Sun Fire Midrange Systems Dynamic Reconfiguration User Guide

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Preface

This book describes the Dynamic Reconfiguration (DR) feature of the Sun™ Fire midrange systems, which include the Sun Fire E6900/E4900/6800/4810/4800/3800 servers. DR enables you to attach and detach system boards from a running system.

Before You Read This Book

This book is intended for the Sun Fire midrange system administrator who has a working knowledge of UNIX® systems, particularly those based on the Solaris™ Operating System. If you do not have such knowledge, first read the Solaris user and system administrator books provided with this system and consider UNIX system administration training.

How This Book Is Organized

This book contains the following chapters:

Chapter 1 Introduction to DR on Sun Fire Midrange Systems

Chapter 2 Command Line Interface

Chapter 3 Troubleshooting

Glossary

Using UNIX Commands

This document might not contain information on basic UNIX® commands and procedures such as shutting down the system, booting the system, and configuring devices. See the following for this information:

- Software documentation that you received with your system
- Solaris™ Operating System documentation, which is at

  http://docs.sun.com

Shell Prompts

Shell	Prompt
C shell	*machine-name*%
C shell super user	*machine-name*#
Bourne shell and Korn shell	$
Bourne shell and Korn shell super user	#

Typographic Conventions

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

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

Related Documentation

TABLE P-1 Related Documentation

Application	Title
Platform administration	*Sun Fire Midrange Systems Platform Administration Manual*
System Controller commands	*Sun Fire Midrange System Controller Command Reference Manual*
Firmware release notes	*Sun Fire Midrange Systems Firmware Release Notes*
Service Manual	*Sun Fire Midrange Systems Service Manual*
Internet Multipathing (IPMP)	*IP Network Multipathing Administration Guide*
Sun Management Center software	*Sun Management Center Software User Guide*

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Sun Fire Midrange Systems Dynamic Reconfiguration User Guide, part number 817-7167-10

CHAPTER 1

Introduction to DR on Sun Fire Midrange Systems

While the Solaris 9 and Solaris 10 operating systems support the full functionality of DR, some previous versions of Solaris software did not support reconfiguration of I/O boards. Solaris 8 2/02 software was the first release of the Solaris 8 software to support the full functionality of DR on domains. For complete information and instructions for enabling DR on a system running Solaris 8 software, visit:

http://www.sun.com/servers/midrange/dr_sunfire

Note – Performing DR operations requires root access.

Dynamic Reconfiguration

DR software is part of the Solaris software. With DR software you can dynamically reconfigure system boards and safely remove them or install them into a system while the operating system is running and with minimum disruption to user processes running in the domain.

You can use DR to do the following:

- Minimize the interruption of system applications while installing or removing a board.
- Disable a failing device by removing it from the domain, before the failure can crash the operating system.
- Display the operational status of boards in a domain.
- Initiate system tests of a board while the system continues to run.
- Reconfigure a domain while Solaris software continues to run in the domain.

Command Line Interface

The DR software has a command line interface (CLI) using the `cfgadm` command, which is the configuration administration program. The DR agent also provides a remote interface to Sun™ Management Center graphical user interface.

Graphical User Interface

The optional Sun Management Center software (beginning with version 3.0) provides features such as domain management, as well as a graphical user interface (GUI) to the `cfgadm` DR command line interface (CLI). If you prefer to use a GUI, use Sun Management Center software instead of the command line interfaces of the system controller software and the DR software.

To use Sun Management Center software, you must attach the System Controller board to a network. With a network connection, you can view both the command line interface and the graphical user interface. For instructions on how to use Sun Management Center software, refer to the *Sun Management Center User's Guide* and the *Sun Management Center Supplement for Sun Fire Midrange Systems*. For instructions on how to connect the system controller to a network connection on the System Controller board, refer to your systems installation documentation.

DR Concepts

This section contains descriptions of general DR concepts that pertain to Sun Fire midrange system domains.

Domains

The Sun Fire midrange servers can be divided into dynamic system domains, referred to as *domains* in this document. These domains are based on system board slots that are assigned to the domains. Each domain is electrically isolated into hardware partitions, which ensures that a problem in one domain does not affect the other domains in the server.

The domain configuration information is maintained on the SC and describes how the system board slots are logically partitioned into domains. The domain configuration includes empty slots and populated slots.

The number of slots available to a given domain is controlled by an available component list that is maintained on the system controller. After a slot has been assigned to a domain, it becomes visible to that domain and unavailable and invisible to any other domain. Conversely, you must disconnect and unassign a slot from its domain before you can assign and configure it to another domain.

The logical domain is the set of slots that are assigned to that domain. The physical domain is the set of boards that are physically interconnected. A slot can be a member of a logical domain without being part of a physical domain. After the domain is booted, a system board can be assigned to a logical domain. However, it does not become part of the physical domain until the operating system requests it. System boards or slots that are not assigned to a domain are available to any domain that has that board or slot in its available component list. Boards can be assigned to a domain from the platform console, or the domain console if the boards are in the available component list for that domain. The available component list for a domain can only be modified from the platform console.

Detachability

For a device to be detachable, it must conform to the following items:

- Device driver must support `DDI_DETACH`.
- Critical resources must be redundant or accessible through multiple pathways. CPUs and memory banks can be redundant critical resources. Disk drives are examples of critical resources that can be accessible through multiple pathways.

Some boards cannot be detached because their resources cannot be moved. For example, if a domain has only one CPU board, that CPU board cannot be detached. If the boot drive does not have the failover feature implemented, the I/O board connected to it is not detachable.

If there are not multiple pathways for an I/O board, you can:

- Put the disk chain on a separate I/O board. The secondary I/O board can then be detached.
- Add a second path to the device through a second I/O board so that the I/O board can be detached without losing access to the secondary disk chain.

Quiescence

During the unconfigure operation on a system board with permanent memory (OpenBoot™ PROM or kernel memory), the operating system is briefly paused, which is known as operating system quiescence. All operating system and device activity on the centerplane must cease during a critical phase of the operation.

A quick way to determine whether a board has permanent memory is to run the following command as super user:

```
# cfgadm -av | grep permanent
```

The system responds with output such as the following, which describes system board 0 (zero):

```
N0.SB0::memory connected configured ok base address 0x0, 4194304
 KBytes total, 668072 KBytes permanent
```

Before it can achieve quiescence, the operating system must temporarily suspend all processes, CPUs, and device activities. If the operating system cannot achieve quiescence, it displays the reasons, which may include the following:

- An execution thread did not suspend.
- Real-time processes are running.
- A device exists that cannot be paused by the operating system.

The conditions that cause processes to fail to suspend are often temporary. If a failure occurs, examine the reasons for that failure. If the operating system encountered a transient condition—a failure to suspend a process—you can try the operation again.

Permanent memory is where the Solaris kernel and its data reside. The kernel cannot be released from memory in the same way that user processes residing in other boards can release memory by paging out to the swap device. Instead, `cfgadm` uses the copy-rename technique to release the memory.

The first step in a copy-rename operation is to stop all memory activity on the system by pausing all I/O operations and thread activity; this is known as *quiescence*. During quiescence the system is frozen and does not respond to external events such as network packets. The duration of the quiescence depends on two factors: How many I/O devices and threads need to be stopped; and how much memory needs to be copied. Typically, the number of I/O devices determines the required quiescent time, because I/O devices must be paused and unpaused. A quiescent state usually lasts longer than two minutes.

