CHAPTER 6

Command-line interface

Use the IMM command-line interface (CLI) to access the IMM without having to use the Web interface. It provides a subset of the management functions that are provided by the Web interface.

You can access the CLI through a Telnet or SSH session. You must be authenticated by the IMM before you can issue any CLI commands.

Managing the IMM using IPMI

The IMM comes with User ID 2 set initially to a user name of USERID and password of PASSW0RD (with a zero, not the letter O). This user has Supervisor access.

Important: Change this default password during your initial configuration for enhanced security.

The IMM also provides the following IPMI remote server management capabilities:

Command-line interfaces

The command-line interface provides direct access to server-management functions through the IPMI 2.0 protocol. You can use IPMItool to issue commands to control server power, view server information, and identify the server.

Accessing the command line

To access the command line, start a Telnet or SSH session to the IMM IP address.

Logging in to the command-line session

To log in to the command line, complete the following steps:

Step 1 Establish a connection with the IMM.

Step 2 At the user name prompt, type the user ID.

Step 3 At the password prompt, type the password that you use to log in to the IMM.

You are logged in to the command line. The command-line prompt is system>. The command-line session continues until you type exit at the command line. Then you are logged off and the session is ended.

Command syntax

Read the following guidelines before you use the commands:

- Each command has the following format:

  ```
  command [arguments] [-options]
  ```

- The command syntax is case sensitive.
- The command name is all lowercase.
- All arguments must immediately follow the command. The options immediately follow the arguments.
- Each option is always preceded by a hyphen (-). An option can be a short option (single letter) or a long option (multiple letters).
- If an option has an argument, the argument is mandatory, for example:

  ```
  ifconfig eth0 -i 192.168.70.34 -g 192.168.70.29 -s 255.255.255.0
  ```

  where **ifconfig** is the command, eth0 is an argument, and -i, -g, and -s are options. In this example, all three options have arguments.
- Brackets indicate that an argument or option is optional. Brackets are not part of the command that you type.

Features and limitations

The CLI has the following features and limitations:

- Multiple concurrent CLI sessions are allowed with different access methods (Telnet or SSH). At most, two Telnet command-line sessions can be active at any time.

Note The number of Telnet sessions is configurable; valid values are 0, 1, and 2. The value 0 means that the Telnet interface is disabled.

- One command is allowed per line (160-character limit, including spaces).
- There is no continuation character for long commands. The only editing function is the Backspace key to erase the character that you just typed.
- The Up Arrow and Down Arrow keys can be used to browse through the last eight commands. The **history** command displays a list of the last eight commands, which you can then use as a shortcut to execute a command, as in the following example:

  ```
  system> history
  0 ifconfig eth0
  1 readlog
  2 readlog
  3 readlog
  4 history
  ```

```
system> !0
-state enabled
-c dthens
-i 192.168.70.125
-g 0.0.0.0
-s 255.255.255.0
-n IMMA00096B9E003A
-r auto
-d auto
-m 1500
-b 00:09:6B:9E:00:3A
-l 00:00:00:00:00:00
system>
```

- In the command-line interface, the output buffer limit is 2 KB. There is no buffering. The output of an individual command cannot exceed 2048 characters. This limit does not apply in serial redirect mode (the data is buffered during serial redirect).
- The output of a command is displayed on the screen after the command has completed execution. This makes it impossible for commands to report real-time execution status. For example, in the verbose mode of the **flashing** command, the flashing progress is not shown in real time. It is shown after the command completes execution.
- Simple text messages are used to denote command execution status, as in the following example:

```
system> power on
ok
system> power state
Power: On
State: System power off/State unknown
system>
```

- The command syntax is case sensitive.
- There must be at least one space between an option and its argument. For example, `ifconfig eth0 -i192.168.70.133` is incorrect syntax. The correct syntax is `ifconfig eth0 -i 192.168.70.133`.
- All commands have the **-h, -help**, and **?** options, which give syntax help. All of the following examples will give the same result:

```
system> power -h
system> power -help
system> power ?
```

- Some of the commands that are described in the following sections might not be available. To see a list of the commands that are supported, use the help or ? option, as shown in the following examples:

```
system> help
system> ?
```

Utility commands

The utility commands are as follows:

- exit
- help
- history

exit command

Description

Use the **exit** command to log off and end the command-line interface session.

help command

Description

Use the **help** command to display a list of all commands with a short description for each. You can also type ? at the command prompt.

history command

Description

Use the **history** command to display an indexed history list of the last eight commands that were issued. The indexes can then be used as shortcuts (preceded by !) to reissue commands from this history list.

