



# **Intel® Server Debug and Provisioning Tool (Intel® SDP Tool)**

**User Guide Rev 1.1**

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*March 2018*

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# 1 Introduction

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The Intel® Server Debug and Provisioning Tool (Intel® SDP Tool) is a single-server tool to debug and provision Intel® Server Boards and Systems through BMC Out-of-band.

SDPTool is designed to work with the following Intel® Server Boards families:

- Intel® Server Board and System S2600WT/S2600WTR family
- Intel® Server Board S2600KP/S2600KPR family
- Intel® Server Board S2600TP/S2600TPR family
- Intel® Server Board S2600CW/S2600CWR family
- Intel® Server Board S2600WFT family
- Intel® Server Board S2600STB family
- Intel® Server Board S2600BP family

## 1.1 Document Scope

The purpose of this document is to help system/server administrators to install and use the Intel® Server Debug and Provisioning Tool (Intel® SDP Tool). It provides you information on the features and benefits of Intel® SDP Tool and how to use them. It describes the system and software requirements, supported operating systems and platforms. This document also explains the installation and uninstallation process.

## 1.2 System Requirements

**Table 1. Operating Systems and Intel® Server Boards Supported**

| Intel® Server Boards   | Operating Systems Version   |
|--|---|
| Intel® Server Board S2600WT/S2600WTR family<br>Intel® Server Board S2600KP/S2600KPR family<br>Intel® Server Board S2600TP/S2600TPR family<br>Intel® Server Board S2600CW/S2600CWR family<br>Intel® Server Board S2600WFT family<br>Intel® Server Board S2600STB family<br>Intel® Server Board S2600BP family | 1) Red Hat Enterprise Linux* 6.8-64bit and 7.3<br>2) SuSE Linux Enterprise Server* 11 Service Pack 4-64bit and 12 Service Pack 3<br>3) CentOS 7.3 and CentOS 6.8* |

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\* Refer to the ReleaseNotes for known issues on platforms and during Install.

## 1.3 Terminology

**Table 2. Terminology**

| Term                     | Definition  |
|--------------------------|---|
| <b>BMC</b>               | Baseboard Management Controller   |
| <b>CLI</b>               | Command-Line Interface  |
| <b>FRU</b>               | Field Replaceable Unit  |
| <b>IPMI</b>              | Intelligent Platform Management Interface. Operates independently of the operating system (OS) and allows you to manage a system remotely, even in the absence of the OS. |
| <b>LAN</b>               | Local Area Network  |
| <b>Management Server</b> | Intel® Server System where ISMT is installed. It will be acting as host server which has network connectivity to the rest of the managed servers.                         |
| <b>Managed Server</b>    | Intel® Server System in a cluster or data center that will be managed by Management Server.   |
| <b>OUT-OF-BAND</b>       | Out-of-band managed server refers to any system which is configured with valid IPMI lan channel and logon account to allow remote management via IPMI protocol.           |
| <b>SDR</b>               | Sensor Data Record  |
| <b>SEL</b>               | System Event Log  |

## 1.4 Related Documents

Following are the related documents for reference:

- IPMI-Intelligent Platform Management Interface Specification, 2<sup>nd</sup> Generation, v2.0 (available [here](#))

## 1.5 Intel® Support

Visit [http://www.intel.com/p/en\\_US/support/](http://www.intel.com/p/en_US/support/) to get the latest and most complete technical support information.

For an updated support contact list, see <http://www.intel.com/support/9089.htm/>.

## 2 Get Started

### 2.1 Prerequisites for Installation

The following is the list of tools that are required for the functioning of the Intel® SDP Tool, These have to be installed prior to the installation of the Intel® SDP Tool. The Intel® SDP Tool is a RPM based package and will fail to install if these packages are not already installed. The packages required are part of the standard distribution CD/DVD or .iso.