Because quiescence has a noticeable impact, `cfgadm` requests confirmation before implementing quiescence. If you enter:

```
# cfgadm -c unconfigure N0.SB0
```

The system responds with a prompt for confirmation:

```
System may be temporarily suspended, proceed (yes/no)?
```

If you use Sun Management Center to perform the DR operation, a pop-up window displays this prompt.

Enter `Yes` to confirm that the impact of the quiesce is acceptable, and to proceed.

Suspend-Safe and Suspend-Unsafe Devices

When DR suspends the operating system, all of the device drivers that are attached to the operating system must also be suspended. If a driver cannot be suspended (or subsequently resumed), the DR operation fails.

A *suspend-safe* device does not access memory or interrupt the system while the operating system is in quiescence. A driver is suspend-safe if it supports operating system quiescence (suspend/resume). A suspend-safe driver also guarantees that when a suspend request is successfully completed, the device that the driver manages will not attempt to access memory, even if the device is open when the suspend request is made.

A *suspend-unsafe* device allows a memory access or a system interruption to occur while the operating system is in quiescence.

Attachment Points

An attachment point is a collective term for a board and its slot. DR can display the status of the slot, the board, and the attachment point. The DR definition of a board also includes the devices connected to it, so the term “occupant” refers to the combination of board and attached devices.

- A slot (also called a *receptacle*) has the ability to electrically isolate the occupant from the host machine. That is, the software can put a single slot into low-power mode.
- Receptacles can be named according to slot numbers or can be anonymous (for example, a SCSI chain). To obtain a list of all available logical attachment points, use the `-l` option with the `cfgadm`(1M) command.
- An occupant I/O board includes any external storage devices connected by interface cables.

There are two formats used when referring to attachment points:

- A *physical* attachment point describes the software driver and location of the slot. An example of a physical attachment point name is:

```
/devices/ssm@0,0:N0.SBx     (for a CPU/Memory board)
OR
/devices/ssm@0,0:N0.IBx     (for an I/O assembly)
```

  where `N0` is node 0 (zero),

  `SB` is a system board,

  `IB` is an I/O board, and

  x is a slot number. A slot number can range from 0 through 5 for a system board, and from 6 through 9 for an I/O board.

- A *logical* attachment point is an abbreviated name created by the system to refer to the physical attachment point. Logical attachment points take one of the following two forms:

```
N0.SBx     (for a CPU/Memory board)
OR
N0.IBx     (for an I/O assembly)
```

DR Operations

There are four main types of DR operations.

Operation	Description
Connect	The slot provides power to the board and monitors its temperature. For I/O boards, the connection operation is included in the configuration operation.
Configure	The operating system assigns functional roles to a board, and loads device drivers for the board and for devices attached to the board.
Unconfigure	The system detaches a board logically from the operating system and takes the associated device drivers offline. Environmental monitoring continues, but devices on the board are not available for system use.
Disconnect	The system stops monitoring the board, and power to the slot is turned off.

If a system board is in use, stop its use and disconnect it from the domain before you power it off. After a new or upgraded system board is inserted and powered on, connect its attachment point and configure it for use by the operating system.

The `cfgadm`(1M) command can connect and configure (or unconfigure and disconnect) in a single command, but if necessary, each operation (connection, configuration, unconfiguration, or disconnection) can be performed separately.

Hot-Plug Hardware

Hot-plug boards and modules have special connectors that supply electrical power to the board or module before the data pins make contact. Boards and devices that have hot-plug connectors can be inserted or removed while the system is running.

I/O boards and CPU/Memory boards used in the Sun Fire midrange servers are hot-plug devices. Some devices, such as the peripheral power supply, are not hot-plug modules and cannot be removed while the system is running.

Conditions and States

A state is the operational status of either a receptacle (slot) or an occupant (board). A condition is the operational status of an attachment point.

Before you attempt to perform any DR operation on a board or component from a domain, you must determine state and condition. Use the `cfgadm`(1M) command with the `-la` options to display the type, state, and condition of each component and the state and condition of each board slot in the domain. See the section "Component Types" on page 10 for a list of the component types.

Board States, Conditions and Classes

This section contains descriptions of the states, conditions and classes of system boards (also known as system slots).

Board Receptacle States

A board can have one of three receptacle states: empty, disconnected, or connected. Whenever you insert a board, the receptacle state changes from empty to disconnected. Whenever you remove a board the receptacle state changes from disconnected to empty.

Caution – Physically removing a board that is in the connected state, or that is powered on and in the disconnected state, crashes the operating system and can result in permanent damage to that system board.

Name	Description
`empty`	A board is not present.
`disconnected`	The board is disconnected from the system bus. A board can be in the disconnected state without being powered off. However, a board must be powered off and in the disconnected state before you remove it from the slot.
`connected`	The board is powered on and connected to the system bus. You can view the components on a board only after it is in the connected state.

Board Occupant States

A board can have one of two occupant states: configured or unconfigured. The occupant state of a disconnected board is always unconfigured.

Name	Description
`configured`	At least one component on the board is configured.
`unconfigured`	All of the components on the board are unconfigured.

Board Conditions

A board can be in one of four conditions: unknown, ok, failed, or unusable.

Name	Description
`unknown`	The board has not been tested.
`ok`	The board is operational.
`failed`	The board failed testing.
`unusable`	The board slot is unusable.

Board Classes

The `cfgadm` command shows Sun Fire midrange server system boards as class "`sbd`" and CompactPCI (cPCI) cards as class "`pci`."

To view the classes that are associated with attachment points, run the following command as super user:

```
# cfgadm -s "cols=ap_id:class"
```

To also list the dynamic attachment points and their classes, add the `cfgadm` command's `-a` option as an argument to the preceding command

Component States, Conditions and Types

This section contains descriptions of the states and conditions of components, and their types.

Component Receptacle States

A component cannot be individually connected or disconnected. Thus, components can have only one state: connected.

Component Occupant States

A component can have one of two occupant states: configured or unconfigured.

Name	Description
`configured`	Component is available for use by the Solaris software
`unconfigured`	Component is not available for use by the Solaris software.

Component Conditions

A component can have one of three conditions: unknown, ok, failed.

Name	Description
`unknown`	Component has not been tested.
`ok`	Component is operational.
`failed`	Component failed testing.

Component Types

You can use DR to configure or to unconfigure several types of components.

Name	Description
`cpu`	Individual CPU
`memory`	All the memory on the board
`pci`	Any I/O device, controller, or bus

DR on I/O Boards

You must use caution when you add or remove system boards with I/O devices. Before you can remove a board with I/O devices, all of its devices must be closed and all of its file systems must be unmounted.

If you need to remove a board with I/O devices from a domain temporarily and then re-add it before any other boards with I/O devices are added or removed, reconfiguration is not necessary and need not be performed. In this case, device paths to the board devices will remain unchanged.

Before performing any DR operation on an I/O (IBx) board, enter the following command to stop the `vold` daemon:

```
# sh /etc/init.d/volmgt stop
```

After the DR operation has successfully completed, enter the following command to restart the vold daemon:

```
# sh /etc/init.d/volmgt start
```

On Sun Fire midrange systems, DR supports neither SAI/P (BugID 4466378) nor HIPPI/P. Previous releases did not support the SunHSI/P driver, but the bug that prevented support, 4496362, was fixed in patch 106922 (2.0) and 109715 (3.0). For more information see SunSolve.

You must execute the `devfsadm(1M)` command in order to see any changes that have been made, especially in regard to changes from PCI to cPCI.

