

Sun OpenBoot PROM Quick Reference Card

(Last Revised 03/01/2002)

OBP Primary tasks:

- 1) Test and initialize the system hardware
- 2) Determine the hardware configuration
- 3) Boot the operating system from either a mass storage device or the network
- 4) Provide interactive debugging facilities for testing hardware and software

Prompts

> Restricted Monitor Prompt. Limited options.
ok OpenBoot PROM command prompt. All OBP command access is available in this mode.

Devices

Devices are represented in device tree format similar to the following:

```
 /sbus@1f,0/SUNW,fas@e,8800000/sd@3,0:a

driver-name Case sensitive string consisting of 1-31 letters, digiet and
punctuation characters from the set “.,_-+”
@ Must precede the address parameter
unit-address Text string representing the physical address of the device.
: Must precede the arguments parameter
device-arguments Text string to pass additional information to the device’s
software
```

The `devalias` command can be used to display the default device aliases on your system, the `nvalias` command will show the aliases defined in the NVRAM and the `show -devs` command will show all devices in the OpenBoot device tree.

`devalias` Display all current device aliases.
`devalias alias` Display the device path name corresponding to the alias.
`devalias alias device-path` Define an alias representing the device path. If an alias with the same name already exists, the new value supersedes the old. This alias is not persistent across reboots, so if you reset or reboot, this alias is lost. Use `nvalias` to preserv your alias.

`nvalias alias device-path` Store the command “`devalias alias device-path`” in NVRAMRC. The alias persists until the `nvunalias` or `set-defaults` commands are executed. Turns on `use-nvramrc?`.

`nvunalias alias` Delete the corresponding alias from NVRAMRC.
`show -disks` Command particularly useful to get a list of known disk paths from the system in a format ready to be pasted into

`devalias` or `nvalias` command string.
Running `show -disks` produces output similar to the following:
a) `/pci@1f,4000/scsi@3/disk`
b) `/pci@1f,4000/ebus@1/fdthree@14,3023f0`
c) `/pci@1f,6000/scsi@3/disk`
q) NO SELECTION
Enter Selection, q to quit:

(Here you would enter the letter of the disk you want to use. The system will put this into a paste buffer and output the following:)
Type ^Y (Control-Y) to insert it in the command line.
(Now you don’t have to retype all of the device path when setting an alias. You can use `Control-y` for most of the device path.)

Example using the path defined by letter *c* in the previous sample:
`nvalias newdisk (Control-y)@2,0`
Would setup an `nvalias` for `newdisk` which would use the device path `/pci@1f,6000/scsi@3/disk@2,0`. The trailing `@2,0` adds the unit address 2,0 so the system knows which unit address to boot from on that device path. The device paths and unit address will vary, so this shortcut saves some typing, but it will not do everything for you.

Help

Help is available from the `Ok` prompt. The format is as follows:
`help` List main help categories
`help category` Show help for all commands in the category
`help command` Show help for individual command (when available)

Testing and Diagnostics

Several diagnostic routines and tests are available in the OpenBoot PROM. The system can be put into diagnostic mode by setting the `diag-switch?` configuration variable to `true`, setting the machines diagnostic switch (if available) or by a system dependant request. The level of diagnostic output is controlled by the configuration setting `diag-level` (max is the default). The default `diag-device` is `net` and this will look for a network boot server to boot from. Booting with `diag-switch?` set to `true` will pretty much reinstall the OS if the `diag-device` is set to `net` and there is a

jumpstart server available and configured for the machine. (There may be another purpose, but information is hard to come by on the true benefits of this process.) There are tests available for the system from the OpenBoot PROM, but not all tests are available from all machines. Following are some of the more common tests.

`probe-scsi` Identify devices attached to a SCSI bus (will not work for PCI devices – use `show -devs` instead)
`probe-scsi-all` Identify devices attached to all SCSI buses (will not work for

PCI devices – use `show -devs` instead)
`test device-specifier` Test the device specified in `device-specifier`
`test floppy` Test the floppy drive (requires a formatted floppy be in the drive for this to work)

`test net` Test the primary network controller
`test scsi` Test the primary SCSI controller
`test-all` Test all devices available with the self test capability
`test /memory` Test memory (Not all OpenBoot systems have this test)
`watch-clock` Shows ticks of the real time clock, one per second
`watch-net` Monitors network broadcast packets for default interface (“.” for a good packet, “X” for a bad packet)

`watch-net-all` Monitors network broadcast packets for all interfaces
`obdiag` Invokes an optional interactive menu tool which lists all self-test methods available on a system; provides commands to run self tests. (More for servers and very machine specific. Reference the specific hardware manual for your machine to get additional information on running `obdiag`.)

