



Solaris™ Reference Manual for
SMCC-Specific Software™

Solaris™ 2.6

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Preface

The *Solaris 2.6 Reference Manual for SMCC-Specific Software* contains manual pages (man pages) for software provided to SMCC customers with the Solaris 2.6 product. These supplement the man pages provided in the general *Solaris 2.6 Reference Manual*.

Before you can access some of the information published in this book through the man command, you may need to install software from the SMCC Supplement CD for your Solaris release. In most cases, when you install a software cluster from the SMCC Supplement CD, man pages about the software in that cluster will be automatically installed. For information about installing the man page software, refer to the *Vendor Value-Added Software* section of the *Solaris Information Library* for your Solaris release.

How This Book Is Organized

This manual contains manual pages in alphabetical order within each man page category. Supplemental man pages are included for the following categories:

- User Commands (1)
- Maintenance Commands (1M)
- File Formats (4)

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Japan	0120-33-9096	0120-33-9097
Luxembourg	32-2-720-09-09	32-2-725-88-50
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NAME	<code>smc_copy</code> – copies content from one Sun MediaCenter server to another
SYNOPSIS	<p><code>smc_copy [-p] [-s] [-t] source destination</code></p> <p>where <i>source</i> and <i>destination</i> each have the form <i>hostname:<filename></i> or <i><filename></i>. Specifying only <i><filename></i> implies that a title is stored on or being copied to the machine from which you are invoking <code>smc_copy</code>. Options are described below.</p>
AVAILABILITY	Available with the Sun MediaCenter Server software.
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>smc_copy</code> utility copies content, specified by a title name as returned by <code>smc_ls (1)</code>, from one Sun MediaCenter server to another.</p> <p>The syntax for <code>smc_copy</code> is similar to that of <code>rcp (1)</code>, with the following exceptions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -- You cannot specify a path to a title, in either the source or destination argument. Sun MediaCenter software looks for and stores titles and associated data in hardcoded locations. --You cannot specify a username in an <code>smc_copy</code> source or destination argument. <p>As with <code>rcp</code>, you can invoke <code>smc_copy</code> on one machine to copy content from a second machine to a third machine. The machine on which you invoke <code>smc_copy</code> does not have to be a Sun MediaCenter server. To run <code>smc_copy</code>, you must have the <code>smc_copy</code> binary installed on the local machine.</p> <p>In the course of the copy operation, <code>smc_copy</code> creates a new title on a destination Sun MediaCenter server. You can rename the destination title in an <code>smc_copy</code> command.</p> <p>When you copy a title to another Sun MediaCenter, you, the copier, own the title access control list for that file. Other users can play the title, but cannot copy it to another server or remove it. To extend access to the newly-copied file, use <code>smc_setacl (1M)</code>.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>The <code>smc_copy</code> utility has the following options:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> p Preserve create time in destination file. Otherwise, the create time becomes the current time for the newly copied file. s Run in single-threaded mode. By default, the utility runs in multiple threads. This option is used for internal test purposes. t Display transfer statistics in shell from which you invoke the utility.
EXAMPLES	<p>The following example copies the title heidi from the Sun MediaCenter server server2 to the local Sun MediaCenter server, server1.</p> <pre>server1% smc_copy server2:heidi heidi</pre>

The following command accomplishes the same function as the preceding:

```
server1% smc_copy server2:heidi server1:heidi
```

The following command copies content from a local to a remote Sun MediaCenter server, renaming the title in the process:

```
server1% smc_copy heidi server2:drama
```

The following command performs the same function as the preceding, except the title is not renamed:

```
server1% smc_copy heidi server2:heidi
```

The following command copies the title **heidi** from Sun MediaCenter server **server1** to the Sun MediaCenter server **server2** and renames the title in the process. The command is invoked from a third-party machine, **machine_x**, which is not an Sun MediaCenter server.

```
machine_x% smc_copy server1:heidi server2:drama
```

SEE ALSO

smc_tar (1), smc_ls (1), smc_rm (1), smc_settacl (1M), smc_gettacl (1M), smc_ftpd (1M)

NAME	<code>smc_ls</code> – list playable titles on a Sun MediaCenter server
SYNOPSIS	<code>smc_ls [smc_svr_name]</code>
AVAILABILITY	Available with the Sun MediaCenter Server software.
DESCRIPTION	The <code>smc_ls</code> list the titles available for playback on a local or remote Sun MediaCenter server. You can play these titles through the facilities of the Media Stream Manager. For each title stored on a Sun MediaCenter server, <code>smc_ls</code> returns the title name, the normal play time, the available playback speeds, and an indication of whether the title is in use or is free.
OPTIONS	The <code>smc_ls</code> command allows you to specify the name of a remote Sun MediaCenter server, to obtain a title list from that server. To run <code>smc_ls</code> remotely, you need only the <code>smc_ls</code> binary, which is installed with the Sun MediaCenter software.
EXAMPLES	<p>The following example lists all playable content on a local Sun MediaCenter server:</p> <pre>server% smc_ls Title Status NPT Format Available Speeds terminator2 cm 01:52:30 MPEGTCE 1000,4000,-4000 dr_zhivago FREE 02:48:21 MPEG1SYS 1000,4000,-4000 mary_poppins cm,msm 02:03:17 MPEGPS 1000,-1000</pre> <p>Note, under "Available Speeds", that "1000" represents normal speed, forward direction. A value "4000" represents four times normal speed; "-4000" represents four times normal speed in the reverse direction.</p> <p>Under "Status", FREE indicates the title is not in use. The string "cm" indicates the title is in use by the Content Manager (for example, if it is being copied to another server). The string "msm" indicates the title is being played (by the Media Stream Manager).</p>
SEE ALSO	<code>smc_tar (1)</code> , <code>smc_rm (1)</code> , <code>smc_ftpd (1M)</code>

NAME	<code>smc_rm</code> – remove content from Media File System on a Sun MediaCenter server
SYNOPSIS	<code>smc_rm [smc_svr_name:]<title1> [smc_svr_name:]<title2> ...</code>
AVAILABILITY	Available with the Sun MediaCenter Server software.
DESCRIPTION	<p>The <code>smc_rm</code> removes content from the Media File System (MFS) on a Sun MediaCenter server. The command takes as an argument one or more titles. Optionally, each title can be prepended with the name of a remote Sun MediaCenter server. <code>smc_rm</code> removes a specified title, including the index file and all MPEG files referred to by that title.</p> <p>You can run <code>smc_rm</code> on a remote machine that is not a Sun MediaCenter server. All that is required to run the utility is the <code>smc_rm</code> binary, which you can copy from a Sun MediaCenter server.</p>
OPTIONS	The <code>smc_rm</code> command allows you to specify a remote Sun MediaCenter server for each title specified in a command line.
EXAMPLES	<p>The following example removes all content associated with the titles Bambi, on the local Sun MediaCenter server, and Quo Vadis, on the Sun MediaCenter server named "vidserver".</p> <pre>server% smc_rm bambi vidserver:quo_vadis</pre>
SEE ALSO	<code>smc_tar</code> (1), <code>smc_ls</code> (1), <code>smc_copy</code> (1)