Limitations Specific to CompactPCI

The following limitations apply to reconfiguration involving CompactPCI assemblies:

- You can unconfigure a CompactPCI (cPCI) I/O assembly only if all the cards in the board are in an unconfigured state. If any cPCI card is busy (such as with a plumbed/up interface or a mounted disk), the board unconfigure operation fails with the status "busy." All cPCI cards should be unconfigured before attempting to unconfigure the cPCI I/O assembly.
- When a multipath disk is connected to two cPCI cards, it is possible to see disk activity across the cards when none is expected. For this reason, make sure that there is no activity on the local side of the resource. This is more likely to occur when attempting to perform DR operations on a cPCI card that shows a busy status, even when there is no activity on the local side of the resource. A subsequent DR attempt might be required.
- When a user lists the attachment point for a cPCI board using the `cfgadm`(1M) command with the `-a` option, cPCI slots and PCI buses are all listed as attachment points. The `cfgadm -a` command displays an attachment point for a PCI bus as `N0.IB8::pci0`. There are four such attachment points for each cPCI board. The user should not perform DR operations on these points, nor on the `sghsc` attachment point (which the `cfgadm -a` command displays as `N0.IB8::sghsc4`), because DR is not actually performed, and some internal resources are removed. Using DR on these attachment points (`bus` and `sghsc`) is strongly discouraged.
- In order for DR to function properly with cPCI cards, the levers on all cPCI cards that are inserted at Solaris boot time must be fully engaged.

Unconfiguring a cPCI card automatically disconnects it, too. If autoconfigure is enabled, connecting a cPCI card also configures it. If autoconfigure is disabled, you must do the configure manually.

Solving a Problem With an I/O Device

All I/O devices must be closed before they are unconfigured. If you encounter a problem with an I/O device, the following list can help you to overcome the problem.

- Use the `fuser`(1M) command to see which processes have the device open.
- Run the SC command `showenv` to determine the state and usage of the device.
- If disk mirroring is being used to access a device connected to the board, reconfigure the device so that it is accessible by way of controllers on other system boards.
- Unmount file systems. Note that unmounting file systems may affect NFS client systems.
- Either kill any process that directly opens a device or raw partition, or direct it to close the open device on the board.
- Remove multipathing databases from board-resident partitions. The location of multipathing databases is explicitly chosen by the user and can be changed.
- Remove any private regions used by volume managers. By default, volume managers use a private region on each device that they control. Such devices must be removed from volume manager control before they can be detached.
- Take any RSM 2000 controllers offline by using the `rm6` or `rdacutil` commands.
- Remove disk partitions from the swap configuration.
- If a detach-unsafe device is present on the board, close all instances of the device and use `modunload`(1M) to unload the driver.

Note – If you use the `ndd`(1M) command to set the configuration parameters for network drivers, the parameters may not persist after a DR operation. Use the `/etc/system` file or the `driver.conf` file for a specific driver to set the parameters permanently.

Permanent and Non-permanent Memory

Before you can delete a board, the operating system must vacate the memory on that board. Vacating a board entails flushing the contents of its non-permanent memory to swap space; and copying the contents of its permanent memory (that is, the kernel and OpenBoot™ PROM software) to another memory board.

To relocate permanent memory, the operating system on a domain must be temporarily quiesced, causing a pause in all activity, usually only on that domain. How long the quiesce lasts depends on the domain I/O configuration and the running workloads.

Detaching a board with permanent memory is the only time when the operating system is quiesced; therefore, you should know where permanent memory resides so that you can avoid significant impact on the operation of the domain. To display the size of permanent memory, use the `cfgadm`(1M) command with its `-av` option. To vacate a board that has permanent memory, the operating system must find a sufficiently large block of available memory, called target memory, on which to copy the current contents of permanent memory, which is referred to as source memory.

Target Memory Constraints

DR supports reconfiguration of permanent memory from one system board to another only if the target board as much memory or more than the source board. If it has less memory, the system will disallow the DR operation. If it has more, the additional memory is added to the pool of available memory.

An Illustration of DR Concepts

DR lets you disconnect and then reconnect system boards without bringing the system down. You can use DR to add or remove system resources while the system continues to operate.

As an example reconfiguration of system resources, consider the following Sun Fire system configuration, as depicted in the diagram that follows: domain A contains system boards 0 and 2, and I/O board 7. Domain B contains system boards 1 and 3, and I/O board 8.

Note – Before performing DR operations, always make sure that the system complies with the constraints set forth in "Limitations" on page 15.

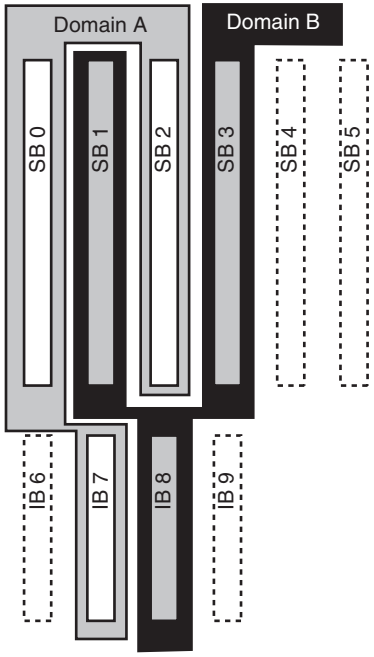

FIGURE 1-1 Example Domains Before Reconfiguration

To re-assign system board 1 from domain B to domain A, you can use the Sun Management Center software GUI. Or you can perform the following steps manually on the CLI in each domain:

1. **As super user, enter the following command on the command line in domain B to disconnect system board 1:**

```
# cfgadm -c disconnect -o unassign N0.SB1
```

2. **Then, enter the following command on the command line in domain A to assign, connect, and configure system board 1 in Domain A:**

```
# cfgadm -c configure N0.SB1
```

The following system configuration is the result. Notice that only the way in which the boards are connected has changed, but not the physical layout of the boards within the cabinet.

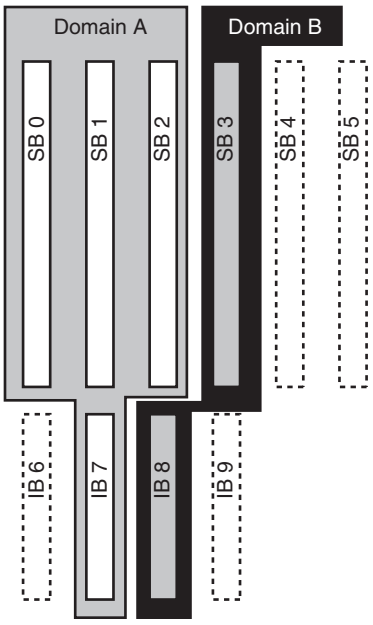

FIGURE 1-2 Example Domains After Configuration

Limitations

Memory Interleaving

System boards cannot be dynamically reconfigured if system memory is interleaved across multiple CPU/Memory boards.

Note – For more information about memory interleaving, refer to the `interleave-scope` parameter of the `setupdomain` command, which is described in both the *Sun Fire Midrange Systems Platform Administration Manual* and the *Sun Fire Midrange System Controller Command Reference Manual.*

Conversely, CompactPCI cards and I/O boards *can* be dynamically reconfigured whether memory is interleaved or not.

