BMC

Auriga Severboard
User's Manual

UM_Auriga BMC_v1.8_091922

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Document Release History

Release Date	Version	Update Content
October, 2018	1	User's Manual release to public.
March, 2019	1.1	1. BMC update 2. H/W spec update
April, 2019	1.2	H/W update
May, 2019	1.3	S/W update
January, 2020	1.4	S/W update
December, 2020	1.5	H/W update S/W update
May, 2021	1.6	S/W update. Spec update.
August, 2021	1.7	BMC update
September, 2022	1.8	section 10.4.1 BIOS Firmware update.

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Preface

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Changes

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Warning

1. A shielded-type power cord is required in order to meet FCC emission limits and also to prevent interference to the nearby radio and television reception. It is essential that only the supplied power cord be used.
2. Use only shielded cables to connect I/O devices to this equipment.
3. You are cautioned that changes or modifications not expressly approved by the party responsible for compliance could void your authority to operate the equipment.

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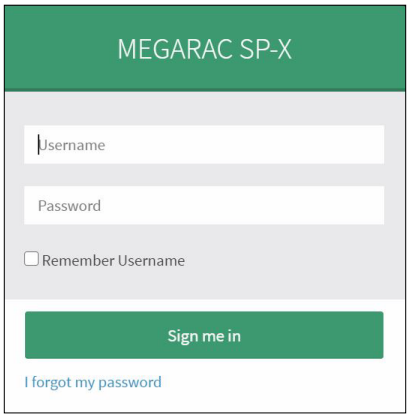
Chapter 1. Login Information

1.1 User Name and Password

Initial access prompts you to enter the User Name and Password. A sample screenshot of the login screen is given below.



Login page

The fields are explained as follows.

Username: Enter your username in this field.

Password: Enter your password in this field.

Remember Username: Check this option to remember your credentials.

Sign me in: After entering the required credentials, click the Sign me in to login.

I Forgot my Password: If you forget your password, you can generate a new password using this link. Enter the username, click on Forgot Password link. This will send the newly generated password to the configured Email-ID for the user.

1.2 Required Browser Settings

Allow file download from this site: For Internet Explorer, choose Tools → Internet Options → Security Tab, based on device setup, select among Internet, Local intranet, trusted sites and restricted sites. Click Custom level. In the Security Settings - Zone dialog opened, under settings, find Downloads option, Enable File download option. Click OK to the entire dialog boxes.

For all Other Browsers, accept file download when prompted.

Enable javascript for this site: The icon indicates whether the javascript setting is enabled in browser.

Enable cookies for this site: The icon indicates whether the cookies setting are enabled in browser.

> **NOTE**
> Cookies must be enabled in order to access the website.

1.3 Default User Name and Password

Default User Name and Password Username: admin

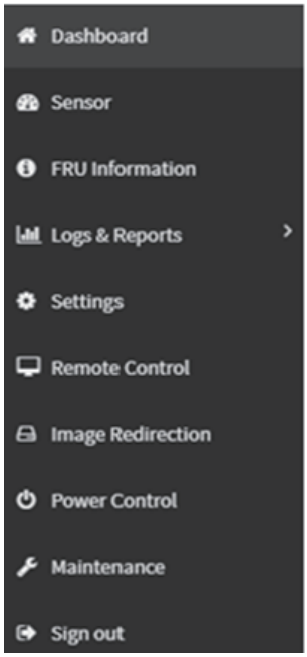
Password: admin

> **NOTE**
> The default user name and password are in lower-case characters. When you log in using the user name and password, you get full administrative rights. It is advised to change your password once you login.
>
> Duplicate user names shouldn't exist across various authentication methods like AD, LDAP, RADIUS or IPMI since the privilege of one Authentication method is overwritten by another authentication method when login and hence the correct privilege cannot be returned properly. Duplicate user names shouldn't be existed across different channels in IPMI.
>
> *NOTE:*
> *Once you login to the application, it is recommended not to use the following options.*
> *- Refresh button of the browser*
> *- Refresh menu of the browser*
> *- Back and Forward options of the browser*
> *- F5 on the keyboard*
> *- Backspace on the keyboard*

1.4 Menu Bar

The menu bar displays the following.

- Dashboard
- Sensor
- FRU Information
- Logs & Reports
- Settings
- Remote Control
- Image Redirection
- Power Control
- Maintenance
- Sign out

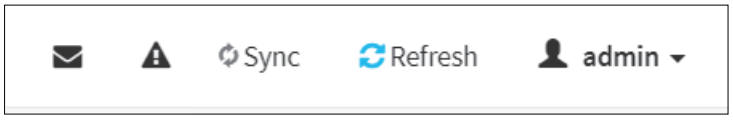


Menu Bar

1.5 Quick Button and Logged-in User

The user information and quick buttons are located at the top right. A screenshot of the logged-in user information is shown below.

User Information
The logged-in user information shows the logged-in user, his/her privilege and the four quick buttons allowing you to perform the following functions.



Logged-in user and its privilege level
This option shows the logged-in user name and privilege. There are five kinds of privileges.

User: Only valid commands are allowed.

Operator: All BMC commands are allowed except for the configuration commands that can change the behavior of the out-of-hand interfaces.

Administrator: All BMC commands are allowed.

No Access: Login access denied.

Notification: Click to view the notification received.

Refresh: Click the Refresh icon or pressing key F5 to reload the current page.

Sync: Click the Sync icon to synchronize with Latest Sensor and Event Log updates.

Signout: Click the Sign out icon to log out.

Warning: Click the to view the warning messages.

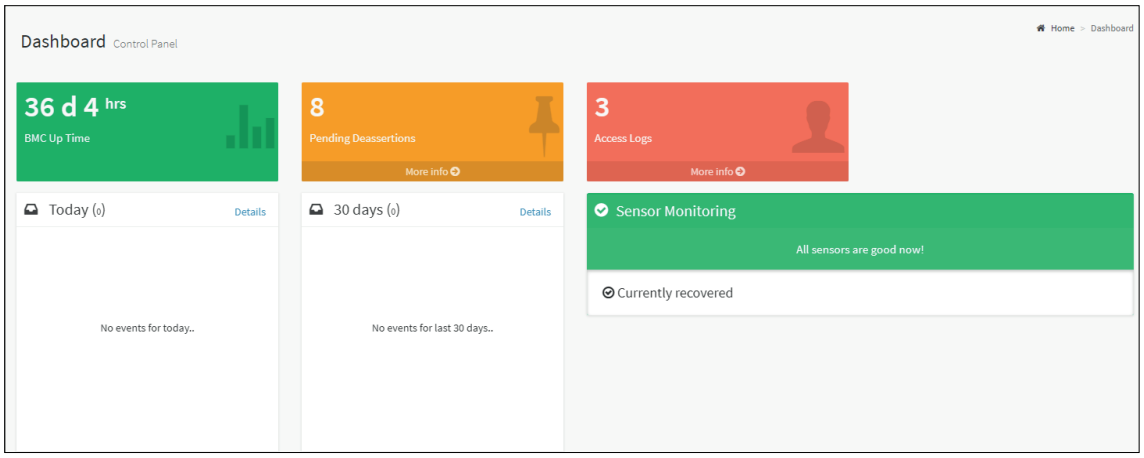
Help

The Help icon ( ) is Located at the top right of each page. Click this help icon to view more detailed field descriptions.

Chapter 2. Dashboard

The Dashboard page gives the overall information about the status of a device.

To open the Dashboard page, click Dashboard from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of the Dashboard page is shown below.



Dashboard page

A brief description of the Dashboard page is given below.

Power Cycle
This page navigates you to view the Power Control page. To view the Power Cycle Information, click Power Cycle link.

- **Up Time**: This indicates the Power on time

Pending Deassertions
It lists all the asserted events which are waiting for deassert state. To know about the pending events details, click the More info link. This navigates to the Event Log page and display all the asserted events that are waiting for deassertion.

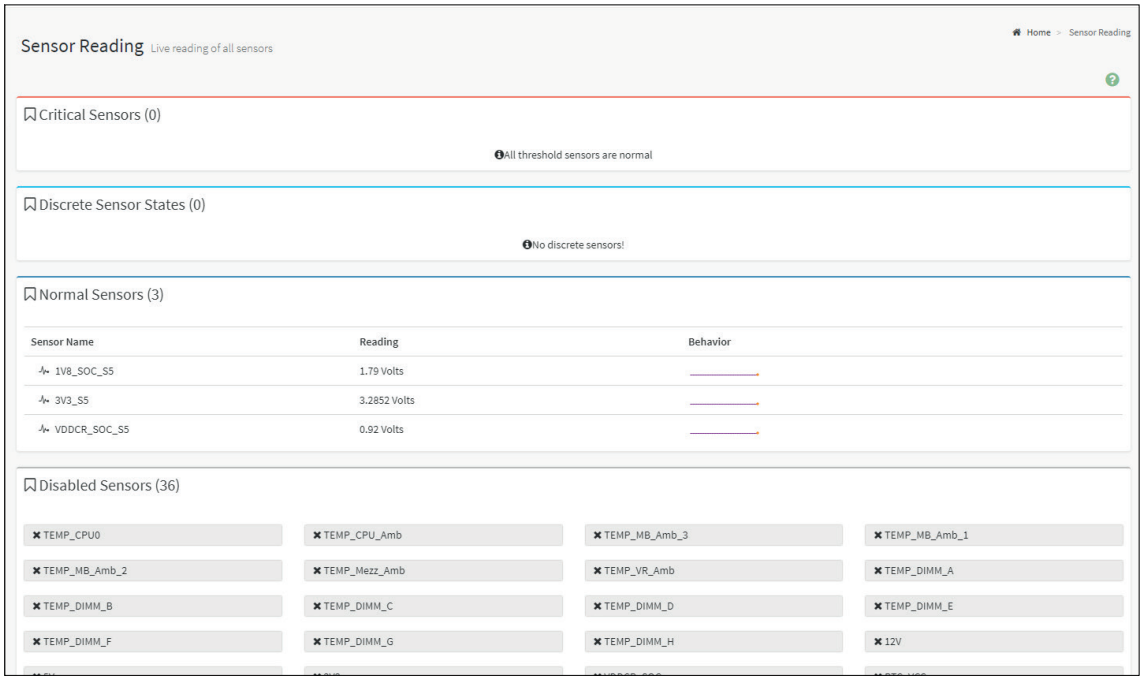
Today & 30 Days (Event Logs)
This page displays the list of event logs occurred by the different sensors on this device. Click Details link on Today and 30 days to view the event logs for Today and 30 days respectively.

