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Check link

```
# ndd -set /dev/qfe instance 0
# ndd -get /dev/qfe link_status
1 = up
0 = down
# ndd -get /dev/qfe link_speed
1 = 100 Mb
0 = 10 Mb
# ndd -get /dev/qfe link_mode
1 = Full Duplex (FDX)
0 = Half Duplex (HDX)

ndd -set /dev/bge0 adv_1000fdx_cap 0
ndd -set /dev/bge0 adv_1000hdx_cap 0
ndd -set /dev/bge0 adv_100fdx_cap 1
ndd -set /dev/bge0 adv_100hdx_cap 0
ndd -set /dev/bge0 adv_10fdx_cap 0
ndd -set /dev/bge0 adv_10hdx_cap 0
ndd -set /dev/bge0 adv_autoneg_cap 0
```

Agrégat

- Lister agrégats

```
root@server # dladm show-aggr
key: 20 (0x0014) policy: L4 address: 0:b:5d:e0:53:73 (auto)
  device address speed duplex link state
  bge1 0:b:5d:e0:53:73 1000 Mbps full up attached
  bge3 0:b:5d:e0:53:f5 1000 Mbps full up attached
key: 21 (0x0015) policy: L4 address: 0:21:28:1d:a5:31 (auto)
  device address speed duplex link state
  nxge1 0:21:28:1d:a5:31 1000 Mbps full up attached
  nxge5 0:14:4f:d9:c6:c7 1000 Mbps full up attached
key: 30 (0x001e) policy: L4 address: 0:14:4f:d9:c6:c9 (auto)
  device address speed duplex link state
  nxge7 0:14:4f:d9:c6:c9 1000 Mbps full up attached
  nxge6 0:14:4f:d9:c6:c8 1000 Mbps full up attached
key: 31 (0x001f) policy: L4 address: 0:21:28:1d:a5:33 (auto)
  device address speed duplex link state
  nxge3 0:21:28:1d:a5:33 1000 Mbps full up attached
  nxge2 0:21:28:1d:a5:32 1000 Mbps full up attached
```

- Stats agrégats

```
root@server# dladm show-aggr -s

key:20
  Total ipackets rbytes opackets obytes %ipkts %opkts
  bge1 13179326005 1147189792850 53612650880 79787108757923 61.0 83.1
  bge3 8437769874 1173997152888 10931482123 16483898874523 39.0 16.9

key:21
  Total ipackets rbytes opackets obytes %ipkts %opkts
  nxge1 42849994 3560266936 21598709 1641501884 50.5 100.0
  nxge5 41956052 3238492701 0 0 49.5 0.0

key:30
  Total ipackets rbytes opackets obytes %ipkts %opkts
  nxge7 413518546 381397969548 325310049 134555602569 50.2 56.3
  nxge6 207432804 192957340454 183206181 62483858615 49.8 43.7

key:31
  Total ipackets rbytes opackets obytes %ipkts %opkts
  nxge3 52043801 3378360916 46686337 3548161612 48.7 100.0
  nxge2 26699351 1729364473 0 0 51.3 0.0
```

Boot réseau

```
{0} ok devalias
{0} ok boot net[0,1,2,x]:[dhcp|bootp]
```

tftp/dhcp linux pour booter un solaris sans jumpstart /rarp

- /etc/xinetd.d/tftp

```
# default: off
# description: The tftp server serves files using the trivial file transfer \
#               protocol. The tftp protocol is often used to boot diskless \
#               workstations, download configuration files to network-aware printers, \
#               and to start the installation process for some operating systems.
service tftp
{
    disable           = no
    socket_type       = dgram
    protocol          = udp
    wait              = yes
    user              = root
    server             = /usr/sbin/in.tftpd
    server_args       = -s /images/tftpboot
    per_source        = 11
    cps               = 100 2
    flags             = IPv4
}
```

- Installer le package `syslinux`
- Copier les fichiers ci-dessous de `/usr/share/syslinux` vers `/images/tftpboot` :

```
pxelinux.0
menu.c32
memdisk
mboot.c32
chain.c32
gpxelinux.0
```