CHAPTER 2

Command Line Interface

The following procedures are discussed in this chapter:

- "To Test an I/O Assembly" on page 23
- "To Install a New Board in a Domain" on page 25
- "To Hot-Swap a CPU/Memory Board" on page 26
- "To Hot-Swap an I/O Assembly" on page 27
- "Hot-Swapping a CompactPCI Card" on page 30
- "To Hot-Plug a CompactPCI Card" on page 31
- "To Remove a Board From the System" on page 32
- "To Move a Board Between Domains" on page 33
- "To Disconnect a Board Temporarily" on page 34

Note – There is no need to enable dynamic reconfiguration explicitly on Sun Fire midrange systems, as DR is enabled by default. However, for full functionality on systems running Solaris 8 software, a later kernel update and certain patches are required. For more information, please visit the following Sun websites:

```
http://www.sun.com/sunsolve

http://www.sun.com/servers/midrange/dr_sunfire
```

The `cfgadm` Command

The `cfgadm(1M)` command provides configuration administration operations on dynamically reconfigurable hardware resources. The following table lists the DR board states.

TABLE 2-1 DR Board States from the System Controller (SC)

Board States	Description
Available	The slot is not assigned to any particular domain.
Assigned	The board belongs to a domain, but the hardware has not been configured to use it. The board may be reassigned by the chassis port or released by the domain that it is assigned to.
Active	The board is being actively used by the domain to which it has been assigned. You cannot reassign an active board.

Displaying Basic Board Status

The `cfgadm` program displays information about boards and slots. Refer to the `cfgadm(1)` man page for options to this command.

Many operations require that you specify the system board names. To obtain these system names, type `cfgadm` with no options. Doing so displays information about all known attachment points, including board slots, SCSI buses, and cPCI slots. The following display shows a typical output.

CODE EXAMPLE 2-1 Output of the Basic `cfgadm` Command

```
Ap_Id          Type         Receptacle   Occupant     Condition
N0.IB6         PCI_I/O_Boa  connected    configured   ok
N0.IB7         PCI_I/O_Boa  connected    configured   ok
N0.IB8         PCI_I/O_Boa  connected    configured   ok
N0.IB9         PCI_I/O_Boa  disconnected unconfigured unknown
N0.SB0         CPU_Board    connected    configured   unknown
N0.SB1         CPU_Board    disconnected unconfigured failed
N0.SB2         CPU_Board    connected    configured   ok
N0.SB3         unknown      empty        unconfigured unknown
N0.SB4         unknown      empty        unconfigured unknown
N0.SB5         unknown      empty        unconfigured unknown
c0             scsi-bus     connected    configured   unknown
```

CODE EXAMPLE 2-1 Output of the Basic `cfgadm` Command *(Continued)*

```
c1             scsi-bus     connected    unconfigured unknown
c2             scsi-bus     connected    unconfigured unknown
c3             scsi-bus     connected    configured   unknown
```

Displaying Detailed Board Status

For a more detailed status report, use the command `cfgadm -av`. The `-a` option lists attachment points and the `-v` option turns on expanded (verbose) descriptions.

CODE EXAMPLE 2-2 is a *partial* display produced by the `cfgadm -av` command. The output appears complicated because the lines wrap around in this display. (This status report is for the same example system and provides details of each display item.)

CODE EXAMPLE 2-2 Output of the cfgadm -av Command

```
# cfgadm -av
Ap_Id            Receptacle    Occupant       Condition  Information
When          Type          Busy       Phys_Id
N0.IB6           connected     configured     ok         powered-on, assigned
Apr 3 18:04  PCI_I/O_Boa   n          /devices/ssm@0,0:N0.IB6
N0.IB6::pci0     connected     configured     ok         device
/ssm@0,0/pci@19,70000
Apr 3 18:04 io             n          /devices/ssm@0,0:N0.IB6::pci0
N0.IB6::pci1     connected     configured     ok         device
/ssm@0,0/pci@19,600000
Apr 3 18:04 io             n          /devices /ssm@0,0:N0.IB6::pci1
N0.IB6::pci2     connected    configured     ok         device
/ssm@0,0/pci@18,700000
Apr 3 18:04 io             n          /devices/ssm@0,0:N0.IB6::pci2
N0.IB6::pci3     connected     configured     ok         device
/ssm@0,0/pci@18,600000
Apr 3 18:04 io             n          /devices/ssm@0,0:N0.IB6::pci3
N0.IB7           connected     configured     ok         powered-on, assigned
Apr 3 18:04 PCI_I/O_Boa    n          /devices/ssm@0,0:N0.IB7
N0.IB7::pci0     connected     configured     ok         device
/ssm@0,0/pci@1b,700000
Apr 3 18:04 io             n          /devices/ssm@0,0:N0.IB7::pci0
N0.IB7::pci1     connected     configured     ok         device
/ssm@0,0/pci@1b,600000
Apr 3 18:04 io             n          /devices/ssm@0,0:N0.IB7::pci1
N0.IB7::pci2     connected     configured     ok         device
/ssm@0,0/pci@1a,700000
Apr 3 18:04 io             n          /devices/ssm@0,0:N0.IB7::pci2
```

CODE EXAMPLE 2-2 Output of the cfgadm -av Command

```
N0.IB7::pci3      connected     configured     ok         device
/ssm@0,0/pci@1a,600000
Apr 3 18:04 io              n          /devices/ssm@0,0:N0.IB7::pci3
N0.IB8            connected     configured     ok         powered-on, assigned
Apr 3 18:04 PCI_I/O_Boa     n          /devices/ssm@0,0:N0.IB8
N0.IB8::pci0      connected     configured     ok         device
/ssm@0,0/pci@1d,700000
Apr 3 18:04 io              n         /devices/ssm@0,0:N0.IB8::pci0
N0.IB8::pci1      connected     configured     ok         device
/ssm@0,0/pci@1d,600000
Apr 3 18:04 io              n         /devices/ssm@0,0:N0.IB8::pci1
N0.IB8::pci2      connected     configured     ok         device
/ssm@0,0/pci@1c,700000, referenced
Apr 3 18:04 io              n        /devices/ssm@0,0:N0.IB8::pci2
N0.IB8::pci3      connected     configured     ok         device
/ssm@0,0/pci@1c,600000, referenced
Apr 3 18:04 io              n        /devices/ssm@0,0:N0.IB8::pci3
N0.IB9            disconnected  unconfigured   unknown  powered-on, assigned
Apr 3 18:04 PCI_I/O_Boa     n        /devices/ssm@0,0:N0.IB9
N0.SB0            connected     configured     unknown  powered-on, assigned
Apr 3 18:04 CPU_Board       n        /devices/ssm@0,0:N0.SB0
N0.SB0::cpu0      connected     configured     ok         cpuid 0, speed 750 MHz,
ecache 8 MBytes
Apr 3 18:04 cpu             n       /devices/ssm@0,0:N0.SB0::cpu0
N0.SB0::cpu1      connected     configured     ok         cpuid 1, speed 750 MHz,
ecache 8 MBytes
Apr 3 18:04 cpu             n       /devices/ssm@0,0:N0.SB0::cpu1
N0.SB0::cpu2      connected     configured     ok         cpuid 2, speed 750 MHz,
ecache 8 MBytes
Apr 3 18:04 cpu             n       /devices/ssm@0,0:N0.SB0::cpu2
```

Here are some details of the previous display:

