

Linux kernel SysRq facility

When you are connected to the linux serial port console (and NOT the BMC) you can send the kernel SysRq commands. See this page if you are unfamiliar with the linux kernel SysRq facility:

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Magic_SysRq_key

You can send the kernel sysrq commands by first sending a break signal on the serial port console, followed by a single character which represents a command, eg, hard reset, show memory, etc.

You can send a break followed by a space to see the possible commands.

You send a break signal using the serial console software with
Ctrl-e c l 1

(that is, ctrl-e, followed by a c, then l (lower case 'L'), then a 1 (number 1).

The console software "help" display says that 'l1' will halt the host.

That was only true for older versions of Solaris. It will not halt a linux host, or modern Solaris systems (as we have then configured).

The console software will let you know when it has sent a break signal on the line with this output:

[halt - sent](#)

The SysRq help looks like this:

```
SysRq : HELP : loglevel0-8 reBoot Crashdump tErm Full kIll thaw-filesystems(J) saK showMem Nice powerOff showPc
unRaw Sync showTasks Unmount shoWcpus
```

The Capital letters show the character that you use for each action. For example, to show current memory statistics, you use 'M'.