



Intel[®] Server Debug and Provisioning Tool

User Guide

A setup, usage and troubleshooting guide for Intel[®] Server Systems

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June 2021

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1. Introduction

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 the BMC Out-of-band.

Intel® SDP Tool is designed to work with the following Intel® Server Board families:

- Intel® Server Board S2600WT/S2600WTR family
- Intel® Server Board S2600KP/S2600KPR family
- Intel® Server Board S2600TP/S2600TPR family
- Intel® Server Board S2600CW/S2600CWR family
- Intel® Server Board S2600WF/S2600WFR family
- Intel® Server Board S2600ST/S2600STR family
- Intel® Server Board S2600BP/S2600BPR family
- Intel® Server Board S9200WK family
- Intel® Server Board D50TNP family
- Intel® Server Board M50CYP family
- Intel® Server Board M70KLP family

1.1 Document Scope

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

Note: Refer to the *Intel® Server Debug and Provisioning Tool Release Notes* for known issues on platforms and during the installation.

1.2 System Requirements

Table 1. Operating Systems and Intel® Server Boards Supported

| Intel® Server Boards | Operating System Version |
|--|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intel® Server Board S2600WT/S2600WTR family • Intel® Server Board S2600KP/S2600KPR family • Intel® Server Board S2600TP/S2600TPR family • Intel® Server Board S2600CW/S2600CWR family • Intel® Server Board S2600WF/S2600WFR family • Intel® Server Board S2600ST/S2600STR family • Intel® Server Board S2600BP/S2600BPR family • Intel® Server Board S9200WK family • Intel® Server Board D50TNP family • Intel® Server Board M50CYP family • Intel® Server Board M70KLP family | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Red Hat* Enterprise Linux* 8.1, 8.2, 7.3, 7.5 and 7.6–64 Bit. • SuSE* Linux* Enterprise Server 15, 12 Service Pack 3–64 Bit • CentOS 8.2, 7.5 and 7.3. • Ubuntu 16.04 LTS, Ubuntu 18.04 LTS and Ubuntu 20.04 LTS |

1.3 Terminology

Table 2. Terminology

| Term | Definition |
|--------------------------|---|
| BMC | Baseboard Management Controller |
| CLI | Command-Line Interface |
| FRU | Field Replaceable Unit |
| IPMI | 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. |
| Redfish | Operates over HTTPs using a REST API independently of the Operating System and allows you to manage a system remotely using basic https commands like post, get, patch. |
| LAN | Local Area Network |
| Management Server | Intel® Server System where SDPTool is installed. It will be acting as host server, which has network connectivity to the rest of the managed servers. |
| Managed Server | Intel® Server System in a cluster or data center that will be managed by Management Server. |
| OUT-OF-BAND | 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. |
| SDR | Sensor Data Record |
| SEL | System Event Log |

1.4 Related Documents

IPMI-Intelligent Platform Management Interface Specification, 2nd Generation, v2.0 (available here: <http://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/servers/ipmi/ipmi-second-gen-interface-spec-v2-rev1-1.html>)

1.5 Intel® Support

Visit <https://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/support.html> for current technical support information and updates.

2. Get Started

2.1 Prerequisites for Installation

The following tools must be installed prior to the installation of the Intel® SDP Tool to ensure proper functionality. The Intel® SDP Tool is an RPM based package and will fail to install if the following prerequisites are not met. These prerequisites are included with the standard distribution CD/DVD or .iso.

2.1.1 Prerequisite Packages

The following application packages are required for installing the Intel® SDP Tool:

- Python* 3.x and Python* 2
- Ipmitool* 1.8.18
- cURL* 7.29.0
- OpenSSL* 1.0.0x above
- Wget* 1.16 above
- Python*-requests
- Java* OpenJDK/Oracle* version 1.7 and above, 64-bit
- Icedtea*-web
- OpenIPMI* drivers
- defusedxml Python* module – currently not supported on Python* 2.6.9 by PIP

2.2 Installation Steps

To install the Intel® SDP Tool on the Management Server

1. Download or Copy the Intel® SDP Tool Package 'SDPTool-x.y-z.tar.gz' to the target directory.
2. Untar the tar.gz file.

```
Prompt #> tar -xvzmf SDPTool-x.y-z.tar.gz
```

3. Go to untarred 'SDPTool-x.y-z' directory folder. Run sdptool_install.sh to install the package, example below :-

```
Prompt #> cd <path/to/SDPTool-x.y-z>
```

```
Prompt #> ./sdptool_install.sh
```

If an older version is present, uninstall it first by using the command below:

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

Or use the update script:

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

4. Configure the proper proxy settings using a web browser, using the below example from Mozilla* Firefox.

Note: Start the Firefox* browser > setting > advance > network settings > select auto-detect proxy settings for this network (SDP Tool's install script will install pip and then install Python* defusedxml module). Proxy may be required for getting the packages from pip. Proxy setting may also be needed to set as environment variable, contact your system/network administrator for more details. Check Section 5.8 for FAQ's.