Sensor Monitoring
It lists all the critical sensors on the device. If you click on any list sensor, you can view the Sensor detail page with the Sensor information and Sensor Events details.

Chapter 3. Sensor

The Sensor Reading page displays all the sensor related information.

To open the Sensor Reading page, click Sensor from the menu. Click on any sensor to show more information about that particular sensor, including thresholds and a graphical representation of all associated events. A sample screenshot of Sensor Reading page is given below.



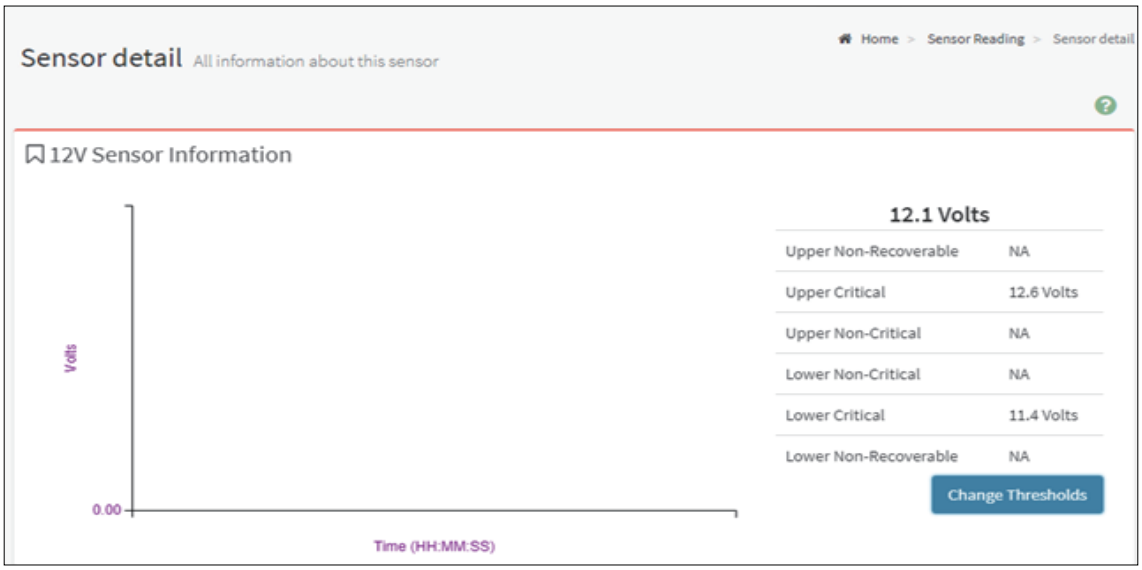
Sensor page

The Sensor Reading page contains the following information.
In this Sensor Reading page, Live readings for all the available sensors with details like Sensor Name, Status, Current Reading and Behaviour will be appeared, else you can choose the sensor type that you want to display from the list. Some examples for sensors are Temperature Sensors, Fan Sensors, Watchdog Sensors and Voltage Sensors etc.

Sensor detail
Select a particular Sensor from the Critical Sensor or Normal Sensor lists. The Sensor Information as Live Widget and Thresholds for the selected sensor will be displayed as shown below.

> **NOTE**
> Change Thresholds is a feature enabled option, to enable this feature refer specific PRJ (Refer MDS Guide).

For Illustrative Purpose, a sample screenshot of Sensor detail page with Change Thresholds option is shown and explained below.



Sensor detail page

NOTE
Widgets are little gadgets, which provide real time information about a particular sensor. User can track a sensor's behavior over a specific amount of time at specific intervals. The result will be displayed as a line graph in the widget. The session will not expire, until the widgets gets a live data of the last widget that is kept opened.

For the selected sensor, this widget gives a dynamic representation of the readings for the sensor. Thresholds are of six types:

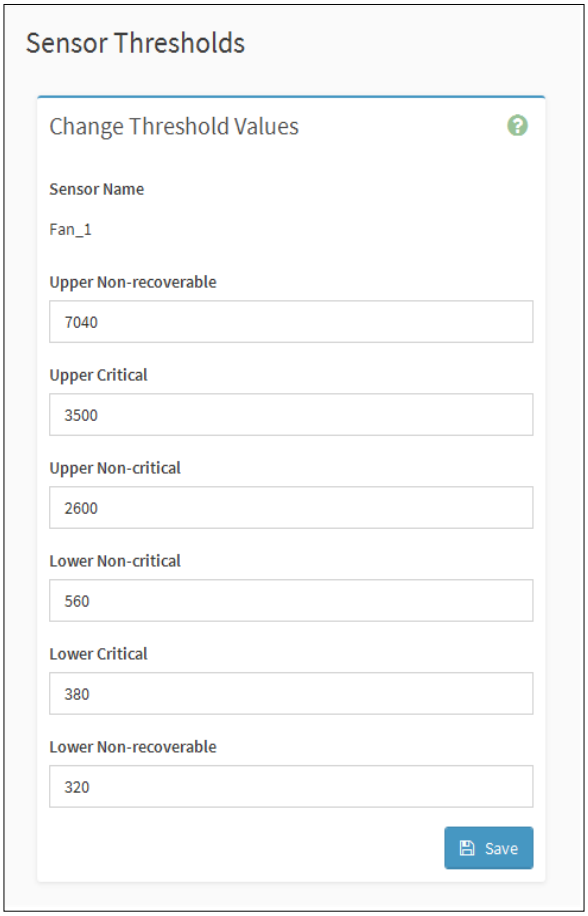
- Lower Non-Recoverable (LNR)
- Lower Critical (LC)
- Lower Non-Critical (LNC)
- Upper Non-Recoverable (UNR)
- Upper Critical (UC)
- Upper Non-Critical (UNC)

The threshold states could be Lower Non-critical - going low, Lower Non-critical - going high, Lower Critical - going low, Lower Critical - going high, Lower Non-recoverable - going low, Lower Non-recoverable - going high, Upper Non-critical - going low, Upper Non-critical - going high, Upper Critical - going low, Upper Critical - going high, Upper Non-recoverable - going low, Upper Non-recoverable - going high.

A graphical view of these events (Number of Entries vs. Thresholds) can be viewed as shown in the Sensor Readings Page screenshot.

Threshold Settings

1. Click Change Thresholds to configure threshold settings. A sample screenshot is given below.



Sensor Threshold page

1. Enter the Threshold values and click Save to configure the threshold values.

> **NOTE**
> The Threshold Settings will be enabled only for administrator or operator privilege users. For other users the Threshold Settings option will be disabled and they can't access to perform this action.

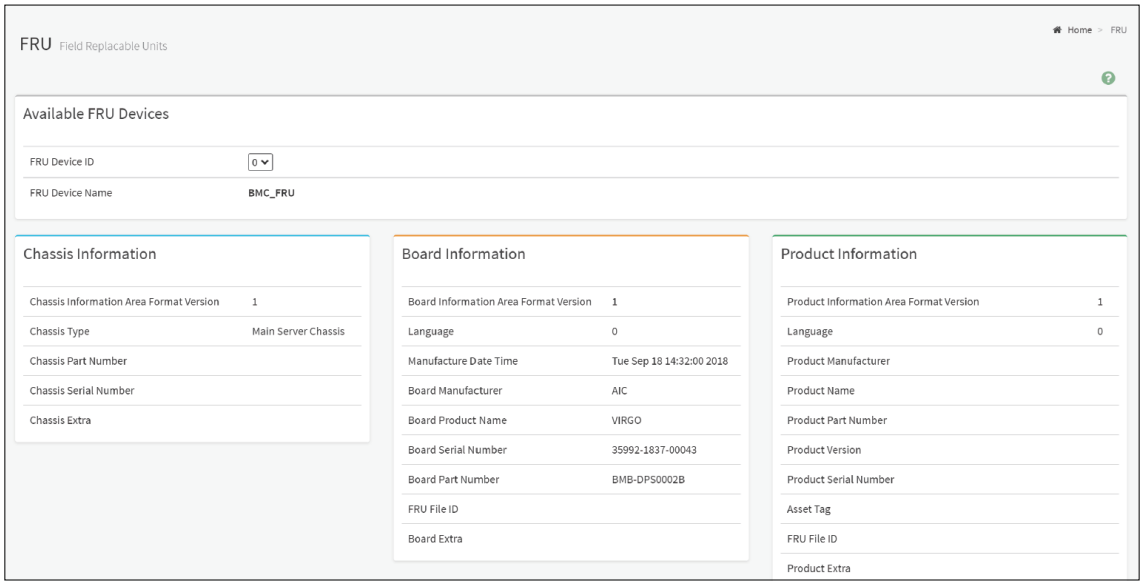
View this Event Log

You can click here to view the Logs & Reports for the selected sensor.

Chapter 4. FRU Information

FRU Information page displays the BMC's FRU device information. FRU page shows information like Basic Information, Chassis Information, Board Information and Product Information of the FRU device.

To open the FRU Information page, click FRU Information from the menu bar. Select a FRU Device ID from the FRU Information section to view the details of the selected device. A screenshot of FRU Information page is given below.



FRU Information page

The following fields are displayed here for selected device.

Available FRU Devices

- FRU device ID - Select the device ID from the drop down list
- FRU Device Name - The device name of the selected FRU device.

