

Selects the service processor configuration with the specified status of service processor.

[-sp-config {true|false}] - Auto Update Configured

Selects information about the service processor with the specified configuration status of the service processor.

[-status {ok|ok-with-suppressed|degraded|unreachable|unknown}] - Status

Selects the service processor configuration information with the specified service processor status.

[`-link-status {up|down|disabled|unknown}`] - Public Link Status

Selects the service processor configuration with the specified physical ethernet link status.

[`-name <text>`] - Display Name

Selects the service processor configuration with the specified unique name.

Examples

The example below displays configuration of the service processor in all the nodes in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> system controller sp config show
```

	Firmware	Booted	Auto Update	SP	Link	
Node	Version	Version	Configured	Status	Status	Status
node1	2.2.2	primary	true	online	up	ok
node2	2.2.2	primary	true	online	up	ok

The example below displays configuration of the service processor of a particular node in detail:

```
cluster1::> system controller sp config show -instance -node node1
```

Node: node1

Firmware Version: 2.2.2

Booted Version: primary

Health Monitor Name: controller

SP Status: online

Auto Update Configured: true

Status: ok

Public Link Status: up

Display Name: SP Config

system controller sp upgrade show

Display the Service Processor Upgrade Table

Availability: This command is available to *cluster* administrators at the *admin* privilege level.

Description

The `system controller sp upgrade show` command displays the following information about the service processor firmware of all the nodes in the cluster:

- Node name
- Is new firmware available?
- Is autoupdate enabled?
- Status of autoupdate

- Health monitor status

To display more details, use the `-instance` parameter. These commands are available for 80xx, 25xx and later systems. Earlier models are not supported.

Parameters

{ [-fields <fieldname>,...]

Selects the fields that you specify.

| [-instance] }

Displays detailed upgrade information of the service processor.

[-node {<nodename>|local}] - Node

Use this parameter to list the upgrade information of the service processor on the specified node.

[-new-fw-avail {true|false}] - New Firmware Available

Selects the information of the service processors which have new firmware available.

[-new-fw-version <text>] - New Firmware Version

Selects the information about service processors with the specified firmware version.

[-auto-update {true|false}] - Auto Update

Selects the information about service processors with the specified state.

[-auto-update-stat {installed|corrupt|updating|auto-updating|none}] - Auto Update Status

Selects the information about service processors with the specified auto update status.

[-auto-update-sttime <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Auto Update Start Time

Selects the information about service processors with the specified start time.

[-auto-update-entime <MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS>] - Auto Update End Time

Selects the information about service processors with the specified end time.

[-auto-update-per <integer>] - Auto Update Percent Done

Selects the information about service processors with the specified auto update percentage completed.

[-auto-update-maxret <integer>] - Auto Update Maximum Retries

Selects the information about service processors with the specified maximum number of retries.

[-auto-update-curret <integer>] - Auto Update Current Retries

Selects the information about service processors with the specified number of current retries.

[-auto-update-prevstat {failed|passed}] - Previous AutoUpdate Status

Selects the information about service processors with the specified automatic update status.

[-monitor {node-connect|system-connect|system|controller|chassis|cluster-switch|example}] - Health Monitor Name

Selects the information about service processors with the specified monitor name.

[*-status {ok|ok-with-suppressed|degraded|unreachable|unknown}*] - Status

Selects the information about service processors with the specified health monitor status.

[*-name <text>*] - Display Name

Selects the information about service processors with the specified display name.

Examples

The example below displays service processor upgrade information for all nodes in the cluster:

```
cluster1::> system controller sp upgrade show
New    Firmware      Auto Update   Auto Update
Node   Available         Feature      Status       Status
----  -
node1  false             true         installed    ok
node2  false             true         installed    ok
2 entries were displayed.
```

The example below displays the detailed service processor upgrade information for a specific node:

```
cluster1::> system controller sp upgrade show -instance -node node1
Node: node1
  New Firmware Available: false
    New Firmware Version: Not Applicable
      Auto Update: true
        Auto Update Status: installed
          Auto Update Start Time: Thu Oct 20 20:06:03 2012 Etc/UTC
            Auto Update End Time: Thu Oct 20 20:09:19 2012 Etc/UTC
              Auto Update Percent Done: 0
                Auto Update Maximum Retries: 5
                  Auto Update Current Retries: 0
                    Previous AutoUpdate Status: passed
                      Health Monitor Name: controller
                        Status: ok
                          Display Name: SP Upgrade
```

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