

# **iDRAC with Lifecycle Controller Version 3.36.36.36**

RACADM CLI Guide

## Notes, cautions, and warnings

 **NOTE:** A NOTE indicates important information that helps you make better use of your product.

 **CAUTION:** A CAUTION indicates either potential damage to hardware or loss of data and tells you how to avoid the problem.

 **WARNING:** A WARNING indicates a potential for property damage, personal injury, or death.

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<b>1 Introduction.....</b>	<b>12</b>
New in this release.....	12
Supported RACADM Interfaces.....	12
RACADM Syntax Usage.....	12
SSH, Telnet, or Remote RACADM.....	13
Remote RACADM.....	13
Accessing Indexed-Based Device Groups and Objects.....	14
RACADM Command Options.....	14
Using autocomplete feature.....	15
Lifecycle Controller Log.....	16
Unsupported RACADM Subcommands.....	16
Proxy parameters.....	17
Other Documents You May Need.....	17
Accessing documents from Dell support site.....	17
Contacting Dell.....	18
<b>2 RACADM Subcommand Details.....</b>	<b>19</b>
Guidelines to Quote Strings Containing Special Characters When Using RACADM Commands.....	20
help and help subcommand.....	21
arp.....	21
autoupdatescheduler.....	22
bioscert.....	24
cd.....	27
cd.....	27
clearasrscreen.....	27
clearpending.....	28
closessn.....	28
clrsel.....	29
config.....	29
coredump.....	30
coredumpdelete.....	31
diagnostics.....	31
driverpack.....	32
eventfilters.....	33
exposeisminstallertohost.....	37
fcstatistics.....	37
frontpanelerror.....	37
fwupdate.....	38
get.....	40
getconfig.....	43
gethostnetworkinterfaces.....	46
getled.....	46
getniccfg.....	47
getraclog.....	49

getractime.....	50
getremoteservicesstatus.....	50
getsel.....	51
getsensorinfo.....	52
getssninfo.....	56
getsvctag.....	56
getsysinfo.....	57
gettracelog.....	58
getversion.....	59
GroupManager.....	61
hwinventory.....	61
ifconfig.....	66
inlettemphistory.....	67
jobqueue.....	69
krbkeytabupload.....	70
lclog.....	71
license.....	74
netstat.....	76
nicstatistics.....	76
ping.....	77
ping6.....	78
RACADM Proxy.....	78
racdump.....	80
racreset.....	81
racresetcfg.....	82
recover.....	83
remoteimage.....	83
rollback.....	84
sensorsettings.....	85
serveraction.....	85
set.....	87
setled.....	91
setniccfg.....	91
sshpkauth.....	92
sslcertdownload.....	93
sslcertupload.....	94
sslcertview.....	94
sslcertdelete.....	96
sslcsrgen.....	97
sslkeyupload.....	98
sslresetcfg.....	98
Storage.....	99
SupportAssist.....	114
swinventory.....	118
switchconnection.....	120
systemconfig.....	120
systemerase.....	124
systemperfstatistics.....	125
techsupreport.....	126
testemail.....	128

testtrap.....	129
testalert.....	130
traceroute.....	130
traceroute6.....	130
update.....	131
usercontentupload.....	135
usercontentview.....	135
vflashsd.....	136
vflashpartition.....	136
vmdisconnect.....	138

### **3 iDRAC Property Database Group and Object Descriptions.....139**

Displayable Characters.....	140
idRacInfo.....	140
idRacProductInfo (Read Only).....	140
idRacDescriptionInfo (Read Only).....	140
idRacVersionInfo (Read Only).....	141
idRacBuildInfo (Read Only).....	141
idRacName (Read Only).....	141
cfgStaticLanNetworking.....	141
cfgNicStaticEnable (Read or Write).....	141
cfgNicStaticIpv4Enable (Read or Write).....	141
cfgNicStaticIpAddress (Read or Write).....	142
cfgNicStaticUseDhcp (Read or Write).....	142
cfgNicStaticNetmask (Read or Write).....	142
cfgNicStaticGateway (Read or Write).....	142
cfgDNSStaticServersFromDHCP (Read or Write).....	143
cfgDNSStaticServer1 (Read or Write).....	143
cfgDNSStaticServer2 (Read or Write).....	143
cfgDNSStaticDomainName(Read or Write).....	143
cfgDNSStaticDomainNameFromDHCP (Read or Write).....	143
cfgRemoteHosts.....	144
cfgRhostsFwUpdateTftpEnable (Read or Write).....	144
cfgRhostsFwUpdateIpAddr (Read or Write).....	144
cfgRhostsFwUpdatePath (Read or Write).....	144
cfgRhostsSmtpServerIpAddr (Read or Write).....	144
cfgRhostsSyslogEnable (Read or Write).....	145
cfgRhostsSyslogPort (Read or Write).....	145
cfgRhostsSyslogServer1 (Read or Write).....	145
cfgRhostsSyslogServer2 (Read or Write).....	145
cfgRhostsSyslogServer3 (Read or Write).....	145
cfgUserAdmin.....	146
cfgUserAdminIndex (Read Only).....	146
cfgUserAdminIpmiLanPrivilege (Read or Write).....	146
cfgUserAdminIpmiSerialPrivilege (Read or Write).....	146
cfgUserAdminPrivilege (Read or Write).....	147
cfgUserAdminUserName (Read or Write).....	148
cfgUserAdminPassword (Write Only).....	148
cfgUserAdminEnable (Read or Write).....	148
cfgUserAdminSolEnable (Read or Write).....	148

cfgEmailAlert.....	149
cfgEmailAlertAddress (Read or Write).....	149
cfgEmailAlertEnable (Read or Write).....	149
cfgEmailAlertIndex (Read Only).....	149
cfgEmailAlertCustomMsg (Read or Write).....	149
cfgEmailAlertEmailName (Read Only).....	150
cfgSessionManagement.....	150
cfgSsnMgtRacadmTimeout (Read or Write).....	150
cfgSsnMgtConsRedirMaxSessions (Read or Write).....	150
cfgSsnMgtWebserverTimeout (Read or Write).....	151
cfgSsnMgtSshIdleTimeout (Read or Write).....	151
cfgSsnMgtTelnetIdleTimeout (Read or Write).....	151
cfgSerial.....	152
cfgSerialBaudRate (Read or Write).....	152
cfgSerialConsoleEnable (Read or Write).....	152
cfgSerialConsoleQuitKey (Read or Write).....	152
cfgSerialConsoleIdleTimeout (Read or Write).....	153
cfgSerialConsoleNoAuth (Read or Write).....	153
cfgSerialConsoleCommand (Read or Write).....	153
cfgSerialHistorySize (Read or Write).....	153
cfgSerialCom2RedirEnable (Read or Write).....	153
cfgSerialSshEnable (Read or Write).....	154
cfgSerialTelnetEnable (Read or Write).....	154
cfgOobSnmp.....	154
cfgOobSnmpAgentCommunity (Read or Write).....	154
cfgOobSnmpAgentEnable (Read or Write).....	155
cfgRacTuning.....	155
cfgRacTuneConRedirPort (Read or Write).....	155
cfgRacTuneRemoteRacadmEnable (Read or Write).....	155
cfgRacTuneCtrIEConfigDisable.....	155
cfgRacTuneHttpPort (Read or Write).....	156
cfgRacTuneHttpsPort (Read or Write).....	156
cfgRacTuneIpRangeEnable (Read or Write).....	156
cfgRacTuneIpRangeAddr (Read or Write).....	156
cfgRacTuneIpRangeMask (Read or Write).....	156
cfgRacTuneSshPort (Read or Write).....	157
cfgRacTuneTelnetPort (Read or Write).....	157
cfgRacTuneConRedirEnable (Read or Write).....	157
cfgRacTuneConRedirEncryptEnable (Read or Write).....	157
cfgRacTuneAsrEnable (Read or Write).....	157
cfgRacTuneDaylightOffset (Read Only).....	158
cfgRacTuneTimezoneOffset (Read Only).....	158
cfgRacTuneLocalServerVideo (Read or Write).....	159
cfgRacTuneLocalConfigDisable (Read or Write).....	159
cfgRacTuneWebserverEnable (Read or Write).....	159
cfgRacTuneVirtualConsoleAuthorizeMultipleSessions (Read or Write).....	159
cfgRacTunePluginType (Read or Write).....	160
ifcRacManagedNodeOs.....	160
ifcRacMnOsHostname (Read Only).....	160
ifcRacMnOsOsName (Read Only).....	160

cfgRacVirtual.....	160
cfgVirMediaAttached (Read or Write).....	161
cfgVirtualBootOnce (Read or Write).....	161
cfgVirMediaFloppyEmulation (Read or Write).....	161
cfgSDWriteProtect (Read Only) .....	162
cfgServerInfo.....	162
cfgServerName (Read Or Write).....	162
cfgServerNic3MacAddress (Read Only).....	162
cfgServerNic4MacAddress (Read Only).....	162
cfgServerDNSMCName (Read or Write).....	163
cfgServerFirstBootDevice (Read or Write).....	163
cfgServerBootOnce (Read or Write).....	163
cfgActiveDirectory.....	163
cfgADSSOEnable (Read or Write).....	164
cfgADDomainController1 (Read or Write).....	164
cfgADDomainController2 (Read or Write).....	164
cfgADDomainController3 (Read or Write).....	164
cfgADRacName (Read or Write).....	164
cfgADRacDomain (Read or Write).....	165
cfgADAuthTimeout (Read or Write).....	165
cfgADEnable (Read or Write).....	165
cfgADType (Read or Write).....	165
cfgADGlobalCatalog1 (Read or Write).....	165
cfgADGlobalCatalog2 (Read or Write).....	166
cfgADGlobalCatalog3 (Read or Write).....	166
cfgADCertValidationEnable (Read or Write).....	166
cfgADDcSRVLookupEnable (Read or Write).....	166
cfgADDcSRVLookupbyUserdomain (Read or Write).....	167
cfgADDcSRVLookupDomainName (Read or Write).....	167
cfgADGcSRVLookupEnable (Read or Write).....	167
cfgADGcRootDomain (Read or Write).....	167
cfgLDAP.....	167
cfgLDAPBaseDN (Read or Write).....	168
cfgLDAPBindPassword (Write Only).....	168
cfgLDAPCertValidationEnable (Read or Write).....	168
cfgLDAPEnable (Read or Write).....	168
cfgLDAPGroupAttribute (Read or Write).....	169
cfgLDAPGroupAttributesDN (Read or Write).....	169
cfgLDAPPort (Read or Write).....	169
cfgLDAPSearchFilter (Read or Write).....	169
cfgLDAPServer (Read or Write).....	170
cfgLDAPUserAttribute (Read or Write).....	170
cfgLdapRoleGroup.....	170
cfgLdapRoleGroupDN (Read or Write).....	170
cfgLdapRoleGroupPrivilege (Read or Write).....	171
cfgStandardSchema.....	171
cfgSSADRoleGroupDomain (Read or Write).....	171
cfgSSADRoleGroupIndex (Read Only).....	171
cfgSSADRoleGroupName (Read or Write).....	171
cfgSSADRoleGroupPrivilege (Read or Write).....	172

cfgThermal.....	172
cfgThermalEnhancedCoolingMode (Read or Write).....	172
cfgIpmiSol.....	173
cfgIpmiSolEnable (Read or Write).....	173
cfgIpmiSolBaudRate (Read or Write).....	173
cfgIpmiSolMinPrivilege (Read or Write).....	173
cfgIpmiSolAccumulateInterval (Read or Write).....	173
cfgIpmiSolSendThreshold (Read or Write).....	174
cfgIpmiLan.....	174
cfgIpmiLanEnable (Read or Write).....	174
cfgIpmiLanPrivLimit (Read or Write).....	174
cfgIpmiLanAlertEnable (Read or Write).....	174
cfgIpmiLanEncryptionKey (Read or Write).....	175
cfgIpmiLanPetCommunityName (Read or Write).....	175
cfgIpmiPetIpv6.....	175
cfgIpmiPetIPv6Index (Read Only).....	175
cfgIpmiPetIPv6AlertDestIpAddr.....	175
cfgIpmiPetIPv6AlertEnable (Read or Write).....	175
cfgIpmiPef.....	176
cfgIpmiPefName (Read Only).....	176
cfgIpmiPefIndex (Read or Write).....	176
cfgIpmiPefAction (Read or Write).....	176
cfgIpmiPefEnable (Read or Write).....	176
cfgIpmiPet.....	177
cfgIpmiPetIndex (Read Only).....	177
cfgIpmiPetAlertDestIpAddr (Read/Write).....	177
cfgIpmiPetAlertEnable (Read or Write).....	177
cfgUserDomain.....	177
cfgUserDomainIndex (Read Only).....	177
cfguserdomainname (Read Only).....	178
cfgServerPower.....	178
cfgServerPowerStatus (Read Only).....	178
cfgServerPowerAllocation (Read Only).....	178
cfgServerActualPowerConsumption (Read Only).....	178
cfgServerPowerCapEnable (Read or Write).....	179
cfgServerMinPowerCapacity (Read Only).....	179
cfgServerMaxPowerCapacity (Read Only).....	179
cfgServerPeakPowerConsumption (Read Only).....	179
cfgServerPeakPowerConsumptionTimestamp (Read Only).....	179
cfgServerPowerConsumptionClear (Write Only).....	180
cfgServerPowerCapWatts (Read or Write).....	180
cfgServerPowerCapBtuhr (Read or Write).....	180
cfgServerPowerCapPercent (Read or Write).....	180
cfgServerPowerLastHourAvg (Read Only).....	180
cfgServerPowerLastDayAvg (Read Only).....	181
cfgServerPowerLastWeekAvg (Read Only).....	181
cfgServerPowerLastHourMinPower (Read Only).....	181
cfgServerPowerLastHourMinTime (Read Only).....	181
cfgServerPowerLastHourMaxPower (Read Only).....	181
cfgServerPowerLastHourMaxTime (Read Only).....	182

cfgServerPowerLastDayMinPower (Read Only).....	182
cfgServerPowerLastDayMinTime (Read Only).....	182
cfgServerPowerLastDayMaxPower (Read Only).....	183
cfgServerPowerLastDayMaxTime (Read Only).....	183
cfgServerPowerLastWeekMinPower (Read Only).....	183
cfgServerPowerLastWeekMinTime (Read Only).....	183
cfgServerPowerLastWeekMaxPower (Read Only).....	184
cfgServerPowerLastWeekMaxTime (Read Only).....	184
cfgServerPowerInstHeadroom (Read Only).....	184
cfgServerPowerPeakHeadroom (Read Only).....	184
cfgServerActualAmperageConsumption (Read Only).....	185
cfgServerPeakAmperage (Read Only).....	185
cfgServerPeakAmperageTimeStamp (Read Only).....	185
cfgServerCumulativePowerConsumption (Read Only).....	185
cfgServerCumulativePowerConsumptionTimeStamp (Read Only).....	186
cfgServerCumulativePowerClear (Write Only).....	186
cfgServerPowerPCleAllocation (Read or Write).....	186
cfgServerPowerSupply.....	186
cfgServerPowerSupplyCurrentDraw (Read Only).....	187
cfgServerPowerSupplyFwVer (Read Only).....	187
cfgServerPowerSupplyIndex.....	187
cfgServerPowerSupplyMaxInputPower (Read Only).....	187
cfgServerPowerSupplyMaxOutputPower (Read Only).....	187
cfgServerPowerSupplyOnlineStatus (Read Only).....	188
cfgServerPowerSupplyType.....	188
cfgIPV6LanNetworking.....	188
cfgIPV6Enable (Read or Write).....	188
cfgIPV6Address1 (Read or Write).....	188
cfgIPV6Gateway (Read or Write).....	189
cfgIPV6AutoConfig (Read or Write).....	189
cfgIPV6PrefixLength (Read or Write).....	189
cfgIPV6LinkLocalAddress (Read Only).....	189
cfgIPV6Address2 (Read Only).....	189
cfgIPV6Address3 (Read Only).....	190
cfgIPV6Address4 (Read Only).....	190
cfgIPV6Address5 (Read Only).....	190
cfgIPV6Address6 (Read Only).....	190
cfgIPV6Address7 (Read Only).....	190
cfgIPV6Address8 (Read Only).....	191
cfgIPV6Address9 (Read Only).....	191
cfgIPV6Address10 (Read Only).....	191
cfgIPV6Address11 (Read Only).....	191
cfgIPV6Address12 (Read Only).....	191
cfgIPV6Address13 (Read Only).....	191
cfgIPV6Address14 (Read Only).....	192
cfgIPV6Address15 (Read Only).....	192
cfgIPV6DNSServer1 (Read or Write).....	192
cfgIPV6DNSServersFromDHCP6 (Read or Write).....	192
cfgIpv6StaticLanNetworking.....	192
cfgIPV6StaticEnable (Read or Write).....	193

cfgIPv6StaticAddress1 (Read or Write).....	193
cfgIPv6StaticGateway (Read or Write).....	193
cfgIPv6StaticPrefixLength (Read or Write).....	193
cfgIPv6StaticAutoConfig (Read/Write).....	193
cfgIPv6StaticDNSServersFromDHCP6 (Read or Write).....	194
cfgIPv6StaticDNSServer1 (Read or Write).....	194
cfgIPv6StaticDNSServer2 (Read or Write).....	194
cfgIPv6DNSServer2 (Read or Write).....	194
cfgIPv6URL.....	195
cfgIPv6URLstring (Read Only).....	195
cfgIpmiSerial.....	195
cfgIpmiSerialBaudRate (Read or Write).....	195
cfgIpmiSerialChanPrivLimit (Read or Write).....	196
cfgIpmiSerialConnectionMode (Read or Write).....	196
cfgIpmiSerialDeleteControl (Read or Write).....	196
cfgIpmiSerialEchoControl (Read or Write).....	196
cfgIpmiSerialFlowControl (Read or Write).....	197
cfgIpmiSerialHandshakeControl (Read or Write).....	197
cfgIpmiSerialInputNewLineSequence (Read or Write).....	197
cfgIpmiSerialLineEdit (Read or Write).....	197
cfgIpmiSerialNewLineSequence (Read or Write).....	197
cfgSmartCard.....	198
cfgSmartCardLogonEnable (Read or Write).....	198
cfgSmartCardCRLEnable (Read or Write).....	198
cfgNetTuning.....	198
cfgNetTuningNicAutoneg (Read or Write).....	199
cfgNetTuningNic100MB (Read or Write).....	199
cfgNetTuningNicFullDuplex (Read or Write).....	199
cfgNetTuningNicMtu (Read or Write).....	200
cfgSensorRedundancy.....	200
cfgSensorRedundancyCapabilities (Read Only).....	200
cfgSensorRedundancyIndex (Read Only).....	200
cfgSensorRedundancyPolicy (Read or Write).....	200
cfgSensorRedundancyStatus (Read Only).....	201
cfgVFlashSD.....	201
cfgVFlashSDInitialized (Read Only).....	201
cfgVFlashSDEnable (Read or Write).....	201
cfgVFlashSDSize (Read Only).....	202
cfgVFlashSDLicensed (Read Only).....	202
cfgVFlashSDAvailableSize (Read Only).....	202
cfgVFlashSDHealth (Read Only).....	202
cfgVFlashSDWriteProtect (Read Only).....	202
cfgVFlashPartition.....	203
cfgVFlashPartitionIndex (Read Only).....	203
cfgVFlashPartitionSize (Read Only).....	203
cfgVFlashPartitionEmulationType (Read or Write).....	203
cfgVFlashPartitionFlashOSVolLabel (Read Only).....	203
cfgVFlashPartitionFormatType (Read Only).....	204
cfgVFlashPartitionAccessType (Read or Write).....	204
cfgVFlashPartitionAttachState (Read or Write).....	204

cfgLogging.....	204
cfgLoggingSELOEMEventFilterEnable (Read or Write).....	204
cfgRacSecurity.....	205
cfgRacSecCsrCommonName (Read or Write).....	205
cfgRacSecCsrOrganizationName (Read or Write).....	205
cfgRacSecCsrOrganizationUnit (Read or Write).....	205
cfgRacSecCsrLocalityName (Read or Write).....	205
cfgRacSecCsrStateName (Read or Write).....	205
cfgRacSecCsrCountryCode (Read/Write).....	206
cfgRacSecCsrEmailAddr (Read or Write).....	206
<b>4 Database Objects With Get and Set Commands.....</b>	<b>207</b>
<b>5 New Groups and Objects for 14th generation of PowerEdge servers.....</b>	<b>210</b>
<b>6 Legacy and New Groups and Objects.....</b>	<b>213</b>
<b>7 Deprecated and New Subcommands.....</b>	<b>224</b>

# Introduction

This document provides information about the RACADM subcommands, supported RACADM interfaces, and property database groups and object definitions for iDRAC for the Dell EMC servers.

## Topics:

- [New in this release](#)
- [Supported RACADM Interfaces](#)
- [RACADM Syntax Usage](#)
- [Unsupported RACADM Subcommands](#)
- [Proxy parameters](#)
- [Other Documents You May Need](#)
- [Accessing documents from Dell support site](#)
- [Contacting Dell](#)

## New in this release

- Added support for `System.ThermalSettings DriveTemperaturePolling` attribute.

## Supported RACADM Interfaces

The RACADM command-line utility provides a scriptable interface that allows you to locally or remotely configure your iDRAC. The utility runs on the management station and the managed system. The RACADM utility is available on the *Dell OpenManage Systems Management and Documentation DVD* or at [www.dell.com/support](http://www.dell.com/support).

The RACADM utility supports the following interfaces:

- Local—Supports running RACADM commands from the managed server's operating system. To run local RACADM commands, install the OpenManage software on the managed server. Only one instance of Local RACADM can be executed on a system at a time. If you try to open another instance, an error message is displayed and the second instance of Local RACADM closes immediately. To download the local RACADM tool from [www.dell.com/support](http://www.dell.com/support), select **Drivers and Downloads**, select a server, and then select **Systems Management > Dell Toolkit**.

**NOTE:** Local RACADM and local RACADM proxy runs with root user privilege.

- SSH or Telnet—Also known as Firmware RACADM. Firmware RACADM is accessible by logging in to iDRAC using SSH or Telnet. Similar to Remote RACADM, at the RACADM prompt, directly run the commands without the RACADM prefix.
- Remote—Supports running RACADM commands from a remote management station such as a laptop or desktop. To run Remote RACADM commands, install the DRAC Tools utility from the OpenManage software on the remote computer. To run Remote RACADM commands:
  - Formulate the command as a SSH or Telnet RACADM command.

**NOTE:** You must have administrator privileges to run RACADM commands using Remote RACADM.

For more information about the options, see [RACADM Subcommand Details](#). To download the local RACADM tool, go to [www.dell.com/poweredgemanuals](http://www.dell.com/poweredgemanuals), select the desired server, and then click **Drivers & downloads**.

## RACADM Syntax Usage

The following section describes the syntax usage for SSH or Telnet, and Remote RACADM.

# SSH, Telnet, or Remote RACADM

```
racadm -r <racIPAddr> -u username -p password <subcommand>
```

```
racadm -r <racIPAddr> -u username -p password getconfig -g <group name> -o <object name>
```

```
racadm <subcommand>
```

## Example

```
racadm getsysinfo
```

```
racadm -r 192.168.0.2 -u username -p xxx getsysinfo
```

```
racadm -r 192.168.0.2 -u username -p xxx getconfig -g cfgchassispower
```

## Remote RACADM

**NOTE:** By default, TLS version 1.0 is enabled on Windows 2012 R2 which is not supported on the Remote RACADM. Install the latest Windows update available, to upgrade TLS to version 1.1 or higher. Also, set the TLS version in the iDRAC .Webserver .TLSProtocol as appropriate. For more information about Windows update see, [support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/3140245/update-to-enable-tls-1-1-and-tls-1-2-as-default-secure-protocols-in-wi](http://support.microsoft.com/en-us/help/3140245/update-to-enable-tls-1-1-and-tls-1-2-as-default-secure-protocols-in-wi)

```
racadm -r <racIPAddr> -u <username> -p <password> <subcommand>
```

## Example

```
racadm -r 192.168.0.2 -u root -p xxxx getsysinfo
Security Alert: Certificate is invalid - Certificate is not signed by Trusted Third Party
Continuing execution.
```

**NOTE:** The following command does not display a security error:

```
racadm -r 192.168.0.2 -u noble -p xxx getsysinfo --nocertwarn
```

The remote RACADM commands must link to the libssl library on the HOST, which corresponds to the version of OpenSSL package installed on the HOST. Perform the following steps to verify and link the library.

- Check the openssl version installed in the HOST:

```
[root@localhost ~]# openssl
OpenSSL> version
OpenSSL 1.0.1e-fips 11 Feb 2013
OpenSSL>
```

- Locate the openssl libraries are in the HOST machine (/usr/lib64/ in case of RHEL), and to check the various versions of the libraries:

```
[root@localhost ~]# ls -l /usr/lib64/libssl*
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root 249368 Oct 15 2013 /usr/lib64/libssl3.so
lrwxrwxrwx. 1 root root      16 Oct 29 2014 /usr/lib64/libssl.so.10 -> libssl.so.1.0.1e
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root 439912 Sep 27 2013 /usr/lib64/libssl.so.1.0.1e
```

- Link the library libssl.so using ln -s command to the appropriate OpenSSL version in the HOST:

```
[root@localhost ~]# ln -s /usr/lib64/libssl.so.1.0.1e /usr/lib64/libssl.so
```

- Verify if the libssl.so soft linked to libssl.so.1.0.1e:

```
[root@localhost ~]# ls -l /usr/lib64/libssl*
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root 249368 Oct 15 2013 /usr/lib64/libssl3.so
```

```
lrwxrwxrwx. 1 root root      27 Aug 28 13:31 /usr/lib64/libssl.so -> /usr/lib64/
libssl.so.1.0.1e
lrwxrwxrwx. 1 root root      16 Oct 29  2014 /usr/lib64/libssl.so.10 -> libssl.so.1.0.1e
-rwxr-xr-x. 1 root root 439912 Sep 27  2013 /usr/lib64/libssl.so.1.0.1e
```

## Accessing Indexed-Based Device Groups and Objects

- To access any object, run the following syntax:

```
device.<group name>.[<index>].<object name>
```

- To display the supported indexes for a specified group, run:

```
racadm get device.<group name>
```

### Example

```
racadm get nic.nicconfig
NIC.nicconfig.1 [Key=NIC.Integrated.1-1-1#nicconfig]
NIC.nicconfig.2 [Key=NIC.Integrated.1-2-1#nicconfig]
NIC.nicconfig.3 [Key=NIC.Integrated.1-3-1#nicconfig]
NIC.nicconfig.4 [Key=NIC.Integrated.1-4-1#nicconfig]
```

- To display the object list for the specified group, run:

```
racadm get device.<group name>.<index>
```

### Example

```
racadm get nic.nicconfig.2
[Key=NIC.Integrated.1-2-1#nicconfig]
BannerMessageTimeout=5
BootStrapType=AutoDetect
HideSetupPrompt=Disabled
LegacyBootProto=NONE
LnkSpeed=AutoNeg
#VlanId=1
VlanMode=Disabled
```

- To display a single object for the specified group, run:

```
racadm get device.<group name>.<index>.<object name>
```

### Example

```
racadm get nic.nicconfig.3.legacybootproto
[Key=NIC.Integrated.1-3#NICConfig]
Legacybootproto=PXE
```

## RACADM Command Options

The following table lists the options for the RACADM command:

**Table 1. RACADM Command Options**

Option	Description
-r <racIpAddr>	Specifies the controller's remote IP address.
-r <racIpAddr> : <port number>	Use <port number> if the iDRAC port number is not the default port (443).

Option	Description
<code>-u &lt;username&gt;</code>	Specifies the user name that is used to authenticate the command transaction. If the <code>-u</code> option is used, the <code>-p</code> option must be used, and the <code>-i</code> option (interactive) is not allowed. <b>NOTE:</b> If you delete a user account using the iDRAC web interface and then use RACADM to create a new account with the same user name, you are not prompted to enter a password. However, you must manually provide a password for the account to be able to log into iDRAC using that account.
<code>-p &lt;password&gt;</code>	Specifies the password used to authenticate the command transaction. If the <code>-p</code> option is used, the <code>-i</code> option is not allowed.
<code>--nocertwarn</code>	Does not display certificate related warning message.

## Using autocomplete feature

Use the autocomplete feature in firmware RACADM to:

- Display all the available RACADM commands in the alphabetical order on pressing the tab key at the prompt.
- View the complete list, enter the starting letter of the command at the prompt and press tab key.
- Navigate the cursor within a command, press:
  - Home key: Directs to the starting of the command.
  - End key: Directs to the end of the command.
- View the history of the commands that were run in the current session, press up and down arrow key.
- Exit the Autocomplete mode, enter `Quit`, `Exit`, or press `Ctrl+D` key.

For example:

- Example 1: `racadm> <press tab>`

```
arp
autoupdatescheduler
clearasrscreen
clearpending
closessn
clrraclog
.
.
.
.
.
.
vflashsd
vflashpartition
vmdisconnect
cd
quit
```

- Example 2: `racadm> get <press tab>`

```
get
getconfig
getled
getniccfg
getraclog
getractime
getsel
getsensorinfo
getssninfo
getsvctag
getsysinfo
```

```
gettracelog
getversion
```

- Example 3:

```
racadm> getl<press tab>
```

```
racadm> getled <press enter> or <racadm getled>
LEDState: Not-Blinking
```

- Example 4:

```
racadm>> get bios.uefiBootSettings
BIOS.UefiBootSettings
BIOS.UefiBootSettings.UefiBootSeq
BIOS.UefiBootSettings.UefiPxeIpVersion
```

**NOTE:** In the RACADM autocomplete mode, certain RACADM commands may not be listed inline with the platforms. In such scenarios, execute the RACADM command in the normal execution mode.

**NOTE:** In the RACADM autocomplete mode, type the commands directly without giving racadm as prefix.

**NOTE:** The RACADM get or set attributes with value length up to 512 characters are supported from autocomplete mode. If the value length is 512 characters or more, execute the RACADM command in the normal execution mode.

## Lifecycle Controller Log

Lifecycle Controller logs provide the history of changes related to components installed on a managed system. You can also add work notes to each log entry.

The following events and activities are logged:

- System events
- Storage devices
- Network devices
- Configuration
- Audit
- Updates

You can view and filter logs based on the category and severity level. You can also export and add a work note to a log event.

If you initiate configuration jobs using RACADM CLI or iDRAC web interface, the Lifecycle log captures the information about the user, interface used, and the IP address of the system from which you initiate the job.

## Unsupported RACADM Subcommands

The following table provides the list of RACADM subcommands which are not supported.

**Table 2. Unsupported RACADM Subcommands**

Subcommand	iDRAC on Blade Servers
	Telnet/SSH/Serial
<a href="#">krbkeytabupload</a>	No
<a href="#">sslcertupload</a>	No
<a href="#">sslkeyupload</a>	No
<a href="#">usercertupload</a>	No

# Proxy parameters

Some commands do not support setting the proxy parameters if the share location (-l) is HTTP/HTTPS. To perform the operation with HTTP or HTTPS through a proxy, the proxy parameters must be first configured using the lifecyclecontroller.lcattributes. Once these proxy parameters are configured, they become the part of default configuration; the proxy attributes should be cleared to end use of the HTTP/HTTPS proxy.

The valid lifecyclecontroller.lcattributes HTTP/HTTPS proxy parameters are:

- UserProxyUserName
- UserProxyPassword
- UserProxyServer
- UserProxyPort
- UserProxyType

To view the list of proxy attributes, use `racadm get lifecycleController.lcAttributes`.

**NOTE:** Squid proxy configuration is not supported to access HTTP/HTTPS shares.

## Other Documents You May Need

In addition to this guide, you can access the following guides available on the Dell Support website at [www.dell.com/esmmanuals](http://www.dell.com/esmmanuals). To access the documents, click the appropriate product link.

- The *Integrated Dell Remote Access Controller User's Guide* provides information about configuring and using an iDRAC to remotely manage and monitor your system and its shared resources through a network.
- The *iDRAC9 with Lifecycle Controller Attribute Registry* provides information about all attributes to perform get and set operations using RACADM interface.
- Documentation specific to your third-party management console application.
- The *Dell OpenManage Server Administrator's User's Guide* provides information about installing and using Dell OpenManage Server Administrator.
- The *Dell Update Packages User's Guide* provides information about obtaining and using Dell Update Packages as part of your system update strategy.
- The *Glossary* provides information about the terms used in this document.

The following system documents are also available to provide more information about the system in which iDRAC is installed:

- The *Hardware Owner's Manual* provides information about system features and describes how to troubleshoot the system and install or replace system components.
- Documentation for any components you purchased separately provides information to configure and install the options.
- Release notes or readme files may be included to provide last-minute updates to the system or documentation or advanced technical reference material intended for experienced users or technicians.

Updates are sometimes included with the system to describe changes to the system, software, and/or documentation. Always read the updates first because they often supersede information in other documents.

See the *Safety and Regulatory* information that is shipped with your system.

**NOTE:** Warranty information may be included within this document or as a separate document.


## Accessing documents from Dell support site

You can access the required documents in one of the following ways:

- Using the following links:
  - For all Enterprise Systems Management documents — [www.dell.com/esmmanuals](http://www.dell.com/esmmanuals)
  - For OpenManage documents — [www.dell.com/openmanagemanuals](http://www.dell.com/openmanagemanuals)
  - For iDRAC and Lifecycle Controller documents — [www.dell.com/idracmanuals](http://www.dell.com/idracmanuals)
  - For OpenManage Connections Enterprise Systems Management documents — [www.dell.com/omconnectionsclient](http://www.dell.com/omconnectionsclient)
  - For Serviceability Tools documents — [www.dell.com/ServiceabilityTools](http://www.dell.com/ServiceabilityTools)
  - For Client Command Suite Systems Management documents — [www.dell.com/DellClientCommandSuiteManuals](http://www.dell.com/DellClientCommandSuiteManuals)
- From the Dell Support site:

1. Go to [www.dell.com/support/home](http://www.dell.com/support/home).
  2. Under **Select a product** section, click **Software & Security**.
  3. In the **Software & Security** group box, click the required link from the following:
    - **Enterprise Systems Management**
    - **Remote Enterprise Systems Management**
    - **Serviceability Tools**
    - **Dell Client Command Suite**
    - **Connections Client Systems Management**
  4. To view a document, click the required product version.
- Using search engines:
    - Type the name and version of the document in the search box.

## Contacting Dell

 **NOTE: If you do not have an active Internet connection, you can find contact information on your purchase invoice, packing slip, bill, or Dell product catalog.**

Dell provides several online and telephone-based support and service options. Availability varies by country and product, and some services may not be available in your area. To contact Dell for sales, technical support, or customer service issues:

1. Go to [www.dell.com/support](http://www.dell.com/support).
2. Select your support category.
3. Verify your country or region in the **Choose a Country/Region** drop-down list at the bottom of the page.
4. Select the appropriate service or support link based on your need.

# RACADM Subcommand Details

This section provides detailed description of the RACADM subcommands including the syntax and valid entries.

## Topics:

- [Guidelines to Quote Strings Containing Special Characters When Using RACADM Commands](#)
- [help and help subcommand](#)
- [arp](#)
- [autoupdatescheduler](#)
- [bioscert](#)
- [cd](#)
- [cd..](#)
- [clearasrscreen](#)
- [clearpending](#)
- [closessn](#)
- [clrsl](#)
- [config](#)
- [coredump](#)
- [coredumpdelete](#)
- [diagnostics](#)
- [driverpack](#)
- [eventfilters](#)
- [exposeisminstallertohost](#)
- [fcstatistics](#)
- [frontpanelerror](#)
- [fwupdate](#)
- [get](#)
- [getconfig](#)
- [gethostnetworkinterfaces](#)
- [getled](#)
- [getniccfg](#)
- [getraclog](#)
- [getractime](#)
- [getremoteservicesstatus](#)
- [getsel](#)
- [getsensorinfo](#)
- [getssninfo](#)
- [getsvctag](#)
- [getsysinfo](#)
- [gettracelog](#)
- [getversion](#)
- [GroupManager](#)
- [hwinventory](#)
- [ifconfig](#)
- [inlettemphistory](#)
- [jobqueue](#)
- [krbkeytabupload](#)
- [lclg](#)
- [license](#)
- [netstat](#)
- [nicstatistics](#)

- ping
- ping6
- RACADM Proxy
- racdump
- racreset
- racresetcfg
- recover
- remoteimage
- rollback
- sensorsettings
- serveraction
- set
- settled
- setniccfg
- sshpkauth
- sslcertdownload
- sslcertupload
- sslcertview
- sslcertdelete
- sslcsrgen
- sslkeyupload
- sslresetcfg
- Storage
- SupportAssist
- swinventory
- switchconnection
- systemconfig
- systemerase
- systemperfstatistics
- techsupreport
- testemail
- testtrap
- testalert
- traceroute
- traceroute6
- update
- usercertupload
- usercertview
- vflashsd
- vflashpartition
- vmdisconnect

## Guidelines to Quote Strings Containing Special Characters When Using RACADM Commands

When using strings that contain special characters, use the following guidelines:

Strings containing the following special characters must be quoted using single quotation marks or double quotation marks:

- \$ (dollar sign)
- " (double quotation marks)
- ` (backward quotation marks)
- \ (backward slash)
- ~ (tilde)
- | (vertical bar)
- ( (left parentheses)
- ) (right parentheses)

- & (ampersand)
- > (greater than)
- < (less than)
- # (pound)
- ASCII code 32 (space)

There are different escaping rules for double quotation marks.

**For using double quotation marks:**

The following characters must be escaped by prepending a backward slash:

- \$ (dollar sign)
- " (double quotation marks)
- ` (back quotation marks)

## help and help subcommand

**Table 3. help and help subcommand**

<b>Description</b>	Lists all the subcommands available for use with <b>RACADM</b> and provides a short description about each subcommand. You may also type a subcommand, group, object or Fully Qualified Descriptor (FQDD) name after help.
<b>Synopsis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· <code>racadm help</code></li> <li>· <code>racadm help &lt;subcommand&gt;</code></li> </ul>
<b>Input</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· <code>&lt;subcommand&gt;</code> — specifies the subcommand for which you need the help information.</li> <li>· <code>&lt;device name&gt;</code> — specifies the device name such as iDRAC, BIOS, NIC, LifecycleController, FC, system, or Storage.</li> <li>· <code>&lt;group&gt;</code> — specifies the group name supported by the corresponding device.</li> <li>· <code>&lt;object&gt;</code> — specifies the object for the entered group.</li> </ul>
<b>Output</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· The <code>help</code> command displays a complete list of subcommands.</li> <li>· The <code>racadm help &lt;subcommand&gt;</code> command displays information for the specified subcommand only.</li> <li>· The <code>racadm help &lt;device name&gt; &lt;Group&gt;</code> command displays information for the specified group.</li> <li>· The <code>racadm help &lt;device name&gt; &lt;Group&gt; &lt;Object&gt;</code> command displays information for the specified object.</li> </ul>

## arp

**Table 4. Details of arp sub command**

<b>Description</b>	<p>Displays the contents of the Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) table. ARP table entries cannot be added or deleted.</p> <p>To use this subcommand, you must have Debug privilege.</p>
<b>Synopsis</b>	<code>racadm arp</code>
<b>Input</b>	N/A
<b>Example</b>	<code>racadm arp</code>

**Output**

**Table 5. Details of output**

Address	HW Type	HW Address	Mask	Device
192.168.1.1	Ether	00:0d:65:f3:7c:bf	C	eth0

# autoupdatescheduler

Table 6. Details of the autoupdatescheduler command

## Description

You can automatically update the firmware of the devices on the server.

To run this subcommand, you must have the Server Control privilege.

### NOTE:

- **The autoupdatescheduler subcommand can be enabled or disabled.**
- **Lifecycle Controller and CSIOR may not be enabled to run this subcommand.**
- **The autoupdatescheduler can be enabled or disabled.**
- **The minimum Lifecycle Controller version required is Lifecycle Controller 1.3.**
- **When a job is already scheduled and the clear command is run, the scheduling parameters are cleared.**
- **If the network share is not accessible or the catalog file is missing when the job is scheduled, then the job is unsuccessful.**

## Synopsis

- To create the AutoUpdateScheduler, run the command.


```
racadm autoupdatescheduler create -u <user> -p <password> -l <location> -f  
<filename> -time <time> -dom <DayOfMonth> -wom <WeekOfMonth> -dow  
<DayofWeek> -rp <repeat> -a <applyreboot> -ph <proxyHost> -pu <proxyUser> -  
pp <proxyPassword> -po <proxyPort> -pt <proxyType>
```

- To view AutoUpdateScheduler parameter, run the command.

```
racadm autoupdatescheduler view
```

- To clear and display AutoUpdateScheduler parameter, run the command.

```
racadm autoupdatescheduler clear
```

- ** NOTE: After the parameters are cleared, the AutoUpdateScheduler is disabled. To schedule the update again, enable the AutoUpdateScheduler.**

## Input

Valid options:

- `-u` — Specifies the user name of the remote share that stores the catalog file.
    - ❗ **NOTE: For CIFS, enter the domain name as domain or username.**
  - `-p` — Specifies the password of the remote share that stores the catalog file.
  - `-l` — Specifies the network share (NFS, CIFS, FTP, TFTP, HTTP, or HTTPS) location of the catalog file. IPv4 and IPv6 addresses are supported.
  - `-f` — Specifies the catalog location and the filename. If the filename is not specified, then the default file used is `catalog.xml`.
    - ❗ **NOTE: If the file is in a subfolder within the share location, then enter the network share location in the `-l` option and enter the subfolder location and the filename in the `-f` option.**
  - `-ph` — Specifies the FTP/HTTP proxy host name.
  - `-pu` — Specifies the FTP/HTTP proxy user name.
  - `-pp` — Specifies the FTP/HTTP proxy password.
  - `-po` — Specifies the FTP/HTTP proxy port.
  - `-pt` — Specifies the FTP/HTTP proxy type.
  - `-time` — Specifies the time to schedule an autoupdate in the HH:MM format. This option must be specified.
  - `-dom` — Specifies the day of month to schedule an autoupdate. Valid values are 1–28, L (Last day) or `!*'` (default — any day).
  - `-wom` — Specifies the week of month to schedule an autoupdate. Valid values are 1–4, L (Last week) or `!*'` (default — any week).
  - `-dow` — Specifies the day of week to schedule an autoupdate. Valid values are sun, mon, tue, wed, thu, fri, sat, or `!*'` (default — any day).
  - ❗ **NOTE: The `-dom`, `-wom`, or `-dow` option must be included in the command for the autoupdate schedule. The `*` value for the options must be included within `'` (single quotation mark).**
    - **If the `-dom` option is specified, then the `-wom` and `-dow` options are not required.**
    - **If the `-wom` option is specified, then the `-dow` is required and `-dom` is not required.**
    - **If the `-dom` option is non-`!*'`, then the schedule repeats by month.**
    - **If the `-wom` option is non-`!*'`, then the schedule repeats by month.**
    - **If the `-dom` and `-wom` options are `!*'` and the `-dow` option is non-`!*'`, then the schedule repeats by week.**
    - **If all the three `-dom`, `-wom` and `-dow` options are `!*'`, then the schedule repeats by day.**
  - `-rp` — Specifies the repeat parameter. This parameter must be specified.
    - If the `-dom` option is specified, then the valid values for `-rp` are 1–12.
    - If the `-wom` option is specified, then the valid values for `-rp` are 1–52.
    - If the `-dow` option is specified, then the valid values for `-rp` are 1–366.
  - `-a` — Applies reboot (1 — Yes, 0 — No). This option must be specified.
-

## Example

Usage examples:

- To configure autoupdate feature settings.

- For CIFS, run the command:

```
racadm autoupdatescheduler create -u domain/admin -p xxx -l //1.2.3.4/share -f cat.xml -time 14:30 -wom 1 -dow sun -rp 1 -a 1
```

- For NFS, run the command:

```
racadm autoupdatescheduler create -u nfsadmin -p nfspwd -l 1.2.3.4:/share -f cat.xml -time 14:30 -dom 1 -rp 5 -a 1
```

- For FTP, run the command:

```
racadm autoupdatescheduler create -u ftpuser -p ftppwd -l ftp.test.com -f cat.xml.gz -ph 10.20.30.40 -pu padmin -pp ppwd -po 8080 -pt http -time 14:30 -dom 1 -rp 5 -a 1
```

- For HTTP, run the command:

```
racadm autoupdatescheduler create -u httpuser -p httppwd -l http://test.com -f cat.xml -ph 10.20.30.40 -pu padmin -pp ppwd -po 8080 -pt http -time 14:30 -dom 1 -rp 5 -a 1
```

- For TFTP, run the command:

```
racadm autoupdatescheduler create -l tftp://1.2.3.4 -f cat.xml.gz -time 14:30 -dom 1 -rp 5 -a 1
```

- To view AutoUpdateScheduler parameter:

```
racadm autoupdatescheduler view
hostname = 192.168.0
sharename = nfs
sharetype = nfs
catalogname = Catlog.xml
time = 14:30dayofmonth =1
repeat = 5
applyreboot = 1
idracuser = racuser
```

- To clear and display AutoUpdateScheduler parameter:

```
racadm autoupdatescheduler clear
RAC1047: Successfully cleared the Automatic Update (autoupdate) feature settings
```

---

# bioscert

Table 7. Details of the bioscert subcommand

## Description

Allows you to

- View the installed Secure Boot Certificates. To view, you must have the Login privilege
  - Export the Secure Boot Certificate to a remote share or local system. To export, you must have the Login privilege
  - Import the Secure Boot Certificate from a remote share or local system. To import, you must have login and system control privilege
  - Delete the installed Secure Boot Certificate. To delete, you must have login and system control privilege
  - Restore the installed Secure Boot Certificate Sections. To restore, you must have login and system control privilege
-

## Synopsis

- To view the installed Secure Boot Certificates

```
racadm bioscert view -all
```

- To export the Secure Boot Certificate to a remote share or local system.

```
racadm bioscert view -t <keyType> -k <KeySubType> -v <HashValue or ThumbPrintValue>
```

- ```
racadm bioscert export -t <keyType> -k <KeySubType> -v <HashValue or ThumbPrintValue> -f <filename> -l <CIFS/NFS/HTTP/HTTPS share> -u <username> -p <password>
```

- ```
racadm bioscert import -t <keyType> -k <KeySubType> -f <filename> -l <CIFS/NFS/HTTP/HTTPS share> -u <username> -p <password>
```

- ```
racadm bioscert delete -all
```

- ```
racadm bioscert delete -t <keyType> -k <KeySubType> -v <HashValue or ThumbPrintValue>
```

- ```
racadm bioscert restore -all
```

- ```
racadm bioscert restore -t <keyType>
```

---

## Input

- **-t**— Specifies the key type of the Secure Boot Certificate to be exported.
    - 0— Specifies the PK (Platform Key)
    - 1— Specifies the KEK (Key Exchange Key)
    - 2— Specifies the DB (Signature Database)
    - 3— Specifies the DBX (Forbidden signatures Database)
  - **-k** — Specifies the Certificate type or the Hash type of the Secure Boot Certificate file to be exported.
    - 0— Specifies the Certificate type
    - 1— Specifies the Hash type (SHA - 256)
    - 2— Specifies the Hash type (SHA - 384)
    - 3— Specifies the Hash type (SHA - 512)
  - **-v**— Specifies the Thumbprint value or the Hash value of the Secure Boot Certificate file to be exported. Filename of the exported.
  - **-f**— Specifies the file name of the exported Secure Boot Certificate.
  - **-l**— Specifies the network location to where the Secure Boot Certificate file must be exported.
  - **-u**— Specifies the username for the remote share to where the Secure Boot Certificate file must be exported.
  - **-p**— Specifies the password for the remote share to where the Secure Boot Certificate file must be exported.
-

## Example

- To view the installed Secure boot Certificates.

```
racadm bioscert view -all
```

- To view an installed PK Certificate

```
racadm bioscert view -t 0 -k 0 -v  
AB:A8:F8:BD:17:1E:35:12:90:67:CD:0E:69:66:79:9B:BE:64:52:0E
```

- To view installed DBX certificate of HASH type SHA-256

```
racadm bioscert view -t 3 -k 1 -v  
416e3e4a6722a534afba9040b6d6a69cc313f1e48e7959f57bf248d543d00245
```

- Export the KEK certificate to a remote CIFS share

```
racadm bioscert export -t 1 -k 0 -v  
AB:A8:F8:BD:17:1E:35:12:90:67:CD:0E:69:66:79:9B:BE:64:52:0E  
-f kek_cert.der -l //10.94.161.103/share -u admin -p mypass
```

- Export the DBX (Hash Type SHA-256) to a remote NFS share

```
racadm bioscert export -t 3 -k 1 -v  
416e3e4a6722a534afba9040b6d6a69cc313f1e48e7959f57bf248d543d00245  
-f kek_cert.der -l 192.168.2.14:/share
```

- Export the KEK certificate to a local share using the local racadm

```
racadm bioscert export -t 1 -k 0 -v  
AB:A8:F8:BD:17:1E:35:12:90:67:CD:0E:69:66:79:9B:BE:64:52:0E -f  
kek_cert.der
```

- Export the KEK certificate to a local share using remote racadm

```
racadm -r 10.94.161.119 -u root -p calvin bioscert export -t 1 -k 0 -v  
AB:A8:F8:BD:17:1E:35:12:90:67:CD:0E:69:66:79:9B:BE:64:52:0E -f kek_cert.der
```

- Import the KEK certificate from the CIFS share to the embedded iDRAC

```
racadm bioscert import -t 1 -k 0 -f kek_cert.der -l //10.94.161.103/share -  
u admin -p mypass
```

- Import KEK (Hash Type SHA-256) from a CIFS share to the embedded iDRAC

```
racadm bioscert import -t 1 -k 1 -f kek_cert.der -l //192.168.2.140/  
licshare -u admin -p passwd
```

- Import KEK certificate from a NFS share to the embedded iDRAC

```
racadm bioscert import -t 1 -k 0 -f kek_cert.der -l 192.168.2.14:/share
```

- Import KEK certificate from a local share using Local RACADM

```
racadm bioscert import -t 1 -k 0 -f kek_cert.der
```

- Import KEK certificate from a local share using remote RACADM

```
racadm -r 10.94.161.119 -u root -p calvin bioscert import -t 1 -k 0 -f  
kek_cert.der
```

- To delete an installed KEK Secure Boot Certificate

```
racadm bioscert delete -t 3 -k 0 -v  
416e3e4a6722a534afba9040b6d6a69cc313f1e48e7959f57bf248d543d00245
```

- To delete an installed DBX Secure Boot Certificate of HASH type SHA-256

```
racadm bioscert delete -t 3 -k 1 -v  
416e3e4a6722a534afba9040b6d6a69cc313f1e48e7959f57bf248d543d00245
```

- To delete all the installed KEK Secure Boot Certificates

```
racadm bioscert delete --all
```

- To restore the installed KEK Secure Boot Certificates

```
racadm bioscert restore -t 1
```

- To restore all the installed Secure Boot Certificates

# cd

Table 8. cd

<b>Description</b>	To change the current working object, use this command.
<b>Synopsis</b>	<pre>racadm&gt; cd &lt;object&gt;</pre>
<b>Input</b>	<pre>racadm&gt; cd &lt;object&gt;</pre>
<b>Output</b>	Displays the new prompt.
<b>Example</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Example 1:</b> To navigate to the system device type directory: <pre>racadm&gt;&gt;cd system racadm/system&gt;</pre></li><li>• <b>Example 2:</b> To run all the power-related get or set commands: <pre>racadm/system&gt;cd power racadm/Power&gt;</pre></li></ul>


# cd..

Table 9. cd..