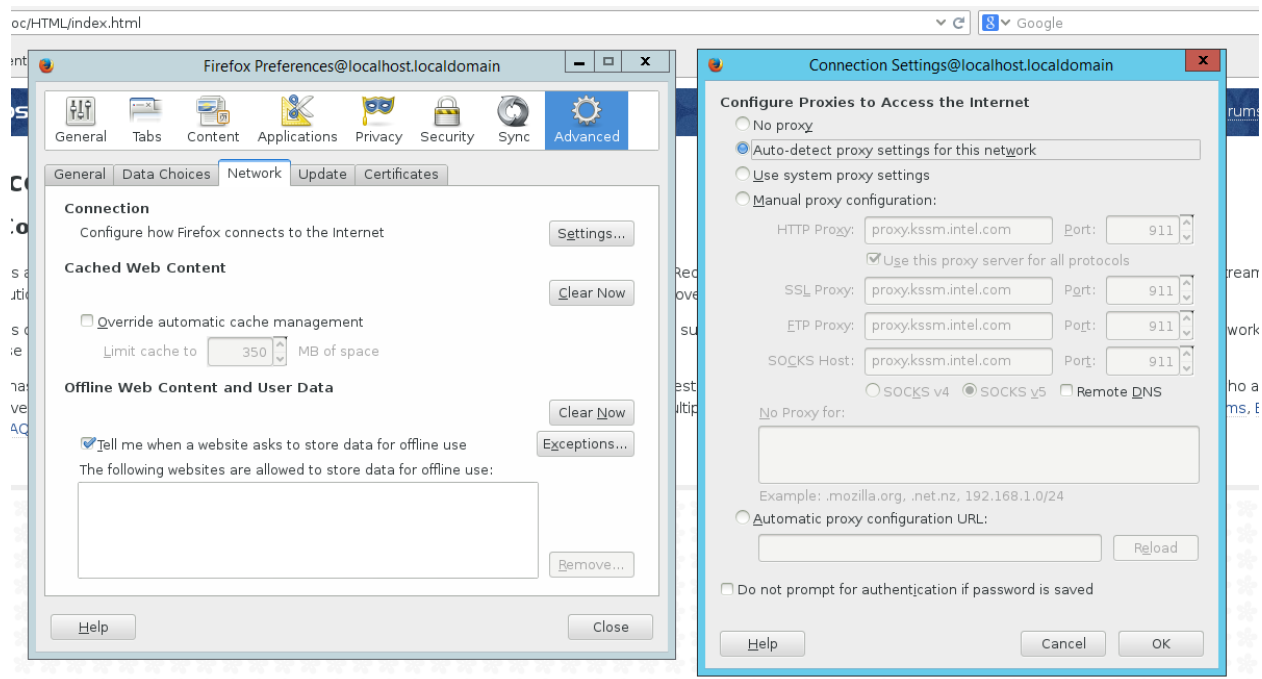


Figure 1: Proxy Settings in a Browser (Ex. Mozilla* Firefox*)

2.3 Uninstallation Steps

To uninstall the package, enter the following commands:

```
Prompt #> tar -xvzmf SDPTool-x.y-z.tar.gz
```

```
Prompt #> cd <path/to/sdptool-x.y-z>
```

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

2.4 Update Steps

To update the package, enter the following commands

```
Prompt #> tar -xvzmf SDPTool-x.y-z.tar.gz
```

```
Prompt #> cd <path/to/sdptool-x.y-z>
```

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

2.5 Intel® Data Center Manager

Intel® Data Center Manager is a management data center solution stack providing accurate real-time monitoring (thermal and power), management and platform update (BIOS, BMC, etc.) capabilities on Intel® Server Boards & Systems. For more information and a feature list of the Intel® Data Center Manager, refer to the Intel® DCM user guide that comes with the download of the tool.

To support Intel® Data Center Manager, Intel® SDP Tool provides the following capabilities from an XML based configuration file.

2.5.1 SDPTool Configuration File

The SDPTool configuration file is an XML file containing the following tags with no predefined (default) location for the file, passed as a command argument:

- Configuration
- SUP_Folders
- Custom_Folders
- FRU_Field

The following sample configuration file passed to the Intel® SDP Tool provides the locations of various SUP and Custom folders that a user can provide instead of providing them in the command line.

```
<Configuration>
  <SUP_Folders>
    <S2600BPB>/path/to/SUP_folder</S2600BPB>
  </SUP_Folders>
  <Custom_Folders>
    <FRUField>Board Product</FRUField>
    <S2600BPB>/path/to/Custom_folder</S2600BPB>
  </Custom_Folders>
</Configuration>
```

Note: SUP is a platform update package provided by Intel. The SUP is usually distributed as a .zip file, unzipping the .zip will yield the SUP Folder. The SUP package contains the required scripts and images/binaries that will be run in the EFI shell to perform the necessary updates of the platform.

Note: The Custom Folder is a user defined folder. Users are able to write their own script that will run in the EFI shell. Refer to Section 3.39 for more details

2.5.2 Adding a Platform for an SUP Update

To add different platforms for an SUP based update, add the following line:

```
<Configuration>
  <SUP_Folders>
    <S2600BPB>/path/to/SUP_folder</S2600BPB>
    <S2600WFP>/path/to/SUP_folder_of_wolfpass</S2600WFP>
  </SUP_Folders>
  <Custom_Folders>
    <FRUField>Board Product</FRUField>
    <S2600BPB>/path/to/Custom_folder</S2600BPB>
  </Custom_Folders>
</Configuration>
```

Note: S2600WFP is the "Board Product" value in the FRU field of the platform.

2.5.3 Adding a Platform for a Custom Update

To add a different platform for the custom update feature, add the following line:

```
<Configuration>
  <SUP_Folders>
    <S2600BPB>/path/to/SUP_folder</S2600BPB>
  </SUP_Folders>
  <Custom_Folders>
    <FRUField>Board Product</FRUField>
    <S2600BPB>/path/to/Custom_folder</S2600BPB>
    <S2600WFP >/path/to/SUP_folder_of_wolfpass</S2600WFP >
  </Custom_Folders>
</Configuration>
```

Note: S2600WFP is the “Board Product” value in the FRU field of the platform.