NAME	smc_tar – move content between tar device or file and the Media File System on Sun MediaCenter server
SYNOPSIS	smc_tar t c x[v][b][w] f device [blksize]
AVAILABILITY	Available with the Sun MediaCenter Server software.
DESCRIPTION	<p>The smc_tar command loads properly prepared multimedia content from a tar device, such as an 8mm tape, or a file onto the Media Filesystem (MFS). Content must be prepared according to the rules specified in the Sun MediaCenter software documentation. These rules include the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • a single title per tar device; • a Table of Contents (TOC) file for each title; • an index file for each title; • a separate MPEG stream for each playback speed and direction different from normal speed, forward direction. <p>In the course of loading content, smc_tar parses the TOC file, does error-checking with respect to the index file, and converts the MPEG bit streams to MFS files.</p> <p>Note that ftp, in conjunction with the Sun MediaCenter ftp daemon, is the preferred method of loading content onto a Sun MediaCenter server.</p> <p>With the c option, you can use smc_tar to back up content from a Sun MediaCenter server to tar device or file.</p> <p>You can use smc_tar from a machine that is not a Sun MediaCenter server and from a remote Sun MediaCenter server, to move content between a server and a local or remote tar device or file. You need only the smc_tar binary, available on a Sun MediaCenter server, to run the utility.</p> <p>The smc_tar command is analogous to the Unix filesystem tar (1) utility.</p> <p>smc_tar has a single mandatory argument, f, which precedes the name of the tar device.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>b <i>blksize</i></p> <p>Where <i>blksize</i> is the block size that was used to create the tar contents. <i>blksize</i> must be a multiple of 20 and, if present, is the last argument in the smc_tar command line. One block equals 512 bytes. The recommended block size is 500, which is 256000 bytes. Most operating systems, including Solaris, have a default block size of 20.</p> <p>c Specifies creation of a tar file or copying a title from the Sun MediaCenter server to a tar device. Requires a source file argument, one or more of <code><server>:<title></code>, where <code><title></code> can be the wildcard asterisk, meaning all titles on a server. Used primarily for backup.</p> <p>t Display a table of contents of the specified tar device or file.</p>

- v** Verbose. Display progress of command.
- w** Prompt user before overwriting already-existing content.
- x** Specifies extraction from the named tar device or file.

<device>

The tar device from which you are extracting content.

EXAMPLES

The following example loads content from the tar device `/dev/rmt/0`, specifying a block size of 40 and prompting you before overwriting existing files:

```
server% smc_tar xwbf 40 /dev/rmt/0
```

The following command copies all of the files on a remote server to a local tape device:

```
remote_host% smc_tar cf /dev/rmt/0 smc_server:
```

Note that you must use a backslash (\) to escape the asterisk.

The following command gives you a table of contents for the titles stored in a tape device on a remote Sun MediaCenter server:

```
host% smc_tar tvf remote_server:/dev/rmt/0
```

SEE ALSO

`tar (1)`, `smc_ls (1)`, `smc_rm (1)`, `smc_settacl (1M)`, `smc_gettacl (1M)`, `smc_ftpd (1M)`

NAME	symon – bring up the Solstice SyMON system monitor console
SYNOPSIS	<pre> symon [-colorMap] [-cm] [*colorMap] [-dragThreshold <i>pixels</i>] [*dragThreshold <i>pixels</i>] [-flashDuration <i>milliseconds</i>] [-fd <i>milliseconds</i>] [*flashDuration <i>milliseconds</i>] [-flashInterval <i>milliseconds</i>] [-fi <i>milliseconds</i>] [*flashInterval <i>milliseconds</i>] [-heartbeatInterval <i>intervals</i>] [-hi <i>intervals</i>] [*heartbeatInterval <i>intervals</i>] [-interval <i>intervals</i>] [-i <i>intervals</i>] [*interval <i>intervals</i>] [-installDir <i>path</i>] [-I <i>path</i>] [*installDir <i>path</i>] [-minWait <i>seconds</i>] [-mw <i>seconds</i>] [*minWait <i>seconds</i>] [-pruneTime <i>minutes</i>] [-pt <i>minutes</i>] [*pruneTime <i>minutes</i>] [-session <i>file</i>] [*session <i>file</i>] [-target <i>machine</i>] [-t <i>machine</i>] [*target <i>machine</i>] [-tempPruneTime <i>minutes</i>] [-tpt <i>minutes</i>] [*tempPruneTime <i>minutes</i>] [-vtsui <i>file</i>] [*vtsui <i>file</i>] [-help] [-h] [-?] </pre>
AVAILABILITY	SUNWsymon
DESCRIPTION	<p>symon is the primary user interface to the Solstice SyMON system monitor. Invoking symon brings up the launcher window, from which the seven Solstice SyMON consoles are launched:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Event Viewer • Kernel Data Catalog • Physical View • Log Viewer • Logical View • Process Viewer • On-line Diagnostics <p>For further details on the operation of symon please see the <i>Solstice SyMON User's Guide</i>.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>-colorMap Use a private color map for the Launcher and Physical View windows to ensure correct colors in the images. May result in colormap flashing of images and of other applications, such as the Netscape browser (default is to use the default colormap).</p> <p>-cm Same as -colorMap</p> <p>*colorMap Same as -colorMap</p> <p>-flashDuration Set time that flashes of the system indicator on the launcher console will last (default is 30 milliseconds).</p>

-dragthreshold	Sets the mouse drag threshold for Sysmeters (default is 10 pixels).
*dragthreshold	Same as -dragthreshold
-fd	Same as -flashDuration
*flashDuration	Same as -flashDuration
-flashInterval	Set time interval between flashes of the system indicator on the launcher console (default is 2000 milliseconds).
-fi	Same as -flashInterval
*flashInterval	Same as -flashInterval
-heartbeatInterval	Set the polling time for the heartbeat check for agents (default is 10 intervals).
-hi	Same as -heartbeatInterval
-installDir	Set the directory root to examine for tcl files, etc. (default is /opt/SUNWsymon).
-I	Same as -installDir
*installDir	Same as -installDir
-interval	Set the polling interval for agents (default is 10 intervals).
-i	Same as -interval
-minWait	Set a minimum wait time between polls/updates (default is 1 second between the end of one poll and the start of the next).
-mw	Same as -minWait
-pruneTime	Time after which unchanged data (old processes) is pruned from the sm_krd (Kernel Reader) hierarchy (default is 120 minutes).
-pt	Same as -pruneTime
-session	Specifies a Tcl file, which defines the layout and contents of a Solstice SyMON instance. This file is read when Solstice SyMON starts up to restore a previously saved layout.
-tempPruneTime	Time after which unchanged Config Reader data (board temperature) will be pruned from sm_configd hierarchy (default is 1440 minutes).
-tpt	Same as -tempPruneTime
-target	System to be monitored.
-t	Same as -target
-vtsui	Name of SunVTS user interface binary (default is vtsui).
-help	Listing of arguments.
-h	Same as -help

	-?	Same as -help
ENVIRONMENT	TCL_LIBRARY	Location of the Tcl library.
	XFILESEARCHPATH	Location of the X Files.
	DTAPPSEARCHPATH	Location of the CDE X Defaults files.
	DTDATABASESEARCHPATH	Location of the CDE database files.
	DTHELPSSEARCHPATH	Location of the CDE help files.
	XMICONSEARCHPATH	Location of the symon icons.
FILES	common.tcl	Common Tcl routines for the display.
	cpu_utilization.tcl	Tcl routines to define the chart for CPU utilization.
	memory_usage.tcl	Tcl routines to define the chart for memory usage.
	init.tcl	Tcl routines to initialize symon .
	queue_lengths.tcl	Tcl routines to define the chart for queue lengths.
	sysmeter.tcl	Tcl routines to define the chart for System Meters.
NOTES	<p>Solstice SyMON uses ASCII-format Tcl files as a means of saving and restoring the state of the program's GUI. Currently, this feature only works for system meters, the process viewer, and the event viewer. Some Tcl files are provided with the Solstice SyMON product to serve as examples. Normally these Tcl files should be created by using the GUI to configure the desired windows, and then saved by invoking save in a system meter (to save the state of one system meter) or in the kernel data catalog window (to save the state of all system meters).</p> <p>Symon examines or creates the directory \$HOME/.symon and creates a directory structure there to contain Tcl files that the user has created and links to Tcl files in the official installation. The purpose is that both sets of files may be browsed easily at the same time in a single file selection dialog.</p> <p>When a Solstice SyMON release is run for the first time by a user, it will create symbolic links in the user's directory (\$HOME/.symon/lib/tcl/C) that point to any Tcl files in the installation directory (usually /opt/SUNWsymon/lib/tcl/C). Thus, any new Tcl files in a new release will be picked up. If the user has files or links in their directory that match the names of files in the official directory, then links will be removed and remade to the official files. User files matching official file names will result in a dialog box in Solstice SyMON that explains the options the user has at that point: Either to keep the local file, to remove it and have Solstice SyMON link to the official version, or to manually merge the two files.</p>	
SEE ALSO	sm_configd(1M), sm_confsymon(1M), sm_control(1M), sm_egd(1M), sm_krd(1M), sm_logscand(1M), sm_symond(1M), auth_checker.tcl(4), auth_list.tcl(4), event_gen.tcl(4), logscan.tcl(4), rules.tcl(4), sm_symond.conf(4)	

NAME sm_configd – Solstice SyMON configuration reader

SYNOPSIS /opt/SUNWsymon/sbin/sm_configd [-D *debug-value*] [-T *file*] [-i *interval*]

AVAILABILITY SUNWsymon

DESCRIPTION Monitors the physical configuration of a machine and reports on the status of components. For further details, please see the *Solstice SyMON User's Guide*.