**Table 3. Required tools for Intel® SDP Tool**

| Required Packages                               | Management Server |
|---|-------------------|
| Python 2.7.5, Python 2.6.9                      | ✓                 |
| Ipmitool 1.8.13                                 | ✓                 |
| curl 7.29.0                                     | ✓                 |
| Openssl 1.0.0x above                            | ✓                 |
| Wget 1.16 above                                 | ✓                 |
| SDPTool_x.xx.tar.gz                             | ✓                 |
| Java OpenJDK/Oracle version 1.7 and above 64bit | ✓                 |

### 2.2 Installation Steps

To install Intel® SDP Tool,

**Step 1.** On Management Server, copy the Intel® SDP Tool installer <.tar.gz file> to target machine.

**Step 2.** Untar the tar.gz file.

Prompt #> tar -xvzmf SDPTool-<ver>.tar.gz

**Step 3.** Go to untarred SDPTool-<ver> directory folder. Run sdptool\_install.sh to install the package, example below :-

Prompt #> cd <path/to/SDPTool-1.1-1>

Prompt #> ./sdptool\_install.sh

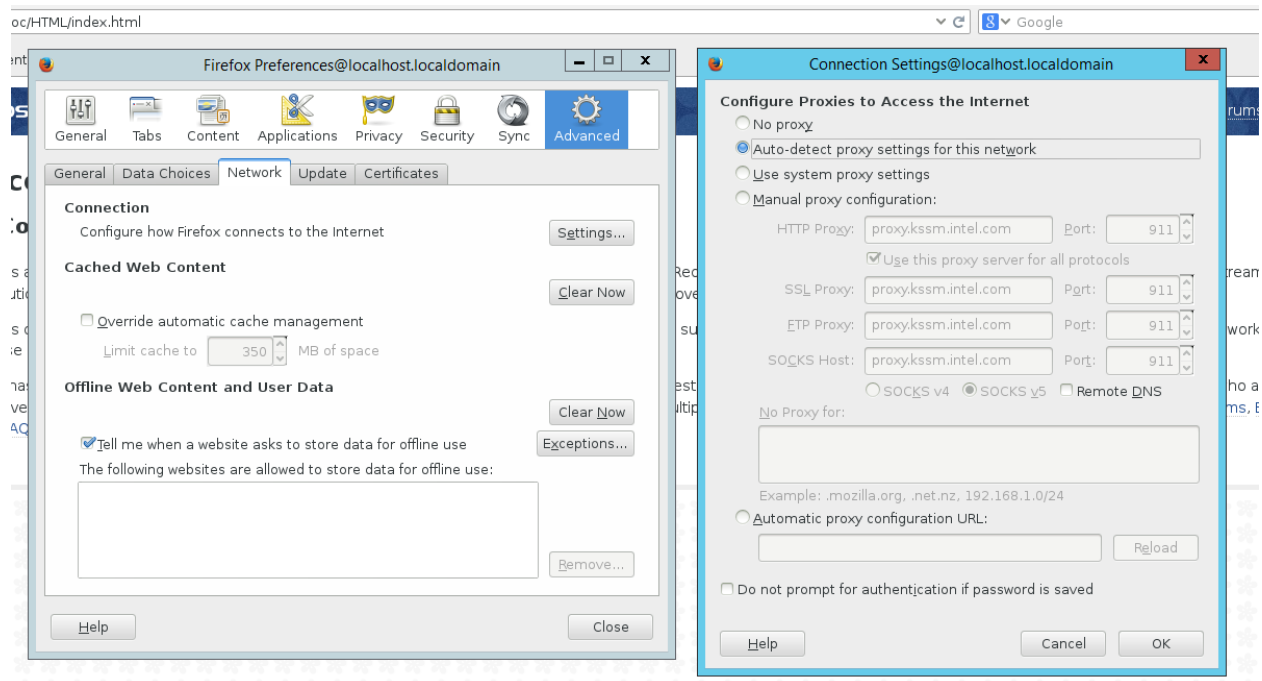
If an older version is present, uninstall it first. Use the command below:-

Prompt #> ./sdptool\_uninstall.sh



**Step 4.** Go to your Web browser and configure proper proxy settings, below is an example for Firefox Browser :-

a. Goto Firefox browser > setting > advance > network settings > select auto-detect proxy settings for this network (\*This step is only required for launching KVM)



**Figure 1**

## 2.3 Uninstalltion Steps

To Uninstall the package use the following command :-

```
Prompt #> cd <path/to/sdptool-1.1-1>
```

```
Prompt #> ./sdptool_uninstall.sh
```

## 2.4 Update Steps

To update the package use the following commands:-

```
Prompt #> cd <path/to/sdptool-1.1-1>
```

```
Prompt #> ./sdptool_update.sh
```

Update script will uninstall any previous versions of the package and then install the latest version contained in the package.

# 3 Feature Script

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Intel® SDP Tool script is the main engines of Intel® SDP Tool OOB features. This section explains the ways to execute Intel® SDP Tool features, and the objectives the user can accomplish by using them.