1. The tags are case-sensitive.
2. The value for the FRU_Field can be obtained from one of the left columns of the fru print output. Corresponding values in the right column will form the next tag. In the above example, the FRU_Field is a “Board Product”, with the value being “S2600BPB”. The fru fields can be obtained by using the command in Section 3.21, with the following sample output:

```
FRU Device Description : Builtin FRU Device (ID 0)
Chassis Type          :
Chassis Part Number   :
Chassis Serial        :
Chassis Extra         :
Chassis Extra         :
Board Mfg Date        :
Board Mfg             :
Board Product         :
Board Serial          :
Board Part Number     :
Product Manufacturer  :
Product Name          :
Product Part Number   :
Product Version       :
Product Serial        :
Product Asset Tag     :
```

Figure 2: FRU Print Details

2.5.4 Sudoers

Add the DCM user to the sudoers list. SDPTool will work only as the root or if the user is part of the sudoers list.

```
#> visudo
```

Add the following line in the file:

```
<DCM_USERNAME>          ALL=(ALL)          /usr/bin/SDPTool
```

2.6 User Privileges

The IPMI interface is used for most commands. The Intel® SDP Tool requires the user to have administrative privileges, otherwise the commands will return an error with a message to check the user’s credentials and privileges.

2.7 Network Ports

The following network ports are used by the SDPTool to connect to the platform:

1. Ping: No TCP port is used, but ICMP packets need to be allowed.
2. https: server port outbound '**443**' and '**916**'
3. http: server port outbound '**80**'
4. ipmi: server port outbound '**623**' and '**627**'
5. kvm: server port '**5902**' and '**7578**'
6. vmedia: server port '**5123**'

Note: The Intel® SDP Tool may use a combination of these ports to complete an operation.

3. Feature Script

The Intel® SDP Tool script is the main engine of Intel® SDP Tool OOB features. This section explains the methods to execute Intel® SDP Tool features and the objectives accomplished by executing them.

3.1 General Rules

To display the usage menu, enter `-h`.

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 are log(s) in `/usr/local/log/SDPTool/Logfiles/192_168_1_10/powerstatistics.log`

Any failure will generate a `*.err` log file. The specific definition of each error code is available in Section 6.

For reboot features, only one operation for an IP at any given time is run. Any other operation, which requires the execution of a reboot feature on the same IP will respond unexpectedly, interfering with the current operation being performed on the IP. SDPTool restricts the user from running 2 different operations that result in rebooting the same platform.

For example: `SDPTool 192.168.1.10 bmcuser bmcpw getini`

`SDPTool 192.168.1.10 bmcuser bmcpw set_biosconfig 'QuietBoot 1'`

`SDPTool 192.168.1.10 bmcuser bmcpw custom_deploy customdeployfolder/`

Note: These operations should not be run at the same time, as both will reboot the system and interfere with each other's operation and reboot the managed system.

Note: Some of the commands that reboot the platform require the platform to be in the KCS Policy of **“Allow All”** in order for them to work. The tool will error out if the KCS Policy is **“Restricted”** or **“Deny All”**.

Note: Refer to the list of commands that perform the reboot of the platform in Section 7. Additionally, users can find the commands that would reboot the platform by running the following prompt#> `SDPTool -h`. This informs the user if the command will reboot the target platform.

3.2 Global Arguments

User can provide additional arguments that are common for all the commands.

Following are the arguments

- `-no_user_interaction`: No prompting for any action, default values will be chosen
- `-softreset`: Perform soft reset the system in case the system is in OS mode.
- `-no_reboot`: Certain commands will require system reset to take the effect. This option will not perform a reset of the system and user has to do it explicitly for changes to take effect.
- `-ipmi`: Force SDPTool to use Legacy / IPMI interface.

3.3 Update Firmware

There are 2 variants of the update firmware now available via IPMI and 2 variants via Redfish:

3.3.1 SUP Folder Based

```
SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> update <SUP folder> [-no_user_interaction]
[-softreset]
```

To update the BIOS/ME/BMC/SDR system firmware, an SUP package must be used instead of a FSUP package. This feature makes use of flash utilities and images within the 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 mode.

Example: `SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 update SUP/S2600WT`

Note: SUP_Folder – Path to Update Package (SUP) is required and to be provided as argument.

3.3.2 Config File Based

```
SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> update -c <config file>[no_user_interaction]
[-softreset]
```

This option provides the user the ability to provide a config file instead of the SUP folder path. The creation of the config file is covered in the section 2.5. Refer to this section. The config file will be used to gather the correct SUP folder for the platform.

The other options are same as in section 3.2.1

Note: To verify the update, check the versions of the firmware. The versions can be checked using “`systeminfo`” command. Refer to section 3.23 for more details.

3.4 Custom Deploy

The custom deploy feature is update-based, using a user-defined folder to perform the action the user desires instead of using an Intel® provided SUP. Custom deploy can be used to perform various custom updates, which include, but are not limited to, firmware updates to OEM parts (SSD, NIC, HBA, etc.). Section 3.39 contains further information detailing the creation of a custom deployment folder and the scripts associated with the custom deploy folder.