OPTIONS

- D Set a debug option for AIL.
- T Run the configuration from a file; for testing purposes.
- i Set the polling interval for the Config Reader.

FILES

- cfg_sun4d.so.1
- cfg_sun4u.so.1
- cfg_sun4ul.so.1

SEE ALSO symon(1), sm_confsymon(1M), sm_control(1M), sm_egd(1M), sm_krd(1M), sm_logscand(1M), sm_symond(1M), auth_checker.tcl(4), auth_list.tcl(4), event_gen.tcl(4), logscan.tcl(4), rules.tcl(4), sm_symond.conf(4)

NAME	sm_confsymon – configures the agent host and event monitor host machines running Solstice SyMON software
SYNOPSIS	<p>sm_confsymon -s <i>event_host</i> [-v] [-k <i>polling_time</i>] [-c <i>polling_time</i>] [-p] [-i <i>sampling_time</i>] [-U <i>user_name</i>]</p> <p>sm_confsymon -e <i>server_host</i> [-M <i>max_events</i>] [-i <i>sampling_time</i>] [-S <i>SNMP_hostname</i>] [-P <i>platform_name</i>] [-U <i>user_name</i>]</p> <p>sm_confsymon -D</p>
AVAILABILITY	SUNWsymon
DESCRIPTION	<p>sm_confsymon configures machines that are running Solstice SyMON software as an agent host (the server that is being monitored) and as the event monitor host (the machine that is monitoring the agent host).</p> <p>This command is run on the respective machines used as agent host and event monitor host.</p> <p>For further details on the operation of sm_confsymon please see the <i>Solstice SyMON User's Guide</i>.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>-s Configures the server being monitored so it will identify the machine that is being used as the event monitor host. The machine name of monitoring machine is specified as <i>event_host</i>.</p> <p>-v Selects verbose mode, in which the system will echo all actions performed.</p> <p>-k Sets polling interval time for sm_krd to the number of seconds given as <i>polling_time</i> (default is 10 seconds).</p> <p>-c Sets polling interval time for sm_configd to the number of seconds given as <i>polling_time</i> (default is 10 seconds).</p> <p>-p Modifies disk error message level in kernel and in <i>/etc/system</i> to log soft errors for PFA.</p> <p>-i Sets sampling interval time to the number of seconds given as <i>sampling_time</i> (default is 10 seconds).</p> <p>-U Sets the user ID used by sm_logscand (when included with the -s option) or sets the user ID used by sm_egd (when included with the -e option). The user ID is automatically generated when you provide the user name as the value of <i>user_name</i>.</p> <p>-e Configures the machine doing the monitoring so it will identify the server that it is monitoring. The machine name of the monitored machine is specified as <i>server_host</i>.</p> <p>-M Sets the maximum number of events, given as <i>max_errors</i>, before trimming (default is 1000 events).</p>

- S Causes SNMP traps to be sent to the machine given as *hostname*.
- P Specifies the type of platform that is being monitored. This value, *platform_name*, is the result of running the **uname -i** command on the server being monitored (such as **SUNW,SPARCserver-1000**).
If you do not specify this option, **sm_symonconfig** will prompt you to enter the number of a platform type from a list it displays. Configuration will not continue until you specify the platform type. You can enter the number 0 to exit at this point.
- D Completely removes the currently installed Solstice SyMON configuration.

SEE ALSO

symon(1), sm_configd(1M), sm_control(1M), sm_egd(1M), sm_krd(1M), sm_logscand(1M), sm_symond(1M), auth_checker.tcl(4), auth_list.tcl(4), event_gen.tcl(4), logscan.tcl(4), rules.tcl(4), sm_symond.conf(4)

NAME	sm_control – starts or stops Solstice SyMON software on the server subsystem host or on the event generator machine.	
SYNOPSIS	sm_control [start] [stop]	
AVAILABILITY	SUNWsymon	
DESCRIPTION	<p>sm_control starts Solstice SyMON software on the server subsystem host machine or the event generator machine without needing to reboot the machine. It also can shut down the program on the machine. In either case, sm_control must be run as superuser on that machine.</p> <p>For further details on the operation of sm_control please see the <i>Solstice SyMON User's Guide</i>.</p>	
OPTIONS	start	Starts Solstice SyMON software on a machine that has been configured as the server being monitored or the machine doing the monitoring.
	stop	Shuts down the Solstice SyMON software.
SEE ALSO	symon(1) , sm_configd(1M) , sm_confsymon(1M) , sm_egd(1M) , sm_krd(1M) , sm_logscand(1M) , sm_symond(1M) , auth_checker.tcl(4) , auth_list.tcl(4) , event_gen.tcl(4) , logscan.tcl(4) , rules.tcl(4) , sm_symond.conf(4)	

NAME	sm_egd – Solstice SyMON event generator
SYNOPSIS	<code>/opt/SUNWsymon/sbin/sm_egd [-i interval] [-d debug-level] [-h log-file] [-H event-history-file] [-R rules-file] [-I init-file] [-l shared-object -f shared-function] [-r export-root] [-D AIL-debug-value] [-B event-directory] [-t target-machine] [-S] [P] [-L Tcl-directory] [-U username] [-n RPC-number] [-V run-directory]</code>
AVAILABILITY	SUNWsymon
DESCRIPTION	Monitors other symon agents and reports events based on Tcl rules defined in rules files.
OPTIONS	<p>-i Specify the polling interval (in seconds) when data is collected and rules are run.</p> <p>-d Specify a debug flag for the event generator. The following numbers can be added together to specify several debug options: 1=Provides debugging on the initialization. 2=Provides some basic Tcl debugging. 4=Provides debuggin information on basic calls to rules and AIL. 8=Provides data on the rules as understood by the event generator. 16=Provides debugging on AIL callbacks. 32=Provides debugging on building match lists for MULTI rules. 64=Provides debugging on agent births and deaths.</p> <p>-h Specify the location of the event generator logfile.</p> <p>-H Specify a file used by the event generator to track event numbers.</p> <p>-R Specify a rules file. This file must contain the Rules variable in Tcl.</p> <p>-I Specify a file to initialize Tcl procedures.</p> <p>-l Specify a shared object to be loaded. This option must be used in conjunction with the -f option.</p> <p>-f Specifies the function within a shared object that will be called when this object is loaded. This option must be used in conjunction with the -l option.</p> <p>-r Specifies the name of the root for the outgoing hierarchy..</p> <p>-D Specifies an AIL debugging flag. The following numbers can be added together to specify several AIL debug options: 1=Print AIP version. 2=List of hierarchy updates. 4=Trace requests and connections. 8=Tell if replacing an existing node. 16=Debug pruning.</p>

- 32=Trace memory use.
 - 64=Report **sm_symond** traffic.
 - 128=Sleep 30 seconds before starting.
 - 256=Fake server death if **/tmp/dead** exists.
 - 512=Print out strings used.
 - 1024=Print messages showing time for AIP transactions.
 - B** Specifies the directory for storing the event database.
 - t** Specifies the target machine to be polled.
 - S** Specifies that core dumps are allowed.
 - P** Specifies that process data should be polled.
 - L** Specifies the location of a Tcl library.
 - U** Specifies a user name under which to run the event generator program.
- Specifies an RPC number for connecting to symond.**
- V** Specifies a directory for running the event generator. (This can override the location set by the **-t** option. However, the **-h**, **-H**, or **-B** flag can override the location specified in the **-V** flag.)

