-:HP-UX Commands:-

CI------Central Instant

********** How to take Ignite Backup**********

```
# make_tape_recovery -I -x inc_entire=vg00
(OR)
# make_tape_recovery -IA
# make_tape_recovery -IA -a /dev/rmt/1mn ---> if tape device is not
default device.
(to check if the above backup is bootable see documents "ignite_checks"
)


1.    steps to install the Online Diag(patches) :-

  a) Copy the downloaded file
OnlineDiag_B.11.23.03.16_HP-UX_B.11.23_IA+PA.depot to the server in
binary
     format in /tmp direcotry
  b) Run the following command #swinstall -s
/tmp/OnlineDiag_B.11.23.03.16_HP-UX_B.11.23_IA+PA.depot
  c) In the Menu.. goto actions and select install.

Step3: After installing the online diagnostics, download the patch
PHSS_32209 from the below given link.
       http://www2.itrc.hp.com/service/patch/mainPage.do ( Register
yourself )

  Steps to install the patch:-

      a  Login as root.

            b. Copy the patch to the /tmp directory.

            c. Move to the /tmp directory and unshar the patch:

                        cd /tmp
                        sh PHSS_32209 (it creates PHSS_32209.depote)

            d. Run swinstall to install the patch:

                        swinstall -x autoreboot=true -x
patch_match_target=true
-s /tmp/PHSS_32209.depot
(you may issue #swinstall -s /tmp/PHSS_32209)
By default swinstall will archive the original software in
/var/adm/sw/save/PHSS_32209.  If you do not wish to retain a  copy of
the original software, include the patch_save_files  option in the
swinstall command above:

  -x patch_save_files=false

 WARNING: If patch_save_files is false when a patch is installed,
   the patch cannot be deinstalled.  Please be careful
   when using this feature.
--------
```

If downloaded file has no "PHSS_32209" file but "create_depote_hp-ux_11" file
then do the following to create depote file.....
(copy file on /var/tmp/patches ; assume it is a zip file)
 # cd /var/tmp/patches
#gunzip patch_file ---> it unzip the zip file.
#tar -xvf patch_file
Step 3. Load the patches into /var/tmp/patches/depot:
 # ./create_depot_hp-ux_11
Step 4. Install the patches:
 # swinstall -x autoreboot=true -s /var/tmp/patches/depot

-----: How to remove patch:-----

1. Open GUI and issue the following command
 # swremove ----> it will open GUI utility and shows all installed products. select
patches we want to remove and from "action" menu click remove.
2. #swlist ---> it will list all installed patches.
#swlist -v ---->It lists all atributes for all patches
#swremove CMDVIEWSDM HP0VSAMDA ----> it will remove patches "command view storage manager
" and "open view storage area manager"

1.#mv profile /gm/cv ----> It will move profile (file/directory)with its
subdirectory from current directory to /gm/cv
directory preserving same permission.
#cp -R profile /gm/cv ---> It will copy profile but change permission according to owner.

#cp -Rp profile /gm/cv --->it preserve permissions also

2. #machinfo ---->Print machine information.

3. #bdf ----->report number of free disk blocks

#bdf -i ----> Report the number of used and free inodes.

4. #swapinfo -a ----> to show swap file.
#swapinfo -tam ----> show swap info in term of MB,and total

5. #stty erase ^? -----> to activate back space key.
#ksh -o vi
#set -o vi
6. #gzip a.a ----> it will compress file with extention .gz (a.a.gz)

7. #gunzip a.a.gz ----> compress file will be restore to their original form "a.a"
#zcat a.a.gz ---> same as above

8. passwd <username> -----> to change user password.

9. # ioscan -kfnC Disk ---> show disk information from kernel database but not scan.
 # ioscan -fn ---->it scans system for all hardware

 # ioscan -fnC tape ----> it scan only for Tape drive has been to system

If devices has not been created then create the devices by following command.