3.4.1 Custom Folder Based

```
SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> custom_deploy <folder name which containing
deploy.nsh> <"argument(s) for deploy.nsh"> [-no_user_interaction] [-softreset]
```

To deploy a user customized script, the customized script must start from the `deploy.nsh` script.

Note: A reboot is required for this option, clearing the EFI mailbox.

- `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 mode.

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"

3.4.2 Config File Based

```
SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> update -c <config file> [-no_user_interaction] [-softreset] --all
```

This option provides the user the facility to provide a config file instead of the custom_folder path. The creation of the config file is covered in the section 2.5. Refer to this section. The config file will be used to gather the correct Custom folder for the platform.

--all

Use this option to perform a custom update. The custom_folder details are taken from the config file provided as the command argument to perform the custom update.

Note: The command used is "update" and not "custom_deploy", unlike in Section 3.4.1. The --all option is necessary to perform the custom update, otherwise the update command will perform a SUP based platform update.

3.5 Set Options

```
SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> setoptions <"syscfg arguments"> [-no_user_interaction] [-softreset]
```

This option configures BIOS/BMC settings by executing syscfg command-line arguments. Refer to the syscfg user guide for specific syscfg command-line arguments.

Note: A reboot is required for this option, clearing the EFI mailbox.

- -no_user_interaction: flag to reboot the system without prompt.
- -softreset: flag to soft reboot the system in case the system is in OS mode.

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 setoptions /i

3.6 Set Bios Config (Redfish Version of setoptions)

```
SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> set_biosconfig <"var new_val"> [-no_user_interaction] [-no_reboot]
```

This option configures BIOS/BMC settings via Redfish API.

Note: A reboot is required for this option.

- -no_user_interaction: flag to reboot the system without prompt and take any input as positive nod to go ahead.
- -no_reboot: flag to make sure the operating system does not reboot. In such a case, the BIOS and ME updates cannot reflect until rebooted manually later by the user.

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 set_biosconfig 'QuietBoot 1'

3.7 Deploy Options

```
SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> deployoptions <restore filename> [-no_user_interaction] [-softreset]
```

This option configures BIOS/BMC settings by using the syscfg ini method. Once the .ini file is provided, the user may change many of the BIOS options and set them within one command.

Note: Make sure that the .ini provided for deploy options must have allowable values. A reboot is required for this option, clearing the EFI mailbox.

- -no_user_interaction: flag to reboot the system without prompt.
- -softreset: flag to soft reboot the system in case the system is in OS mode.

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 deployoptions sysconfig.ini

3.8 Set Bios Config All (Redfish Version of deployoptions)

```
SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> set_biosconfig_all <restore filename> [-no_user_interaction] [-no_reboot]
```

This option configures BIOS/BMC settings by using the syscfg ini method. Once the .ini file is provided, the user may change many of the BIOS options and set them within one command.

Note: A reboot is required for this option.

- -no_user_interaction: flag to reboot the system without prompt and take any input as positive nod to go ahead.
- -no_reboot: flag to make sure the operating system does not reboot. In such a case, the BIOS and ME updates cannot reflect until rebooted manually later by the user.

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 set_biosconfig_all sysconfig.ini

3.9 Get Bios Options

```
SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> getbiosoptions <"option to retrieve"> [-no_user_interaction] [-softreset]
```

This option returns the value of a specific bios setting that is supported by the syscfg utility. Refer to the syscfg user guide for specific syscfg command-line arguments.

Note: A reboot is required for this option, clearing the EFI mailbox.

- -no_user_interaction: flag to reboot the system without prompt.
- -softreset: flag to soft reboot the system in case the system is in OS mode.

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 getbiosoptions "Quiet Boot"

3.10 Get Bios Config (Redfish version of getbiosoptions):

```
SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> get_biosconfig <"option to retrieve">
```

This option returns the value of a specific BIOS setting via Redfish API.

Note: A reboot is not required.

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 get_biosconfig "QuietBoot"

3.11 Get INI

```
SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> getini [-no_user_interaction] [-softreset]
```

This command returns BIOS/BMC settings by using the syscfg /save .ini file method.

Note: A reboot is required for this option, clearing the EFI mailbox.

- -no_user_interaction: flag to reboot the system without prompt.
- -softreset: flag to soft reboot the system in case the system is in OS mode.

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 getini

3.12 Get Bios Config all (Redfish Version of getini)

```
SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> get_biosconfig_all
```

This command returns BIOS/BMC settings by using Redfish API.

Note: A reboot is not required.

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 get_biosconfig_all

3.13 KVM

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

This command launches kvm windows for remote control.

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 kvm launch

3.14 Vmedia

3.14.1 IPMI Based:

```
SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> vmedia <IMAGE/ISO> [-no_user_interaction]
```

The VMedia command allows the addition of virtual media in .img/.iso format to the remote machine.

Add the relevant virtual media by redirecting the image/iso file specified.

Note: Mounting of the same image again on the same target system is not allowed

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 vmedia image.img

SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 vmedia image.iso

3.14.2 Redfish Based:

```
SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> vmedia <smb://user:pass@host/file_name.ISO> [-no_user_interaction]
```

The VMedia command allows the addition of virtual media in .iso format only to the remote machine samba share. The samba share needs to be in place beforehand for it to work.

Add the relevant virtual media by redirecting the iso file specified.

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 vmedia smb://user:pass@host/share_dir/image.iso

3.15 IPMI

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

The ipmicommand is followed by arguments allowing the execution of ipmitool supported commands.