FILES	<p>rules.tcl Specifies the rules, in Tcl, for the event generator. Located in /etc/opt/SUNWsymon.</p> <p>event_gen.tcl The initialization file for the event generator. Located in /etc/opt/SUNWsymon.</p> <p>event_log The log file for events. Located in /var/opt/SUNWsymon/target.</p> <p>EG_events Stores the last event number. Located in /var/opt/SUNWsymon/target.</p> <p>events/* Each event in the all events hierarchy. Located in /var/opt/SUNWsymon/target.</p>
--------------	---

SEE ALSO **symon(1)**, **sm_configd(1M)**, **sm_confsymon(1M)**, **sm_control(1M)**, **sm_krd(1M)**, **sm_logscand(1M)**, **sm_symond(1M)**, **auth_checker.tcl(4)**, **auth_list.tcl(4)**, **event_gen.tcl(4)**, **logscan.tcl(4)**, **rules.tcl(4)**, **sm_symond.conf(4)**

NAME	sm_krd – Solstice SyMON kernel reader
SYNOPSIS	/opt/SUNWsymon/sbin/sm_krd [-d] [-D <i>AIL-debug-flag</i>] [-v] [-t] [-r] [-R] [-U <i>kernel-file</i>] [-M <i>kmem-file</i>] [-S <i>swap-file</i>] [-i <i>interval</i>] [-P <i>count</i>] [-T] [<i>count</i>]
AVAILABILITY	SUNWsymon
DESCRIPTION	sm_krd monitors the kernel on an active machine, and reports data to clients. For more information, please see the <i>Solstice SyMON User's Guide</i> .
OPTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -d Activate Kernel Reader debugging. -D Specify an AIL debugging level (values can be added together for combinations of debug output): 1=print AIP version 2=list of hierarchy updates 4=trace requests and connections 8=tell if replacing an existing node 10=debug pruning 20=trace memory use 40=report sm_symond traffic 80=sleep 30 seconds before starting 100=fake server death if /tmp/dead exists -v Run the kernel reader in verbose mode. -t Set the timer flag. -r Set the resource information flag. -R Set the resource information summary flag. -U Specify the name of the kernel file. -M Specify the name for the kmem file. -S Specify the name of the swap file. -i Specify the polling interval. -P Run for the specified number of intervals, then quit. -T Build the tree for debugging. <i>count</i> Automatically report data for every <i>count</i> intervals.
SEE ALSO	symon(1), sm_configd(1M), sm_confsymon(1M), sm_control(1M), sm_egd(1M), sm_logscand(1M), sm_symond(1M), auth_checker.tcl(4), auth_list.tcl(4), event_gen.tcl(4), logscan.tcl(4), rules.tcl(4), sm_symond.conf(4)

NAME	sm_logscand – Solstice SyMON log file scanner
SYNOPSIS	/opt/SUNWsymon/sbin/sm_logscand [-i <i>interval</i>] [-L <i>TCL-library</i>] [-U <i>user-name</i>] <i>log-definition-file</i>
AVAILABILITY	SUNWsymon
DESCRIPTION	Scans the log files, as described in the log definition file.
OPTIONS	-i Set the polling interval to update log files. -L Specify the location of the Tcl library. -U Specify a user name for running the program.
FILES	<i>log-definition-file</i> Initialization file for the log scanner. Located in /etc/opt/SUNWsymon.
SEE ALSO	symon(1), sm_configd(1M), sm_confsymon(1M), sm_control(1M), sm_egd(1M), sm_krd(1M), sm_symond(1M), auth_checker.tcl(4), auth_list.tcl(4), event_gen.tcl(4), logscan.tcl(4), rules.tcl(4), sm_symond.conf(4)

NAME	sm_symond – Solstice SyMON process controller
SYNOPSIS	<pre> /opt/SUNWsymon/sbin/sm_symond [-n RPC-number] [-d debug-level] [-D AIL-debug-level] [-p output-level] [-P minutes] [-i intervals] [-A file] [-C file] [-E directory] [-H directory] [-I directory] [-L file] </pre>
AVAILABILITY	SUNWsymon
DESCRIPTION	<p>sm_symond is a tool to manage Solstice SyMON processes. Its primary role is to start the program's agents, monitor those agents for crashes, and provide RPC information to clients that wish to access any of those agents.</p> <p>The primary repository for agent data is the file <code>/etc/opt/SUNWsymon/sm_symond.conf</code> (see <code>sm_symond.conf(4)</code>).</p> <p>When sm_symond is run, it first reads <code>/etc/opt/SUNWsymon/sm_symond.conf</code> to determine the local agents to be spawned. It then spawns those agents. If an entry indicates that an agent may exist on a remote system, sm_symond will poll that system looking for another symond to get information on that agent.</p> <p>Symond serves a hierarchy of information via RPC to any requesting client. Each agent should produce a hierarchy that is readable.</p> <p>sm_symond is also responsible for looking at the <code>auth_checker.tcl</code> and <code>auth_list.tcl</code> scripts to determine if a Solstice SyMON user has access to the symon data.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>-n Specify a custom RPC number for this program (the default is 100244). If you use this option to specify a different number for the monitored host, you must also supply it to any client programs, such as symon or sm_egd. This option does not dissociate process and child agents.</p> <p>-d Debugging level for sm_symond. These values can be added together for combinations of debug output:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1=trace 2=callbacks 4=rpc 8=spawn info 16=debug access control 32=config file info <p>-D Debugging level for AIL for hierarchy transport.</p> <p>-p Print hierarchy level:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1=nodes 5=nodes and prop 10=nodes, prop, and data <p>-P Turn on profiling to dump after specified number of minutes.</p> <p>-i Sampling interval for checking if the agents are still alive.</p>

- A Specifies alternative authorization checking file (default is **auth_checker.tcl**).
- C Specifies alternative configuration file (default is **sm_symond.conf**).
- E Specifies an alternative “etc” directory (default is **/etc/opt/SUNWsymon**).
- H Specifies an alternative “home” directory (default is **/var/opt/SUNWsymon**). **sm_symond** will run from inside a subdirectory called *hostname* under this directory. Any core file or debug file that is generated will reside there.
- I Specifies an alternative install directory (default is **/opt/SUNWsymon**). This contains a subdirectory called **etc** containing authorization files that are used if no authorization files are found in the directory specified by the **-E** option. This also contains a subdirectory called **lib/tcl** that contains the Tcl library.
- L Specifies an alternative authorization list file (default is **auth_list.tcl**).

FILES **/etc/opt/SUNWsymon/sm_symond.conf**
list of agents for invocation.

SEE ALSO **symon(1)**, **sm_configd(1M)**, **sm_confsymon(1M)**, **sm_control(1M)**, **sm_egd(1M)**, **sm_krd(1M)**, **sm_logscand(1M)**, **auth_checker.tcl(4)**, **auth_list.tcl(4)**, **event_gen.tcl(4)**, **logscan.tcl(4)**, **rules.tcl(4)**, **sm_symond.conf(4)**

NOTES **sm_symond** can only be run by root.