Booting

There are numerous methods for booting your system. The boot process relies on device aliases, input parameters and configuration options to determine where to boot from and what options are to be used. Examples:

`boot [device-specifier] [arguments]`

`boot` Boots the system from the default boot device as specified by the `boot-device` configuration setting (seen with the `printenv` command).

`boot cdrom` CDROM boot. Boots off the CDROM device as specified by the `cdrom` device alias (seen with the `devalias` command). Boots the system from the device as specified by the `disk` device alias (seen with the `devalias` command).

`boot disk2` Boots the system from the device as specified by the `disk2` device alias if it exists.

`boot device-path` Boots from the device specified by it’s full device path.
`boot floppy` Floppy boot. Boot off a floppy disk if applicable.
`boot net` Network boot. Boots from a TFTP boot server or jumpstart server.

`boot net – install` Jumpstart boot. Boot off the network jumpstart server and install/upgrade the operating system. (NOTE: There is a space both before and after the - . The – serves as a placeholder argument for the command.)

`boot tape` Tape boot. Boots off a SCSI tape if available.
`boot –a` Ask me. Interactive mode prompts for the names of the boot files. (Helpful if you need to boot off an alternate `/etc/system` file after kernel t unable modifications.)

`boot –D default-file` Boot from default-file.
`boot –f` When booting an Autoclient system, forces boot program to bypass client’s local cache and read all files over the network from the file server.

`boot –h` Boot halted. Boot into a halted state (ok prompt). Interesting, for troubleshooting boot at the lowest level.
`boot –r` Reconfigure boot. Boot and search for all attached devices, then build device entries for anything which does not already exist. Useful when new devices are added to the system. Single user. Boots the system to run level 1.

`boot –s` Verbose boot. Show good debugging information.
`boot –v` Verbose boot. Show a little debugging information.
`boot –V` 32-bit boot. Boots off the 32-bit kernel explicitly.
`boot kernel/unix` 64-bit boot. Boots off the 64-bit kernel explicitly.
`boot kernel/sparcv9/unix` Boot single-user, interactive, 64-bit off the device defined as `disk2`.

Displaying System Information

Commands to display additional system related information. Not all commands work on all platforms.
`.enet-addr` Display current Ethernet address
`.idprom` Display ID PROM contents
`.traps` Display a list of processor-dependent trap types
`.version` Display version and date of the boot PROM (You can use `prtconf –V` in a shell when booted.)
`.speed` Display processor and bus speeds
`banner` Display power-on banner

`firmware-version` Displays major/minor CPU firmware version.
`show -sbus` Display list of installed and probed Sbus devices
`show -devs` Display list of installed and probed devices
`show -pci-devs` Display all PCI devices.
`show -disks` Display a list of known disks in format for use in creating device alias.

Miscellaneous Commands and Resets

Not all commands work on all platforms.
`eject floppy` Eject the floppy. (May also be `eject-floppy`)
`eject cdrom` Eject the CDROM.
`sync` Call the operating system to write information to hard disk.
`reset` Reset entire system (similar to performing a power cycle)
`reset-all` Reset entire system (similar to performing a power cycle)
`set-defaults` Reset all the PROM settings to the factory defaults

Emergency Keyboard Commands

These are key sequences recognized by the system to perform predetermined actions at boot time or during normal operation.
`Stop` Bypass POST. This command does not depend on security-mode.

`Stop-A` Abort. (This will also stop a running system. You can resume normal operations if you enter `go` at the prompt. Enter anything else and you will stay halted.)

`Stop-D` Enter diagnost ic mode (set `diag-switch?` to true)
`Stop-F` Enter Forth on TTYA instead of probing. Use `fxedit` to continue with the initialization sequence.
`Stop-N` Reset NVRAM contents to default values.

NVRAMRC Commands

The NVRAMRC can be accessed with some simple editing commands. Following are a basic set of these commands for entering and manipulating information in the NVRAMRC.