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 ipmi lan print 3

3.16 Power

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

The powercommand returns and has the ability to set the power status of a server

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 power status

3.17 Sensor

```
SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> sensor
```

The sensorcommand displays the relevant sensor information of a server.

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 sensor

3.18 SEL

```
SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> sel [-f <filename to save sel-log>] [-c] [-w] [-i]
```

This command retrieves the SEL log,

Note: -i = information, -c = critical, -w = warning #-f = specifies a filename to save the SEL log.

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 sel -w -l -f save_log.txt

3.19 Set LAN

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

The setlan command configures the 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

3.20 Disable LAN

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

The disablelan command disables a BMC LAN IP ipv4 address of a particular LAN channel.

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 disablelan 2

3.21 Set LAN IPV6

For the S2600WT/S2600WTR/S2600KP/S2600KPR/S2600TP/S2600TPR/S2600CW/S2600CWR/ families:

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

The setlanipv6 command configures the 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 the 2600WT/S2600WTR/S2600KP/S2600KPR/S2600TP/S2600TPR/S2600CW/S2600CWR families

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

The setlanipv6 command configures the 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

3.22 Disable LAN IPV6

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

The disablelanipv6 command disables the BMC ipv6 LAN of a particular LAN channel.

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 disablelanipv6 2

3.23 LAN Fail Over

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

The failover command returns, sets, and disables LAN failover.

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 failover status

3.24 Node Position

```
SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> nodeposition
```

The nodeposition command displays node position within a chassis, and only supports a half-width SKU.

Note: Support is available for select multi-node systems.

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 nodeposition

3.25 System Info

```
SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> systeminfo
```

The systeminfo command displays the system information related to the BMC and baseboard including the BMC version, BIOS version, RMM, etc.

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 systeminfo

3.26 FRU

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

The frucommand displays any relevant 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>

3.27 Memory Info

```
SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> memoryinfo
```

The memoryinfo command displays any relevant memory information.

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 memoryinfo

3.28 CPU Info

```
SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> cpuinfo
```

The cpuinfo command displays any relevant CPU information.

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 cpuinfo

3.29 Memory Temperature

```
SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> memorytemp
```

The memorytemp command displays the temperature of the system memory.

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 memorytemp

3.30 Power Statistics

```
SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> powerstatistics
```

The powerstatistic command displays system power statistics.

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 powerstatistics

3.31 Set LAN DHCP

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

The setlandhcp command sets the BMC LAN ipv4 to the dhcp of a particular LAN channel.

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 setlandhcp 2

3.32 Set LAN DHCP IPV6

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

The setlandhcpipv6 command sets the BMC LAN ipv6 to the dhcp of a particular LAN channel.

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 setlandhcpipv6 2

3.33 Set LAN Stateless ICMPV6

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

The setlanicmpv6 command sets the BMC LAN ipv6 to the stateless ICMP.

Note: This operation is only supported on the following Intel® product families:

- S2600WT and S2600WTR
 - S2600KP and S2600KPR
 - S2600TP and S2600TPR
 - S2600CW and S2600CWR
 - S9200WK
-

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 setlanicmpv6 2

3.34 Debug Log

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

The debuglog command fetches the BMC debug log file in .zip file format

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 debuglog debug_log.zip

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

3.35 Supported Updates

```
SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> supportedupdates -c <config_file>
```

The supportedupdates command lists the type of updates available with the config file for the remote platform. The result will be one out of following values: None, SUP ONLY, Custom ONLY, Both

3.36 Unmount

3.36.1 IPMI Based:

```
SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> unmount <IMAGE/ISO>
```

The unmount command allows the user to unmount or remove media that was mounted to the remote platform using the vmedia command. The image/iso is the full path to the image that was mounted.

Note: This operation is only supported on the following Intel® product families:

- S2600WF and S2600WFR
 - S2600ST and S2600STR
 - S2600BP and S2600BPR
 - S9200WK
 - D50TNP
 - M50CYP
 - M70KLP
-

3.36.2 Redfish Based:

```
SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> unmount
```

The unmount command allows the unmounting of virtual media mounted previously in .iso format only from the remote machine samba share via Redfish.

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 unmount

3.37 Storage Info

```
SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> storageinfo
```

The storageinfo command displays the information related to the storage devices present on the platform providing details regarding firmware version, name, etc.

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 storageinfo

3.38 Nic Info

```
SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> nicinfo
```

The nicinfo command displays the information related to the networks present on the platform providing details regarding firmware version, MAC Address, etc.

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 nicinfo

3.39 Online firmware (BIOS/BMC/ME/FRUSDR/DCPMM/SSD) version check

```
SDPTool <ipv4> <username> <password> softwareinventory
```

This command shows both online and current version on the system.

Example: SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin softwareinventory.

```
SDPTool softwareinventory <platformid> or
```

```
SDPTool softwareinventory <SSD Model>
```

This commands only shows online versions for the given platform or SSD Model.

Example: SDPTool softwareinventory S2600WFQ or

Example: SDPTool softwareinventory SSDPE2KX040T8

Note:

- This feature is only supported on the distributions having Python 3.6 and above as default Python version. Supported OS list is provided below.
 - Red Hat* Enterprise Linux 8.x
 - Centos 8.x
 - SuSE* Linux* Enterprise Server 15
 - Ubuntu 18.04 LTS and Ubuntu 20.04 LTS
-

4. custom_deploy

Custom deploy allows the user to customize or script the actions they want to perform on the platform. The script will run on the EFI shell, ensuring that the user can write scripts to perform actions based individual requirements.

