



White Paper

Python Support for Verifying NVMe SSDs



Controlling the SBExpress Interface
Using Python for NVMe SSD Testing

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Introduction

Running the SANBlaze APIs from the SANBlaze system

By default, the “sanblaze-apis” are included starting with the V8.1 release or later. To access the “sanblaze_apis” you just need to log into the system via an SSH session and switch your working directory to “/virtualun/apis/” and import the class and instantiate objects with an optional slot number or port/target/LUN number.

You can instantiate as many objects as required for the specific slot or target that you need to communicate.

For example, following is the import and instantiate process in Python; it instantiates one object “s” with slot 4 and default system number 1.

```
[root@vlun-111 apis]# python3
Python 3.8.1 (default, Jan 20 2020, 10:42:41)
[GCC 4.6.3 20120306 (Red Hat 4.6.3-2)] on linux
Type "help", "copyright", "credits" or "license" for more information.

>>> from sanblaze_apis import SB_i2c
>>> s = SB_i2c(4)

>>> dir(s)
['_class_', '__delattr__', '__dict__', '__doc__', '__format__',
'__getattr__', '__hash__', '__init__', '__module__', '__new__',
'__reduce__', '__reduce_ex__', '__repr__', '__setattr__', '__sizeof__',
'__str__', '__subclasshook__', '__weakref__', 'bump_insertion_count',
'button_press', 'clear_present', 'clock_glitch', 'clock_off', 'clock_on',
'clock_status', 'get_back_panel_switch_configurations',
'get_current_link_rate', 'get_deviceID', 'get_eeprom', 'get_info',
'get_max_link_rate', 'get_present', 'get_target_link_rate', 'get_vendorID',
'password', 'perst_glitch', 'perst_off', 'perst_on', 'perst_status',
'power_calibrate', 'power_glitch', 'power_margin', 'power_measure',
'power_measure_whole_tester', 'power_off', 'power_on', 'power_status',
'sb_sdb', 'set_insertion_count', 'set_present', 'slot', 'system',
'tester_IP', 'train_link_speed', 'username']
```

Running the SANBlaze APIs from your PC

You also have the option to run the sanblaze_apis directly from your local laptop/PC as well if that matches your python test infrastructure.

- 1) Copy the directory “/virtualun/apis/” (scp/ftp) from the SANBlaze system to your laptop (ex: C:/SANBlaze/Api)
- 2) Install the Python “paramiko” package on your laptop with instructions as follows.

For Python 2.7.x:

- 1) Install Python 2.7.x - Select the correct MSI for your architecture (32-bit or 64-bit).

- 2) Download get-pip.py (use Firefox/Chrome) or use the following command “curl <https://bootstrap.pypa.io/get-pip.py> -o get-pip.py”, or refer to information in webpage <https://pip.pypa.io/en/stable/installing/> for detail) and put it in directory “c:\Python27\”.
- 3) Open an Administrator command prompt and run "c:\Python27\python.exe get-pip.py".
- 4) From the same admin prompt, run "c:\Python27\Scripts\pip install paramiko"

For Python 3.8.x:

- 1) Install Python 3.8.x - Select the correct MSI for your architecture (32-bit or 64-bit).
- 2) Download get-pip.py (use Firefox/Chrome) or use the following command “curl <https://bootstrap.pypa.io/get-pip.py> -o get-pip.py”, or refer to information in webpage <https://pip.pypa.io/en/stable/installing/> for detail) and put it in directory “c:\Users\YourName\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\ Python38\”.
- 3) Open an Administrator command prompt and run " c:\Users\hlin\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python38\python.exe get-pip.py".
- 4) From the same admin prompt, run " c:\Users\hlin\AppData\Local\Programs\Python\Python38\Scripts\pip install paramiko".

After the Python “paramiko” package installation is complete, you can import this class and instantiate objects with optional slot number, optional system number, remote tester IP, access username and password.

For example, following is the import and instantiate process from a laptop to the SANBlaze system remotely controlled in the lab. It instantiates one object “s” with slot 4, default system number 1, tester IP = “192.168.100.111” with user name = “root” and password = “SANBlaze”.

```
>>> from sanblaze_apis import SB_i2c
>>> s = SB_i2c(4, 1, "192.168.100.111", "root", "SANBlaze")
>>> dir(s)
['_class_', '_delattr_', '_dict_', '_dir_', '_doc_', '_eq_',
'_format_', '_ge_', '_getattr_', '_gt_', '_hash_', '_init_',
'_init_subclass_', '_le_', '_lt_', '_module_', '_ne_', '_new_',
'_reduce_', '_reduce_ex_', '_repr_', '_setattr_', '_sizeof_',
'_str_', '_subclasshook_', '_weakref_', 'bump_insertion_count',
'button_press', 'clear_present', 'clock_glitch', 'clock_off', 'clock_on',
'clock_status', 'get_back_panel_switch_configurations',
'get_current_link_rate', 'get_deviceID', 'get_eeprom', 'get_info',
'get_max_link_rate', 'get_present', 'get_target_link_rate', 'get_vendorID',
'password', 'perst_glitch', 'perst_off', 'perst_on', 'perst_status',
'power_calibrate', 'power_glitch', 'power_margin', 'power_measure',
'power_measure_whole_tester', 'power_off', 'power_on', 'power_status',
'sb_sdb', 'set_insertion_count', 'set_present', 'slot', 'ssh', 'system',
'tester_IP', 'train_link_speed', 'username']
```

With this object “s” above then you have the full control of slot 4. User can find help information for each API as follows:

```
>>> help(s.get_info)
Help on method get_info in module sanblaze_apis:
get_info(self) method of sanblaze_apis.SB_i2c instance
    Get slot information such as drive bay, tester SN/revision, i2c
addresses, link width/speed, power/LEDs status, PEX port/bus number, MRL
(Mechanical Retention Latch) sensor state, DUT on the bus or not and so on.
```

```
>>> help(s.power_glitch)
Help on method power_glitch in module sanblaze_apis:
power_glitch(self, glitch_hold_us=100000) method of sanblaze_apis.SB_i2c
instance
    Glitch the power for specific time on the slot
```

SANBlaze sb_i2c Python Module

The SANBlaze sb_i2c Python module defines one SB_i2c class which has the following APIs for power control/measurement/glitch, hot plug, PCIe speed training, clock/PERST glitch and so on.