`nvalias alias device-path` Store the command “`devalias alias device-path`” in NVRAMRC. The alias persists until the `nvunalias` or `set-defaults` commands are executed. Turns on `use-nvramrc?`.

`nvedit` Enter the NVRAMRC editor. If data remains in the temporary buffer from a previous `nvedit` session, resume editing those previous contents. If not, read the contents of NVRAMRC into the temporary buffer and begin editing it. Discard the contents of the temporary buffer without writing it to NVRAMRC.

`nvquit` Recover the contents of NVRAMRC if they have been lost as a result of the execution of `set -defaults`, then enter the editor with `nvedit`. Execute the contents of the temporary buffer.
`nvrecover` Copy the contents of the temporary buffer to NVRAMRC then discard the contents of the temporary buffer.

`nvrun` Delete the corresponding alias from NVRAMRC.
`nvstore` Delete the corresponding alias from NVRAMRC.
`setenv use-nvramrc? true` Enable the NVRAMRC.

NVRAMRC Editor Commands

`Control-b` Moves backward one character.
`Escape b` Moves backward one word.
`Control-f` Moves forward one character.
`Escape f` Moves forward one word.
`Control-a` Moves backward to beginning of line.
`Control-e` Moves forward to the end of the line.
`Control-n` Moves to the next line of the script edit buffer.
`Control-p` Moves to the previous line of the script edit buffer.
`Return (Enter)` Inserts a new line at the cursor position and advances to the next line.

`Control-o` Inserts a newline at the cursor position and stays on the current line.
`Control-k` Erases from the cursor position to the end of the line, storing the erased characters in a save buffer. If at the end of the line joins t he next line to the current.

`Delete` Erases the previous character.
`Backspace` Erases the previous character.
`Control-h` Erases from beginning of word to just before the cursor, storing erased characters in the save buffer.
`Escape h` Erases from beginning of word to just before the cursor, storing erased characters in a save buffer.

`Control-w` Erases the next character.
`Control-d` Erases from the cursor to the end of the word, storing the erased characters in a save buffer.
`Escape d` Erases the entire line, storing the erased characters in a save

`Control-y` buffer.
`Control-q` Inserts the contents of the save buffer before the cursor.
`Control-r` Quotes the next character (allows you to insert control chars)
`Control-l` Retypes the line.
`Control-c` Displays the entire contents of the editing buffer.
`Control-c` Exits the script editor, returning to the OpenBoot command interpreter. The temporary buffer is preserved, but is not written back to the script. (Use `nvstore` to write it back.)

Setting Security Variables

The NVRAM security variables control the set of operations users are allowed to perform from the OpenBoot PROM user interface and can be set with the following:

`setenv security -password password` Sets the PROM security password to what is specified in the `password` field. This password must be between zero and eight characters (any characters after the eight are ignored) and the password takes affect immediately – no reset is required. Once set, if you enter an incorrect password there is a delay of around 10 seconds before you are able to try again and the `security -#badlogins` counter is incremented. The password is never shown as you type it or with `printenv`.
`printenv security-mode` Display the current mode for the PROM security.
`setenv security -mode mode` Where `mode` can be none, command, or full.
`none` No password required (default).
`command` All commands except for `boot` and `go` require the password.
`full` All commands except for `go` require the password.

?? **CAUTION: You must set your security password *before* setting the security mode. (The password is blank by default, but if already set by someone, you won’t know what it is and will not be able to disable it.) If you forget the security password, you may not be able to use your system and must call the vendor for a replacement PROM.**

`printenv security -#badlogins` Display the number of failed security password attempts (since any reset of the counter).
`setenv security -#badlogins number` Reset the `security -#badlogins` counter. This counter keeps track of the number of failed security password attempts.

Changing the Power-on Banner

The banner information seen from power-on can be modified with the `oem-banner` and `oem-banner?` configuration settings. By default the banner shows information like processor type and speed, PROM revision, memory, hostid and Ethernet address.
`banner` Display the power-on banner.
`setenv oem-banner string` Set the power-on banner to `string`.
`setenv oem-banner? true` Activate the custom banner.
`setenv oem-banner? false` Restore the original system power-on banner.

