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Red Hat Enterprise Linux Release 9.2 Manual Pages on 'sg_safte.8' command

$ man sg_safte.8

SG_SAFTE(8) SG3_UTILS SG_SAFTE(8)

NAME

sg_safte - access SCSI Accessed Fault-Tolerant Enclosure (SAF-TE) de?

vice

SYNOPSIS

sg_safte [--config] [--devstatus] [--encstatus] [--flags] [--help]

[--hex] [--insertions] [--raw] [--usage] [--verbose] [--version] DEVICE

DESCRIPTION

Fetches enclosure status (via a SCSI READ BUFFER command). The DEVICE

should be a SAF-TE device which may be a storage array controller (IN?

QUIRY peripheral device type 0xc) or a generic processor device (IN?

QUIRY peripheral device type 0x3).

If no options are given (only the DEVICE argument) then the overall en?

closure status as reported by the option --config ?is reported.

OPTIONS

Arguments to long options are mandatory for short options as well. The

options are arranged in alphabetical order based on the long option

name.

-c, --config

will issues a Read Enclosure Configuration ?(READ BUFFER ID 0)

cdb to the device, which returns a list of the enclosure hard?

ware resources.

-d, --devstatus

will issue a Read Device Slot Status ?(READ BUFFER ID 4) cdb to the device, which returns information about the current state of each drive or slot.

-s, --encstatus

will issue a Read Enclosure Status ?(READ BUFFER ID 1) cdb to the device, which returns the operational state of the compo? nents.

-f, --flags

will issue a Read Global Flags ?(READ BUFFER ID 5) cdb to the device, which read the most recent state of the global flags of the RAID processor device.

-h, --help

output the usage message then exit.

-H, --hex

output the response to a READ BUFFER command in ASCII hex to stdout. If used once, output the response to the first READ BUF? FER command (i.e. with buffer_id=0). This should be the enclo? sure configuration. If used twice (or more often), the response to subsequent READ BUFFER commands is output.

-i, --insertions

will issue a Read Device Insertions ?(READ BUFFER ID 3) cdb to the device, which returns information about the number of times devices have been inserted whilst the RAID system was powered on.

-r, --raw

output the response to a READ BUFFER command in binary to std? out. If used once, output the response to the first READ BUFFER command (i.e. with buffer_id=0). This should be the enclosure configuration. If used twice (or more often), the response to subsequent READ BUFFER commands is output.

-u, --usage

will issue a Read Usage Statistics ?(READ BUFFER ID 2) cdb to the device, which returns the information on total usage time

and number of power-on cycles of the RAID device.

-v, --verbose

increase the level of verbosity, (i.e. debug output).

-V, --version

print the version string and then exit.

NOTES

This implementation is based on the intermediate review document dated 19970414 and named "SR041497.pdf". So it is quite old. Intel and nStor are the authors. Intel have a zip archive containing this and related documents in the "SAF-TE: SCSI Accessed Fault Tolerant Enclosures In? terface Specification" section of this page: https://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/servers/ipmi/ipmi-technical-re? sources.html

Similar functionality is provided by SPC-4 SCSI Enclosure Services (SES) devices (Peripheral device type 0xd), which can be queried with the sg_ses utility.

EXAMPLES

To view the configuration:

```
sg_safte /dev/sg1
```

To view the device slot status:

```
sg_safte --devstatus /dev/sg1
```

EXIT STATUS

The exit status of sg_safte is 0 when it is successful. Otherwise see the sg3_utils(8) man page.

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REPORTING BUGS

Report bugs to <dgilbert at interlog dot com>.

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SEE ALSO

sg_inq, sg_ses (in sg3_utils package); safte-monitor (internet)