#insf -e

If the drive is not available into kernel database then make it available through following command

#kcmodule stape=best

#kcmodule ----->To see all optional modules and their current states in kernel

#kcmodule -a -->To see all modules, including required modules, and their current states

#kcmodule module=loaded --->To load a dynamic module

#kcmodule module=unused ---> To unload a dynamic module immediately

10. #cmscancl -n node1 -n node2 ----> Gather the configuration information from node1 and node2 and to save the output in file /tmp/scancl.out

#cmscancl -----> Gather configuration of all nodes in cluster.

11. # file <file name> ----> it shows type of file i.e binary, ascii etc

12. # fstyp /dev/vg01/lvol1 ---> shows File System type.

 # fstyp /dev/dsk/c0t1d1 ---> shows file system type.

13. # fuser /etc/hosts --->lists the process IDs of processes using the /etc/hosts file:

fuser -c /usr ---->lists the process IDs of processes which uses file system /usr.

fuser -cu /usr ---> as above but with user name.

fuser -ku -c /usr ---->Directs fuser to send a SIGKILL signal to each process which uses FS /usr.this is useful to unmount FS if FS is busy.

fuser -k -c /usr ----> same as above.

14. #dmesg ----> system diagnostic messages.(system start up messages)

15. The following example save output of bdf swapinfo in test.txt file.

#script test.txt

#bdf

#swapinfo

#exit

To add more output in append mode:--

```
    # script -a test.txt
    <then put new command>
    #exit

16. #strings /tmp/kmeminfo
    #strings /etc/lvmtab
( strings - find the printable strings in an object or other binary
file)


17. #kctune -d  -----> it will shows all tuned kernel parameter with
brief description.
    #kcweb     ------> to tune and show kernel parameter value in web.
    #kctune    ------> It will shows all kernel parameter with its
value.
    #kctune <parameter>=<value> ------> to set kernel parameter value.
    #kctune vx_ninode=50000     ------> to set vx_ninode parameter
value to 50000



             <----------------------LAN--------------------------->

1. # lanscan   ----> it scan all lan cards installed on the system and
shows information.

2. # netfmt -Nlf /var/adm/nettl.LOG000 ---->It will read specified
binary file (nettl.LOG000)and formatted data(readable) is written
on standard output.

   # netfmt -t 50 -f /var/adm/nettl.LOG000 ---> As above but Format the
last 50 records
   # netfmt -F -f /var/adm/nettl.LOG000   ---> For continuous
monitoring (-F)

3. # ifconfig lan0 ---> shows ip config of Lan0

4. #lanadmin -g 0  ---->shows detail config with collission, error of
lan0
   #lanadmin -x 0  ---->Shows lan info (speed, half or full duplex,
auto on or off)of lan0.

   #lanadmin -X 100HD 0 = turn lan0 to 100 speed, half duplex, auto on
          (option after -X is 10HD, 10FD, 100HD, 100FD, AUTO_ON)

   <--------------------Cluster----------------------->
1. # cmviewcl      ----> shows information of cluster.
   # cmviewcl  -v  ----> shows detail information.
   #cmscancl   --->gather info of system and store /tmp/scancl.out
   #cmruncl    --->to start cluster
   #cmhaltcl -f   -->to halt cluster
   #cmhaltpkg -n <node> -v <package name> -->to halt package
   #cmrunpkg -n <node> <package name> ->to run package on specific node
   #cmmodpkg -e <package name>   ---->to enable package switching
```

**<----------------LVM-FUNDA & storage related command ----------------
--->**

1. # vgdisplay -v ---->Display all of the information about all volume groups.

 # vgscan -v ----> it will create new /etc/lvmtab replacing existing /etc/lvmtab file. . so save /etc/lvmtab file before doing this.
#vgscan -a --> same as above but it scan for all controller
#vgscan -pv ----> it will scan and give o/p but not create lvmtab file.
#vgsync /dev/vg00 --> It will synchronize volome group (Synchronization occurs only on the physical extents that are stale mirrors of the original logical extent.
#lvsync /dev/vg00/lvol1 --->synchronize stale mirrors in LVM logical volumes
2. # vgdisplay -v /dev/vg02 ---->Display all of the information about one volume group.