Example

```
system> history
0 ifconfig eth0
1 readlog
2 readlog
3 readlog
4 history
system> ifconfig eth0
-state enabled
-c dthens
-i 192.168.70.125
-g 0.0.0.0
-s 255.255.255.0
-n IMMA00096B9E003A
-r auto
-d auto
-m 1500
-b 00:09:6B:9E:00:3A
-l 00:00:00:00:00:00
system>
```

Monitor commands

The monitor commands are as follows:

- clearlog
- fans
- readlog

- syshealth
- temps
- volts

clearlog command

Description

Use the **clearlog** command to clear the event log of the IMM or IMM. You must have the authority to clear event logs to use this command.

fans command

Description

Use the **fans** command to display the speed for each of the server fans.

Example

```
system> fans
fan1 75%
fan2 80%
fan3 90%
system>
```

readlog command

Syntax

```
readlog [options]
option:
-f
```

Description

Use the **readlog** command to display the IMM event log entries, five at a time. The entries are displayed from the most recent to the oldest.

- **readlog** displays the first five entries in the event log, starting with the most recent, on its first execution, and then the next five for each subsequent call.
- **readlog -f** resets the counter and displays the first 5 entries in the event log, starting with the most recent.

Example

```
system> readlog -f
1 I SERVPROC 12/18/03 10:18:58 Remote Login Successful.
Login ID:''USERID' CLI authenticated from 192.168.70.231 (Telnet).'
2 I SERVPROC 12/18/03 10:12:22 Remote Login successful.
Login ID: ''USERID' from web browser at IP@=192.168.70.231'
3 E SERVPROC 12/18/03 10:10:37 Failure reading I2C device.
4 E SERVPROC 12/18/03 10:10:37 Environmental monitor not responding.
5 E SERVPROC 12/18/03 10:10:37 Failure reading I2C device.
system> readlog
6 E SERVPROC 12/18/03 10:09:31 Fan 2 Fault. Multiple fan failures
7 E SERVPROC 12/18/03 10:09:31 Fan 1 Fault. Single fan failure
8 I SERVPROC 12/18/03 10:09:25 Ethernet[0] Link Established at 100Mb, Full Duplex.
9 I SERVPROC 12/18/03 10:09:24 Ethernet[0] configured to do Auto Speed/Auto Duplex.
10 I SERVPROC 12/18/03 10:09:24 Ethernet[0] MAC Address currently
being used: 0x00-09-6B-CA-0C-80
system>
```

syshealth command

Description

Use the **syshealth** command to display a summary of the health of the server. The power state, system state, restart count, and IMM software status are displayed.

Example

```
system> syshealth
Power On
State System on/starting UEFI
Restarts 71
system>
```

temps command

Description

Use the **temps** command to display all the temperatures and temperature thresholds. The same set of temperatures are displayed as in the Web interface.

Example

```
system> temps
Temperatures are displayed in degrees Fahrenheit/Celsius
WR W T SS HS
---------------------------------------
CPU1 65/18 72/22 80/27 85/29 90/32
CPU2 58/14 72/22 80/27 85/29 9/320
DASD1 66/19 73/23 82/28 88/31 9/332
Amb 59/15 70/21 83/28 90/32 9/355
system>
```

Notes:

1. The output has the following column headings:

   WR: warning reset

   W: warning

   T: temperature (current value)

   SS: soft shutdown

   HS: hard shutdown

2. All temperature values are in degrees Fahrenheit/Celsius.

volts command

Description

Use the **volts** command to display all the voltages and voltage thresholds. The same set of voltages are displayed as in the Web interface.