NAME	ftpd – FTP daemon that runs on the Sun MediaCenter. Enables use of standard ftp commands for moving content.
SYNOPSIS	ftp [-dgintv] [hostname]
AVAILABILITY	Available with the Sun MediaCenter server software. On a Sun MediaCenter server, this binary replaces the ftpd that is shipped with Solaris.
DESCRIPTION	<p>ftpd is the FTP daemon shipped with the Sun MediaCenter server. It supports all standard ftp commands, plus commands (of the same names as standard commands) that support the movement of video content between a local file system and the Media File System (MFS) on a Sun MediaCenter server. This means that you can load content onto a Sun MediaCenter server from any platform that has an FTP-protocol-conformant ftp client.</p> <p>Note: The FTP daemon described here is a superset of the standard FTP daemon. Thus, this man page supplements the ftpd (1M) man page that is shipped with Solaris.</p> <p>The video-file functions of the FTP daemon are invoked with the keyword smc: For example, you enter a command such as the following to obtain a listing of all titles on a Sun MediaCenter server:</p> <pre>ftp> ls smc:title=*</pre> <p>Note that you must use a backslash (\) to escape the asterisk.</p>
OPTIONS	See the ftp (1) man page for a description of that program's options. The Sun MediaCenter FTP daemon supports all of the standard ftp options, on all platforms.
VIDEO FILE ATTRIBUTES	<p>Video content is stored on the Sun MediaCenter server in data and index files that collectively make up a <i>title</i>. A title is identified by a string of the format:</p> <pre>smc:attr_name=value,[attr_name=value] ...</pre> <p>A fully-qualified title identifier has the form:</p> <pre>smc:name=name,speed=speed,type=[data index],rate=rate,format=format</pre> <p>Title attributes are described as follows:</p> <p>name</p> <p>Name of the movie or video clip. There is no default value.</p> <p>speed</p> <p>Refers to the speed and play direction of the title's bit stream, as compared to normal-play, forward direction. The default is 1000, meaning normal play speed, forward direction.</p>

type

"Data" or "index". A data file contains an MPEG bit stream. An index file identifies splice points within a bit stream. The default is "data".

rate

Rate at which the file containing the video bit stream was encoded, expressed in bits per second. Applies only to data files, not index files. There is no default value.

format

Format of the bit stream. Can be either MPEGTS or MPEG1SYS. Other stream formats are supported by the server, but not by the FTP daemon. Note that for MPEGTS-format titles, the FTP daemon automatically generates index files for titles that contain trick play streams.

FTP COMMANDS

Listed below are the **ftp** commands for video files supported by the Sun MediaCenter FTP daemon. These commands accept video file attributes as arguments. Some use only a name; others require a name plus other attributes.

FTP allows the use of the asterisk (*) wildcard character in specifying filenames. You must use a backslash (\) to escape the asterisk. (Some PC-based implementations of FTP clients do not require a backslash.) For video files, the asterisk stands for "all video files," including both data and index files.

The video-file commands have the same semantics as the Solaris implementation of the **ftp** commands.

The example commands assume that the user has successfully established an FTP connection with a Sun MediaCenter server.

You should always use binary mode when transferring video files.

delete

```
ftp> del smc:title=title_name
```

dir

```
ftp> dir smc:title=title_name
```

get

```
ftp> get smc:title=title_name,speed=speed,type=[data|index] path_to_local_file
```

For **get**, you should specify, in addition to name, the speed and type attributes. If you do not specify speed and type, they take default values, which might not be appropriate for your title. The rate and format attributes are recommended, especially if you might later need to **put** files back on a Sun MediaCenter server. For example, if you use **get** to backup titles, specify rate and format so that, if you ever need to restore titles (using **put**), the values for those attributes will be available.

ls

```
ftp> ls smc:title=title_name
```

mget

```
ftp> mget smc:title=\* path_to_local_file
```

mls

```
ftp> mls smc:title=title_name [smc:title=title_name]... output_file
```

For *output file*, you can use a hyphen (-) to indicate **stdout**.

mput

```
ftp> mput local_files
```

For **mput**, *local_files* must have the same format as used for the destination argument for **put**. See the following command.

put

```
ftp> put local_file smc:title=title_name,speed=speed,\  
type=[data | index],rate=rate,format=format
```

If you do not specify speed and type attributes for **put**, the default values are used. You must specify the rate and format attributes for this command.

rename

```
ftp> rename smc:title=title_name
```

rename accepts only a name attribute. You are prompted for a new name after entering the command.

EXAMPLES

All examples assume a successful FTP connection with a Sun MediaCenter server.

```
ftp> dir smc:
```

```
ftp> ls smc:title=\*
```

The two preceding commands return a list of the titles stored on the server, with their attributes.

```
ftp> get smc:title=bambi,speed=1000,type=data,rate=3000000 \  
/home/backup/bambi.data
```

The preceding command copies the title "Bambi", with relevant attributes, to a file in the local file system.

```
ftp> put /home/backup/batman.data \  
smc:title=bambi,speed=1000,type=data,rate=3000000,format=MPEG1SYS
```

The preceding command copies the data file for "Bambi" from a local file system to a Sun MediaCenter server.

The following sequence might be used to backup and restore video files on a Sun MediaCenter server:

1. Establish FTP connection to Sun MediaCenter server:

```
# ftp server_name
```

Logon as root.

2. Check on titles:

```
ftp> ls smc:title=* smc:title=bambi,format=MPEGTS,speed=1000,type=data,rate=3072000
```

3. Use output from previous command to backup titles:

```
ftp> get smc:title=bambi,format=MPEGTS,speed=1000,type=data,rate=3072000 \  
/home/backup/bambi.vid
```

You might also use: `mget smc:title=*`

```
ftp> put /home/backup/bambi.vid \  
smc:title=bambi,format=MPEGTS,rate=3072000
```

In the preceding command, note that the speed and type attributes are not specified. Speed defaults to 1000 and type defaults to data, which are appropriate choices for this example. Also note that format and rate *are* specified, which is a requirement for a **put** command.

SEE ALSO

The *Sun MediaCenter Administrator's Guide*

smc_copy (1), **smc_tar (1)**, **smc_ls (1)**, **smc_rm (1)**

NAME	<code>smc_gettacl</code> – obtain access control list for titles on Sun MediaCenter server
SYNOPSIS	<code>smc_gettacl</code> [<i>server:</i>] < <i>titlename</i> >...
AVAILABILITY	Available with the Sun MediaCenter Server software. <code>smc_gettacl</code> is a companion command to <code>smc_settacl</code> (1M)
DESCRIPTION	<code>smc_gettacl</code> allows you to obtain the access control list (ACL) associated with a title on a Sun MediaCenter server. Output from <code>smc_gettacl</code> is suitable as input for the <code>-f</code> option of <code>smc_settacl</code> . It is useful to pipe output from <code>smc_gettacl</code> to <code>smc_settacl</code> to set the ACL for a title to be the same as another title's ACL.
OPTIONS	<code>smc_gettacl</code> has no options. It accepts as an argument: [<i>server:</i>] < <i>titlename</i> >... You can specify one or more titles, any of which can be local or remote. Specify multiple title names with a space between each pair. For a remote title, you prepend the name of the Sun MediaCenter server and a colon to the title name. You can use an asterisk in the < <i>titlename</i> > field, which means all titles on the server. You must use a backslash (\) to escape the asterisk.
EXAMPLES	The following command obtains the ACL for the local title "bambi" and the remote title "ben_hur", which is stored on the server "nicene". % <code>smc_gettacl bambi nicene:ben_hur</code> The following command pipes output from <code>smc_gettacl</code> to <code>smc_settacl</code> , setting the ACL for "bambi" to match that of "ben_hur". % <code>smc_gettacl nicene:ben_hur smc_settacl -f - bambi</code>
SEE ALSO	<code>smc_tar</code> (1), <code>smc_copy</code> (1), <code>smc_settacl</code> (1M)