<b>Description</b>	To go back to the previous directory, use this command.
<b>Synopsis</b>	<pre>racadm&gt; cd..</pre>
<b>Input</b>	<pre>racadm&gt; cd..</pre>
<b>Output</b>	To traverse back to the previous directory, use the command.
<b>Example</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <b>Example 1:</b> To traverse back from power to system object:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Input: <pre>racadm/power&gt; cd..</pre></li><li>• Output: <pre>system&gt;&gt;</pre></li></ul></li><li>• <b>Example 2:</b> To traverse back from system object to the prompt:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Input: <pre>racadm/system&gt; cd..</pre></li><li>• Output: <pre>racadm&gt;&gt;</pre></li></ul></li></ul>

# clearasrscreen


Table 10. Details of the clearasrscreen attribute

<b>Description</b>	<p>Clears the last crash (ASR) screen that is in memory.</p> <p>For more information, see "Enabling Last Crash Screen" section in the <i>iDRAC User's Guide</i>.</p> <p> <b>NOTE:</b> To run this subcommand, you must have the Clear Logs permission.</p>
--------------------	---

<b>Synopsis</b>	<pre>racadm clearasrscreen</pre>
<b>Input</b>	None
<b>Output</b>	Clears the last crash screen buffer.
<b>Example</b>	<pre>racadm clearasrscreen</pre>


## clearpending

Table 11. clearpending

<b>Description</b>	Deletes the pending values of all the attributes (objects) in the device (NIC, BIOS, FC, and Storage).  <b>NOTE: If any attribute is not modified or a job is already scheduled for the same device, then the pending state is not cleared or deleted.</b>
<b>Synopsis</b>	<pre>racadm clearpending &lt;FQDD&gt;</pre>
<b>Input</b>	<FQDD> — The values are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· BIOS FQDD</li> <li>· NIC FQDD</li> <li>· FC FQDD</li> <li>· Storage controller FQDD</li> </ul>
<b>Output</b>	A message is displayed indicating that the pending state is cleared or deleted.
<b>Example</b>	<pre>racadm clearpending NIC.Integrated.1-1</pre>

## closessn

Table 12. Details of closessn

<b>Description</b>	Closes a communication session on the device. Use <code>getssninfo</code> to view a list of sessions that can be closed using this command. To run this subcommand, you must have the Administrator permission.  <b>NOTE: This subcommand ends all the sessions other than the current session.</b>
<b>Synopsis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· <pre>racadm closessn -i &lt;session_ID&gt;</pre></li> <li>· <pre>racadm closessn -a</pre></li> <li>· <pre>racadm closessn -u &lt;username&gt;</pre></li> </ul>
<b>Input</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· <code>-i &lt;session_ID&gt;</code> — The session ID of the session to close, which can be retrieved using RACADM <code>getssninfo</code> subcommand.  Session running this command cannot be closed.</li> <li>· <code>-a</code> — Closes all sessions.</li> <li>· <code>-u &lt;username&gt;</code> — Closes all sessions for a particular user name.</li> </ul>
<b>Output</b>	Successful or error message is displayed.

## Example

- Closes the session 1234.

```
racadm closessn -i 1234
```

- Closes all the sessions other than the active session for root user.

```
racadm closessn -u root
```

- Closes all the sessions.

```
racadm closessn -a
```

# clrsel

Table 13. Details of clrsel

## Description

Removes all the existing records from the System Event Log (SEL).

To use this subcommand, you must have **Clear Logs** permission.

## Synopsis

```
racadm clrsel
```

## Example

- ```
racadm clrsel
```

The SEL was cleared successfully

# config

Table 14. Details of config

## Description

Allows you to set iDRAC configuration parameters individually or to batch them as part of a configuration file and then modify iDRAC configuration properties. If the data is different, the iDRAC object is written with a new value.

**NOTE:** This subcommand is deprecated. For viewing the configuration objects and its values, use **set** subcommand. For more information, see *iDRAC RACADM CLI Guide* available at [www.dell.com/idracmanuals](http://www.dell.com/idracmanuals).

## Synopsis

- ```
racadm config -g <group> -o <object> <value>
```
- ```
racadm config -g <group> -o <object> -i <index> <value>
```
- ```
racadm config -f <filename> -o [-c] [-p] [-continue]
```

### **NOTE:**

- **The configuration file retrieved using remote RACADM is not interoperable. For the config `racadm -r 192.168.0 -u root -p xxx config -f c:\config.txt` command, use the configuration file retrieved from the same interface. For example, for the config `racadm -r 192.168.0 -u root -p xxx config -f c:\config.txt`, use the file generated from `getconfig` command `racadm -r 192.168.0 -u root -p xxx getconfig -f c:\config.txt`.**
- **-f is only applicable for remote RACADM.**

## Input

- `-f`—The `-f <filename>` option causes `config` to read the contents of the file specified by `<filename>` and configure iDRAC. The file must contain data in the format specified in the section Parsing Rules in the *iDRAC User's Guide* available at [www.dell.com/idracmanuals](http://www.dell.com/idracmanuals).
- NOTE: The `-f` option is not supported for the Serial or telnet or SSH console.**
- `-continue`—This option is used with `-f` option only. If configuration through file is unsuccessful for a group, then configuration continues with the next group in the file. If this option is not used, then configuration stops when it is unsuccessful for a particular group. After the unsuccessful group, the rest of the groups are not configured.
  - `-p`—This option must be used with the `-f` option. It directs `config` to delete the password entries contained in the config file `-f <filename>` after the configuration is complete.
- To apply the password, you must remove the preceding read-only marker `#!` in the config file before executing the `config -f` command.
- `-g`—The `-g <groupName>`, or `group` option, must be used with the `-o` option. The `<group>` specifies the group containing the object that is to be set.
  - `-o`—The `-o <objectName>`, or `object` option, must be used with the `-g` option. This option specifies the object name that is written with the string.
  - `<value>`—Value to set to configuration object.
  - `-i`—The `-i <index>`, or `index` option, is valid only for indexed groups and can be used to specify a unique group—used with `-g` and `-o`. The `<index>` is a decimal integer from 1 through `n`, where `n` can vary from 1 to maximum number of indexes a particular group supports. If `-i <index>` is not specified, a value of 1 is assumed for groups, which are tables that have multiple entries. The index is specified by the index value, not a named value.
- 'nx' is allowed for servers.
- `-c`—This option performs validation but do not configure.

## Output

This subcommand generates error output for any of the following reasons:

- Invalid syntax, group name, object name, index or other invalid database members.
- If the RACADM command-line interface is unsuccessful.

## Examples

- To configure a single property of a group:

```
racadm config -g cfgSerial -o cfgSerialBaudRate
```

- Modify a user password:

```
racadm config -g cfgUserAdmin -o cfgUserAdminPassword -i 3 newpassword
```

- Configure a RAC from a configuration file:

```
racadm config -f config.txt
```

- Configure a RAC from a configuration file and continue if a group fails to get configured:

```
racadm set -f config.txt --continue
```

# coredump

Table 15. Details of coredump

## Description

Displays detailed information related to any recent critical issues that have occurred with iDRAC. The coredump information can be used to diagnose these critical issues.

If available, the coredump information is persistent across iDRAC power cycles and remains available until either of the following conditions occur:

The coredump information is deleted using the [coredumpdelete](#) subcommand.

For more information about clearing the `coredump`, see the [coredumpdelete](#).

**NOTE: To use this subcommand, you must have the Execute Debug privilege.**

## Synopsis

```
racadm coredump
```

## Example

- ```
racadm coredump
There is no coredump currently available.
```
- ```
racadm coredump
Feb 19 15:51:40 (none) last message repeated 5 times
Feb 19 15:52:41 (none) last message repeated 4 times
Feb 19 15:54:12 (none) last message repeated 4 times
Feb 19 15:56:11 (none) last message repeated 2 times
Feb 22 11:46:11 (none) kernel:
```

# coredumpdelete

Table 16. Details of coredumpdelete

## Description

Deletes any currently available coredump data stored in the RAC.

To use this subcommand, you must have **Execute Debug** Command permission.

**NOTE:** If a **coredumpdelete** command is issued and a **coredump** is not currently stored in the RAC, the command displays a success message. This behavior is expected. See the **coredump** subcommand for more information about viewing a coredump.

## Synopsis

```
racadm coredumpdelete
```

## Output

Coredump is deleted.

## Example

```
racadm coredumpdelete
```

```
Coredump request completed successfully
```

# diagnostics

Table 17. Details of diagnostics

## Description

Collects and exports remote diagnostics report from iDRAC.

The results of the latest successfully run remote diagnostics are available and retrievable remotely through an NFS, CIFS, HTTP, or HTTPS share.

## Synopsis

To run a remote diagnostic report:

```
racadm diagnostics run -m <mode> -r <reboot type> -s <start time> -e
<expiration time>
```

To export a remote diagnostic report:

```
racadm diagnostics export -f <file name> -l <NFS,CIFS,HTTP,or HTTPS share
location> -u <username> -p <password>
```

## Input

- `-m <mode>`—Specifies the type of diagnostic mode. The types are:
  - Collect and export remote diagnostics report from the iDRAC.  
The results of the latest successfully executed remote Diagnostics will be available and retrievable remotely through the NFS, CIFS, HTTP, and HTTPS share.
  - 0(Express)—The express mode executes a subset of diagnostic tests.
  - 1(Extended)—The extended mode executes all available diagnostics tests.
  - 2(Both)—Runs express and extended tests serially in sequence.
- `-f <filename>`—Specifies the name of the configuration file.
- `-l`—Specifies the location of the network share (NFS, CIFS, HTTP, and HTTPS).
- `-u <username>`—Specifies the user name of the remote share to import the file.
- `-p <password>`—Specifies the password of the remote share to import the file.
- `-r <reboot type>`—Specifies the reboot type. The type can be one of the following:
  - `powercycle`—Power cycle
  - `Graceful` —Graceful reboot without forced shutdown
  - `Forced`—Graceful reboot with forced shutdown
- `-s <start time>`—Specifies the start time for the scheduled job in `yyyymmddhhmmss` format. The default value `TIME_NOW` starts the job immediately.
- `-e <expiration time>`—Specifies the expiry time for the scheduled job in `yyyymmddhhmmss` format. The default value `TIME_NA` does not apply the waiting time.

**NOTE:** For the diagnostic report run operation, the time difference between the `-s` and `-e` options must be more than five minutes.

---

**Output** Provides the Job ID for the diagnostic operation.

---

## Examples

- To initiate the remote diagnostic operation:

```
racadm diagnostics run -m 1 -r forced -s 20121215101010 -e TIME_NA
```

- To export a remote diagnostics report to CIFS share:

```
racadm diagnostics export -f diagnostics -l //192.168.0/cifs -u administrator -p xxx
```

- To export a remote diagnostics report to NFS share:

```
racadm diagnostics export -f diagnostics -l 192.168.0:/nfs -u administrator -p xxx
```

- To export a remote diagnostics report to the HTTP share:

```
racadm diagnostics export -f diags.txt -u httpuser -p httppwd -l http://test.com
```

- To export a remote diagnostics report to the HTTPS share:

```
racadm diagnostics export -f diags.txt -u httpsuser -p httpspwd -l https://test.com
```

- To export a remote diagnostics report to a local share:

```
racadm diagnostics export -f diags.txt
```

---

# driverpack

Table 18. Details of driverpack

---

**Description** Installs the driver pack for the operating system.

---

## Synopsis

To get information about the available driver packs

```
racadm driverpack getinfo
```

To attach the driver pack that matches the operating system

```
Racadm driverpack attach -i <index> -t <expose duration>
```

To detach the driver pack

```
Racadm driverpack detach
```

---

## Input

- `-i`—index of the operating system
- `-t`—exposed time duration in seconds. It is an optional parameter and the default value is 64800 seconds.

---

## Output

- `racadm driverpack getinfo`—<OS name>
- `Racadm driverpack attach`—Job Id details
- `Racadm driverpack detach`—detach successful

```
racadm driverpack getinfo—<OS name>
```

```
Racadm driverpack attach—Job Id details
```

```
Racadm driverpack detach—detach successful
```

---

## Example

- To attach the driver pack with operating system index and exposed time

```
racadm driverpack attach -i <OS Index> [-t <exposed time>]
```

- To check the job status

```
racadm jobqueue view -i JID_000000000000
```

- To detach the operating system

```
racadm driverpack detach
```

---

# eventfilters

**Table 19. Details of eventfilters**

## Description

Displays the list of event filter settings.

To use this subcommand with the `set` and `test` option, you must have the **Administrator** privilege.

---

## Synopsis

```
racadm eventfilters <eventfilters command type>
```

```
racadm eventfilters get -c <alert category>
```

```
racadm eventfilters set -c <alert category> -a <action> -n <notifications>
```

```
racadm eventfilters set -c <alert category> -a <action> -r <recurrence>
```

```
racadm eventfilters test -i <Message ID to test>
```

### **i** NOTE: The general format of an alert category:

```
idrac.alert.category.[subcategory].[severity]
```

**where category is mandatory, but subcategory and severity are optional. A severity cannot precede a subcategory.**

Valid Category values are:

- All
- System
- Storage
- Updates
- Audit
- Config
- Worknotes

Definitions of the values are:

- System Health—System Health category represents all the alerts that are related to hardware within the system chassis. Examples include temperature errors, voltage errors, and device errors.
- Storage Health—Storage Health category represents alerts that are related to the storage subsystem. Examples include, controller errors, physical disk errors, and virtual disk errors.
- Updates—Update category represents alerts that are generated when firmware/drivers are upgraded or downgraded.

### **i** NOTE: This does not represent firmware inventory.

- Audit—Audit category represents the audit log. Examples include, user login/logout information, password authentication failures, session info, and power states.
- Configuration—Configuration category represents alerts that are related to hardware, firmware, and software configuration changes. Examples include, PCIe card added/removed, RAID configuration changed, iDRAC license changed.
- Work notes—Work notes represents an entry in the Lifecycle log. You can add a work note to the Lifecycle Log to record comments for your reference. You can enter comments such as scheduled downtime or changes that are made by administrators who work in different shifts for the later reference.

### **i** NOTE: **idrac.all.all** is not a valid sub category.

Valid Severity values are:

- Critical
- Warning
- Info

Valid examples of alert queries are:

- `idrac.alert.all`
- `idrac.alert.audit`
- `idrac.alert.audit.lic`
- `idrac.alert.audit.warning`
- `idrac.alert.audit.lic.critical`

This command does not support setting the proxy parameters if the share location (-l) is HTTP/HTTPS. For more information, see [Proxy parameter](#) section.

## Input

- `get`—Displays the list of eventfilter settings
- `set`—Configures the actions and notifications for a given eventfilter configuration
- `-i`—Message ID for which the simulation is needed
- `-c`—Alert category of the specific event filter
- `-a`—The action that must be invoked when the event occurs. Valid values are `none`, `powercycle`, `power off`, or `systemreset`
- `-n`—The notification is sent when the event occurs. Valid values are `all`, `snmp`, `ipmi`, `ws-events`, `redfish-events`, `oslog`, `email`, `remotesyslog`, or `none`. You can append multiple notifications that are separated by a comma. You cannot enter the values `all` or `none` with other notifications. If incorrect notification is specified along with other valid notifications, the valid and invalid notification set is failed.
- `-r`—Event generation interval. This option is applicable only to the temperature statistics subcategory `tmps`. You can use this option as a stand-alone or with `-n` and `-a`.

**i** **NOTE:** If both event generation interval and notifications are configured and there is an error while configuring the notifications, the event generation interval is not set. The valid values are 0–365. 0 disables the event generation.

---

## Example

- Display all available event filter configurations.

```
racadm eventfilters get -c idrac.alert.all
```

- Display eventfilter configurations for a specific category. For example, audit

```
racadm eventfilters get -c idrac.alert.audit
```

- Display eventfilter configurations for a specific subcategory. For example, licensing under the audit category

```
racadm eventfilters get -c idrac.alert.audit.lic
```

- Display eventfilter configurations for a specific severity. For example, warning under the audit category

```
racadm eventfilters get -c idrac.alert.audit.warning
```

- Display eventfilter configurations for a specific severity and subcategory. For example, a severity of warning in the subcategory licensing under audit category

```
racadm eventfilters get -c idrac.alert.audit.lic.warning
```

- Clear all available alert settings.

```
racadm eventfilters set -c idrac.alert.all -a none -n none
```

- Configure using severity as a parameter. For example, all informational events in storage category are assigned power off as action, and email and SNMP as notifications.

```
racadm eventfilters set -c idrac.alert.storage.info -a poweroff -n email,snmp
```

- Configure using subcategory as a parameter. For example, all configurations under the licensing subcategory in the audit category are assigned power off as action and all notifications are enabled.

```
racadm eventfilters set -c idrac.alert.audit.lic -a poweroff -n all
```

- Configure using subcategory and severity as parameters. For example, all information events under the licensing subcategory in the audit category are assigned power off as action and all notifications are disabled:

```
racadm eventfilters set -c idrac.alert.audit.lic.info -a poweroff -n none
```

- Configure the event generation interval for temperature statistics.

```
racadm eventfilters set -c idrac.alert.system.tmps.warning -r 10
```

- Configure the event generation interval and notifications for temperature statistics.

```
racadm eventfilters set -c idrac.alert.system.tmps -r 5 -a none -n snmp
```

- Send a test alert for the fan event.

```
racadm eventfilters test -i FAN0001
```

- To configure the proxy parameter.

```
racadm set lifecyclecontroller.lcattributes.UserProxyUsername admin1
```

- To remove the proxy parameter.

```
racadm set lifecyclecontroller.lcattributes.UserProxyUsername
```

- To view the list of proxy attributes.

```
racadm get lifecycleController.lcAttributes
```

# exposeisminstallertohost

Table 20. Details of `exposeisminstallertohost`

<b>Description</b>	Exposes the ISM installer to host OS
<b>Synopsis</b>	<code>racadm exposeisminstallertohost</code>
<b>Input</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Example</b>	Not Applicable

# fcstatistics

Table 21. Details of `fcstatistics`

<b>Description</b>	Displays a list of FCs (FQDDs), managed server for which statistics is available.
<b>Synopsis</b>	<pre>racadm fcstatistics &lt;FC fqdd&gt;</pre>
<b>Input</b>	<FC fqdd> — Specify the FQDD of the target FC device.
<b>Example</b>	<pre>racadm fcstatistics &lt;FC fqdd&gt;</pre>

# frontpanelerror

Table 22. Details of `frontpanelerror`

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables the live-feed of the errors currently being displayed on the LCD screen. For error acknowledge use <code>hide</code> , and error assert use <code>show</code> .
<b>Synopsis</b>	<pre>racadm frontpanelerror show</pre> <pre>racadm frontpanelerror hide</pre>
<b>Input</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><code>show</code> — to view the errors currently being displayed on the LCD screen.</li><li><code>hide</code> — to hide the errors currently being displayed on the LCD screen.</li></ul>
<b>Example</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><pre>racadm frontpanelerror show</pre> Front Panel Error–Show Enabled.</li><li><pre>racadm frontpanelerror hide</pre> Front Panel Error–Hide Enabled.</li></ul>

# fwupdate

Table 23. Details of fwupdate

## Description

Allows you to update the firmware. You can:

- Check the firmware update process status.
- Update iDRAC firmware from FTP or TFTP server by providing an IP address and optional path.
- Update iDRAC firmware from the local file system using Local and Remote RACADM.
- Roll back to the standby firmware.

To use this subcommand, you must have Configure iDRAC permission.

**NOTE:** This command is only for iDRAC firmware update. For any other firmware update like BIOS or DUPs, use Update subcommand.

**NOTE:** If the iSM is exposed on the host server, you may see the Firmware update operation is already in progress error.

## Synopsis

```
racadm fwupdate -s
```

```
racadm fwupdate -g -u -a <TFTP_Server_IP_Address>  
[-d <path> [--clearcfg]
```

```
racadm -r <iDRAC_IP_Address> -u <username> -p <password> fwupdate -f  
<ftpserver ip> <ftpserver username> <ftpserver password> -d <path> where path  
is the location on the ftp server where firmimg.d7 is stored.
```

```
racadm fwupdate -r
```

```
racadm fwupdate -p -u [-d <path>]
```

**NOTE:** When attempting to run firmware update task, if the firmware image path length is greater than 256 characters, remote RACADM client exits with the error message "ERROR: Specified path is too long".

## Input

- `-u`—The update option performs a checksum of the firmware update file and starts the update process. This option may be used along with the `-g` or `-p` options. At the end of the update, iDRAC performs a soft reset.
- `-s`—This option returns the status of the update process.
- `-a`—The `-a` option specifies TFTP server IP address that is used for firmware image. This option must be used with the `-g` option.
- `-clearcfg`—The `-clearcfg` option removes the previous iDRAC configuration after firmware update.
- `-g`—The get option instructs the firmware to get the firmware update file from the TFTP server. Specify the `-a` `-u`, and `-d` options. In the absence of the `-a` option, the defaults are read from properties in the group `cfgRemoteHosts`, using properties `cfgRhostsFwUpdateIpAddr` and `cfgRhostsFwUpdatePath`.
- `-p`—The `-p`, or put, option is used to update the firmware file from the managed system to iDRAC. The `-u` option must be used with the `-p` option.
- `Default`: Designated TFTP default directory on that host for the file if `-g` option is absent. If `-g` is used, it defaults to a directory configured on the TFTP server.

**NOTE:** The `-p` option is supported on local and remote RACADM and is not supported with the serial/Telnet/ssh console and on the Linux operating systems.

**NOTE:** The `-p` option is applicable for both remote and local RACADM proxy commands. However, this option is not supported for local RACADM running on Linux operating systems.

- `-r`—The rollback option is used to roll back to the standby firmware.
- —Specifies the FTP server IP address or FQDN, username, and password used for firmware image. Applies FTP download process for firmware update.

**Output**

Displays a message indicating the operation that is being performed.

**Example**

- Uploads a firmware image from the client and start firmware update:

```
racadm fwupdate -p -u -d /tmp/images
```

- Upload firmware image from FTP server and start firmware update:

```
racadm fwupdate -f 192.168.0.10 test test -d firmimg.d7
```

- Upload firmware image from TFTP server and start firmware update:

```
racadm fwupdate -g -u -a 192.168.0.100 -d /tmp/images
```

- Query the current status of the firmware update process:

```
racadm fwupdate -s
```

- Rollback to the standby firmware:

```
racadm fwupdate -r
```

- Upload firmware image from TFTP server, start firmware update. After firmware update is complete, delete previous iDRAC configuration:

```
racadm fwupdate -g -u -a 192.168.0.100 -d /tmp/images --clearcfg
```

**NOTE:** Firmware update from local RACADM (using `-p -u -d` options) is not supported on Linux operating system.

The following table describes the firmware update method that is supported for each interface:

**Table 24. Details of fwupdate methods**

FW Update Method	iDRAC on Blade Servers	iDRAC on Rack and Tower Servers
Local RACADM	Yes	Yes
Local RACADM-TFTP	Yes	Yes
Local RACADM-FTP	Yes	Yes
Remote RACADM	Yes	Yes
Remote RACADM-TFTP	Yes	Yes
Remote RACADM-FTP	Yes	Yes
Firmware RACADM-TFTP	Yes	Yes
Firmware RACADM-FTP	Yes	Yes

# get

Table 25. Details of get

## Description

Displays the value of one or more objects. The `get` subcommand has two forms.

- Displays the value of a single object.
- Exports the value of multiple objects to a file.

It supports multiple object value exports in two file formats

- JSON format— SCP JSON files can be exported to a network share file.
- INI format—The INI format files can be exported to a local file only.
- Server Configuration Profile XML format—XML format files can be exported to a local/NFS/CIFS/FTP/TFTP network share.

**NOTE:** To run the `Get` sub-command for Server Configuration Profile XML files, use the Lifecycle Controller version 1.1 or later.

**NOTE:** Some objects may have a pending value if a `Set` operation is performed on the object through a reboot job. To complete the pending operation, schedule the job using a `jobqueue` command, and then check for completion of the job using the returned Job ID. For more information, see `jobqueue`.

## Synopsis

### Single-object Get

```
racadm get <FQDD Alias>.<group>
```

```
racadm get <FQDD Alias>.<group>.<object>
```

```
racadm get <FQDD Alias>.<group>.[<index>].<object>
```

```
racadm get <FQDD Alias>.<index>.<group>.<index>.<object>
```

### Multi-object Get

```
racadm get -f <filename>
```

```
racadm get -f <filename> -t xml -l <NFS share> [--clone | --replace ] [--includeph]
```

```
racadm get -f <filename> -t xml -l <NFS share> -c <FQDD>[,<FQDD>*]
```

```
racadm get -f <filename> -t xml -u <username> -p <password> -l <FTP share> -c <FQDD>
```

```
racadm get -f <filename> -t xml -l <TFTP share> -c <FQDD>
```

```
racadm get -f <filename> -t xml -u <username> -p <password> -l <CIFS share> [--clone | --replace ] [--includeph]
```

```
racadm get -f <filename> -t xml -u <username> -p <password> -l <CIFS share> -c <FQDD>[,<FQDD>*]
```

```
racadm get -f <filename> -t xml -u <username> -p <password> -l <HTTP share> -c <FQDD>
```

```
racadm get -f <filename> -t xml -u <username> -p <password> -l <HTTPS share> -c <FQDD>
```

## Input

- <FQDD Alias>
  - Examples for FQDDs
    - System.Power
    - System.Power.Supply
    - System.Location
    - LifecycleController.LCAttributes
    - System.LCD
    - iDRAC.Serial

For the list of supported groups and objects under the get command, see Database objects with get and set commands.

- <group>—Specifies the group containing the object that must be read.
- <object>—Specifies the object name of the value that must be read.
- <index>—Specifies where FQDD Aliases or Groups must be indexed.
- -f <filename>—This option enables you to export multiple object values to a file. This option is not supported in the Firmware RACADM interface.
- -u—Specifies user name of the remote CIFS share to which the file must be exported.
- -p—Specifies password for the remote CIFS share to which the file must be exported.
- -l—Specifies network share location to which the file is exported.
- -t—Specifies the file type to be exported.

The valid values are:

- JSON—It exports the SCP JSON file to a network share file.
- xml—It exports the SCP xml format file, either to a local or network share file.
- ini—It exports the legacy configuration file. If -t is not specified, then the ini format file is exported. It can only be exported to a local file.

**NOTE: To import or export Server Configuration Profile xml files, Lifecycle Controller version 1.1 or later is required.**

- --clone—Gets the configuration .xml files without system-related details such as service tag. The .xml file received does not have any virtual disk creation option.
- --replace—Gets the configuration .xml files with the system-related details such as service tag.
- -c—Specifies the FQDD or list of FQDDs separated by ',' of the components for which the configurations should be exported. If this option is not specified, the configuration related to all the components are exported.
- --includeph—Specifies that the output of the passwords included in the exported configuration .xml file are in the hashed format.

**NOTE: if --includeph is not used, the output of the passwords are in the .xml file in clear text.**

**NOTE: For --clone and --replace options, only .xml file template is received. These options --clone and --replace cannot be used in the same command.**

This command does not support proxy parameters. To perform the operation with http and https, the proxy parameters has to be configured in the lifecyclecontroller.lcattributes. Once these proxy parameters are configured, they become the part of default configuration. They have to be removed to ignore the proxy parameters.

This command does not support setting the proxy parameters if the share location (-l) is HTTP/HTTPS. To perform the operation with HTTP or HTTPS through a proxy, the proxy parameters must be first configured using the lifecyclecontroller.lcattributes. Once these proxy parameters are configured, they become the part of default configuration; the proxy attributes should be cleared to end use of the HTTP/HTTPS proxy.

The valid lifecyclecontroller.lcattributes HTTP/HTTPS proxy parameters are:

- UserProxyUserName
- UserProxyPassword
- UserProxyServer
- UserProxyPort
- UserProxyType

To view the list of proxy attributes, use `racadm get lifecyclecontroller.lcAttributes`.

## Examples

- Get system LCD information.

```
racadm get system.lcdLCDUserString
```

- Display an entire group, in this case the topology configuration.

```
racadm get system.location
```

- Display a single object from a particular group.

```
racadm get system.location.rack.name
```

- Export the xml configuration to a CIFS share.

```
racadm get -f file -t xml -u myuser -p xxx -l //192.168.0/share
```

- Export the xml configuration to an NFS share.

```
racadm get -f file -t xml -l 192.168.0:/myshare
```

- Export a “cloned” xml configuration to a CIFS share

```
racadm get -f xyz_temp_clone -t xml -u Administrator -p xxx -l //192.168.0/xyz --clone
```

- Export a “replace” xml configuration to a CIFS share

```
racadm get -f xyz_temp_replace -t xml -u Administrator -p xxx -l //192.168.0/xyz --replace
```

- Export the xml configuration of the iDRAC component to FTP share.

```
racadm get -f file -t xml -u username -p password -l ftp://192.168.10.24/
```

- Export the JSON configuration of the iDRAC component to FTP share.

```
racadm get -f file -t json -u username -p password -l ftp://192.168.10.24/
```

- Export the xml configuration of the iDRAC component to TFTP share.

```
racadm get -f file -t xml -l tftp://192.168.10.24/
```

- Export the JSON configuration of the iDRAC component to TFTP share.

```
racadm get -f file -t json -l ftp://192.168.10.24/
```

- Export the xml configuration of the iDRAC component to a CIFS share.

```
racadm get -f file -t xml -u myuser -p xxx -l //192.168.0/share -c iDRAC.Embedded.1
```

- Export the xml configuration of the iDRAC component to NFS share.

```
racadm get -f file -t xml -l 10.1.12.13:/myshare
```

- Export the xml configuration of the iDRAC component to HTTP share.

```
racadm get -f file -t xml -u httpuser -p httppwd -l http://test.com/myshare
```

- Export the xml configuration of the iDRAC component to HTTPS share.

```
racadm get -f file -t xml -u httpuser -p httppwd -l https://test.com/myshare
```

- Export the JSON configuration of the iDRAC component to HTTP share.

```
racadm get -f file -t json -u httpuser -p httppwd -l http://test.com/myshare
```

- Export the JSON configuration of the iDRAC component to HTTPS share.

```
racadm get -f file -t json -u httpuser -p httppwd -l https://test.com/myshare
```

- Include password hash in the configuration .xml file.

```
racadm get -f <filename> -t xml -l <NFS or CIFS share> -u <username> -p <password> -t xml --includeph
```

- Configure proxy parameters.

# getConfig

Table 26. Details of getConfig subcommand

**Description** Retrieves iDRAC configuration parameters individually or all iDRAC configuration groups may be retrieved and saved to a file.

**NOTE:** This subcommand is deprecated. For viewing the configuration objects and its values, use `get` subcommand. For more information, see the *iDRAC RACADM CLI Guide* available at [www.dell.com/idracmanuals](http://www.dell.com/idracmanuals).

## Synopsis

```
racadm getConfig -f <filename>
```

```
racadm getConfig -g <groupName> [-i <index>]
```

```
racadm getConfig -u <username>
```

```
racadm getConfig -h
```

```
racadm getConfig -g <groupName> -o <objectName> [-i index]
```

## Input

- f — The -f <filename> option directs getConfig to write the entire iDRAC configurations to a configuration file. This file can be used for batch configuration operations using the config subcommand.  
**NOTE:** This option is supported only on remote interfaces.
- g — The -g <groupName> or group option, is used to display the configuration for a single group. The <groupName> is the name for the group used in the racadm.cfg files. If the group is an indexed group, then use the -i option.
- h — The -h or help option, displays a list of all available configuration groups in alphabetical order. This option is useful when you do not remember exact group names.
- i — The -i <index> or index option, is valid only for indexed groups and is used to specify a unique group. The <index> is a decimal integer from 1 through n, where n can vary from 1 to maximum number of indexes a particular group supports. If -i <index> is not specified, then a value of 1 is assumed for groups, which are tables that have multiple entries. The -i option enters the index value and not a named value
- o — The -o <objectname> or object option specifies the object name that is used in the query. This option is optional and can be used with the -g option.
- u — The -u <username> or user name option, is used to display the configuration for the specified user. The <username> option is the login name for the user.
- v — The -v option displays more information with the display of the properties and is used with the -g option.

## Output

The subcommand displays error message when:

- Invalid syntax, group name, object name, index, or any other invalid database members are entered.
- The RACADM CLI transport is unsuccessful.

If errors are not encountered, this subcommand displays the content of the specified configuration.

Groups	Key Attributes
cfgEmailAlert	cfgEmailAlertAddress
cfgLDAPRoleGroup	cfgLDAPRoleGroupDN
cfgServerInfo	cfgServerBmcMacAddress
cfgStandardSchema	cfgSSADRoleGroupName
cfgTraps	cfgTrapsAlertDestIPAddr

cfgUserAdmin	cfgUserAdminUserName
Groups	Key Attributes
cfgEmailAlert	cfgEmailAlertAddress
cfgLDAPRoleGroup	cfgLDAPRoleGroupDN
cfgServerInfo	cfgServerBmcMacAddress
cfgStandardSchema	cfgSSADRoleGroupName
cfgTraps	cfgTrapsAlertDestIPAddr
cfgUserAdmin	cfgUserAdminUserName

## Example

- Displays the configuration properties (objects) that are contained in the group `cfgLanNetworking`.

```
racadm getconfig -g cfgLanNetworking
```

- Saves all group configuration objects from iDRAC to `myrac.cfg`.

```
racadm getconfig -f myrac.cfg
```

If you do not configure the following key attributes in their respective groups for a particular index, the groups are not saved in to the file. This is applicable for all the index groups.

Saves all group configuration objects from iDRAC to `myrac.cfg`.

```
racadm getconfig -f myrac.cfg
```

Saves all group configuration objects from iDRAC to `myrac.cfg`.

```
racadm getconfig -f myrac.cfg
```

If you do not configure the following key attributes in their respective groups for a particular index, the groups are not saved in to the file. This is applicable for all the index groups.

**Table 27. Details of groups and key attributes**

Groups	Key Attributes
cfgEmailAlert	cfgEmailAlertAddress
cfgLDAPRoleGroup	cfgLDAPRoleGroupDN
cfgServerInfo	cfgServerBmcMacAddress
cfgStandardSchema	cfgSSADRoleGroupName
cfgTraps	cfgTrapsAlertDestIPAddr
cfgUserAdmin	cfgUserAdminUserName

- Displays a list of the available configuration groups on iDRAC in an alphabetical order.

```
racadm getconfig -h
```

- Displays the configuration properties for the user named **root**.

```
racadm getconfig -u root
```

- Displays the user group instance at index 2 with verbose information for the property values.

```
racadm getconfig -g cfgUserAdmin -i 2 -v
```

- Displays an entire group of serial configuration.

```
racadm getconfig -g cfgSerial
```

- Displays a single object from a particular group.

```
racadm getconfig -g cfgSerial -o cfgSerialBaudRate
```

- Displays an indexed group.

```
racadm getconfig -g cfgUserAdmin -o cfgUserAdminUserName -i 2
```

- Displays the current Enhanced Cooling Mode property configuration.

```
racadm getconfig -g cfgThermal
```

# gethostnetworkinterfaces

Table 28. Details of gethostnetworkinterfaces

**Description** Displays host network interface details.  
**NOTE:** To run this subcommand, you must have iDRAC Service Module installed on the server operating system.

**Synopsis**

```
racadm gethostnetworkinterfaces
```

```
racadm gethostnetworkinterfaces <NIC FQDD>
```

**Examples**

- To display the details of all the network interfaces on the server.

```
racadm gethostnetworkinterfaces
```

```
Local Area Connection 12
Description           : iDRAC Virtual NIC USB Device #8
Status                : Up
Interface Type        : Ethernet
DHCP                  : Enabled
DHCP Server V4        : 169.254.0.1
MAC Address           : 00-25-64-F9-7A-E7
IPv4 Address          : 169.254.0.2
Subnet Mask           : 255.255.255.0
IPv6 Address          : fe80::1cce:a0a7:f30e:54fc
Prefix Length         : 64
IPv6 DNS Server Address 0: fec0:0:0:ffff::1
IPv6 DNS Server Address 1: fec0:0:0:ffff::2
IPv6 DNS Server Address 2: fec0:0:0:ffff::3
```

- To display the details of a particular NIC on the server.

```
racadm gethostnetworkinterfaces NIC.Integrated.1-1-1
```

```
Local Area Connection
Description           : Broadcom NetXtreme Gigabit Ethernet
Status                : Up
Interface Type        : Ethernet
DHCP                  : Enabled
DHCP Server V4        : 10.94.224.25
MAC Address           : 14-FE-B5-FF-B1-9C
FQDD                  : NIC.Integrated.1-1-1
IPv4 Address          : 10.94.225.189
Subnet Mask           : 255.255.255.128
IPv6 Address          : fe80::7c5f:a114:84d4:17f6
Prefix Length         : 64
IPv4 Gateway Address  : 10.94.225.129
IPv4 DNS Server Address 0: 10.116.2.250
IPv4 DNS Server Address 1: 10.116.2.251
```

# getled

Table 29. Details of getled

**Description** Displays the LED settings on a module: blinking, not blinking, or unknown (for empty slots).  
To run this subcommand, you must have the Login User privilege.

**Synopsis**

```
racadm getled
```

**Input**

- Output**
- LED is blinking
  - LED is not-blinking

---

**Example**

```
racadm getled
LED State : Blinking
racadm getled
LED State : Not-Blinking
```

---

## getniccfg

**Table 30. Details of getniccfg**

**Description** Displays the current and static NIC settings for iDRAC.

---

**Synopsis**

```
racadm getniccfg
```

---

**Input**

---

## Output

The `getniccfg` subcommand displays an appropriate error message if the operation is not successful. Otherwise, the output is displayed in the following format:

**Table 31. Details of IPV4 settings**

IPv4 settings:	
NIC Enabled	=1
IPv4 Enabled	=1
DHCP Enabled	=0
IP Address	=10.94.227.207
Subnet Mask	=255.255.255.0
Gateway	=10.94.227.1
IPv6 settings:	
IPv6 Enabled	=Disabled
DHCP6 Enabled	=Enabled
IP Address 1	::
Gateway	::
Link Local Address	::
IP Address 2	::
IP Address 3	::
IP Address 4	::
IP Address 5	::
IP Address 6	::
IP Address 7	::
IP Address 8	::
IP Address 9	::
IP Address 10	::
IP Address 11	::
IP Address 12	::
IP Address 13	::
IP Address 14	::
IP Address 15	::
LOM Status:	
NIC Selection	=dedicated
Link Detected	=Yes
Speed	=1Gb/s
Duplex Mode	=Full Duplex
Active NIC	=Dedicated
Static IPv4 settings:	
Static IP Address	=10.94.227.207
Static Subnet Mask	=255.255.255.0
Static Gateway	=10.94.227.1
Static IPv6 settings:	
Static IP Address 1	::
Static Prefix Length	=64
Static Gateway	::

**Example**

- Display iDRAC network settings in server slot 1

```
racadm getniccfg
```

## getraclog

**Table 32. Details of getraclog****Description**

The `getraclog` command displays RAC log entries.

**Synopsis**

- `racadm getraclog [-i]`
- `racadm getraclog [-s <start>] [-c <count>]`

```
racadm getraclog [-c <count>] [-s <start-record>]
```

**NOTE:** If options are not provided, the entire log is displayed.

**Input**

- `-c` — Specifies the number of records to display.

**NOTE:** On Local RACADM, the number of logs are restricted to 100 by default.

- `-s` — Specifies the starting record used for the display.

**NOTE:** When Enhanced Chassis Logging and Events feature is enabled, then `-i` and `--more` options are not displayed.

**Output**

```
SeqNumber = 286
Message ID = USR0005
Category = Audit
AgentID = RACLOG
Severity = Information
Timestamp = 2017-05-15 06:25:27
Message = Login failed from processdisco06a: 192.168.0
Message Arg 1 = processdisco06a
Message Arg 2 = 10.92.68.245
FQDD = iDRAC.Embedded.1
```

**Example**

Display the recent 2 records for RAC log

```

racadm getraclog -c
2
SeqNumber = 4102
Message ID = LIC201
Category = Audit
AgentID = DE
Severity = Warning
Timestamp = 2017-05-15 06:30:20
Message = License yPMRJGuEf7z5HG8LO7gh assigned to device iDRAC expires in 4
days.
Message Arg 1 = yPMRJGuEf7z5HG8LO7ghMessage Arg 2 = iDRACMessage Arg 3 = 4
-----
-----
SeqNumber = 4101
Message ID = USR0032
Category = Audit
AgentID = RACLOG
Severity = Information
Timestamp = 2017-05-15 06:25:27
Message = The session for root from 192.168.0 using RACADM is logged off.
Message Arg 1 = root
Message Arg 2 = 10.94.98.92
Message Arg 3 = RACADM
FQDD = iDRAC.Embedded.1
-----
-----

```

## getractive

**Table 33. Details of getractive**

<b>Description</b>	Displays the current iDRAC time.
<b>Synopsis</b>	· racadm getractive [-d]
<b>Input</b>	· -d — Displays the time in the format, YYYYMMDDhhmmss.
<b>Output</b>	The current iDRAC time is displayed.
<b>Example</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· <pre>racadm getractive Mon May 13 17:17:12 2013</pre></li> <li>· <pre>racadm getractive -d 20141126114423</pre></li> </ul>

## getremoteservicesstatus

**Table 34. Details of getremoteservicesstatus**

<b>Description</b>	Displays the status of a system.
<b>Synopsis</b>	racadm getremoteservicesstatus
<b>Input</b>	racadm getremoteservicesstatus

Output	Possible values for the host system status	Possible values for the for LifeCycle controller(LC) status	Possible values for the real time status	Possible values for the overall status status
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Powered Off</li> <li>In POST</li> <li>Out of POST</li> <li>Collecting System Inventory</li> <li>Automated Task Execution</li> <li>Lifecycle Controller Unified Server Configurator</li> <li>Server has halted at F1/F2 error prompt because of a POST error</li> <li>Server has halted at F1/F2/F11 prompt because there are no bootable devices available</li> <li>Server has entered F2 setup menu</li> <li>Server has entered F11 Boot Manager menu</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ready</li> <li>Not Initialized</li> <li>Reloading data</li> <li>Disabled</li> <li>In Recovery</li> <li>In Use</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ready</li> <li>Not ready</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ready</li> <li>Not ready</li> </ul>

#### Example

- `racadm getremoteservicesstatus`

## getsel

Table 35. Details of getsel

**Description** Displays all system event log (SEL) entries in iDRAC.

- Synopsis**
- `racadm getsel [-i]`
  - `racadm getsel [-s <start>] [-c <count>]`

**NOTE:** If no arguments are specified, the entire log is displayed.

- Input**
- `-i` — Displays the number of entries in the SEL.
  - `-s` — Displays the starting record number.
  - `-c` — Specifies the number of records to display.
  - `--more` — Displays a screen.
  - `-A` — Does not display headers or labels.
  - `-o` — Displays each record on a single line..
  - `-E` — Displays RAW SEL data along with the other data.
  - `-R` — Displays only the RAW SEL data for each record

#### Example

- Display entire log.

```
racadm getsel
```

- Display number of records in log.

```
racadm getsel -i
```

# getsensorinfo

Table 36. Details of getsensorinfo

**Description**

Displays the status for system sensors.

**NOTE:** For the Dell PowerEdge FX2 chassis with the FM120x4 server, the power-related information is not displayed.

**Synopsis**

- racadm getsensorinfo
- racadm getsensorinfo -c

**Input**

-c—Compact output format.

**NOTE:** Chassis Controller is supported only on Dell PowerEdge FX2, and GPU sensors are displayed only on PowerEdge C4130 servers.

**Example**

```
racadm getsensorinfo
Sensor Type : POWER
```

Table 37. racadm getsensorinfo Sensor Type : POWER

<Sensor Name>	<Status>	<Type>
PS1 Status	Present	AC

Sensor Type : TEMPERATURE

Table 38. Sensor Type : TEMPERATURE

<Sensor Name>	<Status>	<Reading>	<lc>	<uc>	<Inc>[R/W]	<Unc>[R/W]
System Board Inlet Temp	Ok	20 C	-7 C	47 C	3 C [Y]	42C [Y]
System Board Exhaust Temp	Ok	19 C	0 C	75 C	0 C [N]	70 C [N]
CPU1 Temp	Ok	59 C	3 C	97 C	8 C [N]	92 C [N]

```
Sensor Type : FAN
```

Table 39. Sensor Type : FAN

<Sensor Name>	<Status>	<Reading>	<lc>	<uc>	<PWM %>
System Board Fan1 RPM	Ok	5880 RPM	600 RPM	NA	21%
System Board Fan2 RPM	Ok	6000 RPM	600 RPM	NA	0%
System Board Fan3 RPM	Ok	5880 RPM	600 RPM	NA	0%
System Board Fan4 RPM	Ok	5880 RPM	600 RPM	NA	0%
System Board Fan5 RPM	Ok	5640 RPM	600 RPM	NA	144%
System Board Fan6 RPM	Ok	5880 RPM	600 RPM	NA	152%

```
Sensor Type : VOLTAGE
```

**Table 40. Sensor Type : VOLTAGE**

<Sensor Name>	<Status>	<Reading>	<lc>	<uc>
CPU1 VCORE PG	Ok	Good	NA	NA
System Board 3.3V PG	Ok	Good	NA	NA
System Board 5V AUX PG	Ok	Good	NA	NA
CPU1 M23 VPP PG	Ok	Good	NA	NA
System Board 1.05V PG	Ok	Good	NA	NA
CPU1 M23 VDDQ PG	Ok	Good	NA	NA
CPU1 M23 VTT PG	Ok	Good	NA	NA
System Board 5V SWITCH PG	Ok	Good	NA	NA
System Board VCCIO PG	Ok	Good	NA	NA
System Board 2.5V AUX PG	Ok	Good	NA	NA
CPU1 M01 VDDQ PG	Ok	Good	NA	NA
System Board NDC PG	Ok	Good	NA	NA
CPU1 M01 VPP PG	Ok	Good	NA	NA
System Board 1.5V PG	Ok	Good	NA	NA
System Board PS2 PG Fail	Ok	Good	NA	NA
System Board PS1 PG Fail	Ok	Good	NA	NA
System Board 1.5V AUX PG	Ok	Good	NA	NA
CPU1 M01 VTT PG	Ok	Good	NA	NA
PS1 Voltage 1	Ok	240 V	NA	NA
System Board DIMM PG	Ok	Good	NA	NA

Sensor Type : CURRENT

**Table 41. Sensor Type : CURRENT**

<Sensor Name>	<Status>	<Reading>	<lc>	<uc>	<Inc> [R/W]	<unc> [R/W]
PS1 Current 1	Ok	0.4 Amps	NA	NA	0 Amps [N]	0 Amps [N]
System Board Pwr Consumption	Ok	56 Watts	NA	1386 Watts	0 Watts [N]	1260 Watts [N]

Sensor Type : PROCESSOR

**Table 42. Sensor Type : PROCESSOR**

<Sensor Name>	<Status>	<State>	<lc>	<uc>
CPU1 Status	Ok	Presence Detected	NA	NA
CPU2 Status	N/A	Absent	NA	NA

Sensor Type : MEMORY

**Table 43. Sensor Type : MEMORY**

<Sensor Name>	<Status>	<State>	<lc>	<uc>
DIMM A1	N/A	Presence Detected	NA	NA
DIMM A2	N/A	Absent	NA	NA
DIMM A3	Ok	Absent	NA	NA
DIMM A4	N/A	Absent	NA	NA
DIMM A5	N/A	Absent	NA	NA
DIMM A6	N/A	Absent	NA	NA
DIMM A7	N/A	Absent	NA	NA
DIMM A8	N/A	Absent	NA	NA
DIMM A9	N/A	Absent	NA	NA
DIMM A10	N/A	Absent	NA	NA
DIMM A11	N/A	Absent	NA	NA
DIMM A12	N/A	Absent	NA	NA
DIMM B1	N/A	Absent	NA	NA
DIMM B2	N/A	Absent	NA	NA
DIMM B3	N/A	Absent	NA	NA
DIMM B4	N/A	Absent	NA	NA
DIMM B5	N/A	Absent	NA	NA
DIMM B6	N/A	Absent	NA	NA
DIMM B7	N/A	Absent	NA	NA
DIMM B8	N/A	Absent	NA	NA
DIMM B9	N/A	Absent	NA	NA
DIMM B10	N/A	Absent	NA	NA
DIMM B11	N/A	Absent	NA	NA
DIMM B12	N/A	Absent	NA	NA

Sensor Type : Chassis Controller

**Table 44. Sensor Type : Chassis Controller**

<Sensor Name>	<Status>	<State>
Chassis Controller	OK	OK

```
/tmp # vi idraclogs
4 23:09:39 idrac8 L4, S3 [2440]: sessionmanagement_dmmapping_thread() confd (2)
4 23:09:39 idrac8 L4, S3 [2440]: request.command is 13
4 23:09:39 idrac8 L4, S3 [10297]: AddMessageToLclogEI() Obtained MUT Flag
```

```

4 23:09:39 idrac8 L4, S3 [10297]: ___ AddMessageToLclogEI : DCLCLWRAPCreateTLVLi
4 23:09:39 idrac8 L4, S3 [10297]: GetSledType() shmStatus 0 shmData0
4 23:09:39 idrac8 L5, S3 [10297]: RacadmcheckRSMStatus: This is RSM capable syst
4 23:09:40 idrac8 L4, S3 [10297]: ret is 0
4 23:09:40 idrac8 L4, S3 [10297]: probename is Chassis Controller
4 23:09:40 idrac8 L4, S3 [10297]: pCMCStatusobj->offsetKey is 24
4 23:09:40 idrac8 L4, S3 [10297]: pCMCStatusobj->sensorValue is 0
4 23:09:40 idrac8 L4, S3 [10297]: MAP Uninitialized, time to uninit = 0 millisec
4 23:09:40 idrac8 L4, S3 [10297]: RACADM total execution time: 1680 milliseconds

```

Sensor Type : BATTERY

**Table 45. Sensor Type : BATTERY**

<Sensor Name>	<Status>	<Reading>	<lc>	<uc>
System Board CMOS Battery	Ok	Present	NA	NA
PERC1 ROMB Battery	Ok	Unknown	NA	NA
PERC2 ROMB Battery	Ok	Unknown	NA	NA

Sensor Type : PERFORMANCE

**Table 46. Sensor Type : PERFORMANCE**

<Sensor Name>	<Status>	<Status>	<lc>	<uc>
System Board Power Optimized	Ok	Not Degraded	NA	NA

Sensor Type : INTRUSION

**Table 47. Sensor Type : INTRUSION**

<Sensor Name>	<Intrusion>	<Status>
System Board Intrusion	Closed	Power ON

Sensor Type : REDUNDANCY

**Table 48. Sensor Type : REDUNDANCY**

<Sensor Name>	<Status>	<Type>
System Board Fan Redundancy	Full Redundant	Fan
System Board PS Redundancy	Disabled	PSU

Sensor Type : SYSTEM PERFORMANCE

**Table 49. Sensor Type : SYSTEM PERFORMANCE**

<Sensor Name>	<Status>	<Reading>	<lc>	<uc>	<Inc> [R/W]	<unc> [R/W]
System Board CPU Usage	Non-Critical	0%	0%	100%	0% [N]	99% [Y]
System Board IO Usage	Non-Critical	0%	0%	100%	0% [N]	99% [Y]
System Board MEM Usage	Non-Critical	0%	0%	100%	0% [N]	99% [Y]
System Board SYS Usage	Non-Critical	0%	0%	100%	0% [N]	99% [Y]

# getssninfo

Table 50. Details of getssninfo

<b>Description</b>	Displays a list of users that are connected to iDRAC. The following information is displayed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Session ID</li><li>• Username</li><li>• IP address (if applicable)</li><li>• Session type (for example, serial or Telnet)</li><li>• Login date and time in MM/DD/YYYY HH:MM:SS format</li></ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Based on the Session ID (SSNID) or the user name (User), the iDRAC administrator can close the respective sessions or all the sessions using the <code>closeesn</code> subcommand. For more information, see <code>closeesn</code>.</p>
--------------------	---

<b>Synopsis</b>	<pre>racadm getssninfo [-u &lt;username&gt;] [-A]</pre>
-----------------	---

<b>Input</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>-u</code> — displays only sessions associated with a specific user.</li><li>• <code>-A</code> — does not display headers or labels.</li></ul>
--------------	---

**Example**  
`racadm getssninfo`

Table 51. `racadm getssninfo`

SSNID	Type	User	IP Address	Login Date/Time
58999	SSH	root	192.168.0.10	04/07/2016 12:00:34

Display the details of sessions without header

`racadm getssninfo -A`

```
"43584" "SSH" "root" "192.168.0.10" "04/07/2016 12:00:34"
```

# getsvctag

Table 52. Details of getsvctag

<b>Description</b>	Displays the service tag of the host system.
--------------------	--

<b>Synopsis</b>	<pre>racadm getsvctag</pre>
-----------------	-----------------------------

<b>Output</b>	Any system tag as applicable.
---------------	-------------------------------

<b>Example</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Display the service tag of the host system.</li></ul> <pre>racadm getsvctag</pre>
----------------	---

# getsysinfo

Table 53. Details of getsysinfo

**Description** Displays information related to iDRAC, managed system, and watchdog configuration.

**i** **NOTE:** The **hostname** and **OS Name** fields in the `getsysinfo` output display accurate information only if the **OpenManage Server Administrator (OMSA)** is installed on the managed system. If OMSA is not installed these fields may be blank or inaccurate. An exception to this are **VMware operating system names**, which are displayed even if OMSA is not installed on the managed system.