## 3.1 General Rules

### SDPTool

- To display usage menu  
Example: SDPTool -h
- Each valid operation run will create logs in ./Logfiles/<ip>/<operation>  
Example: after running "SDPTool 192.168.1.10 bmcuser bmcpw powerstatistics"  
There will be log(s) in /var/log/SDPTool/Logfiles/192\_168\_1\_10/powerstatistics.log
- Any failure will generate a \*.err log file. Meaning of error code will be as attached in Section 5.
- For reboot features, it is restricted to run on one IP at any given time. Any other SDPTool reboot features execution on similar IP will have unexpected issue since it will interfere with current operation for that IP.  
For example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 bmcuser bmcpw getini  
SDPTool 192.168.1.10 bmcuser bmcpw custom\_deploy  
customdeployfolder/  
should not run at the same time since both will reboot the system and interrupt with each other in rebooting the managed system

## 3.2 Update Firmware

**SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> update <SUP folder> [-no\_user-interaction] [-softreset]**

- To update BIOS/ME/BMC/SDR system firmware. SUP package must be used instead of FSUP, the feature makes use of Utilities within SUP package.
- -no\_user-interaction: flag to reboot the system without prompt; -softreset: flag to soft reboot the system in case the system is in OS  
Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 update SUP/S2600WT
- Firmware package (**SUP**) needed

## 3.3 Custom Deploy

**SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> custom\_deploy <folder name which containing deploy.nsh> <"argument(s) for deploy.nsh"> [-no\_user-interaction] [-softreset]**

- To deploy user customized script, the customized script must start from deploy.nsh script. (\*Require reboot and EFI mailbox will be cleared)
- deploy\_result.log – the output from deploy.nsh can be redirected to this filename; the file will be saved to Logfiles/ip folder and content will be displayed to terminal after custom\_deploy script with extra argument(s) being executed
- deploy\_details.log – the details from deploy.nsh can be redirected to this filename; the file will be saved to Logfiles/ip folder after custom\_deploy script with extra argument(s) being executed
- -no\_user-interaction: flag to reboot the system without prompt; -softreset: flag to soft reboot the system in case the system is in OS

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 custom\_deploy folder\_with\_nsh\_file

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 custom\_deploy folder\_with\_nsh\_file "argument1 argument2 argument3"

## 3.4 Set Options

**SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> setoptions <"syscfg arguments"> [-no\_user-interaction] [-softreset]**

- To configure BIOS/BMC settings by executing syscfg command line arguments (\*Require reboot and EFI mailbox will be cleared)
- -no\_user-interaction: flag to reboot the system without prompt; -softreset: flag to soft reboot the system in case the system is in OS
- Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 setoptions /i

## 3.5 Deploy Options

**SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> deployoptions <restore filename> [-no\_user-interaction] [-softreset]**

- To configure BIOS/BMC settings by using syscfg ini method. (\*Require reboot and EFI mailbox will be cleared)
- -no\_user-interaction: flag to reboot the system without prompt; -softreset: flag to soft reboot the system in case the system is in OS

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 deployoptions sysconfig.ini

## 3.6 Get Bios Options

**SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> getbiosoptions <"option to retrieve"> [-no\_user-interaction] [-softreset]**

- To get the value of a particular bios settings which is supported by syscfg utility

(\*Require reboot and EFI mailbox will be cleared)

- -no\_user-interaction: flag to reboot the system without prompt; -softreset: flag to soft reboot the system in case the system is in OS

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 getbiosoptions "Quiet Boot"

## 3.7 Get INI

**SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> getini [-no\_user-interaction] [-softreset]**

- To get BIOS/BMC settings by using syscfg /save .ini file method (\*Require reboot and EFI mailbox will be cleared)
- -no\_user-interaction: flag to reboot the system without prompt; -softreset: flag to soft reboot the system in case the system is in OS

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 getini

## 3.8 KVM

**SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> kvm launch**

- To launch kvm windows for remote control

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 kvm launch

## 3.9 Vmedia

**SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> vmedia <IMAGE/ISO>**

- VMedia allows to add a Virtual Media in .img/.iso format to the remote machine.
- Add virtual media by redirecting image/iso file specified

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 vmedia image.img

SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 vmedia image.iso

## 3.10 IPMI

**SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> ipmi <ipmitool arguments>**

- ipmi command followed by arguments allows to execute ipmitool supported commands