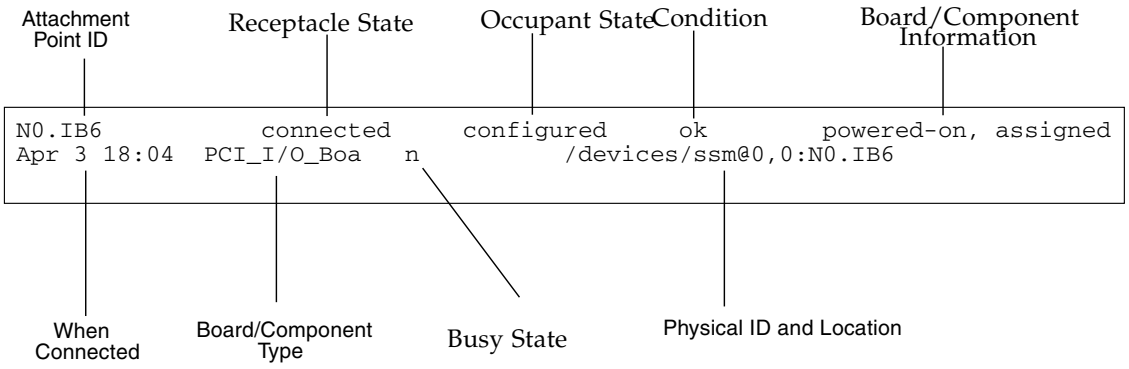

FIGURE 2-1 Details of the Display for `cfgadm -av`

Command Options

The options to the `cfgadm(1M)` command with its `-c` flag are listed below:

TABLE 2-2 `cfgadm -c` Command Options

cfgadm -c Option	Function
`connect`	The slot provides power to the board and begins monitoring the board. The slot is assigned if it was not previously assigned.
`disconnect`	The system stops monitoring the board and power to the slot is turned off.
`configure`	The operating system assigns functional roles to a board and loads device drivers for the board and for the devices attached to the board.
`unconfigure`	The system detaches a board logically from the operating system and takes the associated device drivers offline. Environmental monitoring continues, but any devices on the board are not available for system use.

The options provided by the `cfgadm -x` command are listed below.

TABLE 2-3 `cfgadm -x` Command Options

cfgadm -x Option	Function
`assign`	Adds (assigns) a board to a domain.
`unassign`	Deletes (unassigns) a board from a domain.
`poweron`	Powers on a system board.
`poweroff`	Powers off a system board.

The `cfgadm_sbd`(1M) man page provides additional information on the `cfgadm -c` and `cfgadm -x` options. The `sbd` library provides the functionality for hot-plugging system boards of the class sbd, through the `cfgadm` framework.

Testing Boards and Assemblies

▼ To Test a CPU/Memory Board

Before you can test a CPU/Memory board, it must first be assigned to a domain, powered-on, and disconnected. If all these conditions are not met, the board test fails.

You can use the Solaris `cfgadm` command to test CPU/memory boards. As super user type:

```
# cfgadm -t ap-id
```

To change the level of diagnostics that `cfgadm` runs, supply a diagnostic level for the `cfgadm` command as follows.

```
# cfgadm -o platform=diag=<level> -t ap-id
```

where *level* is a diagnostic level, and *ap-id* is an attachment point identifier.

If you do not supply level, the default diagnostic level is set by the `setupdomain` command, which is described in both the *Sun Fire Midrange Systems Platform Administration Manual* and the *Sun Fire Midrange System Controller Command Reference Manual*. The diagnostic levels are:

TABLE 2-4 Diagnostic Levels

Diagnostic Level	Description
init	Only system board initialization code is run. No testing is done. This is a very fast pass through the POST.
quick	All system board components are tested with few tests and test patterns.
default	All system board components are tested with all tests and test patterns, except for memory and Ecache modules. Note that max and default are the same definition.
max	All system board components are tested with all tests and test patterns, except for memory and Ecache modules. Note that max and default are the same definition.
mem1	Runs all tests at the default level, plus more exhaustive DRAM and SRAM test algorithms. For Memory and Ecache modules, all locations are tested with multiple patterns. More extensive, time-consuming algorithms are not run at this level.
mem2	The same as mem1, with the addition of a DRAM test that does explicit compare operations of the DRAM data.

▼ To Test an I/O Assembly

An I/O assembly should be tested before it is added to a domain. Testing requires a spare domain that has at least one CPU/Memory board and is not running the operating system.

1. **Enter the domain shell of the spare domain (A-D).**
2. **Press and hold the CTRL key while pressing the] key to bring up the `telnet>` prompt, then type `send break` to display the system controller domain shell.**

Note – In this example, domain A is the current, active domain and domain B is the spare domain.

---

3. **In the spare domain (B) shell, add the I/O assembly to the domain with the** `addboard` **command.**

```
schostname:B> addboard IBx
```

where *x* is 6, 7, 8, or 9.

4. **Set the virtual keyswitch in the spare domain to on.**

```
schostname:B> setkeyswitch on
.
.
{x} ok
```

where *x* represents the CPU. POST is run on the domain when you turn the virtual keyswitch to on. If you see the `ok` prompt, the I/O assembly is functioning properly.

5. **Type:**

```
schostname:B> setkeyswitch standby
```

6. **Delete the board by entering:**

```
schostname:B> deleteboard ibx
```

7. **On the active domain (A) add the board using the following command:**

```
# cfgadm -c configure N0.IBx
```

Installing or Replacing Boards

▼ To Install a New Board in a Domain

Caution – For complete information about physically removing and replacing boards, refer to the *Sun Fire Midrange Systems Service Manual*. Failure to follow the stated procedures can result in damage to system boards and other components. Also refer to the *Sun Fire Midrange Systems Platform Administration Manual* for more information about software procedures related to removing and replacing boards and components.

Note – When replacing boards, you sometimes need filler panels. A fully configured Sun Fire midrange system ships with three different filler panels: one system board filler panel, one CompactPCI filler panel, and one L2 Repeater Board filler panel.

If you are unfamiliar with how to insert a board into the system, refer to the *Sun Fire Midrange Systems Service Manual* before you begin this procedure.

1. **Identify an empty slot available to the domain by typing the following as super user:**

```
# cfgadm -l -s "select=class(sbd)"
```

2. **Make sure you are properly grounded with a wrist strap.**
3. **After locating the empty slot, remove the system board filler panel from the slot.**
4. **Insert the board into the slot** within one minute to prevent system overheating**.**

   Refer to the *Sun Fire Midrange Systems Service Manual* for complete step-by-step board insertion procedures.

5. **Power on, test, and configure the board using the `cfgadm -c configure` command.**

```
# cfgadm -c configure ap_id
```

where *ap_id* is the attachment point ID returned by `cfgadm -l -s "select=class(sbd)"`.

▼ To Hot-Swap a CPU/Memory Board

Caution – For complete information about physically removing and replacing boards, refer to the *Sun Fire Midrange Systems Service Manual*. Failure to follow the stated procedures can result in damage to system boards and other components. Also refer to "Limitations Specific to CompactPCI" on page 11.

Note – Hot-swapping is initiated by the user by pressing the card's ejector lever fully while the card is inserted; or by disengaging the ejector lever partially before the card is removed. The operator does not need to issue any commands to perform a hot swap. Hot-plugging, on the other hand, is accomplished using the cfgadm command.

1. **If the board is being used by the operating system, as super user identify the board to be removed.**

   You must know the slot number (attachment point ID).

```
# cfgadm -l -s "select=class(sbd)"
```

2. **Make sure you are properly grounded using a wrist strap.**
3. **Detach the board from the domain and power off the board with `cfgadm`.**

```
# cfgadm -c disconnect ap_id
```

where *ap_id* is the attachment point ID.

This command removes the resources from the operating system and the OpenBoot PROM, detaches the board from the domain, and powers off the board.

4. **Verify the state of the Power and Hotplug OK LEDs.**

   The green Power LED will flash shortly as the CPU/Memory board is cooling down. In order to safely remove the board from the systems the green Power LED must be off and the amber Hotplug OK LED must be on.

5. **Complete the hardware removal and installation of the board. For more information refer to the** *Sun Fire Midrange Systems Service Manual***.**

6. **After removing and installing board, execute the** `cfgadm` **command to bring the board back to the operating system .**

```
# cfgadm -c configure ap_id
```

   where *ap_id* is the attachment point ID.