Setting and Checking NVRAM Configuration Variables

These variables determine startup and communication characteristics. They are set and checked with the Cshell-style `setenv` and `printenv` commands. Following is a list of commands which are available from the OpenBoot PROM `ok` command prompt (as opposed to the OpenBoot PROM Restricted mode prompt `>`):
`printenv` Display current variables and current default values.
`printenv variable` Shows the current value of the named variable.
`setenv variable value` Set `variable` to the given decimal or text `value`.
`set-default variable` Reset the value of `variable` to the factory default.
`set-defaults` Reset variable values to the factory defaults.
`password` Set security-password

Some variables can be checked or set while the system is up and running by using the `eeeprom` command (`/usr/sbin/eeeprom` in Solaris 8). Not all variables can be modified from the `eeeprom` command and EEPROM contents may only be altered by super user.
`eeeprom` Display current variables and values from the EEPROM.
`eeeprom variable=value` Set `variable` to the given decimal or text `value`.
Note: If the variable has special characters like `#` or `?`, you should enclose the variable in double quotes.
(Example: `eeeprom “auto-boot?”=true`)

You will notice more variables and information is available from the `ok` prompt than the `eeeprom` command displays. Also, not all device information will be displayed from the `eeeprom` command. You may see “data not available” for those settings which can not be viewed from the booted/running state via `eeeprom`. You may need to shut down to be able to change or view this information.

OBP Variables

(Following is a partial list of OBP configuration variables. These vary based on machine types and PROM versions.)

Variable	Typical Default	Description
asr-disable	(no default)	Auto System Recovery "hard" disable subsystem component. Options are available from the list generated by running <i>asr-disable</i> with no arguments.
asr-disable-list	(no default)	Auto System Recovery list of device tree paths separated by spaces which will be ignored at boot due to a failed or disabled status. (Soft deconfigure)
asr-enable	(no default)	Auto System Recovery "hard" enable subsystem component. Options are available from the list generated by running <i>asr-enable</i> with no arguments.
auto-boot?	true	If true, boot automatically after power on or reset.
auto-boot-on-error?	true	Controls whether the system will attempt a degraded boot when a subsystem failure is detected. Both the <i>auto-boot?</i> and <i>auto-boot-on-error?</i> switches must be set to true to enable a degraded boot.
ansi-terminal?	true	Configuration variable used to control the behavior of the terminal emulator. The value <i>false</i> makes the terminal emulator stop interpreting ANSI escape sequences, instead just echoing them to the output device.
boot-command	boot	Command executed if <i>auto-boot?</i> is true.
boot-device	disk net	Device from which to boot.
boot-file	(empty string)	Arguments passed to booted program.
comX-noprobe	(no default)	Where X is the number of the serial port, prevents device probe on serial port X.
diag-continue?	false	If true, run all subtests even if an error occurs. If false, stop diagnostics at the first error.
diag-device	net	Diagnostic boot source device.
diag-file	(empty string)	Arguments passed to booted program in diagnostic mode.
diag-level	max	Level of diagnostic information. (options: off, min, med or max)
diag-passes	1	Repeats each test the number of times specified by n. Works with the test, except, and test -all commands.
diag-switch?	false	If true, run in diagnostic mode.
diag-targets	none	<i>none</i> -Runs internal tests only, no I/O testing. <i>iopath</i> -Extends testing to external device interfaces (connectors/cables). <i>media</i> -Extends testing to external devices and media, if present. <i>device</i> -Invokes built-in self-test (BIST) on PCI cards and external devices. <i>loopback</i> -Runs external loopback tests on the parallel, serial, keyboard, mouse and TPE ports. <i>loopback2</i> -Runs an external loopback test on MII port. <i>loopbacks</i> -Runs external loopback tests on the parallel, serial, keyboard, mouse, TPE, and MII ports. <i>nomem</i> -Performs tests without testing system memory.
diag-trigger	power-reset	<i>power-reset</i> -Runs diagnostics only on power-on resets. <i>error-reset</i> -Runs diagnostics only on power-on resets, fatal hardware errors, and watchdog reset events. <i>soft-reset</i> -Runs diagnostics on all resets (except XIR).