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 ipmi lan print

## 3.11 Power

**SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> power <status | on | off | cycle | reset>**

- To get/set power status of a server

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 power status

## 3.12 Sensor

**SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> sensor**

- To display sensors information of a server

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 sensor

## 3.13 SEL

**SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> sel [-f <filename to save sel-log>] [-c] [-w] [-i] [-no\_user-interaction]**

- To retrieve SEL log (\* -i = information, -c = critical, -w = warning #-f = specific a filename to save the SEL log)
- -no\_user-interaction: flag to overwrite the file save without prompt

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 sel -w -I -f save\_log.txt

## 3.14 Set LAN

**SDPTool <ipv4/ipv6> <username> <password> setlan <channel> <ipv4> <mask> <gateway> <primary dns> <secondary dns>**

- To configure BMC LAN IP ipv4 address of a particular LAN channel

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 setlan 2 192.168.1.12 255.255.255.0 192.168.1.1 8.8.8.8 0.0.0.0

## 3.15 Disable LAN

**SDPTool <ipv4/ipv6> <username> <password> disablelan <channel>**

- To disable a BMC LAN channel of a server of a particular LAN channel

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 disablelan 2

## 3.16 Set LAN IPV6

*For S2600WT/S2600WTR/S2600KP/S2600KPR/S2600TP/S2600TPR/S2600CW/S2600CWR family*

**SDPTool <ipv4/ipv6> <username> <password> setlanipv6 <channel> <ipv6> <prefix length[32|64|128]> <ipv6 gateway>**

- To configure BMC LAN IP ipv6 address of a particular LAN channel

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 setlanipv6 2 fe80::12 64 fe80::1

*For S2600WF/S2600WFR/S2600SW/S2600SWR/S2600BP/S2600BPR family*

**SDPTool <ipv4/ipv6> <username> <password> setlanipv6 <channel> <ipv6> <prefix length[32|64|128]> <ipv4/6 gateway> <ipv4/6 primary dns> <ipv4/6 secondary dns>**

- To configure BMC LAN IP ipv6 address of a particular LAN channel

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 setlanipv6 2 fe80::12 64 192.168.1.1 0.0.0.0 0.0.0.0

## 3.17 Disable LAN IPV6

**SDPTool <ipv4/ipv6> <username> <password> disablelanipv6 <channel>**

- To disable BMC ipv6 LAN of a particular LAN channel

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 disablelanipv6 2

## 3.18 LAN Fail Over

**SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> failover < status | enable | disable>**

- To get/set/disable LAN fail over

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 failover status

## 3.19 Node Position

**SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> nodeposition**

- To display node position in a chassis. Only supports half-width SKU (\*support available for select multi-node systems only)

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 nodeposition

## 3.20 System Info

**SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> systeminfo**

- Displays the system information related to BMC and baseboard, which includes and not limited to BMC version, BIOS version, Serial number, etc.

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 systeminfo

## 3.21 FRU

**SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> fru {print | set <param> <value>}**

- To display fru information

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 fru print

- To set fru

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 fru set <param> <value>

## 3.22 Memory Info

**SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> memoryinfo**

- To show memory info

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 memoryinfo

## 3.23 CPU Info

**SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> cpuinfo**

- To show CPU info

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 cpuinfo

## 3.24 Memory Temperature

**SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> memorytemp**

- To display temperature of system memory

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 memorytemp

## 3.25 Power Statistics

**SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> powerstatistics**

- To display system power statistics

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 powerstatistics

## 3.26 Set LAN DHCP

**SDPTool <ipv4/ipv6> <username> <password> setlandhcp <channel>**

- To set BMC LAN ipv4 to dhcp of a particular LAN channel

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 setlandhcp 2

## 3.27 Set LAN DHCP IPV6

**SDPTool <ipv4/ipv6> <username> <password> setlandhcpipv6 <channel>**

- To set BMC LAN ipv6 to dhcp of a particular LAN channel

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 setlandhcpipv6 2

## 3.28 Set LAN Stateless ICMPV6

**SDPTool <ipv4/ipv6> <username> <password> setlanicmpv6 <channel>**

To set BMC LAN ipv6 to stateless ICMP (\*This operation supports on [\*S2600WT/S2600WTR/S2600KP/S2600KPR/S2600TP/S2600TPR/S2600CW/S2600CWR family\*](#) only)