3. # armdsp -i ---->Display ID information for all arrays connected to the local host.

4. # armdsp -a <array serial no> --->Use this option to display all status and configuration information for the array identified by array-id.Array serial no will be display by "armdsp -i"

 # armdsp -t <array_id> -----> Identifies the controller path to each disk in array.

5. # armdiscover -->discovers devices attached to the local host
 # armdiscover -v -->discovers devices attached to the local host and give datail information
 # armdiscover -h P47DB0 ---> discover devices attached to remote host "P47DB0"

6. #cvui ----> command view user interface (to manage HP RAID array, for example...
1 Create/Delete LUNs
2 View properties
3 Diagnostics
4 Configure operating parameters
5 Configure fibre channel
6 Security
7 Licensed features
8 Firmware)
(also see "armcfg" to configure LUN)

7. a) How to Stop/start Host Agent & OpenDial:(Both services must be running for Command View SDM to operate)

 # cd /opt/sanmgr/commandview/client/sbin

```
         # ./HA_Dial_Stop
         # ./HA_Dial_start
    b) If "#armdiscover" command is not working then stop/start command
view software by the following procedure:--
         # cd /opt/sanmgr/hostagent/sbin
         #./HA_trigger stop
         #./dial_trigger stop
     Edit /etc/opt/sanmgr/commandview/server/config/PanConfigParams.txt
file to make a change
        SECURITY_ENABLE=false (change "true" to "false" )
  then   #./HA_trigger start
         #./dial_trigger start

               <------ create pv and vg and lv---------->

( asume disks are /dev/rdsk/c1t0d0 /dev/rdsk/c1t0d1  and vg03 willbe created
 under which logical volume lvol1, lvol2 each  of 100Mb to be created)

 1.# ioscan -kfnC Disk ---> show disk  information from kernel database
but not scan.

 2.# insf -e  ---> If disk devices not present create it.
(If the disk was previously used with LVM, run mediainit to clear existing
 informations on the drive: # mediainit /dev/rdsk/c1d0s2 Now, the disk has
 to be readied for LVM.)

 3. Create a physical  volume on raw devices /dev/rdsk/c1t0d0, /dev/rdsk/
 c1t0d2(having alternate link c4t0d0,c4tod2) and force the creation without
 confirmation:
   # pvcreate -f /dev/rdsk/c1t0d0
   # pvcreate -f /dev/rdsk/c4t0d0 -->alternate link of c1t0d0
   # pvcreate -f /dev/rdsk/c1t0d2
   # pvcreate -f /dev/rdsk/c4t0d2 -->alternate link of c1t0d2

 4.# mkdir /dev/vg03  ----> create volume group vg03 directory

 5.# mknod /dev/vg03/group c 64 0x030000 --->  create character device
group under vg03 (major no. always 64 (kernal is used for that device).
minor no. 0xnn0000; where "nn" is unique in all group.As volume
group is 03 so "nn"=03

 6. # vgcreate /dev/vg03 /dev/dsk/c1t0d0 /dev/dsk/c4t0d0 /dev/dsk/c1t0d2
/dev/dsk/c4t0d2 ---> create volume group vg03.

 7. # lvcreate -n lvol1 -L 100 /dev/vg03   ---->Create a logical volume
named lvol1 of size 100 MB in volume group /dev/vg03:

 8. # lvcreate -n lvol2 -L 100 /dev/vg03
```

8. # lvcreate -L 90 -i 3 -I 64 /dev/vg03 ----->Create a logical volume of size 90 MB striped across 3 disks with a stripe size of 64 KB:

9. #newfs -F vxfs /dev/vg09/rvol01

10. #mount /dev/vg09/rvol01 /oracle

<----------To add disk in vg01---------->

Say we have to create new LV (lvol5) on vg01, with estimated size but desired size is not available on vg01 group so we have to add a new disk in vg01.....

1. # pvcreate -f /dev/rdsk/c5t1d0 -----> Pv is to be created before add disk c5t1d0.

2. # vgextend /dev/vg01 /dev/dsk/c5t1d0 --->Add physical volumes /dev/dsk/c5t1d0 to vg01.

