Rocky Enterprise Linux 9.2 Manual Pages on command 'sg_safte.8'

$ man sg_safte.8

SG_SAFTE(8)   SG3_UTILS   SG_SAFTE(8)

NAME

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

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 (INQUIRY peripheral device type 0xc) or a

   generic processor device (INQUIRY peripheral device type 0x3).

   If no options are given (only the DEVICE argument) then the overall enclosure status as

   reported by the option --config ?is reported.

OPTIONS

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

   ranged 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 hardware 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 re?

turns the operational state of the components.

-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 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.

-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 stdout. 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 re?

turns 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 ar?

chive containing this and related documents in the "SAF-TE: SCSI Accessed Fault Tolerant

Enclosures Interface Specification" section of this page:

http://www.intel.com/content/www/us/en/servers/ipmi/ipmi-technical-resources.html

Similar functionality is provided by SPC-4 SCSI Enclosure Services (SES) devices (Periph?

eral 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)

sg3_utils-1.43   April 2016   SG_SAFTE(8)