**Synopsis** `racadm getsysinfo [-d] [-A] [-c] [-4] [-6]`

- Input**
- `-4`—Displays IPv4 settings
  - `-6`—Displays IPv6 settings
  - `-c`—Displays common settings
  - `-d`—Displays iDRAC information
  - `-A`—Eliminates the printing of headers or labels

## Output

```
RAC Information:
RAC Date/Time           = Fri May  5 10:56:23 2017

Firmware Version       = 3.00.00.00
Firmware Build         = 62
Last Firmware Update   = 05/02/2017 06:49:43
Hardware Version       = 0.01
MAC Address            = 84:7b:eb:d5:03:e0
SVC Tag                = BDC14GH

Common settings:
Register DNS RAC Name  = 1
DNS RAC Name           = ipmierrata
Current DNS Domain     = sha512.com
Domain Name from DHCP = Disabled

IPv4 settings:
Enabled                = 1
Current IP Address     = 10.94.195.33
Current IP Gateway     = 10.94.195.1
Current IP Netmask     = 255.255.255.0
DHCP Enabled          = 1
Current DNS Server 1   = 10.94.192.67
Current DNS Server 2   = 0.0.0.0
DNS Servers from DHCP = Disabled

IPv6 settings:
Enabled                = 1
Current IP Address 1   = 2011:de11:bdc:195::16e/64
Current IP Gateway    = fe80::21c:23ff:fe6a:1106
Autoconfig            = 1
Link Local IP Address = fe80::ba2a:72ff:fe6a:4fb0/64
Current IP Address 2   = ::
Current IP Address 3   = ::
Current IP Address 4   = ::
Current IP Address 5   = ::
Current IP Address 6   = ::
Current IP Address 7   = ::
Current IP Address 8   = ::
Current IP Address 9   = ::
Current IP Address 10  = ::
Current IP Address 11  = ::
Current IP Address 12  = ::
Current IP Address 13  = ::
Current IP Address 14  = ::
Current IP Address 15  = ::
DNS Servers from DHCPv6 = Disabled
Current DNS Server 1   = 2011:de11:bdc:192::67/64
```

```

Current DNS Server 2      = ::

System Information:
System Model              = PowerEdge R630
System Revision          = I
System BIOS Version      = 1.3.6
Service Tag              = 62T3232
Express Svc Code         = 13230477902
Host Name                 = WIN-2TA05N3JSLD
OS Name                   = Microsoft Windows Server 2008 R2, Enterprise x64 Edition
OS Version                = Version 6.1 (Build 7601 : Service Pack 1) (x64) Server Full In
Power Status              = OFF
Fresh Air Capable        = Yes

```

### Example

- Display system information

```
racadm getsysinfo -c
```

- Display iDRAC information

```
racadm getsysinfo -d
```

- Display IPv4 details without header

```
racadm getsysinfo -A
```

```

"RAC IPv4 Information:"
"1"
"10.94.195.33"
"10.94.195.1"
"255.255.255.0"
"1"
"10.94.192.67"
"0.0.0.0"
"1"

```

- Display svctag information

```
racadm -r 10.94.95.96 getsysinfo -d
```

## gettracelog

Table 54. Details of gettracelog

<b>Description</b>	Lists all the trace login entries of iDRAC.
<b>Synopsis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>racadm gettracelog [-i]</code></li> <li>• <code>racadm gettracelog [-s &lt;start&gt;] [-c &lt;count&gt;]</code></li> </ul>
<b>Input</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <code>-i</code> — Displays the number of entries in iDRAC trace log.</li> <li>• <code>-c</code> — Specifies the number of records to display.</li> <li>• <code>-s</code> — Specifies the starting record to display.</li> </ul>
<b>Output</b>	The default output display shows the record number, timestamp, source and description. The timestamp begins at midnight, January 1 and increases until the system starts. After the system starts, the system's timestamp is used.

### Example

- Display entire log

```
racadm gettracelog
```

- Display number of records in log

```
racadm gettracelog -i
```

```
Total Records: 228
```

## getversion

Table 55. Details of getversion

### Description

Displays the current software version, model and generation information, and whether the target device can be updated.

### Synopsis

- `racadm getversion`
- `racadm getversion [-b | -c | -i]`
- `racadm getversion [-f <filter>]`

### Input

- `-c` — Displays the server's current CPLD version.
- `-b` — Displays the server's current BIOS version.
- `-i` — Displays the server's current IDS DM version.
- `-f <filter>` — Filters the components and must be one of the following values:
  - `bios`: BIOS
  - `idrac`: iDRAC
  - `lc`: Lifecycle Controller
  - `idsdm`: SD card

```
racadm getversion -c
```

Table 56. Details of racadm getversion -c

<Server>	<CPLD Version>	<Blade Type>
server-1	1.0.5	PowerEdgeM520
server-2	1.0.3	PowerEdgeM610x
server-4	1.0.0	PowerEdgeM710HD
server-5	1.0.3	PowerEdgeM710
server-7	1.0.6	PowerEdgeM620
server-9	1.0.5	PowerEdgeM520

```
racadm getversion  
Bios Version = 2.0.18
```

```
iDRAC Version = 2.00.00.00
Lifecycle Controller Version = 2.00.00.00
```

```
racadm getversion -b
```

**Table 57. Details of racadm getversion -b**

<b>&lt;Server&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;BIOS Version&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;Blade Type&gt;</b>
server-1	1.6.0	PowerEdgeM520
server-2	6.3.0	PowerEdgeM610x
server-4	7.0.0	PowerEdgeM710HD
server-5	6.3.0	PowerEdgeM710
server-7	1.7.1	PowerEdgeM620
server-9	1.7.1	PowerEdgeM520

**Table 58. Details**

<b>&lt;Switch&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;Model Name&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;HW Version&gt;</b>	<b>&lt;FW Version&gt;</b>
switch-1	MXL 10/40GbE	X01	9-2 (0-296)
switch-2	M8024-k 10GbE SW	A00	5.0.1.3
switch-3	Dell PowerConnect M8024	X00	
switch-4	Dell PowerConnect M8024	X00	
switch-5	Dell PowerConnect M6348	X02	
switch-6	Dell PowerConnect M6220	A01	

# GroupManager

Table 59. Details of GroupManager

- Description** Allows you to:
- Delete the group from the group manager.
  - Remove the iDRAC from group by itself by using admin privileges.
  - Join the group using administrator privileges.

 **NOTE: This subcommand is supported only on iDRAC9.**

- Synopsis**
- To delete the group from the group manager.

```
groupmanager delete -g <groupname>
```

- To remove the iDRAC from group by itself by using administrator privileges.

```
groupmanager removeself -g <groupname>
```

- To join the group using administrator privileges.

```
groupmanager joingroup -g <groupname> -uid <uid> -pcode < grouppasscode>
```

- Input**
- -g— Specifies the name of the iDRAC member group
  - -uid — Specifies the group user id
  - -pcode— Specifies the group passcode

- Example**
- To delete the group from the groupmanager:

```
racadm groupmanager delete -g <groupname>
```

- To remove the iDRAC from the group by itself:

```
racadm groupmanager removeself -g <groupname>
```

- To join server to the local iDRAC group:

```
racadm groupmanager joingroup -g <mygrpxyz> -uid <uid1234> -pcode <12345>
```

# hwinventory

Table 60. Details of hwinventory

- Description** Allows you to display or export current internal hardware inventory or shipped hardware inventory by device.

 **NOTE: iDRAC supports a maximum of 12 parallel sessions of hardware inventory.**

- Synopsis**
- racadm hwinventory
  - racadm hwinventory NIC|FC
  - racadm hwinventory <FQDD>
  - racadm hwinventory export -f <filename> -u <username> -p <password> -l <CIFS, NFS, HTTP, or HTTPS share>

## Input

- <FQDD> — Specifies the FQDD of the target device.
- FQDD — NIC.Slot.1-2

**NOTE:** The `hwinventory` subcommand supports NIC and FC FQDDs only.

- `-f` — Exported Hardware Inventory filename.
- `-u` — Username of the remote share to where the file must be exported. Specify user name in a domain as **domain/username**
- `-p` — Password for the remote share to where the file must be exported.
- `-l` — Network share location to where the Hardware Inventory must be exported.

---

## Examples

- To get the `hwinventory`, run the following command:

```
racadm hwinventory
[InstanceID: DIMM.Socket.B1]
Device Type = Memory
RemainingRatedWriteEndurance = 0 %
SystemEraseCapability = Not Supported
CacheSize = 0 MB
NonVolatileSize = 0 MB
VolatileSize = 32768 MB
MemoryTechnology = NVDIMM-F
Rank = Double Rank
PrimaryStatus = OK
ManufactureDate = Mon Jun 12 07:00:00 2017 UTC
Model = DDR4 DIMM
PartNumber = M393A4K40BB2-CTD
SerialNumber = 35F0538B
Manufacturer = Samsung
BankLabel = B
Size = 32768 MB
CurrentOperatingSpeed = 2133 MHz
Speed = 2666 MHz
MemoryType = DDR-4
DeviceDescription = DIMM B1
FQDD = DIMM.Socket.B1
InstanceID = DIMM.Socket.B1
LastUpdateTime = 2018-05-21T14:25:36
LastSystemInventoryTime = 2018-06-04T03:53:01
-----

[InstanceID: DIMM.Socket.A2]
Device Type = Memory
SystemEraseCapability = Not Supported
CacheSize = 0 MB
NonVolatileSize = 0 MB
VolatileSize = 32768 MB
MemoryTechnology = NVDIMM-F
Rank = Double Rank
PrimaryStatus = OK
ManufactureDate = Mon Jun 12 07:00:00 2017 UTC
Model = DDR4 DIMM
PartNumber = M393A4K40BB2-CTD
SerialNumber = 35F045C3
Manufacturer = Samsung
BankLabel = A
Size = 32768 MB
CurrentOperatingSpeed = 2133 MHz
Speed = 2666 MHz
MemoryType = DDR-4
DeviceDescription = DIMM A2
FQDD = DIMM.Socket.A2
InstanceID = DIMM.Socket.A2
LastUpdateTime = 2018-05-21T14:25:36
LastSystemInventoryTime = 2018-06-04T03:53:01
-----

[InstanceID: DIMM.Socket.A7]
Device Type = Memory
```

```

SystemEraseCapability = Not Supported
CacheSize = 0 MB
NonVolatileSize = 16384 MB
VolatileSize = 0 MB
MemoryTechnology = NVDIMM-P
Rank = Single Rank
PrimaryStatus = OK
ManufactureDate = Mon Mar 13 07:00:00 2017 UTC
Model = DDR4 DIMM
PartNumber = 18ASF2G72XF12G6V21AB
SerialNumber = 1648DCC4
Manufacturer = Micron Technology
BankLabel = A
Size = 16384 MB
CurrentOperatingSpeed = 2133 MHz
Speed = 2666 MHz
MemoryType = DDR-4
DeviceDescription = DIMM A7
FQDD = DIMM.Socket.A7
InstanceID = DIMM.Socket.A7
LastUpdateTime = 2018-05-21T14:25:36
LastSystemInventoryTime = 2018-06-04T03:53:01
-----

```

- To get the list of NIC FQDDs, run the following command:

```

racadm hwinventory nic
NIC.Slot.2-1-1:Emulex OCe14102-U1-D - 00:90:FA:4C:FE:C2
PartitionCapable : 1

NIC.Slot.2-1-2:Emulex OCe14102-U1-D - 00:90:FA:4C:FE:C3
PartitionCapable : 2

NIC.Slot.2-1-3:Emulex OCe14102-U1-D - 00:90:FA:4C:FE:C4
PartitionCapable : 3

NIC.Slot.2-1-4:Emulex OCe14102-U1-D - 00:90:FA:4C:FE:C5
PartitionCapable : 4

```

- To display the statistics for the NIC FQDD, type the following command:

```
$racadm hwinventory <NIC FQDD>
```

```

Total RDMA Packets Received: 0
Total RDMA Packets Transmitted: 0
Total RDMA Bytes Transmitted: 0
Total RDMA Bytes Received: 0
Total RDMA Transmitted ReadRequest Packets: 0
Total RDMA Transmitted Send Packets: 0
Total RDMA Transmitted Write Packets: 0
Total RDMA Protocol Errors: 0
Total RDMA Protection Errors: 0

```

- To get the complete details for NIC.Integrated.1-4-1, type the following command:

```

racadm hwinventory NIC.Integrated.1-4-1
Device Description: Integrated NIC 1 Port 4 Partition 1
PCI Vendor ID: 14e4
PCI Sub Vendor ID: 1028
PCI Device ID: 165F
PCI Sub Device ID: 1f5b
Current MAC Address: 74:86:7A:D6:E0:EF
Permanent MAC Address: 74:86:7A:D6:E0:EF
Virtual iSCSI MAC Address: Unavailable

```

Permanent iSCSI MAC Address:	Unavailable
Virtual FIP MAC Address:	Unavailable
Permanent FIP MAC Address:	Unavailable
Permanent FCoE MAC Address:	Unavailable
Slot Type:	Not Applicable
Data Bus Width:	Unknown
Slot Length:	Not Applicable
Bus Number:	2
DeviceNumber:	0
Function Number:	1
Last Update Time:	20140508190902.000000+000
Last System Inventory Time:	20140515163940.000000+000
ProductName:	BRCM GbE 4P 5720-t rNDC
WWN:	Unavailable
VirtWWN:	Unavailable
WWPN:	Unavailable
VirtWWPN:	Unavailable
Family Version:	7.8.16
Controller BIOS Version:	1.32
EFI Version:	16.2.4
Max Bandwidth:	0
Min Bandwidth:	0
FCoE WWNN:	
Vendor Name:	Broadcom Corp
Number of PCI-e Functions Supported per Port:	1
Number of PCI-e Functions Currently Enabled per Port:	1
Family Driver Version:	Unavailable
Protocol:	1
Link Duplex:	Not Applicable
Link Speed:	Not Applicable
Auto Negotiated:	Disabled
Transmit Flow Control:	Off
Receive Flow Control:	Off
Media Type:	Unavailable
NIC Mode:	Disabled
FCoE Offload Mode:	Disabled
iSCSI Offload Mode:	Disabled
Max Number of IOs per session supported:	0
Number of Max LOGINs per port:	0
Max Number of exchanges:	0
Max NPIV WWN per port:	0
Number of Targets Supported:	0
Max Number of outstanding commands supported across all sessions:	0
Flex Addressing:	Capable
UEFI:	Capable
iSCSI Offload:	Not Capable
iSCSI Boot:	Capable
TCP OffloadEngine:	Not Capable
FCoE:	Not Capable
FCoE Boot:	Not Capable
PXE Boot:	Capable
SRIOV:	Not Capable
Wake on LAN:	Capable
Network Management Pass Through:	Capable
OS2BMC PassThrough:	Capable
Energy Efficient Ethernet:	Capable
On Chip Thermal Sensor:	Capable
NPar:	Not Capable
Remote PHY:	Not Capable
Feature Licensing:	Not Capable
IPSec Offload:	Not Capable
MAC Sec:	Not Capable
RDMA:	Not Capable
Enhanced Transmission Selection:	Not Capable
Priority Flow Control:	Not Capable
DCB Exchange Protocol:	Not Capable
Congestion Notification:	Not Capable
VEB-VEPA Single Channel:	Not Capable
VEB-VEPA Multi Channel:	Not Capable
EVB:	Not Capable

```

BPE:                               Not Capable
Open Flow:                           Not Capable
Partition WOL Support:                 Not Capable
Virtual Link Control                   Not Capable
Partition RX Flow Control:             Not Capable
Partition TX Flow Control:             Not Capable
TX Bandwidth Control Maximum:         Not Capable
TX Bandwidth Control Minimum:         Not Capable

```

- To export the inventory to a remote CIFS share, type the following command:

```

racadm hwinventory export -f Myinventory.xml -u admin -p xxx
-l //1.2.3.4/share

```

- To export the inventory to a remote NFS share, type the following command:

```

racadm hwinventory export -f Myinventory.xml -u admin -p xxx
-l 1.2.3.4:/share

```

- To export the inventory to local file system using local Racadm, type the following command:

```

racadm hwinventory export -f Myinventory.xml

```

- To export the inventory to a remote HTTP share:

```

racadm hwinventory export -f Myinventory.xml -u httpuser -p httppass -l http://test.com/
share

```

- To export the inventory to a remote HTTPS share:

```

racadm hwinventory export -f Myinventory.xml -u httpuser -p httppass -l http://test.com/
share

```

- To display the Standard hardware inventory verbose description for the FC.Slot.2-1, type the following command:

```

racadm hwinventory FC.Slot.2-1
PCI Vendor ID:                1077
PCI Sub Vendor ID:            1077
PCI Device ID:                2532
PCI Sub Device ID:            015c
PCI Bus:                      67
PCI Device:                   0
PCI Function:                 0
Vendor Name:                  Unavailable
Device Name:                  QLogic QLE2560 8Gb Fibre Channel Adapter -
21000024FF089D8A
WWN:                          20:00:00:24:FF:08:9D:8A
VirtWWN:                      20:00:00:24:FF:08:9D:8A
WWPN:                         21:00:00:24:FF:08:9D:8A
VirtWWPN:                     21:00:00:24:FF:08:9D:8A
Chip Type:                    ISP2532
Family Version:               02.57.14
EFI Version:                  2.34
OS Driver Version:            Unavailable
First FC Target WWPN:         50:06:01:60:44:60:28:8C
First FC Target LUN:          0
Second FC Target WWPN:        00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
Second FC Target LUN:         0
Hard Zone Address:            0
Hard Zone Enable:             Disabled
FC Tape Enable:               Disabled
Loop reset Delay:             5
Frame Payload Size :          2048
Fabric Login Retry Count:     0
Fabric Login Timeout:         0
Port Login Retry Count:       8
Port Login Timeout:           3000
Port Down Retry Count:        45
Port Down Timeout:            0
Link Down Timeout:            45000
Port Number:                  1
Port Speed:                   0
No capabilities found for FQDD "FC.Slot.2-1"

```

```

/admin1-> racadm hwinventory FC.Slot.3-1
PCI Vendor ID:                1077
PCI Sub Vendor ID:            1077
PCI Device ID:                2031
PCI Sub Device ID:            0256
PCI Bus:                      4
PCI Device:                   0
PCI Function:                 0
Vendor Name:                  QLogic
Device Name:                  QLogic QLE2660 16Gb FC Adapter -
2001000E1E091075
WWN:                          20:00:00:0E:1E:09:10:75
VirtWWN:                     20:00:00:0E:1E:09:10:75
WWPN:                         20:01:00:0E:1E:09:10:75
VirtWWPN:                    20:01:00:0E:1E:09:10:75
Chip Type:                   8324, Rev. 02
Family Version:              02.00.84
EFI Version:                 5.30
OS Driver Version:          9.1.10.27
First FC Target WWPN:       00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
First FC Target LUN:        0
Second FC Target WWPN:     00:00:00:00:00:00:00:00
Second FC Target LUN:      0
Hard Zone Address:          0
Hard Zone Enable:           Disabled
FC Tape Enable:             Disabled
Loop reset Delay:           5
Frame Payload Size :       2048
Fabric Login Retry Count:   0
Fabric Login Timeout:       0
Port Login Retry Count:    8
Port Login Timeout:        3000
Port Down Retry Count:     30
Port Down Timeout:         0
Link Down Timeout:         30000
Port Number:                1
Port Speed:                 0
Max Number of IOs per connection supported: 9
Maximum number of Logins per port: 8
Maximum number of exchanges: 9
Maximum NPIV per port:     1
Maximum number of FC Targets supported: 8
Maximum number of outstanding commands across all connections: 9
Flex Addressing:           Capable
UEFI:                      Capable
FC Start:                  Capable
On Chip Thermal Sensor:    Capable
Feature Licensing:         Not Capable

```

## ifconfig

**Table 61. Details of ifconfig**

**Description**      Displays the contents of the network interface table.  
To use this subcommand, you must have the Execute Diagnostic Commands permission.

**Synopsis**

```
racadm ifconfig
```

**Input**            N/A

Table 62. Example

```
eth0
Link encap:Ethernet HWaddr 00:1D:09:FF:DA:23
inet addr:192.168.0.0 Bcast:192.168.0.255 Mask:255.255.255.0
UP BROADCAST RUNNING MULTICAST MTU:1500 Metric:1
RX packets:2550665 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 frame:0
TX packets:0 errors:0 dropped:0 overruns:0 carrier:0
collisions:0 txqueuelen:1000
RX bytes:272532097 (259.9 MiB) TX bytes:0 (0.0 B)
```

# inlettemphistory

Table 63. Details of inlettemphistory

### Description

Displays the average and the peak temperatures during the last hour, day, week, month, or year. Also Exports the inlet temperature history data file. The file can be exported to a remote file share, local file system, or the management station.

**NOTE:** For FM120x4 systems, this subcommand provides the historical data for system board temperature.

### Synopsis

- `racadm inlettemphistory export -f <filename> -t <type> [-u <username of the network share>] [-p <password for the remote share>] [-i <network share location>]`
- `racadm inlettemphistory get`

This command does not support setting the proxy parameters if the share location (-i) is HTTP/HTTPS. To perform the operation with HTTP or HTTPS through a proxy, the proxy parameters must be first configured using the lifecyclecontroller.lcattributes. Once these proxy parameters are configured, they become the part of default configuration; the proxy attributes should be cleared to end use of the HTTP/HTTPS proxy.

The valid lifecyclecontroller.lcattributes HTTP/HTTPS proxy parameters are:

- UserProxyUserName
- UserProxyPassword
- UserProxyServer
- UserProxyPort
- UserProxyType

To view the list of proxy attributes, use `racadm get lifecycleController.lcAttributes`.

### Input

- `-f` — Exports inlet temperature history filename. The maximum length of this parameter is 64 characters.
  - NOTE:** If a file with the specified filename exists, then the older file is replaced with the new history file.
- `-u` — User name of the remote share to export the file. Specify user name in a domain as domain or username.
- `-p` — Password for the remote share to where the file must be exported.
- `-l` — Network share location to where the inlet temperature history must be exported. The maximum length of this parameter is 256 characters.
  - NOTE:** The supported network locations are CIFS, NFS, HTTP, and HTTPS.
- `-t` — Specifies the exported file type. Valid values are `xm1` and `csv`. These values are case-insensitive.
  - NOTE:** From firmware RACADM, only export to a remote share is supported. The behavior of remote share is not defined when the path specified (-l) contains special characters.

## Example

- Export the log to a remote CIFS share.

```
racadm inlettemphistory export -f Mylog.xml -u admin -p xxx -l //1.2.3.4/  
share -t xml
```

- Export the log to a remote HTTP share.

```
racadm inlettemphistory export -f Mylog.xml -u httpuser -p httppwd\n -l  
http://test.com -t xml
```

- Export the log to a remote HTTPS share.

```
racadm inlettemphistory export -f Mylog.xml -u httpsuser -p httpspwd\n -l  
https://test.com -t xml
```

- Export the log to local file system using Local RACADM.

```
racadm inlettemphistory export -f Mylog.xml -t xml
```

- Export the log to management station using Remote RACADM.

```
racadm -r 1.2.3.4 -u user -p xxx inlettemphistory export -f Mylog.csv -t csv
```

- View the inlet temperature history.

```
racadm inlettemphistory get
```

```
Duration Above Warning Threshold as Percentage = 0.0%  
Duration Above Critical Threshold as Percentage = 0.0%
```

### Average Temperatures

```
Last Hour = 23C ( 73.4F )  
Last Day = 24C ( 75.2F )  
Last Week = 24C ( 77.0F )  
Last Month = 25C ( 77.0F )  
Last Year = 23C ( 73.4F )
```

### Peak Temperatures

```
Last Hour = 23C ( 73.4F ) [At Wed, 21 May 2017 11:00:57]  
Last Day = 25C ( 77.0F ) [At Tue, 21 May 2017 15:37:23]  
Last Week = 27C ( 80.6F ) [At Fri, 20 May 2017 10:38:20]  
Last Month = 29C ( 84.2F ) [At Wed, 16 May 2017 15:34:13]  
Last Year = 29C ( 84.2F ) [At Wed, 16 May 2017 15:34:13]
```

- Configure the proxy parameter.

```
racadm set lifecyclecontroller.lcattributes.UserProxyUsername admin1
```

- Remove the the proxy parameter.

```
racadm set lifecyclecontroller.lcattributes.UserProxyUsername
```

- View the list of proxy attributes.

```
racadm get lifecycleController.lcAttributes
```

# jobqueue

Table 64. Details of jobqueue

## Description

Enables you to view and delete a job or jobs in the current Job Queue.

### NOTE:

- **To run this subcommand, you must have the Server control privilege.**
- **If an unexpected error message is displayed for any operation, ensure you delete some jobs in the jobqueue and retry the operation.**
- **Use jobqueue create command after applying a pending device configuration. Else, you may see a job creation and deletion in the lclg.**
- **Multi-object Set commands using INI, XML, or JSON files do NOT require a jobqueue create command; jobs will be automatically created by the Set command.**

## Synopsis

```
racadm jobqueue view -i<jobid>
```

```
racadm jobqueue delete [-i<jobid>][--all]
```

where valid options are `-i` and `--all`.

```
racadm jobqueue create <fqdd> [-r <reboot type> ] [-s <start time> ] [-e <expiry time>]
```

```
racadm jobqueue create <fqdd> [-r <reboot type>] [-s <start time>] [-e <expiration time>] [--realtime]
```

## Input

- `-i` — Specifies a job ID that is displayed or deleted.
- **NOTE: The value `JID_CLEARALL` will force delete all the possible jobs in the queue.**
- `--all` — The job IDs that are not applicable are deleted.
- `-fqdd` — Specifies an FQDD for which a job should be created.
- `-r <reboot type>` — Specifies a reboot type.
  - `none` — No Reboot Job. This option is the default value.
  - `pwr cycle` — Power cycle.
  - `graceful` — Graceful Reboot without forced shut down.
  - `forced` — Graceful Reboot with forced shut down.
- `start time` — Specifies a start time for job scheduled in the `yyymmddhhmmss` format. `TIME_NOW` means immediate. `Next Reboot` means job is in scheduled state until the next manual restart.
- `expiry time` — Specifies expiry time for the job execution in the `yyymmddhhmmss` format. The job must start by this time. `TIME_NA` means expiry time is not applicable.
- `--realtime` — Specifies the real time job.

### NOTE:

- **`--realtime` is applicable for storage configuration commands run on systems with PERC 9 cards with firmware version 9.1 and later.**
- **`-r` option is not valid for real time configuration.**

## Example

- View jobs in the current job queue.

```
racadm jobqueue view
```

- View status of a specific job ID.

```
racadm jobqueue view -i <JobID>
```

- Issue configuration changes for a PERC controller then start a real time job to execute the changes.

```
racadm set RAID.Slot.3-1.RAIDdefaultWritePolicy WriteBack
racadm set RAID.Slot.3-1.Name "Prod Workload"
racadm jobqueue create RAID.Slot.3-1 -realtime
```

- Delete all possible jobs from the current job queue.

```
racadm jobqueue delete --all
```

- Delete a specific job from the current job queue.

```
racadm jobqueue delete -i <JobID>
```

- To clear all the jobs in the job queue.

```
racadm jobqueue delete -i JID_CLEARALL
```

- Create a Job for the provided FQDD and add to the job queue.

```
racadm jobqueue create NIC.Integrated.1-1 -r pwr cycle -s
TIME_NOW -e 20120501100000
```

- Create a real time configuration job for the specified RAID controller.

```
racadm jobqueue create RAID.Integrated.1-1 -s TIME_NOW --realTime
RAC1024: Successfully scheduled a job.
Verify the job status using "racadm jobqueue view -i JID_XXXXX"
command.
Commit JID = JID_927008261880
```

---

## krbkeytabupload

Table 65. details of krbkeytabupload

### Description

Uploads a Kerberos keytab file to iDRAC.

To run this subcommand, you must have the Server Control privilege.

### Synopsis

```
racadm krbkeytabupload [-f <filename>]
```

<filename> is the name of the file including the path.

### Input

-f — Specifies the filename of the keytab uploaded. If the file is not specified, the keytab file in the current directory is selected.

### Output

When successful Kerberos Keytab successfully uploaded to the RAC message is displayed. If unsuccessful, appropriate error message is displayed.

### Example

```
racadm krbkeytabupload -f c:\keytab\krbkeytab.tab
```

---

# lclog

Table 66. Details of lclog

## Description

Allows you to:

- Export the lifecycle log history. The log exports to remote or local share location.
- View the lifecycle log for a particular device or category
- Add comment to a record in lifecycle log
- Add a work note (an entry) in the lifecycle log
- View the status of a configuration job.

### NOTE:

- **When you run this command on Local RACADM, the data is available to RACADM as a USB partition and may display a pop-up message.**
- **While Lifecycle Controller is running for racadm commands, you cannot perform other operation which needs Lifecycle Controller Partition. If the Lifecycle Controller Partition is unreleased (because of improper closure of racadm command in the partition), then you must wait 20-35 minutes to clear the Lifecycle Controller Partition**

## Synopsis

```
racadm lclog comment edit -q <sequence number> -m <Text to be added>
```

```
racadm lclog view -i <number of records> -a <agent id> -c <category> -s  
<severity> -b <sub-category> -q <sequence no> -n <number of records> -r  
<start timestamp> -e <end timestamp>
```

```
racadm lclog export -f <filename> -u <username> -p <password> -l <CIFS or NFS  
or HTTP or HTTPS or TFTP or FTP share>
```

```
racadm lclog export -f <filename> -u <username> -p <password> -l <CIFS or NFS  
or HTTP or HTTPS or TFTP or FTP share> --complete
```

```
racadm -r <idracip> -u <idrac username> -p <idrac password> lclog export\  
<filename> -u <username> -p <password> -l <CIFS or NFS or HTTP or HTTPS or  
TFTP or FTP share>
```

```
racadm -r <idracip> -u <idrac username> -p <idrac password> lclog export\  
<filename> -u <username> -p <password> -l <CIFS or NFS or HTTP or HTTPS or  
TFTP or FTP share> -- complete
```

```
racadm lclog viewconfigresult -j <job ID>
```

```
racadm lclog worknote add -m <text to be added>
```

## Input

- `-i`—Displays the number of records present in the active log.
- `-a`—The agent ID used to filter the records. Only one agent ID is accepted. The value is case-insensitive. Valid Agent-ID values:
  - `UEFI_SS_USC`
  - `CusOsUp`
  - `UEFI_Inventory`
  - `iDRAC`
  - `UEFI_DCS`
  - `SEL`
  - `RACLOG`
  - `DE`
  - `WSMAN`
  - `RACADM`
  - `iDRAC_GUI`
- `-k`—Filters the records based on the filter string provided in **racadm lclg view** command.
- `-c` — The category used to filter the records. Provides multiple categories using a "," as the delimiter. The value is case-insensitive. Valid category values:
  - `System`
  - `Storage`
  - `Worknotes`
  - `Config`
  - `Updates`
  - `Audit`
- `-b` —The subcategory used to filter the records. Provides multiple subcategories using a "," as the delimiter.
- `-q`—The sequence number from which the records must be displayed. Records older than this sequence number is displayed.
- **NOTE:** This parameter input is an integer. If an alphanumeric input is provided, then invalid subcommand syntax error is displayed.
- `-n`—Specifies the n number of records that must be displayed. On Local RACADM, if this parameter is not specified, by default 100 logs are retrieved.
- `-r`—Displays events that have occurred after this time. The time format is yyyy-mm-dd HH:MM:SS. The time stamp must be provided within double quotation marks.
- `-e`—Displays events that have occurred before this time. The time format is yyyy-mm-dd HH:MM:SS. The time stamp must be provided within double quotation marks.
- `-f <filename>`—Specifies the file location and name where lifecycle log is exported.
- `-a <name>`—Specifies the FTP Server IP address or FQDN, user name, and password.
- `-l <location>`—Specifies the location of the network share or area on file system where lifecycle log is exported. Two types of network shares are supported:
  - SMB-mounted path: `//<ipaddress or domain name>/<share_name>/<path to image>`
  - NFS-mounted path: `<ipaddress>:<path to image>`.
- `-u <user>`—Specifies the user name for accessing the FTP server, or Domain and user name for accessing network share location.
- `-p <password>`—Specifies the password for accessing the FTP server or share location.
- `-s`—The severity used to filter the records. Provide multiple severities using a "," as the delimiter. The value is case-insensitive. Valid Severity values:
  - `Warning`
  - `Critical`
  - `Info`
- `-m <Comment>` —User comment string for a record that must be inserted in the Lifecycle Controller log. This comment string must be less than 128 characters. The text must be specified within double quotation mark.
- **NOTE:** HTML-specific characters may appear as escaped text.
- `-m <Worknote>`—Adds a worknote (an entry) in the Lifecycle log. This worknote must be less than 256 characters. The text must be specified within double quotation mark.
- **NOTE:** HTML-specific characters may appear as escaped text.
- **NOTE:** For `-m <worknote>` and `-m <comment>` options, you need test alert privilege.
- `--complete`—Export the complete Lifecycle log as a compressed file. The exported file is of the type `.xml.gz`.
- `-j<Job ID>`—Specifies the Job ID.

## Example

- Display the number of records present in the Lifecycle log.

```
racadm lclog view -i
```

- Display the records containing the string `session`

```
racadm lclog view -k session
```

- Display the iDRAC agent `idrac` records, under the storage category and storage physical disk drive subcategory, with severity set to warning.

```
racadm lclog view -a idrac -c storage -b pdr -s warning
```

- Display the records under storage and system categories with severities set to warning or critical.

```
racadm lclog view -c storage,system -s warning,critical
```

- Display the records having severities set to warning or critical, starting from sequence number 4.

```
racadm lclog view -s warning,critical -q 4
```

- Display 5 records starting from sequence number 20.

```
racadm lclog view -q 20 -n 5
```

- Display all records of events that have occurred between 2011-01-02 23:33:40 and 2011-01-03 00:32:15.

```
racadm lclog view -r "2011-01-02 23:33:40" -e "2011-01-03 00:32:15"
```

- Display all the available records from the active Lifecycle log.

```
racadm lclog view
```

**NOTE:** If output is not returned when this command is used remotely, then retry increasing the remote RACADM timeout value. To increase the timeout value, run the command `racadm set iDRAC.Racadm.Timeout <value>`. Alternatively, you can retrieve few records.

- Add a comment to record number 5 in the Lifecycle log.

```
racadm lclog comment edit -q 5 -m "This is a test comment."
```

- Add a worknote to the Lifecycle log.

```
racadm lclog worknote add -m "This is a test worknote."
```

- Export the complete Lifecycle log in gzip format to a remote FTP share

```
racadm lclog export -f log.xml.gz -u ftpuser -p ftppwd -l ftp://192.168.0/share
```

- Export the complete Lifecycle log in gzip format to a remote TFTP share

```
racadm lclog export -f log.xml.gz tftp://192.168.0.1/
```

- Export the Lifecycle log to a remote FTP share

```
racadm lclog export -f Mylog.xml -u ftpuser -p ftppwd -l ftp://192.168.0/share
```

- Export the Lifecycle log to a remote TFTP share

```
racadm lclog export -f Mylog.xml tftp://192.168.0.1/
```

- Export the Lifecycle log to a remote CIFS share.

```
racadm lclog export -f Mylog.xml -u admin -p xxx -l //192.168.0/share
```

- Export the complete Lifecycle log in gzip format to a remote CIFS share.

```
racadm lclog export -f log.xml.gz -u admin -p xxx -l //192.168.0/share --complete
```

- Export the Lifecycle log to a remote NFS share.

```
racadm lclog export -f Mylog.xml -l 192.168.0:/home/lclog_user
```

- Export the Lifecycle log to a local share using Local RACADM.

# license

Table 67. license

**Description** Manages the hardware licenses.

**Synopsis**

- `racadm license view [-c <component>]`
- `racadm license import [-f <licensefile>] -l <location> -u <username> -p <password> -c <component> [-o]`
- `racadm license export -f <license file> [-l <location>] [-u <username>] [-p <password>] -e <ID> -c <component>`
- `racadm license delete -t <transaction ID> [-o]`
- `racadm license delete -e <entitlement ID> [-o]`
- `racadm license delete -c <component> [-o]`

**Input**

- `view` — View license information.
- `import` — Installs a new license.
- `export` — Exports a license file.
- `delete` — Deletes a license from the system.
- `-l <remote share location>` — Network share location from where the license file must be imported. If the file is on a shared location, then `-u <share user>` and `-p <share password>` must be used.
- `-f` — Filename or path to the license file
- `-e <ID>` — Specifies the entitlement ID of the license file that must be exported
- `-t <ID>` — Specifies the transaction ID.
- `-c <component>` — Specifies the component name on which the license is installed.
- `-o` — Overrides the End User License Agreement (EULA) warning and imports, replaces or deletes the license.

**NOTE:** Only a user with Server Control and Configure iDRAC privilege can run the `import`, `delete`, and `replace` commands.

**NOTE:** For export license, you need Login and Configure iDRAC privilege.

**Examples**

- View all License Information on System.

```
$racadm license view
```

```
iDRAC.Embedded.1
  Status           = OK
  Device           = iDRAC.Embedded.1
  Device Description = iDRAC
  Unique Identifier = H1VGF2S
  License #1
    Status           = OK
    Transaction ID   = 5
    License Description = iDRAC Enterprise License
    License Type     = PERPETUAL
    Entitlement ID    = Q3XJmvoxZdJVSuZemDehlcrd
    License Bound    = H1VGF2S
    Expiration       = Not Applicable
```

- Import a new license to a specific device in a known location.

```
$racadm license import -f license.xml -l //shareip/sharename
-u <share user> -p <share user password> -c idrac.embedded.1
```

- Import a license from a CIFS share to a device, in this case Embedded iDRAC.

```
racadm license import -u admin -p xxx -f License.xml
-l //192.168.0/licshare -c idrac.embedded.1
```

- Import a license from an NFS share to a device, in this case Embedded iDRAC.

```
racadm license import -f Licen.xml -l 192.168.0:/share
-c idrac.embedded.1
```

- Import a license by overriding the EULA warning.

```
racadm license import -u admin -p passwd -f License.xml -l //192.168.0/licshare -c
idrac.embedded.1 -o
```

```
-Import a license from the local filesystem using local racadm: racadm license import -f
License.xml -c idrac.embedded.1
```

```
-Import a license from the local filesystem using remote racadm: racadm license import -f
C:\Mylicdir\License.xml -c idrac.embedded.1
```

- Import a license from the local file system using Local RACADM.

```
racadm license import -f License.xml -c idrac.embedded.1
```

- Import a license from the local file system using Remote RACADM.

```
racadm -r 192.168.0.1 -u admin -p xxx license import -f C:\Mylicdir\License.xml -c
idrac.embedded.1
```

- Export a license file.

```
racadm license export -f license.xml -l 192.168.0:/share -u uname -p xxx -c
iDRAC.Embedded.1
```

Instead of `-c`, you can use `-e <ID>` or `-t <ID>`

For Remote RACADM, if filename is not specified, the files are exported to the directory where RACADM is running.

- Export license to an NFS share using transaction ID, in this case transaction 27.

```
racadm license export -f License.xml -l 192.168.0:/licshare
-t 27
```

- Export license to a CIFS share specifying the entitlement ID, in this case abcdxyz.

```
racadm license export -u admin -p passwd -f License.xml -l //192.168.0/licshare -e abcdxyz
```

```
racadm license export -u httpuser -p httppwd -f License.xml -l http://test.com -e abcdxyz
```

```
racadm license export -u httpsuser -p httpspwd -f License.xml -l https://test.com -e
abcdxyz
```

- Export license to a CIFS share specifying the FQDD. While using the `-c` option and exporting a license from a device, more than one license file may be exported. Therefore if a filename is given, an index is appended to the end of the filename such as `asLicenseFile0.xml`, `LicenseFile1.xml`. In this case, the device is Embedded iDRAC.

```
racadm license export -u admin -p xxx -f LicenseFile.xml -l //192.168.0/licshare -c
idrac.embedded.1
```

```
racadm license export -u httpuser -p httpspwd -f LicenseFile.xml -l http://test.com -c
idrac.embedded.1
```

```
racadm license export -u httpsuser -p httpspwd -f LicenseFile.xml -l https://test.com -c
idrac.embedded.1
```

- Delete licenses on a particular device, in this case Embedded iDRAC.

```
racadm license delete -c idrac.embedded.1
```

- Delete a license using entitlement ID, in this case xYZabcdefg.

```
racadm license delete -e xYZabcdefg
```

- Delete a license using transaction ID, in this case 2.

```
racadm license delete -t 2
```

## netstat

**Table 68. Details of netstat**

<b>Description</b>	Display the routing table and network statistics.
<b>Synopsis</b>	<pre>racadm netstat</pre>
<b>Privilege Required</b>	Debug

### Examples

- To display the routing table and network statistics, type the following command:

```
$ racadm netstat
```

## nicstatistics

**Table 69. Details of nicstatistics**

<b>Description</b>	Displays the statistics for the NIC FQDD.
<b>Synopsis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <pre>racadm nicstatistics</pre></li> <li>• <pre>racadm nicstatistics &lt;NIC FQDD&gt;</pre></li> <li>• <pre>racadm hwinventory NIC.Integrated.1-1</pre></li> </ul>

### Examples

- To displays the statistics for the NIC FQDD, type the following command:

```
$racadm nicstatistics <NIC FQDD>
```

```
Total RDMA Packets Received:          0
Total RDMA Packets Transmitted:        0
Total RDMA Bytes Transmitted:          0
Total RDMA Bytes Received:            0
Total RDMA Transmitted ReadRequest Packets:  0
Total RDMA Transmitted Send Packets:      0
Total RDMA Transmitted Write Packets:     0
Total RDMA Protocol Errors:            0
```

```
Total RDMA Protection Errors:          0
```

- To display the statistics for the integrated NIC, type the following command:

```
$ racadm nicstatistics NIC.Integrated.1-1
```

```
Total Bytes Received:          0
Total Bytes Transmitted:        0
Total Unicast Bytes Received:    0
Total Multicast Bytes Received:  0
Total Broadcast Bytes Received:  0
Total Unicast Bytes Transmitted: 0
```

- To get the network statistics, type the following command:

```
$ racadm nicstatistics
```

```
NIC.Slot.5-2-1 : QLogic CNA Gigabit Ethernet-B8:AC:6F:B3:BF:10
```

```
NIC.Slot.5-2-1 : QLogic CNA Gigabit Ethernet-B8:AC:6F:B3:BF:11
```

```
NIC.Slot.5-2-1 : QLogic CNA Gigabit Ethernet-B8:AC:6F:B3:BF:12
```

```
NIC.Slot.5-2-1 : QLogic CNA Gigabit Ethernet-B8:AC:6F:B3:BF:13
```

```
NIC.Slot.5-2-1 : QLogic CNA Gigabit Ethernet-B8:AC:6F:B3:BF:14
```

## ping

Table 70. Details of ping

<b>Description</b>	Verifies if the destination IP address is reachable from iDRAC with the current routing-table contents. A destination IP address is required. Based on the current routing-table contents, an ICMP echo packet is sent to the destination IP address.  To run this subcommand, you must have the <b>Debug</b> privilege.
<b>Synopsis</b>	<pre>racadm ping &lt;ipaddress&gt;</pre>
<b>Input</b>	<ipaddress> — The IP address of the remote endpoint to ping.
<b>Output</b>	<pre>PING 192.168.0 (192.168.0): 56 data bytes64 bytes from 192.168.0: seq=0 ttl=64 time=4.121 ms 192.168.0 ping statistics 1 packets transmitted, 1 packets received, 0 percent packet lossround-trip min/avg/max = 4.121/4.121/4.121 ms</pre>

# ping6

Table 71. Details of ping6

<b>Description</b>	Verifies if the destination IPv6 address is reachable from iDRAC or with the current routing-table contents. A destination IPv6 address is required. Based on the current routing-table contents, an ICMP echo packet is sent to the destination IPv6 address.  To run this subcommand, you must have <b>Debug</b> privilege.
<b>Synopsis</b>	<pre>racadm ping6 &lt;ipv6address&gt;</pre>
<b>Input</b>	<ipv6address> — the IPv6 address of the remote endpoint to ping.
<b>Example</b>	<pre>Pinging 2011:de11:bdc:194::31 from 2011:de11:bdc:194::101 with 32 bytes of data: Reply from 2011:de11:bdc:194::31: time&lt;1ms Reply from 2011:de11:bdc:194::31: time&lt;1ms Reply from 2011:de11:bdc:194::31: time&lt;1ms Reply from 2011:de11:bdc:194::31: time&lt;1ms  Ping statistics for 2011:de11:bdc:194::31:     Packets: Sent = 4, Received = 4, Lost = 0 (0% loss),     Approximate round trip times in milli-seconds:         Minimum = 0ms, Maximum = 0ms, Average = 0ms</pre>

# RACADM Proxy

Table 72. Details of RACADM Proxy

<b>Description</b>	On the PowerEdge FX2/FX2s systems, you can manage the compute sleds and CMC using the iDRAC's RACADM Proxy feature that redirects commands from iDRAC to CMC. You can return the CMC response to local or remote RACADM to access the CMC configuration and reporting features without placing the CMC on the management network. The CMC configuration commands are supported through local proxy when local configuration is enabled on iDRAC.  <b>NOTE: Local racadm and local racadm proxy runs with root user privilege.</b>
--------------------	---

## Synopsis

Local RACADM proxy usage

```
racadm <CMC racadm subcommand> --proxy
```

Remote RACADM proxy usage

```
racadm <CMC racadm subcommand> -u <username> -p <password> -r <idrac-ip  
connected to cmc> --proxy
```

### **i** NOTE:

- The attribute `racadm getconfig -g cfgractuning -o cfgRacTuneChassisMgmtAtServer` must be set as non-zero in CMC.
- The attribute `racadm get system.ChassisControl.ChassisManagementMonitoring` attribute must be enabled in iDRAC.
- `--proxy` must be entered at the end of the command.
- The root privilege is the default privilege for Local RACADM proxy.
- The user privilege in the Remote RACADM proxy for CMC maps to iDRAC privilege.

[Table 73. Details of CMC and iDRAC privilege for an operation](#)

Required CMC Privilege for an operation	Required iDRAC Privilege for proxy operation
CMC Login User	Login
Chassis Configuration Administrator	Configure
User Configuration Administrator	Configure User
Clear Logs Administrator	Logs
Chassis Control Administrator	System Control
Server Administrator	System Control
Test Alert User	System Operations
Debug Command Administrator	Debug
Fabric x Administrator (where x is A, B, or C)	System Control

- When CMC is not placed on the network, the import, export, and file operation commands to CIFS, NFS, or FTP will fail.
- When the Remote or Local RACADM Proxy operation is in progress, if the iDRAC is reset, then the Proxy operation fails and the output is not displayed in Remote or Local RACADM.
- When `racadm getsystem.ChassisControl.ChassisManagementMonitoring` attribute is set to `monitor`, all the users including root users can only view the attribute.

To configure, set the attribute to `monitor` and `manage` in CMC.

### Input

- `-u` — Specifies the user name of the remote share that stores the catalog file.
- `-p` — Specifies the password of the remote share that stores the catalog file.
- `-r` — Specifies the iDRAC IP address connected to CMC.

**Example**

Local RACADM

```
racadm gettractime --proxy
```

Remote RACADM

```
racadm gettractime -u root -p xxx -r 192.168.0 gettractime --proxy
```

# racdump

**Table 74. Details of racdump****Description**

Provides a single command to get dump, status, and general iDRAC board information.

To run this subcommand, you must have the Debug permission.