When creating a custom package, the user must write a '.nsh' file and name it deploy.nsh. When executing custom_deploy as described in Section 3.4, the SDPTool will look for the deploy.nsh file within a folder that the user provides as a command-line argument .

The custom folder provided by the user is used to create an image with certain standard EFI applications and remotely mount it onto the platform. The platform then executes the deploy.nsh script to perform the necessary actions and return the results/outputs to the user. While writing the deploy.nsh file, the user can also redirect the output to 2 distinct files from which the SDPTool collects logs:

- deploy_result.log
- deploy_details.log

The deploy_result.log can be used to redirect the success or failure status of a particular action. If the user uses this redirection properly, then all success/failures will be available in this log file as '**custom_deploy_result.txt**'.

The deploy_details.log can have the detailed log of every operation in the deploy.nsh and will be available as '**custom_deploy_details.txt**'.

Note: The output of the deploy.nsh file is also captured in a separate file named '**custom_deploy_output.txt**' that will be available with the other logs in the standard location.

Note: All log files will available in the standard location that is described in Section 3.1.

In the following deploy.nsh file, actions are logged. The deploy.nsh file can be used to perform complicated operations as well and is dependent on the user's requirement.

```
echo "Starting the user custom operation" >> deploy_details.log
ls
echo "listing files : successful" >> deploy_result.log
```

The user can write deploy.nsh scripts to perform firmware updates of various components, which include, but are not limited to SDD, HBA, NIC, etc.

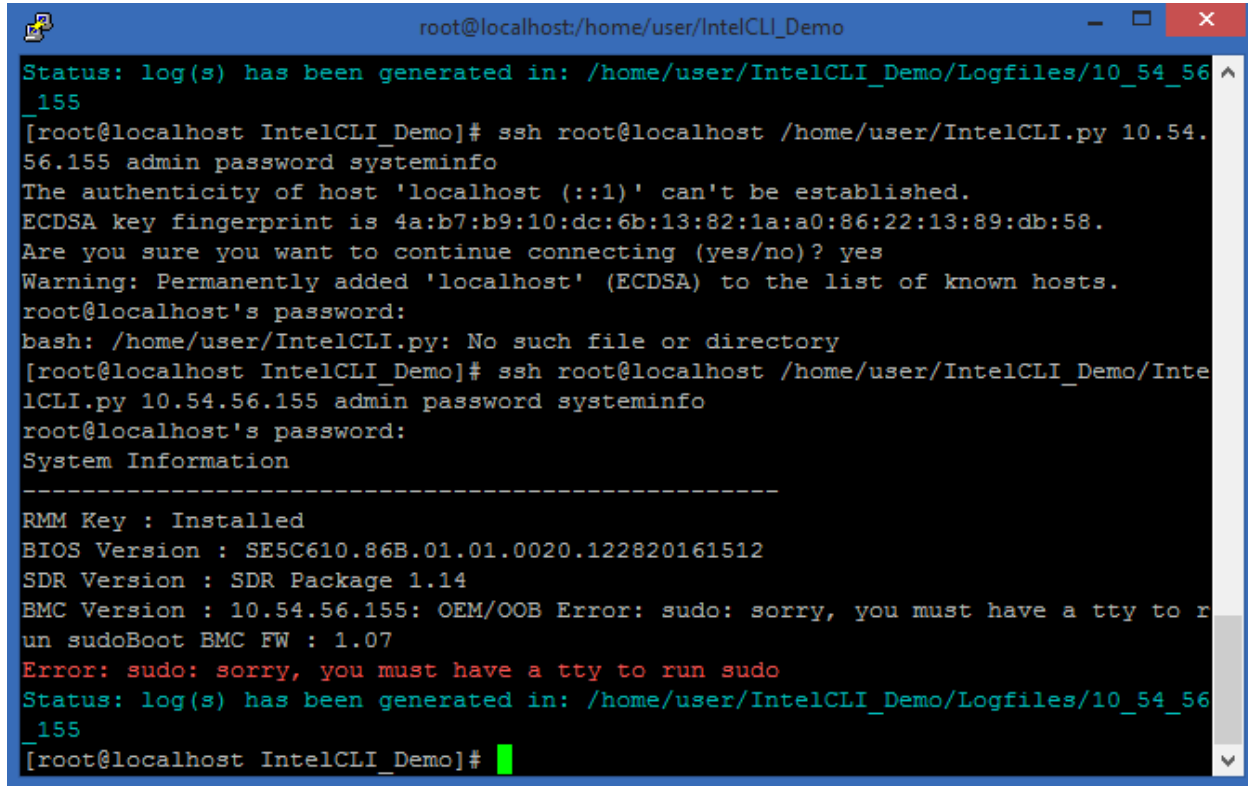
Note: The deploy.nsh file can be used to perform complicated operations and is dependent on the user's individual needs.

Note: Since the custom folder is provided as an argument, it will be the only folder used in the image. If any additional binary is needed when calling from the deploy.nsh file, it should be available within the directory.

5. Troubleshooting Tips

This section lists the possible errors encountered during the use of this product with workarounds to address these errors.