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 setlanicmpv6 2

## 3.29 Debug Log

**SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> debuglog <filename> [-force]**

- Fetches the BMC debug log in zip file format

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 debuglog debug\_log.zip

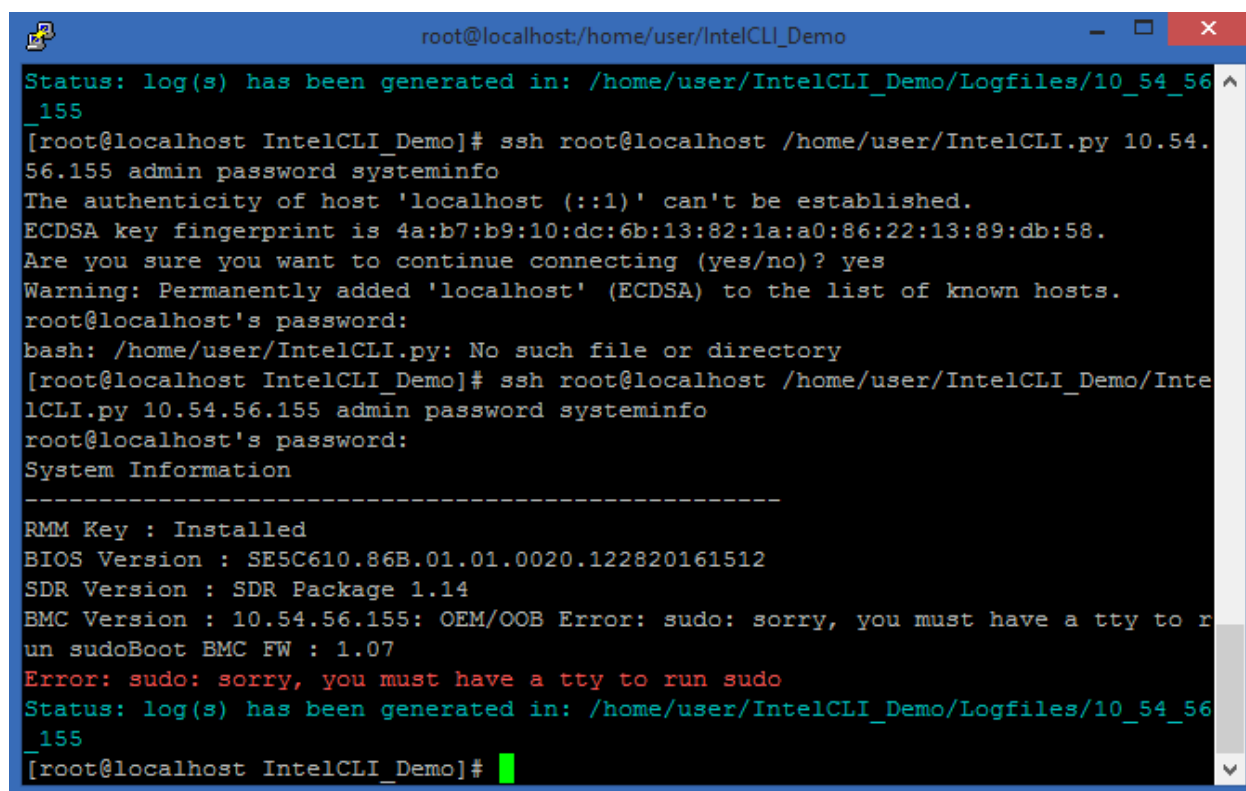
- [-force] will force the BMC transfer mode to exit when the command is executed.



# 4 Troubleshooting Tips

This section lists the possible errors you may encounter during the use of this product, and workarounds to address the errors.

## 4.1 SSH command sudo error



```
root@localhost:/home/user/IntelCLI_Demo
Status: log(s) has been generated in: /home/user/IntelCLI_Demo/Logfiles/10_54_56_155
[root@localhost IntelCLI_Demo]# ssh root@localhost /home/user/IntelCLI.py 10.54.56.155 admin password systeminfo
The authenticity of host 'localhost (:::1)' can't be established.
ECDSA key fingerprint is 4a:b7:b9:10:dc:6b:13:82:1a:a0:86:22:13:89:db:58.
Are you sure you want to continue connecting (yes/no)? yes
Warning: Permanently added 'localhost' (ECDSA) to the list of known hosts.
root@localhost's password:
bash: /home/user/IntelCLI.py: No such file or directory
[root@localhost IntelCLI_Demo]# ssh root@localhost /home/user/IntelCLI_Demo/IntelCLI.py 10.54.56.155 admin password systeminfo
root@localhost's password:
System Information
-----
RMM Key : Installed
BIOS Version : SE5C610.86B.01.01.0020.122820161512
SDR Version : SDR Package 1.14
BMC Version : 10.54.56.155: OEM/OOB Error: sudo: sorry, you must have a tty to run sudo
un sudoBoot BMC FW : 1.07
Error: sudo: sorry, you must have a tty to run sudo
Status: log(s) has been generated in: /home/user/IntelCLI_Demo/Logfiles/10_54_56_155
[root@localhost IntelCLI_Demo]#
```