NAME	<code>smc_settACL</code> – set title access control list for Sun MediaCenter server
SYNOPSIS	<pre> smc_settACL -s m <acl_entries> [server:] <titlename>... smc_settACL -d <title_users> [server:] <titlename>... smc_settACL -f <filename> [server:] <titlename>... </pre>
AVAILABILITY	Available with the Sun MediaCenter Server software.
DESCRIPTION	<code>smc_settACL</code> allows you to set, modify, or delete the access control list (ACL) associated with a title on a Sun MediaCenter server. After copying a video file (title) to a server, you must use <code>smc_settACL</code> if you want other users to be able copy, append to, or delete that title.
OPTIONS	<pre> -s <acl_entries> [server:] <titlename>... </pre> <p>Replace the current title ACL with an ACL containing the information specified in <code><acl_entries></code>. <code><acl_entries></code> stands for a comma-separated list of items of the form:</p> <pre> u[ser]:<username>:<permissions> </pre> <p><code><username></code> is a Solaris login name; <code><permissions></code> is one or more of r, w, and a (read, write, and admin, respectively). You specify permissions in the order rwa. Replace any permission you are not setting with a hyphen. So, for example, if you are setting only admin permission, you specify <code>--a</code>; if you are setting only read and admin, specify <code>r-a</code>. Permissions are defined in the <i>Sun MediaCenter Server Programmer's Guide</i>.</p> <pre> -m <acl_entries> [server:] <titlename>... </pre> <p>Modify the current title ACL according to <code><acl_entries></code>. If you specify a user who is not in the title ACL, that user is appended to the ACL. If you specify a user who is in the ACL, the permissions for that user are changed to what you specify.</p> <pre> -d <title_users> [server:] <titlename>... </pre> <p>From the ACL for a specified title, deletes users specified in <code><title_users></code>, which is a comma-separated list of items of the form:</p> <pre> u[ser]: <username> </pre> <p>where <code><username></code> is a Solaris login name.</p> <pre> -f <filename> [server:] <titlename>... </pre> <p>Set the ACL(s) for the specified title(s) according to the contents of <code><filename></code>, a text file containing a list of entries of the form of <code><acl_entries></code>, above, with one entry per line. You can have comments in the file; comments are indicated by a hash mark in column 1.</p> <p>You cannot use the <code>-s</code> and <code>-f</code> options with any other option. You can combine <code>-m</code> and <code>-d</code>.</p>

For the **-s**, **-m**, and **-d** options and in an entry in a file introduced by **-f**, you can use an asterisk in the user field, which means "any user".

For all options, you can specify one or more titles, any of which can be local or remote. Specify multiple title names with a space between each pair. For a remote title, you prepend the name of the Sun MediaCenter server and a colon to the title name. You can use an asterisk in the title name field to stand for all titles on a server. You must use a backslash (\) to escape the asterisk.

EXAMPLES

The following command replaces an ACL associated with the title "bambi" with an ACL that allows the user "srinivasan" read and admin access.

```
% smc_settacl -s u:srinivasan:r-a bambi
```

The following command modifies the ACL associated with the title "bambi", adding the user "srinivasan", with read and admin access.

```
% smc_settacl -m u:srinivasan:r-a bambi
```

The following command deletes the user "srinivasan" from the ACL for the title "bambi" on the remote server "nicene".

```
% smc_settacl -d u:srinivasan nicene:bambi
```

The following command sets the ACLs for all titles on the remote server "nicene" according to the contents of the file "acl_list".

```
% smc_settacl -f /home/admin/acl_list nicene:\*
```

SEE ALSO

smc_tar (1), **smc_copy (1)**, **smc_gettacl (1M)**

NAME	sunvts – Invokes the SunVTS kernel and its user interface
SYNOPSIS	sunvts [-lepqstv] [-o <i>option_file</i>] [-f <i>log_dir</i>] [-h <i>hostname</i>]
AVAILABILITY	SUNWvts
DESCRIPTION	The sunvts command is used to invoke the SunVTS user interface and kernel on the same system. It could be used to start the user interface on the local system and connect to the SunVTS kernel on the remote system. By default, it displays CDE Motif graphic interface for CDE environment, OpenLook graphic interface for OpenWindows environment, or TTY interface for non-windowing system.
OPTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -l Displays SunVTS OpenLook graphic interface. -e Disables the security checking feature. -f <i>log_dir</i> Specifies an alternative <i>log_file</i> directory. The default <i>log_file</i> directory is /var/opt/SUNWvts/logs. -h <i>hostname</i> Starts the SunVTS user interface on the local system, which connects to or invokes the SunVTS kernel on the specified host after security checking succeeds. -o <i>option_file</i> Starts the SunVTS kernel with the test options loaded from the specified <i>option_file</i>, which by default is located in /var/opt/SUNWvts/options. -p Starts the SunVTS kernel vtsk (1M) such that it does not probe the test system's devices. -q Automatically quits both the SunVTS kernel and the user interface when testing stops. -s Automatically starts testing from a selected group of tests. The flag must be used with the -o <i>option_file</i> flag. -t Starts vts tty (1M), a TTY based interface, instead of CDE or OpenLook interface. -v Displays version information from vtsui(1M) and vtsk(1M).
NOTES	If vtsk (1M) is already running on the test system, the sunvts command ignores the -e , -o , -f , -q , -p , and -s options.
SEE ALSO	vtsk(1M) , vts tty(1M) , vtsui(1M) , vtsui.ol(1M) , vtsprobe(1M)

NAME	vtsk – SunVTS diagnostic kernel
SYNOPSIS	vtsk [-epqsv] [-o options_file] [-f logfile_directory]
AVAILABILITY	SUNWvts
DESCRIPTION	<p>The vtsk command starts up the SunVTS diagnostic kernel as a background process. There can only be one copy of vtsk running at a time. Only the superuser can execute this command.</p> <p>Normally, vtsk is automatically started up by the sunvts (1M) command if it is not already running. vtsk will also be invoked by inetd (1M) when there is a connection request from vtsui or vtsui.ol. In that case, the security file, .sunvts_sec, will be checked for the permission before running vtsk on the target host specified by vtsui(1M) or vtsui.ol(1M).</p>
OPTIONS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -e Enables the security checking for all connection requests. -p Starts SunVTS diagnostic kernel, but does not probe system configuration. -q Quits both the SunVTS diagnostic kernel and the attached User Interfaces when the testing is completed. -s Runs enabled tests immediately after started. -v Display SunVTS diagnostic kernel's version information only. -o options_file Starts the SunVTS diagnostic kernel and sets the test options according to the option file named <i>options_file</i>. -f logfile_directory Specifies an alternative logfile directory, other than the default.
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 0 Successful completion. -1 An error occurred.
FILES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> /var/opt/SUNWvts/options default option file directory. /var/opt/SUNWvts/logs default log file directory.
SEE ALSO	sunvts(1M), vtsui(1M), vtsui.ol(1M), vtstty(1M), vtsprobe(1M)

