

DSL Commands

dsl_identify

usage: dsl_identify [-v] [--ifname ifname] location

-v Verbose output: report things which don't respond.
--ifname The name of a NIC which can see the shelf.
location An RCE location (shelf/slot/rce). May be wildcarded

Broadcasts 'identify yourself' packet to a network. All running RCEs matching the wildcarded location on that network will respond. Example: dsl_identify shasta/4/0/0 --ifname eth2

dsl_reboot

usage: dsl_reboot [options] location

-i, --ifname The name of a NIC which can see the shelf.
-t, --type The destination OS type (linux/rtems/rescue/default) Default is nochange
-b, --bitload The bitfile load directive [0:no_load|1:load] Default is nochange
location An RCE location (shelf/slot/rce). May be wildcarded

Broadcast 'reboot yourself' packet to a network. All running RCEs matching the wildcarded location on that network will reboot to the target OS. Default target OS is 'default', meaning 'reboot to the default OS'. Example: dsl_reboot shasta/4/0/2 --ifname em2

dsl_update

usage: dsl_update --ip ip [options] location

-v Verbose output: report things which don't respond.
--ip IP address of update nfs server
--src Override default path of update source directory on nfs server (max 31 chars)
--file Override default path of update file relative to source directory (max 31 chars)
--ifname The name of a NIC which can see the shelf.
--id 32-bit identifier for update transaction
--tmo Response timeout in milliseconds
--sm Shelf manager hostname or IP address
location An RCE location (shelf/slot/rce). May be wildcarded

Broadcast 'update yourself' packet to a network. All running RCEs matching the wildcarded location on that network will update target filesystem by executing ip:src/file.

Example: dsl_update --ip 192.168.204.12 --ifname eth2 --src /nfsexport/sdk --sm shasta-sm shasta/4/0/0

Checking the Update Status

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The time for an RCE to complete an update can vary depending on the SDK content.
The update executes in two stages.

The first stage consists of:

1. Reception of update command from host
2. Preparation of update source
3. Sending of status response to host

The second stage is the execution of the update script, which performs the actual update.

For all targets, the RCE will respond with a first stage status code and update ID. This status code is printed at completion of the dsl_update command and may report one of several command execution failures.

Example error response:

Slot 4 : Had Responses
RCE 1/0 : OS: LINUX (ID:0x00000000 STATUS:0x4)

These are the possible status codes:

- 0x0 - success
- 0x2 - mkdir error: count not create mount point directory
- 0x4 - mount error: could not mount remote nfs directory
- 0x8 - shell error: execution of shell script returned non-zero status
- 0x10 - unmount error: count not unmount remote nfs directory
- 0x20 - rmdir error: count note remote mount point directory