diag-verbosity	0	0-Prints one line that indicates the device being tested and its pass/fail status. 1-Prints more detailed test status, which varies in content from test to test. 2-Prints subtest names. 4-Prints debug messages. 8-Prints back trace of callers on error.
disk-led-assoc	0	Disk slot association setting which can be used to set up the proper associations between disk slot numbers and the physical and logical device names used to identify the disk drives installed in each slot. Ex: setenv disk-led-assoc 0 x y where: x is an integer identifying the rear panel PCI slot number where the lower UltraSCSI controller is installed and y is an integer identifying the rear panel PCI slot number where the upper UltraSCSI controller is installed.
env-monitor	enabled	<i>enabled</i> -In response to an over temperature condition or a fan failure in either the CPU or disk fan tray, OBP issues a warning and automatically shuts down the system after 30 seconds. <i>advise</i> - OBP issues a warning only, without shutting down the system. <i>disable</i> - OBP takes no action at all; environmental monitoring at the OBP level is disabled.
error-reset-recovery	boot	Recovery action after an error reset CPU trap (options: none, sync, or boot)
fcode-debug?	false	If true, include name fields for plug-in Fcodes.
hardware-revision	(no default)	Variable to store hardware revision info.
input-device	keyboard	Console input device (usually <i>keyboard</i> , <i>ttya</i> , or <i>ttyb</i>).
keyboard-click?	false	If true, enable keyboard click.
keymap	(no default)	Keymap for custom keyboard.
last-hardware-update	(no default)	System update information.
load-base	16384	Default load address for client programs.
local-mac-address?	false	If true, network devices use their own MAC addresses.
memory-interleave	auto	<i>auto</i> -Determines best memory interleaving based on number of slots and memory types in those slots. <i>max-size</i> - <i>max-interleave</i> -Enables the maximum level of interleaving possible for a given memory configuration, but some memory capacity remains unused if DIMMs of different capacities are installed. 1-Disables interleaving; uses all of the available memory capacity. 2-Forces two-way interleaving. 4-Forces four-way interleaving.
mfg-mode	off	Manufacturing mode argument for POST. Possible values include off or chamber. The value is passed as an argument to POST.
mfg-switch?	false	If true, repeat system self-test until interrupted with STOP -A.
nvramrc	(empty)	Contents of NVRAMRC.
oem-banner	(empty string)	Custom OEM banner (enabled by <i>oem-banner? true</i>).
oem-banner?	false	If true, use custom OEM banner.
oem-logo	(no default)	Byte array custom OEM logo (else use Sun logo).
oem-logo?	false	If true, use custom OEM logo (enabled by <i>oem-logo? true</i>).
output-device	screen	Console output device (usually <i>screen</i> , <i>ttya</i> , or <i>ttyb</i>).
pci0-probe-list	1,3,2,4	0-UPA-PCI bus bridge (not probed) 1-EBus/Ethernet interface (always

		probed, never included in probe list) 2- On-board SCSI controller for removable media devices and external SCSI port 3- On-board SCSI controller for 4-slot UltraSCSI backplane 4- Back panel PCI slot 10
pci-slot-skip-list	none	Used to exclude back panel slots from the PCI probe list. Values are slot numbers separated by commas or none.
pcia-probe-list	1, 2, 3, 4	Controls probe order of plug-in devices under pcia.
pcib-probe-list	1, 2, 3	Controls probe order of plug-in devices under pcib.
#power-cycles	(no default)	Counter for number of system power cycles performed.
redmode-reboot?	true	Specify true to reboot after a redmode reset trap. (Enterprise 10000 only)
redmode-sync?	false	Specify true to invoke OpenBoot PROM's sync word after a redmode reset trap. (Enterprise 10000 only)
sbus-probe-list	0123	Which Sbus slots to probe and in what order.
screen-#columns	80	Number of on-screen columns (characters/line).
screen-#rows	34	Number of on-screen rows (lines).
scsi-initiator-id	7	SCSI bus address of host adapter, range 0-f.
sd-targets	31204567	Map SCSI disk units which means that unit 0 maps to target 3, unit 1 maps to target 1, and so on. (OBP 1.x only).
security-#badlogins	(no default)	Number of incorrect security password attempts.
security-mode	none	Firmware security level (options are <i>none</i> , <i>command</i> , or <i>full</i>)
security-password	(no default)	Firmware security password (never displayed)
selftest-#megs	1	Megabytes of RAM to test. Ignored if <i>diag-switch?</i> is true.
sir-sync?	false	Specify true to invoke OpenBoot PROM's sync word after a software-initiated reset (SIR) trap. Defaults to false. (Sun Enterprise 10000 only.)
skip-vme-loopback?	false	If true, POST does not do VMEbus loopback tests.
sunmon-compat?	false	If true, display Restricted Monitor prompt (>).
system-board-date	(no default)	Variable for system board date information.
system-board-serial#	(no default)	Variable for system board serial number information.
testarea	0	One-byte scratch field, available for read/write test.
tpe-link-test?	true	Enable 10baseT link test for built-in twisted pair Ethernet.
ttya-mode	9600,8,n,1,-	TTYA (baud,#bits,parity,#stop,handshake). Options are: baud - 110,300,1200,2400,4800,9600,38400 #bits - 5,6,7,8 parity - n (none), e (even), o (odd) #stop - 1 (1), . (1.5), 2 (2) handshake -> - (none), h(hardware:rts/cts), s(software:xon/xoff)
ttyb-mode	9600,8,n,1,-	TTYB (baud,#bits,parity,#stop,handshake). Options are: baud - 110,300,1200,2400,4800,9600,38400 #bits - 5,6,7,8 parity - n (none), e (even), o (odd) #stop - 1 (1), . (1.5), 2 (2) handshake -> - (none), h(hardware:rts/cts), s(software:xon/xoff)
ttya-ignore-cd	true	If true, OS ignores TTYA carrier-detect.