3. # lvcreate -n lvol5 -L 1200 /dev/vg01 ---> create lvol5 of size 1200MB.

4. # newfs -F vxfs /dev/vg01/lvol5 ----> to create file system.(Veritas).

5. # mount /dev/vg01/lvol5 /project

<----------Command for LVM (but not tested)------>

2. #vgcfgbackup /dev/vg00 ---->Back up LVM configuration information for volume group /dev/vg00 in the default backup file /etc/lvmconf/vg00.conf:

#vgcfgbackup -f /tmp/vg00.backup vg00 ---> Backup to /tmp/vg00.backup file.

4. #vgcfgrestore -n /dev/vg00 -l ---->List backup information saved in default configuration
file /etc/lvmconf/vg00.conf
#vgcfgrestore -f /tmp/vg00.backup -l --->to list info save in /tmp/vg00.backup file.

5. #pvchange -a N /dev/dsk/c0t4d0 ----->Use this if LVM-OLR is installed.
(then replace the hot swapable disk)
If LVM-OLR is not installed go through the followings:--

#vgchange -a n vg00 ---->to deactive vg00 before applying "vgcfgrestore"

#vgcfgrestore -f /tmp/vg00.backup /dev/rdsk/c0t4d0 --->Restore the LVM configuration information to physical volume /dev/rdsk/c0t4d0

using alternate configuration file /tmp/vg00.backup
(useful during disk replacement)
(#vgcfgrestore -n /dev/vg00 /dev/rdsk/c0t4d0)
#vgchange -a y /dev/vg00
#newfs -F vxfs /dev/vg00/lvol1 ----Create File system on lvol1 (assuming only lvol1 was created on c0t4d0)
#mount /dev/vg00/lvol1 /dump
(then restore from backup)

<------------------------Backup funda-------------->

 # fbackup -f /dev/rmt/c201d3m -0uv -i /usr -e /usr/tm ---------->full backup to tape of the /usr file system with the exception of the /usr/tmp directory tree

 # fbackup -0 -f roberts:/dev/rmt/c201d0m -i / ---> backup of root to remote system drive
(option -I <filename> --> it generates index file. It consists of one line for each file backed up during the session)

 # fbackup -0uv -g /tmp/backuplist -I /tmp/index.txt -f /dev/rmt/1mn --> it will backup all files listed in /tmp/backuplist.

file and make an index of which file is backuped.

#frecover -I - -f /dev/rmt/1mn|more ----> To list content of tape.

#frecover -xvN -f /dev/rmt/1mn -i /usr/trans -----> It will list file /usr/trans with its all subdir.
#fbackup -0u -f - -i /usr|(cd /mnt; frecover -Xrf -) ----->it will backup /usr to /mnt directory.

To restore to another directory:--

a)#cd /tmp/test
b)#frecover -xv -X -f /dev/rmt/1mn -i /usr/gm --->it will restore /usr/gm under /tmp/test directory.
c)#frecover -xvf /dev/rmt/1mn -i /usr/gm --->it will restore to absolute path (ie overrite /usr/gm)

<--------------------printer definition--------------->

1. how to add remote printer:----
#sam ----> then go to printer & plotter---> action--->add n/w printer & plotter fillup printer name, remote system name, remote printer name allow anyone to cancel request, make this printer as default etc...