NAME	vtsprobe – prints the device probe information from the SunVTS kernel
SYNOPSIS	vtsprobe [-m] [-h <i>hostname</i>]
AVAILABILITY	SUNWvts
DESCRIPTION	vtsprobe is a utility that displays the device and configuration information contained in the SunVTS kernel. The output includes the SunVTS assigned group for the device, the device name, the device instance, the testname attached to this device, and the configuration information obtained from the device-specific test probe.
OPTIONS	<p>-m Specifies manufacturing mode, which displays the probe information in a format that is easy to read using script files.</p> <p>-h <i>hostname</i> Specifies the <i>hostname</i> to connect to and get the device and configuration information. If not specified, the current host will be used.</p>
USAGE	After the SunVTS kernel is up and running, you may type vtsprobe at the shell prompt to get the probe output. (See the sunvts (1M) man page for more information on how to start up SunVTS.
EXAMPLE	<p>Running vtsprobe on a sun4m SPARCclassic produces the following output:</p> <pre> % vtsprobe Processor(s) system(system) System Configuration=sun4m SPARCclassic System clock frequency=50 MHz SBUS clock frequency=25 MHz fpu(fputest) Architecture=sparc Type=TI TMS390S10 or TMS390S15 microSPARC chip Memory kmem(vmem) Total: 143120KB mem(pmem) Physical Memory size=24 Mb SCSI-Devices(esp0) c0t2d0(rawtest) Capacity: 638.35MB Controller: esp0 Vendor: MICROP SUN Id: 1588-15MBSUN0669 Firmware Rev: SN0C </pre>

```

        Serial Number: 1588-15MB103
c0t2d0(fstest)
        Controller: esp0
c0t3d0(rawtest)
        Capacity: 404.65MB
        Controller: esp0
        Vendor: SEAGATE
        SUN Id: ST1480 SUN0424
        Firmware Rev: 8628
        Serial Number: 00836508
c0t3d0(fstest)
        Capacity: 404.65MB
        Controller: esp0
        Vendor: SEAGATE
        SUN Id: ST1480 SUN0424
        Firmware Rev: 8628
        Serial Number: 00836508
c0t3d0(fstest)
        Controller: esp0
c0t6d0(cdtest)
        Controller: esp0
tape1(tapetest)
        Drive Type: Exabyte EXB-8500 8mm Helical Scan
Network
  isdn0(isdntest)
        NT Port TE Port
  le0(nettest)
        Host_Name: ctech84
        Host Address: 129.146.210.84
        Host ID: 8001784b
        Domain Name: scsict.Eng.Sun.COM
Comm.Ports
  zs0(sptest)
        Port a -- zs0 /dev/term/a : /devices/ ... a
        Port b -- zs1 /dev/term/b : /devices/ ... b
Graphics
  cgthree0(fbtest)

OtherDevices
  bpp0(bpptest)
        Logical name: bpp0
  sound0(audio)
        Audio Device Type: AMD79C30
  sound1(audio)
        Audio Device Type: DBRI Speakerbox

```

spd0(spctest)
Logical name: spd0

NOTES The output of **vtsprobe** is highly dependent on the device being correctly configured into the system (so that a SunVTS probe for the device can be run successfully on it) and on the availability of a device-specific test probe.

If the device is improperly configured or if there is no probing function associated with this device, **vtsprobe** cannot print any information associated with it.

SEE ALSO **sunvts(1M)**, **vtsk(1M)**, **vtsui(1M)**, **vtsui.ol(1M)**, **vtstty(1M)**

NAME	vtstty – TTY interface for SunVTS																
SYNOPSIS	vtstty [-qv] [-h <i>hostname</i>]																
AVAILABILITY	SUNWvts																
DESCRIPTION	vtstty is the default interface for SunVTS in the absence of a windowing environment. It can be used in a non-windowing environment such as a terminal connected to the serial port of the system. However, its use is not restricted to this; vtstty can also be used from shell window.																
OPTIONS	<p>-q The "auto-quit" option automatically quits when the conditions for SunVTS to quit are met.</p> <p>-v Prints the vtstty version. The interface is not started when you include this option.</p> <p>-h <i>hostname</i> Connects to the SunVTS kernel running on the host identified by <i>hostname</i>.</p>																
USAGE	<p>The vtstty screen consists of four panels: main control, status, test groups, and console. The panels are used to display choices that the user can select to perform some function and/or to display information. A panel is said to be "in focus" or in a "selected" state when it is surrounded by asterisks and the current item is highlighted. In order to choose from the items in a panel, the focus should be shifted to that panel first.</p> <p>The following are the different types of selection items that can be present in a panel:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">Text string</td> <td>Describes a choice that, when selected, either pops up another panel or performs a function. For example, "stop" will stop the SunVTS testing.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Data entry field</td> <td>To enter or edit numeric or textual data.</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Checkbox</td> <td>Represented as "[]". Checkboxes are associated with items and indicate whether the associated item is selected or not. A checkbox can be in one of the following two states: Deselected [] or Selected [*].</td> </tr> </table> <p>The key assignments given below describe the keys for shifting focus, making a selection, and performing other functions:</p> <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="padding-right: 20px;">TAB or <CTRL>W</td> <td>Shift focus to another panel</td> </tr> <tr> <td>RETURN</td> <td>Select current item</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Spacebar</td> <td>Toggle checkbox</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Up arrow or <CTRL>U</td> <td>Move up one item</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Down arrow or <CTRL>N</td> <td>Move down one item</td> </tr> </table>	Text string	Describes a choice that, when selected, either pops up another panel or performs a function. For example, "stop" will stop the SunVTS testing.	Data entry field	To enter or edit numeric or textual data.	Checkbox	Represented as "[]". Checkboxes are associated with items and indicate whether the associated item is selected or not. A checkbox can be in one of the following two states: Deselected [] or Selected [*].	TAB or <CTRL>W	Shift focus to another panel	RETURN	Select current item	Spacebar	Toggle checkbox	Up arrow or <CTRL>U	Move up one item	Down arrow or <CTRL>N	Move down one item
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RETURN	Select current item																
Spacebar	Toggle checkbox																
Up arrow or <CTRL>U	Move up one item																
Down arrow or <CTRL>N	Move down one item																

Left arrow	or <CTRL>P	Move left one item
Right arrow	or <CTRL>R	Move right one item
Backspace		Delete text in a data entry field
ESC		Dismiss a pop-up
<CTRL>F		Scroll forward in a scrollable panel
<CTRL>B		Scroll backward in a scrollable panel
<CTRL>X		Quit vtstty but leave the SunVTS kernel running
<CTRL>L		Refresh the vtstty screen

NOTES

1. To run **vtstty** from a telnet session, carry out the following steps:
 - a. Before telnet-ing, determine the values for "rows and "columns". (See **stty(1)**).
 - b. Set term to the appropriate type after telnet-ing(for example, **set term=vt100**).
 - c. Set the values of columns and rows to the value noted above. (See **stty(1)**).
2. Before running **vtstty** ensure that the environment variable describing the terminal type is set correctly.

SEE ALSO

sunvts(1M), **vtsk(1M)**, **vtsui(1M)**, **vtsui.ol(1M)**, **vtsprobe(1M)**

NAME	vtsui – SunVTS Graphic User Interface (CDE)
SYNOPSIS	vtsui [-qv] [-h <i>hostname</i>]
AVAILABILITY	SUNWvts
DESCRIPTION	<p>The vtsui command starts up the CDE Motif version of SunVTS graphic user interface. There can be multiple instances of vtsui running at the same time, all connected to one SunVTS diagnostic kernel, vtsk(1M). The name of the host machine running the diagnostic kernel, vtsk(1M), will be displayed in the title bar of the graphical user interface window.</p> <p>vtsui is automatically started up by the sunvts (1M) command. vtsui can be also used to start vtsk (1M) if inetd (1M) is in operation. In that case, the security file, sunvts_sec, will be checked for the permission before running vtsk on the target host. See the "SunVTS User's Guide" for a complete description on using the graphical user interface.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>-q Quits the SunVTS graphic user interface when testing has terminated.</p> <p>-v Displays graphic user interface version information only.</p> <p>-h <i>hostname</i> Starts the SunVTS graphic user interface and connects to the SunVTS diagnostic kernel running on <i>hostname</i>, or invokes the kernel if not running, after security checking succeeds. If <i>hostname</i> not specified, the local host is assumed.</p>
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned:</p> <p>0 Successful completion.</p> <p>1 An error occurred.</p>
SEE ALSO	sunvts(1M), vtsk(1M), vtsui.ol(1M), vtstty(1M), vtsprobe(1M)