- General System/RAC Information
- Coredump Information
- Network Interface Statistics
- Session Information
- Process Information
- RAC Firmware Build Log



**NOTE: The RAC debug logs are not part of Local and Remote RACADM. It is available only on Firmware RACADM**

**Synopsis**

racadm racdump

**Input**

N/A

**Example**

```
===== General
System/RAC Information
===== RAC Information:
RAC Date/Time = Thu May 18 13:35:32 2017 Firmware Version = 3.00.00.00 Firmware Build = 12 Last
Firmware Update = 04/04/2017 19:41:38 Hardware Version = 0.01 MAC Address = 18:03:73:F7:B7:CA
Common settings: Register DNS RAC Name = 0 DNS RAC Name = idrac Current DNS Domain = Domain Name
from DHCP = Disabled IPv4 settings: Enabled = 1 Current IP Address = 192.168.0.1 Current IP
Gateway = 192.168.0.1 Current IP Netmask = 192.168.0.1 DHCP Enabled = 0 Current DNS Server 1 =
0.0.0.0 Current DNS Server 2 = 0.0.0.0 DNS Servers from DHCP = Disabled IPv6 settings: Enabled =
0 Current IP Address 1 = :: Current IP Gateway = :: Autoconfig = 1 Link Local IP Address = ::
Current IP Address 2 = :: Current IP Address 3 = :: Current IP Address 4 = :: Current IP Address
5 = :: Current IP Address 6 = :: Current IP Address 7 = :: Current IP Address 8 = :: Current IP
Address 9 = :: Current IP Address 10 = :: Current IP Address 11 = :: Current IP Address 12 = ::
Current IP Address 13 = :: Current IP Address 14 = :: Current IP Address 15 = :: DNS Servers
from DHCPv6 = Disabled Current DNS Server 1 = :: Current DNS Server 2 = :: System Information:
System Model = PowerEdge R720 System Revision = I System BIOS Version = 3.0.00 Service Tag =
Express Svc Code = Host Name = localhost.localdomain OS Name = OS Version = Power Status = ON
Fresh Air Capable = No Watchdog Information: Recovery Action = None Present countdown value =
478 seconds Initial countdown value = 480 seconds Embedded NIC MAC Addresses:
NIC.Integrated.1-3-1 Ethernet = 78:2B:CB:4B:C2:ED NIC.Integrated.1-1-1 Ethernet =
78:2B:CB:4B:C2:EB
===== Coredump
Information =====
There is no coredump currently available.
===== Network
Interface Statistics
===== Kernel IPv6
routing table Destination Next Hop Flags Metric Ref Use Iface ::1/128 :: U 0 1 1 lo ::1/128 :: U
256 0 0 lo fe80::1a03:73ff:fe77:b7ca/128 :: U 0 0 1 lo fe80::/64 :: U 256 0 0 eth1 ff00::/8 :: U
256 0 0 eth1 Kernel IP routing table Destination Gateway Genmask Flags MSS Window irtt Iface
0.0.0.0 192.168.0.1 0.0.0.0 UG 0 0 0 bond0 192.168.0.1 0.0.0.0 192.168.0.1 U 0 0 0 bond0 Active
```

```

Internet connections (w/o servers) Proto Recv-Q Send-Q Local Address Foreign Address State tcp 0
0 192.168.0.1:53986 192.168.0.1:199 ESTABLISHED tcp 0 0 192.168.0.1:53985 192.168.0.1:199
ESTABLISHED tcp 0 0 192.168.0.1:199 192.168.0.1:53986 ESTABLISHED tcp 0 0 192.168.0.1:199
192.168.0.1:53985 ESTABLISHED
===== Session
Information ===== No
active sessions currently exist.
===== Process
Information ===== PID
USER VSZ STAT COMMAND 1 root 5236 S {systemd} /sbin/init 2 root 0 SW [kthreadd] 3 root 0 SW
[ksoftirqd/0] 6 root 0 SW [watchdog/0] 7 root 0 SW< [khelper] 8 root 0 SW [kdevtmpfs] 9 root 0
SW< [netns] 153 root 0 SW [sync_supers] 155 root 0 SW [bdi-default] 157 root 0 SW< [kblockd] 166
root 0 SW [khubd] 16233 root 40916 S racadm racdump 16246 root 3824 S sh -c /bin/ps 16247 root
3828 R /bin/ps 26851 root 0 SW [kworker/u:3]
===== RAC Firmware
Build Log =====
BLD_TAG=idracfw_bldtag_3.00.00.00_691231_1800_00 BLD_VERSION=3.00.00.00 BLD_NUMBER=69.12.31
BLD_DATE=2.00.00.00.733 BLD_TYPE=idrac BLD_KERNEL=ZIMAGE

```

## racreset

**Table 75. Details of racreset**

**Description** Resets iDRAC. The reset event is logged in the iDRAC log.  
 To run this subcommand, you must have the Configure iDRAC permission and configure user privilege.

**NOTE:** After you run the `racreset` subcommand, iDRAC may require up to two minutes to return to a usable state.

### Synopsis

```
racadm racreset soft
```

```
racadm racreset hard
```

```
racadm racreset soft -f
```

```
racadm racreset hard -f
```

### Input

- `-f` — This option is used to force the reset.

### Output

```
racadm racreset
RAC reset operation initiated successfully. It may take up to a minute for
the RAC to come online again.
```

### Example

- iDRAC reset

```
racadm racreset
```

# racresetcfg

Table 76. Details of racresetcfg

## Description

Deletes your current iDRAC configuration and resets iDRAC to the factory default settings based on the options provided.

If you run `racresetcfg` from a network client for example, a supported web browser, TELNET or SSH, or Remote RACADM), use the default IP address which is 192.168.0.120. The `racresetcfg` subcommand does not reset the `cfgDNSRacName` object.

To run this subcommand, you must have the `Configure iDRAC` privilege and `Configure User` privilege.

**NOTE:** Certain firmware processes must be stopped and restarted to complete the reset to defaults. iDRAC becomes unresponsive for about 30 seconds while this operation completes.

## Synopsis

- RAC reset operation initiated successfully. It may take several minutes for the RAC to come online again.

```
racadm racresetcfg
```

- `racadm racresetcfg -f`

- `racadm racresetcfg [-all]`

- `racadm racresetcfg [-rc]`

## Input

- `-f`—Force `racresetcfg`. If any vFlash partition creation or formatting is in progress, iDRAC returns a warning message. You can perform a force reset using this option.
- `-all`—Discard all settings and reset user to shipping value.
- `-rc`—Discard all settings and reset user to default user name and password.

**NOTE:** When you perform `racresetcfg -rc` on Stomp and Noble/VRTX servers, by default, the DHCP is disabled.

## Example

- Reset the configuration on iDRAC.

```
racadm racresetcfg
```

The RAC configuration has initiated restoration to factory defaults.

Wait up to a minute for this process to complete before accessing the RAC again.

- Reset when vFlash partition creation is in progress.

```
racadm racresetcfg
```

A vFlash SD card partition operation is in progress. Resetting the iDRAC may corrupt the vFlash SD card. To force `racresetcfg`, use the `-f` flag.

- Reset all iDRAC's configurations to default, and preserve the user and network settings.

```
racadm racresetcfg -f
```

- Reset all iDRAC's configurations to default, and reset the user to shipping value.

```
racadm racresetcfg -all
```

- Reset all iDRAC's configurations to default, and reset the user to root/calvin.

```
racadm racresetcfg -rc
```

# recover

Table 77. Details of Recover sub-command

<b>Description</b>	Allows you to recover the previous version of the firmware. <b>NOTE:</b> To run this subcommand, you must have the Server Control privilege.
<b>Synopsis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>To recover the BIOS firmware:<pre>racadm recover &lt;FQDD&gt;</pre><b>NOTE:</b> BIOS.Setup.1-1 is the supported FQDD</li></ul>
<b>Input</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><code>FQDD</code>— Specify the FQDD of the device for which the recovery is required.</li></ul>
<b>Examples</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>To recover the BIOS firmware:<pre>racadm recover BIOS.Setup.1-1</pre><p>RAC1234: Recovery operation initiated successfully. Check the Lifecycle logs for the status of the operation by running RACADM command "racadm llog view".</p></li></ul>

# remoteimage

Table 78. Details of remoteimage

<b>Description</b>	Connects, disconnects, or deploys a media file on a remote server. To run this subcommand, you must log in with virtual media privilege for iDRAC.
<b>Synopsis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><pre>racadm remoteimage -d</pre></li><li><pre>racadm remoteimage -s</pre></li><li><pre>racadm remoteimage -c [-u &lt;username&gt; -p &lt;password&gt; -l &lt;image_path&gt;]</pre></li></ul>

## Input

- -c—Connect the image.
- -d—Disconnect image.
- -u—User name to access shared folder.
- -p—Password to access shared folder.
- -l —Image location on the network share; use single quotation marks around the location.
- -s —Display current status.

**NOTE:** Use a forward slash (/) when providing the image location. If backward slash (\) is used, override the backward slash for the command to run successfully.

**For example:**

```
racadm remoteimage -c -u user -p xxx -l /\192.168.0.2\CommonShare/  
\diskette
```

**NOTE:** The following options only apply to connect and deploy actions

- -u —Username.  
User name to access the network share. For domain users, you can use the following formats:
  - domain/user
  - domain\user
  - user@domain
- -p —Password to access the network share.

## Example

- Disable Remote File Sharing.

```
racadm remoteimage -d  
Disable Remote File Started. Please check status using -s option to know  
Remote File Share is ENABLED or DISABLED.
```

- Check Remote File Share status.

```
racadm remoteimage -s  
Remote File Share is Enabled  
UserName  
Password  
ShareName //192.168.0/xxxx/dtk_3.3_73_Linux.iso
```

- Deploy a remote image on iDRAC CIFS Share.

```
racadm remoteimage -c -u admin -p xxx -l //192.168.0.32/dev/OM840.iso
```

- Deploy a remote image on iDRAC NFS Share.

```
racadm remoteimage -c -u root -p password -l '192.168.1.113:/opt/nfs/  
OM840.iso
```

- Deploy a remote image on iDRAC HTTP Share.

```
racadm remoteimage -c -u "user" -p "xxx" -l http://shrloc/foo.iso
```

- Deploy a remote image on iDRAC HTTPS Share.

```
racadm remoteimage -c -u "user" -p "xxx" -l https://shrloc/foo.iso
```

**NOTE:** -p and -u options are not mandatory in case of HTTP/HTTPS based remoteimage commands.

# rollback

Table 79. Details of rollback

Description	Allows you to roll back the firmware to an earlier version.
-------------	---

## Synopsis

```
racadm rollback <FQDD> [--reboot]
```

**NOTE:** To get the list of available rollback versions and FQDDs, run the `racadm swinventory` command.

## Input

- <FQDD>: Specify the FQDD of the device for which the rollback is required.
- --reboot: Performs a graceful system reboot after the BIOS firmware rollback.

## Example

- To perform BIOS firmware rollback:

```
racadm rollback iDRAC.Embedded.1-1  
RAC1056: Rollback operation initiated successfully.
```

- To perform a graceful system reboot after BIOS firmware rollback:

```
racadm rollback BIOS.Setup.1-1 --reboot
```

# sensorsettings

Table 80. sensorsettings

## Description

Allows you to perform threshold settings of the sensor.

To run this subcommand, you must have **Configure iDRAC** privilege.

**NOTE:** An error message is displayed when the following is performed:

- **A set operation is performed on an unsupported FQDD.**
- **Out of range settings is entered.**
- **Invalid sensor FQDD is entered.**
- **Invalid threshold level filter is entered.**

## Synopsis

```
racadm sensorsettings set <FQDD> -level Min <value>
```

## Input

- <FQDD> — Sensor or corresponding sensor FQDD which needs a threshold configuration. Run the command, `racadm getsensorinfo` to view the sensor FQDD. The R/W field in the output `getsensorinfo` indicates if the sensor thresholds can be configured. Replace the <FQDD> field with the corresponding sensor FQDD that needs a threshold configuration.
- -level — threshold level for the sensor setting. Values are Max or Min.

## Examples

To set the minimum noncritical threshold level for a power sensor type.

```
racadm sensorsettings set iDRAC.Embedded.1#SystemBoardCPUUsage -level Max 95
```

**NOTE:** The entered value must be lesser or higher than the sensor critical threshold limit.

# serveraction

Table 81. serveraction

## Description

Enables you to perform power management operations on the blade system.

To run this subcommand, you must have the Execute Server Control Commands permission.

## Synopsis

```
racadm serveraction <action> -f
```

## Input

<action> — Specifies the power management operation to perform. The options are:

- `hardreset` — Performs a force reset (reboot) operation on the managed system.
- `powercycle` — Performs a power-cycle operation on the managed system. This action is similar to pressing the power button on the system's front panel to turn off and then turn on the system.
- `powerdown` — Powers down the managed system.
- `powerup` — Powers up the managed system.
- `powerstatus` — Displays the current power status of the server (ON or OFF).
- `graceshutdown` — Performs a graceful shutdown of the server. If the operating system on the server cannot shut down completely, then this operation is not performed.
- `nmi` — Generates the Non-masking interrupt (NMI) to halt the system operation. The NMI sends a high-level interrupt to the operating system, which causes the system to halt the operation to allow critical diagnostic or troubleshooting activities.

### NOTE:

The halt system operation does not occur on systems running the Linux operating system.

- `-f` — Force the server power management operation.

This option is applicable only for the PowerEdge-VRTX platform. It is used with `powerdown`, `powercycle`, and `hardreset` options.

### NOTE: The action `powerstatus` is not allowed with `-a` option.

---

## Output

Displays an error message if the requested operation is not completed, or a success message if the operation is completed.

---

## Example

Get Power Status on iDRAC

```
racadm serveraction powerstatus
Server Power Status: ON
```

```
racadm serveraction powercycle
Server power operation successful
```

---

# set

Table 82. Details of set

## Description

Modifies the value of configuration objects on a component. The Set sub-command has two forms:

- The modification of a single object to a new value specified in the command line.
- The modification of multiple objects to new values using a configuration file.

It supports multi-object value import from two configuration file formats.

- INI format — The INI format files can be imported from a local file only
- Server Configuration Profile(SCP) XML and JSON format - XML and JSON format files can be imported from a local file, from an NFS, CIFS, HTTP, HTTPS, FTP and TFTP network share.

**NOTE:** To run the `Set` sub-command for Server Configuration Profile XML files, use the Lifecycle Controller version 1.1 or later.

Depending on the type of configuration object being modified, the new values could be applied immediately (in “real-time”) or require staging and a reboot of the system to apply the new values. The following components support either real-time or staged application of new values:

- iDRAC with Lifecycle Controller
- PERC RAID controllers

**NOTE:** Use PERC RAID controllers with firmware version 9.1 or later. The real-time support is provided only while performing hardware RAID configuration.

The following components require staging and system reboot for application of new values:

- BIOS
- Other PERC RAID controllers — For software RAID configuration
- Networking devices – Ethernet and Fibre Channel

### NOTE:

- **To modify the value of staged objects such as BIOS or NIC, commit and reboot job creation must be used to apply the pending values. When single object `Set` operations are used to stage value modification, use the `jobqueue` command to schedule a job to reboot the server and apply the new values. For staged multi-object `Set` operations using `ini` and `xml` configuration files, a job will automatically be created by the `Set` command; use the `-b`, `-w` and `-s` options to specify how the staged reboot will be performed. For more information, see [jobqueue](#).**

## Synopsis

### Single-object Set

- `racadm set <FQDD Alias>.<group> <value>`
- `racadm get <FQDD Alias>.<group>.<object> <value>`
- `racadm get <FQDD Alias>.<group>.[<index>].<object> <value>`
- `racadm get <FQDD Alias>.<index>.<group>.<index>.<object> <value>`

### Multi-object Set

- `racadm set -f <filename> [-t ini] [--continue]`
- `racadm set -f <filename> -t xml -l <NFS share> [--preview] [--continue]`
- `racadm set -f <filename> -t xml -l <NFS share> -c <FQDD>[,<FQDD>*]`
- `racadm set -f <filename> -t xml -u <username> -p <password> -l <CIFS share> [--preview] [--continue]`
- `racadm set -f <filename> -t xml -u <username> -p <password> -l <CIFS share> -c <FQDD>[,<FQDD>*]`

- Configure a RAC from an XML configuration file located on a remote NFS share

```
racadm set -f <filename> -t xml -l <NFS> 10.1.2.3:/myshare
```

- Configure a RAC from an XML configuration file located on a remote HTTP share.

```
racadm set -f <filename> -t xml -u <httpuser> -p <httppwd> -l <HTTP> http://test.com/myshare
```

- Configure a RAC from an XML configuration file located on a remote HTTPS share.

```
racadm set -f <filename> -t xml -u <httpsuser> -p <httpspwd> -l <HTTPS> https://test.com/myshare
```

- Configure a RAC from an XML configuration file located on a remote FTP share

```
racadm set -f <filename> -t xml -u <username> -p <password> -l <FTP share> -c <FQDD>
```

- Configure a RAC from an XML configuration file located on a remote TFTP share.

```
racadm set -f <filename> -t xml -l <TFTP share> -c <FQDD>
```

## Input

- <FQDD Alias>
- Examples for FQDDs:
- System.Power
  - System.Power.Supply
  - System.Location
  - LifecycleController.LCAAttributes
  - System.LCD
  - iDRAC.Serial
- <group> — Specifies the group containing the object that must be written.
  - <object> — Specifies the object name of the value that must be written.
  - <index> — This option is specified where FQDD Aliases or Groups must be indexed.
  - -f <filename> — Enables set to configure the device from a specified file. This option is not supported in the Firmware RACADM interface.
  - --continue — This option is used with -f only and is applicable for only for INI file operation.. If a multi-object Set is unsuccessful for a <group>, then Set continues with the next <group> in the file. If this option is not used, then Set stops when it is unsuccessful for a particular <group>. After the unsuccessful <group>, the remaining <group>s are not configured.

### **i** NOTE:

This option is applicable only for INI file operation.

- -u — Specifies user name of the CIFS remote share from which the file must be imported
- -p — Specifies password for the remote CIFS share from which the file must be imported.
- -l — Specifies network share location from where the file must be imported.
- -t — Specifies the file type to be imported.

The valid values are:

- xml—Imports the Server Configuration Profile in XML format either from a local or network share file.
- JSON—Specifies a JSON file.
- INI— files can only be imported from a local file.

### **i** NOTE: To import or export Server Configuration Profile .xml, use the Lifecycle Controller version 1.1 or later.

Staging and reboot control options

The following options control when and how system reboots are performed when using the -f option. As noted above, some FQDDs require a system reboot to apply the new values; other FQDDs optionally support immediate application of new values. If the imported file contains ONLY immediate application-capable FQDDs such as iDRAC, do NOT use the -b option and the Set command will schedule a real-time job to immediately apply the new values.

### **i** NOTE: The -b, -w, -s, and --preview options are applicable only with -f option.

- -b — . Specifies the type of shutdown for the system after a file import operation completes. The parameters are Graceful, Forced, and NoReboot for graceful shutdown, forced shutdown, and no reboot respectively. If -b is not specified, graceful shutdown is taken as the default except as noted above for files containing new values for immediate application-capable <FQDD>s.

### **i** NOTE: If the operating system is in use, then the graceful shutdown option may time out within 300 seconds. If this operation is unsuccessful, then retry with the force option.

- -w — Maximum time to wait for the graceful shutdown to occur. The value must be entered in seconds. Minimum accepted value is 300 seconds and the maximum accepted value is 3600 seconds. The default value is 1800 seconds.
- -s — Power state of the host when the import operation completes. The parameters are "On" for powered ON and "Off" for powered OFF. If this parameter is not specified, power ON is taken as default.
- --preview — Validates the configuration .xml file and view the status.

The --preview option provides the **Job ID** to verify the status of the file preview operation. The **Job ID** can be tracked by running the `racadm jobqueue view -I <JID>` command.

### **i** NOTE:

- **The --preview option does not restart the system.**
- **The -b, -w options cannot be included with the --preview option.**
- **A scheduled job or pending configuration should not be running while using the --preview option.**

- -c — Specifies the FQDD or list of FQDDs separated by ',' of the components for which the configuration should be imported. If this option is not specified, configuration related to all the components are imported.

### **i** NOTE: To use the -c or --preview option, the minimum Lifecycle Controller version required is 1.2.

## Example

### Single-object Set of real-time objects

- Configure LCD String.

```
$ racadm set system.lcd.LCDUserString test
```

- Configure iDRAC name.

```
racadm set iDRAC.Info.Name idrac-server100
```

### Single-object Set of staged objects

- Configure several BIOS settings, create a job to initiate application of new values, reboot the system, then wait for the job to complete.

```
racadm set BIOS.SysProfileSettings.ProcTurboMode Disabled
racadm set BIOS.ProcSettings.ProcVirtualization Enabled
racadm set BIOS.ProcSettings.ControlledTurbo Enabled
racadm jobqueue create BIOS.Setup.1-1 -r Graceful
```

- Note of the Job ID output by the jobqueue command
- After reboot, wait for the job to complete by checking the job status

```
racadm jobqueue view -i <Job ID>
```

### Multi-object Set of real-time objects

- Configure the iDRAC using a local INI file.

```
racadm set -f myidrac.ini
```

- Configure the iDRAC using a local Server Configuration Profile XML file containing only iDRAC settings.

```
racadm set -f myidrac.xml -t xml
```

- Configure the iDRAC using a Server Configuration Profile XML file stored on an NFS share containing only iDRAC settings.

```
racadm set -f myidrac.xml -t xml -l 10.1.2.3:/myshare
```

- Import a Server Configuration Profile from a CIFS share, using only the iDRAC component.

```
racadm set -f file -t xml -u myuser -p mypassword -l //192.168.0/share -c
iDRAC.Embedded.1
```

### Multi-object Set of staged objects

- Configure a systems using a local Server Configuration Profile XML file containing a mix of real-time and staged objects; reboot the server gracefully with a wait time of ten minutes, leaving the server powered on after the reboot.

```
racadm set -f myfile.xml -t xml -b "graceful" -w 600 -s "on"
```

- Make note of the Job ID output by the Set command.
- After reboot, wait for the job to complete by checking the job status.

```
racadm jobqueue view -i <Job ID>
```

- Configure a systems using a local Server Configuration Profile XML file containing a mix of real-time and staged objects; postpone reboot until other operations have been completed.

```
racadm set -f myfile.xml -t xml -b NoReboot
```

- Make note of the Job ID output by the Set command; because of the NoReboot option, the job will be pending until the server is rebooted
- Complete other operations, then perform a reboot
- After reboot, wait for the job to complete by checking the job status

```
racadm jobqueue view -i <Job ID>
```

- Verify the Server Configuration Profile XML file content located in a remote CIFS share.

```
racadm set -f temp_Configuration_file -t xml -u Administrator -p Password -
l //192.168.0/xyz -preview
```

- Configure a RAC from an XML configuration file located on a remote FTP share.

```
racadm set -f myfile.xml -t xml -u username -p password -l ftp://
192.168.10.24/
```

```
racadm set -f myfile.xml -t json -u httpsuser -p httpspwd -l ftp://
192.168.10.24/
```

# setled

Table 83. Details of setled

**Description** Sets the state (blinking or not blinking) of the LED on the specified module.  
To run this subcommand, you must have the Configure iDRAC permission.

**Synopsis**

```
racadm setled -l <ledState>
```

**Input**

- -l <ledState> — Specifies the LED state. The values are:
  - 0 — No Blinking
  - 1 — Blinking

**Example**

- From iDRAC stop LED from blinking.

```
racadm setled -l 0
RAC0908: System ID LED blink off.
```

- From iDRAC start LED to blink.

```
racadm setled -l 1
RAC0907: System ID LED blink on.
```

# setniccfg

Table 84. Details of setniccfg

**Description** Sets the iDRAC IP address for static and DHCP modes.  
To run this subcommand, you must have the **Configure iDRAC** privilege.

 **NOTE: The terms NIC and Ethernet management port may be used interchangeably.**

**Synopsis**

- racadm setniccfg -d
- racadm setniccfg -d6
- racadm setniccfg -s <IPv4Address> <netmask> <IPv4 gateway>
- racadm setniccfg -s6 <IPv6 Address> <IPv6 Prefix Length> <IPv6 Gateway>
- racadm setniccfg -o

**Input**

- -d — Enables DHCP for the NIC. It is enabled by default.
- -d6 — Enables AutoConfig for the NIC (default is disabled).
- -s — Enables static IP settings. The IPv4 address, netmask, and gateway must be specified. Otherwise, the existing static settings are used. <ipaddress>, <netmask>, and <gateway> must be typed as dot-separated strings.

```
racadm setniccfg -s 192.168.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.0
```

- -s6 — Enables static IPv6 settings. The IPv6 address, Prefix Length, and the IPv6 Gateway can be specified.
- -o — Enable or disable NIC.

## Example

- To Configure static IPv4 address for iDRAC NIC

```
racadm setniccfg -s 192.168.0 255.255.255.0 192.168.0
Static IP configuration enabled and modified successfully
```

- Configure DHCP mode for iDRAC IPv4

```
racadm setniccfg -d
DHCP is now ENABLED
```

- Configure DHCP mode for iDRAC IPv6

```
racadm setniccfg -d6
DHCP6 is now ENABLED
```

# sshpkauth

Table 85. Details of sshpkauth

## Description

Enables you to upload and manage up to 4 different SSH public keys for each user. You can upload a key file or key text, view keys, or delete keys.

This command has three mutually exclusive modes determined by the options — `upload`, `view`, and `delete`.

To run this subcommand, you must have Configure user privilege.

## Synopsis

- `racadm sshpkauth -i svcacct -k <key_index> -p <privilege> -t <PK_key_text>`
- `racadm sshpkauth -i svcacct -k <key_index> -p <privilege> -f <PK_key_text>`
- `racadm sshpkauth -v -i svcacct -k all|<key_index>`
- `racadm sshpkauth -d -i svcacct -k all|<key_index>`

## Input

- `-i <user_index>` — Index for the user.
- `-k [<key_index> | all]` — Index to assign the PK key being uploaded. *all* only works with the `-v` or `-d` options. `<key_index>` must be between 1 to 4 or *all* on iDRAC.
- `-t <PK_Key_Text>` — Key text for the SSH Public key.
- `-f <filename>` — File containing the key text to upload.  
**NOTE: The `-f` option is not supported on Telnet or SSH or serial RACADM.**
- `-v` — View the key text for the index provided.
- `-d` — Delete the key for the index provided.

## Example

- Upload an invalid key to iDRAC User 2 in the first key space using a string.

```
$ racadm sshpkauth -i 2 -k 1 -t "This is invalid key
Text"
```

```
ERROR: Key text appears to be corrupt
```

- Upload a valid key to iDRAC User 2 in the first key space using a file.

```
$ racadm sshpkauth -i 2 -k 1 -f pkkey.key
```

```
Key file successfully uploaded.
```

- Get all keys for User 2 on iDRAC.

```
$ racadm sshpkauth -v -i 2 -k all
```

```
***** User ID 2 *****
```

Key ID 1:

```
ssh-rsa AAAAB3NzaC1yc2EAAAABIwAAAIEAzzy+k2nnpnKqVEXGXIZo0sbR6JgA5YNbWs3ekoxXV
fe3yJVpVc/5zrrr7XrwKbJAJTqSw8Dg3iR4n3vUaP+1PHmUv5Mn55Ea6LHUs1AXFqXmOd1Thd
wilU2VLw/iRH1ZymUFnut8ggbpQgqV2L8bsUaMqb5PooIIvV6hy4isCNJU=
1024-bit RSA, converted from OpenSSH by xx_xx@xx.xx
```

Key ID 2:

Key ID 3:

Key ID 4:

## sslcertdownload

**Table 86. Details of sslcertdownload**

### Description

Downloads an SSL certificate from iDRAC to the client's file system.

To run this subcommand, you must have the **Server Control** privilege.

**NOTE:** This subcommand is only supported on the remote interface(s).

### Synopsis

```
racadm sslcertdownload -f <filename> -t <type>
```

### Input

- **-f** — Specifies the target filename on local file system to download the certificate.
- **-t <type>**—Specifies the type of certificate to download, either the CA certificate for Directory Service or the server certificate.
  - 1—Server Certificate
  - 2—Active Directory
  - 3—Custom Signing Certificate
  - 4—Client Trust Certificate for SSL
  - 5—Factory Identity Certificate

### Output

Returns 0 when successful and non-zero number when unsuccessful.

### Example

- Download server certificate:

```
racadm -r 192.168.0 -u root -p xxx sslcertdownload -t 1 -f cert.txt
```

- Download Active Directory certificate:

```
racadm -r 192.168.0 -u root -p xxx sslcertdownload -t 2 -f ad_cert.txt
```

**NOTE:** This command is not supported in the firmware RACADM interface as it is not a file system.

# sslcertupload

Table 87. Details of sslcertupload

<b>Description</b>	Uploads a custom SSL server or CA certificate for Directory Service from the client to iDRAC. To run this subcommand, you must have the following privilege: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Active Directory certificate - Privilege required Configure iDRAC + Configure User</li><li>• Public Key Cryptography Standards (PKCS) format - Privilege required Configure iDRAC</li><li>• Client Trust certificate for SSL format and Factory Identity Certificate format - Privilege required Configure iDRAC</li></ul>
<b>Synopsis</b>	<code>racadm sslcertupload -t &lt;type&gt; -f &lt;filename&gt; -p &lt;passphrase&gt;</code>
<b>Input</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>-f</code>—Specifies the source filename in the local file system of the certificate uploaded.</li><li>• <code>-p</code>—Pass phrase for the Public Key Cryptography Standards file.</li><li>• <code>-t</code>—Specifies the type of certificate to upload. The type of certificate must be:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1—Server certificate</li><li>• 2—CA certificate for Directory Service</li><li>• 3—Public Key Cryptography Standards (PKCS) format</li><li>• 4—Client Trust certificate for SSL format</li><li>• 5—Factory Identity Certificate format</li></ul></li></ul>
<b>Output</b>	<code>racadm -r 192.168.0.2 -u root -p xxx sslcertupload -t 2 -f cert.txt</code> Certificate that is successfully uploaded to the RAC.
<b>Example</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Uploading a server certificate.<pre>racadm -r 192.168.0.2 -u root -p xxx sslcertupload -t 1 -f cert.txt</pre></li><li>• Uploading web server certificate and key<pre>racadm -r 192.168.0.2 -u root -p xxx sslcertupload -t 6 -f cert.txt -k key.txt</pre></li><li>• Uploading Active Directory certificate<pre>racadm -r 192.168.0.2 -u root -p xxx sslcertupload -t 2 -f ad_cert.txt</pre></li><li>• Uploading Client Trust certificate for SSL<pre>racadm -r 192.168.0.2 -u root -p xxx sslcertupload -t 4 -f https_cert.cer</pre></li><li>• Uploading Factory Identity certificate<pre>racadm -r 192.168.0.2 -u root -p xxx sslcertupload -t 5 -f fi_cert.cer</pre></li></ul>

# sslcertview

Table 88. Details of sslcertview

<b>Description</b>	Displays the SSL server or CA certificate that exists on iDRAC.
<b>Synopsis</b>	<code>racadm sslcertview -t &lt;type&gt; [-A]</code>

## Input

- -t—Specifies the type of certificate to view, either the CA certificate or server certificate.
  - 1—Server Certificate
  - 2—Active Directory
  - 3—Factory Identity Certificate
  - 4—Client Trust certificate for SSL
- -A—Prevents printing headers or labels.

**NOTE:** If a certificate is generated using a comma ',' as one of the parameters, command displays the partial name in the following fields only until the comma:

- **Organization Name**
- **Common Name**
- **Location Name**
- **State Name**

The rest of the string is not displayed.

**Table 89. Output**

Serial Number	01
<b>Subject Information:</b>	
Country Code (CC)	US
State (S)	Texas
Locality (L)	Round Rock
Organization (O)	Dell Inc.
Organizational Unit (OU)	Remote Access Group
Common Name (CN)	iDRAC Default certificate
<b>Issuer Information:</b>	
Country Code (CC)	US
State (S)	Texas
Locality (L)	Round Rock
Organization (O)	Dell Inc.
Organizational Unit (OU)	Remote Access Group
Common Name (CN)	iDRAC Default certificate
Valid From	May 15 23:54:19 2017 GMT
Valid To	May 12 23:54:19 2027 GMT

```
racadm sslcertview -t 1 -A
```

```
00
```

```
US
```

```
Texas
```

```
Round Rock
```

```
Dell Inc.
```

```
Remote Access Group
```

```
iDRAC default certificate
```

```
US
```

```
Texas
```

```
Round Rock
```

```
Dell Inc.
```

```
Remote Access Group
```

```
iDRAC default certificate
```

```
May 15 23:54:19 2017 GMT
```

```
May 12 23:54:19 2027 GMT
```

## sslcertdelete

Table 90. Details of sslcertdelete

<b>Description</b>	Command to delete a custom signing certificate from iDRAC. To run this subcommand, you must have the <b>Configure iDRAC</b> privilege.
<b>Synopsis</b>	<code>racadm sslcertdelete -t &lt;type&gt;</code>
<b>Input</b>	<code>-t</code> —Specifies the type of certificate to delete. The type of certificate is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 3—Custom signing certificate</li><li>· 4—Client trust certificate for SSL</li></ul>
<b>Output</b>	The following information is displayed: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· The custom signing certificate was deleted.</li><li>· The iDRAC resets and may be offline temporarily.</li></ul>
<b>Example</b>	Use Remote RACADM to delete the custom signing certificate. <pre>\$ racadm -r 192.168.0 -u root -p xxx sslcertdelete -t 3</pre> Use Remote RACADM to delete the Client Trust certificate for SSL. <pre>\$ racadm -r 192.168.0 -u root -p xxx sslcertdelete -t 4</pre>

# sslcsrigen

Table 91. Details of sslcsrigen

**Description** Generates and downloads a certificate signing request (CSR) file to the client's local file system. The CSR can be used for creating a custom SSL certificate that can be used for SSL transactions on iDRAC.

To run this subcommand, you must have the Configure iDRAC privilege.

---

**Synopsis**

- `racadm sslcsrigen -g`
- `racadm sslcsrigen [-g] [-f <filename>]`
- `racadm sslcsrigen -s`
- `racadm sslcsrigen -g -t <csr_type>`
- `racadm sslcsrigen -g -f <filename> -t <csr_type>`
- `racadm sslcsrigen -s -t <csr_type>`

---

**Input**

- `-g`—Generates a new CSR.
- `-s`—Returns the status of a CSR generation process (generation in progress, active, or none).
- `-f`—Specifies the filename of the location, `<filename>`, where the CSR is downloaded.  
**NOTE: The `-f` option is only supported on the remote interfaces.**
- `-t` —Specifies the type of CSR to be generated. The options are:
  - 1—SSL cert
  - 2—Factory Identity Cert

---

**Output**

If no options are specified, a CSR is generated and downloaded to the local file system as `sslcsr` by default. The `-g` option cannot be used with the `-s` option, and the `-f` option can only be used with the `-g` option.

The `sslcsrigen -s` subcommand returns one of the following status codes:

- CSR was generated successfully.
  - CSR does not exist.
-

## Example

- Display the status of CSR operation:

```
racadm sslcsrgen -s
```

- Generate and download a CSR to local file system using remote RACADM

```
racadm -r 192.168.0.120 -u <username> -p <password> sslcsrgen -g -f  
csrtest.txt
```

- Generate and download a CSR to local file system using local RACADM

```
racadm sslcsrgen -g -f c:\csr\csrtest.txt
```

- Generate a new certificate signing request for Factory Identity type

```
racadm sslcsrgen -g -t 2
```

- Display the status of the current CSR operation for Factory Identity type

```
racadm sslcsrgen -s -t 2
```

- Generate and download a CSR for Factory Identity type to local file system using remote RACADM

```
racadm -r 192.168.0.120 -u root -p calvin sslcsrgen -g -f csrtest.txt -t 2
```

- Generate and download a CSR for Factory Identity type to local file system using local RACADM

```
racadm sslcsrgen -g -f c:\csr\csrtest.txt -t 2
```

**NOTE:** Before a CSR can be generated, the CSR fields must be configured in the RACADM iDRAC . Security group. For example:

```
racadm set iDRAC.security.commonname MyCompany
```

**NOTE:** In Telnet or SSH console, you can only generate and not download the CSR file.

## sslkeyupload

Table 92. Details of sslkeyupload

<b>Description</b>	Uploads SSL key from the client to iDRAC. To run this subcommand, you must have the <b>Server Control</b> privilege.
<b>Synopsis</b>	<code>racadm sslkeyupload -t &lt;type&gt; -f &lt;filename&gt;</code>
<b>Input</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>-t</code> — Specifies the key to upload. The value is:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>1</code> — SSL key used to generate the server certificate.</li></ul></li><li>• <code>-f</code> — Specifies the filename of the SSL key that must be uploaded.</li></ul>
<b>Output</b>	If upload is successful, the message <code>SSL key successfully uploaded to the RAC</code> is displayed. If upload is unsuccessful, error message is displayed.
<b>Example</b>	<code>racadm sslkeyupload -t 1 -f c:\sslkey.txt</code>

## sslresetcfg

Table 93. Details sslresetcfg

<b>Description</b>	Restores the web-server certificate to factory default and restarts web-server. The certificate takes effect 30 seconds after the command is entered. To run this subcommand, you must have the Configure iDRAC privilege.
--------------------	---

**Synopsis**

```
racadm sslresetcfg
```

**Input**

N/A

**Example**

```
racadm sslresetcfg
```

```
Certificate generated successfully and webserver restarted.
```

## Storage

**Table 94. Details of storage**

**Description**

Allows you to run the commands to control storage arrays.

To run this subcommand for configuring the storage properties, you must have the server control permission.

## Synopsis

### Inventory

**i** | **NOTE:** You can also run the command using **raid** in place of the **storage** command.

- To view the help details for get command, run the following command:

```
racadm storage help get
```

- To generate and view information about the inventory of storage root node, run the following command:

```
racadm storage get status
```

- To generate and view information about the inventory of controllers, run the following command:

```
racadm storage get controllers -o
```

```
racadm storage get controllers -o -p <property names separated by comma>
```

- To get the list of controllers, run the following command:

```
racadm storage get controllers
```

- To get the properties of PCIeSSD controller, run the following command:

```
racadm storage get controllers:<PcieSSD controller FQDD>
```

- To generate and view information about the inventory of batteries, run the following command:

```
racadm storage get batteries -o
```

```
racadm storage get batteries --refkey <controller FQDDs separated by comma>
```

```
racadm storage get batteries --refkey <controller FQDDs separated by comma>  
-o
```

```
racadm storage get batteries --refkey <controller FQDDs separated by comma>  
-o -p <property names separated by comma>
```

- To generate and view information about the inventory of virtual disks, run the following command:

```
racadm storage get vdisks
```

```
racadm storage get vdisks --refkey <controller FQDDs separated by comma>
```

```
racadm storage get vdisks --refkey <controller FQDDs separated by comma> -o
```

```
racadm storage get vdisks --refkey <controller FQDDs separated by comma> -o  
-p <property names separated by comma>
```

- To generate and view information about the inventory of enclosures, run the following command:

```
racadm storage get enclosures -o
```

```
racadm storage get enclosures --refkey <connector FQDDs separated by comma>
```

```
racadm storage get enclosures --refkey <connector FQDDs separated by comma>  
-o -p <property names separated by comma>
```

- To get the list of enclosures, run the following command:

```
racadm storage get enclosures
```

- To get the properties of the PCIeSSD enclosure, run the following command:

```
racadm storage get enclosures:<PCIeSSD enclosure FQDD>
```

- To generate and view information about the inventory of physical disk drives, run the following command:

```
racadm storage get pdisks
```

```
racadm storage get pdisks -o
```

## Input

- `-o`—Specifies the optimized version.
  - `-p`—Specifies the property name.
  - `--refkey`—Specifies the controller or enclosure FQDDs.
  - `-name`—Specifies the new name for the virtual disk.
  - `-size`—Specifies the new size for the virtual disk. It should be more than the current size.
    - `b`—Specifies the size in bytes
    - `k`—Specifies the size in kilobytes
    - `m`—Specifies the size in megabytes
    - `g`—Specifies the size in gigabytes
    - `t`—Specifies the size in terabytes
  - `-r1`—Sets the storage level.
    - `r0`—storage 0-Striping
    - `r1`—storage 1-Mirroring
    - `r5`—storage 5-Striping with Parity
    - `r6`—storage 6-Striping with Extra Parity
    - `r10`—storage 10-Spanned Striping with Mirroring
    - `r50`—storage 50-Spanned Striping with Parity
    - `r60`—storage 60-Spanned Striping with Extra Parity
  - `-new_r1`—Specifies the new possible raid level for the virtual disk
    - `r0`—RAID0
    - `r1`—RAID1
    - `r5`—RAID5
    - `r6`—RAID6
- NOTE:** This is a mandatory option must provide with RLM operation. Possible raid migrations with disk addition are R0-R1, R0-R5/R6, R1-R0/R5/R6, R5-R0/R6, R6-R0/R5. Possible raid migrations without disk addition are R1-R0, R5-R0, R6-R0/R5.
- `-wp {wt | wb | wbf}` —Sets the write policy to Write Through, Write Back, or Write Back Force
  - `-rp {nra | ra | ara}` —Sets the read policy to No Read Ahead, Read Ahead, Adaptive Read Ahead
  - `-ss`—Specifies the stripe size to use.
  - `-pdkey: <PD FQDD list>`—Specifies the physical disk drive to use in the virtual disk.
  - `-dcp`—Sets the Disk Cache Policy in the Virtual Disk.
    - `enabled`—Allows the virtual disk to use the cache.
    - `disabled`—Does not allow the virtual disk to use the cache.
    - `default`—Uses the default cache policy. For SAS drives, use the `disabled` option and for SATA drives, use the `enabled` option by default.
  - `-name <VD name>`—Specifies the name of the virtual disk.
  - `-size <VD size>`—Specifies the size of each virtual disk.
    - `b`—Specifies the size in bytes
    - `k`—Specifies the size in kilobytes
    - `m`—Specifies the size in megabytes
    - `g`—Specifies the size in gigabytes
    - `t`—Specifies the size in terabytes
  - `-sc`—Number of spans in a virtual disk (required for multi-span RAID level)
- NOTE:**
- **For PERC9, if the value of `controller.SupportRAID10UnevenSpans` is supported, you can enter only 0 for this option while creating RAID level 10. The created RAID10 virtual disk displays the `spandepth` as 1 (default).**
  - **For other controllers:**
    - **The default value for multi-span RAID levels is 2 and for basic RAID level is 1.**
    - **For hybrid RAID levels such as RAID10, RAID50, and RAID60, this option is mandatory.**
    - **The value for `-sc` option can be 0 only for RAID10.**
- `-T10PIEnable`—Creates a virtual disk with protection information.
  - `-key <Key id>`—Specifies the key id.
  - `-passwd <passphrase>`—Specifies the passphrase.
  - `-newpasswd <passphrase>`—Specifies the new passphrase.
  - `-assign {yes | no}`—Assigns or unassigns the disk as a hotspare.
  - `-type {ghs | dhs}`—Assigns a global or dedicated hotspare.
  - `-dedicated <VD FQDD>`—Assigns the dedicated hotspare to the specified virtual disk. This option is required for

## Example

### Inventory

- To view the help details for get command, run the following command:

```
racadm>>storage help get
racadm storage help get
Storage monitoring and inventory of hardware RAID connected to the system.

Usage :
racadm storage get status
racadm storage help <Object type I/II>
racadm storage get <Object type I>
racadm storage get <Object type I> -current
racadm storage get <Object type I> -pending
racadm storage get <Object type I> -o
racadm storage get <Object type I> -o -p <property names separated by comma>
racadm storage get <Object type I>:<FQDDs of Object type I separated by comma> -p
<property names separated by comma>
racadm storage get <Object type I>:<FQDDs of Object type I separated by comma>
racadm storage get <Object type II> --refkey <reference keys separated by comma>
racadm storage get <Object type II> --refkey <reference keys separated by comma> -o
racadm storage get <Object type II> --refkey <reference keys separated by comma> -o
-p <property names separated by comma>
-----

Valid Options:
Object type I      : controllers, batteries, vdisks, pdisks, fans, emms, tempprobes, psus,
enclosures.
Object type II     : batteries, vdisks, pdisks, fans, emms, psus, tempprobes, enclosures.
-current <optional>: Displays only the current Raid objects from storage.If -pending not
mentioned it will consider as the default option
-pending           : Displays only the Pending Raid Objects from Storage.
-o                : Displays all the properties of the selected Key or Object.
-p               : Displays the property names with filter.
FQDD's           : Displays all the properties of the FQDD's Key.
--refkey         : Displays all the reference key of Object type.
help             : Displays each object type help.
NOTE: Maximum Property names can be specified in -p option is = 10.
NOTE: Maximum FQDD's or refkey can be specified is = 3.
-----

Usage Examples :
racadm storage get controllers
racadm storage get psus
racadm storage get controllers -o
racadm storage get controllers -o -current
racadm storage get controllers -o -pending
racadm storage get enclosures -o
racadm storage get controllers -o -p name,status
racadm storage get vdisks -o -p layout,status
racadm storage get controllers:RAID.INTEGRATED.0
racadm storage get emms:EMM.Slot.0:ENCLOSURE.EXTERNAL.0-0:RAID.INTEGRATED.0
racadm storage get controllers:RAID.INTEGRATED.0 -p status
racadm storage get emms:EMM.Slot.0:ENCLOSURE.EXTERNAL.0-0:RAID.INTEGRATED.0 -p status
racadm storage get batteries --refkey RAID.INTEGRATED.0
racadm storage get pdisks --refkey ENCLOSURE.EXTERNAL.0-0:RAID.INTEGRATED.0
racadm storage get batteries --refkey RAID.INTEGRATED.0 -o -p status,state,name
racadm storage get fans --refkey RAID.INTEGRATED.0 -o -p status,speed,name
```

- To rename, expansion and raid level migration of the virtual disks. To rebuild, cancel rebuild and cancel the back-ground initialization.

```
racadm storage renamevd:<VirtualDisk FQDD > -name <new_vd_name>
```

```
racadm storage capacityexpansion:<VirtualDisk FQDD > -size <new size VD> -pdkey
<PhysicalDisk FQDDs>
```

```
racadm storage raidlevelmigration:<VirtualDisk FQDD > -new_rl <raid_level> -
pdkey:<pdisk_fqdd separated by commas>
```

```
racadm storage rebuild:<PD FQDD>
```

```
racadm storage cancelrebuild:<PD FQDD>
```

```
racadm storage cancelbgi:<VD FQDD>
```

- To generate and view information about the inventory of controllers, virtual disks, storage enclosures, and physical disk drives.

- To generate and view information about the inventory of storage root node.

This command retrieves the status of the inventory for storage root node.

```
racadm storage get status
raid Root Node Status : Ok
```

- To generate and view information about the inventory of controllers connected to the server.

 **NOTE: If you set the NVMe mode to Non-Raid, then S140/S150 RollupStatus is displayed as Unknown.**

```
racadm storage get controllers
RAID.Integrated.1-1
```

The following command is an optimized version and displays the full controller objects along with their keys:

```
racadm storage get controllers -o
RAID.Slot.4-1
  Status = Ok
  DeviceDescription = RAID Controller in Slot 4
  RollupStatus = Ok
  Name = PERC H740P Adapter (PCI Slot 4)
  PciSlot = 4
  FirmwareVersion = 50.5.1-1733
  RebuildRate = 30
  BgiRate = 30
  CheckConsistencyRate = 30
  ReconstructRate = 30
  PatrolReadRate = 30
  PatrolReadMode = Automatic
  PatrolReadState = Stopped
  CheckConsistencyMode = Normal
  LoadBalanceSetting = Auto
  CopybackMode = ON
  PreservedCache = Not Present
  CacheMemorySize = 8192 MB
  PersistHotspare = Disabled
  KeyID = null
  SpindownUnconfiguredDrives = Disabled
  SpindownHotspare = Disabled
  Timeintervalforspindown = 30 (Minutes)
  SecurityStatus = Security Key Assigned
  EncryptionMode = Security Enterprise Key Manager
  SasAddress = 0x5D09466073045100
  PciDeviceId = 0x16
  PciSubdeviceId = 0x1fcb
  PciVendorId = 0x1000
  PciSubvendorId = 0x1028
  PciBus = 0x0
  PciDevice = 0x0
```

```

PciFunction           = 0x0
BusWidth              = Other
SlotLength            = Other
SlotType              = Other
MaxCapableSpeed       = 12.0 Gb/s
LearnMode             = Not supported
T10PICapability       = Not Capable
SupportRAID10UnevenSpans = Supported
SupportEnhancedAutoForeignImport = Supported
EnhancedAutoImportForeignConfig = Disabled
SupportControllerBootMode = Supported
ControllerBootMode    = Continue Boot On Error
RealtimeConfigurationCapability = Capable
RaidMode              = None
SharedSlotAssignmentAllowed = Not Applicable
bootVD                = Disk.Virtual.0:RAID.Slot.4-1
CurrentControllerMode = RAID
SupportEnhancedHBA    = Supported

```

The following command displays the filtered property values for all returned controller objects:

```

racadm storage get controllers -o -p Name
RAID.Integrated.1-1
Name = PERC H710P Adapter (Embedded)

```

The following examples show the pending operation when used with `storage get <object>` commands:

To list storage objects without displaying the properties:

- This operation displays `vdisk`, which has pending operation:

```

racadm storage get vdisks -pending
DISK.Virtual.267386880:RAID.Slot.5-1

```

- This operation displays controllers, which have pending operations:

```

racadm storage get controllers -pending
RAID.Integrated.1-1

```

- This operation displays `pdisk`, which has pending operation:

```

racadm storage get pdisks -pending
Disk.Bay.20:Enclosure.Internal.0-1:RAID.Integrated.1-1

```

- This operation displays enclosures, which have pending operations:

```

racadm storage get enclosures -pending
Enclosure.Internal.0-1:RAID.Integrated.1-1

```

Changing the attribute by using `racadm set storage` or `storage configuration` command displays the storage object in the `-pending` command output. If there are no pending objects, the following error message is displayed:

```

racadm storage get pdisks -pending
ERROR: STOR0103 : No physical disks are displayed.
Check if the server has power, physical disks are available, and physical disks
are connected to the enclosure or backplane.

```

The following examples show the pending operation while listing the properties:

By default, if there is no change in properties, the `-pending` command displays the current value. If the property has any pending objects, the `-pending` command displays the pending value.