On remote system:--

a) edit "/etc/services" file and if needed uncomment the line beginning

```
         with the word "#printer" by removing #.
     b)ensure that no systems are disallowed access via
/var/adm/inetd.sec.
     c)"rlpdaemon" must be running on remote system to accept remote
print request.Edit /etc/inetd.conf file and if needed uncomment the
line beginning with the word "#printer" by removing #.Then invoke
the command "inetd -c"

          <-------- some printerrelated command -------->

   # lp -dlaser1 -n4 /etc/fstab  ------>print /etc/fstab (4 copies) on
laser1 printer.
   # lpstat -t -plaser1          -----> status of laser1 printer.
   # lpshut                     -------> to stop lpsched daemon.
Printer will stop printing immediately, and again continue
rest of printing when daemon start again(#lpsched)
   # lpsched                     -------> to start lpsched daemon.
   # cancel <request-id>     -------> it will cancel print job having
job id <request_id>.
   # lpalt <request_id> -n4    -----> alter no of copies to 4.(also we
can alter priority by using -p option)
   # lpadmin -xlaser1        -----> delete laser1 printer
   # lpadmin -dlaser1        -----> set laser1 printer as default
printer.
   #lpmove lj4-345  laser1   -----> move job lj4-345 to laser1 printer.
   # lpmove laser1 laser3    -----> move all jobs of lase1 to laser3.
(This command can only be used when "lpsched" is not running.
 After that laser1 stops accepting new job.

         <---------------------Imp File--------------------------->

 1. /usr
 2. /etc/exports:--Entries of directories to export to NFS clients
    format:--
  /tmp -ro,root=system1:system2,access=system1:system2:system3 (Line1)
  /usr -root=system1,access=system1:system2                    (line2)
  /data                                                        (line3)
  /data2 -anon=2,root=system1                                  (line4)

 line1: Access /tmp partition as read only with user id as root for
system1 and system2 and unknown user for system3.

 Line2: default read/write permission.If any user of system1 creates
file on         nfs partition owner and group will be according to
login user but for the system2 it will be as "nobody"

 Line3: /data to everyone with unknown user id

 Line4: If a request comes from an unknown user,
(root from remote system also
```

treated as "unknown user" if "-root=<system name>" is not specified)use 2 as the effective user ID ie user id of bin (see etc/passwd).Allow everyone (as access option is omittes) as unknown user except system1, root privilege.

3. /etc/fstab:
format:-
<device> <mount_point> <type> <option> <reserved for backup frequency> <fsck>
device:--/dev/dsk/c#t#d# [/dev/vg##/lvol#]
type :--swap[swapfs,dump,hfs,vxfs,cdfs,nfs]
option:-- defaults,rw,ro,suid,largefiles,delaylog,datainlog,nfs;(for swap:-end,pri=0),
[ex:--
/dev/vg00/lvol9 /usr/sap/P47 vxfs delaylog 0 2
/dev/vg00/lvol11 ... swap -pri=0 0 0
P47CI1:/export/usr/sap/trans /usr/sap/trans nfs defaults 0 0
/dev/vg08/cdump /cddump vxfs rw,suid,largefiles,delaylog,datainlog 0 2

<----------files---------->

1. /var/adm/syslog/syslog.log -----> current event messages file like /var/adm/messages in
Tru64 unix
/var/adm/syslog/OLDsyslog.log ----> when system is shutted down rename syslog.log to OLDsyslog.log and create new syslog.log.

2. /var/adm/syslog/mail.log ----->

3. /var/adm/nettl.LOG000 -----> network event log file (to read see netfmt command)

4. /var/sam/log/br_index.full -----> is the full backup(taken through sam) log file.(in fbackup command we can use "-I <logfile name>" which generates same output)
/var/sam/log/br_index.rec -----> is the full restore log file.

/var/sam/log/br_index.incr -----> is full incremental backup log file through SAM.

/var/sam/log/samlog ----> logfiles for sam activity event output.

/var/sam/log/br_log ------> History log file for backup through sam . It gives start &
end time of backup.