   This command assigns the board to the domain, powers it on, tests it, attaches the board, and brings all of its resources back to the operating system.

7. **Verify that the green Power LED is lit.**

▼ To Hot-Swap an I/O Assembly

There are two types of I/O assemblies: CompactPCI (cPCI) and standard PCI. These instructions apply to both types. Note, however, that while cPCI cards can be hot-swapped, hot-plugged, and dynamically re-configured, PCI cards and standard I/O assemblies cannot be hot-swapped, hot-plugged, nor dynamically reconfigured.

Hot-swapping is initiated by the user by pressing the card's ejector lever fully while the card is inserted; or by disengaging the ejector lever partially before the card is removed. The operator does not need to issue any commands to perform a hot swap. Hot-plugging, on the other hand, is accomplished using the cfgadm command.

Caution – For complete information about physically removing and replacing boards, refer to the *Sun Fire Midrange Systems Service Manual*. Failure to follow the stated procedures can result in damage to system boards and other components.

1. **If the I/O assembly is being used by the operating system, as super user on the domain identify the I/O assembly to be removed.**

   You must know the slot number (attachment point ID).

```
# cfgadm -l -s "select=class(sbd)"
```

2. **Detach the board from the domain and power off the board with** `cfgadm`**:**

```
# cfgadm -c disconnect ap_id
```

Where: *ap_id* is the attachment point ID.

This command removes the resources from the operating system and the OpenBoot PROM, detaches the board from the domain, and powers off the I/O assembly.

3. **Remove the board from the domain with** `cfgadm`**:**

```
# cfgadm -x unassign ap_id
```

4. **Verify the state of the status LEDs on the I/O assembly.**

In order to safely remove the I/O assembly from the system, the green Power LED on the I/O assembly must be in the deactivated state (off) and the amber Hotplug OK LED must be lit.

5. **Complete the hardware removal and installation of the I/O assembly. For more information see the** *Sun Fire Midrange Systems Service Manual***.**

Note – Be sure you are properly grounded before you begin the hardware removal and installation of the I/O assembly.

Before you bring the board back to the operating system, you need to enter a spare domain that is NOT running the operating system and that has at least one CPU/Memory board in order test the I/O assembly.

Enter the domain shell of a spare domain (A-D) that is NOT running the operating system and that has *at least* one CPU/Memory board.

6. **Press and hold the CTRL key while pressing the] key to bring up the** `telnet>` **prompt. Type** `send break` **to display the system controller domain shell.**

Note – In this example, domain A is the current, active domain; and domain B is used as a spare domain.

---

7. **In the spare domain shell, add the I/O assembly to the domain with the** `addboard` **command.**

```
schostname:B> addboard ibx
```

where *x* is 6, 7, 8, or 9.

8. **Set the virtual keyswitch in the spare domain to on.**

POST is run on the domain when you turn the virtual keyswitch to on.

```
schostname:B> setkeyswitch on
.
.
{x} ok
```

where *x* represents the CPU. If you see the `ok` prompt, the I/O assembly is functioning properly.

9. **Press and hold the CTRL key while pressing the] key to bring up the** `telnet>` **prompt. Type** `send break` **to connect to the system controller domain shell.**

Depending on the type of telnet connection, you may need to type `send esc` followed by `send break` to connect to the system controller domain shell.

10. **Type:**

```
schostname:B> setk standby
```

11. **Delete the board by entering:**

```
schostname:B> deleteboard ibx
```

12. **At the prompt in domain A configure the I/O assembly:**

```
# cfgadm -c configure N0.IBx
```

Hot-Swapping a CompactPCI Card

You can initiate hot-swapping by pressing the card's ejector lever fully while the card is inserted; or by disengaging the ejector lever partially before the card is removed. You do not need to issue any commands to perform a hot swap. To perform a hot-plug operation, on the other hand, use the `cfgadm` command.

In order to hot-swap a CompactPCI (cPCI) card, you must boot the operating system in the domain where the cPCI card I/O assembly resides. When the operating system has been booted in the domain, all cPCI cards are in the autoconfigure mode, and all configuring and unconfiguring can be performed without the `cfgadm` command.

When you insert a cPCI card using hot-swap, the card is automatically powered on and configured. When you remove a cPCI card using hot-swap, the card is automatically unconfigured and powered off.

Caution – For complete information about physically removing and replacing boards, refer to the *Sun Fire Midrange Systems Service Manual*. Failure to follow the stated procedures can result in damage to system boards and other components.

▼ To Insert a CompactPCI Card

1. **As super user, identify the slot into which the card will be inserted.**
2. **Insert the card and push down on the ejector lever fully to engage it reliably. The card will be automatically powered-on and configured. The blue Hotswap OK LED on the card should be off, the green Power LED on the I/O assembly should be lit, and the amber Hotplug OK LED should be off. Insertion using hot-swap is equivalent to typing the following command:** `cfgadm -c configure` *ap_id.*

▼ To Remove a CompactPCI Card

Note – Before you hot-swap the CompactPCI (cPCI) card, make sure that there is no I/O activity on that card.

1. **Disengage the ejector lever slightly to deactivate the card.**
2. **Make sure the blue Hotswap OK LED on the card is lit, the amber Hotplug OK LED on the I/O assembly is lit, and the green Power LED on the assembly is off.**

3. **Remove the card.**

   If the domain console is available, a message confirms that the card has been unconfigured.

▼ To Hot-Plug a CompactPCI Card

Hot-plugging is accomplished by using the `cfgadm` command. You perform a hot-swap operation, on the other hand, by pressing the card's ejector lever fully while the card is inserted; or by disengaging the ejector lever partially before the card is removed. You never need to issue any commands to perform a hot swap.

1. **As super user, identify the cPCI card to be removed.**

   You must know the slot number (attachment point ID).

```
# cfgadm -s "select=class(pci)"
```

2. **Detach (unconfigure) the cPCI card to be removed:**

```
# cfgadm -c unconfigure ap_id
```

   where *ap_id* is the attachment point ID. The card is automatically unconfigured and powered-off.

3. **Confirm that the card is detached.**

```
# cfgadm -s "select=class(pci)" ap_id
```

4. **Inspect the green Power LED and the amber Hotplug OK LED on the I/O assembly and the blue Hotswap OK LED on the cPCI card.**

   When the green Power LED on the I/O assembly is off, the amber Hotplug OK LED on the I/O assembly is lit, and the blue Hotswap OK LED on the cPCI card if lit, it is safe to remove the cPCI card.

5. **After ensuring that you are properly grounded using a wrist strap, remove and replace the cPCI card.**

Caution – For complete information about physically removing and replacing boards, refer to the *Sun Fire Midrange Systems Service Manual*. Failure to follow the stated procedures can result in damage to system boards and other components.

6. **After installing the card, attach (configure) the card:**

```
# cfgadm -c configure ap_id
```

When the operating system boots in a domain, all cPCI slots in that domain are in the autoconfigure mode by default. In autoconfigure mode hot-swap is enabled for each slot.

Note – To disable the Autoconfiguration feature, use the following command: **`cfgadm -x disable_autoconfig`** *ap_id.* To re-enable Autoconfiguration, use the following command: **`cfgadm -x enable_autoconfig`** *ap_id.*

---

7. **Inspect the green Power LED.**

The green Power LED on the I/O assembly  will be lit and the blue Hotswap OK LED on the cPCI card should be off.