Figure 2

- 1) To direct using ssh command, you need to add arg -t  
Example: `ssh -t root@localhost SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 powerstatistics`

## 4.2 Tar time stamp messages

```
tar: cmdtoolX64.efi: time stamp 2017-04-12 22:37:02 is 115999883.204964241 s in the future
tar: efifmt.efi: time stamp 2017-04-12 22:37:22 is 115999903.20435322 s in the future
tar: ipmi.efi: time stamp 2017-04-13 17:23:02 is 116067443.203744765 s in the future
tar: mkedk2ramdiskX64.efi: time stamp 2017-04-12 22:37:42 is 115999923.20330491 s in the future
tar: mkramdiskX64.efi: time stamp 2015-02-05 15:55:54 is 47115015.202896016 s in the future
tar: RamDiskDxe.efi: time stamp 2017-04-14 02:56:44 is 116101865.202739364 s in the future
tar: ramdisk.efi: time stamp 2015-02-05 15:55:54 is 47115015.202524166 s in the future
tar: rundeploy.nsh: time stamp 2017-04-18 17:27:00 is 116499681.202410696 s in the future
tar: Startup.nsh: time stamp 2017-04-18 17:22:02 is 116499383.202309794 s in the future
tar: syscfg.efi: time stamp 2017-02-27 21:05:30 is 112192791.201309007 s in the future
tar: syscfg_temp.efi: time stamp 2017-02-27 21:05:32 is 112192793.18213325 s in the future
tar: vmdrive_map: time stamp 2017-03-16 21:53:50 is 113664491.18204245 s in the future
```

Figure 3

- 1) These messages do no harm. To avoid seeing these messages make sure the date-time of managed system is correct.

## 4.3 Kvm launch glibc version error (SLES 11.4-64bit)



Figure 4

- 1) Update the glibc with the version mentioned (GLIBC\_2.15). The `ldd -version` command can be used to check the glibc version installed on system.

## 4.4 Reboot features OOB unable to start on S2600WT/ S2600KP/ S2600TP/S2600CW family (SLES11.4-64bit)

```
linux-37iu:/usr/local/SDPTool # ./SDPTool 192.168.11.164 test1 test1 getini
Status: Hard-reset system by default.

This operation requires the system to reset. Proceed (y/n)?y
Status: iso/mountc_192.168.11.164 exists
Status: Starting VMCLI...
Error: Redirection is not started. Exiting.
Status: log(s) has been generated in: /usr/local/SDPTool/Logfiles/192_168_11_164
```

Figure 5

- 1) Default openssl and wget version in SLES11.4-64bit is unable to support reboot features on S2600WT/ S2600KP/ S2600TP/ S2600CW family platform. Please

follow the steps to remove and upgrade openssl and wget on SLES11.4-64bit management host.

- 2) Download openssl source code 1.0.1t - <https://www.openssl.org/source/old/1.0.1/>
- 3) Remove existing openssl:  
`rpm -ev --nodeps openssl`
- 4) Configure and build:  
`tar -xvf openssl-1.0.1t.tar.gz`  
`cd openssl-1.0.1t`  
`./config shared --prefix=/usr --openssldir=/etc/ssl --libdir=/lib`  
`make && make install`
- 5) Download wget source code - wget <http://ftp.gnu.org/gnu/wget/wget-1.15.tar.gz>
- 6) Remove existing wget:  
`rpm -ev --nodeps wget`
- 7) Configure and build:  
`tar -xvf wget-1.15.tar.gz`  
`cd wget-1.15`  
`./configure --prefix=/usr --sysconfdir=/etc --with-ssl=openssl`  
`make && make install`