/var/adm/fbackupfiles/dates ----->It records start & end time of fbackup (with u option). this is default path

```
 .we can use -d option to assign other patch./

5./etc/utmp           Database file for currently logged in users.
  /etc/utmps
  /var/adm/btmp       Bad login database (#lastb -f /var/adm/btmp)
  /var/adm/wtmp       Login/logout database (#last -f /var/adm/wtmp)

  /var/adm/wtmps      New login database  (#last -R, see
/usr/sbin/acct/wtmpfix,fwtmp)
  /var/adm/btmps      New bad login database (#lastb -R)
 ( File utmp contains a record of all users logged onto the system.
File
      btmp contains bad login entries for each invalid logon attempt.
File
      wtmp contains a record of all logins and logouts.)
To clear these file #>wtmps, #>btmps.

   Storage related file:--
 /etc/opt/sanmgr/commandview/server/config/PanConfigParams.txt ---
>config file
/opt/sanmgr/commandview/client/config/info.data -->Predefind command
executed when issue armdiag
/var/opt/sanmgr/hostagent/log
/opt/sanmgr/commandview/client/sbin  --->HA_Dial_Stop/start and all
arrary related command.
/opt/sanmgr/hostagent/sbin     --->To stop/start
HA_trigger,dial_trigger
/var/opt/sanmgr/commandview/server/logs

<---lvm related file------>
/etc/lvmtab
/etc/lvmrc ----->Automatic Activation of Volume Groups file during
booting.

<----Cluster related file---->

/etc/cmcluster  -> directory,cluster config & log file
present(P47cluster.config,./dbpkg ./cipkg ) (also see cluster above)

         <-----------------Kernel rebuild---------------->

#sysdef          ---->show kernel tunable para & its value & decide
what change are needed.
#ioscan -kn      --->list of hardware attached before add/delete device
drivers.
#cd /stand/build
#/usr/lbin/sysadm/system_prep -s system1 --->create a new conf  file
named system1
(edit system1 &change driver reffering ioscan & kernel tunable
parameter)
#/usr/sbin/mk_kernel -s ./system1  --->create /stand/build/vmunix_test
file.
#mv /stand/system /stand/system.old
#mv /stand/vmunix /stand/vmunix.old
#mv /stand/build/system1 /stand
#mv /stand/build/vmunix_test /stand
 Then reboot the system.
if need to boot system from original kernel...
shell>boot f0:
hpux>hpux /vmunix.old
```

<----------How to boot in single user mode ----------->

1) By choosing EFI shell option:---

i)Go to Management Processor (MP) login and select CO for console then during booting select "EFI shell"
Shell> map <enter> ----> it will show list of devices including boot device put boot device name (say fs0)
Shell> fs0: <enter>
fs0:\> hpux
" HP-UX Boot Loader for IA64 Revision 1.723
Press Any Key to interrupt Autoboot
\efi\hpux\AUTO ==> boot vmunix
Seconds left till autoboot - 9"

then interrupt when ask, it will skip auto boot

HPUX>
HPUX> boot -is vmunix <enter>

(to exit EFI environment press "^B" and to exit main menu press "X")

(To boot from CD:--
Shell>install

OR
Shell>fs1:
fs1:\>install)

2)By choosing BCH Menu:----

Go to Management Processor (MP) login and select CO for console.
When accessing the console, confirm that you are at the BCH Main Menu (the Main Menu: Enter command or menu> prompt). If at a BCH menu other than the Main Menu, then enter MA to return to the BCH Main Menu.
Boot the desired device using the BOOT command at the BCH interface...

Main Menu: Enter command or menu > BOOT 0/0/2/0/0.13
BCH Directed Boot Path: 0/0/2/0/0.13
Do you wish to stop at the ISL prompt prior to booting? (y/n) >> y
ISL>
ISL> hpux -is boot /stand/vmunix ---->To boot HP-UX in single-user mode

ISL> hpux boot /stand/vmunix ----->To boot HP-UX at the default run level.

To exit the ISL prompt and return to the BCH interface, issue the EXIT command instead of specifying one of the above hpux loader commands

3) By init 1:--

```
# who -r
.       run-level 3  May  3 13:12    3    1    1

# init 1 ----> to go to single user mode
```

<--------------/etc/rc.config.d (daemon process configuration file)->

1. Rpcd   --------> to start rpc daemon. file /opt/dce/sbin/rpcd.(START_RPCD is 1)

2.ServCtlMgr   :--->Configuration file corresponding to /sbin/init.d/SnmpHpunix. To start SNMP Network Management HP-UNIX subAgent (snmpd)daemon .Note that the subAgent will not start unless the Master Agen (snmpdm) is running.

3.SnmpMaster   :-----> Configuration file corresponding to /sbin/init.d/SnmpMaster.