8. **Verify that the card is attached.**

```
# cfgadm -s "select=class(pci)" ap_id
```

▼ To Remove a Board From the System

Note – Before you begin this procedure, make sure you have ready a system board filler panel to replace the system board you are going to remove from the system. A system board filler panel is a metal board with slots that allow cooling air to circulate.

---

1. **Identify the board to be removed.**

You must know the slot number.

```
# cfgadm -l -s "select=class(sbd)"
```

2. **Detach and power off the board from the domain by using the** `cfgadm -c disconnect` **command.**

```
# cfgadm -c disconnect ap_id
```

where *ap_id* is the attachment point ID returned by `cfgadm -al -s "select=class(sbd)"`.

Caution – For complete information about physically removing and replacing boards, refer to the *Sun Fire Midrange Systems Service Manual*. Failure to follow the stated procedures can result in damage to system boards and other components.

3. **Remove the board from the system.**

   Refer to the *Sun Fire Midrange Systems Service Manual* for complete step-by-step board removal procedures.

4. **Insert a system board filler panel into the slot within one minute of removing the board** to prevent system overheating**.**

▼ To Move a Board Between Domains

1. **Identify the slot number of the board to be removed.**

```
# cfgadm -l -s "select=class(sbd)"
```

2. **Unconfigure the board but leave the power on to preserve the test status:**

```
# cfgadm -o unassign,nopoweroff -c disconnect ap_id
```

where *ap_id* is the attachment point ID returned by `cfgadm -l -s "select=class(sbd)"`.

At this point, the slot is not assigned to any domain, and the slot is visible to all domains.

3. **In the domain to which you are moving the board, check to see if the board is now visible as disconnected.**

```
# cfgadm -al -s "select=class(sbd)"
```

4. **Configure the board in the new domain using the `cfgadm -c configure` command, which implies an assignment operation.**

```
# cfgadm -c configure ap_id
```

▼ To Disconnect a Board Temporarily

You can use DR to power down the board and leave it in place. For example, you might want to do this if the board fails and a replacement board or a system board filler panel is not available.

1. **Identify the board to be removed.**

   You must know the slot number.

```
# cfgadm -l -s "select=class(sbd)"
```

2. **Detach and power off the board from the domain by using the `cfgadm -c disconnect` command.**

```
# cfgadm -c disconnect ap_id
```

   where *ap_id* is the attachment point ID returned by `cfgadm -l -s "select=class(sbd)"`.

CHAPTER 3

Troubleshooting

This chapter discusses common types of failure:

- "Unconfigure Operation Failure" on page 35
- "Configure Operation Failure" on page 41

The following are examples of `cfgadm` diagnostic messages. (Syntax error messages are not included here.)

```
cfgadm: Configuration administration not supported on this machine
cfgadm: hardware component is busy, try again
cfgadm: operation: configuration operation not supported on this machine
cfgadm: operation: Data error: error_text
cfgadm: operation: Hardware specific failure: error_text
cfgadm: operation: Insufficient privileges
cfgadm: operation: Operation requires a service interruption
cfgadm: System is busy, try again
WARNING: Processor number number failed to offline.
```

See the following man pages for additional error message detail: `cfgadm`(1M), `cfgadm_sbd`(1M), `cfgadm_pci`(1M), and `config_admin`(3CFGADM).

Unconfigure Operation Failure

An unconfigure operation for a CPU/Memory board or an I/O board can fail if the system is not in a correct state before you begin the operation.

CPU/Memory Board Unconfiguration Failures

- Memory on a board is interleaved across boards before an attempt to unconfigure the board.
- A process is bound to a CPU before an attempt to unconfigure the CPU.
- Memory remains configured on a system board before you attempt a CPU unconfigure operation on that board.
- The memory on the board is configured (in use). See "Unable to Unconfigure Memory on a Board With Permanent Memory" on page 37.
- CPUs on the board cannot be taken off line. See "Unable to Unconfigure a CPU" on page 38.

Cannot Unconfigure a Board Whose Memory Is Interleaved Across Boards

If you try to unconfigure a system board whose memory is interleaved across system boards, the system displays an error message such as:

```
cfgadm: Hardware specific failure: unconfigure N0.SB2::memory: Memory is
interleaved across boards: /ssm@0,0/memory-controller@b,400000
```

Cannot Unconfigure a CPU to Which a Process is Bound

If you try to unconfigure a CPU to which a process is bound, the system displays an error message such as the following:

```
cfgadm: Hardware specific failure: unconfigure N0.SB2::cpu3: Failed to off-line:
/ssm@0,0/SUNW,UltraSPARC-III
```

- **Unbind the process from the CPU and retry the unconfigure operation.**

Cannot Unconfigure a CPU Before All Memory is Unconfigured

All memory on a system board must be unconfigured before you try to unconfigure a CPU. If you try to unconfigure a CPU before all memory on the board is unconfigured, the system displays an error message such as:

```
cfgadm: Hardware specific failure: unconfigure N0.SB2::cpu0: Can't unconfig cpu
if mem online: /ssm@0,0/memory-controller
```

- **Unconfigure all memory on the board and then unconfigure the CPU.**

Unable to Unconfigure Memory on a Board With Permanent Memory

To unconfigure the memory on a board that has permanent memory, move the permanent memory pages to another board that has enough available memory to hold them. Such an additional board must be available before the unconfigure operation begins.

Memory Cannot Be Reconfigured

If the unconfigure operation fails with a message such as the following, the memory on the board could not be unconfigured:

```
cfgadm: Hardware specific failure: unconfigure N0.SB0: No available memory
target: /ssm@0,0/memory-controller@3,400000
```

Add to another board enough memory to hold the permanent memory pages, and then retry the unconfigure operation.

- **To confirm that a memory page cannot be moved, use the verbose option with the** `cfgadm` **command and look for the word "permanent" in the listing:**

```
# cfgadm -av -s "select=type(memory)"
```

Not Enough Available Memory

If the unconfigure fails with one of the messages below, there would not enough available memory in the system if the board is removed:

```
cfgadm: Hardware specific failure: unconfigure N0.SB0: Insufficient memory
```

```
cfgadm: Hardware specific failure: unconfigure N0.SB0: Memory operation failed
```

- **Reduce the memory load on the system and try again. If practical, install more memory in another board slot.**

Memory Demand Increased

If the unconfigure fails with the following message, the memory demand has increased while the unconfigure operation was proceeding:

```
cfgadm: Hardware specific failure: unconfigure N0.SB0: Memory operation refused
```

- **Reduce the memory load on the system and try again.**

Unable to Unconfigure a CPU

CPU unconfiguration is part of the unconfiguration operation for a CPU/Memory board. If the operation fails to take the CPU offline, the following message is logged to the console:

```
WARNING: Processor number failed to offline.
```

This failure occurs if:

- The CPU has processes bound to it.
- The CPU is the last one in a CPU set.
- The CPU is the last online CPU in the system.

Unable to Disconnect a Board

It is possible to unconfigure a board and then discover that it cannot be disconnected. The `cfgadm` status display lists the board as not detachable. This problem occurs when the board is supplying an essential hardware service that cannot be relocated to an alternate board.

I/O Board Unconfiguration Failure

A device cannot be unconfigured or disconnected while it is in use. Many failures to unconfigure I/O boards occur because activity on the boards has not been stopped, or because an I/O device becomes active again after it has been stopped.

Device Busy

Disks attached to an I/O board must be idled before you attempt to unconfigure or disconnect that board. Any attempt to unconfigure/disconnect a board whose devices are still in use is rejected.

If an unconfiguration operation fails because an I/O board has a busy or open device, the board is left only partially unconfigured. The operation sequence stopped at the busy device.