Example

```
system> volts
      HSL    SSL    WL     WRL    V      WRH    WH     SSH    HSH
-------------------------------------------------------------
5v    5.02   4.00   4.15   4.50   4.60   5.25   5.50   5.75   6.00
3.3v  3.35   2.80   2.95   3.05   3.10   3.50   3.65   3.70   3.85
12v   12.25  11.10  11.30  11.50  11.85  12.15  12.25  12.40  12.65
-5v   -5.10  -5.85  -5.65  -5.40  -5.20  -4.85  -4.65  -4.40  -4.20
-3.3v -3.35  -4.10  -3.95  -3.65  -3.50  -3.10  -2.95  -2.80  -2.70
VRM1                             3.45
VRM2                             5.45
system>
```

Note: The output has the following column headings:

HSL: hard shutdown low

SSL: soft shutdown low

WL: warning low

WRL: warning reset low

V: voltage (current value)

WRH: warning reset high

WH: warning high

SSH: soft shutdown high

HSH: hard shutdown high

vpd command

Syntax

```
vpd sys
vpd IMM
vpd bios
vpd dsa
```

Description

Use the **vpd** command to display vital product data for the system (sys), IMM, server firmware (bios), and Dynamic System Analysis Preboot (dsa). The same information is displayed as in the Web interface.

Example

```
system> vpd dsa
Type     Version      ReleaseDate
----     -------      -----------
dsa      D6YT19AUS    02/27/2009
system>
```

Server power and restart control commands

The server power and restart commands are as follows:

- power
- reset

power command

Syntax

```
power on
power off [-s]
power state
power cycle [-s]
```

Description

Use the **power** command to control the server power. To issue the **power** commands, you must have power and restart access authority.

- **power on** turns on the server power.
- **power off** turns off the server power. The **-s** option shuts down the operating system before the server is turned off.
- **power state** displays the server power state (on or off) and the current state of the server.

- **power cycle** turns off the server power and then turns on the power. The **-s** option shuts down the operating system before the server is turned off.

reset command

Syntax

```
reset [option]
option:
-s
```

Description

Use the **reset** command to restart the server. To use this command, you must have power and restart access authority. The **-s** option shuts down the operating system before the server is restarted.

Configuration commands

The configuration commands are as follows:

- dhcpinfo
- ifconfig
- ldap
- ntp
- passwordcfg
- portcfg
- slp
- srcfg
- ssl
- tcpcmdmode
- timeouts
- usbeth
- users

dhcpinfo command

Syntax

```
dhcpinfo eth0
```

Description

Use the **dhcpinfo** command to view the DHCP server-assigned IP configuration for eth0, if the interface is configured automatically by a DHCP server. You can use the **ifconfig** command to enable or disable DHCP.

Example

```
system> dhcpinfo eth0
-server 192.168.70.29
-n IMMA00096B9E003A
-i 192.168.70.202
-g 192.168.70.29
-s 255.255.255.0
-d linux-test.cisco.com
-dns1 192.168.70.29
-dns2 0.0.0.0
-dns3 0.0.0.0
system>
```

The following table describes the output from the example.

Option	Description
-server	DHCP server that assigned the configuration
-n	Assigned host name
-i	Assigned IP address
-g	Assigned gateway address
-s	Assigned subnet mask
-d	Assigned domain name
-dns1	Primary DNS server IP address
-dns2	Secondary DNS IP address
-dns3	Tertiary DNS server IP address

ifconfig command

Syntax

```
ifconfig eth0 [options]
options:
-state interface_state
-c config_method
-i static_ip_address
-g gateway_address
-s subnet_mask
-n hostname
-r data_rate
-d duplex_mode
-m max_transmission_unit
-l locally_administered_MAC
```

Description

Use the **ifconfig** command to configure the Ethernet interface. Type `ifconfig eth0` to display the current Ethernet interface configuration. To change the Ethernet interface configuration, type the options, followed by the values. To change the interface configuration, you must have at least Adapter Networking and Security Configuration authority.

The following table shows the arguments for the options.

Option	Description	Values
-state	Interface state	disabled, enabled
-c	Configuration method	dhcp, static, dthens (dthens corresponds to the **try dhcp server, if it fails use static config** option on the Web interface)
-i	Static IP address	Valid IP address format
-g	Gateway address	Valid IP address format
-s	Subnet mask	Valid IP address format
-n	Host name	String of up to 63 characters. Can include letters, digits, periods, underscores, and hyphens.
-r	Data rate	10, 100, auto
-d	Duplex mode	full, half, auto
-m	MTU	Numeric between 60 and 1500
-l	LAA	MAC address format. Multicast addresses are not allowed (the first byte must be even).