- This operation displays the current state of `pdisk`, which is in Ready state:

```

/admin1-> racadm storage get pdisks -o -p state
Disk.Bay.4:Enclosure.Internal.0-1:RAID.Integrated.1-1
State = Ready

```

- This operation displays state of a pdisk on which createvd operation is pending:

```
/admin1-> racadm storage get pdisks -o -p state -pending
Disk.Bay.4:Enclosure.Internal.0-1:RAID.Integrated.1-1
```

The following command displays the output for H740P adapter controller objects along with their keys:

```
racadm storage get controllers -o
RAID.Slot.3-1
Status = Ok
DeviceDescription = RAID Controller in Slot 3
RollupStatus = Ok
Name = PERC H740P Adapter (PCI Slot 3)
PciSlot = 3
FirmwareVersion = 50.5.1-2571
DriverVersion = Information Not Available
RebuildRate = 33
BgiRate = 44
CheckConsistencyRate = 22
ReconstructRate = 98
PatrolReadRate = 30
PatrolReadMode = Automatic
PatrolReadState = Stopped
CheckConsistencyMode = Normal
LoadBalanceSetting = Auto
CopybackMode = ON
PreservedCache = Not Present
CacheMemorySize = 8192 MB
PersistHotspare = Disabled
KeyID =
1D509463F308D96D00C4BB14B1C0F51F860176C1E275264C73B62D7E96DD3007
SpindownUnconfiguredDrives = Disabled
SpindownHotspare = Disabled
Timeintervalforspindown = 30 (Minutes)
SecurityStatus = Security Key Assigned
EncryptionMode = Secure Enterprise Key Manager
EncryptionCapability = Local Key Management and Secure Enterprise Key
Manager Capable
SasAddress = 0x5D0946600B5E9F00
PciDeviceId = 0x16
PciSubdeviceId = 0x1fcb
PciVendorId = 0x1000
PciSubvendorId = 0x1028
PciBus = 0x33
PciDevice = 0x0
PciFunction = 0x0
BusWidth = 16x or x16
SlotLength = Long Length
SlotType = PCI Express Gen3
MaxCapableSpeed = 12.0 Gb/s
LearnMode = Not supported
T10PICapability = Not Capable
SupportRAID10UnevenSpans = Supported
SupportEnhancedAutoForeignImport = Supported
EnhancedAutoImportForeignConfig = Enabled
SupportControllerBootMode = Not Supported
RealtimeConfigurationCapability = Capable
RaidMode = None
SharedSlotAssignmentAllowed = Not Applicable
bootVD = Disk.Virtual.0:RAID.Slot.3-1
CurrentControllerMode = RAID
SupportEnhancedHBA = Supported
```

- To generate and view information about the inventory of batteries that are connected to the controller, run the following command:

```
racadm storage get batteries
```

The following command is an optimized version and displays the batteries along with their keys:

```
racadm storage get batteries -o
Battery.Integrated.1:RAID.Integrated.1-1
Name = Battery
DeviceDescription = Battery on Integrated raid Controller 1
Status = Ok
State = Ready
```

The following command displays the filtered property values for all battery objects:

```
racadm storage get batteries -o -p Name
Battery.Integrated.1:RAID.Integrated.1-1
Name = Battery
```

The following command displays all battery keys that are connected to the controllers:

```
racadm storage get batteries --refkey RAID.Integrated.1-1
Battery.Integrated.1:RAID.Integrated.1-1
```

The following command is an optimized and filtered version:

```
racadm storage get batteries --refkey RAID.Integrated.1-1 -o -p Name
Battery.Integrated.1:RAID.Integrated.1-1
Name = Battery
```

- To generate and view information about the inventory of virtual disks that are connected to the controller, run the following command:

```
racadm storage get vdisks
Disk.Virtual.0:RAID.Integrated.1-1
```

The following command displays all virtual disk keys that are connected to the controllers:

```
racadm storage get vdisks --refkey RAID.Integrated.1-1
Disk.Virtual.0:RAID.Integrated.1-1
```

The following command is an optimized and filtered version:

```
racadm storage get vdisks -o -p DeviceDescription,OperationalState
Disk.Virtual.0:RAID.Integrated.1-1
DeviceDescription = Virtual Disk 0 on Integrated raid Controller 1
OperationalState = Not applicable
```

- To generate and view information about the inventory of virtual disks, run the following command:

```
racadm storage get vdisks -o
Disk.Virtual.2:RAID.Integrated.1-1
```

**Table 95. Details of storage get vdisks**

Status	Ok
DeviceDescription	Virtual Disk 2 on Integrated RAID Controller 1
Name	OS
RollupStatus	Ok
State	Online
OperationalState	Not applicable
Layout	Raid-0
Size	278.88 GB
SpanDepth	1

AvailableProtocols	SAS
MediaType	HDD
ReadPolicy	Read Ahead
WritePolicy	Write Back
StripeSize	64K
DiskCachePolicy	Default
BadBlocksFound	NO
Secured	NO
RemainingRedundancy	0
EnhancedCache	Not Applicable
T10PIStatus	Disabled
BlockSizeInBytes	512

To generate and view information about the inventory of storage enclosures that are connected to the connector.

This command displays all enclosure objects for the connector FQDD.

```
racadm storage get enclosures -o
Enclosure.Internal.0-1:RAID.Integrated.1-1
```

**Table 96. Details of storage get enclosure**

Status	Ok
State	Ready
DeviceDescription	Backplane 1 on Connector 0 of Integrated RAID Controller 1
RollupStatus	Ok
Name	BP13G+EXP 0:1
BayId	1
FirmwareVersion	0.23
SasAddress	0x500056B31234ABFD
SlotCount	24

The following command displays all enclosure keys that are connected to the connectors:

```
racadm storage get enclosures --refkey RAID.Integrated.1-1
Enclosure.Internal.0-1:RAID.Integrated.1-1
```

The following command is an optimized and filtered version:

```
racadm storage get enclosures --refkey RAID.Integrated.1-1 -o -p Name
Enclosure.Internal.0-1:RAID.Integrated.1-1
Name = BP12G+EXP 0:1
```

To generate and view information about the inventory of physical disk drives connected to the enclosure or backplanes, run the following command:

```
racadm storage get pdisks
Disk.Bay.0:Enclosure.Internal.0-1:RAID.Integrated.1-1
```

The following command is an optimized version and displays the full controller objects along with their keys:

```
racadm storage get pdisks -o
Disk.Bay.0:Enclosure.Internal.0-1:RAID.Slot.4-1
Status = Ok
```

```

DeviceDescription      = Disk 0 in Backplane 1 of RAID Controller in Slot 4
RollupStatus          = Ok
Name                  = Physical Disk 0:1:0
State                 = Online
OperationState        = Not Applicable
PowerStatus           = Spun-Up
Size                  = 1117.250 GB
FailurePredicted      = NO
RemainingRatedWriteEndurance = Not Applicable
SecurityStatus        = Not Capable
BusProtocol           = SAS
MediaType             = HDD
UsedRaidDiskSpace     = 200.001 GB
AvailableRaidDiskSpace = 917.250 GB
Hotspare              = NO
Manufacturer          = SEAGATE
ProductId             = ST1200MM0099
Revision              = ST31
SerialNumber          = WFK1BNX3
PartNumber            = CN0G2G54SGW0087A01RHA00
NegotiatedSpeed       = 12.0 Gb/s
ManufacturedDay       = 5
ManufacturedWeek      = 28
ManufacturedYear      = 2018
ForeignKeyIdentifier   = null
SasAddress            = 0x5000C500B8ED7081
FormFactor            = 2.5 Inch
RaidNominalMediumRotationRate = 10000
T10PICapability       = Not Capable
BlockSizeInBytes      = 512
MaxCapableSpeed       = 12 Gb/s
RaidType              = None
SystemEraseCapability = SecureErasePD
SelfEncryptingDriveCapability = Not Capable
EncryptionCapability  = Not Capable
CryptographicEraseCapability = Capable

```

The following command displays the filtered property values for all returned controller objects:

```

racadm storage get pdisks -o -p State
Disk.Bay.0:Enclosure.Internal.0-1:RAID.Integrated.1-1
State = Online

```

The following command displays all physical disk drive keys that are connected to the enclosures:

```

racadm storage get pdisks --refkey RAID.Integrated.1-1
Disk.Bay.0:Enclosure.Internal.0-1:RAID.Integrated.1-1

```

The following command is an optimized version and displays all disk objects for the enclosure FQDD:

```

racadm storage get pdisks -o
Disk.Bay.0:Enclosure.Internal.0-1:RAID.Slot.4-1
  Status                = Ok
  DeviceDescription     = Disk 0 in Backplane 1 of RAID Controller in Slot 4
  RollupStatus          = Ok
  Name                  = Physical Disk 0:1:0
  State                 = Online
  OperationState        = Not Applicable
  PowerStatus           = Spun-Up
  Size                  = 1117.250 GB
  FailurePredicted      = NO
  RemainingRatedWriteEndurance = Not Applicable
  SecurityStatus        = Not Capable
  BusProtocol           = SAS
  MediaType             = HDD
  UsedRaidDiskSpace     = 200.001 GB
  AvailableRaidDiskSpace = 917.250 GB
  Hotspare              = NO
  Manufacturer          = SEAGATE
  ProductId             = ST1200MM0099
  Revision              = ST31
  SerialNumber          = WFK1BNX3

```

```

PartNumber           = CN0G2G54SGW0087A01RHA00
NegotiatedSpeed      = 12.0 Gb/s
ManufacturedDay      = 5
ManufacturedWeek     = 28
ManufacturedYear     = 2018
ForeignKeyIdentifier = null
SasAddress           = 0x5000C500B8ED7081
FormFactor           = 2.5 Inch
RaidNominalMediumRotationRate = 10000
T10PICapability      = Not Capable
BlockSizeInBytes     = 512
MaxCapableSpeed      = 12 Gb/s
RaidType             = None
SystemEraseCapability = SecureErasePD
SelfEncryptingDriveCapability = Not Capable
EncryptionCapability = Not Capable
CryptographicEraseCapability = Capable

```

The following command is an optimized and filtered version:

```

racadm storage get pdisks --refkey Enclosure.Internal.0-1:RAID.Integrated.1-1 -o -p State
Disk.Bay.0:Enclosure.Internal.0-1:RAID.Integrated.1-1
State = Online

```

- To generate and view information about the inventory of fans that are connected to the enclosure.

The following command displays all the fan keys that are connected to the enclosures:

```

racadm storage get fans --refkey <enclosure FQDDs separated
by comma>

```

The following command displays all the fan objects for the enclosure FQDD:

```

racadm storage get fans --refkey <enclosure FQDDs separated
by comma > -o

```

```

racadm storage get fans --refkey <enclosure FQDDs separated
by comma> -o -p <property names separated by comma>

```

- To generate and view information about the inventory of EMMs connected to the enclosure.

The following command returns all the EMM keys that are connected to the enclosures:

```

racadm storage get emms -refkey <enclosure FQDDs separated
by comma enclosure FQDDs separated
by comma>

```

The following command is an optimized version and displays all the EMM objects for the enclosure FQDD:

```

racadm storage get emms --refkey <enclosure FQDDs separated
by comma> -o

```

The following command is an optimized and filtered version:

```

racadm storage get emms --refkey <enclosure FQDDs separated
by comma > -o -p <property names separated by comma>

```

- To generate and view information about the inventory of PSU connected to the enclosure.

The following command displays all the PSUs connected to the enclosures:

```

racadm storage get psus --refkey <enclosure FQDDs separated
by comma>

```

The following command is an optimized version and displays all the PSUs objects for the enclosure FQDD:

```

racadm storage get psus --refkey <enclosure FQDDs separated
by comma > -o

```

The following command is an optimized and filtered version:

```
racadm storage get psus --refkey <enclosure FQDDs separated by comma> -o -p <property names separated by comma>
```

- To get the list of enclosures and properties of the PCIeSSD enclosure.

- The following command provides the list of enclosures:

```
racadm storage get enclosures
Enclosure.Internal.0-1:RAID.Integrated.1-1\
Enclosure.Internal.0-1:PCIeExtender.Slot.3
```

- The following command provides the properties of the specified PCIeSSD enclosure:

```
racadm storage get enclosures:Enclosure.Internal.0-1:PCIeExtender.Slot.3
Enclosure.Internal.0-1:PCIeExtender.Slot.3
RollupStatus = Ok
DeviceDescription = Enclosure.Internal.0-1:PCIeExtender.Slot.3
Name = PCIe SSD BP 1
SlotCount = 4
FirmwareVersion = 0.80
PcieSSDBusId = 182
PcieSSDDeviceId = 0
PcieSSDFunctionId = 0
```

- To get the list of physical disks and properties of the specified PCIeSSD physical disk.

The following command provides the list of physical disks:

```
racadm storage get pdisks
Disk.Bay.0:Enclosure.Internal.0-1:RAID.Integrated.1-1
Disk.Bay.1:Enclosure.Internal.0-1:RAID.Integrated.1-1
Disk.Bay.2:Enclosure.Internal.0-1:RAID.Integrated.1-1
Disk.Bay.3:Enclosure.Internal.0-1:RAID.Integrated.1-1
Disk.Bay.4:Enclosure.Internal.0-1:RAID.Integrated.1-1
Disk.Bay.5:Enclosure.Internal.0-1:RAID.Integrated.1-1
Disk.Bay.8:Enclosure.Internal.0-1:PCIeExtender.Slot.3
Disk.Bay.6:Enclosure.Internal.0-1:PCIeExtender.Slot.3
Disk.Bay.7:Enclosure.Internal.0-1:PCIeExtender.Slot.3
Disk.Bay.9:Enclosure.Internal.0-1:PCIeExtender.Slot.3
```

The following command provides the properties of the specified PCIeSSD physical disk:

```
racadm storage get pdisks:Disk.Bay.8:Enclosure.Internal.0-1:PCIeExtender.Slot.3
Disk.Bay.8:Enclosure.Internal.0-1:PCIeExtender.Slot.3
Status = Ok
DeviceDescription = PCIe Solid-State Drive in Slot 8 in Bay 1
Name = Physical Device 8
State = Ready
Size = 745.21 GB
BusProtocol = PCIe
MediaType = SSD
Model = SAMSUNG MZWEI800HAGM 000D3
ProductId = a820
SerialNumber = S1J1NYAD90019
DeviceProtocol = NVMe1.0
Manufacturer = SAMSUNG
PCINegotiatedLinkWidth = x4
PCIECapableLinkWidth = x4
MaxCapableSpeed = 8 GT/s
NegotiatedSpeed = 8 GT/s
FormFactor = 2.5 Inch
Revision = IP0ED35SAM SAMSUNG MZWEI800HAGM 000D3
RemainingRatedWriteEndurance = 100 %
FailurePredicted = NO
```

To get the list of controllers and properties of the PCIeSSD controller:

The following command provides the list of controllers:

```
racadm storage get controllers
RAID.Integrated.1-1
PCIeExtender.Slot.3
```

The following command provides the properties of the specified PCIeSSD controller:

```
racadm storage get controllers:PCIeExtender.Slot.3
PCIeExtender.Slot.3
RollupStatus = Ok
DeviceDescription = PCIe Extender in PCIe Slot 3
Status = Ok
Name = PCIeExtender 3 (PCI Slot 3)
```

## Configuration

To view the help details for a configuration command, run the following command:

```
admin1-> racadm storage help createvd
Storage configuration of hardware RAID connected to the system.

Usage:
racadm storage createvd:<Controller FQDD> -rl {r0|r1|r5|r6|r10|r50|r60}[-wp {wt|wb|wbf}] [-rp {nra|ra|ara}]
[-ss {1k|2k|4k|8k|16k|32k|64k|128k|256k|512k|1M|2M|4M|8M|16M}]
-pdkey:<comma separated PD FQDD> [-dcp {enabled|disabled|default}]
[-name <VD name>] [-size <VD size>{b|k|m|g|t}] [-T10PIEnable]
-----

Options :
-rl                : Set the RAID Level
r0                 : RAID 0 - Striping
r1                 : RAID 1 - Mirroring
r5                 : RAID 5 - Striping with Parity
r6                 : RAID 6 - Striping with Extra Parity
r10                : RAID 10 - Spanned Striping with Mirroring
r50                : RAID 50 - Spanned Striping with Parity
r60                : RAID 60 - Spanned Striping with Extra Parity
-wp {wt | wb | wbf} : Set the write policy to Write Through or Write Back or Write Back Force
-rp {nra|ra|ara}   : Set the read policy to No Read Ahead, Read Ahead, Adaptive Read Ahead
-ss                : Specify the stripe size to use
-pdkey:<PD FQDD list> : The PDs to use in the VD.
-dcp               : Set the Disk Cache Policy in the VD
enabled            : Enabled - Allow the disk to use it's cache
disabled           : Disabled - Disallow the disk from using it's cache
default            : Default - Use the default cache policy.
SAS Drives - Use Disabled by Default
SATA Drives - Use Enabled by Default
-name <VD name>    : The name to give the VD
-size <VD size>    : The size of the VD
b                  : Specify the size in bytes
k                  : Specify the size in kilobytes
m                  : Specify the size in megabytes
g                  : Specify the size in gigabytes
t                  : Specify the size in terabytes
-sc                : Spandepth: Number of spans in a virtual disk

Note:
- This option is mandatory for hybrid raid level like RAID 10, RAID50 and RAID60.
- The default value is one for basic RAID levels.
- If RAID10 Uneven Span is Supported then for RAID10:
-   -sc option will be optional.
-   Will allow only 0 value for this option.
-T10PIEnable       : To create a VD with PI
-----

Description :
Create a VD.
-----

Examples :
```

```
racadm storage createvd:RAID.Integrated.1-1 -rl r0 -
pdkey:Disk.Bay.0:Enclosure.Internal.0-0:RAID.Integrated.1-1
```

- To create, delete, and secure the virtual disks.

- The following command creates a virtual disk:

```
racadm storage createvd:RAID.Integrated.1-1 -rl r0 -
pdkey:Disk.Bay.0:Enclosure.Internal.0-0:RAID.Integrated.1-1
```

- The following command starts an initialization operation on a specified virtual disk:

```
racadm storage init:Disk.Virtual.0:RAID.Integrated.1-1 -speed fast
```

- The following command deletes the specified virtual disk:

```
racadm storage deletevd:Disk.Virtual.0:RAID.Integrated.1-1
```

- The following command encrypts the specified virtual disk:

```
racadm storage encryptvd:Disk.Virtual.0:RAID.Integrated.1-1
```

**NOTE: Virtual disk must be created with SED:**

- The following command assigns Local Key Management (LKM) security key for controller:

```
racadm storage createsecuritykey:RAID.Integrated.1-1 -key <Key id> -xxx <passphrase>
```

- The following command modifies Local Key Management (LKM) security key for controller:

```
racadm storage modifysecuritykey:RAID.Integrated.1-1 -key <Key id> -oldpasswd
<oldpassphrase> -newpasswd <newpassphrase>
```

- The following command deletes Local Key Management (LKM) security key for controller:

```
racadm storage deletesecuritykey:RAID.Integrated.1-1
```

- To convert the physical disk drive and assign hot spare.

- The following command converts the specified nonstorage physical disk drive to a storage capable physical disk drive:

```
racadm storage converttoraid:Disk.Bay.0:Enclosure.Internal.0-0:RAID.Integrated.1-1
```

- The following command converts the specified physical disk drive to a nonstorage physical disk drive:

```
racadm storage converttononraid:Disk.Bay.0:Enclosure.Internal.0-0:RAID.Integrated.1-1
```

- The following command assigns or unassigns a global or dedicated Hot spare:

```
racadm storage hotspare:Disk.Bay.0:Enclosure.Internal.0-0:RAID.Integrated.1-1 -assign no
```

```
racadm storage hotspare:Disk.Bay.0:Enclosure.Internal.0-0:RAID.Integrated.1-1 -assign
yes -type ghs
```

```
racadm storage hotspare:Disk.Bay.0:Enclosure.Internal.0-0:RAID.Integrated.1-1 -assign
yes -type dhs -vdkey:Disk.Virtual.0:RAID.Integrated.1-1
```

- The following command converts the specified nonstorage physical disk to a storage capable physical disk with windows meta data

```
racadm storage converttoraid:Disk.Bay.0:Enclosure.Internal.0-0:RAID.Integrated.1-1 -
mdtype windows
```

- To reset, clear, and import the storage configuration to the controller.

- The following command imports the current foreign configuration from the controller:

```
racadm storage importconfig:RAID.Integrated.1-1
```

- The following command deletes all virtual disks and unassigns hot spare from the associated controller:

```
racadm storage resetconfig:RAID.Integrated.1-1
```

- The following command clears the current foreign configuration from the controller:

```
racadm storage clearconfig:RAID.Integrated.1-1
```

**NOTE:** After a `resetconfig` or `clearconfig` operation, the data cannot be reversed.

- To blink or unblink the PCIeSSD device.

- The following command blinks the specified PCIeSSD device:

```
racadm storage blink:Disk.Bay.8:Enclosure.Internal.0-1:PCIeExtender.Slot.3
STOR095 : Storage operation is successfully completed.
```

- The following command unblinks the specified PCIeSSD device:

```
racadm storage unblink:Disk.Bay.8:Enclosure.Internal.0-1:PCIeExtender.Slot.3
STOR095 : Storage operation is successfully completed.
```

- To prepare the specified PCIeSSD device for removal, run the following command:

```
racadm storage preparetoremove: Disk.Bay.8:Enclosure.Internal.0-1:PCIeExtender.Slot.3
STOR089 : Successfully accepted the storage configuration operation.
To apply the configuration operation, create a configuration job with --realtime option.
To create the required commit jobs, run the jobqueue command.
For more information about the jobqueue command, enter the RACADM command "racadm help
jobqueue"
```

- To perform a cryptographic erase operation on the specified PCIeSSD device, run the following command:

```
racadm storage secureerase: Disk.Bay.8:Enclosure.Internal.0-1:PCIeExtender.Slot.3
RAC1040 : Successfully accepted the storage configuration operation.
To apply the configuration operation, create a configuration job, and then restart the
server.
To create the required commit and reboot jobs, run the jobqueue command.
For more information about the jobqueue command, enter the RACADM command "racadm help
jobqueue"
```

- To perform a cryptographic erase operation on SED (self-encrypting drive) device, run the following command:


```
racadm storage cryptographicerase:<SED FQDD>
```

- To request iDRAC to rekey only a specific storage controller

```
racadm storage rekey:RAID.Integrated.1-1
```

# SupportAssist

Table 97. Details of SupportAssist

<b>Description</b>	<p>Allows you to perform SupportAssist operations such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• <code>collect</code> : Collects the SupportAssist data and exports to local share, or remote share, or Dell site depending on the parameters given in the command. You can specify the type of the logs to be in the collect command. To run this command, user must accept the End User License Agreement (EULA).</li><li>• <code>register</code> : Allows registration of SupportAssist to enable related features.</li><li>• <code>exportlastcollection</code> : Exports the last collected SupportAssist data to the share which is mentioned in the command or to the default share. Default share can be configured using the SupportAssist attributes.</li><li>• <code>accepteula</code> : Accepts the End User License Agreement (EULA).</li><li>• <code>geteulastatus</code>: Provides the status of the End User License Agreement (EULA).</li><li>• <code>uploadlastcollection</code> : Upload last collection to Dell SupportAssist server.</li><li>• <code>exposeisminstallertohostos</code>: Exposes iSM installer to host OS, so that user can install the iSM from host side.</li><li>• <code>autocollectscheduler</code>: Provides options to create view, and clear the time-based automatic collections. User must perform registration for this feature.</li></ul> <p> <b>NOTE: All the commands except <code>accepteula</code>, <code>geteulastatus</code> , and <code>autocollectscheduler</code> will create job ID to track the progress of the operation.</b></p>
--------------------	--

---

## Synopsis

- To perform SupportAssist operation by specifying the type of the operation.

```
racadm supportassist <support assist command type>
```

- To collect the data and store it in the iDRAC.

```
racadm supportassist collect -t <logtype>
```

- To collect the data and export to network share

```
racadm supportassist collect -t <logtype> -l <CIFS/NFS/TFTP/FTP/HTTP/HTTPS share> -u <username> -p <password>
```

- To collect the data and upload to Dell SupportAssist server.

```
racadm supportassist collect -t <logtype> -upload
```

- To collect the data and export to local share. This is only allowed from remote and local RACADM.

```
racadm supportassist collect -t <logtype> -f <filename>
```

- To collect the data and export to remote share and to Dell SupportAssist server.

```
racadm supportassist collect -t <logtype> -l <CIFS or NFS share location> -u <username> -p <password> --upload
```

- To Export the last collected SupportAssist data to a remote share.

```
racadm supportassist exportlastcollection -l <<CIFS/NFS/TFTP/FTP/HTTP/HTTPS share> -u myuser -p mypass
```

- To export the last collected SupportAssist data to the default network share.

```
racadm supportassist exportlastcollection
```

- To accept End User License Agreement (EULA)

```
racadm supportassist accepteula
```

- To check End User License Agreement (EULA) status

```
racadm supportassist geteulastatus
```

- To register iDRAC for SupportAssist features

```
racadm supportassist register -pfname <primary first name> -plname <primary last name> -pmnumber <primary number> -panumber <primary alternate number> -pmailid <primary email id> -sfname <secondary first name> -slname <secondary last name> -smnumber <secondary number> -sanumber <secondary alternate number> -smailid <secondary email id> -company <company name> -street1 <street1 name> -street2 <street2 name> -city <city name> -state <state name> -country <country name> -zip <zip or postal code>
```

- To upload last collection to Dell SupportAssist server.

```
racadm supportassist uploadlastcollection
```

- To expose iSM installer to host operating system.

```
racadm supportassist exposeisminstallertohostos
```

- To schedule auto collection of SupportAssist data weekly.

```
racadm supportassist autocollectscheduler create -time <time> -dow <DayOfWeek> -rp <repeat>
```

- To schedule auto collection of SupportAssist data monthly.

```
racadm supportassist autocollectscheduler create -time <time> -dom <DayOfMonth> -rp <repeat>
```

```
racadm supportassist autocollectscheduler create -time <time> -wom <WeekOfMonth> -dow <DayOfWeek> -rp <repeat>
```

- To schedule auto collection of SupportAssist data quarterly.

```
racadm supportassist autocollectscheduler create -time <time> -wom
```

## Input

- `-t`—Specifies the types of logs to be included in the export data.
  - `-sysinfo`—System information
  - `-osAppAll`—OS and Application data
  - `-ttylog`—Storage log information
  - `-Debug`—iDRAC debug logs
- `-l`—Specifies the network share location.
- `-u`—Specifies the user name of the remote share.
- `-p`—Specifies the password of the remote share.
- `-f`—Specifies the target filename of the exported data.
  - ① **NOTE: The filename must have .zip as the extension.**
- `-pfname`—Specifies the primary user's first name for the registration.
- `-plname`—Specifies the primary user's last name for the registration.
- `-pmnumber`—Specifies the primary user's number.
- `-panumber`—Specifies the primary user's alternative number.
- `-pmailid`—Specifies the primary user's email address.
- `-sfname`—Specifies the secondary user's first name.
- `-slname`—Specifies the secondary user's last name.
- `-smnumber`—Specifies the secondary user's number.
- `-sanumber`—Specifies the secondary user's alternate number.
- `-smailid`—Specifies the secondary user's email address.
- `-company`—Specifies the company name.
- `-street1`—Specifies the street address of the company.
- `-street2`—Specifies the secondary street address of the company.
- `-city`—Specifies the name of the city.
- `-state`—Specifies the name of the state.
- `-country`—Specifies the name of the country.
- `-zip`—Specifies the zip or postal code.
- `-time`—Specifies the time to schedule a SupportAssist collection in HH:MM 12-hour format.
- `-dom`—Specifies the day of the month to schedule a SupportAssist collection. Valid values are 1-28, L(Last day) or '\*' (default - any day). If `-dom` option is included in the command, then `-wom` and `-dow` options should not be included.
- `-wom`—Specifies the week of the month to schedule a SupportAssist collection. Valid values are 1-4, L(Last week) or '\*' (default - any week). If `-wom` option is included in the command, then only `-dow` option should be included. `-dom` should not be included.
- `-dow` — Specifies the day of the week to schedule a SupportAssist collection. Valid values `sunday, monday,...saturday` '\*' (default - any day).
- `-rp` — Specifies the repeat parameter weekly, or monthly, or quarterly. Weekly is allowed only with `dow` parameter. Monthly/quarterly is allowed either with `dom` or `dow` and `wom` together.

---

## Example

- To collect the system information data.

```
racadm supportassist collect
```

- To collect the filtered data.

```
racadm supportassist collect --filter
```

- To collect the data and export to an FTP share.

```
racadm supportassist collect -t Debug -l ftp://192.168.10.24/share -u myuser -p mypass
```

- To collect the data and export to a TFTP share.

```
racadm supportassist collect -t Debug -l tftp://192.168.10.24/share
```

- To collect the data and export to an CIFS share.

```
racadm supportassist collect -t sysinfo -l //192.168.10.24/share -u myuser -p mypass
```

- To collect the data and export to a HTTP share.

```
racadm supportassist collect -t TTYLog -l http://192.168.10.24/share -u myuser -p mypass
```

- To collect the data and export to an HTTPS share.

```
racadm supportassist collect -t Debug -l https://192.168.10.24/share -u myuser -p mypass
```

- To export the last collected SupportAssist data to an FTP share

```
racadm supportassist exportlastcollection -l ftp://192.168.10.24/share -u myuser -p mypass
```

- To collect the data and export to an NFS network share:

```
racadm supportassist collect -l 10.94.161.103:/supportassist_share
```

- To collect the data and upload to the Dell SupportAssist server.

```
racadm supportassist collect --upload
```

- To collect the data and export to a local share. This is allowed only from a remote or a local RACADM.

```
racadm supportassist collect -f tsr.zip
```

- To collect the data and export to a remote share and to the Dell SupportAssist server.

```
racadm supportassist collect -t Debug -l //192.168.10.24/share -u myuser -p mypass --upload
```

- To export the last collected SupportAssist data to a CIFS share

```
racadm supportassist exportlastcollection -l //192.168.10.24/share -u myuser -p mypass
```

- To export the collected SupportAssist data to the default network share.

```
racadm supportassist exportlastcollection
```

- To accept the End User License Agreement (EULA).

```
racadm supportassist accepteula
```

- To check the End User License Agreement (EULA) status.

```
racadm supportassist geteulastatus
```

- To register the iDRAC for SupportAssist features.

```
racadm supportassist register -pfname abc -plname xyz -pmnumber 1234567890 -panumber 1234567899 -pmailid abc_xyz@Dell.com -sfname abc -slname xyz -smnumber 1234567890 -sanumber 7777799999 -smaillid abc_xyz@dell.com -company dell -street1 xyztechpark -street2 -city bangalore -state karnataka -country india -zip 123456
```

- To upload the last collection to the Dell SupportAssist server.

```
racadm supportassist uploadlastcollection
```

- To expose the iSM installer to the host operating system for the iSM installation.

```
racadm supportassist exposeisminstallertohostos
```

- To schedule auto collection of SupportAssist data weekly.

```
racadm supportassist autocollectscheduler create -time 4:05am -dow sunday -rp weekly
```

- To schedule auto collection of the SupportAssist data monthly.

```
racadm supportassist autocollectscheduler create -time 7:55pm -dom 20 -rp monthly
```

- To schedule auto collection of the SupportAssist data quarterly.

```
racadm supportassist autocollectscheduler create -time 7:55am -wom 2 -dow monday -rp quarterly
```

- To view the auto collection schedule.


```
racadm supportassist autocollectscheduler view
```

- To clear the auto collection schedule.

```
racadm supportassist autocollectscheduler clear
```

## swinventory

**Table 98. Details of swinventory**

<b>Description</b>	Displays the list of software objects and associated properties that are installed on a server.  <b>NOTE: Lifecycle Controller and CSIOR should not be enabled to run this subcommand.</b>
--------------------	--

<b>Synopsis</b>	racadm swinventory
-----------------	--------------------

<b>Input</b>	racadm swinventory
--------------	--------------------

## Output

```
racadm swinventory

-----SOFTWARE INVENTORY-----
ComponentType = FIRMWARE
ElementName = Integrated Dell Remote Access Controller
FQDD = iDRAC.Embedded.1-1
InstallationDate = NA
Rollback Version = 3.30.30.30
HashValue = NA
-----

ComponentType = FIRMWARE
ElementName = Integrated Dell Remote Access Controller
FQDD = iDRAC.Embedded.1-1
InstallationDate = 2019-01-07T03:20:46Z
Current Version = 3.30.30.30
HashValue = NA
-----

ComponentType = FIRMWARE
ElementName = Broadcom Gigabit Ethernet BCM5720 - 00:0A:F7:E8:4A:C6
FQDD = NIC.Integrated.1-3-1
InstallationDate = NA
Available Version = 20.8.4
HashValue = e8abf74757e0d0e01ff5f483af68b3ae62c6908ea0f7443f685b01c7baa9a81b
-----

ComponentType = FIRMWARE
ElementName = Broadcom Gigabit Ethernet BCM5720 - 00:0A:F7:E8:4A:C6
FQDD = NIC.Integrated.1-3-1
InstallationDate = 2018-08-25T14:22:29Z
Current Version = 20.8.4
HashValue = e8abf74757e0d0e01ff5f483af68b3ae62c6908ea0f7443f685b01c7baa9a81b
-----

ComponentType = FIRMWARE
ElementName = Broadcom Gigabit Ethernet BCM5720 - 00:0A:F7:E8:4A:C7
FQDD = NIC.Integrated.1-4-1
InstallationDate = NA
Available Version = 20.8.4
HashValue = e8abf74757e0d0e01ff5f483af68b3ae62c6908ea0f7443f685b01c7baa9a81b
-----

ComponentType = FIRMWARE
ElementName = Broadcom Gigabit Ethernet BCM5720 - 00:0A:F7:E8:4A:C7
FQDD = NIC.Integrated.1-4-1
InstallationDate = 2018-08-25T14:22:31Z
Current Version = 20.8.4
HashValue = e8abf74757e0d0e01ff5f483af68b3ae62c6908ea0f7443f685b01c7baa9a81b
-----

ComponentType = FIRMWARE
ElementName = Broadcom Adv. Dual 10GBASE-T Ethernet - 00:0A:F7:E8:4A:C8
FQDD = NIC.Integrated.1-1-1
InstallationDate = NA
Available Version = 20.08.04.03
HashValue = f4d291569d9b81ccbf3f9b07e3abf5e6ac0d886ca88a9ada770c882114c0e820
-----

ComponentType = FIRMWARE
ElementName = Broadcom Adv. Dual 10GBASE-T Ethernet - 00:0A:F7:E8:4A:C8
FQDD = NIC.Integrated.1-1-1
InstallationDate = 2018-08-25T14:27:34Z
Current Version = 20.08.04.03
HashValue = f4d291569d9b81ccbf3f9b07e3abf5e6ac0d886ca88a9ada770c882114c0e820
-----

ComponentType = FIRMWARE
ElementName = Broadcom Adv. Dual 10GBASE-T Ethernet - 00:0A:F7:E8:4A:C9
FQDD = NIC.Integrated.1-2-1
InstallationDate = NA
Available Version = 20.08.04.03
HashValue = f4d291569d9b81ccbf3f9b07e3abf5e6ac0d886ca88a9ada770c882114c0e820
-----
```

**NOTE:** Configuration changes and firmware updates that are made within the operating system may not reflect properly in the inventory until you perform a server restart.

## switchconnection

Table 99. Details of switchconnection

<b>Description</b>	Provides the switch port details of iDRAC and server network ports. Refresh switch port details of all ports in the server. To run this command, you must have the <code>Login</code> privilege.
<b>Synopsis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><code>racadm switchconnection view</code></li><li><code>racadm switchconnection view [iDRAC FQDD   NIC FQDD]</code></li><li><code>racadm switchconnection refresh</code></li></ul>
<b>Input</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><code>&lt;iDRAC FQDD   NIC FQDD&gt;</code> — is the fully qualified device descriptor of iDRAC or NIC.</li></ul>
<b>Examples</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>To provide switch port details of all iDRAC and server network port<pre>racadm switchconnection view</pre></li><li>To provide switch port details of requested FQDD NIC.Integrated.1-1-1:BRCM<pre>racadm switchconnection view NIC.Integrated.1-1-1:BRCM</pre></li><li>To refresh switch port details of all ports in the server<pre>racadm switchconnection refresh</pre></li></ul>

## systemconfig

Table 100. Details of systemconfig

<b>Description</b>	Enables you to perform the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Backup and restore for iDRAC and entire system configuration.</li><li>Automatic scheduling of backup operation.</li><li>View the auto backup feature settings.</li><li>Clear the auto backup feature settings.</li></ul>
<b>NOTE:</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li><b>To run this subcommand, you require the Server Profile Export and Import license.</b></li><li><b>Backup operation is licensed (Enterprise) but restore operation is not licensed.</b></li><li><b>If the Lifecycle Controller is disabled, starting a restore operation is unsuccessful.</b></li><li><b>You can reset iDRAC even when a server-profile backup or restore operation is in progress.</b></li><li><b>If CSIOR is disabled, the system inventory can have old data during the backup operation. An appropriate warning message is displayed.</b></li><li><b>The <code>autobackupscheduler</code> can be enabled or disabled.</b></li><li><b>The minimum Lifecycle Controller version 1.3 is required.</b></li></ul>

## Synopsis

- ```
racadm systemconfig backup -f <filename> <target> [-n passphrase] [-l <location> -u <user name> -p <password>] [--vFlash]
```

- ```
racadm systemconfig restore -f <filename> <target> [-n passphrase ] [--nopreserve] [-l <location> -u <user name> -p <password>] [--vFlash]
```

- To create an AutoBackup Schedule.

```
racadm systemconfig backup [-f <filename>] <target> [-n <passphrase>] [-l <location> -u <user name> -p <password>] [--vFlash] -time <time> [-dom <DayOfMonth>] [-wom <WeekOfMonth>] [-dow <DayofWeek>] -rp <repeat> -mb <MaxBackup>
```

- To view an AutoBackup Schedule.

```
racadm systemconfig getbackupscheduler
```

- To delete an AutoBackup Schedule.

```
racadm systemconfig clearbackupscheduler
```

**NOTE:** After the parameters are cleared, the AutoBackupScheduler is disabled. To schedule the backup again, enable the AutoBackupScheduler.

This command does not support setting the proxy parameters if the share location (-l) is HTTP/HTTPS. For more information, see [Proxy parameter](#) section.

---

## Input

- `-n`—Specifies a pass phrase that is used to encrypt or decrypt the configuration data. The pass phrase must have 8–32 characters, and one upper and lower case character.
  - ① **NOTE: This pass phrase is optional.**
- `-l`—Specifies the network share location, can be either CIFS, NFS, HTTP, or HTTPS.
- `-f`—Specifies the image location and the file name.
  - ① **NOTE: If the file is in a subfolder within the share location, then specify the network share location in the `-l` option and specify the subfolder location and the filename in the `-f` option.**
- `-u`—Specifies the user name for the remote share access.
- `-p`—Specifies the password for the remote share access.
- `--vFlash`—Selects vFlash SD as target location for back-up.
- `--nopreserve`—Deletes all the virtual disks and configurations.
- `-time`: Specifies the time to schedule an autobackup in HH:MM format. This parameter must be specified.
- `-dom`: Specifies the day of month to schedule an autobackup. Valid values are 1–28, L(Last day) or '\*' (default—any day).
- `-wom`: Specifies the week of month to schedule an autobackup. Valid values are 1–4, L(Last week) or '\*' (default—any week).
- `-dow`: Specifies the day of week to schedule an autobackup. Valid values are sun, mon, tue, which is wed, thu, fri, sat, or '\*' (default—any day).
  - ① **NOTE: The `-dom`, `-wom`, or `-dow` option must be in the command for the autoupdate schedule. The \* value for the options must be included within ' ' (single quotation mark).**
    - If the `-dom` option is specified, and then the `-wom` and `-dow` options are not required.
    - If the `-wom` option is specified, then the `-dow` is required and `-dom` is not required.
    - If the `-dom` option is non- '\*', then the schedule repeats by month.
    - If the `-wom` option is non- '\*', then the schedule repeats by month.
    - If the `-dom` and `-wom` options are '\*' and the `-dow` option is non- '\*', then the schedule repeats by week.
    - If all the three `-dom`, `-wom` and `-dow` options are '\*', then the schedule repeats by day.
- `-rp`: Specifies the repeat parameter. This parameter must be specified.
  - If the `-dom` option is specified, then the valid values for `-rp` are 1–12.
  - If the `-wom` option is specified, then the valid values for `-rp` are 1–52
  - If the `-dow` option is specified, then the valid values for `-rp` are 1–366.
- `-mb`: Specifies the maximum backup parameter. For `--vflash` maximum backup is 1.
  - ① **NOTE:**
    - Avoid using the `-l`, `-u`, and `-p` options with `--vFlash` option.
    - If a backup file is created in a subfolder within the CIFS shared folder, then the subfolder name must be mentioned in the filename option.

---

## Output

Job ID is displayed when the backup or restore operation is successful.

---

## Example

- Back up system to CIFS share and encrypt the data.

```
racadm systemconfig backup -f image.img -l //192.168.0/share -u admin -p xxx -n Encryptp@sswd123
```

- Back up system to NFS share and encrypt the data.

```
racadm systemconfig backup -f image.img -l 192.168.0 :/share -u admin -p xxx -n Encryptp@sswd123
```

- Back up system to vFlash SD.

```
racadm systemconfig backup --vFlash
```

- Restore system from vFlash SD and clear the VD configurations.

```
racadm systemconfig restore -vFlash --nopreserve
```

- Restore system from NFS share without clearing the VD configurations.

```
racadm systemconfig restore -f image.img -l 192.168.0:/share -u admin -p xxx
```

- Restore system from HTTP share without clearing the VD configurations.

```
racadm systemconfig restore -f image.img -l http://test.com/share -u httpuser -p httpswd
```

- Restore system from HTTPS share without clearing the VD configurations.

```
racadm systemconfig restore -f image.img -l https://test.com/share -u httpsuser -p httpspwd
```

- Create a backup file in a subfolder within the CIFS shared folder.

```
racadm systemconfig backup -f rts/Backup.img -l //192.168.0/CIFSshare -u username -p xxx
```

- To enable or disable AutoBackupScheduler.

```
racadm set lifecyclecontroller.lcattributes.autobackup 1  
racadm set lifecyclecontroller.lcattributes.autobackup 0
```

- AutoBackup system to CIFS share and encrypt the data.

```
racadm systemconfig backup -f image.img -l //192.168.0/share -u admin -p xxx -n encryptpasswd123 -time 14:30 -dom 1 -rp 6 -mb 10
```

- AutoBackup system to NFS share and encrypt the data.

```
racadm systemconfig backup -f image.img -l 192.168.0:/share -u admin -p xxx -n encryptpasswd123 -time 14:30 -dom 1 -rp 6 -mb 20
```

- AutoBackup system to vFlash SD.

```
racadm systemconfig backup --vFlash -time 10:30 -wom 1 -dow mon -rp 6 -mb 1
```

- AutoBackup system to HTTP and encrypt the data.

```
racadm systemconfig backup -f image.img -l http://test.com -u admin -p passwd -n Encryptp@sswd123 -time 14:30 -dom 1 -rp 6 -mb 20
```

- AutoBackup system to HTTPS and encrypt the data.

```
racadm systemconfig backup -f image.img -l https://test.com -u admin -p passwd -n Encryptp@sswd123-time 14:30 -dom 1 -rp 6 -mb 20
```

# systemerase

Table 101. systemerase

<b>Description</b>	Allows you to erase the components to remove the server from use.
<b>Synopsis</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>To erase a specific component.<pre>racadm systemerase &lt;component&gt;</pre></li><li>To erase multiple components.<pre>racadm systemerase &lt;component&gt;,&lt;component&gt;,&lt;component&gt;</pre></li></ul>
<b>Input</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>&lt;component&gt;—the valid types of components are:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>bios—To reset the BIOS to default.</li><li>diag—To erase embedded diagnostics.</li><li>drvpack—To erase embedded OS driver pack.</li><li>idrac—To reset the iDRAC to default.</li><li>lccdata—To erase Lifecycle Controller data.</li><li>allapps—To reset all apps.</li><li>secureerasepd—To erase the physical disk. This supports SED, NVMe drives, and PCIe cards</li><li>overwritepd—To overwrite physical disk. This supports SAS and SATA drives.</li><li>percncache—To erase NV cache.</li><li>vflash—To erase vFlash.</li><li>nvdimm—To erase all NonVolatileMemory.</li></ul></li></ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> When BIOS is selected for System Erase, the server is turned off and the iDRAC is reset at the end of the Automated Task Application. To complete the process of BIOS reset, the server power must be restored. When the server is turned on, during POST, the BIOS completes the process of resetting to the default properties. At the completion of the reset process, the server is again turned off. Resetting the BIOS also includes the erasing of BIOS-related nonvolatile settings that are used by the OS and embedded in the UEFI applications.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> When the racadm systemerase command is executed, the iDRAC will take the following actions if the:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Server is powered off—it is powered on.</li><li>Server is powered on—a graceful system reboot will be executed.</li><li>ACPI is enabled on the server— a graceful shutdown occurs within a minute or two.</li><li>ACPI is not enabled—a forced shutdown occurs and it may require up to ten minutes to complete.</li></ul> <p>Following the server reboot, the Lifecycle Controller will execute the System Erase job to carry out the requested actions. All actions performed by the System Erase operations are recorded to the Lifecycle Log, including details of all devices erased. When these actions are completed, the server will be powered off and remain in this state, allowing service personnel to perform any needed posterase actions such as drive removal or hardware reconfiguration. When the server is powered on to return to service, the Lifecycle Controller will collect the system inventory and reflect any hardware or firmware changes made after the System Erase.</p>

## Examples

- `racadm systemerase bios`
- `racadm systemerase diag`
- `racadm systemerase drvpack`
- `racadm systemerase idrac`
- `racadm systemerase lcdata`
- `racadm systemerase bios,diag,drvpack`
- `racadm systemerase bios,idrac,lcdata`
- `racadm systemerase allapps`
- `racadm systemerase secureerasepd`
- `racadm systemerase overwritepd`
- `racadm systemerase percncvcache`
- `racadm systemerase vflash`
- `racadm systemerase secureerasepd,vflash,percncvcache`
- `racadm systemerase nvdimmm`

# systemperfstatistics

Table 102. Details of systemperfstatistics

**Description** Allows you to view and manage the system performance monitoring operations.

### Synopsis

- To view the FQDD's of system performance monitoring sensors

```
racadm systemperfstatistics view
```

- To list the usage statistics of a specific sensor

```
racadm systemperfstatistics <sensor_FQDD>
```

- To reset the utilization peaks of system performance monitoring sensors

```
racadm systemperfstatistics PeakReset <FQDD>
```

- To run the peakreset operation you must have configure iDRAC privilege.

### Examples:

- To view the FQDD's of system performance monitoring sensors

```
racadm systemperfstatistics view
[key = iDRAC.Embedded.1#SystemBoardCPUUsageStat]
[key = iDRAC.Embedded.1#SystemBoardIOUsageStat]
[key = iDRAC.Embedded.1#SystemBoardMEMUsageStat]
[key = iDRAC.Embedded.1#SystemBoardSYSUsageStat]
```

- To list the usage statistics of a specific sensor

```
racadm systemperfstatistics iDRAC.Embedded.1#SystemBoardCPUUsageStat
Minimum Readings
```

```
Last Hour    = 0% [At Mon, 05 May 2017 17:13:04]
Last Day    = 0% [At Mon, 05 May 2017 15:59:53]
Last Week   = 0% [At Mon, 05 May 2017 15:59:53]
```

#### Maximum Readings

```
Last Hour    = 0% [At Thu, 01 Jan 1970 00:00:00]
Last Day    = 0% [At Thu, 01 Jan 1970 00:00:00]
Last Week   = 0% [At Thu, 01 Jan 1970 00:00:00]
```

#### Average Readings

```
Last Hour    = 0%
Last Day    = 0%
Last Week   = 0%
```

#### Peak Readings

```
Last Week   0% [At Mon, 05 May 2017 15:58:35]
```

- To reset the peak utilization of a specific sensor

```
racadm systemperfstatistics PeakReset iDRAC.Embedded.1#SystemBoardCPUUsageStat
RAC1163: The peak utilization value of Out-Of-Band performance monitoring sensor CPU Usage
is successfully reset.
```

## techsupreport

**Table 103. Details of techsupreport subcommand**

### Description

Allows you to perform the technical support report operations.

Tech Support Report (TSR) is now known as SupportAssist Collections and the new term is used in all documentation and GUI. To maintain compatibility across server generations, the RACADM command has been retained as techsupreport.

The types of operations are:

- `collect`—Collects the technical support report data to export. You can specify the various types of logs to be in the report.

This operation generates a Job ID. Use this Job ID to check the status of the collect operation. To run this operation, you must have the Server Control Commands permission.

- `export`—Exports the collected Tech Support Report data. To run this subcommand, you must have the Execute Server Control Commands permission.
- `getupdateetime`—Gets the timestamp of the last operating system application data collection.
- `updateosapp`—Updates the operating system application data collection. To run this subcommand, you must have the Execute Server Control Commands permission.

## Synopsis

- To perform the technical support report operation by specifying the type of operation.

```
racadm techsupreport <tech support report command type>
```

- To collect the report data.

```
racadm techsupreport collect [-t <type of logs>]
```

- To export the collected report data.

```
racadm techsupreport export -l <CIFS,NFS,TFTP,FTP> -u <username> -p  
<password>
```

- To get the timestamp of the last operating system application data collection.

```
racadm techsupreport getupdatetime
```

- To update the operating system application data collection.

```
racadm techsupreport updateosapp -t <type of OS App logs>
```

- To export the collected report data to local share.

```
racadm techsupreport export -f <filename>
```

---

## Input

- -t—type of logs. You can specify any of the following values that are separated by a ',' (comma)
  - SysInfo—System Information
  - OSAppNoPII—Filtered OS and Application data
  - OSAppAll—OS and Application data
  - TTYLog—TTYLog data

### NOTE:

- **For updating the operating system application data collection, enter the value OSAppNoPII or OSAppAll to the -t option.**
  - **If no value is specified and system information data is collected.**
  - **To perform the OSLog collection, ensure that ISM is installed and running.**
  - **TTYLog includes PCIeSSD data.**
- -l—network share location to export the report
  - -u—user name for the remote share to export the report
  - -p—password for the remote share to export the report
  - -f—target filename for the exported log.

### NOTE: The filename must have .zip as the extension.

## Examples

- To collect the system information data.

```
racadm techsupreport collect -t <type of logs>
```

- To collect the system information and TTYLog data.

```
racadm techsupreport collect -t SysInfo,TTYLog
```

- To collect the operating system application data.

```
racadm techsupreport collect -t OSAppAll
```

- To export the collected Tech Support Report, to an FTP share

```
racadm techsupreport export -l ftp://192.168.0/share -u myuser -p xxx
```

- To export the collected Tech Support Report, to a TFTP share

```
racadm techsupreport export -l tftp://192.168.0/share
```

- To export the collected Tech Support Report, to a CIFS share.

```
racadm techsupreport export -l //192.168.0/share -u myuser -p xxx
```

- To export the collected Tech Support Report, to an NFS share.

```
racadm techsupreport export -l 192.168.0:/share
```

- To export the collected Tech Support Report to the local file system.

```
racadm techsupreport export -f tsr_report.zip
```

---

## testemail

**Table 104. Details of testemail**

<b>Description</b>	<p>Sends a test email from iDRAC to a specified destination. Prior to running the test email command, make sure that the SMTP server is configured.</p> <p>The specified index in the <b>idrac.EmailAlert</b> group must be enabled and configured properly. For more information, see <i>iDRAC RACADM CLI Guide</i> available at <a href="http://www.dell.com/idracmanuals">www.dell.com/idracmanuals</a>.</p>
<b>Synopsis</b>	<pre>racadm testemail -i &lt;index&gt;</pre>
<b>Input</b>	<pre>-i &lt;index&gt;</pre> — Specifies the index of the email alert to test.
<b>Output</b>	Success: Test e-mail sent successfully Failure: Unable to send test e-mail

**Example**

Commands for the **idrac.EmailAlert** group:

- Enable the alert.

```
racadm set idrac.EmailAlert.1.Enable 1
```

- Set the destination email address.

```
racadm set idrac.EmailAlert.1.Address user1@mycompany.com
```

- Set the custom message that is sent to the destination email address.

```
racadm set idrac.emailalert.1.CustomMsg "This is a test!"
```

- Make sure that the SMTP IP address is configured properly.

```
racadm set idrac.remotehosts.SMTPServerIPAddress 192.168.0
```

- View the current email alert settings.

```
racadm get idrac.EmailAlert.<index>
```

where <index> is a number from 1 to 8.