ttyb-ignore-cd	true	If true, OS ignores TTYB carrier-detect.
ttya-rts-dtr-off	false	If true, OS does not assert DTR and RTS on TTYA.
ttyb-rts-dtr-off	false	If true, OS does not assert DTR and RTS on TTYB.
upa-port-skip-list	(no default)	CPU=0-3=Four plug-in slots UPA-PCI bridge=4,6,1f=Soldered on motherboard UPA graphics frame buffer=1d, 1e=Two plug-in slots Ex: setenv upa-port-skip-list 4,1d
use-nvramrc?	false	If true, execute commands in NVRAMRC during system start-up.
watchdog-reboot?	false	If true, reboot after watchdog reset.
watchdog-sync?	false	Specify true to invoke OpenBoot PROM's sync word after a watchdog reset trap. (Sun Enterprise 10000 only.)

Troubleshooting

Symptom	Possible Cause	Recommended Action
Blank screen	Hardware failure	Check for power indicator lights on monitor. If yellow, there is no sync. Try a new monitor or a different cable if possible.
	Keyboard not attached	If the keyboard is not attached, output goes to TTYA instead. Power down, plug in or reseat keyboard, power back on. Try new keyboard.
	output-device is set to TTYA or TTYB	NVRAM parameter <i>output-device</i> is set to ttya or ttyb instead of screen. Connect terminal to TTYA and reset the system. After getting to the ok prompt on the terminal, type: screen output to send output to the frame buffer. Use <i>setenv</i> to change the default display device, if needed.
	System has multiple frame buffers	Wrong frame buffer is being used as the console device. Connect to any other frame buffer/graphics cards and see if signal is going there. Defined by <i>output-device</i> variable.
System boots from net instead of disk	<i>diag-switch?</i> NVRAM param is set to <i>true</i>	Interrupt the booting process with Stop-A and run: setenv diag-switch? false then boot.
	<i>boot-device</i> NVRAM param set to <i>net</i> not <i>disk</i>	Interrupt the booting process with Stop-A and run: setenv boot-device disk and boot. Ensure <i>disk</i> alias is set correctly.
System will not boot from disk	Fails with the message: The file just loaded does not appear to be executable	The boot block is missing or corrupted. Install a new boot block or Older SPARC systems don't like root partition over 2 gig. Reload system with root partition of 1.8 gig or smaller size.
	Fails with the message: Can't open boot device	Disk may be powered down or unavailable/failed. Listen to see if disk is spinning. Check cabling or connection, reseat disk, or try another disk or older SPARC systems don't like root partitions over 2 gig. Reload system with root partition of 1.8 gig or smaller size.
SCSI problems or errors	Duplicate SCSI target number settings or device hardware problems	Unplug all but one disk. Run <i>probe-scsi</i> and note target number and unit number. Repeat steps for remaining disks looking for errors or ID conflicts. On ID conflict, change the target number of the offending disk to be one of the unused target numbers or remove/replace if hardware problem.

Helpful Web Links

<http://docs.sun.com> - Sun Microsystems Online Documentation Site
<http://sunsolve.sun.com> - Sun Microsystems Online Help Resource Site
<http://searchsolaris.com> - Sun Oriented Website
and of course there's always <http://google.com> - Great Web Search Site