Example

```
system> ifconfig eth0
-state enabled
-c dthens
-i 192.168.70.125
-g 0.0.0.0
-s 255.255.255.0
-n IMMA00096B9E003A
-r auto
-d auto
-m 1500
-b 00:09:6B:9E:00:3A
-l 00:00:00:00:00:00
system> ifconfig eth0 -c static -i 192.168.70.133
These configuration changes will become active after the next reset of the IMM.
system>
```

Note The **-b** option in the ifconfig display is for the burned-in MAC address. The burned-in MAC address is read-only and is not configurable.

ldap command

Syntax

```
ldap [options]
options:
    -a loc|ldap|locId|Idloc
    -b anon|client|login
    -c client_dn
    -d search_domain
    -f group_filter
    -g group_search_attr
    -l string
    -m login|cfg|lthenc
    -n service_name
    -p client_pw
    -pc confirm_pw
    -r root_dn
    -s1ip host name/ip_addr
    -s2ip host name/ip_addr
    -s3ip host name/ip_addr
    -s1pn port_number
    -s2pn port_number
    -s3pn port_number
    -u search_attrib
    -v off|on
    -w on|off
    -h
```

Description

Use the **ldap** command to display and configure the LDAP protocol configuration parameters.

The following table shows the arguments for the options.

Option	Description	Values
-a	User authentication method	Local only, LDAP only, local first then LDAP, LDAP first then local
-b	Binding method	Anonymous, bind with ClientDN and password, user principal bind (UPN)
-c	Client distinguished name	String of up to 63 characters for *client_dn*
-d	Search domain	String of up to 31 characters for *search_domain*
-f	Group filter	String of up to 63 characters for *group_filter*
-g	Group search attribute	String of up to 63 characters for *group_search_attr*
-l	Login permission attribute	String of up to 63 characters for *string*
-m	Domain source	Extract search domain from login ID, use only configured search domain, try login first then configured value
-n	Service name	String of up to 15 characters for *service_name*
-p	Client password	String of up to 15 characters for *client_pw*

Option	Description	Values
-pc	Confirm client password	String of up to 15 characters for *confirm_pw* Command usage is: ldap -p *client_pw* -pc *confirm_pw* This option is required when you change the client password. It compares the *confirm_pw* argument with the *client_pw* argument, and the command will fail if they do not match.
-r	Root entry distinguished name (DN)	String of up to 63 characters for *root_dn*
s1ip	Server 1 host name/IP address	String up to 63 characters or an IP address for *host* name/ip_addr
s2ip	Server 2 host name/IP address	String up to 63 characters or an IP address for *host* name/ip_addr
s3ip	Server 3 host name/IP address	String up to 63 characters or an IP address for *host* name/ip_addr
s1pn	Server 1 port number	A numeric port number up to 5 digits for *port_number*.
s2pn	Server 2 port number	A numeric port number up to 5 digits for *port_number*.
s3pn	Server 3 port number	A numeric port number up to 5 digits for *port_number*.
-u	UID search attribute String	String of up to 23 characters for *search_attrib*
-v	Get LDAP server address through DNS	Off, on
-w	Allows wildcards in the group name	Off, on
-h	Displays the command usage and options	

ntp command

Syntax

```
ntp [options]
options:
-en state
-i hostname
-f frequency
-synch
```

Description

Use the **ntp** command to display and configure the Network Time Protocol (NTP).

The following table shows the arguments for the options.

Option	Description	Values
-en	Enables or disables the Network Time Protocol	Enabled, disabled
-i	Name or IP address of the Network Time Protocol server	The name of the NTP server to be used for clock synchronization.
-f	The frequency (in minutes) that the IMM clock is synchronized with the Network Time Protocol server	3 - 1440 minutes
-synch	Requests an immediate synchronization with the Network Time Protocol server	No values are used with this parameter.

Example

```
system> ntp
-en: disabled
-f: 3 minutes
-i: not set
```

passwordcfg command

Syntax

```
passwordcfg [options]
options: {-high}|{-legacy}|{-exp|-cnt|-nul}
-legacy
-high
-exp:
-cnt:
-nul:
-h
```

Description

Use the **passwordcfg** command to display and configure the password parameters.