Chassis Information

- Chassis Information Area Format Version
- Chassis Type
- Chassis Part Number
- Chassis Serial Number
- Chassis Extra

Board Information

- Board Information Area Format Version
- Language
- Manufacture Date Time
- Board Manufacturer
- Board Product Name
- Board Serial Number
- Board Part Number
- FRU File ID
- Board Extra

Product Information

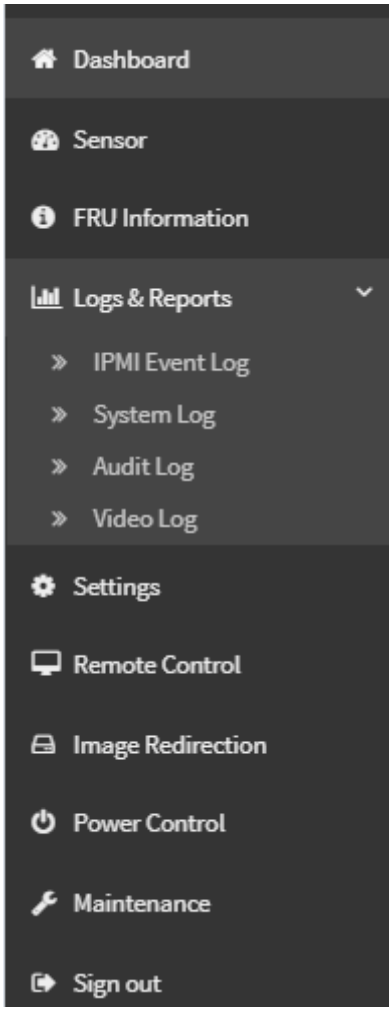
- Product Information Area Format Version
- Language
- Product Manufacturer
- Product Name
- Product Serial Number
- Product Version
- Product Serial Number
- Asset Tag
- FRU File ID
- Product Extra

Chapter 5 Logs & Reports

The Logs & Reports page displays the following information.

- IPMI Event Log
- Audit Log
- Video Log

A screenshot displaying the menu items under Logs & Reports is shown below.

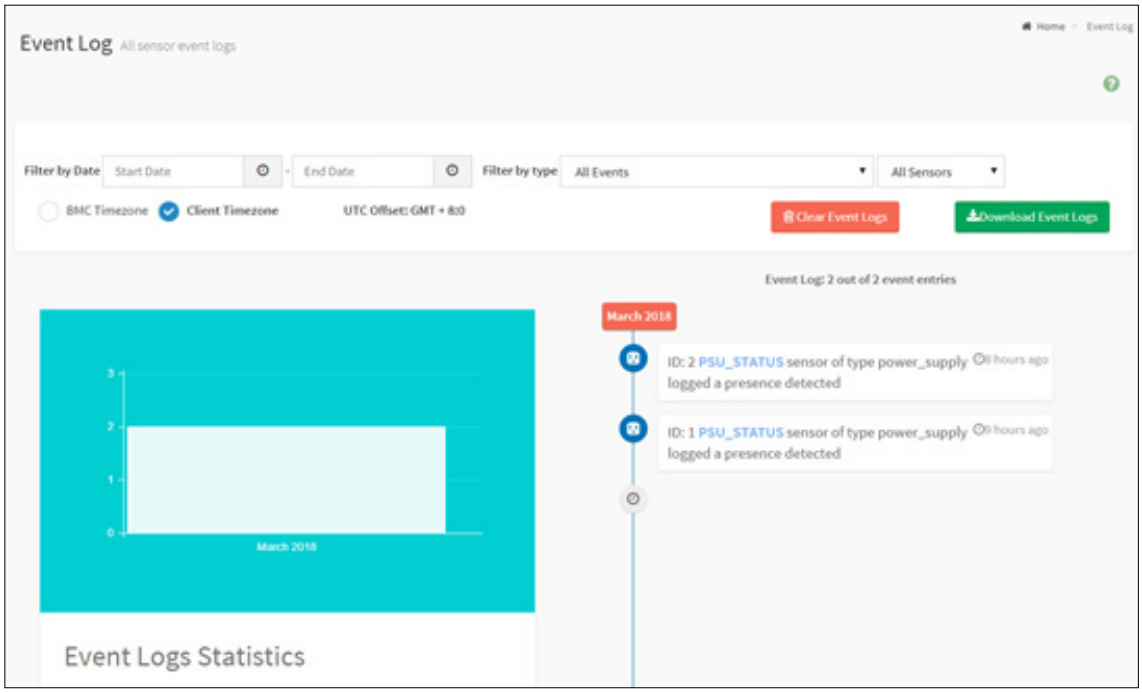


Logs and Reports Menu

5.1 IPMI Event Log

This page displays the list of event logs occurred by the different sensors on this device. Double click on a record to see the details of that entry. You can use the sensor type or sensor name filter options to view those specific events or you can also sort the list of entries by clicking on any of the column headers.

To open the Event Log page, click Logs & Reports → Event Log from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of Event Log page is shown below.



Event Log Page

The Event Log page consists of the following Fields.

Filter By Date: Filtering can be done by selecting Start Date and End Date using Calendar.

Filter By Type: The category could be either All Events, System Event Records, OEM Event Records, BIOS Generated Events, SMI Handler Events, System Management Software Events, System Software - OEM Events, Remote Console Software Events, Terminal Mode Remote Console software Events.

> **NOTE**
> Once the Filter By Date and Filter type are selected, the list of events will be displayed with the Event ID, Time Stamp, Sensor Type, Sensor Name and Description.

Event Log Statistics: Displays the statistical graph for the selected date.

Clear Event Logs: To delete all the event logs.

Procedure:

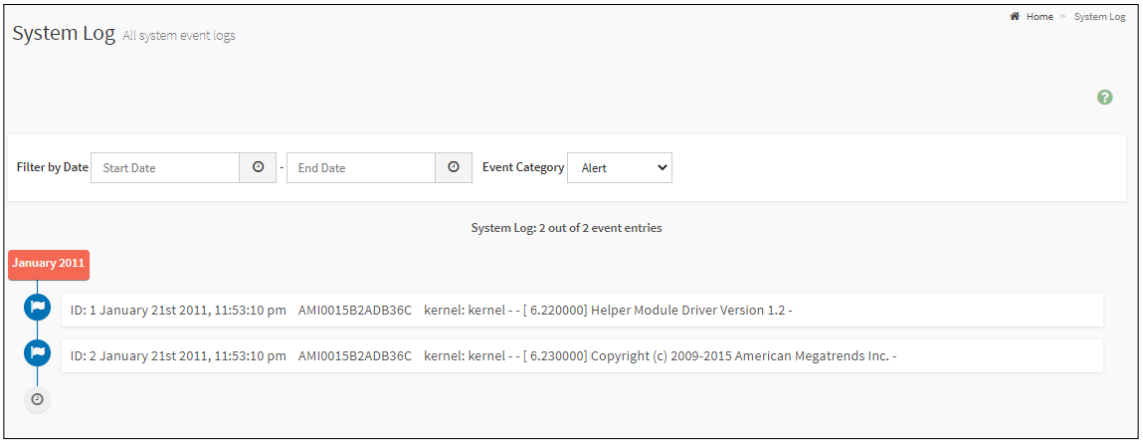
1. From the Filter By Date field, select the time period by Start Date and End Date using Calendar for the event categories. The events will be displayed according to the selected date.
2. From the Filter By Type field, select the Type of the event and Sensor name to view the events for the date. The events will be displayed based on the selected time period.
3. To clear all events from the list, click Clear All Event Logs.

5.2 System Log

System Log page will display all the system events occurred in this device that has been already configured.

> **NOTE**
> Logs have to be configured under Settings → Log Settings in order to display any entries.

To open the Event Log page, click Logs & Reports → System Log from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of System Log page is shown below.



System Log page

Procedure

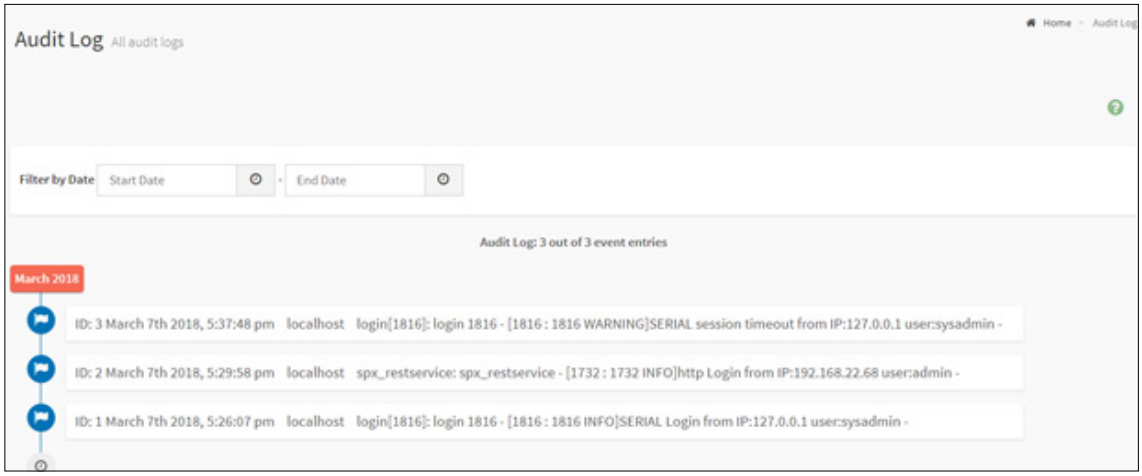
To view System Log, click the System Log tab to view all system events. Entries can be filtered based on Filter By Date (Start Date and End Date) and Event Category like Alert, Critical, Error, Notification, Warning, Debug, Emergency and Information.

5.3 Audit Log

Audit Log page will display all the system events occurred in this device that has been already configured.

> **NOTE**
> Logs have to be configured under Settings→ Log Settings→ Advanced Log Settings in order to display any entries.

To open the Event Log page, click Logs & Reports → Audit Log from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of Audit Log page is shown below.



Audit Log page

Procedure

To view Audit Log, click the Audit Log tab to view all audit events for this device.