4.inetd   :-----> internet service daemon. It reads /etc/inetd.conf file and start services accordingly. most common services which are started by inetd are rlogind, telnetd, ftpd, remshd, remshed, rexecd, fingered etc.Modify this file and issue command "inetd -c" to read inetd.conf file and start required daemon.

5. To start and stop network
#/sbin/init.d/net stop/start
6. cmclconfd   --->cluster daemon process (edit /etc/inetd.conf then #inetd -c) or /sbin/init.d/inetd restart

<--------------NTP(Network Time Protocol)-------->
It is strongly recomended that NTP services must be enabled on each node in the cluster to keep time consistent on all nodes.
daemon name :--- xntpd
ntp config file is :-/etc/ntp.conf

<-----------------DNS configuration------------------>
incmplete....

```
   FILES
      /etc/hosts                    The host table

      named.boot                    Primary server boot file (4.x)
      named.conf                    Primary server boot file (8.x or
9.x)

      boot.cacheonly                Caching only server boot file (4.x)
      conf.cacheonly                Caching only server boot file (8.x
or
                                    9.x)

      boot.sec.save                 Secondary server boot file (4.x)
      conf.sec.save                 Secondary server boot file (8.x or
9.x)

      boot.sec                      Secondary server boot file (4.x)
      conf.sec                      Secondary server boot file (8.x or
9.x)

      db.127.0.0                    Pointer information for 127.0.0.1

      db.cache                      Stub cache file for root server
                                    addresses

      db.root                       Data for servers for the root
domain

      db.DOMAIN                     Address and other data for a domain

      db.DOMAIN.in-addr             Pointer data for all network-
numbers

      db.NET                        Pointer data for a network-number

      db.IP6.INT                    Pointer data for a IPv6 network-
number

  <--------------------------Management Processor (MP) login ------>

Modem:----
 MP:CM>MR     ----->to reset modem

 MP:CM>MS     ---To see modem status.

Lan:--
 MP:CM>LS    --->MP lan status(IP, subnetmask, MAC address, host name,
state etc)
 MP:CM>LC    --->To configure MP LAN ports IP, subnet, Hostname,
gateway etc.

FRU info:---
 MP:CM>DF   ---->displays FRU information for FRU devices located
behind the BMC.
```

CPU info:--
MP:CM>SS ---->show CPU status (whether install & configured)

Firmware:--
MP:CM>SYSREV ----> This command displays current revisions of firmware in the system (MP FW BMC FW, EFI FW, System FW etc)

Reset & Diagnostic:--
MP:CM>RS ----> Reset System through RST signal; Before doing RS shutdown OS (It is useful if MP COnsol is in loop.)

MP:CM>who --->shows all connected MP users

MP:CM>XD -R ---> to reset and Diagnostics MP
(After configuring LAN etc needs to reset MP)
MP:CM>XD -i2c ---->Verify I2C connection (It gets BMC Device ID)

MP:CM> XD -lan <ip addr> --->LAN connectivity test using "ping"

MP:CM> xd -modem --->Modem self-tests
<----------Software (Patches)---------->
1. For ignite backup:--
#make_tape_recovery commands cames with the followings software:--

B5725AA	**B.5.0.35**	**HP-UX Installation Utilities (Ignite-UX)**
Ignite-IA-11-23	**B.5.0.35**	**HP-UX Installation Utilities for Installing 11.23**
		IPF Systems

2.

-:Some problem and Solution:-

1. from CI & BD server ./kmeminfo(needs to see memory use status during server slow responce) is not running:--

sol:--FTP from "kmeminfo.bin" provided by HP Solution centre on /tmp directory. then extract it and then run ./kmeminfo

2. BWDEV:---- (26/04/05)
root partition is 100% full.
solu":--copy "log" directory under /etc/opt/resmon to /tmp/backup/etc_opt_resmon
and remove containts of all log files under /etc/opt/resmon/log

3. BWDEV:---(03/05/05)
/tmp partition need to be extended.

a) vgdisplay -v /dev/vg00 -----> to check for free PE.
b) stop all application, and boot the system to single user mode:-