- /etc/dhcp/dhcpd.conf

```
allow booting;
allow bootp;

# Jumpstart Support
option space SUNW;
option SUNW.root-server-ip-address code 2 = ip-address;
option SUNW.root-server-hostname code 3 = text;
option SUNW.root-path-name code 4 = text;

host solarisl0sparc {
# The MAC address for the machine we wish to boot
hardware ethernet 00:14:4f:af:9b:52;
fixed-address 10.1.239.143;
next-server 10.1.239.136;
filename "cristie_sol10_sparc/inetboot";
# Hostname or IP of the DHCP server (this machine)
server-name "10.1.239.136";
# Hostname to supply to the client
option host-name solarisl0sparc;
# Indicate that we are using the SUNW options
vendor-option-space SUNW;
# Server location (that holds the NFS share)
option SUNW.root-server-hostname "pxe";
option SUNW.root-server-ip-address 10.1.239.136;
# Location of the system
option SUNW.root-path-name "/images/tftpboot/cristie_sol10_sparc/system/";
}
```

```
./system
./system/sparc.miniroot
./system/platform
```

```
./system/platform/sun4v
./system/platform/sun4v/boot_archive
./system/platform/sun4u
./system/platform/sun4u/boot_archive
./inetboot
```

La résolution DNS fonctionne mal

En Solaris 9 la résolution est OK :

```
root@machine:/# nslookup blababla-client.bidule.truc
Server:  dnsserver.fr.net.intra
Address:  xxx.xx.xxx.xx
```

```
Non-authoritative answer:
Name:     vip-abc-abcd-rec.fr.net.intra
Address:  yy.yyy.yy.yy
Aliases:  blababla-client.bidule.truc.net.intra
```

En Solaris 10 cette même résolution ne fonctionne plus (le serveur DNS est toujours le même) :

```
root@machine:/etc# nslookup blababla-client.bidule.truc
Server:      xxx.xx.xxx.xx
Address:     xxx.xx.xxx.xx#53
```

```
** server can't find blababla-client.bidule.truc: NXDOMAIN
```

Il suffit de rajouter la ligne suivante à la fin du fichier `/etc/resolv.conf` :

```
options ndots:10
```

Si un nom d'hôte avec moins de *ndots* points était donné, *search* ajouterait chacun des domaines tour à tour au nom d'hôte, en essayant une requête avec chaque combinaison. Cette option vous permet de saisir un nom d'hôte non-qualifié; l'application détermine à partir de la liste fournie quel est l'organisme auquel cette machine appartient. Vous pouvez mentionner jusqu'à six domaines mais alors, les requêtes prendront beaucoup de temps. ¹⁾

Activer / Désactiver une carte réseau

```
ifconfig bge0 down
ifconfig bge0 unplumb
```

Créer un alias réseau

Il faut avant tout renseigner les fichiers `/etc/hosts` et `/etc/netmasks`.

```
ifconfig bge0:1 plumb
ifconfig bge0:1 netmask + broadcast +
ifconfig bge0:1 up
```

Sinon on spécifier tout à la main :

```
ifconfig bge0:1 plumb
ifconfig bge0:1 netmask AAA.BBBB.CCC.DDD broadcast AAA.BBBB.CCC.DDD
ifconfig bge0:1 up
```

solaris 11, ssh, public key

FYI on Solaris 11 The default install sets root up as a role. This breaks ssh public key authentication for root as it always prompts for a password and the sshd server (in debug mode) always errors out with "Failed publickey for root from X.X.X.X port XXXX ssh2 debug 1.

The quick solution for the above is to set root back to a "normal" account type by running the following command (this edits the `/etc/user_attr` file):

```
rolemod -K type=normal root
```

¹⁾

<http://www.loligrub.be/contrib/tlepoint/BASE/node349.html>

From:
<https://unix.ndlp.info/> - **Where there is a shell, there is a way**

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