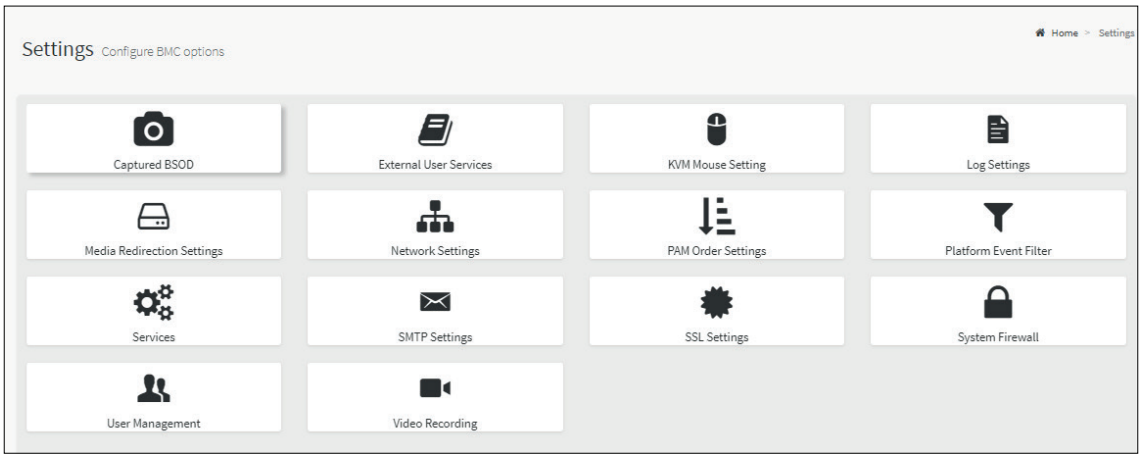
5.4 Video Log

To open the Video Log page, click Logs & Reports → Video Log from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of Video Log page is shown below.

> **NOTE**
> Video Trigger Settings should be enabled, to display the Video Log page. Video Trigger Settings can be configured under Settings → Video Recording → Auto Video Settings → Video Trigger Settings.

Chapter 6. Settings

This group of pages allows you to access various configuration settings. A screenshot of Configuration Group menu is shown below.



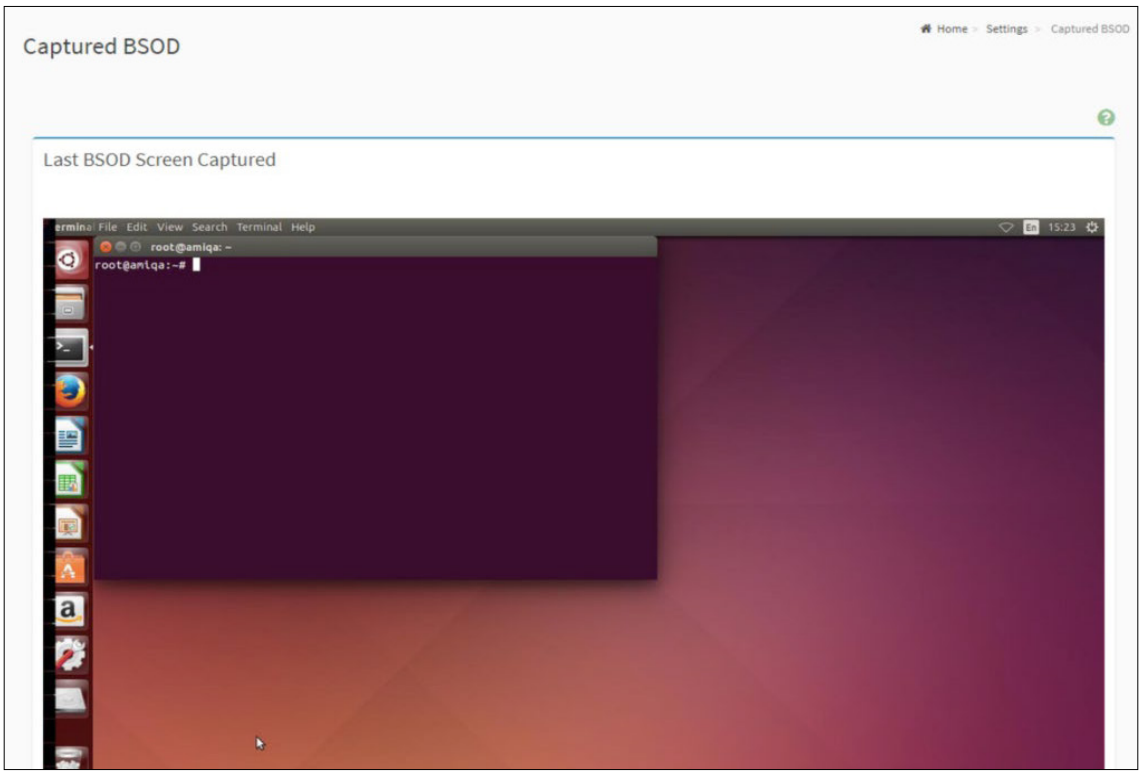
Configuration Group page

A detailed description of the Configuration menu is given below.

6.1 Captured BSOD

This page displays a snapshot of the blue screen captured if the host system crashed since last reboot. A screenshot of Captured BSOD is shown below.

> **NOTE**
> KVM service should be enabled to display the BSOD screen. KVM Service can be configured under Settings → Services → KVM.



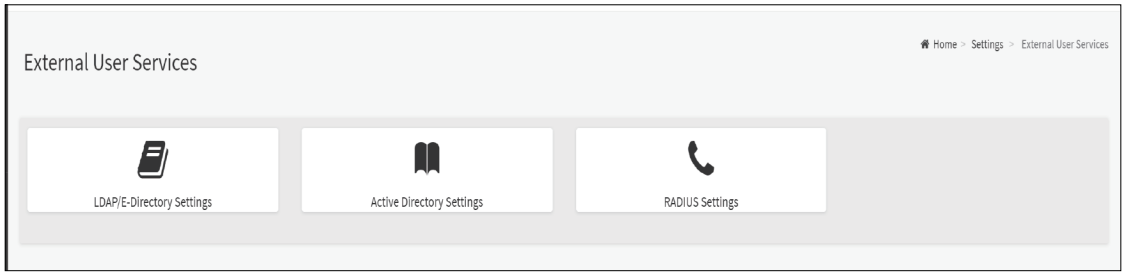
6.2 External User services

6.2.1 LDAP/E-Directory Settings

The Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)/E-Directory Settings is an application protocol for querying and modifying data of directory services implemented in Internet Protocol (IP) networks.

LDAP is an Internet protocol that MegaRAC® card can use to authenticate users. If you have an LDAP server configured on your network, you can use it as an easy way to add, manage and authenticate MegaRAC® card users. This is done by passing login requests to your LDAP Server. This means that there is no need to define an additional authentication mechanism, when using the MegaRAC® card. Since your existing LDAP Server keeps an authentication centralized, you will always know who is accessing the network resources and can easily define the user or group-based policies to control access.

To open External User Services page, click Settings → External User Services from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of External User Services page is shown below.



External User Services page

To open LDAP/E-DIRECTORY Settings page, click Settings → External User Services → LDAP/E Directory Settings from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of External User Services page is shown below.

LDAP/E Directory Settings page

The fields of LDAP/E-Directory Settings page are explained below.

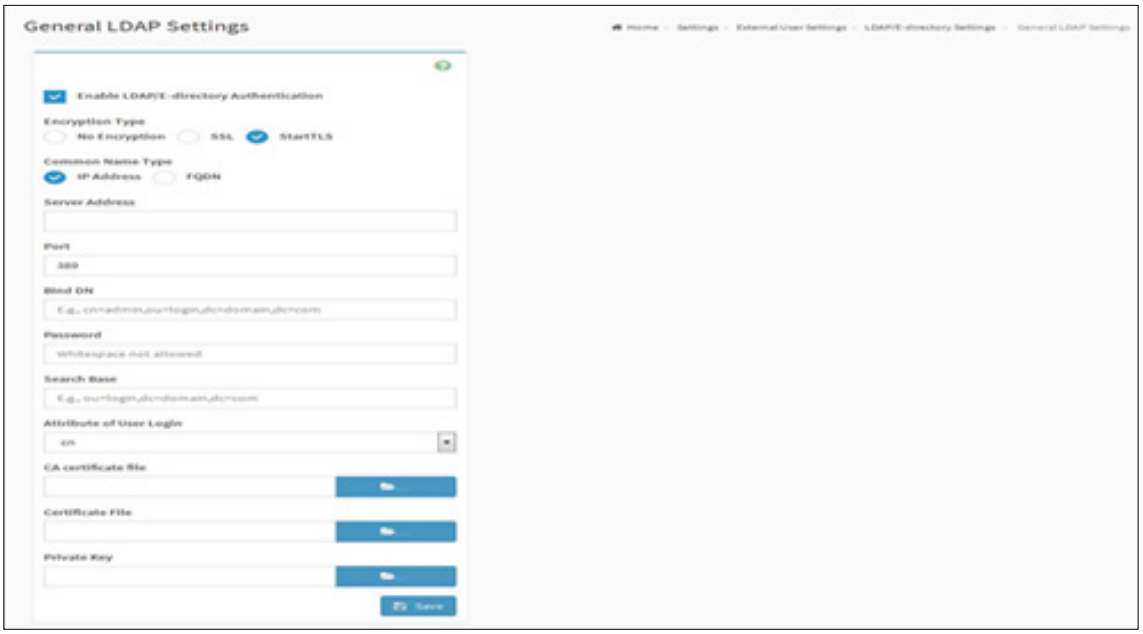
General Settings: To configure LDAP/E-Directory Settings. Options are Enable LDAP/E-Directory Authentication, IP Address, Port and Search base.

Role Groups: To add a new role group to the device. Alternatively, double click on a free slot to add a role group.

Procedure

Entering the details in General LDAP/E-Directory Settings page

1. In the LDAP/E-Directory Settings page, click General Settings. A sample screenshot of General LDAP Settings page is given below.