## testtrap

**Table 105. Details of testtrap**

**Description**

Tests the RAC's SNMP trap alerting feature by sending a test trap from iDRAC to a specified destination trap listener on the network.

To run this subcommand, you must have the **Test Alert** permission.

**NOTE:**

- **Before you run the testtrap subcommand, make sure that the specified index in the RACADM iDRAC.SNMP.Alert group is configured properly.**
- **The indices of testtrap subcommand is co-related to the indices of iDRAC.SNMP.Alert group.**

**Synopsis**

```
racadm testtrap -i <index>
```

**Input**

-i <index> — Specifies the index of the trap configuration that must be used for the test. Valid values are from 1 to 4.

**Example**

- Enable the alert.

```
racadm set idrac.emailalert.1.CustomMsg 1
racadm set iDRAC.SNMP.Alert.1.Enable 1
```

- Set the destination email IP address.

```
racadm set iDRAC.SNMP.Alert.1.DestIpAddr
192.168.0
```

- View the current test trap settings.

```
racadm get iDRAC.SNMP.Alert.<index>
```

where <index> is a number from 1 to 8

# testalert

Table 106. Details of testalert

<b>Description</b>	Tests FQDN supported SNMP trap notifications. To run this subcommand, you must have the Test Alert User Access.
<b>Synopsis</b>	<pre>racadm testalert -i &lt;index&gt;</pre>
<b>Input</b>	<code>-i</code> — Specifies the index of the trap test. <i>index</i> must be an integer from 1 to 8 on iDRAC.
<b>Output</b>	<pre>Success: Test trap sent successfully</pre> <pre>Failure: Unable to send test trap</pre>
<b>Example</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Test a trap with index as 1. <pre>racadm testalert -i 1</pre><pre>Test trap sent successfully.</pre></li><li>Test a trap that has not been configured yet. <pre>racadm testalert -i 2</pre><pre>ERROR: Trap at specified index is not currently enabled.</pre></li></ul>

# traceroute

Table 107. Details of traceroute

<b>Description</b>	Traces network path of the routers as the packets traverse from the system to a destination IPv4 address. To run this subcommand, you must have the Execute Diagnostic Commands permission.
<b>Synopsis</b>	<pre>racadm traceroute &lt;IPv4 address&gt;</pre>
<b>Input</b>	IPv4 — Specifies IPv4 address.
<b>Output</b>	<pre>traceroute to 192.168.0.1 (192.168.0.1), 30 hops max, 40 byte packets</pre> <pre>1 192.168.0.1 (192.168.0.1) 0.801 ms 0.246 ms 0.253 ms</pre>

# traceroute6

Table 108. Details of traceroute6

<b>Description</b>	Traces the network path of routers as the packets traverse from the system to a destination IPv6 address. To run this subcommand, you must have the Execute Diagnostic Commands permission.
<b>Synopsis</b>	<pre>racadm traceroute6 &lt;IPv6address&gt;</pre>
<b>Input</b>	<IPv6address> – Specifies IPv6 address.

## Output

```
tracert to fd01::1 (fd01::1) from fd01::3,  
30 hops max, 16 byte packets
```

```
1 fd01::1 (fd01::1) 14.324 ms 0.26 ms 0.244 ms
```

# update

Table 109. Details of update subcommand

## Description

Allows you to update the firmware of devices on the server. The supported firmware image file types are:

- .exe — Windows-based Dell Update Package (DUP)
- .d9
- .pm
- .sc

The supported catalog files are:

- .xml
- xml.gzip

**NOTE:** Updating the platforms from the repository is not supported for IPv6.

**NOTE:** The firmware update through FTP has a limitation of file name up to 64 characters.

**NOTE:** Depending on the network traffic, the HTTP packet transfer may fail if you perform update operation from a remote RACADM through a local share. In such cases, retry the operation. If the issue persists, use remote RACADM with the CIFS or NFS share.

**NOTE:** The supported share types for single file or DUP updates are CIFS, NFS, HTTP, and HTTPS. For Repository updates, the supported share types are CIFS, NFS, FTP, TFTP, and HTTP.

## Synopsis

For single file or DUP update:

```
racadm update -f <updatefile>
```

```
racadm update -f <updatefile> -l <location> -u <username for CIFS share> -p  
<password for CIFS share>
```

```
racadm update -f <updatefile> -l <location>
```

For Repository updates

```
racadm update -f <catalog file> -t <Repository type> -l <location> \ -u  
<username for CIFS share> -p <password for CIFS share> \ [-a <restart>] [--  
verifycatalog]
```

```
racadm update -f <catalog file> -t <Repository type> \ -e <FTP server with  
the path to the catalog file> [-a <restart>] \[--verifycatalog]
```

```
racadm update -f <catalog file> -t <Repository type> \ -e <FTP server with  
the path to the catalog file> [-a <restart>] \ -ph <proxy ip> -pu <proxy  
user> -pp <proxy pass> -po <proxy port> \  
-pt <proxy type>
```

```
racadm update viewreport
```

## Input

For single file or DUP update:

- `-f: <updatefile>`—Update filename (Windows DUP, .d9,.pm, .sc) only.
- `-u: <username for CIFS share>`—Specifies username of the remote share that stores the update file. Specify username in a domain as domain/username.
- `-p: <password for CIFS share>`—Specifies password of the remote share that stores the update file.
- `-l: <location>`—Specifies network share location that stores the update file. For more information on NFS or CIFS share, see section on Usage examples
- `-reboot`—Performs a graceful system reboot after the firmware update.

For Repository update:

- `-f: <updatefile>`—Update filename .

For update from repository .xml files are allowed. If a file name is not specified for repository update, Catalog.xml is taken as default.

If a file name is not specified for repository update, then the Catalog.xml is taken as default.

- `-u: <username for CIFS share>`—Username of the remote share that stores the update file. Specify username in a domain as domain/username.
- `-p: <password for CIFS share>`— Specifies password of the remote share that stores the update file.
- `-l: <location>`—Specifies network share location (CIFS/NFS/HTTP/HTTPS/FTP), that stores the update file. For more information on network share, see section on Usage examples
- `-a: <restart>` — This option indicates if the server should be restarted after the update from repository operation completes. Must be one of the below:
  - TRUE : restart after update completes
  - FALSE : do not restart after update completes

**NOTE: These options are case insensitive.**

- `-t:Repository type>`—Specifies the type of repository being used for the update.

Must be one of the below:

- FTP: Repository is FTP
- TFTP: Repository is TFTP
- HTTP: Repository is HTTP
- HTTPS: Repository is HTTPS
- CIFS: Repository is CIFS
- NFS: Repository is NFS

**NOTE: These options are case insensitive. If the repository update functionality is to be invoked, this option is necessary.**

- `-e:<FTP server with the path to the catalog file>`—Specifies the Server path for the FTP, TFTP, HTTP, and HTTPS.
- `-ph : <proxy ip>`—Specifies the IP address of the proxy server.
- `-pu : <proxy user>`—Specifies the user name for proxy credentials.
- `-pp : <proxy pass>`—Specifies the password for proxy credentials.
- `-po : <proxy port>`—Specifies the port for proxy server.
- `-pt : <proxy type>`—Specifies the proxy type.

Must be one of the below:

- HTTP: Proxy is HTTP
- SOCKS4: Proxy is SOCKS4

**NOTE:**

- **If the repository has to be through a proxy, the proxy server address, proxy username and the proxy password are necessary. The Lifecycle Controller must be enabled for repository update.**
- **This command supports both IPV4 and IPV6 formats. IPV6 is applicable only for CIFS and NFS remote share.**

## Output

Firmware update job for <filename> is initiated.

This firmware update job may take several minutes to complete depending on the component or firmware being updated. To view the progress of the job, run the `racadm jobqueue view` command.

For repository update command, the output is:

```
Update from repository operation has been initiated. Check the progress of
the operation using "racadm jobqueue view -i JID_809364633532" command.
```

For devices that perform update process without rebooting the host, the update status changes from `Downloading` to `Completed`. For devices that require host reboot to perform update process, the update status changes from `Downloading` to `Scheduled`. When the status is displayed as `Scheduled`, reboot the host to start the update process.

The following devices require host reboot to perform the update process:

- Backplanes
  - BIOS
  - Complex programmable logic device (CPLD)
  - Hard disk drives
    - Solid-state drives (SSD)
  - Network interface cards (NIC) or Fibre Channel (FC) cards
  - PCIe SSD devices
  - Power supply unit (PSU)
  - Storage controllers
-

## Example

For single file or DUP updates:

- Upload the update file from a remote FTP share

```
racadm update -f <updatefile> -u admin -p mypass -l ftp://1.2.3.4/share
```

- Upload the update file from a remote FTP share and to perform a graceful system reboot after update:

```
racadm update -f <updatefile> -u admin -p mypass -l ftp://1.2.3.4/share --reboot
```

- Upload the update file from a remote CIFS share:

```
racadm update -f <updatefile> -u admin -p mypass -l //1.2.3.4/share
```

- Upload the update file from a remote CIFS share and under a user domain "dom":

```
racadm update -f <updatefile> -u dom/admin -p mypass -l //1.2.3.4/share
```

- Upload the update file from a remote NFS share:

```
racadm update -f <updatefile> -l 1.2.3.4:/share
```

- Upload the update file from a remote HTTP share:

```
racadm update -f <updatefile> -u admin -p mypass -l http://1.2.3.4/share
```

- Upload the update file from a remote HTTPS share:

```
racadm update -f <updatefile> -u admin -p mypass -l https://1.2.3.4/share
```

- Upload the update file from the local file system using Local RACADM.

```
racadm update -f <updatefile>
```

- Upload the Update file from a remote CIFS share and to perform a graceful system reboot after update:

```
racadm update -f <updatefile> -u admin -p mypass -l //1.2.3.4/share --reboot
```

- Upload the Update file from a remote NFS share and to perform a graceful system reboot after update:

```
racadm update -f <updatefile> -l 1.2.3.4:/share --reboot
```

- Upload the update file from a remote HTTP share and to perform a graceful system reboot after update:

```
racadm update -f <updatefile> -u admin -p mypass -l http://1.2.3.4/share --reboot
```

- Upload the Update file from the local file system using local racadm and to perform a graceful system reboot after update:

```
racadm update -f <updatefile> --reboot
```

For Repository updates:

- Perform update from an FTP repository and to apply the updates, reboot the server:

```
racadm update -f Catalog.xml -l //192.168.11.10/Repo -u test -p passwd -a TRUE -t CIFS
```

- Generate a comparison report using about the available updates in the repository:

```
racadm update -f Catalog.xml -l 192.168.11.10:/Repo -t NFS -a FALSE --verifycatalog
```

- Perform update from an FTP repository and reboot the server to apply the updates:

```
racadm update -f Catalog.xml -e 192.168.11.10/Repo/MyCatalog -a TRUE -t FTP
```

- Perform update from an FTP repository with authentication and reboot the server to apply the updates

```
racadm update -f Catalog.xml -e 192.168.11.10/Repo/MyCatalog -u user -p mypass -a TRUE -t FTP
```

- Perform update from a HTTP repository and restart the server to apply the updates.

```
racadm update -f Catalog.xml -e 192.168.11.10/Repo/MyCatalog -a TRUE -t HTTP
```

- Perform update from a TFTP repository and restart the server to apply the updates.

# usercertupload

Table 110. Details of usercertupload

<b>Description</b>	Uploads a user certificate or a user CA certificate from the client to iDRAC. To run this subcommand, you must have the Configure iDRAC permission.
<b>Synopsis</b>	<pre>racadm usercertupload -t &lt;type&gt; [-f &lt;filename&gt;] -i &lt;index&gt;</pre>
<b>Input</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• -t — Specifies the type of certificate to upload, either the CA certificate or server certificate.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1=user certificate</li><li>• 2=user CA certificate</li></ul></li><li>• -f — Specifies the filename of the certificate that must be uploaded. If the file is not specified, the <code>sslcert</code> file in the current directory is selected.</li><li>• -i — Index number of the user. Valid values 2–16.</li></ul>
<b>Output</b>	If upload is successful, the message <code>User certificate successfully uploaded to the RAC.</code> If unsuccessful, appropriate error message is displayed.
<b>Example</b>	To upload user certificate for user 6. <pre>racadm usercertupload -t 1 -f c:\cert\cert.txt -i 6</pre>

# usercertview

Table 111. Details of usercertview

<b>Description</b>	Displays the user certificate or user CA certificate that exists on iDRAC.
<b>Synopsis</b>	<pre>racadm usercertview -t &lt;type&gt; [-A] -i &lt;index&gt;</pre>
<b>Input</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• -t — Specifies the type of certificate to view, either the user certificate or the user CA certificate.<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1=user certificate</li><li>• 2=user CA certificate</li></ul></li><li>• -A — Prevents printing headers or labels.</li><li>• -i — Index number of the user. Valid values are 2–16.</li></ul>

**Example**

To view user certificate for user 6.

```
racadm usercertview -t 1 -i 6
```

```
Serial Number           : 01

Subject Information:
Country Code (CC)      : US
State (S)              : Texas
Locality (L)          : Round Rock
Organization (O)       : Dell Inc.
Common Name (CN)       : iDRAC default certificate

Issuer Information:
Country Code (CC)      : US
State (S)              : Texas
Locality (L)          : Round Rock
Organization (O)       : Dell Inc.
Organizational Unit (OU): Remote Access Group
Common Name (CN)       : iDRAC default certificate

Valid From              : May 7 23:54:19 2017 GMT
Valid To                : May 4 23:54:19 2027 GMT
```

## vflashsd

**Table 112. Details of vflashsd**

**Description** Allows you to initialize or get the status of the vFlash SD card. The initialize operation removes all the existing partitions and resets the card.

The status operation displays the status of the last operation performed on the card.

To run this subcommand, you must have the Access Virtual Media privilege.

**NOTE:** After you restart the iDRAC, the status of the previous initialize operation is erased.

**Synopsis**

- racadm vflashsd initialize
- racadm vflashsd status

**Input**

- Initialize— performs initialize operation on SD card.
- Status — indicates to view the progress or status report of the initialize operation.

**Output**

If initialization is in progress, the message Initialization of the vFlash SD Card is now in progress is displayed. If unsuccessful, appropriate error message is displayed.

If the status of the last operation performed is successful, the message LastAction Progress Status=====Initialize SD Card 100 % Complete is displayed. If unsuccessful, appropriate error message is displayed.

## vflashpartition

**Table 113. Details of vflashpartition subcommand**

**Description** Manages the partitions on the vFlash SD card.

**NOTE:**

- To run this subcommand, you must have the iDRAC Enterprise license.
- After iDRAC restart, the status of the previous operation performed on the partition(s) is erased.

## Synopsis

```
racadm vflashpartition <create | delete | status | list> -i<index> -o<label> -e<emulation type> -s<size> -f<format type> -t<partition type> -l<path> -u<user> -p<password> -a
```

## Input

- `-o` — Label that is displayed when the partition is mounted on the operating system. This option must be a string of up to six alphanumeric characters. VFLASH is the only accepted volume label for non-Dell SD card.
- `-e` — Emulation type must be either floppy, cddvd, or hdd.
  - `floppy` — emulates a floppy disk
  - `cddvd` — emulates a CD or DVD
  - `hdd` — emulates a hard disk
- `-s` — Partition size in MB.
- `-f` — Format type for the partition based on the type of the file system. Valid options are `raw`, `ext2`, `ext3`, `fat16`, and `fat32`.
- `-t` — Create a partition of the following type:
  - `empty` — Creates an empty partition
  - `image` — Creates a partition using an image relative to iDRAC.

**NOTE:** Creating an empty partition with emulation type as floppy with ext2 format type by using the Telnet session might result in a state where the partition creation status is shown as zero. If this happens then it is recommended to remove the SD card and format it in order to reuse.

Creation of a partition may be unsuccessful if:

- The network share is not reachable.
- The user name or password provided is not correct.
- The file provided does not exist.
- The memory available on the SD card is lesser than size of the image file.
- `-l` — Specifies the remote path relative to iDRAC.
- `-u` — User name for accessing the remote image.
- `-p` — Password for accessing the remote image.
- `-a` — Display the status of operations on all the existing partitions.
- `list` — Lists the existing partitions and its properties.

## Example

- Create a 20MB empty partition.

```
racadm vflashpartition create -i 1 -o Drive1 -e hdd -t empty -f fat16 -s 20
```

- Create a partition from a remote image.

```
racadm vflashpartition create -i 1 -o Drive1 -e cddvd -t image -l //ipaddress/sharefolder/isoimage.iso -u username -p xxx
```

A new partition is created. By default, the created partition is read-only. This command is case-sensitive for the image filename extension. If the filename extension is in uppercase, for example FOO.ISO instead of FOO.iso, then the command returns a syntax error.

### NOTE:

- **This feature is not supported in Local RACADM.**
- **Creating vFlash partition from an image file on the CFS or NFS IPv6 enabled network share is not supported.**

- Delete a partition.

```
racadm vflashpartition delete -i 1
```

- Status of operation on partition 1.

```
racadm vflashpartition status -i 1
```

- Status of all the existing partitions.

```
racadm vflashpartition status -a
```

- List all the existing partitions and its properties.

```
racadm vflashpartition list
```

---

# vmdisconnect

## Table 114. Details of vmdisconnect

### Description

Allows you to end another Virtual Media session. After the session ends, the web-based interface reflects the correct connection status.

Enables an iDRAC user to disconnect all active Virtual Media sessions. The active Virtual Media sessions are displayed on iDRAC web-based interface or by running the RACADM subcommands `remoteimage` or `getssninfo`.

To run this subcommand, you must have the Access Virtual Media permission.

### Synopsis

```
racadm vmdisconnect
```

---

# iDRAC Property Database Group and Object Descriptions

The iDRAC property database contains the configuration information for iDRAC. Associated object is organizing data, and object group is organizing object. The IDs for the groups and objects that the property database supports are listed in this section for iDRAC Enterprise on Blade Servers and iDRAC Enterprise or Express on Rack and Tower Servers.

To configure iDRAC, use the group and object IDs with the RACADM subcommands.

**NOTE:** You can configure a setting that does not have a hash symbol (#) as the prefix in its output name. To modify a configurable object, use the `-o` option.

**NOTE:** Racadm sets the value of objects without performing any functional validation on them. For example, RACADM allows you to set the Certificate Validation object to 1 with the Active Directory object set to 0, even though Certificate Validation can happen only if Active Directory is enabled. Similarly, the `cfgADSSOEnable` object can be set to 0 or 1 even if the `cfgADEnable` object is 0, but it takes effect only if Active Directory is enabled.

All string values are limited to displayable ASCII characters, except where otherwise noted.

## Topics:

- [Displayable Characters](#)
- [idRacInfo](#)
- [cfgStaticLanNetworking](#)
- [cfgRemoteHosts](#)
- [cfgUserAdmin](#)
- [cfgEmailAlert](#)
- [cfgSessionManagement](#)
- [cfgSerial](#)
- [cfgOobSnmpp](#)
- [cfgRacTuning](#)
- [ifcRacManagedNodeOs](#)
- [cfgRacVirtual](#)
- [cfgServerInfo](#)
- [cfgActiveDirectory](#)
- [cfgLDAP](#)
- [cfgLdapRoleGroup](#)
- [cfgStandardSchema](#)
- [cfgThermal](#)
- [cfgIpmiSol](#)
- [cfgIpmiLan](#)
- [cfgIpmiPetIpv6](#)
- [cfgIpmiPef](#)
- [cfgIpmiPet](#)
- [cfgUserDomain](#)
- [cfgServerPower](#)
- [cfgServerPowerSupply](#)
- [cfgIPV6LanNetworking](#)
- [cfgIpv6StaticLanNetworking](#)
- [cfgIPV6URL](#)
- [cfgIpmiSerial](#)
- [cfgSmartCard](#)
- [cfgNetTuning](#)

- [cfgSensorRedundancy](#)
- [cfgVFlashSD](#)
- [cfgVFlashPartition](#)
- [cfgLogging](#)
- [cfgRacSecurity](#)

## Displayable Characters

Displayable characters include the following set:

abcdefghijklmnopqrstuvwxyz

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNPOQRSTUVWXYZ

0123456789~`!@#\$%^&\*()\_+={ } [ ] | \ : " ; ' < > , . ? /

**Table 115. Object groups for iDRAC Enterprise**

Subcommand	iDRAC on Blade Servers
<a href="#">cfgServerinfo</a>	No
<a href="#">cfgServerPowerSupply</a>	No
<a href="#">cfgIpmiSerial</a>	No
<a href="#">cfgNetTuning</a>	No
<a href="#">cfgSensorRedundancy</a>	No

## idRacInfo

This group contains display parameters to provide information about the specifics of iDRAC being queried. One instance of the group is allowed.

The following sections provide information about the objects in the `idRacInfo` group.

### idRacProductInfo (Read Only)

**Table 116. Details of idRacProductInfo**

<b>Description</b>	A text string that identifies the product.
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 63 ASCII characters.
<b>Default</b>	iDRAC – Integrated Dell Remote Access Controller

### idRacDescriptionInfo (Read Only)

**Table 117. Details of idRacDescriptionInfo**

<b>Description</b>	A text description of the RAC type.
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 255 ASCII characters.
<b>Default</b>	This system component provides a complete set of remote management functions for <b>Dell PowerEdge</b> servers.

## idRacVersionInfo (Read Only)

Table 118. Details of idRacVersionInfo

<b>Description</b>	String containing the current product firmware version
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 63 ASCII characters.
<b>Default</b>	The current version number.

## idRacBuildInfo (Read Only)

Table 119. Details of idRacBuildInfo

<b>Description</b>	String containing the current RAC firmware build version.
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 16 ASCII characters.
<b>Default</b>	The current iDRAC firmware build version.

## idRacName (Read Only)

Table 120. Details of idRacName

<b>Description</b>	A user-assigned name to identify this controller.
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 15 ASCII characters.
<b>Default</b>	iDRAC

## cfgStaticLanNetworking

This group contains parameters to configure the device NIC for IPv4.

 **NOTE:** A few objects in this group may require the device NIC to be reset, that may cause a brief loss in connectivity.

## cfgNicStaticEnable (Read or Write)

Table 121. cfgNicStaticEnable

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables the NIC.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 0 — Disabled</li><li>· 1 — Enabled</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	1 — Enabled

 **NOTE:** If this object is modified, then the object `cfgNicEnable` is also modified.


## cfgNicStaticIPv4Enable (Read or Write)

Table 122. cfgNicStaticIPv4Enable

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables the IPv4 stack.
--------------------	-------------------------------------

<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 0 — Disabled</li> <li>· 1 — Enabled</li> </ul>
---------------------	---

<b>Default</b>	1 — Enabled
----------------	-------------

 **NOTE:** If this object is modified, then the object `cfgNicIPv4Enable` is also modified.

## cfgNicStaticIpAddress (Read or Write)

Table 123. `cfgNicStaticIpAddress`

<b>Description</b>	Returns or sets the current IPv4 address.
--------------------	---

 **NOTE:** Only set the current IPv4 address if `cfgNicUseDhcp` is set to 0 (false).

<b>Legal Values</b>	Any Valid IPv4 address
---------------------	------------------------

<b>Default</b>	192.168.0
----------------	-----------

## cfgNicStaticUseDhcp (Read or Write)

Table 124. `cfgNicStaticUseDhcp`

<b>Description</b>	Specifies whether DHCP is used to configure the IPv4 network.
--------------------	---

<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 0 — IP Address, subnet mask and gateway are configured on the device.</li> <li>· 1 — IP Address, subnet mask and gateway are assigned from the DHCP server.</li> </ul>
---------------------	---

<b>Default</b>	0 — Do not use DHCP
----------------	---------------------

 **NOTE:** If this object is modified, then the object `cfgNicUseDhcp` is also modified.

## cfgNicStaticNetmask (Read or Write)

Table 125. `cfgNicStaticNetmask`

<b>Description</b>	Returns or sets the static IPv4 Netmask.
--------------------	--

 **NOTE:** Only set the current IPv4 netmask, if `cfgNicUseDhcp` is set to 0 (false).

<b>Legal Values</b>	Any Valid IPv4 Netmask
---------------------	------------------------

<b>Default</b>	255.255.255.0
----------------	---------------

## cfgNicStaticGateway (Read or Write)

Table 126. `cfgNicStaticGateway`

<b>Description</b>	Returns or sets the static IPv4 address.
--------------------	--

<b>Legal Values</b>	Any Valid IPv4 address
---------------------	------------------------

<b>Default</b>	192.168.0.120
----------------	---------------


## cfgDNSStaticServersFromDHCP (Read or Write)

Table 127. cfgDNSStaticServersFromDHCP

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the DNS server static IP addresses.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· DNS Addresses are configured on the Device</li><li>· DNS Addresses are assigned via DHCP</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	0

## cfgDNSStaticServer1 (Read or Write)

Table 128. cfgDNSStaticServer1

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the IP address for DNS server 1.   <b>NOTE: This property is only valid if <code>cfgDNSServersFromDHCP</code> is set to 0 (FALSE).</b>
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 0 — IP Address, subnet mask and gateway are configured on the device.</li><li>· 1 — IP Address, subnet mask and gateway are assigned from the DHCP server.</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	0 — Do not use DHCP

 **NOTE: If this object is modified, then the object `cfgNicUseDhcp` is also modified.**


## cfgDNSStaticServer2 (Read or Write)

Table 129. cfgDNSStaticServer2

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the static IP address for DNS server 2.
<b>Legal Values</b>	A Valid IPv4 Address
<b>Default</b>	0.0.0.0

## cfgDNSStaticDomainName(Read or Write)

Table 130. cfgDNSStaticDomainName

<b>Description</b>	The DNS static domain name.
<b>Legal Values</b>	String of up to 254 ASCII characters. Characters are restricted to alphanumeric, hyphens and periods. At least one of the characters must be alphabetic.   <b>NOTE: Microsoft Active Directory only supports Fully Qualified Domain Names (FQDN) of 64 characters or fewer lengths.</b>
<b>Default</b>	Null

## cfgDNSStaticDomainNameFromDHCP (Read or Write)

Table 131. cfgDNSStaticDomainNameFromDHCP

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the device DNS static domain name.
--------------------	--

<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 0 — Do not use DHCP to get the Domain Name</li> <li>· 1 — Use DHCP to get the Domain Name</li> </ul>
---------------------	---

<b>Default</b>	0 — Disabled
----------------	--------------

## cfgRemoteHosts

This group provides properties that allow configuration of the SMTP server for email alerts.

Use this object with the `config` or `getConfig` subcommands.

The following sections provide information about the objects in the `cfgRemoteHosts` group.

## cfgRhostsFwUpdateTftpEnable (Read or Write)

**Table 132. cfgRhostsFwUpdateTftpEnable**

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables firmware update from a network TFTP server.
--------------------	---

 **NOTE: This object is read-only for iDRAC Modular servers.**

<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 1 (TRUE)</li> <li>· 0 (FALSE)</li> </ul>
---------------------	---

<b>Default</b>	1
----------------	---

## cfgRhostsFwUpdateIpAddr (Read or Write)

**Table 133. Details of cfgRhostsFwUpdateIpAddr**

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the network TFTP server IPv4 or IPv6 address that is used for TFTP firmware update operations.
--------------------	--

<b>Legal Values</b>	A string representing a valid IPv4 or IPv6 address. For example, 192.168.0.61
---------------------	---

<b>Default</b>	For IPv4, it is 0.0.0.0
----------------	-------------------------

## cfgRhostsFwUpdatePath (Read or Write)

**Table 134. cfgRhostsFwUpdatePath**

<b>Description</b>	Specifies TFTP path where firmware image file exists on the TFTP server. The TFTP path is relative to the TFTP root path on the TFTP server.
--------------------	--

 **NOTE: The server may still require you to specify the drive (for example, c:).**

<b>Legal Values</b>	A string with a maximum length of 255 ASCII characters.
---------------------	---

<b>Default</b>	<blank>
----------------	---------

## cfgRhostsSmtpServerIpAddr (Read or Write)

**Table 135. Details of cfgRhostsSmtpServerIpAddr**

<b>Description</b>	<p>The IPv4 or IPv6 address of the network SMTP server.</p> <p>The SMTP server transmits email alerts from iDRAC if the alerts are configured and enabled.</p>
--------------------	--

<b>Legal Values</b>	A string representing a valid SMTP server IPv4 or IPv6 address. For example: 192 . 168 . 0 . 2.
<b>Default</b>	For IPv4, it is 0.0.0.0

## cfgRhostsSyslogEnable (Read or Write)

Table 136. Details of `cfgRhostsSyslogEnable`

<b>Description</b>	To allow the RAC and SEL logs to be written to up to three remote syslog servers Enables or disables remote syslog.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 1 (TRUE)</li> <li>· 0 (FALSE)</li> </ul>
<b>Default</b>	0

## cfgRhostsSyslogPort (Read or Write)

Table 137. Details of `cfgRhostsSyslogPort`

<b>Description</b>	Remote syslog port number to use for writing the RAC and SEL logs to a remote syslog server.
<b>Legal Values</b>	10–65535
<b>Default</b>	514

## cfgRhostsSyslogServer1 (Read or Write)

Table 138. Details of `cfgRhostsSyslogServer1`

<b>Description</b>	To store the RAC and SEL logs specify the first of three possible remote syslog servers. This property is only valid if <code>cfgRhostsSyslogEnable</code> is set to 1 (enabled).
<b>Legal Values</b>	String from 0 to 63 characters.
<b>Default</b>	<blank>

## cfgRhostsSyslogServer2 (Read or Write)

Table 139. Details of `cfgRhostsSyslogServer2`

<b>Description</b>	To store the RAC and SEL logs Specify the second of three possible remote syslog servers. This property is only valid if <code>cfgRhostsSyslogEnable</code> is set to 1 (enabled).
<b>Legal Values</b>	String from 0 to 63 characters.
<b>Default</b>	<blank>

## cfgRhostsSyslogServer3 (Read or Write)

Table 140. Details of `cfgRhostsSyslogServer3`

<b>Description</b>	To store the RAC and SEL logs specify the third of three possible remote syslog servers. This property is only valid if <code>cfgRhostsSyslogEnable</code> is set to 1(enabled).
<b>Legal Values</b>	String from 0 to 63 characters.

**Default** <blank>

---

## cfgUserAdmin

This group provides configuration information about the users allowed to access iDRAC through the available remote interfaces.

Up to 16 instances of the user group are allowed. Each instance represents the configuration for an individual user.

Use this object with the `config` or `getConfig` subcommands. To use the command as follows: `-i <index group>`, supply an index group number

The following sections provide information about the objects in the `cfgUserAdmin` group.

## cfgUserAdminIndex (Read Only)

**Table 141. Details of cfgUserAdminIndex**

<b>Description</b>	The unique index of a user.
<b>Legal Values</b>	This parameter is populated based on the existing instances.
<b>Default</b>	<index of the instance>

---

## cfgUserAdminIpmiLanPrivilege (Read or Write)

**Table 142. Details of cfgUserAdminIpmiLanPrivilege**

<b>Description</b>	The maximum privilege on the IPMI LAN channel.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2(User)</li><li>• 3(Operator)</li><li>• 4(Administrator)</li><li>• 15(No access)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 4(User 2)</li><li>• 15(All others)</li></ul>

---

## cfgUserAdminIpmiSerialPrivilege (Read or Write)

**Table 143. Details of cfgUserAdminIpmiSerialPrivilege**

<b>Description</b>	The maximum privilege on the IPMI LAN channel. This object is applicable only for iDRAC on Rack and Tower Servers and not for iDRAC Enterprise on Blade Servers.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 2 (User)</li><li>• 3 (Operator)</li><li>• 4 (Administrator)</li><li>• 15 (No access)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 4 (User 2)</li><li>• 15 (All others)</li></ul>

---

# cfgUserAdminPrivilege (Read or Write)

**Table 144. Details of cfgUserAdminPrivilege**

<b>Description</b>	This property specifies the role-based authority privileges allowed for the user. The value is represented as a bit mask that allows for any combination of privilege values. The table below describes the user privilege bit values that can be combined to create bit masks.
<b>Legal Values</b>	0x00000000 to 0x000001ff, and 0x0
<b>Default</b>	0x00000000

**Example**

```
racadm getconfig -g cfgUserAdmin -i 1

# cfgUserAdminIndex=1
cfgUserAdminEnable=1
cfgUserAdminUserName=root
# cfgUserAdminPassword=***** (Write-Only)
cfgUserAdminPrivilege=0x00000fff
```

**Table 145. Bit masks for user privileges**

<b>iDRAC Specific User Privilege</b>	<b>Privilege Bit Mask</b>
Log in to iDRAC	0x00000001
Configure iDRAC	0x00000002
Configure Users	0x00000004
Clear Logs	0x00000008
Execute Server Control Commands	0x00000010
Access Virtual Console	0x00000020
Access Virtual Media	0x00000040
Test Alerts	0x00000080
Execute Debug Commands	0x00000100

**Table 146. Examples**

<b>User Privileges</b>	<b>Privilege Bit Mask</b>
The user is not allowed to access iDRAC	0x00000000
The user may only log in to iDRAC and view iDRAC and server configuration information.	0x00000001

The user may log in to iDRAC and change configuration. 0x00000001 + 0x00000002 = 0x00000003

The user may log in to iDRAC, access Virtual Media, and Virtual Console. 0x00000001 + 0x00000040 + 0x00000080 = 0x000000C1

## cfgUserAdminUserName (Read or Write)

Table 147. Details of cfgUserAdminUserName

**Description** The name of the user for this index. Writing a string of double quotation mark (" ") disables the user. The string cannot contain / (forward slash), \ (backward slash), . (period), @ (at symbol), quotation marks, ; (semicolon), or ' (backward quotation mark).

 **NOTE:** This property value must be unique among user names.

**Legal Values** A string of up to 16 ASCII characters.

**Default**

- root (User 2)
- <blank> (All others)

## cfgUserAdminPassword (Write Only)

Table 148. Details of cfgUserAdminPassword

**Description** The password for this user. User passwords are encrypted and cannot be seen or displayed after the property is written.

**Legal Values** A string of up to 20 ASCII characters.

**Default** \*\*\*\*\*

## cfgUserAdminEnable (Read or Write)

Table 149. Details of cfgUserAdminEnable

**Description** Enables or disables an individual user.

 **NOTE:** You can enable a user for a given index, only if you set the password for the same user.

**Legal Values**

- 1 (TRUE)
- 0 (FALSE)

**Default** 1 (User 2), 0 (All others)

## cfgUserAdminSolEnable (Read or Write)

Table 150. Details of cfgUserAdminSolEnable

**Description** Enables or disables Serial Over LAN (SOL) user access for the user.

<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 1 (TRUE)</li> <li>· 0 (FALSE)</li> </ul>
---------------------	---

<b>Default</b>	0
----------------	---

## cfgEmailAlert

This group contains parameters to configure iDRAC email alerting capabilities. Up to four instances of this group are allowed.

Use this object with the `config` or `getConfig` subcommands.

The following sections provide information about the objects in the `cfgEmailAlert` group.

## cfgEmailAlertAddress (Read or Write)

**Table 151. Details of `cfgEmailAlertAddress`**

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the destination email address for email alerts, for example, <code>user1@company.com</code> .
--------------------	---

<b>Legal Values</b>	Email address format, with a maximum length of 64 ASCII characters.
---------------------	---

<b>Default</b>	<blank>
----------------	---------

## cfgEmailAlertEnable (Read or Write)

**Table 152. Details of `cfgEmailAlertEnable`**

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables the alert instance.
--------------------	---

<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 1 (TRUE)</li> <li>· 0 (FALSE)</li> </ul>
---------------------	---

<b>Default</b>	0
----------------	---

## cfgEmailAlertIndex (Read Only)

**Table 153. Details of `cfgEmailAlertIndex`**

<b>Description</b>	The unique index of an alert instance.
--------------------	--

<b>Legal Values</b>	1–4
---------------------	-----

<b>Default</b>	<instance>
----------------	------------

## cfgEmailAlertCustomMsg (Read or Write)

**Table 154. Details of `cfgEmailAlertCustomMsg`**

<b>Description</b>	Specifies a custom message that forms the subject of the alert.
--------------------	---

<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 32 characters
---------------------	---------------------------------

<b>Default</b>	<blank>
----------------	---------

## cfgEmailAlertEmailName (Read Only)

Table 155. Details of cfgEmailAlertEmailName

<b>Description</b>	Specifies name or other identifier associated with the destination email address. The email name can refer to an individual, group, location, department, and so on.
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 32 characters
<b>Default</b>	<blank>

### Example

```
racadm getconfig -g cfgEmailAlert -i 2
```

```
# cfgEmailAlertIndex=1
cfgEmailAlertEnable=1
cfgEmailAlertAddress=kfulton@dell.com
cfgEmailAlertName=Kevin Fulton
```

## cfgSessionManagement

This group contains parameters to configure the number of sessions that can connect to iDRAC. One instance of the group is allowed. Displays current settings for and configures the idle timeout properties for web server, Telnet, SSH and RACADM sessions. Changes to idle time out settings take effect at the next login. To disable the idle time out property for a connection, set this property to 0.

The following sections provide information about the objects in the `cfgSessionManagement` group.

## cfgSsnMgtRacadmTimeout (Read or Write)

Table 156. Details of cfgSsnMgtRacadmTimeout

<b>Description</b>	Defines the <code>idle</code> timeout in seconds for the Remote RACADM interface. If a remote RACADM session remains inactive for more than the specified sessions, the session closes.
<b>Legal Values</b>	10–1920
<b>Default</b>	60

### Example

```
racadm getconfig -g cfgSessionManagement cfgSsnMgtWebserverTimeout=0
cfgSsnMgtTelnetIdleTimeout=0
cfgSsnMgtSshIdleTimeout=1800
cfgSsnMgtRacadmTimeout=0
```

## cfgSsnMgtConsRedirMaxSessions (Read or Write)

Table 157. Details of cfgSsnMgtWebserverTimeout

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the maximum number of Virtual Console sessions allowed on iDRAC.
<b>Legal Values</b>	1–4
<b>Default</b>	4

# cfgSsnMgtWebserverTimeout (Read or Write)

Table 158. Details of cfgSsnMgtWebserverTimeout

<b>Description</b>	Defines the web server time-out. This property sets the amount of time (in seconds) that a connection is allowed to remain idle (there is no user input). The session is canceled if the time limit exceeds this property. Changes to this setting do not affect the current session. Log out and log in again to make the new settings effective.  An expired web server session logs out the current session.
<b>Legal Values</b>	60–10800
<b>Default</b>	1800

# cfgSsnMgtSshIdleTimeout (Read or Write)

Table 159. Details of cfgSsnMgtSshIdleTimeout

<b>Description</b>	Defines the secure shell idle time-out. This property sets the amount of time (in seconds) that a connection is allowed to remain idle (there is no user input). The session is canceled if the time limit exceeds this property. Changes to this setting do not affect the current session; log out and log in again to make the new settings effective.  An expired secure shell session displays the following error message: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>For iDRAC on Rack and Tower Servers: Connection timed out</li><li>For iDRAC Enterprise on Blade Servers: Session timed out. Closing the session.</li></ul> After the message is displayed, the system returns to the shell that generated the Secure Shell session.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>0 —(No timeout)</li><li>60–10800</li></ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> If 0 (no timeout), the network connection does not send alive packets to probe the client. Otherwise, keep alive packets are sent to guarantee that the client is responding.</p>
<b>Default</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>For iDRAC on Rack and Tower Servers: 300</li><li>For iDRAC Enterprise on Blade Servers: 1800</li></ul>

# cfgSsnMgtTelnetIdleTimeout (Read or Write)

Table 160. Details of cfgSsnMgtTelnetIdleTimeout

<b>Description</b>	Defines the Telnet idle timeout. This property sets the amount of time in seconds that a connection is allowed to remain idle (there is no user input). The session is canceled if the time limit exceeds this property. Changes to this setting do not affect the current session (you must log out and log in again to make the new settings effective.)  An expired Telnet session displays the following error message: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>For iDRAC on Rack and Tower Servers: Connection timed out</li><li>For iDRAC Enterprise on Blade Servers: Session timed out. Closing the session.</li></ul> After the message is displayed, the system returns you to the shell that generated the Telnet session.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>0 (No timeout)</li><li>60–10800</li></ul> <p><b>NOTE:</b> If 0 (no timeout is specified), the network connection does not send alive packets to probe the client. Otherwise, keep alive packets are sent to guarantee that the client is responding.</p>
<b>Default</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>For iDRAC on Rack and Tower Servers: 300</li><li>For iDRAC Enterprise on Blade Servers: 1800</li></ul>

# cfgSerial

This group contains configuration parameters for the serial configuration. One instance of the group is allowed.

Use this object with the `config` or `getConfig` subcommands.

The following sections provide information about the objects in the `cfgSerial` group.

**NOTE:** The `cfgSerial` object group is applicable for iDRAC Enterprise on Blade Servers for only two properties — `cfgSerialTelnetEnable=1` and `cfgSerialSshEnable=1`.

## cfgSerialBaudRate (Read or Write)

Table 161. Details of `cfgSerialBaudRate`

<b>Description</b>	Sets the baud rate on the serial port.
<b>Legal Values</b>	9600, 19200, 57600, 115200
<b>Default</b>	57600

## cfgSerialConsoleEnable (Read or Write)

Table 162. Details of `cfgSerialConsoleEnable`

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables the serial console interface.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1 (TRUE)</li><li>0 (FALSE)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	0

## cfgSerialConsoleQuitKey (Read or Write)

Table 163. Details of `cfgSerialConsoleQuitKey`

<b>Description</b>	This key or key combination terminates Virtual Console text for iDRAC when using the <code>console com2</code> command.
<b>Legal value:</b>	<p>^ follows any alphabet (a-z, A-Z) ^ follows the listed special characters: [ ] \ ^ _</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> The CTRL key is represented by using the ^ (carat) character.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> The CTRL key does not generate a character by itself, but must be struck simultaneously with another key to generate a character.</p> <p>For example, striking both the CTRL key and the \ key simultaneously (rather than sequentially) is denoted as ^\.</p> <p>Configuration options: The value must start with the ^ character, and must follow one of the characters — a-z, A-Z, [, ], \</p> <p>In the input command, use \ without the quotes. For example:</p> <pre>config -g cfgSerial -o cfgSerialConsoleQuitKey "SHIFT+6"\\</pre>
<b>Default:</b>	<Ctrl> \

## cfgSerialConsoleIdleTimeout (Read or Write)

Table 164. Details of cfgSerialConsoleIdleTimeout

<b>Description</b>	The maximum number of seconds to wait before an idle serial session is disconnected.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 0 = No timeout</li><li>· 60–1920</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	300

## cfgSerialConsoleNoAuth (Read or Write)

Table 165. Details of cfgSerialConsoleNoAuth

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables the serial console login authentication.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 0 — (enables serial login authentication)</li><li>· 1 — (disables serial login authentication)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	0

## cfgSerialConsoleCommand (Read or Write)

Table 166. Details of cfgSerialConsoleCommand

<b>Description</b>	Specifies a serial command that is executed after a user logs in to the serial console interface.
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 128 characters.
<b>Default</b>	<blank>

## cfgSerialHistorySize (Read or Write)

Table 167. Details of cfgSerialHistorySize

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the maximum size of the serial history buffer.
<b>Legal Values</b>	0–8192
<b>Default</b>	8192

## cfgSerialCom2RedirEnable (Read or Write)

Table 168. Details of cfgSerialSshEnable

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables the console for COM 2-port redirection. The <code>cfgSerialCom2RedirEnable</code> object property is applicable only for iDRAC on Rack and Tower Servers.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 1 (TRUE)</li><li>· 0 (FALSE)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	1

## cfgSerialSshEnable (Read or Write)

Table 169. Details of cfgSerialSshEnable

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables the secure shell (SSH) interface.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 1 (TRUE)</li><li>· 0 (FALSE)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	1

### Example

```
racadm getconfig -g cfgSerial
```

```
cfgSerialBaudRate=115200
cfgSerialConsoleEnable=1
cfgSerialConsoleQuitKey=^\
cfgSerialConsoleIdleTimeout=1800
cfgSerialConsoleNoAuth=0
cfgSerialConsoleCommand=
cfgSerialConsoleColumns=0
cfgSerialHistorySize=8192
cfgSerialTelnetEnable=0
cfgSerialSshEnable=1
```

## cfgSerialTelnetEnable (Read or Write)

Table 170. Details of cfgSerialTelnetEnable

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables the Telnet console interface.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 1 (TRUE)</li><li>· 0 (FALSE)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	0

## cfgOobSnmp

This group contains parameters to configure the SNMP agent and trap capabilities of iDRAC. One instance of the group is allowed.

The CMC SNMP agent supports the standard RFC1213 mib-2 and the Dell enterprise-specific the MIB.

This group is not applicable for iDRAC on Rack and Tower Servers.

The following sections provide information about the objects in the `cfgOobSnmp` group.

## cfgOobSnmpAgentCommunity (Read or Write)

Table 171. Details of cfgOobSnmpAgentCommunity

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the SNMP Community Name used for SNMP traps. The community string acts as a password shared between different hosts over the network. This community string value must match with the other hosts for any kind of communication through SNMP.
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 31 characters.
<b>Default</b>	public

## Example

```
racadm getconfig -g cfgOobSnmP
```

```
cfgOobSnmPTrapsEnable=1  
cfgOobSnmPAgentCommunity=public
```

## cfgOobSnmPAgentEnable (Read or Write)

Table 172. Details of `cfgOobSnmPAgentEnable`

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables the SNMP agent in iDRAC.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 1 (TRUE)</li><li>· 0 (FALSE)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	0

## cfgRacTuning

This group is used to configure various configuration properties, such as valid ports and security port restrictions.

Use this object with the `config` or `getconfig` subcommands.

The following sections provide information about the objects in the `cfgRacTuning` group.