5.1 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
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]#

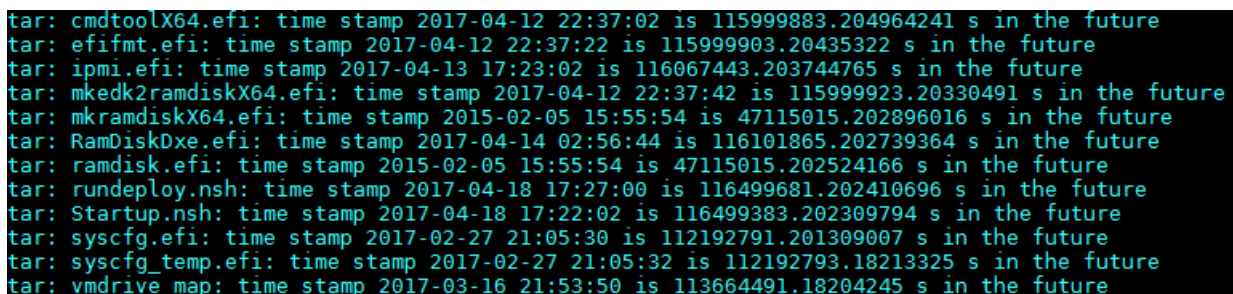
```

Figure 3: SSH Command Error

To direct using the ssh command, add arg `-t`.

Example: `ssh -t root@localhost SDPTool 192.168.1.10 admin admin123 powerstatistics`

5.2 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 4: Tar Timestamp Messages

These messages do not harm the system. To avoid seeing these messages, ensure that the date and time of the managed system are correct.

5.3 Kvm Launch glibc Version Error (SLES 11.4-64bit)

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.



Figure 5: KVM Launch

5.4 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 6: Reboot Features OOB

Default openssl and wget version in SLES11.4-64bit is unable to support reboot features on the S2600WT/ S2600KP/ S2600TP/ S2600CW server families. The following steps remove and upgrade openssl and wget on a SLES11.4-64bit management host.

1. Download the openssl source code 1.0.1t: <https://www.openssl.org/source/old/1.0.1/>

2. Remove the existing openssl:

```
Prompt #> rpm -ev --nodeps openssl
```

3. Configure and build:

```
Prompt #> tar -xvf openssl-1.0.1t.tar.gz
```

```
Prompt #> cd openssl-1.0.1t
```

```
Prompt #> ./config shared --prefix=/usr --openssldir=/etc/ssl --libdir=/lib
```

```
Prompt #> make && make install
```

4. Download wget source code: wget <http://ftp.gnu.org/gnu/wget/wget-1.15.tar.gz>

5. Remove existing wget:

```
Prompt #> rpm -ev --nodeps wget
```

6. Configure and build:

```
Prompt #> tar -xvf wget-1.15.tar.gz
```

```
Prompt #> cd wget-1.15
```

```
Prompt #> ./configure --prefix=/usr --sysconfdir=/etc --with-ssl=openssl
```

```
Prompt #> make && make install
```

5.5 Multithread Issue (RHEL 6.8-64bit)

RHEL6.8-64bit is set to 1 thread count by default since VMViewer has limited multiple simultaneous-thread support.

5.6 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 7: Soft-Reset Issue

SLES 11.4-64bit will have a soft-reset issue due to the client OS prompting for a root password before shutting down the system.

Check the client system if the above error appears to ensure it is not blocked by the OS shutdown prompt.

5.7 Java* Version Required (Java* 1.7)

```
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 8: Java* Version

OpenJDK/Oracle* Java* version 1.7 onwards will be required in order to run:

- kvm
- update
- customdeploy
- setoptions
- deployoptions
- getbiosoptions
- getini

To check the Java* version & provider, run:

```
Prompt #> java -version
```

5.8 Proxy Settings

Proxy settings may be required to connect to the external pip repository during install time. The defusedxml module is required for using the SDPTool's functionality that use configuration files (supportedupdates and update). update only while using -c option else defusedxml module is not required.

```
Prompt #> export http_proxy="<proxy address:proxy port>"
```

```
Prompt #> export https_proxy="<proxy address:proxy port>"
```

Set both the environment variables appropriately. Re-login may be required for the proxy to take effect.

6. Error Codes

Table 3. Error Codes

| Error Code | Error Type | Error Description |
|------------|-----------------------|--|
| 0 | NoError | Success / No failure |
| 1 | ENoRMM | RMM module absent |
| 2 | ENoIPMI | IPMI module absent |
| 3 | ENoFileCreate | Error creating a file |
| 4 | ENoRetrieve | Error in retrieving the data |
| 5 | ENoProdRetrieve | Error retrieving the Product information |
| 6 | ENoSoftReset | Error trying to soft-reset |
| 7 | ENoJava | Error Java* not present |
| 8 | ENoPerm | Error not permitted/ need privileges |
| 9 | ENoConnect | Error trying to connect to the system |
| 10 | ENoRedirection | Error redirecting the image |
| 11 | ENotSupported | Error not supported currently |
| 12 | EUnsupportedPlatform | Platform not supported |
| 13 | EUnsupportedOperation | Operation not supported |
| 14 | ECurrNotSupported | Error currently not supported |
| 15 | EMissingFiles | Missing Required files |
| 16 | EMissingTags | Missing Required tag in xml |
| 17 | EMissingHardware | Missing Required Hardware |
| 18 | EMissingArgs | Missing required arguments |
| 19 | EMissingTools | Missing Required tools |
| 20 | EInterrupt | Process Interrupted |
| 21 | EInvalidArgs | Invalid Arguments |
| 22 | EInvalidIP | Invalid IP |
| 23 | EInvalidChannel | Invalid Channel |
| 24 | EInvalidSubnet | Invalid Subnet mask |