Generail LDAP Settings page

2. Click Enable LDAP/E-Directory Authentication, to enable LDAP/E-Directory Settings.

> **NOTE**
> During login prompt, use username to login as an Idap Group member.

3. Select the encryption type for LDAP/E-Directory from the Encryption Type.

> **NOTE**
> Configure proper port number when SSL is enabled.

4. Select the Common Name Type as IP Address.
5. Enter the IP Address of LDAP server in the server address field.

> **NOTE**
> - IP Address made of 4 numbers separated by dots as in 'xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx'.
> - Each number ranges from 0 to 255. First number must not be 0.
> - Supports IPv4 format and IPv6 format.
> - Configure FDQN address when using StartTLS with FDQN.

6. Specify the LDAP Port in the port field.

> **NOTE**
> Default port is 389. For SSL connections, default port is 636. The port value ranges from 1 to 65535.

7. Specify the Bind DN that is used during bind operation, which authenticates the client to the server.

NOTE
- Bind DN is a string of 4 to 64 alpha-numeric characters.
- It must start with an alphabetical character.
- Special symbols like dot(.), comma(,), hyphen(-), underscore(_), equal-to (=), are allowed.
- Example: cn=manager, ou=login, dc=domain, dc=com

8. Enter the password in the password field.

NOTE
- Password must be at least 1 character long.
- White space is not allowed. This field will not be allowed for more than 48 characters.

9. Enter the search base. The search base tells the LDAP server which part of the external directory tree to search. The search base may be something of equivalent to the organization, group of external directory.

NOTE
- Search base is a string of 4 to 63 alpha-numeric characters.
- It must start with an alphabetical character.
- Special symbols like dots (.), comma(,), hyphen(-), underscore(_), equal-to(=) are allowed.
- Example: ou=login,dc=domain,dc=com

10. Select Attribute of User Login to find the LDAP/E-Directory server which attribute should be used to identify the user.

NOTE
It only supports cn or uid.

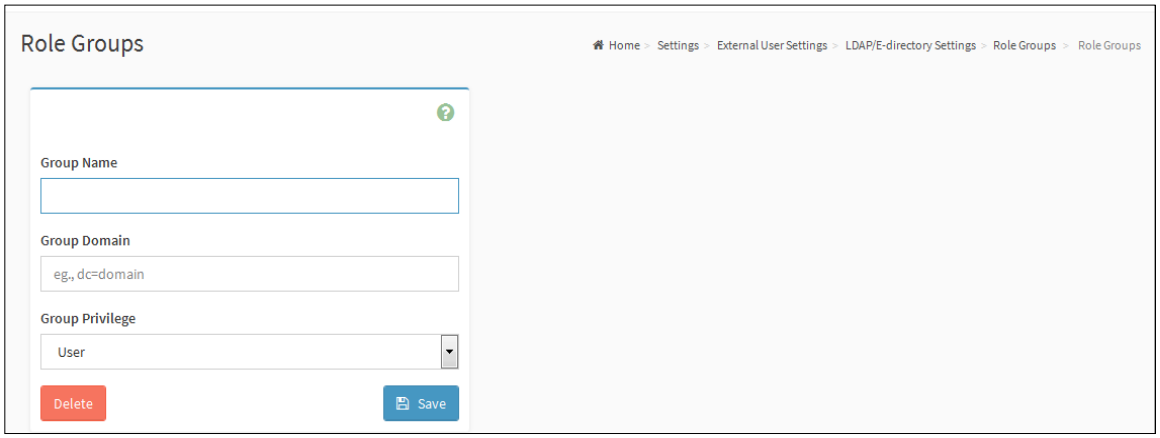
11. Select CA Certificate File from the browse field to identify the certificate of the trusted CA certs.
12. Select the Certificate File to find the client certificate filename.
13. Select Private Key to find the client private key filename.

NOTE
All the 3 files are required, when StartTLS is enabled.

14. Click Save to save the settings.

To add a new Role Group

1. In the LDAP/E-Directory Settings page, click Role Groups and select a blank row.
2. Click Add Role Group or alternatively double click on the blank row to open the Add Role group page as shown in the screenshot below.



Add Role Group page

3. In the Group Name field, enter the name that identifies the role group.

> **NOTE**
> Role Group Name is a string of 255 alpha-numeric characters.
> Special symbols hyphen and underscore are allowed.

4. In the Group Domain field. Enter the Role Group Domain where the role group is located.

> **NOTE**
> - Domain Name is a string of 4 to 64 alpha-numeric characters.
> - It must start with an alphabetical character.
> - Special Symbols like dot(.), comma(,), hyphen(-), underscore(_), equal-to(=) are allowed.
> - Example: cn=manager,ou=login, dc=domain,dc=com

5. In the Group Privilege field, enter the level of privilege (User, Administrator, Operator, None) to assign to this role group.
6. Select the required options or both
• KVM Access
• VMedia Access
7. Click Save to save the new role group and return to the Role Group List.7. Click Save to save the new role group and return to the Role Group List.

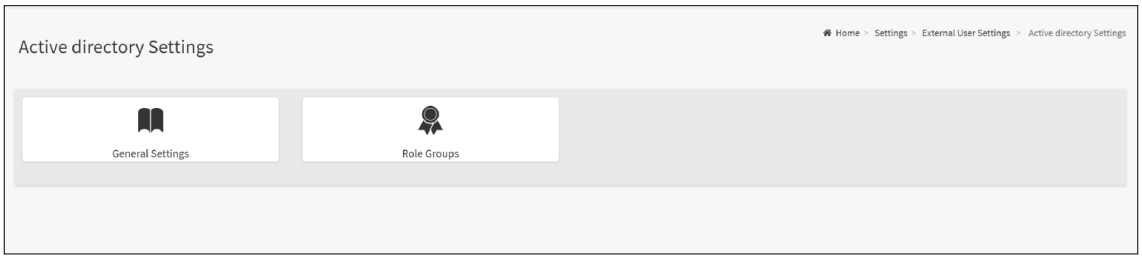
6.2.2 Active Directory Settings

An active directory is a directory structure used on Microsoft Windows based computers and servers to store information and data about networks and domains. An active directory (sometimes referred to as AD) does a variety of functions including the ability to provide information on objects. It also helps to organize these objects for easy retrieval and access, allows access by end users and administrators and allows the administrator to set security up for the directory.

Active Directory allows you to configure the Active Directory Server Settings. The displayed table shows any configured Role Groups and the available slots. You can modify, add or delete role groups from here. Group domain can be the AD domain or a trusted domain. Group Name should correspond to the name of an actual AD group.

> **NOTE**
> To view the page, you must be at least a User and to modify or add a group, you must be an Administrator.

To open Active Directory Settings page, click Settings → External User Settings → Active Directory from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of Active Directory Settings page is shown below.



Active Directory page

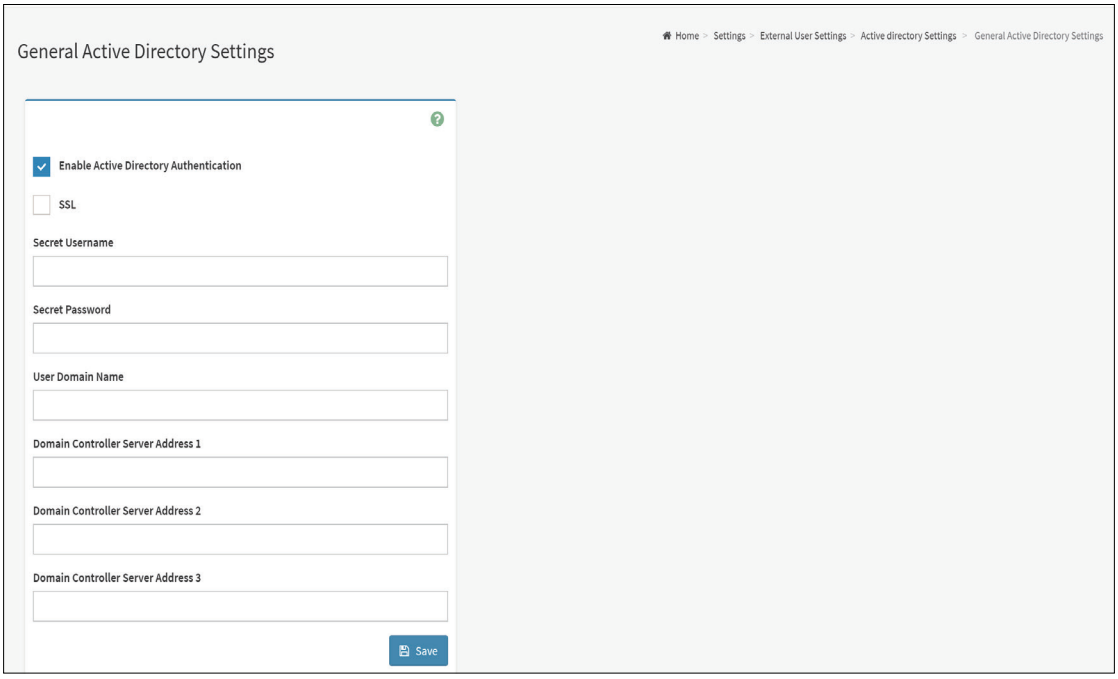
The fields of Active Directory page are explained below.

General Settings: This option is used to configure Active Directory General Settings. Options are Enable Active Directory Authentication, Secret User Name, Secret Password, User Domain name, and up to three Domain Controller Server Addresses.

Role Groups: To add a new role group to the device. Alternatively, double click on a free slot to add a role group.

Procedure:

Enter the details in General Active Directory Settings page.
1. Click on General Settings to open the General Active Directory Settings page.



General Active Directory Settings Page

2. In Active Directory Setting page, check or uncheck Authentication respectively.

> **NOTE**
> If you have enabled Active Directory Authentication, enter the required information to access the Active Directory server.