- `button_press(self)`
- `power_measure(self)`
- `get_info(self)`
- `get_eeprom(self)`
- `power_status(self)`
- `power_on(self)`
- `power_off(self)`
- `power_glitch(self, glitch_hold_us=100000)`
- `power_margin(self, voltage_margin_mv=11000)`
- `clock_status(self)`
- `clock_on(self)`
- `clock_off(self)`
- `clock_glitch(self, glitch_hold_us=100000)`
- `perst_status(self)`
- `perst_on(self)`
- `perst_off(self)`
- `perst_glitch(self, glitch_hold_us=100000)`
- `train_link_speed(self, link_speed)`
- `get_max_link_rate(self)`
- `get_target_link_rate(self)`
- `get_current_link_rate(self)`
- `power_calibrate(self)`
- `power_measure_whole_tester(self)`
- `get_deviceID(self)`
- `get_vendorID(self)`
- `get_present(self)`
- `clear_present(self)`
- `set_present(self)`
- `bump_insertion_count(self)`
- `set_insertion_count(self, init_count)`
- `get_back_panel_switch_configurations(self)`
- `sb_sdb(self, register_address, writing_data=None, single_byte=False, binary_display=False, show_Atlas_temperature=False, show_link_errors=False, reset_link_errors=False, verbose=False, apply_all_slots=False)`
- `ident_on(self)`
- `ident_off(self)`

The constructor of this SB_i2c class is "`__init__(self, slot=0, system=1, tester_IP=None, username='root', password='SANBLaze')`".

For example, you can get slot information such as drive bay, appliance SN and revision, i2c addresses, link width and speed, power and LEDs status, PEX port and bus number, MRL (Mechanical Retention Latch) sensor state, DUT on the bus or not, and so on with the API "get_info". This API call will retrieve slot 4 information from the SBExpress system 1 (default is 1 if not specified when you instantiate the object) as follows with the object "s" instantiated above.

```
>>> s.get_info()
INFO: System 1 SBExpress-RM SN=920A8110006 Rev=R03 i2c=/dev/i2c-4
MI_i2c=/dev/i2c-5 VLUN_Port=0
INFO: driveslot=04
INFO: DriveBay=04
INFO: PEXi2cAddr=0x5d
INFO: PEXStation=0x02
INFO: PEXPort=0x09
INFO: PRIMARY_BUS=0x05
INFO: SECONDARY_BUS=0x0f
INFO: LNK_CUR_SPEED=0x03
INFO: LNK_CUR_WIDTH=0x04
INFO: PRESENCE=0x01
INFO: MRL_SENSOR_STATE=0x00
INFO: ATTN_LED=0x01
INFO: POWER_LED=0x00
INFO: POWER=0x01
INFO: In waitForStatus Submitting -n 1 -d 4 -i -G 125823 to queue at
/tmp/NVMe/i2c_in
```

SANBlaze XML_API Python Module

The SANBlaze XML_API Python class defines the APIs for all NVMe commands for pass-through, decoding, and for use with the VLUN system management. The XML_API runs in the exact same manner either locally on the test system or remotely from a PC/laptop. Here is an example of how you can instantiate one object and find help for each API:

```
>>> t=XML_API(tester_IP="192.168.100.111", port=0, target=107, lun=1)
>>> help(t.zone_management_send)
Help on method zone_management_send in module sanblaze_apis:

zone_management_send(start_LBA=0, send_action=3) method of
sanblaze_apis.XML_API instance
The zone_management_send() function performs an action on one or more zones.
```

- start_LBA = the lowest LBA of the zone the command operates on (Recommend to put hex number like 0x00)
- send_action = zone send action (Recommend to put hex number like 0x104 to reset all zones) and they are defined as follows:

Bits	Description
08	Select All: If the bit is cleared to '0', then the start_LBA field specifies the lowest logical block of the zone. If the bit is set to '1', then the SLBA field shall be ignored.

```
07:00
  00h    Reserved
  01h    Close Zone: Close one or more zones.
  02h    Finish Zone: Finish one or more zones.
  03h    Open Zone: Open one or more zones.
  04h    Reset Zone: Reset one or more zones.
  05h    Offline Zone: Offline one or more zones.
  06h-0Fh Reserved
  10h    Set Zone Descriptor Extension: Attach Zone Descriptor Extension data
to a zone in the ZSE:Empty state and transition the zone to the ZSC:Closed state.
  11h to FFh    Reserved
```

For a comprehensive list of API commands, please contact SANBlaze.

Summary

SANBlaze now provides – in addition to an easy to use GUI interface and its extensive SBExpress automated test scripts – a way to programmatically control these interfaces and low-level commands through a common Python API interface for ease of integration into your existing Python test infrastructure. With the ability to run alongside your current test infrastructure, this will allow easy migration to the SANBlaze test platform and allow you to greatly enhance your test coverage and results.