## cfgRacTuneConRedirPort (Read or Write)

Table 173. Details of `cfgRacTuneConRedirPort`

<b>Description</b>	To use for keyboard, mouse, video and Virtual Media traffic to iDRAC, specify the port.
<b>Legal Values</b>	1024–65535
<b>Default</b>	5900

## cfgRacTuneRemoteRacadmEnable (Read or Write)

Table 174. Details of `cfgRacTuneRemoteRacadmEnable`

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables the Remote RACADM interface.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 1 (TRUE)</li><li>· 0 (FALSE)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	1

## cfgRacTuneCtrlEConfigDisable

Table 175. Details of `cfgRacTuneCtrlEConfigDisable`

<b>Description</b>	To configure iDRAC from the BIOS POST option-ROM, enables or disables the ability of the local user. This object is applicable only for iDRAC on Rack and Tower Servers and not for iDRAC Enterprise on Blade Servers.
--------------------	---

<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 1 (TRUE)</li> <li>· 0 (FALSE)</li> </ul>
---------------------	---

<b>Default</b>	0
----------------	---

## cfgRacTuneHttpPort (Read or Write)

Table 176. Details of cfgRacTuneHttpPort

<b>Description</b>	To use HTTP network communication, specify the port number.
--------------------	---

<b>Legal Values</b>	10–65535
---------------------	----------

<b>Default</b>	80
----------------	----

## cfgRacTuneHttpsPort (Read or Write)

Table 177. Details of cfgRacTuneHttpsPort

<b>Description</b>	To use HTTPS network communication, specify the port number.
--------------------	--

<b>Legal Values</b>	10–65535
---------------------	----------

<b>Default</b>	443
----------------	-----

## cfgRacTuneIpRangeEnable (Read or Write)

Table 178. Details of cfgRacTuneIpRangeEnable

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables the IPv4 Address Range validation feature.
--------------------	--

<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 1 (TRUE)</li> <li>· 0 (FALSE)</li> </ul>
---------------------	---

<b>Default</b>	0
----------------	---

## cfgRacTuneIpRangeAddr (Read or Write)

Table 179. Details of cfgRacTuneIpRangeAddr

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the acceptable IPv4 address bit pattern in the positions of the "1"s in the range mask property (cfgRacTuneIpRangeMask).
--------------------	--

<b>Legal Values</b>	An IPv4 address formatted string, for example, 192.168.0.
---------------------	---

<b>Default</b>	192.168.0
----------------	-----------

## cfgRacTuneIpRangeMask (Read or Write)

Table 180. Details of cfgRacTuneIpRangeMask

<b>Description</b>	Standard IP mask values with left-justified bits. For example, 255.255.255.0.
--------------------	---

<b>Legal Values</b>	An IPv4 address formatted string, for example, 255.255.255.0.
---------------------	---

<b>Default</b>	255.255.255.0
----------------	---------------

---

## cfgRacTuneSshPort (Read or Write)

Table 181. Details of cfgRacTuneSshPort

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the port number used for the SSH interface.
<b>Legal Values</b>	1–65535
<b>Default</b>	22

---

## cfgRacTuneTelnetPort (Read or Write)

Table 182. Details of cfgRacTuneTelnetPort

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the port number used for the Telnet interface.
<b>Legal Values</b>	1–65535
<b>Default</b>	23

---

## cfgRacTuneConRedirEnable (Read or Write)

Table 183. Details of cfgRacTuneConRedirEnable

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables Virtual Console.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 1 (TRUE)</li><li>· 0 (FALSE)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	1

---

## cfgRacTuneConRedirEncryptEnable (Read or Write)

Table 184. Details of cfgRacTuneConRedirEncryptEnable

<b>Description</b>	Encrypts the video in a Virtual Console session.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 1 (TRUE)</li><li>· 0 (FALSE)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	1

---

## cfgRacTuneAsrEnable (Read or Write)

Table 185. Details of cfgRacTuneAsrEnable

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables iDRAC last crash screen capture feature. This object property requires an iDRAC reset before it becomes active.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 1 (TRUE)</li><li>· 0 (FALSE)</li></ul>

---

**Default** 0

---

## cfgRacTuneDaylightOffset (Read Only)

**Table 186. Details of cfgRacTuneDaylightOffset**

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the daylight savings offset (in minutes) to use for the RAC Time. This value is 0 if the time zone is not a Daylight Saving time zone.
<b>Legal Values</b>	0–60
<b>Default</b>	0

---

### Example

```
racadm getconfig -g cfgRacTuning -o
<
object name
> <
object value
>
```

```
cfgRacTuneRemoteRacadmEnable=1
cfgRacTuneWebserverEnable=1
cfgRacTuneHttpPort=80
cfgRacTuneHttpsPort=443
cfgRacTuneTelnetPort=23
cfgRacTuneSshPort=22
cfgRacTuneIpRangeEnable=0
cfgRacTuneIpRangeAddr=192.168.1.1
cfgRacTuneIpRangeMask=255.255.255.0
# cfgRacTuneTimezoneOffset=-18000
# cfgRacTuneDaylightOffset=3600
```

## cfgRacTuneTimezoneOffset (Read Only)

**Table 187. Details of cfgRacTuneTimezoneOffset**

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the time zone offset (in minutes) from Greenwich Mean Time (GMT) / Coordinated Universal Time (UTC) to use for the RAC Time. Some common time zone offsets for time zones in the United States are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• -480 (PST — Pacific Standard Time)</li><li>• -420 (MST — Mountain Standard Time)</li><li>• -360 (CST — Central Standard Time)</li><li>• -300 (EST — Eastern Standard Time)</li></ul>
<b>Legal Values</b>	-720–7800
<b>Default</b>	0

---

### Example

```
racadm getconfig -g cfgRacTuning
```

```
cfgRacTuneRemoteRacadmEnable=1
cfgRacTuneWebserverEnable=1
cfgRacTuneHttpPort=80
cfgRacTuneHttpsPort=443
cfgRacTuneTelnetPort=23
cfgRacTuneSshPort=22
cfgRacTuneIpRangeEnable=0
cfgRacTuneIpRangeAddr=192.168.1.1
```

```
cfgRacTuneIpRangeMask=255.255.255.0
# cfgRacTuneTimezoneOffset=-18000
# cfgRacTuneDaylightOffset=3600
```

## cfgRacTuneLocalServerVideo (Read or Write)

Table 188. Details of `cfgRacTuneLocalServerVideo`

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables the local server video.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 1 (TRUE — Enables)</li><li>· 0 (FALSE— Disables)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	1

## cfgRacTuneLocalConfigDisable (Read or Write)

Table 189. Details of `cfgRacTuneLocalConfigDisable`

<b>Description</b>	Disables write access to iDRAC configuration data. <b>NOTE:</b> Access can be disabled using the local RACADM or iDRAC web interface; however, once disabled, access can be re-enabled only through iDRAC web interface.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 0 (TRUE-Enables)</li><li>· 1 (FALSE-Disables)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	0

## cfgRacTuneWebserverEnable (Read or Write)

Table 190. Details of `cfgRacTuneWebserverEnable`

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables the web server. If this property is disabled then it is not accessible using client web browsers. This property has no effect on the Telnet/SSH or racadm interfaces.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 1 (TRUE)</li><li>· 0 (FALSE)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	1

## cfgRacTuneVirtualConsoleAuthorizeMultipleSessions (Read or Write)

Table 191. Details of `cfgRacTuneVirtualConsoleAuthorizeMultipleSessions`

<b>Description</b>	If a first user is already using the Virtual Console, the value of this object affects the privileges granted to the subsequent user's shared request after the timeout of 30 seconds.  This object is applicable only for iDRAC on Rack and Tower Servers and not for iDRAC Enterprise on Blade Servers.  <b>NOTE:</b> To modify this property, you must have Configure iDRAC permission. This object can be used only with remote or firmware (SSH or Telnet) RACADM and not with local RACADM or with earlier DRAC products.
--------------------	---

<b>Legal Values</b>	0 — (If the user of the first session has not responded for session sharing request by subsequent user. The next session user gets an access denied error after the default timeout value of 30 seconds.) 1 — (If the user of the first session has not responded for session sharing request by subsequent user. The next session user gets a read-only access after the default timeout value of 30 seconds.) 2 — (If the user of the first session has not responded for session sharing request by subsequent user. The next session user gets administrator access after default timeout value of 30 seconds.)
<b>Default</b>	0

## cfgRacTunePluginType (Read or Write)

Table 192. Details of `cfgRacTunePluginType`

<b>Description</b>	To virtual console from browser, specifies the plug-in type.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 0 = Use Active X /Native Plugin</li> <li>· 1 = Use Java Plugin</li> </ul>
<b>Default</b>	0 = Active X /Native Plugin

## ifcRacManagedNodeOs

This group contains properties that describe the managed server operating system. One instance of the group is allowed.

The following sections provide information about the objects in the `ifcRacManagedNodeOs`.

## ifcRacMnOsHostname (Read Only)

Table 193. Details of `ifcRacMnOsHostname`

<b>Description</b>	The host name of the managed server.
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 255 characters.
<b>Default</b>	<blank>

## ifcRacMnOsOsName (Read Only)

Table 194. Details of `ifcRacMnOsOsName`

<b>Description</b>	The operating system name of the managed server.
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 255 characters.
<b>Default</b>	<blank>

## cfgRacVirtual

This group contains parameters to configure the iDRAC Virtual Media feature. One instance of the group is allowed.

The following sections provide information about the objects in the `cfgRacVirtual`.

## cfgVirMediaAttached (Read or Write)

Table 195. Details of cfgVirMediaAttached

<b>Description</b>	<p>This object is used to attach virtual devices to the system via the USB bus. When the devices are attached, the server recognizes valid USB mass storage devices attached to the system. Which is equivalent to attaching a local USB CDROM/floppy drive to a USB port on the system. When the devices are attached, they can be connected to the virtual devices remotely using iDRAC web interface or the CLI. Setting this object to 0 causes the devices to detach from the USB bus.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Modifying this property does not impact the remote file sharing operation.</p>
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 0 = Detach</li><li>· 1 = Attach</li><li>· 2 = AutoAttach</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	0

## cfgVirtualBootOnce (Read or Write)

Table 196. Details of cfgVirtualBootOnce

<b>Description</b>	<p>Enables or disables the <code>Virtual Media Boot Once</code> feature of iDRAC.</p> <p>If this property is enabled when the host server is rebooted, this feature attempts to start from the virtual media devices — if the appropriate media is installed in the device.</p>
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 1 (TRUE)</li><li>· 0 (FALSE)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	0

## cfgVirMediaFloppyEmulation (Read or Write)

Table 197. Details of cfgVirMediaFloppyEmulation

<b>Description</b>	<p>When set to 0, the virtual floppy drive is recognized as a removable disk by Windows operating systems. Windows operating systems assigns a drive letter that is C: or higher during enumeration. When set to 1, the Virtual Floppy drive is seen as a floppy drive by Windows operating systems. Windows operating systems assigns a drive letter of A: or B:.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> Virtual Media has to be reattached (using <code>cfgVirMediaAttached</code>) for this change to take effect.</p>
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 1 (TRUE)</li><li>· 0(FALSE)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	0

# cfgSDWriteProtect (Read Only)

Table 198. Details of cfgSDWriteProtect

<b>Description</b>	Displays if the physical write protect latch on the SD card is enabled or disabled.  <b>NOTE:</b> This command is deprecated from 12G iDRAC 1.0 release onwards. The functionality of this command is covered by <code>cfgVFlashSDWriteProtect</code> . While execution of the <code>cfgSDWriteProtect</code> command is successful, use the <code>cfgVFlashSDWriteProtect</code> command. For more information, see <a href="#">cfgVFlashwriteProtect (Read Only)</a> .
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 1 (TRUE)</li><li>· 0(FALSE)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	0

# cfgServerInfo

This group allows you to select the BIOS first boot device and provides the option to start the selected device only once.

Use this object with the `config` or `getConfig` subcommands.

The following sections provide information about the objects in the `cfgServerInfo`.

# cfgServerName (Read Or Write)

Table 199. Details of cfgServerName

<b>Description</b>	Displays the name of the specified server.
<b>Legal Values</b>	Maximum of 15 non-extended (ASCII characters (ASCII codes 32 through 126)). For more information, see <a href="#">Guidelines to quote strings containing special character</a> .
<b>Default</b>	SLOT — <slot number>

# cfgServerNic3MacAddress (Read Only)

Table 200. Details of cfgServerNic3MacAddress

<b>Description</b>	Displays the MAC address of the server NIC 3.
<b>Legal Values</b>	None
<b>Default</b>	None

# cfgServerNic4MacAddress (Read Only)

Table 201. Details of cfgServerNic4MacAddress

<b>Description</b>	Displays the MAC address of the server NIC 4.
<b>Legal Values</b>	None
<b>Default</b>	None

## cfgServerDNSIMCName (Read or Write)

Table 202. Details of cfgServerDNSIMCName

<b>Description</b>	Displays the DNS domain name for iDRAC or IMC.
<b>Legal Values</b>	A valid string values
<b>Default</b>	None

## cfgServerFirstBootDevice (Read or Write)

Table 203. Details of cfgServerFirstBootDevice

<b>Description</b>	Sets or displays the first boot device.  You can also set a vFlash partition that is attached as a bootable device. For more information, see <a href="#">cfgVFlashPartitionOSVoLabel</a> .  <b>NOTE:</b> If RFS is configured as the next boot device, during restart, the system starts normally and not from RFS.  <b>NOTE:</b> First attach, to configure vFlash as First Boot Device. When a detached / non-existent vFlash partition or a nonstandard boot device is configured as first boot device, the following error message is displayed:  Invalid object value
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Normal</li><li>• PXE</li><li>• HDD</li><li>• DIAG</li><li>• CD-DVD</li><li>• BIOS</li><li>• vFDD</li><li>• VCD-DVD</li><li>• FDD</li><li>• SD</li><li>• F10</li><li>• F11</li><li>• UEFIDevicePath</li><li>• UEFHttp</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	No-Override

## cfgServerBootOnce (Read or Write)

Table 204. Details of cfgServerBootOnce

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables the server start once feature.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1(True)</li><li>• 0 (False)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	1(True)

## cfgActiveDirectory

This group contains parameters to configure iDRAC Active Directory feature.

Use this object with the `config` or `getConfig` subcommands.

The following sections provide information about the objects in the `cfgActiveDirectory`.

## cfgADSSOEnable (Read or Write)

Table 205. Details of `cfgADSSOEnable`

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables Active Directory single sign-on authentication on iDRAC.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 1 (TRUE)</li><li>· 0 (FALSE)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	0

## cfgADDomainController1 (Read or Write)

Table 206. Details of `cfgADDomainController1`

<b>Description</b>	To obtain user names, specify the LDAP server from which you want the iDRAC.
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 254 ASCII characters representing a valid IP address or a fully qualified domain name (FQDN).
<b>Default</b>	None

## cfgADDomainController2 (Read or Write)

Table 207. Details of `cfgADDomainController2`

<b>Description</b>	To obtain user names, specify the LDAP server from which you want the iDRAC. This object is applicable only to iDRAC.
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 254 ASCII characters representing a valid IP address or a fully qualified domain name (FQDN).
<b>Default</b>	None

## cfgADDomainController3 (Read or Write)

Table 208. Details of `cfgADDomainController3`

<b>Description</b>	To obtain user names, specify the LDAP server from which you want the iDRAC. This object is applicable only to iDRAC.
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 254 ASCII characters representing a valid IP address or a fully qualified domain name (FQDN).
<b>Default</b>	None

## cfgADRacName (Read or Write)

Table 209. Details of `cfgADRacName`

<b>Description</b>	Name of iDRAC as recorded in the Active Directory forest.
<b>Legal Values</b>	Any printable text string of up to 254 characters, with no white space.

**Default** <blank>

---

## cfgADRacDomain (Read or Write)


Table 210. Details of cfgADRacDomain

<b>Description</b>	Active Directory Domain in which iDRAC resides.
<b>Legal Values</b>	Any printable text string of up to 254 characters, with no white space.
<b>Default</b>	<blank>

---

## cfgADAuthTimeout (Read or Write)

Table 211. Details of cfgADAuthTimeout

<b>Description</b>	To wait for Active Directory authentication requests to complete before timing out, specify the number of seconds.  <b>NOTE:</b> To modify this property, you must have the Configure iDRAC permission.
<b>Legal Values</b>	15–300 seconds
<b>Default</b>	120

---

## cfgADEnable (Read or Write)

Table 212. Details of cfgADEnable

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables Active Directory user authentication on iDRAC. If this property is disabled, only local iDRAC authentication is used for user login.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1 (TRUE)</li><li>• 0 (FALSE)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	0

---

## cfgADType (Read or Write)

Table 213. Details of cfgADType

<b>Description</b>	To use the Active Directory, determine the schema type.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1— (Enables Active Directory with the extended schema)</li><li>• 2— (Enables Active Directory with the standard schema)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	1

---

## cfgADGlobalCatalog1 (Read or Write)

Table 214. Details of cfgADGlobalCatalog1

<b>Description</b>	To obtain user names, specify the Global Catalog server from which you want the iDRAC. This object is applicable only to iDRAC.
--------------------	--

---

<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 254 ASCII characters representing a valid IP address or a fully qualified domain name (FQDN).
<b>Default</b>	None

## cfgADGlobalCatalog2 (Read or Write)

Table 215. Details of `cfgADGlobalCatalog2`

<b>Description</b>	To obtain user names, specify the Global Catalog server from which you want the iDRAC. This object is applicable only to iDRAC.
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 254 ASCII characters representing a valid IP address or a fully qualified domain name (FQDN).
<b>Default</b>	None

## cfgADGlobalCatalog3 (Read or Write)

Table 216. Details of `cfgADGlobalCatalog3`

<b>Description</b>	To obtain user names, specify the Global Catalog server from which you want the iDRAC. This object is applicable only to iDRAC.
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 254 ASCII characters representing a valid IP address or a fully qualified domain name (FQDN).
<b>Default</b>	None

## cfgADCertValidationEnable (Read or Write)

Table 217. Details of `cfgADCertValidationEnable`

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables Active Directory certificate validation as a part of the Active Directory configuration process.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 1 (TRUE)</li> <li>· 0 (FALSE)</li> </ul>
<b>Default</b>	1

## cfgADDcSRVLookupEnable (Read or Write)

Table 218. Details of `cfgADDcSRVLookupEnable`

<b>Description</b>	Configures iDRAC to use pre-configured domain controllers or to use DNS to find the domain controller. If using pre-configured domain controllers, then the domain controllers to use are specified under <code>cfgAdDomainController1</code> , <code>cfgAdDomainController2</code> and <code>cfgAdDomainController3</code> . iDRAC does not failover to the specified domain controllers when DNS lookup is unsuccessful or none of the servers returns to the DNS lookup works.  This object is applicable only to iDRAC.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 1 (TRUE) — use DNS to look up domain controllers</li> <li>· 0 (FALSE) — use pre-configured domain controllers</li> </ul>
<b>Default</b>	0

# cfgADDcSRVLookupbyUserdomain (Read or Write)

Table 219. Details of `cfgADDcSRVLookupbyUserdomain`

<b>Description</b>	Chooses the way the user domain is looked up for Active Directory. This object is applicable only to iDRAC.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 1 (TRUE) — use user domain as the search domain to look up DCs. The user domain is chosen from either the user domain list or by entering into the user login.</li><li>· 0 (FALSE) — use the configured search domain <code>cfgADDcSrvLookupDomainName</code> to look up DCs.</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	1

# cfgADDcSRVLookupDomainName (Read or Write)

Table 220. Details of `cfgADDcSRVLookupDomainName`

<b>Description</b>	Use the Active Directory Domain when <code>cfgAddcSrvLookupbyUserDomain</code> is set to 0. This object is applicable only to iDRAC.
<b>Legal Values</b>	String. Maximum length = 254
<b>Default</b>	Null

# cfgADGcSRVLookupEnable (Read or Write)

Table 221. Details of `cfgADGcSRVLookupEnable`

<b>Description</b>	Determines how the global catalog server is looked up. If using pre-configured global catalog servers, then iDRAC uses the values <code>cfgAdGlobalCatalog1</code> , <code>cfgAdGlobalCatalog2</code> and <code>cfgAdGlobalCatalog3</code> . This object is applicable only to iDRAC.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 0(FALSE) — use pre-configured Global Catalog Servers (GCS)</li><li>· 1(TRUE) — use DNS to look up GCS</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	0

# cfgADGcRootDomain (Read or Write)

Table 222. Details of `cfgADGcRootDomain`

<b>Description</b>	The names of the Active Directory root domain used for DNS look up, to locate Global Catalog servers. This object is applicable only to iDRAC.
<b>Legal Values</b>	String. Maximum length = 254
<b>Default</b>	Null

# cfgLDAP

This group allows you to configure settings related to the Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP).

Use this object with the `config` or `getconfig` subcommands.

The following sections provide information about the objects in the `cfgLDAP`.

## cfgLDAPBaseDN (Read or Write)

Table 223. Details of cfgLDAPBaseDN

<b>Description</b>	The domain name of the branch of the directory where all searches must start.
<b>Legal Values</b>	String. Maximum length = 254
<b>Default</b>	Null

## cfgLDAPBindPassword (Write Only)

Table 224. Details of cfgLDAPBindPassword

<b>Description</b>	A bind password is used with the bindDN. The bind password is a sensitive data, and must be protected. It is optional to support anonymous bind.
<b>Legal Values</b>	String maximum length = 254
<b>Default</b>	Null


## cfgLDAPCertValidationEnable (Read or Write)

Table 225. Details of cfgLDAPCertValidationEnable

<b>Description</b>	Controls certificate validation during SSL handshake.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 1 (TRUE) — Uses the CA certificate to validate the LDAP server certificate during SSL handshake.</li><li>· 0 (FALSE) — Skips the certificate validation step of SSL handshake.</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	1

## cfgLDAPBindDN (Read or Write)

Table 226. Details of cfgLDAPBindDN

<b>Description</b>	The distinguished name of a user used to bind to the server when searching for the login user's DN. If not provided, an anonymous bind is used. If necessary It is optional to support anonymous bind.   <b>NOTE:</b> If <code>cfgLDAPBindDN</code> is [null] and <code>cfgLDAPBindPassword</code> is [null], then the iDRAC attempts an anonymous bind.
<b>Legal Values</b>	String maximum length = 254
<b>Default</b>	Null

## cfgLDAPEnable (Read or Write)

Table 227. Details of cfgLDAPEnable

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables LDAP service.  If this property is disabled, local iDRAC authentication is used for user logins.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 1 — Enable</li><li>· 0 — Disable</li></ul>

**Default** 0

---

## cfgLDAPGroupAttribute (Read or Write)

**Table 228. Details of cfgLDAPGroupAttribute**

<b>Description</b>	Specifies which LDAP attribute is used to check for group membership. It must be an attribute of the group class. If not specified then the member and unique member attributes are used.
<b>Legal Values</b>	String maximum length = 254
<b>Default</b>	Null

---

## cfgLDAPGroupAttributelsDN (Read or Write)

**Table 229. Details of cfgLDAPGroupAttributelsDN attribute**

<b>Description</b>	When it is set to 1, iDRAC compares the <code>userDN</code> retrieved from the directory to compare to the members of the group. If it is set to 0, the user name provides the login user to compare to the members of the group. It does not affect the search algorithm for the bind. iDRAC always searches the <code>userDN</code> and uses the <code>userDN</code> to bind.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 1(TRUE) — Use the <code>userDN</code> from the LDAP Server</li><li>· 0(FALSE) — Use the <code>userDN</code> to provide the login user</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	1

---

## cfgLDAPPort (Read or Write)

**Table 230. Details of cfgLDAPPort**

<b>Description</b>	Port of LDAP over SSL. Non-SSL port is not supported.
<b>Legal Values</b>	1–65535
<b>Default</b>	636

---

## cfgLDAPSearchFilter (Read or Write)


**Table 231. Details of cfgLDAPSearchFilter**

<b>Description</b>	To validate LDAP search filter, use the user attribute that cannot uniquely identify the login user within the chosen baseDN. The search filter only applies to userDN search and not the group membership search.
<b>Legal Values</b>	String of maximum length = 254 characters
<b>Default</b>	(objectless=*) Searches for all objects in tree.

---

## cfgLDAPServer (Read or Write)

Table 232. Details of cfgLDAPServer

<b>Description</b>	Configures the address of the LDAP Server. IPv4 and IPv6 are supported.  <b>NOTE:</b> You can specify multiple servers by separating each server with a comma. For example, <code>example.com, sub1.example.com</code>
<b>Legal Values</b>	String. Maximum length = 1024
<b>Default</b>	Null

## cfgLDAPUserAttribute (Read or Write)

Table 233. Details of cfgLDAPUserAttribute

<b>Description</b>	To search for, specify the user attribute. It is recommended to be unique within the chosen baseDN, otherwise a search filter must be configured to make sure the uniqueness of the login user. If the userDN cannot be uniquely identified, login is unsuccessful with error.
<b>Legal Values</b>	String. Maximum length = 254
<b>Default</b>	Null

## cfgLdapRoleGroup

This group allows the user to configure role groups for LDAP.

Use this object with the `config` or `getconfig` subcommands.

`cfgLDAPRoleGroup` is indexed, containing instances numbered from 1 to 5. Each object instance consists of a pair of properties:

- `cfgLDAPRoleGroupDN` — an LDAP distinguished name (DN)
- `cfgLDAPRoleGroupPrivilege` — a iDRAC privilege map

Each LDAP-authenticated user assumes the total set of iDRAC privileges assigned to the matching LDAP distinguished names that the user belongs to. That is, if the user belongs to multiple role group DN's, the user receives all associated privileges for that DN's.

The following sections provide information about the objects in the `cfgLdapRoleGroup`.

## cfgLdapRoleGroupDN (Read or Write)

Table 234. Details of cfgLdapRoleGroupDN

<b>Description</b>	It is the Domain Name of the group in this index.
<b>Legal Values</b>	String. Maximum length = 1024
<b>Default</b>	None

### Example

```
racadm getconfig -g cfgLDAPRoleGroup -o cfgLDAPRoleGroupDN  
-i 1 cn=everyone,ou=groups,dc=openldap,dc=com
```

## cfgLdapRoleGroupPrivilege (Read or Write)

Table 235. Details of cfgLdapRoleGroupPrivilege

<b>Description</b>	A bit-mask defining the privileges associated with this particular group.
<b>Legal Values</b>	0x00000000 to 0x000001ff
<b>Default</b>	0x000

### Example

```
racadm getconfig -g cfgLDAPRoleGroup -o cfgLDAPRoleGroupPrivilege  
-i 1 0x0
```

## cfgStandardSchema

This group contains parameters to configure the Active Directory standard schema settings.

Use this object with the `config` or `getconfig` subcommands.

The following sections provide information about the objects in the `cfgStandardSchema`.

## cfgSSADRoleGroupDomain (Read or Write)

Table 236. Details of cfgSSADRoleGroupDomain

<b>Description</b>	Active Directory Domain in which the Role Group resides.
<b>Legal Values</b>	Any printable text string of up to 254 characters, with no white space.
<b>Default</b>	<blank>

## cfgSSADRoleGroupIndex (Read Only)

Table 237. Details of cfgSSADRoleGroupIndex

<b>Description</b>	Index of the Role Group as recorded in the Active Directory.
<b>Legal Values</b>	An integer from 1 to 5
<b>Default</b>	<instance>

## cfgSSADRoleGroupName (Read or Write)

Table 238. Details of cfgSSADRoleGroupName

<b>Description</b>	Name of the Role Group as recorded in the Active Directory forest.
<b>Legal Values</b>	Any printable text string of up to 254 characters, with no white space.
<b>Default</b>	<blank>

## cfgSSADRoleGroupPrivilege (Read or Write)

Table 239. Details of cfgSSADRoleGroupPrivilege

<b>Description</b>	Use the bit mask numbers listed in the table below to set role-based authority privileges for a Role Group.
<b>Legal Values</b>	0x00000000 to 0x000001ff
<b>Default</b>	<blank>

### Example

```
racadm getconfig -g cfgStandardSchema -i 1
```

```
# cfgSSADRoleGroupIndex=1  
cfgSSADRoleGroupName=blsys-1  
cfgSSADRoleGroupDomain=  
cfgSSADRoleGroupPrivilege=3081
```

Table 240. Bit masks for Role Group privileges

Role Group Privilege	Bit Mask
Login to iDRAC	0x00000001
Configure iDRAC	0x00000002
Configure Users	0x00000004
Clear Logs	0x00000008
Execute Server Control Commands	0x00000010
Access Virtual Console	0x00000020
Access Virtual Media	0x00000040
Test Alerts	0x00000080
Execute Debug Commands	0x00000100

## cfgThermal

This group displays and configures the thermal settings. Use this object with the `config` or `getconfig` subcommands.

To set the configurations, you must have the **Chassis Configuration Administrator** privileges.

## cfgThermalEnhancedCoolingMode (Read or Write)

Table 241. Details of cfgThermalEnhancedCoolingMode

<b>Description</b>	Configures the enhanced cooling mode.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1 — Enabled</li><li>0 — Disabled</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	0 — Disabled

# cfgIpmiSol

This group is used to configure the Serial Over LAN (SOL) capabilities of the system. The following sections provide information about the objects in the **cfgIpmiSol** group.

## cfgIpmiSolEnable (Read or Write)

Table 242. Details of **cfgIpmiSolEnable**

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables SOL.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 1(TRUE)</li><li>· 0(FALSE)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	1

## cfgIpmiSolBaudRate (Read or Write)

Table 243. Details of **cfgIpmiSolBaudRate**

<b>Description</b>	Specifies baud rate for serial communication over LAN.
<b>Legal Values</b>	9600, 19200, 57600, 115200
<b>Default</b>	115200

## cfgIpmiSolMinPrivilege (Read or Write)

Table 244. Details of **cfgIpmiSolMinPrivilege**

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the minimum privilege level required for SOL access.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 2(User)</li><li>· 3(Operator)</li><li>· 4(Administrator)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	4

## cfgIpmiSolAccumulateInterval (Read or Write)

Table 245. Details of **cfgIpmiSolAccumulateInterval**

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the typical amount of time that iDRAC waits before transmitting a partial SOL character data packet. This value is <i>1-based 5ms</i> increments.
<b>Legal Values</b>	1–255
<b>Default</b>	10

## cfgIpmiSolSendThreshold (Read or Write)

Table 246. Details of cfgIpmiSolSendThreshold

<b>Description</b>	To buffer before sending an SOL data packet, specify the SOL threshold limit value and the maximum number of bytes.
<b>Legal Values</b>	1–255
<b>Default</b>	255

## cfgIpmiLan

This group is used to configure the IPMI over LAN capabilities of the system.

The following sections provide information about the objects in the `cfgIpmiLan` group.

## cfgIpmiLanEnable (Read or Write)

Table 247. Details of cfgIpmiLanEnable

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables the IPMI over LAN interface.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 1(TRUE)</li><li>· 0(FALSE)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	0

## cfgIpmiLanPrivLimit (Read or Write)

Table 248. Details of cfgIpmiLanPrivLimit

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the maximum privilege level allowed for IPMI over LAN access.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 2(User)</li><li>· 3(Operator)</li><li>· 4(Administrator)</li></ul>
<b>\Default</b>	4

## cfgIpmiLanAlertEnable (Read or Write)

Table 249. Details of cfgIpmiLanAlertEnable

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables global email alerting. This property overrides all individual email alerting enable or disable properties.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 1(TRUE)</li><li>· 0(FALSE)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	0

## cfgIpmiLanEncryptionKey (Read or Write)

Table 250. Details of cfgIpmiLanEncryptionKey

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the IPMI encryption key.
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of hexadecimal digits from 0 to 40 characters with no spaces. Only an even number of digits is allowed.
<b>Default</b>	00

## cfgIpmiLanPetCommunityName (Read or Write)

Table 251. Details of cfgIpmiLanPetCommunityName

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the SNMP community name for traps.
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 18 characters.
<b>Default</b>	public

## cfgIpmiPetIpv6

This group is used to configure IPv6 platform event traps on the managed server.

The following sections provide information about the objects in the `cfgIpmiPetIpv6` group.

## cfgIpmiPetIPv6Index (Read Only)

Table 252. Details of cfgIpmiPetIPv6Index

<b>Description</b>	Unique identifier for the index corresponding to the trap.
<b>Legal Values</b>	1–4
<b>Default</b>	<index Values>

## cfgIpmiPetIPv6AlertDestIpAddr

Table 253. Details of cfgIpmiPetIPv6AlertDestIpAddr

<b>Description</b>	Configures the IPv6 alert destination IP address for the trap.
<b>Legal Values</b>	IPv6 address
<b>Default</b>	<blank>

## cfgIpmiPetIPv6AlertEnable (Read or Write)

Table 254. Details of cfgIpmiPetIPv6AlertEnable

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables the IPv6 alert destination for the trap.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 1 (TRUE)</li><li>· 0 (FALSE)</li></ul>

**Default** 0

---

## cfgIpmiPef

This group is used to configure the platform event filters available on the managed server.

The event filters can be used to control policy related to actions that are triggered when critical events occur on the managed server.

The following sections provide information about the objects in the `cfgIpmiPef` group.

## cfgIpmiPefName (Read Only)

**Table 255. Details of cfgIpmiPefName**

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the name of the platform event filter.
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 255 characters.
<b>Default</b>	The name of the index filter.

---

## cfgIpmiPefIndex (Read or Write)


**Table 256. Details of cfgIpmiPefIndex**

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the index of a specific platform event filter.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>For iDRAC on Rack and Tower Servers: 1–22</li><li>For iDRAC Enterprise on Blade Servers: 1–9</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	The index value of a platform event filter object.

---

## cfgIpmiPefAction (Read or Write)

**Table 257. Details of cfgIpmiPefAction**

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the action that is performed on the managed server when the alert is triggered.  <b>NOTE: For iDRAC on Rack and Tower servers, this object is read-only for indexes 20, 21, and 22.</b>
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>0 (None)</li><li>1 (Power Down)</li><li>2(Reset)</li><li>3(Power Cycle)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	0

---

## cfgIpmiPefEnable (Read or Write)

**Table 258. Details of cfgIpmiPefEnable**

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables a specific platform event filter.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1(TRUE)</li><li>0(FALSE)</li></ul>

---

**Default** 1

---

## cfgIpmiPet

This group is used to configure platform event traps on the managed server.

The following sections provide information about the objects in the `cfgIpmiPet` group.

### cfgIpmiPetIndex (Read Only)

**Table 259. Details of cfgIpmiPetIndex**

<b>Description</b>	Unique identifier for the index corresponding to the trap.
<b>Legal Values</b>	1–4
<b>Default</b>	The index value of a specific platform event trap.

---

### cfgIpmiPetAlertDestIpAddr (Read/Write)

**Table 260. Details of cfgIpmiPetAlertDestIpAddr**

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the destination IPv4 address for the trap receiver on the network. The trap receiver receives an SNMP trap when an event is triggered on the managed server.
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string representing a valid IPv4 address. For example, <code>192.168.0.67</code> .
<b>Default</b>	0.0.0.0

---

### cfgIpmiPetAlertEnable (Read or Write)

**Table 261. Details of cfgIpmiPetAlertEnable**

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables a specific trap.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 1 (TRUE)</li><li>• 0 (FALSE)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	0

---

## cfgUserDomain

This group is used to configure the Active Directory user domain names. A maximum of 40 domain names can be configured at any given time.

The following sections provide information about the objects in the `cfgUserDomain` group.

### cfgUserDomainIndex (Read Only)

**Table 262. Details of cfgUserDomainIndex**

<b>Description</b>	Represents a specific domain.
<b>Legal Values</b>	1–40

---

<b>Default</b>	The index value.
----------------	------------------

---

## cfguserdomainname (Read Only)

Table 263. Details of `cfguserdomainname`

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the Active Directory user domain name.
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 254 ASCII characters
<b>Default</b>	<blank>

---

## cfgServerPower

This group provides several power management features.

The following sections provide information about the objects in the `cfgServerPower` group.

## cfgServerPowerStatus (Read Only)

Table 264. Details of `cfgServerPowerStatus`

<b>Description</b>	Represents the server power state, either ON or OFF.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 1 (ON)</li> <li>· 0 (OFF)</li> </ul>
<b>Default</b>	0

---

## cfgServerPowerAllocation (Read Only)

Table 265. Details of `cfgServerPowerAllocation`

<b>Description</b>	<p>Represents the available allocated power supply for server usage.</p> <p><b>i</b> <b>NOTE:</b> If there is more than one power supply, this object represents the minimum capacity power supply.</p> <p><b>i</b> <b>NOTE:</b> This object is applicable only for iDRAC Enterprise on Rack and Tower Servers and not for iDRAC on Blade Servers.</p>
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 32 characters
<b>Default</b>	<blank>

---

## cfgServerActualPowerConsumption (Read Only)

Table 266. Details of `cfgServerActualPowerConsumption`

<b>Description</b>	Represents the power consumption by the server at the current time.
<b>Legal Values</b>	Not applicable
<b>Default</b>	<blank>

---

## cfgServerPowerCapEnable (Read or Write)

Table 267. Details of cfgServerPowerCapEnable

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables the user specified power budget threshold. This object is Read only for iDRAC Enterprise on Blade Servers.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 0 — Disables the user specified power budget threshold</li><li>· 1 — Enables the user specified power budget threshold</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	1

## cfgServerMinPowerCapacity (Read Only)

Table 268. Details of cfgServerMinPowerCapacity

<b>Description</b>	Represents the minimum server power capacity on a blade based on the current component inventory.
<b>Legal Values</b>	Not applicable
<b>Default</b>	<blank>

## cfgServerMaxPowerCapacity (Read Only)

Table 269. Details of cfgServerMaxPowerCapacity

<b>Description</b>	Represents the maximum server power capacity based on the current component consumption.
<b>Legal Values</b>	Not applicable
<b>Default</b>	<blank>

## cfgServerPeakPowerConsumption (Read Only)

Table 270. Details of cfgServerPeakPowerConsumption

<b>Description</b>	Represents the server's maximum power consumption until the current time.
<b>Legal Values</b>	Not applicable
<b>Default</b>	Peak power consumption of the server

## cfgServerPeakPowerConsumptionTimestamp (Read Only)

Table 271. Details of cfgServerPeakPowerConsumptionTimestamp

<b>Description</b>	Specifies time when the maximum power consumption was recorded.
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 32 characters.
<b>Default</b>	Timestamp of the peak power consumption of the server.


## cfgServerPowerConsumptionClear (Write Only)

Table 272. Details of cfgServerPowerConsumptionClear

<b>Description</b>	Clears the current recorded power statistics.
<b>Legal Values</b>	1 — Clears the Power Consumption Statistics
<b>Default</b>	None


## cfgServerPowerCapWatts (Read or Write)

Table 273. Details of cfgServerPowerCapWatts

<b>Description</b>	Represents the server power threshold in Watts.  <b>NOTE: This value is applicable only if the cfgServerPowerCapEnable is set to 1.</b>
<b>Legal Values</b>	None
<b>Default</b>	Server power threshold in Watts.


## cfgServerPowerCapBtuhr (Read or Write)

Table 274. Details of cfgServerPowerCapBtuhr

<b>Description</b>	Represents the server power threshold in BTU/hr.  <b>NOTE: This value is applicable only if cfgServerPowerCapEnable is set to 1.</b>
<b>Legal Values</b>	None
<b>Default</b>	Server power threshold in BTU/hr.

## cfgServerPowerCapPercent (Read or Write)

Table 275. Details of cfgServerPowerCapPercent

<b>Description</b>	Represents the server power threshold in percentage.  <b>NOTE: This value is applicable only if cfgServerPowerCapEnable is set to 1.</b>
<b>Legal Values</b>	None
<b>Default</b>	Server power threshold in percentage.

## cfgServerPowerLastHourAvg (Read Only)

Table 276. Details of cfgServerPowerLastHourAvg

<b>Description</b>	Displays the average power value during the last hour.
<b>Legal Values</b>	None
<b>Default</b>	Average power value during the last hour.

## cfgServerPowerLastDayAvg (Read Only)

Table 277. Details of cfgServerPowerLastDayAvg

<b>Description</b>	Displays the average power value during the last day.
<b>Legal Values</b>	None
<b>Default</b>	Average power value during the last day.

## cfgServerPowerLastWeekAvg (Read Only)

Table 278. Details of cfgServerPowerLastWeekAvg

<b>Description</b>	Displays the average power value during the last week.
<b>Legal Values</b>	None
<b>Default</b>	Average power value during the last week.

## cfgServerPowerLastHourMinPower (Read Only)

Table 279. Details of cfgServerPowerLastHourMinPower

<b>Description</b>	Displays the minimum power value during the last hour.
<b>Legal Values</b>	Not applicable
<b>Default</b>	Minimum power value during the last hour.

## cfgServerPowerLastHourMinTime (Read Only)

Table 280. Details of cfgServerPowerLastHourMinTime

<b>Description</b>	Displays the timestamp of minimum power value during the last minute.
<b>Legal Values</b>	Time in the format: DD MM Date HH:MM:SS YYYY cfgServerPowerLastHourMinTime=Mon Sep 26 19:10:56 2011 where, <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DD= Day of the week</li><li>• MM= Month</li><li>• Date=Date</li><li>• YYYY = Year</li><li>• HH = hour</li><li>• MM=Minutes</li><li>• SS = Seconds</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	Minimum power value during the last minute.

## cfgServerPowerLastHourMaxPower (Read Only)

Table 281. Details of cfgServerPowerLastHourMaxPower

<b>Description</b>	Displays the maximum power value during the last hour.
--------------------	--

<b>Legal Values</b>	Not applicable
<b>Default</b>	Maximum power value during the last hour.

## cfgServerPowerLastHourMaxTime (Read Only)

Table 282. Details of cfgServerPowerLastHourMaxTime

<b>Description</b>	Displays the timestamp of maximum power value during the last hour.
<b>Legal Values</b>	Time in the format: DD MM Date HH:MM:SS YYYY where, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· DD= Day of the week</li> <li>· MM= Month</li> <li>· Date=Date</li> <li>· YYYY = Year</li> <li>· HH = hour</li> <li>· MM=Minutes</li> <li>· SS = Seconds</li> </ul>
<b>Default</b>	Maximum power value during the last hour.

## cfgServerPowerLastDayMinPower (Read Only)

Table 283. Details of cfgServerPowerLastDayMinPower

<b>Description</b>	Displays the minimum power value during the last day.
<b>Legal Values</b>	Not applicable
<b>Default</b>	Minimum power value during the last day.

## cfgServerPowerLastDayMinTime (Read Only)

Table 284. Details of cfgServerPowerLastDayMinTime

<b>Description</b>	Displays the timestamp of minimum power value during the last day.
<b>Legal Values</b>	Time in the format: DD MM Date HH:MM:SS YYYY where, <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· DD = Day of the week</li> <li>· MM = Month</li> <li>· Date = Date</li> <li>· YYYY = Year</li> <li>· HH = hour</li> <li>· MM = Minutes</li> <li>· SS = Seconds</li> </ul>
<b>Default</b>	Timestamp of the minimum power value during the last day.

## cfgServerPowerLastDayMaxPower (Read Only)

Table 285. Details of cfgServerPowerLastDayMaxPower

<b>Description</b>	Displays the maximum power value during the last day.
<b>Legal Values</b>	Not applicable
<b>Default</b>	Maximum power value during the last day.

## cfgServerPowerLastDayMaxTime (Read Only)

Table 286. Details of cfgServerPowerLastDayMaxTime

<b>Description</b>	Displays the timestamp of maximum power value during the last day.
<b>Legal Values</b>	Time in the format: DD MM Date HH:MM:SS YYYY where, <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· DD = Day of the week</li><li>· MM = Month</li><li>· Date = Date</li><li>· YYYY = Year</li><li>· HH = hour</li><li>· MM = Minutes</li><li>· SS = Seconds</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	Timestamp of the maximum power value during the last day.

## cfgServerPowerLastWeekMinPower (Read Only)

Table 287. Details of cfgServerPowerLastWeekMinPower

<b>Description</b>	Displays the minimum power value during the last week.
<b>Legal Values</b>	Not applicable
<b>Default</b>	Minimum power value during the last week.

## cfgServerPowerLastWeekMinTime (Read Only)

Table 288. Details of cfgServerPowerLastWeekMinTime

<b>Description</b>	Displays the timestamp of minimum power value during the last week.
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 32 characters. Time in the format: DD MM Date HH:MM:SS YYYY where, <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· DD = Day of the week</li><li>· MM = Month</li><li>· Date = Date</li><li>· YYYY = Year</li><li>· HH = hour</li><li>· MM = Minutes</li><li>· SS = Seconds</li></ul>

**Default**                    Timestamp of the minimum power value during the last week.

---

## cfgServerPowerLastWeekMaxPower (Read Only)

**Table 289. Details of cfgServerPowerLastWeekMaxPower**

**Description**                Displays the maximum power value during the last week.

---

**Legal Values**                None

---

**Default**                        Maximum power value during the last week.

---

## cfgServerPowerLastWeekMaxTime (Read Only)

**Table 290. Details of cfgServerPowerLastWeekMaxTime**

**Description**                Displays the timestamp of maximum power value during the last week.

---

**Legal Values**                A string of up to 32 characters.  
Time in the format: DD MM Date HH:MM:SS YYYY  
where,  
· DD = Day of the week  
· MM= Month  
· Date = Date  
· YYYY = Year  
· HH = hour  
· MM = Minutes  
· SS = Seconds

---

**Default**                        Timestamp of the maximum power value during the last week.

---

## cfgServerPowerInstHeadroom (Read Only)

**Table 291. Details of cfgServerPowerInstHeadroom**

**Description**                Displays the difference between the available power and the current power consumption.  
This object is applicable only for iDRAC on Rack and Tower Servers and not for iDRAC Enterprise on Blade Servers.

---

**Legal Values**                Not applicable

---

**Default**                        Difference between the available power and the current power consumption.

---

## cfgServerPowerPeakHeadroom (Read Only)

**Table 292. Details of cfgServerPowerInstHeadroom**

**Description**                Displays the difference between the available power and the peak power consumption.  
This object is applicable only for iDRAC on Rack and Tower Servers and not for iDRAC Enterprise on Blade Servers.

---

**Legal Values**                None

---

**Default**                        Difference between the available power and the peak power consumption.

---

## cfgServerActualAmperageConsumption (Read Only)

Table 293. Details of cfgServerActualAmperageConsumption

<b>Description</b>	Displays the current power consumption.
<b>Legal Values</b>	Not applicable
<b>Default</b>	Current power consumption.

## cfgServerPeakAmperage (Read Only)

Table 294. Details of cfgServerPeakAmperage

<b>Description</b>	Displays the current peak power consumption.
<b>Legal Values</b>	Not applicable
<b>Default</b>	Current peak power consumption.

## cfgServerPeakAmperageTimeStamp (Read Only)

Table 295. Details of cfgServerPeakAmperageTimeStamp

<b>Description</b>	Displays the timestamp of the current peak power consumption.
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 32 characters. Time in the format: DD MM Date HH:MM:SS YYYY where, <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· DD = Day of the week</li><li>· MM = Month</li><li>· Date = Date</li><li>· YYYY = Year</li><li>· HH = hour</li><li>· MM = Minutes</li><li>· SS = Seconds</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	Timestamp of the current peak power consumption.

## cfgServerCumulativePowerConsumption (Read Only)

Table 296. Details of cfgServerCumulativePowerConsumption

<b>Description</b>	Displays the cumulative power consumption.
<b>Legal Values</b>	Not applicable
<b>Default</b>	Cumulative power consumption.

# cfgServerCumulativePowerConsumptionTimeStamp (Read Only)

Table 297. Details of `cfgServerCumulativePowerConsumptionTimeStamp`

<b>Description</b>	Displays the timestamp of the cumulative power consumption.
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 32 characters. Time in the format: DD MM Date HH:MM:SS YYYY where, <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• DD = Day of the week</li><li>• MM= Month</li><li>• Date=Date</li><li>• YYYY = Year</li><li>• HH = hour</li><li>• MM=Minutes</li><li>• SS = Seconds</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	Timestamp of the cumulative power consumption.

# cfgServerCumulativePowerClear (Write Only)

Table 298. Details of `cfgServerCumulativePowerClear`

<b>Description</b>	Clears the <code>cfgServerCumulativePowerConsumption</code> and <code>cfgServerCumulativePowerConsumptionTimeStamp</code> values.
<b>Legal Values</b>	1
<b>Default</b>	None

# cfgServerPowerPCleAllocation (Read or Write)

Table 299. Details of `cfgServerPowerPCleAllocation`

<b>Description</b>	Amount of power allocated to the PCIe cards.  This object is applicable for iDRAC Enterprise only for specific Blade Servers and not for iDRAC on Rack and Tower Servers.  You must have the Administrator privileges to modify the value for this object.
<b>Legal Values</b>	0 W: For platforms that do not support PCIe cards. 100 W — 500 W: For platforms that support PCIe cards.
<b>Default</b>	0: For platforms that do not support PCIe cards. 500 W: For platforms that support PCIe cards.

# cfgServerPowerSupply

This group contains information related to the power supplies.

The `cfgServerPowerSupply` object group is applicable only for iDRAC on Rack and Tower Servers and not for iDRAC Enterprise on Blade Servers.

**NOTE:** The `getconfig` subcommand always shows eight `cfgServerPowerSupply` indexes, even if two power supplies are installed in the system or the system supports a maximum of two PSUs. For the uninstalled and unsupported units, all the objects in the `cfgServerPowerSupply` group displays a value of 0.

The following sections provide information about the objects in the `cfgServerPowerSupply` group.

## cfgServerPowerSupplyCurrentDraw (Read Only)

Table 300. Details of `cfgServerPowerSupplyCurrentDraw`

<b>Description</b>	Displays the instantaneous current consumption in 0.1 amps.
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 32 characters.
<b>Default</b>	0

## cfgServerPowerSupplyFwVer (Read Only)

Table 301. Details of `cfgServerPowerSupplyFwVer`

<b>Description</b>	Displays the firmware version of the PSU, in the format x.xx.xxx.
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string up to 8 characters.
<b>Default</b>	Null

## cfgServerPowerSupplyIndex

Table 302. Details of `cfgServerPowerSupplyIndex`

<b>Description</b>	Specifies index of the PSU. <b>NOTE:</b> Indexes 1–8 are supported to support up to 8 PSUs. If any PSU is not present then <code>cfgServerPowerSupplyOnlineStatus</code> does not exist and for all the other properties, it is 0.
<b>Legal Values</b>	Integer 1–8
<b>Default</b>	None

## cfgServerPowerSupplyMaxInputPower (Read Only)

Table 303. Details of `cfgServerPowerSupplyMaxInputPower`

<b>Description</b>	Displays the AC input rated power in Watts.
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 32 characters.
<b>Default</b>	0

## cfgServerPowerSupplyMaxOutputPower (Read Only)

Table 304. Details of `cfgServerPowerSupplyMaxOutputPower`

<b>Description</b>	Displays the AC output rated power in Watts.
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 32 characters.

**Default** 0

---

## cfgServerPowerSupplyOnlineStatus (Read Only)

**Table 305. Details of cfgServerPowerSupplyOnlineStatus**

**Description** Displays the status of the PSU.

---

**Legal Values**

- 0 — Present
- 1 — Absent
- 2 — Failure
- 3 — Predictive failure

---

**Default** 0 — Present

---

## cfgServerPowerSupplyType

**Table 306. Details of cfgServerPowerSupplyType**

**Description** Displays whether the power supply is AC or DC.

---

**Legal Values** A string of up to 32 characters.

---

**Default** 0

---

## cfgIPv6LanNetworking

This group is used to configure the IPv6 over LAN networking capabilities.

Use this object with the `config` or `getconfig` subcommands.

The following sections provide information about the objects in the `cfgIPv6LanNetworking` group.

## cfgIPv6Enable (Read or Write)

**Table 307. Details of cfgIPv6Enable**

**Description** Enables or disables iDRAC IPv6 stack.

---

**Legal Values**

- 1 (TRUE)
- 0 (FALSE)

---

**Default** 0

---

## cfgIPv6Address1 (Read or Write)

**Table 308. Details of cfgIPv6Address1**

**Description** Specifies iDRAC IPv6 address.

---

**Legal Values** String representing a valid IPv6 entry.

---

**Default** :

---

## cfgIPv6Gateway (Read or Write)

Table 309. Details of cfgIPv6Gateway

<b>Description</b>	iDRAC gateway IPv6 address.
<b>Legal Values</b>	Specifies string representing a valid IPv6 entry.
<b>Default</b>	“ :: ”

## cfgIPv6AutoConfig (Read or Write)

Table 310. Details of cfgIPv6AutoConfig

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables the IPv6 Auto Configuration option.  <b>NOTE:</b> If this value is set to 0, the iDRAC disables auto configuration and statically assigns IPv6 addresses. If this value is set to 1, the iDRAC obtains address and route information using stateless auto configuration and DHCPv6.  <b>NOTE:</b> The iDRAC uses its MAC address for its DUID (DUID-LL) when communicating with a DHCPv6 server.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>1 (TRUE)</li><li>0 (FALSE)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	0

## cfgIPv6PrefixLength (Read or Write)

Table 311. Details of cfgIPv6PrefixLength

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the prefix length for IPv6 address.  <b>NOTE:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>This property can be configured even when cfgIPv6AutoConfig is enabled.</li></ul>
<b>Legal Values</b>	1–128
<b>Default</b>	64

## cfgIPv6LinkLocalAddress (Read Only)

Table 312. Details of cfgIPv6LinkLocalAddress

<b>Description</b>	The iDRAC IPv6 link local address.
<b>Legal Values</b>	Specifies a string representing a valid IPv6 entry.
<b>Default</b>	:

## cfgIPv6Address2 (Read Only)

Table 313. Details of cfgIPv6Address2

<b>Description</b>	The iDRAC IPv6-second address.
--------------------	--------------------------------

**Legal Values** A string representing a valid IPv6 entry.

**Default** :

## cfgIPv6Address3 (Read Only)

Table 314. Details of cfgIPv6Address3

**Description** The iDRAC IPv6 third address.

**Legal Values** String representing a valid IPv6 entry.

**Default** :

## cfgIPv6Address4 (Read Only)

Table 315. Details of cfgIPv6Address4

**Description** The iDRAC IPv6 fourth address.

**Legal Values** String representing a valid IPv6 entry.

**Default** :

## cfgIPv6Address5 (Read Only)

Table 316. Details of cfgIPv6Address5

**Description** The iDRAC IPv6 fifth address.

**Legal Values** String representing a valid IPv6 entry.

**Default** :

## cfgIPv6Address6 (Read Only)

Table 317. Details of cfgIPv6Address6

**Description** The iDRAC IPv6 sixth address.

**Legal Values** String representing a valid IPv6 entry.

**Default** :

## cfgIPv6Address7 (Read Only)

Table 318. Details of cfgIPv6Address7

**Description** The iDRAC IPv6 seventh address.

**Legal Values** String representing a valid IPv6 entry.

**Default** :

## cfgIPv6Address8 (Read Only)

Table 319. Details of cfgIPv6Address8

<b>Description</b>	The iDRAC IPv6 eighth address.
<b>Legal Values</b>	String representing a valid IPv6 entry.
<b>Default</b>	:

## cfgIPv6Address9 (Read Only)

Table 320. Details of cfgIPv6Address9

<b>Description</b>	The iDRAC IPv6 ninth address.
<b>Legal Values</b>	String representing a valid IPv6 entry.
<b>Default</b>	:

## cfgIPv6Address10 (Read Only)

Table 321. Details of cfgIPv6Address10

<b>Description</b>	The iDRAC IPv6 tenth address.
<b>Legal Values</b>	String representing a valid IPv6 entry.
<b>Default</b>	:

## cfgIPv6Address11 (Read Only)

Table 322. Details of cfgIPv6Address11

<b>Description</b>	The iDRAC IPv6 eleventh address.
<b>Legal Values</b>	String representing a valid IPv6 entry.
<b>Default</b>	:

## cfgIPv6Address12 (Read Only)

Table 323. Details of cfgIPv6Address12

<b>Description</b>	The iDRAC IPv6 twelfth address.
<b>Legal Values</b>	String representing a valid IPv6 entry.
<b>Default</b>	:

## cfgIPv6Address13 (Read Only)

Table 324. Details of cfgIPv6Address13

<b>Description</b>	The iDRAC IPv6 thirteenth address.
--------------------	------------------------------------

**Legal Values** String representing a valid IPv6 entry.

**Default** :

## cfgIPv6Address14 (Read Only)

Table 325. Details of cfgIPv6Address14

**Description** The iDRAC IPv6 fourteenth address.

**Legal Values** String representing a valid IPv6 entry.

**Default** :

## cfgIPv6Address15 (Read Only)

Table 326. Details of cfgIPv6Address15

**Description** The iDRAC IPv6 fifteenth address.


**Legal Values** String representing a valid IPv6 entry.

**Default** :

## cfgIPv6DNSServer1 (Read or Write)

Table 327. Details of cfgIPv6DNSServer1

**Description** Specifies the IPv6 DNS server address.

 **NOTE:** This property is used only if `cfgIPv6DNSServersFromDHCP6` is set to 0 (false).


**Legal Values** A string representing a valid IPv6 entry.  
For example, 2001:DB8:1234:5678:9ABC:DE11:C00C:BEEF

**Default** “ :: ”

## cfgIPv6DNSServersFromDHCP6 (Read or Write)

Table 328. Details of cfgIPv6DNSServersFromDHCP6

**Description** Specifies whether `cfgIPv6DNSServer1` and `cfgIPv6DNSServer2` are static or DHCP IPv6 addresses.

 **NOTE:** This property is used only if `cfgIPv6AutoConfig` is set to 1(true).

**Legal Values** 1 (TRUE)  
0 (FALSE)

**Default** 0

## cfgIpv6StaticLanNetworking

This group is used to configure the IPv6 Static over LAN networking capabilities.