Option	Description
-legacy	Sets account security to a predefined legacy set of defaults
-high	Sets account security to a predefined high set of defaults
-exp	Maximum password age (0 - 365 days). Set to 0 for no expiration.
-cnt	Number of previous passwords that cannot be reused (0 - 5)

Option	Description
-nul	Allows accounts with no password (yes | no)
-h	Displays the command usage and options

Example

```
system> passwordcfg
Security Level: Legacy
system> passwordcfg -exp 365
ok
system> passwordcfg -nul yes
ok
system> passwordcfg -cnt 5
ok
system> passwordcfg
Security Level: Customize
-exp: 365
-cnt: 5
-nul: allowed
```

portcfg command

Syntax

```
portcfg [options]
portcfg [options]
options:
-b baud_rate
-climode cli_mode
-cliauth cli_auth
```

Description

Use the **portcfg** command to configure the serial port. To change the serial port configuration, type the options, followed by the values. To change the serial port configuration, you must have at least Adapter Networking and Security Configuration authority.

The parameters are set in the hardware and cannot be changed:

- 8 data bits
- no parity
- 1 stop bit

The following table shows the arguments for the options.

Option	Description	Values
-b	Baud rate	Baud rate 9600, 19200, 38400, 57600, 115200, 230400
-climode	CLI mode	none, cliems, cliuser • none: The command-line interface is disabled • cliems: The command-line interface is enabled with EMS-compatible keystroke sequences • cliuser: The command-line interface is enabled with user-defined keystroke sequences

Example

```
system> portcfg
-b       : 115200
-climode : 2 (CLI with user defined keystroke sequences) system>
system>
```

srcfg command

Syntax

```
srcfg [options]
options:
-exitcliseq exitcli_keyseq
```

Description

Use the **srcfg** command to configure the serial redirection. Type `srcfg` to display the current configuration. To change the serial redirect configuration, type the options, followed by the values. To change the serial redirect configuration, you must have at least Adapter Networking and Security Configuration authority.

The following table shows the arguments for the `-exitcliseq` option.

Option	Description	Values
-exitcliseq	Exit a command-line interface keystroke sequence	User-defined keystroke sequence to exit the CLI. For details, see the values for the -entercliseq option in this table.

Example

```
system> srcfg
-exitcliseq ^[Q
system>
```

ssl command

Syntax

```
ssl [options]
options:
-ce on | off
-se on | off
-h
```

Description

Note Before you can enable an SSL client, a client certificate must be installed.

Use the **ssl** command to display and configure the Secure Sockets Layer (SSL) parameters.

Option	Description
-ce	Enables or disables an SSL client
-se	Enables or disables an SSL server
-h	Lists usage and options

Parameters

The following parameters are presented in the option status display for the **ssl** command and are output only from the command-line interface:

Server secure transport enable

This status display is read-only and cannot be set directly.

Server Web/CMD key status

This status display is read-only and cannot be set directly. Possible command line output values are as follows:

```
Private Key and Cert/CSR not available
Private Key and CA-signed cert installed
Private Key and Auto-gen self-signed cert installed
Private Key and Self-signed cert installed
Private Key stored, CSR available for download
```

SSL server CSR key status

This status display is read-only and cannot be set directly. Possible command line output values are as follows:

```
Private Key and Cert/CSR not available
Private Key and CA-signed cert installed
Private Key and Auto-gen self-signed cert installed
Private Key and Self-signed cert installed
Private Key stored, CSR available for download
```

SSL client LDAP key status

This status display is read-only and cannot be set directly. Possible command line output values are as follows as follows:

```
Private Key and Cert/CSR not available
Private Key and CA-signed cert installed
Private Key and Auto-gen self-signed cert installed
Private Key and Self-signed cert installed
Private Key stored, CSR available for download
```

SSL client CSR key status

This status display is read-only and cannot be set directly. Possible command line output values are as follows:

```
Private Key and Cert/CSR not available
Private Key and CA-signed cert installed
Private Key and Auto-gen self-signed cert installed
Private Key and Self-signed cert installed
Private Key stored, CSR available for download
```

timeouts command

Syntax

```
timeouts [options]
options:
-o OS_watchdog_option
-l loader_watchdog_option
```

Description

Use the **timeouts** command to display the timeout values or change them. To display the timeouts, type timeouts. To change timeout values, type the options followed by the values. To change timeout values, you must have at least Adapter Configuration authority.

The following table shows the arguments for the timeout values. These values match the graduated scale pull-down options for server timeouts on the Web interface.