NAME	vtsui.ol – SunVTS Graphic User Interface (OpenLook)
SYNOPSIS	vtsui.ol [-qv] [-h <i>hostname</i>]
AVAILABILITY	SUNWvts
DESCRIPTION	<p>The vtsui.ol command starts up the OpenLook version of SunVTS graphic user interface. There can be multiple instances of vtsui.ol running at the same time, all connected to one SunVTS diagnostic kernel, vtsk(1M). The name of the host machine running the diagnostic kernel, vtsk(1M), will be displayed in the title bar of the graphic user interface window.</p> <p>vtsui.ol can be used to start vtsk(1M) if inetd(1M) is in operation. In that case, the security file, .sunvts_sec, will be checked for the permission before running vtsk on the target host. vtsui.ol is also automatically started up by the sunvts(1M) command. See the "SunVTS User's Guide" for a complete description on using the graphic user interface.</p>
OPTIONS	<p>-q Quits the SunVTS graphic user interface when testing has terminated.</p> <p>-v Displays graphic user interface version information only.</p> <p>-h <i>hostname</i> Starts the SunVTS graphic user interface and connects to the SunVTS diagnostic kernel running on <i>hostname</i>, or invokes the kernel if not running, after security checking succeeds. If <i>hostname</i> not specified, the local host is assumed.</p>
EXIT STATUS	<p>The following exit values are returned:</p> <p>0 Successful completion.</p> <p>1 An error occurred.</p>
SEE ALSO	sunvts(1M), vtsk(1M), vtsui(1M), vtstty(1M), vtsprobe(1M)

NAME	auth_checker.tcl – Parser for handling list of authorized Solstice SyMON users
SYNOPSIS	<code>/opt/SUNWsymon/etc/auth_checker.tcl</code>
DESCRIPTION	<p>This Tcl file parses the list of authorized Solstice SyMON users contained in the <code>auth_list.tcl(4)</code> file.</p> <p>For more information, see the <i>Solstice SyMON User's Guide</i></p>
SEE ALSO	<code>symon(1)</code> , <code>sm_configd(1M)</code> , <code>sm_confsymon(1M)</code> , <code>sm_control(1M)</code> , <code>sm_egd(1M)</code> , <code>sm_krd(1M)</code> , <code>sm_logscand(1M)</code> , <code>sm_symond(1M)</code> , <code>auth_list.tcl(4)</code> , <code>event_gen.tcl(4)</code> , <code>logscan.tcl(4)</code> , <code>rules.tcl(4)</code> , <code>sm_symond.conf(4)</code>

NAME	auth_list.tcl – List of authorized Solstice SyMON users
SYNOPSIS	<code>/opt/SUNWsymon/etc/auth_list.tcl</code>
DESCRIPTION	<p>This list identifies the users authorized to use the Solstice SyMON software on a system. Users, hosts, and groups can be defined as authorized, readonly, or unauthorized.</p> <p>The data in <code>auth_list.tcl</code> is parsed by <code>auth_checker.tcl(4)</code>.</p> <p>For more information, see the <i>Solstice SyMON User's Guide</i></p>
SEE ALSO	<code>symon(1)</code> , <code>sm_configd(1M)</code> , <code>sm_confsymon(1M)</code> , <code>sm_control(1M)</code> , <code>sm_egd(1M)</code> , <code>sm_krd(1M)</code> , <code>sm_logscand(1M)</code> , <code>sm_symond(1M)</code> , <code>auth_checker.tcl(4)</code> , <code>event_gen.tcl(4)</code> , <code>logscan.tcl(4)</code> , <code>rules.tcl(4)</code> , <code>sm_symond.conf(4)</code>

NAME	event_gen.tcl – Defines procedures and variables used by rules in the Solstice SyMON program
SYNOPSIS	<code>/opt/SUNWsymon/etc/event_gen.tcl</code>
DESCRIPTION	<p>When you run the <code>sm_confsymon -e servername</code> command, the <code>event_gen.tcl</code> file is copied to create a file called <code>event_gen.servername.tcl</code> that contains information specific to that machine within the Solstice SyMON program.</p> <p>This information includes the host names of machines that will be sent snmp trap messages.</p> <p>For more information, see the <i>Solstice SyMON User's Guide</i>.</p>
SEE ALSO	<code>symon(1)</code> , <code>sm_configd(1M)</code> , <code>sm_confsymon(1M)</code> , <code>sm_control(1M)</code> , <code>sm_egd(1M)</code> , <code>sm_krd(1M)</code> , <code>sm_logscand(1M)</code> , <code>sm_symond(1M)</code> , <code>auth_checker.tcl(4)</code> , <code>auth_list.tcl(4)</code> , <code>logscan.tcl(4)</code> , <code>rules.tcl(4)</code> , <code>sm_symond.conf(4)</code>

NAME	logscan.tcl – Defines file that the Solstice SyMON program's Log Viewer will search
SYNOPSIS	<code>/opt/SUNWsymon/etc/logscan.tcl</code>
DESCRIPTION	<p>This Tcl file contains a definition of the <code>/var/adm/messages</code> file that will be searched by the Log Viewer of the Solstice SyMON program.</p> <p>For more information, see the <i>Solstice SyMON User's Guide</i></p>
SEE ALSO	<code>symon(1)</code> , <code>sm_configd(1M)</code> , <code>sm_confsymon(1M)</code> , <code>sm_control(1M)</code> , <code>sm_egd(1M)</code> , <code>sm_krd(1M)</code> , <code>sm_logscand(1M)</code> , <code>sm_symond(1M)</code> , <code>auth_checker.tcl(4)</code> , <code>auth_list.tcl(4)</code> , <code>event_gen.tcl(4)</code> , <code>rules.tcl(4)</code> , <code>sm_symond.conf(4)</code>

NAME	rules.tcl – The master set of event rules used by Tcl software in the Solstice SyMON program
SYNOPSIS	<code>/opt/SUNWsymon/etc/rules.tcl</code>
DESCRIPTION	<p>This Tcl file contains a master list of event rules.</p> <p>When you create a new rules file, add a psource command for the new rules file to the rules.tcl file so that the new rules file can be read.</p> <p>For more information, see the <i>Solstice SyMON User's Guide</i></p>
SEE ALSO	<code>symon(1)</code> , <code>sm_configd(1M)</code> , <code>sm_confsymon(1M)</code> , <code>sm_control(1M)</code> , <code>sm_egd(1M)</code> , <code>sm_krd(1M)</code> , <code>sm_logscand(1M)</code> , <code>sm_symond(1M)</code> , <code>auth_checker.tcl(4)</code> , <code>auth_list.tcl(4)</code> , <code>event_gen.tcl(4)</code> , <code>logscan.tcl(4)</code> , <code>sm_symond.conf(4)</code>

NAME	sm_symond.conf – list of agents for sm_symond to spawn and retrieve from other hosts
DESCRIPTION	<p>The file <code>/etc/opt/SUNWsymon/sm_symond.conf</code> controls process spawning by sm_symond(1M). The processes most typically dispatched by sm_symond are symon agents.</p> <p>The sm_symond.conf file is composed of entries that either list an agent and its arguments, or specify agents to run on remote machines.</p> <p>Local agents are listed, one per line, with the normal command line arguments, and are invoked by sm_symond. Remote agent entries have the following format:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>host:agent-type</i></p> <p>Each entry is delimited by a newline. Comments may be inserted in the sm_symond.conf file by starting the line with a #.</p> <p>The remote agent fields are:</p> <p><i>host</i> The name of the remote host where the agent is to be run.</p> <p><i>agent-type</i> The specific type of symon agent being run. Currently, the only agent type supported on remote machines is EventGenerator.</p>
SEE ALSO	<p>symon(1), sm_configd(1M), sm_confsymon(1M), sm_control(1M), sm_egd(1M), sm_krd(1M), sm_logscand(1M), sm_symond(1M), auth_checker.tcl(4), auth_list.tcl(4), event_gen.tcl(4), logscan.tcl(4), rules.tcl(4)</p>

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