To regain access to the devices which were not unconfigured, the board must be completely unconfigured and then reconfigured.

If a device on the board is busy, the system logs a message such as the following after an attempt to unconfigure:

```
cfgadm: Hardware specific failure: unconfigure N0.IB6: Device
busy: /ssm@0,0/pci@18,700000/pci@1/SUNW,isptwo@4/sd@6,0
```

To continue the unconfigure operation, unmount the device and retry the unconfigure operation. The board must be in the unconfigured state before you try to reconfigure this board.

Problems with I/O Devices

1. **To see which processes have these devices open, use the fuser(1M) command.**
2. **Run the following command to kill the vold daemon gracefully.:**

```
# /etc/init.d/volmgt stop
```

3. **Disconnect all SCSI controllers that are associated with the card that you're trying to unconfigure. To get a list of all connected SCSI controllers use the following command:**

```
# cfgadm -l -s "select=class(scsi)"
```

4. **If the redundancy features of Solaris™ Volume Manager (SVM) mirroring are used to access a device connected to the board, reconfigure these subsystems so that the device or network is accessible by way of controllers on other system boards.**
5. **Unmount file systems, including SVM meta-devices that have a board resident partition. (For example,** `umount /`*partition*`)`**.**
6. **Remove the SVM database from board-resident partitions. The location of the SVM database is explicitly chosen by the user and can be changed.**
7. **Remove any private regions used by Sun Volume Manager or Veritas Volume Manager.**

   Volume Manager by default uses a private region on each device that it controls, so such devices must be removed from Sun Volume Manager control before they can be detached.
8. **Remove disk partitions from the swap configuration.**
9. **Either kill any process that directly opens a device or raw partition, or direct it to close the open device on the board.**

Note – Unmounting file systems may affect NFS client systems.

RPC or TCP Time-out or Loss of Connection

Time-outs occur by default after two minutes. Administrators may need to increase this time-out value to avoid time-outs during a DR-induced operating system quiescence, which may take longer than two minutes. Quiescing a system makes the system and related network services unavailable for a period of time that can exceed two minutes. These changes affect both the client and server machines.

Configure Operation Failure

Before configuring memory, all CPUs on the system board must be configured. If you try to configure memory while one or more CPUs are unconfigured, the system displays an error message such as:

```
cfgadm: Hardware specific failure: configure N0.SB2::memory: Can't
config memory if not all cpus are online: /ssm@0,0/memory-
controller
```

I/O Board Configuration Failure

A configure operation may fail because an I/O board with a device does not currently support hot-plugging. In such a situation, the board is now only partially configured. The operation has stopped at the unsupported device. In this situation, the board must be brought back to the unconfigured state before another configure attempt. The system logs a message such as the following:

```
cfgadm: Hardware specific failure: configure N0.IB6: Unsafe driver
present: <device path>
```

- **To continue the configure operation, either remove the unsupported device driver or replace it with a new version of the driver that will support hot-plugging.**

Glossary

ap_id Attachment point identifier; an `ap_id` specifies the type and location of the attachment point in the system and is unambiguous. There are two types of identifiers: physical and logical. A physical identifier contains a fully specified path name, while a logical identifier contains a shorthand notation.

Attachment point A collective term for a board and its card cage slot. A *physical* attachment point describes the software driver and location of the card cage slot. A *logical* attachment point is an abbreviated name created by the system to refer to the physical attachment point.

`cfgadm` **command** `cfgadm` is the primary command for dynamic reconfiguration on the Sun Fire midrange systems. For information about the command and its options, refer to the `cfgadm`(1M), `cfgadm_sbd`(1M), and `cfgadm_pci`(1M) man pages.

Condition The operational status of an attachment point.

Configuration (system) The collection of attached devices known to the system. The system cannot use a physical device until the configuration is updated. The operating system assigns functional roles to a board and loads device drivers for the board and for devices attached to the board.

Configuration (board) The operating system assigns functional roles to a board and loads device drivers for the board and for devices attached to the board.

Connection A board is present in a slot and is electrically connected. The temperature of the slot is monitored by the system.

Detachability The device driver supports `DDI_DETACH` and the device (such as an I/O board or a SCSI chain) is physically arranged so that it can be detached.

Disconnection The system stops monitoring the board and power to the slot is turned off. A board in this state can be unplugged.

DR See Dynamic Reconfiguration

Domain A logical grouping of system boards that are electrically connected. Domains are separated from each other and do not interact with one another. Each domain runs its own copy of the operating system and has its own host identifier.

Domain administration The responsibility for connecting and configuring system boards to create domains; and for unconfiguring and disconnecting system boards, either to move them to different domains or to replace defective system boards.

Dynamic Reconfiguration Dynamic Reconfiguration (DR) is software that allows the administrator to (1) view a system configuration; (2) suspend or restart operations involving a port, storage device, or board; and (3) reconfigure the system (detach or attach hot-swappable devices such as disk drives or interface boards) without the need to power down the system. When DR is used with IPMP or Solstice DiskSuite software (and redundant hardware), the server can continue to communicate with disk drives and networks without interruption while a service provider replaces an existing device or installs a new device. DR supports replacement of a CPU/Memory, provided the memory on the board is not interleaved with memory on other boards in the system.

Hot-plug Hot-plug boards and modules have special connectors that supply electrical power to the board or module before the data pins make contact. Boards and devices that do not have hot-plug connectors cannot be inserted or removed while the system is running.

Hot swap A hot swap device has special DC power connectors and logic circuitry that allow the device to be inserted without the necessity of turning off the system.

IP Multipathing (IPMP) Internet Protocol multipathing. Enables continuous application availability by load balancing failures when multiple network interface cards are attached to a system. If a failure occurs in a network adapter, and if an alternate adapter is connected to the same IP link, the system switches all the network accesses from the failed adapter to the alternate adapter. When multiple network adapters are connected to the same IP link, any increases in network traffic are spread across multiple network adapters, which improves network throughput.

Logical DR A DR operation in which hardware is not physically added or removed. An example is the deactivation of a failed board that is then left in the slot (to avoid changing the flow of cooling air) until a replacement is available.

Platform A specific Sun Fire system model, such as the Sun Fire E6900 system,

Platform administration The process of setting up domains on a Sun Fire system; re-allocating resources between domains; and monitoring performance on each domain.

Physical DR A DR operation that involves the physical addition or removal of a board. See also "Logical DR."

Quiescence A brief pause in the operating system to allow an unconfigure and disconnect operation on a system board with non-pageable OpenBoot PROM (OBP) or kernel memory. All operating system and device activity on the backplane must cease for a few seconds during a critical phase of the operation.

Receptacle A receiver such as a board slot or SCSI chain.

State The operational status of either a receptacle (slot) or an occupant (board).

Suspendability To be suitable for DR, a device driver must have the ability to stop user threads, execute the `DDI_SUSPEND` call, stop the clock, and stop the CPUs.

Suspend-safe A suspend-safe device is one that does not access memory or interrupt the system while the operating system is in quiescence. A driver is considered suspend-safe if it supports operating system quiescence (suspend/resume). It also guarantees that when a suspend request is successfully completed, the device that the driver manages will not attempt to access memory, even if the device is open when the suspend request is made.

Suspend-unsafe A suspend-unsafe device is one that allows a memory access or a system interruption while the operating system is in quiescence.

Occupant Hardware resource such as a system board or a disk drive that occupies a DR receptacle or slot.

Unconfiguration The system detaches a board logically from the operating system and takes the associated device drivers off-line. Environmental monitoring continues, but any devices on the board are not available for system use.

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