3. Specify the secret user name and password in the Secret User Name and Secret Password respectively.

> **NOTE**
> - Secret username/password for AD is not mandatory. When secret username & password is empty, Authentication fails will be always treated as Invalid Password error. For Invalid Password error PAM will not try other Authentication Methods. So it is recommended to keep AD in the last location in PAM order.
> - User Name is a string of 1 to 64 alpha-numeric characters.
> - It must start with an alphabetical character.
> - It is case-sensitive.
> - Special characters like comma, period, colon, semicolon, slash, backslash, square brackets, angle brackets, pipe, equal, plus, asterisk, question mark, ampersand, double quotes, space are not allowed.
> - Password must be at least 6 character long and will not allow more than 127 characters.
> - White space is not allowed.

4. Specify the Domain Name for the user in the User Domain field. E.g. MyDomain.com

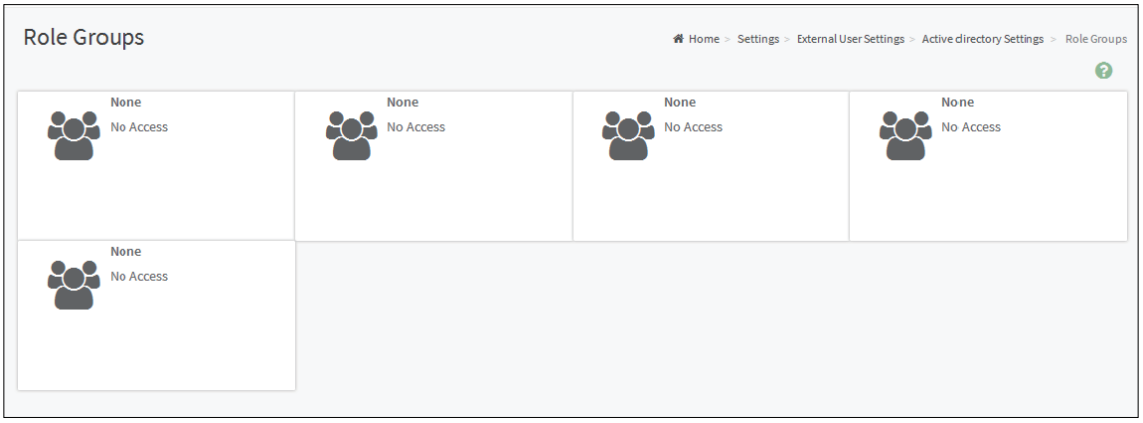
5. Configure IP addresses in Domain Controller Server Address1, Domain Controller Server Address2 and Domain Controller Server Address3

> **NOTE**
> IP address of Active Directory server: At least one Domain Controller Server Address must be configured.
> - IP Address made of 4 numbers separated by dots as in “xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx”.
> - Each number ranges from 0 to 255.
> - First number must not be 0.
> - Domain Controller Server Addresses will supports IPv4 Address format and IPv6 Address format.

6. Click Save to save the entered settings and return to Active Directory Settings page.

Role Groups

To open Role Group page, click Settings → External User Settings → Active Directory → Role Groups from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of Role Groups page is shown below.



Role Groups page

The fields of Role Group page are explained below.

Role Group Name: The name that identifies the role group in the Active Directory.

> **NOTE**
> - Role Group Name is a string of 64 alpha-numeric characters.
> - Special symbols hyphen and underscore are allowed.

Group Name: This name identifies the role group in Active Directory.

> **NOTE**
> - Role Group Name is a string of 64 alpha-numeric characters.
> - Special symbols hyphen and underscore are allowed.

Group Domain: The domain where the role group is located.

> **NOTE**
> - Domain Name is a string of 255 alpha-numeric characters.
> - Special symbols hyphen, underscore and dot are allowed.

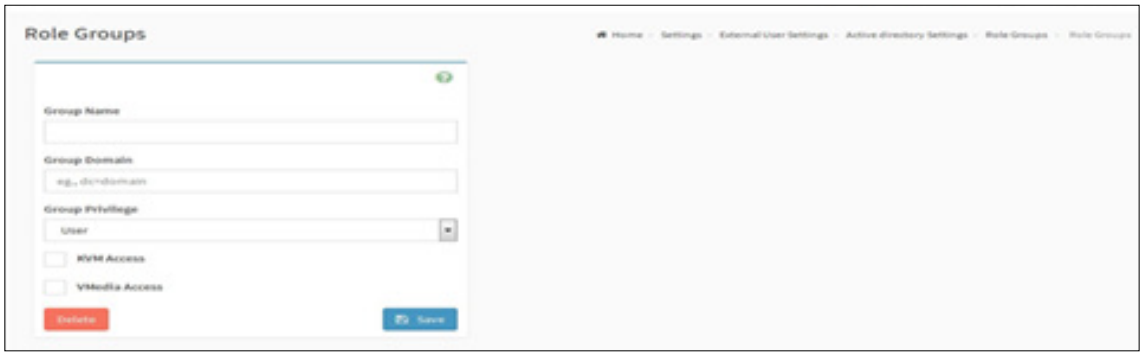
Group Privilege: The level of privilege to assign to this role group.

KVM Access: To provide access to KVM for AD authenticated role group user.

VMedia Access: To provide access to VMedia for AD authenticated role group user.

To add a new Role Group

1. In the Active Directory Settings page, select a Role Group and click Add Role Group or alternatively double click on the blank row to open the Add Role group page as shown in the screenshot below.



Role Groups page

2. In the Group Name field, enter the name that identifies the role group in the Active Directory.

> **NOTE**
> - Role Group Name is a string of 64 alpha-numeric characters.
> - Special symbols hyphen and underscore are allowed.

3. In the Group Domain field, enter the domain where the role group is located.

> **NOTE**
> - Domain Name is a string of 255 alpha-numeric characters.
> - Special symbols hyphen, underscore and dot are allowed.

4. In the Group Privilege field, enter the level of privilege to assign to this role group.
5. Select the required options
   - KVM Access
   - VMedia Access
6. Click Save to add the new role group and return to the Role Group List.

To Delete a Role Group

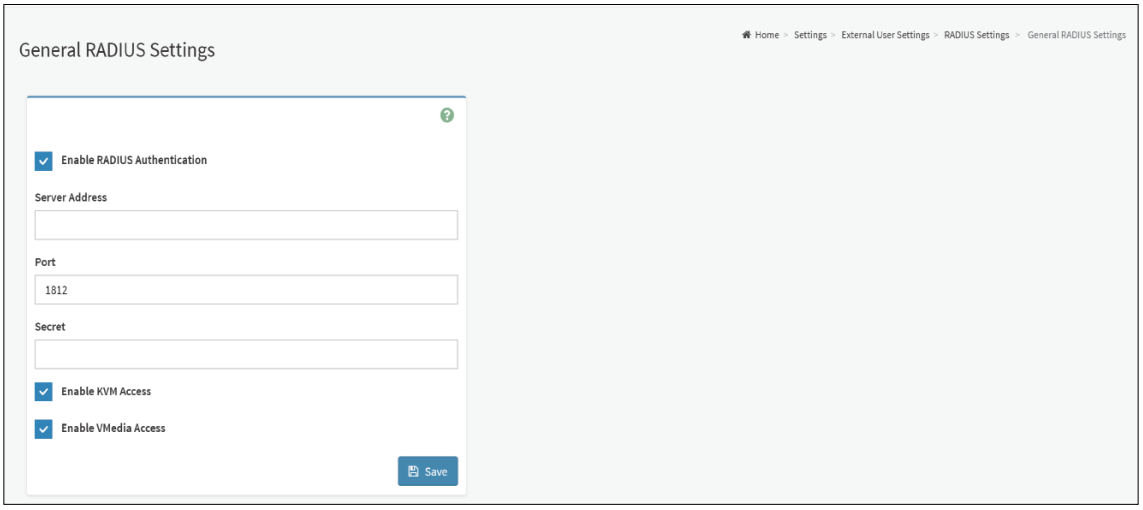
1. In the Role Groups page, select the row that you wish to delete.
2. Click Delete Role Group.

6.2.3 RADIUS Settings

RADIUS is a modular, high performance and feature-rich RADIUS suite including server, clients, development libraries and numerous additional RADIUS related utilities. This page is used to set the RADIUS Authentication.

To open RADIUS Settings page, click Settings → External User Settings → RADIUS Settings from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of RADIUS Settings page is shown below.

General RADIUS Settings



General RADIUS Settings page

The fields of General RADIUS Settings page are explained below.

Enable RADIUS Authentication: Option to enable/disable RADIUS authentication.

Server Address: The IP address of RADIUS server.

> **NOTE**
> - IP Address (Both IPv4 and IPv6 format).
> - FQDN (Fully Qualified Domain Name) format.

Port: The RADIUS Port number.

> **NOTE**
> - Default Port is 1812.
> - Port value ranges from 1 to 65535.

Secret: The Authentication Secret for RADIUS server.

> **NOTE**
> - This field will not allow more than 31 characters.
> - Secret must be at least 4 characters long.
> - White space is not allowed.