1) By choosing EFI shell option:---

i)during booting select "EFI shell"
Shell> map <enter> ----> it will show list of devices including
boot device
put boot device name (say fs0)
Shell> fs0: <enter>
fs0:\> hpux
" HP-UX Boot Loader for IA64 Revision 1.723
Press Any Key to interrupt Autoboot
\efi\hpux\AUTO ==> boot vmunix
Seconds left till autoboot - 9"

then interrupt when ask, it will skip auto boot

HPUX>
HPUX> boot -is vmunix <enter>

(to exit EFI environment press "^B" and to exit main menu press "X")

2) By init 1:--

 # who -r
. run-level 3 May 3 13:12 3 1 1

 # init 1 ----> to go to single user mode
c) bdf ---> see if /usr is mounted, if user is not mounted do the following.
 # vgchange -a y /dev/vg00
 # mount /usr
d) # unmount /tmp ----> if it is mounted . (if we go to single user mode by init 1 command)
e) #lvextend -l 25 /dev/vg00/lvol4 ---> it will extend to 100MB (25*4)

f) extendfs /dev/vg00/rlvol4

g) #reboot -r <OR>
#init 3

Be noted:--We can't extend /, /stand, /var , /usr, /opt by above procedure. for that we have to take ignite backup. then after extending desire partition we have to restore data from ignite backup.:

4. P47DB0:---- error notification in syslog.log

problem:

```
  May 16 16:51:13 P47DB0 su: + tb root-orap47
May 17 01:47:46 P47DB0 su: + 0 root-orap47
May 17 06:33:39 P47DB0 su: + 0 root-orap47
May 17 06:57:42 P47DB0 EMS [2272]: ------ EMS Event Notification ------
Value: "SERIOUS (4)" for
 Resource: "/adapters/events/TL_adapter/0_2_1_0"     (Threshold:  >= "
3")    Execute the followin
g command to obtain event details:   /opt/resmon/bin/resdata -R
148897794 -r /adapters/events/TL_a
dapter/0_2_1_0 -n 148897793 -a
May 17 08:31:55 P47DB0 su: + tb root-orap47
May 18 02:30:30 P47DB0 su: + 0 root-orap47
May 18 06:46:29 P47DB0 su: + 0 root-orap47
```

solution:--

Dear Mr. GAURANG MEHTHI,

I have logined to the server and analysed all the logs and found no issues.

The event which generated as below:-

```
==========================
------------------------------------------------------------------------
-------------------------------
Event data from monitor:
Event Time..........: Tue May 17 06:57:42 2005
Severity............: SERIOUS
Monitor.............: dm_TL_adapter
Event #.............: 70
System..............: P47DB0
Summary:
     Adapter at hardware path 0/2/1/0 : Received BA_RJT as response to
ABTS
Description of Error:
 lbolt value: 42500904
   Received BA_RJT as response to ABTS from device at
   port 0x10027
```

BA_RJT reason code is 0x3
Full BA_RJT payload is 0x30300

Probable Cause / Recommended Action:
The attempt to abort an I/O was rejected. This might indicate a non-PLDA compliant device.
Examine the reject reason code and fibre channel device logs for errors. If the problem persists,

---

This warning may because of during backup I/O has waited for more time so fiber channel card had initiated a warning. This event is just a warning only no need to worry.

Regards
Manoharan. v
Solution Center Engineer
Enterprise Solution Center
Asia Pacific Southern Hub
Hewlett-Packard Company

5. P47DB: & P47ci0:----

Problem: "armdsp" is not working. Any command related to array is not working.

Solution:--

If "#armdiscover" command is not working then stop/start command view software by the following procedure:--

```
# cd /opt/sanmgr/commandview/client/sbin
#./HA_trigger stop
#./dial_trigger stop
```

Edit /etc/opt/sanmgr/commandview/server/config/PanConfigParams.txt file to make a change

SECURITY_ENABLE=false (change "true" to "false")

then

```
#./HA_trigger start
#./dial_trigger start
```