Option	Timeout	Units	Values
-o	Operating system timeout	minutes	disabled, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4
-l	Loader timeout	minutes	disabled, 0.5, 1, 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 3.5, 4, 4.5, 5, 7.5, 10, 15, 20, 30, 60, 120

Example

```
system> timeouts
-o disabled
-l 3.5
system> timeouts -o 2.5
ok
system> timeouts
-o 2.5
```

```
-l 3.5
```

usbeth command

Syntax

```
usbeth [options]
options:
-en <enabled|disabled>
```

Description

Use the **usbeth** command to enable or disable the in-band LAN over USB interface. For more information about enabling or disabling this interface, see "Disabling the USB in-band interface" section on page 3-6.

Example

```
system>usbeth
-en : disabled
system>usbeth -en enabled
ok
system>usbeth
-en : disabled
```

users command

Syntax

```
users [options]
options:
-user number
-n username
-p password
-a authority level
```

Description

Use the **users** command to access all user accounts and their authority levels and to create new user accounts and modify existing accounts.

Read the following guidelines about the **users** command:

- User numbers must be from 1 to 12, inclusive.
- User names must be less than 16 characters and can contain only numbers, letters, periods, and underscores.
- Passwords must be more than 5 and fewer than 16 characters long and must contain at least one alphabetic and one nonalphabetic character.
- The authority level can be one of the following levels:
  - super (supervisor)

- ro (read only)
- Any combination of the following values, separated by |:

  am (User account management access)

  rca (Remote console access)

  rcvma (Remote console and virtual media access)

  pr (Remote server power/restart access)

  cel (Ability to clear event logs)

  bc (Adapter configuration [basic])

  nsc (Adapter configuration [network and security])

  ac (Adapter configuration [advanced])

Example

```
system> users
1. USERID Read/Write
Password Expires: no expiration
2. manu Read Only
Password Expires: no expiration
3. eliflippen Read Only
Password Expires: no expiration
4. <not used>
5. jacobyackenovic custom:cel|ac
Password Expires: no expiration
system> users -7 -n sptest -p PASSW0RD -a custom:am|rca|cel|nsc|ac
ok
system> users
1. USERID Read/Write
Password Expires: no expiration
2. test Read/Write
Password Expires: no expiration
3. test2 Read/Write
Password Expires: no expiration
4. <not used>
5. jacobyackenovic custom:cel|ac
Password Expires: no expiration
6. <not used>
7. sptest custom:am|rca|cel|nsc|ac
Password Expires: no expiration
8. <not used>
9. <not used>
10. <not used>
11. <not used>
12. <not used>
system>
```

IMM control commands

The IMM control commands are as follows:

- clearcfg
- clock
- identify

- resetsp
- update

clearcfg command

Description

Use the **clearcfg** command to set the IMM configuration to its factory defaults. You must have at least Advanced Adapter Configuration authority to issue this command. After the configuration of the IMM is cleared, the IMM is restarted.

clock command

Syntax

```
clock [options]
options:
-d mm/dd/yyyy
-t hh:mm:ss
-g gmt offset
-dst on/off/special case
```

Description

Use the **clock** command to display the current date and time according to the IMM clock and the GMT offset. You can set the date, time, GMT offset, and daylight saving time settings.

Note the following information:

- For a GMT offset of +2 or +10, special daylight saving time settings are required.
- For +2, the daylight saving time options are as follows: off, ee (Eastern Europe), gtb (Great Britain), egt (Egypt), fle (finland).
- For +10, the daylight saving time settings are as follows: off, ea (Eastern Australia), tas (Tasmania), vlad (Vladivostok).
- The year must be from 2000 to 2089, inclusive.
- The month, date, hours, minutes, and seconds can be single-digit values (for example, 9:50:25 instead of 09:50:25).
- GMT offset can be in the format of +2:00, +2, or 2 for positive offsets, and -5:00 or -5 for negative offsets.

Example

```
system> clock
12/12/2003 13:15:23 GMT-5:00 dst on
system> clock -d 12/31/2004
ok
system> clock
12/31/2004 13:15:30 GMT-5:00 dst on
```

identify command

Syntax

```
identify [options]
options:
-s on/off/blink
-d seconds
```

Description

Use the **identify** command to turn the chassis identify LED on or off, or to have it flash. The -d option can be used with -s on to turn the LED on for only for the number of seconds specified with the -d parameter. The LED then turns off after the number of seconds elapses.

Example

```
system> identify
-s off
system> identify -s on -d 30
ok
system>
```

resetsp command

Description

Use the **resetsp** command to restart the IMM or IMM. You must have at least Advanced Adapter Configuration authority to be able to issue this command.