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| Error Code | Error Type | Error Description |
|-------------------|-------------------|--|
| 25 | EInvalidFilename | Invalid Filename |
| 26 | EInvalidFileExt | Invalid/unexpected file extension |
| 27 | EInvalidPath | Invalid path |
| 28 | EInvalidSMBIOS | Invalid/unsupported BIOS region |
| 29 | EMismatchIPGW | IP address and Gateway are a mismatch |
| 30 | EIPMICmdError | Error running IPMI command |
| 31 | EIPMICmdTimeout | Error IPMI command timed out |
| 32 | EDupVMCLI | VMCLI already running, Duplicate Error |
| 33 | EMount | Error mounting / unmounting the image |
| 34 | EDataConvr | Error converting data |
| 35 | EKVMSessFull | Error launching KVM session is full |
| 36 | EUnknown | Unknown error |
| 37 | ESetoptionSupport | Error trying to set option |
| 38 | EOperationFail | Operation fails or reports error |
| 39 | EcurlCmd | Error from curl process |
| 40 | ESubprocess | Error invoking the process |
| 41 | ECleanupImage | Error cleaning up an Image |
| 42 | ETermDefunc | Error terminating a Defunct process |
| 43 | ETermSuspend | Error terminating a suspended process |
| 44 | EKillCmd | Error trying to kill a command |
| 45 | EStartVMCLI | Unable to start VMCLI |
| 46 | ETestapp | Testapp hits error |
| 47 | ESUPTooLarge | SUP package provided is too large |
| 48 | ESetTransMode | Error Setting transfer mode in BMC |
| 49 | ESingleFile | Error in single File |
| 50 | EFileNotFound | File / path not found |
| 51 | ESystemError | System gives error |

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| Error Code | Error Type | Error Description |
|-------------------|-----------------------|---|
| 52 | EAbort | Aborted |
| 53 | ESysCfg | Error in using SysCfg utility |
| 54 | ERedfish | Redfish general error |
| 55 | ETimedOut | Timed out in trying to establish connection |
| 56 | ERedfishSession | Failure in creating Redfish session |
| 57 | ERedfishResponse | Redfish http response error |
| 58 | ERedfishNoSensor | Sensor not present |
| 59 | ERedfishAuthorization | Wrong username or password or hostname given |
| 60 | ERedfishUnexpected | Unexpected http Redfish error |
| 61 | ERedfishRedirect | Redirection error |
| 62 | ERedfishAttribute | Json key not present |
| 63 | EInvalidLength | Error in FRU fields length |
| 64 | ERedfishSchema | Error in Redfish schema |
| 65 | EVMRedirect | Error in virtual media redirection |
| 66 | ERecursionLimit | Limit the number of recursive calls to five at most |
| 67 | ENoStorage | No Storage device present |
| 68 | EFwTrack | Fwtrack is not installed or available |
| 69 | EScraper | No fwtrack data available |

7. IPMI Reboot Features List

Table 4. IPMI Reboot Features List

| Command | Reboot Required |
|-------------------------|------------------------|
| cpuinfo | NO |
| custom_deploy | YES |
| debuglog | NO |
| deployoptions | YES |
| disablelan | NO |
| disablelanipv6 | NO |
| failover | NO |
| fru | NO |
| getbiosoptions | YES |
| getini | YES |
| ipmi | N/A |
| kvm | NO |
| memoryinfo | NO |
| memorytemp | NO |
| nodeposition | NO |
| power | NO |
| powerstatistics | NO |
| sel | NO |
| sensor | NO |
| setlan | NO |
| setlandhcp | NO |
| setlandhcpipv6 | NO |
| setlanicmpv6 | NO |
| setlanipv6 | NO |
| setoptions | YES |
| supportedupdates | NO |
| systeminfo | NO |
| unmount | NO |
| update | YES |
| vmedia | NO |

8. Redfish Features List

Table 5. Redfish Features List

| Command | Support | Reboot Required |
|--------------------|-----------|-----------------|
| cpuinfo | YES | NO |
| debuglog | PARTIAL* | NO |
| Set_biosconfig_all | YES | YES |
| disablelan | YES | NO |
| disablelanipv6 | NO | NO |
| failover | NO | NO |
| fru | PARTIAL** | NO |
| Get_biosconfig | YES | NO |
| Get_biosconfig_all | YES | NO |
| ipmi | NO | N/A |
| kvm | NO | NO |
| memoryinfo | YES | NO |
| memorytemp | YES | NO |
| nodeposition | NO | NO |
| power | YES | NO |
| powerstatistics | YES | NO |
| sel | YES | NO |
| sensor | YES | NO |
| setlan | YES | NO |
| setlandhcp | YES | NO |
| setlandhcpipv6 | NO | NO |
| setlanicmpv6 | NO | NO |
| setlanipv6 | NO | NO |
| Set_biosconfig | YES | YES |
| supportedupdates | NO | NO |
| systeminfo | YES | NO |
| unmount | YES | NO |
| update | YES | YES |
| vmedia | YES | NO |
| Storageinfo | YES | NO |
| Nicinfo | YES | NO |

** - only the mechanism to generate the debuglog file at the target machine is supported by Redfish currently. There is no way to check if the target machine is in transfer mode from beforehand or to fetch the generated debuglog file once its generated to the local machine. It is still happening via IPMI.*

*** - Redfish is currently only providing option to fetch the FRU components' information and hence fru print is supported by Redfish but fru set is not and still needs IPMI.*