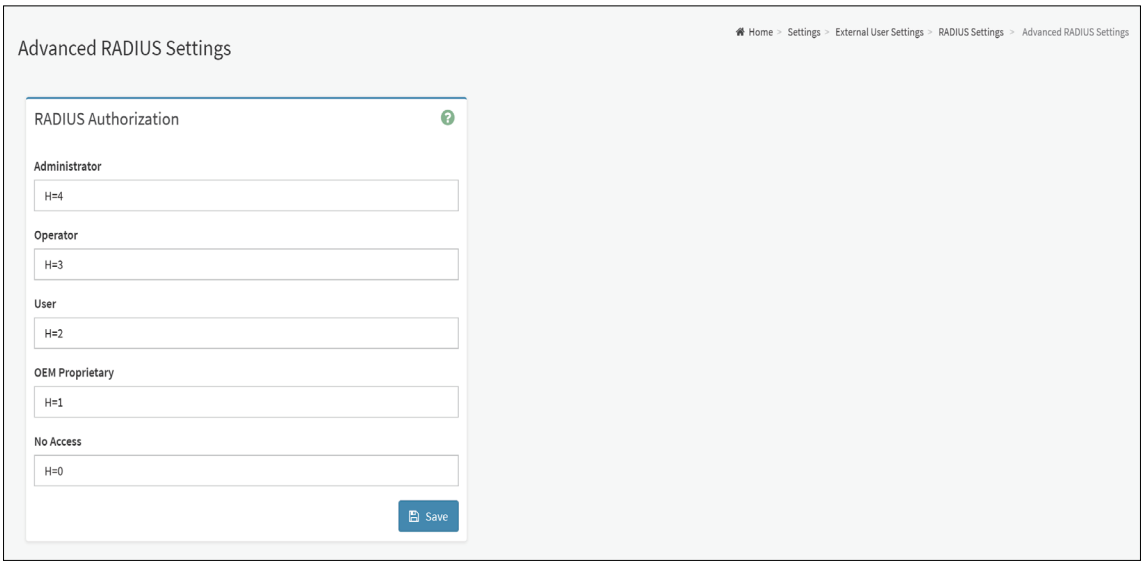
Enable KVM Access: This field provides access to KVM for RADIUS authenticated users.

Enable VMedia Access: This field provides access to VMedia for RADIUS authenticated users.

Save: To save the settings.

Procedure

1. Enable the RADIUS Authentication check box to authenticate the RADIUS.
2. Click Advanced RADIUS Settings. This opens the Radius Authorization window as shown below.



Advanced RADIUS Settings

For Authorization Purpose, configure the Radius user with Vendor Specific Attribute in Server side.

Example:1
testadmin Auth-Type :=PAP,Cleartext-Password:=”admin”
Auth-Type :=PAP, Vendor-Specific=”H=4”

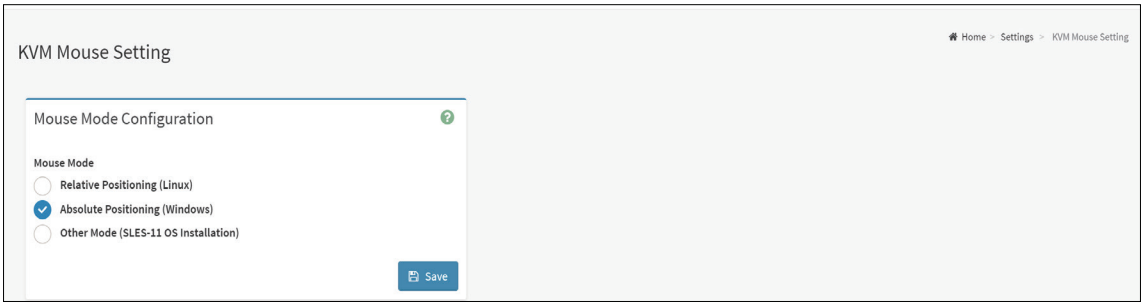
Example:2
testoperator Auth-Type := PAP,Cleartext-Password := “operator”
Auth-Type :=PAP, Vendor-Specific=”H=3”
If you change the Vendor-Specific value in server then you should change the same values in this page.

3. Click Save to save the changes made.

6.3 KVM Mouse Settings

Redirection Console handles mouse emulation from local window to remote screen in either of three methods. User has to be an Administrator to configure this option. To view the Supported Operating Systems for Mouse Mode, click Mouse Mode.

To open KVM Mouse setting page, click Settings → KVM Mouse Setting from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of KVM Mouse Settings page is shown below.



KVM Mouse Settings page

The fields of KVM Mouse Settings page are explained below.

Mouse Mode Settings Page
The fields of KVM Mouse Settings page are explained below.

Relative Positioning (Linux): Relative mode sends the calculated relative mouse position displacement to the server.

Absolute Positioning (Windows): The absolute position of the local mouse is sent to the server.

Other Mode (SLES-11 OS Installation): To have the calculated displacement from the local mouse in the center position sent to the server.

Save: To save the changes made.

Procedure

1. Choose either of the following as your requirement:
   - Set mode to Absolute

     NOTE
     Applicable for all Windows versions, versions above RHEL6, and versions above FC14.

   - Set mode to Relative

     NOTE
     Applicable for all Linux versions, versions less than RHEL6, and versions less than FC14.

   - Set Mode to Other Mode

     NOTE
     Recommended for SLES-11 OS Installation

2. Click Save button to save the changes made.

6.4 Log Settings

System and Audit log page displays a list of system logs and audit logs occurred in this device.

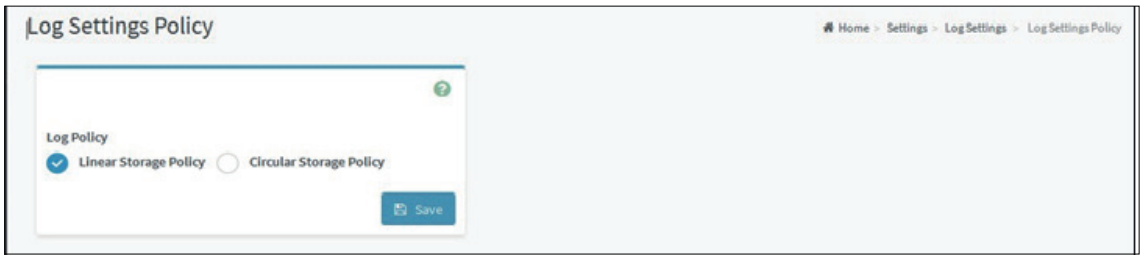
To open Log Settings page, click Settings → Log Settings from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of Log Settings page is shown below.

System and Audit Log Settings
The fields of Log Settings page are explained below.

- Log Settings Policy
- Advanced Log Settings

6.4.1 Log Settings Policy

To open Log Settings page, click Settings → Log Settings → Log Settings Policy from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of Log Settings Policy page is shown below.



Log Settings Policy page

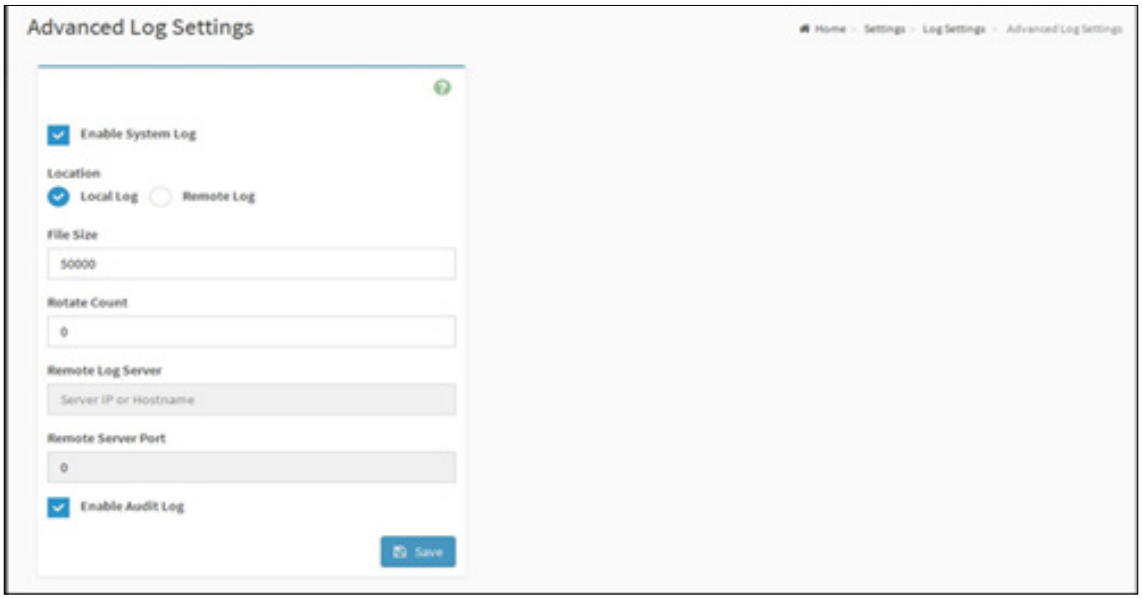
This page is used to configure the log policy for the event log. The fields are as followed.

Log Policy: This field is to enable or disable the Linear Storage Policy or Circular Storage Policy.

Save: To save the configured settings.

6.4.2 Advanced Log Settings

To open Advanced Log Settings page, click Settings → Log Settings → Advanced Log Settings from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of Advanced Log Settings Policy page is shown below.



Advanced Log Settings page

This page is used to configure the log policy for the event log. The fields are as followed.

Enable System Log: This field is to enable or disable the System Logs.

Location: Specifies the Location for system logs, whether it should be preserved in a Local Log/Remote Log.

Local Log: Select Local Log to save the logs locally (BMC).

> **NOTE**
> Local file resides at /var/log/

Rotate Count: To back up the log information in back up files.

> **NOTE**
> - Value ranges from 0 to 255.
> - When log information exceeds the file size, the old log information is automatically moved to back up files based on the rotate count value. If rotate count is zero, then old log information gets cleared permanently.
> - File Size and Rotate Count options will be available only when Local Log is enabled.

Remote Server Port: This field is to specify the Remote Server port address to log the system events.

> **NOTE**
> Remote Log Server and Remote Server Port options will be available only when Remote Log is enabled.

Enable Audit Log: To enable or disable the audit log.

Save: To save the changes.

Procedure

1. In the System Log field, enable or disable the option.
2. Select the Log type: Local Log or Remote Log.
3. If Local log is selected, enter the file size in the File Size field and rotate count in the Rotate Count field.

> **NOTE**
> If Remote log is selected, the fields file size and rotate count need not be mentioned.

4. If remote log is selected, specify the Server Address of the remote server where the system events are logged.
5. In the Audit Log field, check or uncheck the Enable option as desired.
6. Click Save to save the changes.