## 4.5 Multithread issue (RHEL 6.8-64bit)

- 1) RHEL6.8-64bit is set to 1 thread count by default since VMViewer has limited support for supporting multiple thread starting at same time

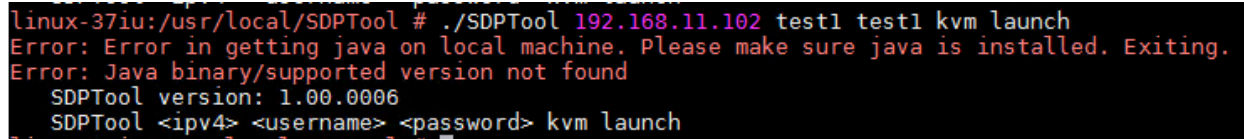
## 4.6 Soft-reset issue (SLES 11.4-64bit)

```
linux-b93j:/usr/local/IntelCLI # ./IntelCLI 192.168.3.54 test1 test1 getini -softreset
This operation requires the system to reset. Proceed (y/n)?y
Status: Switching off machine: [192.168.3.54]
Error: Error in soft-reset system. Exiting.
Status: log(s) has been generated in: /usr/local/IntelCLI/Logfiles/192_168_3_54
```

**Figure 6**

- 1) SLES 11.4-64bit will have soft-reset issue since the client OS will prompt for root password before shutting down system
- 2) Please check the client system if the above error appears to make sure the client system is not blocked by OS shutdown prompt

## 4.7 Java version required (Java 1.7)

A terminal window with a black background and red text. The text shows a command being executed and an error message. The command is: `linux-37iu:/usr/local/SDPTool # ./SDPTool 192.168.11.102 test1 test1 kvm launch`. The error message is: `Error: Error in getting java on local machine. Please make sure java is installed. Exiting.` followed by `Error: Java binary/supported version not found`. Below the error, it says `SDPTool version: 1.00.0006` and `SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> kvm launch`.

```
linux-37iu:/usr/local/SDPTool # ./SDPTool 192.168.11.102 test1 test1 kvm launch
Error: Error in getting java on local machine. Please make sure java is installed. Exiting.
Error: Java binary/supported version not found
SDPTool version: 1.00.0006
SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> kvm launch
```

**Figure 7**

- 1) OpenJDK/Oracle Java version 1.7 onwards will be required in order to run kvm, update, customdeploy, setoptions, deployoptions, getbiosoptions, and getini
- 2) To check java version & provider, run:  
    java -version

## 5 Error Codes

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| Error Code | Interpretation                       |
|------------|--------------------------------------|
| 0          | no error                             |
| 1          | user cancel/interrupt                |
| 2          | invalid argument(s)                  |
| 3          | invalid ip                           |
| 4          | Invalid channel entered.             |
| 5          | no connectivity                      |
| 6          | platform generation not supported    |
| 7          | missing/unsupported operation        |
| 8          | invalid subnet mask                  |
| 9          | IP is not same subnet with gateway   |
| 10         | IP same as gateway                   |
| 11         | invalid filename                     |
| 12         | invalid file extension               |
| 13         | invalid path                         |
| 14         | missing file(s)                      |
| 15         | Unable to create file path           |
| 16         | ipmi command error                   |
| 17         | ipmi command timeout                 |
| 18         | duplicate instance of VMCLI          |
| 19         | Redirection is not started.          |
| 20         | mounting error                       |
| 21         | data conversion error                |
| 22         | RMM is not present.                  |
| 23         | KVM Session is full                  |
| 24         | unknown / unspecified error          |
| 25         | setoption cmd not supported          |
| 26         | missing/unsupported hardware         |
| 27         | operation unsuccessful               |
| 28         | SMBIOS region data not valid         |
| 29         | curl command error                   |
| 30         | subprocess error                     |
| 31         | cleanup_image error                  |
| 32         | error on terminate defunc            |
| 33         | error on terminate_suspended_process |
| 34         | kill command error                   |
| 35         | error start vmcli                    |
| 36         | error running testapp                |

|    |  |
|----|--|
| 37 | missing required software/tools                                  |
| 38 | SUP package file size too large                                  |
| 39 | Error in reading/setting transfer mode.                          |
| 40 | Error: single file size is more than 11MB (update,custom_deploy) |
| 41 | Error: Unable to retrieve biggest file_size                      |
| 42 | Error: Unable to retrieve product ID                             |
| 43 | Error: Unable to soft-reset system                               |