## cfgIPv6StaticEnable (Read or Write)


Table 329. Details of cfgIPv6StaticEnable

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables the static IPv6 stack.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 0 — Disabled</li><li>· 1 — Enabled</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	0 — Disabled

 **NOTE:** If this object is modified, then the object `cfgIPv6Enable` is also modified.

## cfgIPv6StaticAddress1 (Read or Write)

Table 330. Details of cfgIPv6StaticAddress1

<b>Description</b>	Returns or sets the static IPv6 address1.  <b>NOTE:</b> Only set the current IPv4 address if <code>cfgNicUseDhcp</code> is set to 0 (false).
<b>Legal Values</b>	Any IPv6 address
<b>Default</b>	

## cfgIPv6StaticGateway (Read or Write)

Table 331. Details of cfgIPv6StaticGateway

<b>Description</b>	Returns or sets gateway static IPv6 address.
<b>Legal Values</b>	Any IPv6 address
<b>Default</b>	

## cfgIPv6StaticPrefixLength (Read or Write)


Table 332. Details of cfgIPv6StaticPrefixLength

<b>Description</b>	The prefix length for static IPv6 address 1.
<b>Legal Values</b>	0–128
<b>Default</b>	64

## cfgIPv6StaticAutoConfig (Read/Write)

Table 333. Details of cfgIPv6StaticAutoConfig

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables the static IPv6 AutoConfig option.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 0 — Disabled</li><li>· 1 — Enabled</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	1 — Enabled

 **NOTE:** If this object is modified, then the object `cfgIPv6Autoconfig` is also modified.

## cfgIPv6StaticDNSServersFromDHCP6 (Read or Write)

Table 334. Details of cfgIPv6StaticDNSServersFromDHCP6

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the DNS server static IP addresses.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 0 — DNS Server must be configured as static.</li><li>· 1 — The device will get the DNS servers from DHCPv6.</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	0 — Disabled

## cfgIPv6StaticDNSServer1 (Read or Write)

Table 335. Details of cfgIPv6StaticDNSServer1

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the DNS server 1 static IPv6 address.
<b>Legal Values</b>	Any IPv6 Address
<b>Default</b>	


## cfgIPv6StaticDNSServer2 (Read or Write)

Table 336. Details of cfgIPv6StaticDNSServer2

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the DNS server 2 static IPv6 address.
<b>Legal Values</b>	Any IPv6 address
<b>Default</b>	

## cfgIPv6DNSServer2 (Read or Write)

Table 337. Details of cfgIPv6DNSServer2

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the IPv6 DNS server address.  <b>NOTE: This property is only valid if cfgIPv6DNSServersFromDHCP6 is set to 0 (false).</b>
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string representing a valid IPv6 entry. For example, 2001:DB8:1234:5678:9ABC:DE11:C00C:BEEF
<b>Default</b>	“ :: ”

## Example

```
$ racadm getconfig -g cfgIPv6LanNetworking
```

```
cfgIPv6Enable=1
```

```
cfgIPv6AutoConfig=1
```

```
cfgIPv6Address=::
```

```
cfgIPv6PrefixLength=64
```

```
cfgIPv6Gateway=::
```

```
cfgIPv6DNSServersFromDHCP6=1
```

```
cfgIPv6DNSServer1=::
```

```
cfgIPv6DNSServer2=::
```

If both IPv4 and IPv6 are enabled on the iDRAC, IPv6 DNS servers take priority. The order of preference for DNS servers is:

- `cfgIPv6DNSServer1`
- `cfgIPv6DNSServer2`
- `cfgDNSServer1`
- `cfgDNSServer2`

## cfgIPv6URL

This group specifies properties used to configure iDRAC IPv6 URL.

The following sections provide information about the objects in the `cfgIPv6URL` group.

### cfgIPv6URLstring (Read Only)

**Table 338. Details of `cfgIPv6URLstring`**

<b>Description</b>	The iDRAC IPv6 URL.
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 80 characters.
<b>Default</b>	<blank>

## cfgIpmiSerial

This group specifies properties used to configure the IPMI serial interface of the BMC.

It is applicable only for iDRAC on Rack and Tower Servers and not for iDRAC Enterprise on Blade Servers.

### cfgIpmiSerialBaudRate (Read or Write)

**Table 339. Details of `cfgIpmiSerialBaudRate`**

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the baud rate for a serial connection over IPMI.
<b>Legal Values</b>	9600, 19200, 57600, 115200

**Default** 57600

---

## cfgIpmiSerialChanPrivLimit (Read or Write)

**Table 340. Details of cfgIpmiSerialChanPrivLimit**

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the maximum privilege level allowed on the IPMI serial channel.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 2 (User)</li><li>· 3 (Operator)</li><li>· 4 (Administrator)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	4

---

## cfgIpmiSerialConnectionMode (Read or Write)

**Table 341. Details of cfgIpmiSerialConnectionMode**

<b>Description</b>	<p>When the iDRAC <code>cfgSerialConsoleEnable</code> property is set to 0(disabled), the iDRAC serial port becomes the IPMI serial port. This property determines the IPMI defined mode of the serial port.</p> <p>In Basic mode, the port uses binary data with the intent of communicating with an application program on the serial client. In Terminal mode, the port assumes that a dumb ASCII terminal is connected and allows simple commands to be entered.</p>
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 0(Terminal)</li><li>· 1(Basic)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	1

---

## cfgIpmiSerialDeleteControl (Read or Write)

**Table 342. Details of cfgIpmiSerialDeleteControl**

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables delete control on the IPMI serial interface.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 0 (FALSE)</li><li>· 1 (TRUE)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	0

---

## cfgIpmiSerialEchoControl (Read or Write)

**Table 343. Details of cfgIpmiSerialEchoControl**

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables echo control on the IPMI serial interface.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 0(FALSE)</li><li>· 1 (TRUE)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	1

---

## cfglpmiSerialFlowControl (Read or Write)

Table 344. Details of cfglpmiSerialFlowControl

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the flow control setting for the IPMI serial port.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 0 (None)</li><li>· 1 (CTS or RTS)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	1

## cfglpmiSerialHandshakeControl (Read or Write)

Table 345. Details of cfglpmiSerialHandshakeControl

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables the IPMI terminal mode handshake control.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 0(FALSE)</li><li>· 1 (TRUE)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	1

## cfglpmiSerialInputNewLineSequence (Read or Write)

Table 346. Details of cfglpmiSerialInputNewLineSequence

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the input new line sequence specification for the IPMI serial interface.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 1 — ENTER</li><li>· 2 — NULL</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	1

## cfglpmiSerialLineEdit (Read or Write)

Table 347. Details of cfglpmiSerialLineEdit

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables line editing on the IPMI serial interface.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 0(FALSE)</li><li>· 1(TRUE)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	1

## cfglpmiSerialNewLineSequence (Read or Write)

Table 348. Details of cfglpmiSerialNewLineSequence

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the new line sequence specification for the IPMI serial interface.
--------------------	--

<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 0 — None</li> <li>· 1 — CR-LF</li> <li>· 2 — NULL</li> <li>· 3 — CR</li> <li>· 4 — LF-CR</li> <li>· 5 — LF</li> </ul>
---------------------	--

<b>Default</b>	1
----------------	---


## cfgSmartCard

This group specifies properties used to support access to iDRAC using a smart card.

The following sections provide information about the objects in the `cfgSmartCard` group.

## cfgSmartCardLogonEnable (Read or Write)

**Table 349. Details of cfgSmartCardLogonEnable**

<b>Description</b>	To iDRAC using a smart card, enable or disable with Remote RACADM support for access.
	 <b>NOTE: Enabling with remote RACADM is only applicable for iDRAC on Rack and Tower Servers.</b>
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 0 (Disabled)</li> <li>· 1 (Enabled)</li> <li>· 2 (Enabled with Remote RACADM) — It is not applicable for iDRAC Enterprise on Blade Servers.</li> </ul>
<b>Default</b>	0

## cfgSmartCardCRLEnable (Read or Write)


**Table 350. Details of cfgSmartCardCRLEnable**

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables the Certificate Revocation List (CRL).
	This object is applicable only for iDRAC on Rack and Tower Servers and not for iDRAC Enterprise on Blade Servers.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· 1 (TRUE)</li> <li>· 0 (FALSE)</li> </ul>
<b>Default</b>	0

## cfgNetTuning

This group enables users to configure the advanced network interface parameters for the RAC NIC. When configured, the updated settings may take up to a minute to become active.

 **NOTE: This group is applicable only for iDRAC on Rack and Tower Servers and not for iDRAC Enterprise on Blade Servers.**

 **CAUTION: Use extra precaution when modifying properties in this group. Inappropriate modification of the properties in this group can result in your RAC NIC become inoperable.**

The following sections provide information about the objects in the `cfgNetTuning` group.

# cfgNetTuningNicAutoneg (Read or Write)

Table 351. Details of cfgNetTuningNicAutoneg

<b>Description</b>	Enables auto negotiation of physical link speed and duplex. If enabled, auto negotiation takes priority over other values set in this group.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 0 = Auto Negotiation is Disabled</li><li>· 1 = Auto Negotiation is Enabled</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	1
<b>Example</b>	<pre>racadm getconfig -g cfgNetTuning  cfgNetTuningNicSpeed=100 cfgNetTuningNicFullDuplex=1 cfgNetTuningNicMtu=1500 cfgNetTuningNicAutoneg=1</pre>

# cfgNetTuningNic100MB (Read or Write)

Table 352. Details of cfgNetTuningNic100MB

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the speed for iDRAC NIC.  <b>NOTE:</b> To set this property: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• iDRAC NIC selection must be set to <b>Dedicated mode</b>.</li><li>• iDRAC NIC Auto negotiation must be disabled.</li><li>• iDRAC IPv4 must be enabled.</li><li>• iDRAC IPv4 DHCP must be enabled.</li><li>• iDRAC IPv6 must be enabled.</li><li>• iDRAC IPv6 auto configuration must be enabled.</li></ul>
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 0 (10 MBit)</li><li>· 1 (100 MBit)</li><li>· 2 (1000 MBit)</li></ul> <b>NOTE:</b> You cannot manually set the Network Speed to 1000 MBit. This option is available only if <code>cfgNetTuningNicAutoNeg</code> is set to 1 (Enabled).
<b>Default</b>	1

# cfgNetTuningNicFullDuplex (Read or Write)

Table 353. Details of cfgNetTuningNicFullDuplex

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the duplex setting for the NIC.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 0 (Half Duplex)</li><li>· 1 (Full Duplex)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	1
<b>Dependency</b>	None

## cfgNetTuningNicMtu (Read or Write)

Table 354. Details of cfgNetTuningNicMtu

<b>Description</b>	Indicated the maximum size of units in bytes transmitted by NIC.
<b>Legal Values</b>	576–1500
<b>Default</b>	1500

## cfgSensorRedundancy

This group is used to set the power supply redundancy.

The following sections provide information about the objects in the `cfgSensorRedundancy` group.

This group is applicable only for iDRAC on Rack and Tower Servers and not for iDRAC Enterprise on Blade Servers.

## cfgSensorRedundancyCapabilities (Read Only)

Table 355. Details of cfgSensorRedundancyCapabilities

<b>Description</b>	Returns the redundancy capabilities in the form of a bitmask. This bitmask allows the user to know which values can be set for <code>cfgSensorRedundancyPolicy</code> .
<b>Legal Values</b>	A bit mask. More than 1 bit can be set at a time to indicate multiple redundancy support. <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 0- N/A, for systems that are not supported</li><li>· 1- Non-Redundant</li><li>· 2- 1+1 — Redundant</li><li>· 4- 2+1 — Redundant</li><li>· 8- 2+2 — Redundant</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	0

## cfgSensorRedundancyIndex (Read Only)

Table 356. Details of cfgSensorRedundancyIndex

<b>Description</b>	Specifies index for the sensor redundancy group being read. Only power supply redundancy is supported.
<b>Legal Values</b>	1
<b>Default</b>	None

## cfgSensorRedundancyPolicy (Read or Write)

Table 357. Details of cfgSensorRedundancyPolicy

<b>Description</b>	Sets the power supply redundancy policy.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 2 — N/A, for systems that are not supported</li><li>· 3 — Non Redundant</li><li>· 4–1+1 Redundant</li><li>· 4–2+1 Redundant</li><li>· 16–2+2 Redundant</li></ul>

**Default** Any legal value at that particular execution instance.

---

## cfgSensorRedundancyStatus (Read Only)

**Table 358. Details of cfgSensorRedundancyStatus**

<b>Description</b>	Indicates the redundancy status. The status is N/A on platforms that do not support the power supply sensor redundancy.
<b>Legal Values</b>	String: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· N/A</li><li>· Full</li><li>· Lost</li><li>· Degraded</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	None

---

## cfgVFlashSD

This group is used to configure the properties for the Virtual Flash SD card.

 **NOTE: If the vFlash card is present but is not enabled, the query for any property under this group displays:**

```
ERROR: vFlash is not enabled.
```

To view the properties of this group, enable the vFlash using the command:

```
racadm config -g cfgvFlashSD -o cfgvFlashSDEnable 1
```

The following sections provide information about the objects in the `cfgVFlashSD` group.

## cfgVFlashSDInitialized (Read Only)


**Table 359. Details of cfgVFlashSDInitialized**

<b>Description</b>	Displays whether an SD card is initialized.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 0</li><li>· 1</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	None

---

## cfgVFlashSDEnable (Read or Write)

**Table 360. Details of cfgVFlashSDEnable**

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables the vFlash SD card.  <b>NOTE: Disabling vFlashPartition by setting cfgVFlashSDEnable to 0 does not require a license.</b>
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 0 (Disable)</li><li>· 1 (Enable)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	1

---

## cfgVFlashSDSize (Read Only)

Table 361. Details of cfgVFlashSDSize

<b>Description</b>	Displays the size of the vFlash SD card in megabytes (MB).
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 64 characters.
<b>Default</b>	<card size>

## cfgVFlashSDLicensed (Read Only)

Table 362. Details of cfgVFlashSDLicensed

<b>Description</b>	Displays whether an SD card or vFlash SD card is inserted. The vFlash SD card supports the new enhanced vFlash features and the SD card supports only the limited vFlash features.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 0(SD card is inserted)</li><li>· 1(vFlash SD card is inserted)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	None

## cfgVFlashSDAvailableSize (Read Only)

Table 363. Details of cfgVFlashSDAvailableSize

<b>Description</b>	Displays the available memory (in MB) on the vFlash SD card that can be used to create new partitions.
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 64 characters.
<b>Default</b>	If the card is not initialized, default is 0. If initialized, displays the unused memory on the card.

## cfgVFlashSDHealth (Read Only)

Table 364. Details of cfgVFlashSDHealth

<b>Description</b>	Displays the current health status of the vFlash SD card.
<b>Legal Values</b>	String: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· OK</li><li>· Warning</li><li>· Critical</li><li>· Unknown</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	OK

## cfgVFlashSDWriteProtect (Read Only)

Table 365. Details of cfgVFlashSDWriteProtect

<b>Description</b>	Displays whether the physical WriteProtect latch on the vFlash SD card is enabled or disabled.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 0 (vFlash is not write-protected)</li><li>· 1 (vFlash is write-protected)</li></ul>

**Default** None

---

## cfgVFlashPartition

This group is used to configure properties for individual partitions on the vFlash SD Card. Up to 16 partitions are supported, indexed from 1 to 16.

**i** | **NOTE:** For SD cards, the index value is limited to 1 because only a single partition of size 256MB is allowed.

The following sections provide information about the objects in the `cfgVFlashPartition` group.

## cfgVFlashPartitionIndex (Read Only)

**Table 366. Details of cfgVFlashPartitionIndex**

<b>Description</b>	The index value of the partition.
<b>Legal Values</b>	Integer 1–16
<b>Default</b>	None

---

## cfgVFlashPartitionSize (Read Only)

**Table 367. Details of cfgVFlashPartitionSize**

<b>Description</b>	Displays the size of the partition.
<b>Legal Values</b>	1 MB to 4 GB
<b>Default</b>	None

---

## cfgVFlashPartitionEmulationType (Read or Write)

**Table 368. Details of cfgVFlashPartitionEmulationType**

<b>Description</b>	View or modify the emulation type for the partition.
<b>Legal Values</b>	String: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· HDD</li><li>· Floppy</li><li>· CD-DVD</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	None

---

## cfgVFlashPartitionFlashOSVolLabel (Read Only)

**Table 369. Details of cfgVFlashPartitionFlashOSVolLabel**

<b>Description</b>	Displays the label for the partition that is visible to the operating system.
<b>Legal Values</b>	An alphanumeric string of up to six characters.
<b>Default</b>	None

---

## cfgVFlashPartitionFormatType (Read Only)

Table 370. Details of cfgVFlashPartitionFormatType

<b>Description</b>	Displays the format type of the partition.
<b>Legal Values</b>	String: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· FAT16</li><li>· FAT32</li><li>· EXT2</li><li>· EXT3</li><li>· CD</li><li>· RAW</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	None


## cfgVFlashPartitionAccessType (Read or Write)

Table 371. Details of cfgVFlashPartitionAccessType

<b>Description</b>	Indicates the partition access permissions. It configures the access type to read-write.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 0 (Read Only)</li><li>· 1 (Read-Write)</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	0

## cfgVFlashPartitionAttachState (Read or Write)

Table 372. Details of cfgVFlashPartitionAttachState

<b>Description</b>	View or modify the partition to attached or detached.  <b>NOTE:</b> Detaching the vFlashPartition by setting the <code>cfgVFlashPartitionAttachState</code> to 0 does not require a license.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 1 — Attached</li><li>· 0 — Detached</li></ul>
<b>Default</b>	0 — Detached

## cfgLogging

This group contains parameters to enable or disable the OEM event log filtering.

The following section provide information about the objects in the `cfgLogging` group:

## cfgLoggingSELOEMEventFilterEnable (Read or Write)

Table 373. Details of cfgLoggingSELOEMEventFilterEnable

<b>Description</b>	Enables or disables the SEL Log filtering.
<b>Legal Values</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· 0 (Disable)</li><li>· 1(Enable)</li></ul>

**Default** 0

---

## cfgRacSecurity

For more information about generating certificate signing requests, see the subcommand `sslcsrgen`.

For the country code, go to the link [http://www.iso.org/iso/country\\_codes/iso\\_3166\\_code\\_lists.htm](http://www.iso.org/iso/country_codes/iso_3166_code_lists.htm)

The following sections provide information about the objects in the `cfgRacSecurity` group.

## cfgRacSecCsrCommonName (Read or Write)

**Table 374. Details of `cfgRacSecCsrCommonName`**

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the CSR Common Name (CN) that must be an IP or iDRAC name as given in the certificate.
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 64 characters.
<b>Default</b>	<blank>

---

## cfgRacSecCsrOrganizationName (Read or Write)

**Table 375. Details of `cfgRacSecCsrOrganizationName`**

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the CSR Organization Name (O).
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 64 characters.
<b>Default</b>	<blank>

---

## cfgRacSecCsrOrganizationUnit (Read or Write)

**Table 376. Details of `cfgRacSecCsrOrganizationUnit`**

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the CSR Organization Unit (OU).
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 64 characters.
<b>Default</b>	<blank>

---

## cfgRacSecCsrLocalityName (Read or Write)

**Table 377. Details of `cfgRacSecCsrLocalityName`**

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the CSR Locality (L).
<b>Legal Values</b>	A string of up to 128 characters.
<b>Default</b>	<blank>

---

## cfgRacSecCsrStateName (Read or Write)

**Table 378. Details of `cfgRacSecCsrStateName`**

<b>Description</b>	Specifies the CSR State Name (S).
--------------------	-----------------------------------

---

**Legal Values** A string of up to 128 characters.

**Default** <blank>

## cfgRacSecCsrCountryCode (Read/Write)

Table 379. Details of cfgRacSecCsrCountryCode

**Description** Specifies the CSR Country Code (CC).

**Legal Values** A string of 2 alphabet country code.

**Default** US

## cfgRacSecCsrEmailAddr (Read or Write)

Table 380. Details of cfgRacSecCsrEmailAddr

**Description** Specifies the CSR email address.

**Legal Values** A string of up to 64 characters.

**Default** <blank>

### Example

```
racadm config -g cfgRacSecurity
```

```
cfgRacSecCsrKeySize=1024  
cfgRacSecCommonName=  
cfgRacSecOrganizationName=  
cfgRacSecOrganizationUnit=  
cfgRacSecLocalityName=  
cfgRacSecStateName=  
cfgRacSecCountryCode=  
cfgRacSecEmailAddr=
```

# Database Objects With Get and Set Commands

This chapter provides the database groups and objects that must be used with the `get` or `set` subcommands. When using the objects, they must begin with FQDD or FQDD alias.

The set operations for iDRAC, Lifecycle Controller, and system objects do not require server restart. However, the set operations for NIC and BIOS objects are staged to apply and commit the pending values.

**NOTE:** The attributes with License—Not applicable can be used with iDRAC Basic, iDRAC Express, and iDRAC Enterprise license types.

**NOTE:** The iDRAC9 with Lifecycle Controller Attribute Registry provides information about all attributes to perform get and set operations using RACADM interface. For more information, see *iDRAC9 with Lifecycle Controller Attribute Registry* available at <https://www.dell.com/idracmanuals>.

- While entering an attribute value that is more than one word, ensure that you enclose the attribute value within single quotation marks in the set command.

Example:

```
racadm>>set system.thermalsettings.ThermalProfile 'Maximum performance'
racadm set system.thermalsettings.ThermalProfile 'Maximum performance'
[Key=system.Embedded.1#ThermalSettings.1]
Object value modified successfully
```

- The staged configuration has the associated pending value in the output of the get operation, after it is configured successfully.
- The object values in the BIOS and NIC groups are case-sensitive.
- For NIC objects, the definition of the key format is: `Key = <Device Class>.<Locator>.<Device Number>—<Port Number>[—<Partition Number>]#GroupName` where,
  - Device Class: NIC
  - Locator: Integrated, Slot, Mezzanine or Embedded

Example:

```
$racadm get NIC.NICConfig
NIC.NICConfig.1 [Key=NIC.Integrated.1-1#NICConfig]
NIC.NICConfig.2 [Key=NIC.Integrated.1-2#NICConfig]
NIC.NICConfig.3 [Key=NIC.Integrated.1-3#NICConfig]
NIC.NICConfig.4 [Key=NIC.Integrated.1-4#NICConfig]
```

- The link between the NIC instance and the corresponding key varies from system to system depending on the system configuration.
- The command `racadm help` provides a list of all the attributes along with the description.
- To view the help details of group level, enter the following command: `racadm help <group name>`

Example:

```
$racadm help NIC.NICConfig
NICConfig      -- (null)
These are the objects supported by the group
-----
BannerMessageTimeout  -- Specify the number of seconds that the OptionROM banner is
displayed during POST.
Usage                 -- Values from 0 - 14
Required License      -- RACADM
Dependency            -- None

BootOptionROM         -- Controls the enablement of legacy Boot Protocols in the
Option ROM.
Usage                 -- Enabled; Disabled
Required License      -- RACADM
```

Dependency	-- None
BootRetryCnt	-- Specify the number of retries to attempt in case of boot failure.
Usage	-- NoRetry - 0;1Retry - 1; 2Retries - 2;3Retries - 3;4Retries - 4; 5Retries - 5;6Retries- 6; IndefiniteRetries, Default - NoRetry
Required License	-- RACADM
Dependency	-- None
BootStrapType	-- Specify the boot strap method used to boot to the operating system.
Usage	-- AutoDetect - 0;BBS - 1; Int18h - 2; Int19h- 3; Default -
AutoDetect	
Required License	-- RACADM
Dependency	-- None
HideSetupPrompt	-- Specifies whether to display or hide the legacy Option ROM setup prompt during system Power On Self Test (POST).
Usage	-- Enabled; Disabled; Default - Disabled
Required License	-- RACADM
Dependency	-- None
LegacyBootProto	-- Select a non-UEFI network boot protocol
Usage	-- PXE; iSCSI; FCoE; NONE; iSCSIPrimary; iSCSISecondary
Required License	-- RACADM
Dependency	-- None
InkSpeed	-- Specifies the port speed used for the selected boot protocol
Usage	-- AutoNeg; 10Mbps Half; 10Mbps Full; 100Mbps Half; 100Mbps Full
Required License	-- RACADM
Dependency	-- None
NumberVFAdvertised	-- The number of PCI Virtual Functions (VFs) to be advertised on this port in non-NPAR mode.
Usage	-- Values from 0 - 256, Default - 0
Required License	-- RACADM
Dependency	-- VlanMode has to be Enabled
VlanId	-- Specifies the ID (tag) for the VLAN Mode. VLAN ID must be in the range from 0 to 4095
Usage	-- Values from 1 - 4095
Required License	-- RACADM
Dependency	-- VlanMode has to be Enabled
VlanMode	-- Virtual LAN mode enables use of a VLAN tag to be used by [vendor defined boot protocols]
Usage	-- Enabled; Disabled
Required License	-- RACADM
Dependency	-- None
WakeOnLan	-- Enables the server to be powered on using an in-band magic packet
Usage	-- Enabled; Disabled
Required License	-- RACADM
Dependency	-- None
WakeOnLanLnkSpeed	-- Select the port speed used for Wake on LAN mode
Usage	-- AutoNeg; 10Mbps Half; 10Mbps Full; 100Mbps Half; 100Mbps Full
Required License	-- RACADM
Dependency	-- None

• To view the help details of attribute level, enter the following command: racadm help <attribute name>

Example:

```
/tmp # racadm help NIC.NICConfig.WakeOnLanLnkSpeed
WakeOnLanLnkSpeed -- Select the port speed used for Wake on LAN mode
Usage -- AutoNeg; 10Mbps Half; 10Mbps Full; 100Mbps Half; 100Mbps Full
Required License -- RACADM
Dependency -- None/tmp #
```

- The get and set commands for BIOS and NIC provide the list of attributes on the basis of the system configuration, BIOS version used, hardware, and so on.

# New Groups and Objects for 14th generation of PowerEdge servers

**Table 381. New groups and new objects added for 14G**

Groups	Objects
iDRAC.GroupManager	iDRAC.GroupManager.GlobalState(Read or Write)
	iDRAC.GroupManager.GroupName(Read)
	iDRAC.GroupManager.GroupUID(Read)
iDRAC.GUI	iDRAC.GUI.SecurityPolicyMessage
iDRAC.Security	iDRAC.Security.FIPSPMode (Read or Write)
iDRAC.SerialRedirection	iDRAC.SerialRedirection.QuitKey (Read or Write)
iDRAC.ServerBoot	iDRAC.ServerBoot.FirstBootDevice (Read or Write)
iDRAC.ServiceModule.	iDRAC.ServiceModule. HostSNMPAlert (Read or Write)
iDRAC.SupportAssist	iDRAC.SupportAssist.DefaultIPAddress
	iDRAC.SupportAssist.DefaultWorkgroupName
	iDRAC.SupportAssist.DefaultPassword
	iDRAC.SupportAssist.DefaultProtocol
	iDRAC.SupportAssist.DefaultShareName
	iDRAC.SupportAssist.DefaultUserName
	iDRAC.SupportAssist.EmailOptIn
iDRAC.SupportAssist.EventBasedAutoCollection	
iDRAC.Websserver	iDRAC.Websserver.TLSProtocol (Read or Write)
LifecycleController.LCAttributes	LifecycleController.LCAttributes.IgnoreCertWarning(Read and Write)
	LifecycleController.LCAttributes.UserProxyPassword (Read and Write)
	LifecycleController.LCAttributes. UserProxyPort (Read and Write)
	LifecycleController.LCAttributes. UserProxyServer (Read and Write)
	LifecycleController.LCAttributes. UserProxyType (Read and Write)
	LifecycleController.LCAttributes. UserProxyUserName (Read and Write)
System.Chassis	System.Chassis.ChassisInfraPower(Read)
	System.Chassis.ChassisPowerCap(Read)
Storage.enclosure	Storage.Enclosure.SupportedSplitModes(Read Only)
	Storage.Enclosure.AssetName

Groups	Objects
	Storage.Enclosure.Assettag
System.pcieSlotLFM	System.pcieSlotLFM.3rdPartyCard(Read)
	System.pcieSlotLFM.CardType (Read)
	System.pcieSlotLFM.CustomLFM (Read or Write)
	System.pcieSlotLFM.LFMMode(Read or Write)
	System.pcieSlotLFM.MaxLFM (Read)
	System.pcieSlotLFM.Slot (Read)
	System.pcieSlotLFM.SlotState (Read)
	System.pcieSlotLFM.TargetLFM
	System.pcieSlotLFM.CardType (Read)
	System.pcieSlotLFM.CustomLFM (Read or Write)
	System.pcieSlotLFM.LFMMode(Read or Write)
	System.pcieSlotLFM.MaxLFM (Read)
	System.pcieSlotLFM.Slot (Read)
	System.pcieSlotLFM.SlotState (Read)
	System.pcieSlotLFM.TargetLFM
Storage.PhysicalDisk	Storage.PhysicalDisk.Raidtype
System.QuickSync	System.QuickSync.ReadAuthentication (Read or Write)
	System.QuickSync.WiFi (Read or Write)
System.Storage	System.Storage.AvailableSpareAlertThreshold (Read or Write)
	System.Storage.RemainingRatedWriteEnduranceAlertThreshold (Read or Write)
System.pcieSlotLFM	System.pcieSlotLFM.3rdPartyCard(Read)
	System.pcieSlotLFM.CardType (Read)
	System.pcieSlotLFM.CustomLFM (Read or Write)
	System.pcieSlotLFM.LFMMode(Read or Write)
	System.pcieSlotLFM.MaxLFM (Read)
	System.pcieSlotLFM.Slot (Read)
	System.pcieSlotLFM.SlotState (Read)
	System.pcieSlotLFM.TargetLFM
	System.pcieSlotLFM.CardType (Read)
	System.pcieSlotLFM.CustomLFM (Read or Write)
	System.pcieSlotLFM.LFMMode(Read or Write)
	System.pcieSlotLFM.MaxLFM (Read)
	System.pcieSlotLFM.Slot (Read)
	System.pcieSlotLFM.SlotState (Read)

**Groups****Objects**

---

System.pcieSlotLFM.TargetLFM

---

# Legacy and New Groups and Objects

**Table 382. Legacy and New Groups and Objects**

<b>Legacy Groups and Objects</b>	<b>New Groups and Objects</b>
<b>idRacInfo</b>	<b>iDRAC.Info</b>
idRacType	Type
idRacProductInfo	Product
idRacDescriptionInfo	Description
idRacVersionInfo	Version
idRacBuildInfo	Build
idRacName	Name
<b>cfgActiveDirectory</b>	<b>iDRAC.ActiveDirectory</b>
cfgADEnable	Enable
cfgADRacDomain	RacDomain
cfgADRacName	RacName
cfgADAAuthTimeout	AuthTimeout
cfgADType	Schema
cfgADDomainController1	DomainController1
cfgADDomainController2	DomainController2
cfgADDomainController3	DomainController3
cfgADGlobalCatalog1	GlobalCatalog1
cfgADGlobalCatalog2	GlobalCatalog2
cfgADGlobalCatalog3	GlobalCatalog3
cfgADCertValidationEnable	CertValidationEnable
cfgADSSOEnable	SSOEnable
cfgADDcSRVLookupEnable	DCLookupEnable
cfgADDcSRVLookupbyUserdomain	DCLookupByUserDomain
cfgADDcSRVLookupDomainName	DCLookupDomainName
cfgADGcSRVLookupEnable	GCLookupEnable

**Legacy Groups and Objects****New Groups and Objects**

cfgADGcRootDomain

GCRootDomain

**cfgLanNetworking****iDRAC.Nic**

cfgNicEnable

Enable

cfgNicMacAddress

MACAddress

cfgDNSRacName

DNSRacName

cfgNicSelection

Selection

cfgNicFailoverNetwork

Failover

cfgDNSDomainName

DNSDomainName

cfgDNSDomainNameFromDHCP

DNSRacName

cfgDNSRegisterRac

DNSRegister

cfgNicVlanEnable

VlanEnable

cfgNicVlanID

VlanID

cfgNicVlanPriority

VlanPriority

**iDRAC.IPv4**

cfgNicIPv4Enable

Enable

cfgNicIpAddress

Address

cfgNicNetmask

NetMask

cfgNicGateway

Gateway

cfgNicUseDhcp

DHCPEnable

cfgDNSServersFromDHCP

DNSFromDHCP

cfgDNSServer1

DNS1

cfgDNSServer2

DNS2

**cfgIpv6LanNetworking****iDRAC.IPv6**

cfgIPv6Enable

Enable

cfgIPv6Address1

Address1

cfgIPv6Gateway

Gateway

cfgIPv6PrefixLength

PrefixLength

cfgIPv6AutoConfig

AutoConfig

cfgIPv6LinkLocalAddress

LinkLocalAddress

cfgIPv6Address2

Address2

**Legacy Groups and Objects****New Groups and Objects**

cfgIPv6Address3	Address3
-----------------	----------

cfgIPv6Address4	Address4
-----------------	----------

cfgIPv6Address5	Address5
-----------------	----------

cfgIPv6Address6	Address6
-----------------	----------

cfgIPv6Address7	Address7
-----------------	----------

cfgIPv6Address8	Address8
-----------------	----------

cfgIPv6Address9	Address9
-----------------	----------

cfgIPv6Address10	Address10
------------------	-----------

cfgIPv6Address11	Address11
------------------	-----------

cfgIPv6Address12	Address12
------------------	-----------

cfgIPv6Address13	Address13
------------------	-----------

cfgIPv6Address14	Address14
------------------	-----------

cfgIPv6Address15	Address15
------------------	-----------

cfgIPv6DNSServersFromDHCP6	DNSFromDHCP6
----------------------------	--------------

cfgIPv6DNSServer1	DNS1
-------------------	------

cfgIPv6DNSServer2	DNS2
-------------------	------

**cfgServerPower****System.Power**

cfgServerPowerStatus	Status
----------------------	--------

cfgServerActualPowerConsumption	Realtime.Power
---------------------------------	----------------

cfgServerMinPowerCapacity	Cap.MinThreshold
---------------------------	------------------

cfgServerMaxPowerCapacity	Cap.MaxThreshold
---------------------------	------------------

cfgServerPeakPowerConsumption	Max.Power
-------------------------------	-----------

cfgServerPeakPowerConsumptionTimestamp	Max.Power.Timestamp
--	---------------------

cfgServerPowerConsumptionClear	Max.PowerClear
--------------------------------	----------------

cfgServerPowerCapWatts	Cap.Watts
------------------------	-----------

cfgServerPowerCapBtuhr	Cap.BtuHr
------------------------	-----------

cfgServerPowerCapPercent	Cap.Percent
--------------------------	-------------

cfgServerPowerCapEnable	Cap.Enable
-------------------------	------------

cfgServerPowerLastHourAvg	Avg.LastHour
---------------------------	--------------

cfgServerPowerLastDayAvg	Avg.LastDay
--------------------------	-------------

**Legacy Groups and Objects****New Groups and Objects**

cfgServerPowerLastWeekAvg	Avg.LastWeek
cfgServerPowerLastHourMinPower	Min.LastHour
cfgServerPowerLastHourMinTime	Min.LastHour.Timestamp
cfgServerPowerLastHourMaxPower	Max.LastHour
cfgServerPowerLastHourMaxTime	Max.LastHour.Timestamp
cfgServerPowerLastDayMinPower	Min.LastDay
cfgServerPowerLastDayMinTime	Min.LastDay.Timestamp
cfgServerPowerLastDayMaxPower	Max.LastDay
cfgServerPowerLastDayMaxTime	Max.LastDay.Timestamp
cfgServerPowerLastWeekMinPower	Min.LastWeek
cfgServerPowerLastWeekMinTime	Min.LastWeek.Timestamp
cfgServerPowerLastWeekMaxPower	Max.LastWeek
cfgServerPowerLastWeekMaxTime	Max.LastWeek.Timestamp
cfgServerPowerInstHeadroom	Realtime.Headroom
cfgServerPowerPeakHeadroom	Max.Headroom
cfgServerActualAmperageConsumption	Realtime.Amps
cfgServerPeakAmperage	Max.Amps
cfgServerPeakAmperageTimeStamp	Max.Amps.Timestamp
cfgServerCumulativePowerConsumption	EnergyConsumption
cfgServerCumulativePowerConsumptionTimeStamp	EnergyConsumption.StarttimeStamp
cfgServerCumulativePowerClear	EnergyConsumption.Clear
cfgServerPowerPicEAllocation	PClePowerAllocation
<b>cfgServerPowerSupply</b>	<b>System.Power.Supply</b>
cfgServerPowerSupplyIndex	Index
cfgServerPowerSupplyInputStatus	LineStatus
cfgServerPowerSupplyMaxInputPower	MaxInputPower
cfgServerPowerSupplyMaxOutputPower	MaxOutputPower
cfgServerPowerSupplyOnlineStatus	Status
cfgServerPowerSupplyFwVer	FwVer
cfgServerPowerSupplyCurrentDraw	CurrentDraw

<b>Legacy Groups and Objects</b>	<b>New Groups and Objects</b>
cfgServerPowerSupplyType	Type
cfgServerPowerBusMonitoring	PMBusMonitoring
<b>cfgUserAdmin</b>	<b>iDRAC.Users</b>
cfgUserAdminIndex	NA
cfgUserAdminUserName	UserName
cfgUserAdminPassword	Password
cfgUserAdminEnable	Enable
cfgUserAdminPrivilege	Privilege
cfgUserAdminIpmiLanPrivilege	IpmiLanPrivilege
cfgUserAdminIpmiSerialPrivilege	IpmiSerialPrivilege
cfgUserAdminSolEnable	SolEnable
<b>cfgRemoteHosts</b>	<b>iDRAC.SysLog</b>
cfgRhostsSyslogEnable	SysLogEnable
cfgRhostsSyslogServer1	Server1
cfgRhostsSyslogServer2	Server2
cfgRhostsSyslogServer3	Server3
cfgRhostsSyslogPort	Port
	<b>iDRAC.Update</b>
cfgRhostsFwUpdateTftpEnable	FwUpdateTFTPEnable
cfgRhostsFwUpdateIpAddr	FwUpdateIpAddr
cfgRhostsFwUpdatePath	FwUpdatePath
	[iDRAC.RemoteHosts]
cfgRhostsSmtServerIpAddr	SMTPServerIPAddress
<b>cfgEmailAlert</b>	<b>iDRAC.EmailAlert</b>
cfgEmailAlertIndex	NA
cfgEmailAlertEnable	Enable
cfgEmailAlertAddress	Address
cfgEmailAlertCustomMsg	CustomMsg
<b>cfgSessionManagement</b>	
cfgSsnMgtTelnetIdleTimeout	<b>iDRAC.Telnet</b>

**Legacy Groups and Objects****New Groups and Objects**

	Enable
	Port
	Timeout
cfgSsnMgtSshIdleTimeout	<b>iDRAC.SSH</b>
	Enable
	Port
	Timeout
cfgSsnMgtRacadmTimeout	<b>iDRAC.Racadm</b>
	Enable
	Timeout
cfgSsnMgtConsRedirMaxSessions	<b>iDRAC.VirtualConsole</b>
	EncryptEnable
	Enable
	PluginType
	LocalVideo
	Port
	MaxSessions
	Timeout
	AccessPrivilege
cfgSsnMgtWebserverTimeout	<b>iDRAC.Webserver</b>
	Enable
	HttpPort
	Timeout
	HttpsPort
	LowerEncryptionBitLength
[cfgSerial]	<b>iDRAC.Serial</b>
cfgSerialBaudRate	BaudRate
cfgSerialConsoleEnable	Enable
cfgSerialConsoleIdleTimeout	IdleTimeout
cfgSerialConsoleNoAuth	NoAuth

<b>Legacy Groups and Objects</b>	<b>New Groups and Objects</b>
cfgSerialConsoleCommand	Command
cfgSerialHistorySize	HistorySize
	<b>iDRAC.SerialRedirection</b>
cfgSerialConsoleQuitKey	QuitKey
cfgSerialCom2RedirEnable	Enable
cfgSerialTelnetEnable	<b>iDRAC.Telnet</b>
cfgSerialSshEnable	<b>iDRAC.SSH</b>
[cfgOobSnmp]	<b>iDRAC.SNMP</b>
cfgOobSnmpAgentEnable	AgentEnable
cfgOobSnmpAgentCommunity	AgentCommunity
[cfgNetTuning]	
cfgNetTuningNic100MB	<b>iDRAC.Nic</b>
cfgNetTuningNicFullDuplex	<b>iDRAC.Nic</b>
cfgNetTuningNicMtu	<b>iDRAC.Nic</b>
cfgNetTuningNicAutoneg	<b>iDRAC.Nic</b>
[cfgRacTuning]	
cfgRacTuneRemoteRacadmEnable=1	<b>iDRAC.Racadm</b>
cfgRacTuneWebserverEnable=1	<b>iDRAC.Webserver</b>
cfgRacTuneHttpPort=80	<b>iDRAC.Webserver</b>
cfgRacTuneHttpsPort=443	<b>iDRAC.Webserver</b>
cfgRacTuneTelnetPort=23	<b>iDRAC.Telnet</b>
cfgRacTuneSshPort=22	<b>iDRAC.SSH</b>
cfgRacTuneConRedirEnable=1	<b>iDRAC.VirtualConsole</b>
cfgRacTuneConRedirPort=5900	<b>iDRAC.VirtualConsole</b>
cfgRacTuneConRedirEncryptEnable=1	<b>iDRAC.VirtualConsole</b>
cfgRacTuneLocalServerVideo=1	<b>iDRAC.VirtualConsole</b>
	<b>iDRAC.IPBlocking</b>
cfgRacTuneIpRangeEnable=0	RangeEnable
cfgRacTuneIpRangeAddr=192.168.1.1	RangeAddr

**Legacy Groups and Objects****New Groups and Objects**

cfgRacTuneIpRangeMask=255.255.255.0

RangeMask

**iDRAC.Time**

cfgRacTuneTimezoneOffset=0

TimeZoneOffset

cfgRacTuneDaylightOffset=0

DaylightOffset

cfgRacTuneAsrEnable=1

TBD

cfgRacTunePlugintype=0

**iDRAC.VirtualConsole****iDRAC.LocalSecurity**

cfgRacTuneCtrlEConfigDisable=0

PrebootConfig

cfgRacTuneLocalConfigDisable=0

LocalConfig

cfgRacTuneVirtualConsoleAuthorizeMultipleSessions=0

**iDRAC.VirtualConsole****ifcRacManagedNodeOs****System.ServerOS**

ifcRacMnOsHostname

HostName

ifcRacMnOsOsName

OSName

**cfgRacSecurity****iDRAC.Security**

cfgRacSecCsrKeySize

CsrKeySize

cfgRacSecCsrCommonName

CsrCommonName

cfgRacSecCsrOrganizationName

CsrOrganizationName

cfgRacSecCsrOrganizationUnit

CsrOrganizationUnit

cfgRacSecCsrLocalityName

CsrLocalityName

cfgRacSecCsrStateName

CsrStateName

cfgRacSecCsrCountryCode

CsrCountryCode

cfgRacSecCsrEmailAddr

CsrEmailAddr

**cfgRacVirtual****iDRAC.VirtualMedia**

cfgVirMediaAttached

Attached

cfgVirtualBootOnce

BootOnce

cfgVirMediaFloppyEmulation

FloppyEmulation

**cfgLDAP****iDRAC.LDAP**

cfgLdapEnable

Enable

cfgLdapServer

Server

cfgLdapPort

Port

<b>Legacy Groups and Objects</b>	<b>New Groups and Objects</b>
cfgLdapBaseDN	BaseDN
cfgLdapUserAttribute	UserAttribute
cfgLdapGroupAttribute	GroupAttribute
cfgLdapGroupAttributelsDN	GroupAttributelsDN
cfgLdapBindDN	BindDN
# cfgLdapBindPassword	BindPassword
cfgLdapSearchFilter	SearchFilter
cfgLdapCertValidationEnable	CertValidationEnable
<b>cfgLdapRoleGroup</b>	<b>iDRAC.LDAPRole</b>
cfgLdapRoleGroupIndex	NA
cfgLdapRoleGroupDN	DN
cfgLdapRoleGroupPrivilege	Privilege
<b>cfgStandardSchema</b>	<b>iDRAC.ADGroup</b>
cfgSSADRoleGroupIndex	NA
cfgSSADRoleGroupName	Name
cfgSSADRoleGroupDomain	Domain
cfgSSADRoleGroupPrivilege	Privilege
<b>cfgIpmiSerial</b>	<b>iDRAC.IPMISerial</b>
cfgIpmiSerialConnectionMode	ConnectionMode
cfgIpmiSerialBaudRate	BaudRate
cfgIpmiSerialFlowControl	FlowControl
cfgIpmiSerialChanPrivLimit	ChanPrivLimit
cfgIpmiSerialLineEdit	LineEdit
cfgIpmiSerialDeleteControl	DeleteControl
cfgIpmiSerialEchoControl	EchoControl
cfgIpmiSerialHandshakeControl	HandshakeControl
cfgIpmiSerialNewLineSequence	NewLineSeq
cfgIpmiSerialInputNewLineSequence	InputNewLineSeq
<b>cfgIpmiSol</b>	<b>iDRAC.IPMISol</b>
cfgIpmiSolEnable	Enable

<b>Legacy Groups and Objects</b>	<b>New Groups and Objects</b>
cfgIpmiSolBaudRate	BaudRate
cfgIpmiSolMinPrivilege	MinPrivilege
cfgIpmiSolAccumulateInterval	AccumulateInterval
cfgIpmiSolSendThreshold	SendThreshold
<b>cfgIpmiLan</b>	<b>iDRAC.IPMILan</b>
cfgIpmiLanEnable	Enable
cfgIpmiLanPrivilegeLimit	PrivLimit
cfgIpmiLanAlertEnable	AlertEnable
cfgIpmiEncryptionKey	EncryptionKey
cfgIpmiPetCommunityName	CommunityName
<b>cfgUserDomain</b>	<b>iDRAC.UserDomain</b>
cfgUserDomainIndex	NA
cfgUserDomainName	Name
<b>cfgSmartCard</b>	<b>iDRAC.SmartCard</b>
cfgSmartCardLogonEnable	SmartCardLogonEnable
cfgSmartCardCRLEnable	SmartCardCRLEnable
[cfgIPv6URL]	
cfgIPv6URLString	NA
<b>cfgVFlashSD</b>	<b>iDRAC.vFlashSD</b>
cfgVFlashSDSize	Size
cfgVFlashSDLicensed	Licensed
cfgVFlashSDAvailableSize	AvailableSize
cfgVFlashSDHealth	Health
cfgVFlashSDEnable	Enable
cfgVFlashSDWriteProtect	WriteProtect
cfgVFlashSDInitialized	Initialized
<b>cfgVFlashPartition</b>	<b>iDRAC.vFlashPartition</b>
cfgVFlashPartitionIndex	NA
cfgVFlashPartitionSize	Size

**Legacy Groups and Objects****New Groups and Objects**

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cfgVFlashPartitionEmulationType	EmulationType
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cfgVFlashPartitionFlashOSVolLabel	VolumeLabel
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cfgVFlashPartitionFormatType	FormatType
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cfgVFlashPartitionAccessType	AccessType
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cfgVFlashPartitionAttachState	AttachState
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**cfgServerInfo****iDRAC.ServerBoot**

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cfgServerBootOnce	BootOnce
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cfgServerFirstBootDevice	FirstBootDevice
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**cfgLogging****iDRAC.Logging**

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cfgLoggingSELOEMEventFilterEnable	SELOEMEventFilterEnable
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**iDRAC.SNMP.Alert**

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cfgIpmiPetAlertEnable	Enable
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cfgIpmiPetAlertDestIpAddr	DestAddr
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# Deprecated and New Subcommands

**Table 383. Details of Deprecated and New Subcommands**

Deprecated Subcommands	New Subcommands
getconfig	get
config	set
getuscversion	getversion
raid	storage

**i** **NOTE:** The following attributes are obsoleted and these attributes do not support the ipBlocking feature:

- **ipBlockingEnabled**
- **ipBlockingFailCount**
- **ipBlockingFailWindow**
- **ipBlockingPenaltyTime**