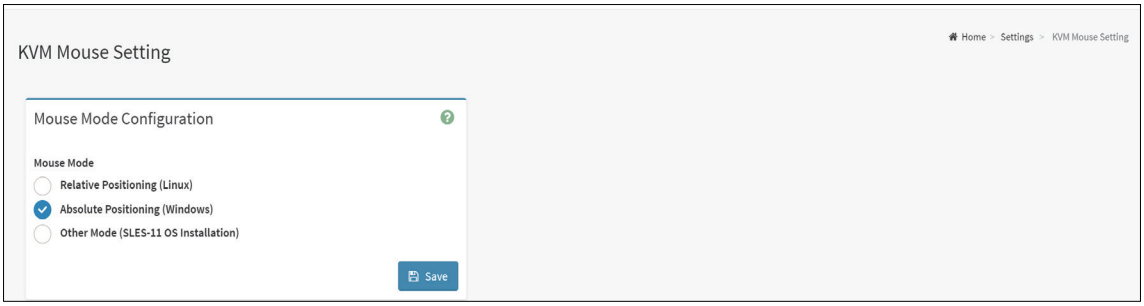
Steps to configure the remote server to enable syslogging

> **NOTE**
> This example uses FC13 as the remote machine to log syslog. On FC machine, disable the following lines for UDP in /etc/rsyslog.conf.

1. MODLOAD imudp
2. UDPSERVER 514

6.5 Media Redirection Settings

To open KVM Mouse setting page, click Settings → KVM Mouse Setting from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of KVM Mouse Settings page is shown below.



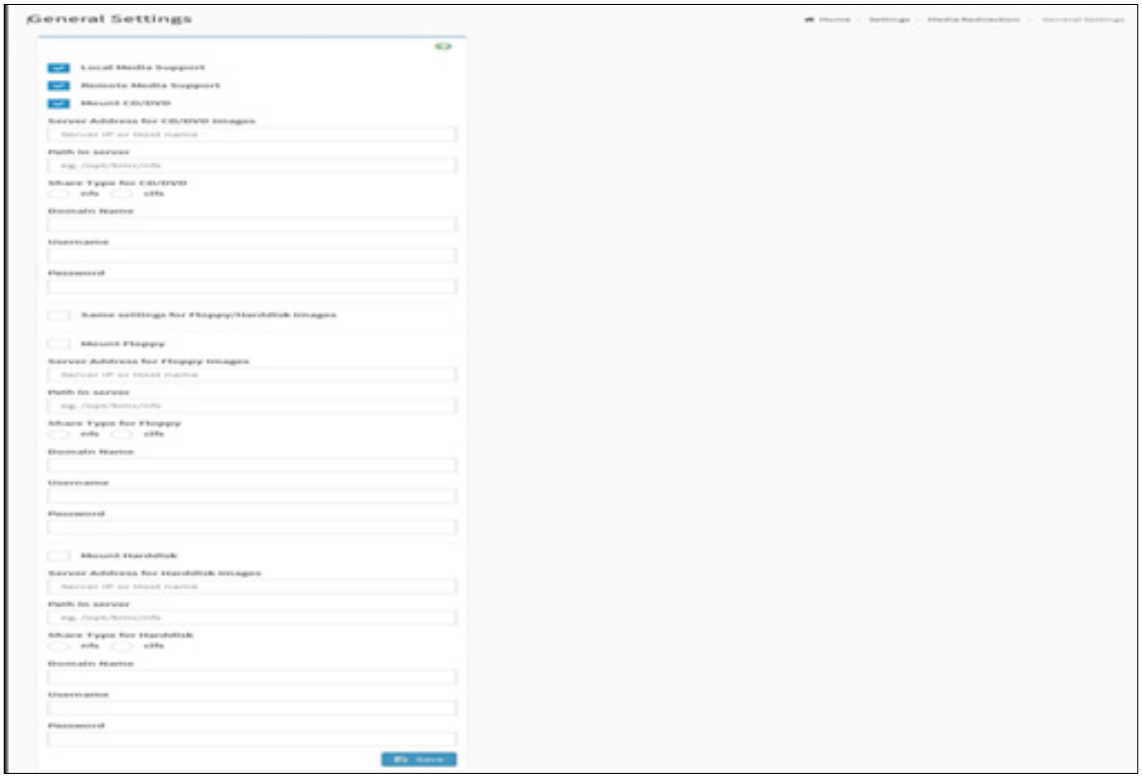
Media Redirection Settings page

The fields of Media Redirection page are explained below.
• General Settings
• VMedia Instance Settings

6.5.1 General Settings

This option is used to configure General Media Settings.

To open General Media Settings section, click Settings → Media Redirection Settings → General Settings.



General Settings page

Local Media Support: To enable or disable Local Media support, check/uncheck the 'Enable' check box.

Remote Media Support: To enable or disable Remote Media support, check/uncheck the 'Enable' check box.

Mount CD/DVD: To enable or disable Mount CD/DVD support, check/uncheck the 'Enable' check box.

> **NOTE**
> You can also select all the media types simultaneously.

Server Address for CD/DVD Images: Displays the address of the server where the remote media images are stored.

Path in server: Displays the Source path to the remote media images.

Share Type for CD/DVD: Displays the Share Type of the remote media server either NFS or CIFS.

Domain Name, Username, and Password: If share Type is Samba(CIFS), then enter user credentials to authenticate on the server.

Same settings for Floppy/Hard disk Images: Enable/Disable to select same media type data configurations for all the remote media types.

Mount Floppy: Enable/Disable to Mount Floppy.

Server Address for Floppy Images: Address of the server where the remote media images are stored.

Path in server: Source path to the remote media images. Share Type for Floppy: To Select Share Type for Floppy. Mount Hard disk: Enable/Disable to Mount Hard disk.

Server Address for Hard disk Images: Address of the server where the remote media images are stored.

Share Type for Floppy: To Select Share Type for Floppy.

Mount Hard disk: Enable/Disable to Mount Harddisk.

Path in server: Source path to the remote media images.

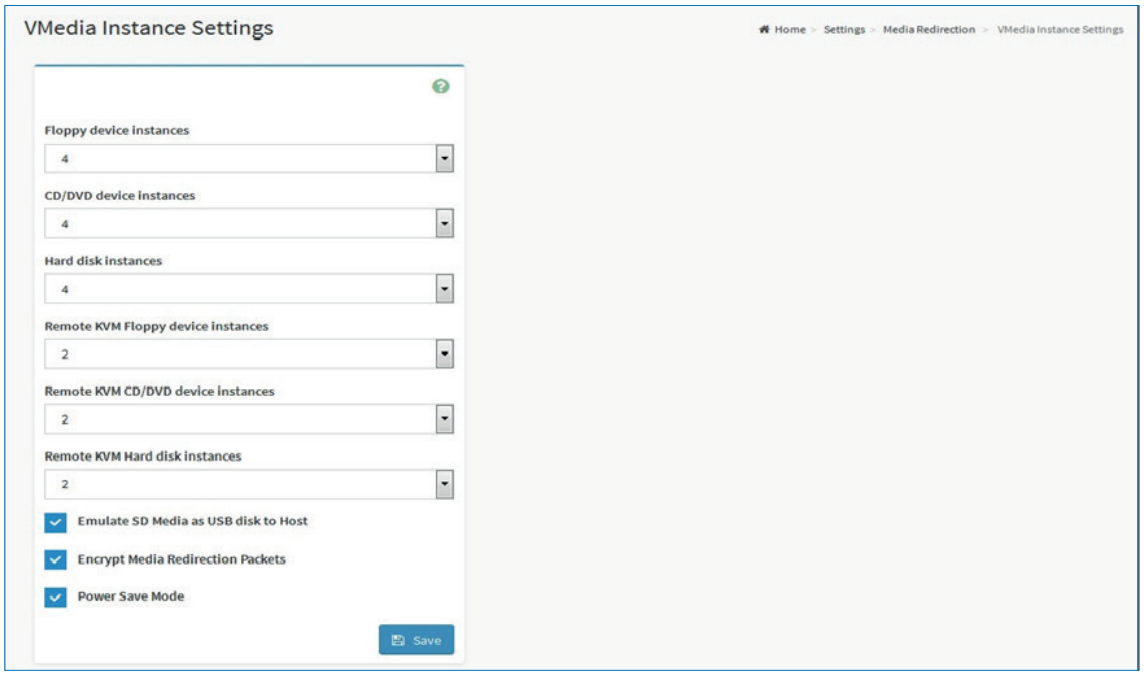
Share Type for Hard disk: To Select Share Type for Floppy.

Save: To save the settings.

6.5.2 VMedia Instance Settings

This page is used to configure Virtual Media device settings. To open VMedia Instance Settings page, click Settings → Media Redirection Settings → VMedia Instance Settings from the menu bar.

A sample screenshot of VMedia Instance Settings Page is shown below.



VMedia Instance Settings
The following fields are displayed in this page.

Floppy device instances: The number of floppy devices supported for Virtual Media redirection.

CD/DVD device instances: The number of CD/DVD devices supported for Virtual Media redirection.

Hard disk instances: The number of hard disk devices supported for Virtual Media redirection.

Remote KVM Floppy devices instances: The number of floppy devices supported for KVM Virtual Media redirection.

Remote KVM CD/DVD device instances: The number of CD/DVD devices supported for Virtual Media redirection.

Remote KVM Hard disk instances: The number of Hard disk devices supported for Virtual Media redirection.

Emulate SD Media as USB disk to Host: To emulate SD Media on BMC as a USB device to Host Server.

Power Save Mode: To enable or disable the virtual USB devices visibility in the host. If this option is enabled, Virtual media devices will be connected to the Host machine only at the instance launching KVM session. If this option is disabled, Virtual media devices will remain connected to the host machine all the time irrespective of KVM session status.

Save: To save the configured settings.

> **NOTE**
> Virtual Media configuration changes will restart all the media services. So configuration changes be blocked when any active media redirection is present.

Procedure

1. Select the number of Floppy devices, CD/DVD devices, Hard disk devices and Remote KVM Floppy, CD/DVD and Hard disk Devices from the respective drop-down list.

> **NOTE**
> Maximum of four devices can be added in Floppy, CD/DVD and Hard disk drives.

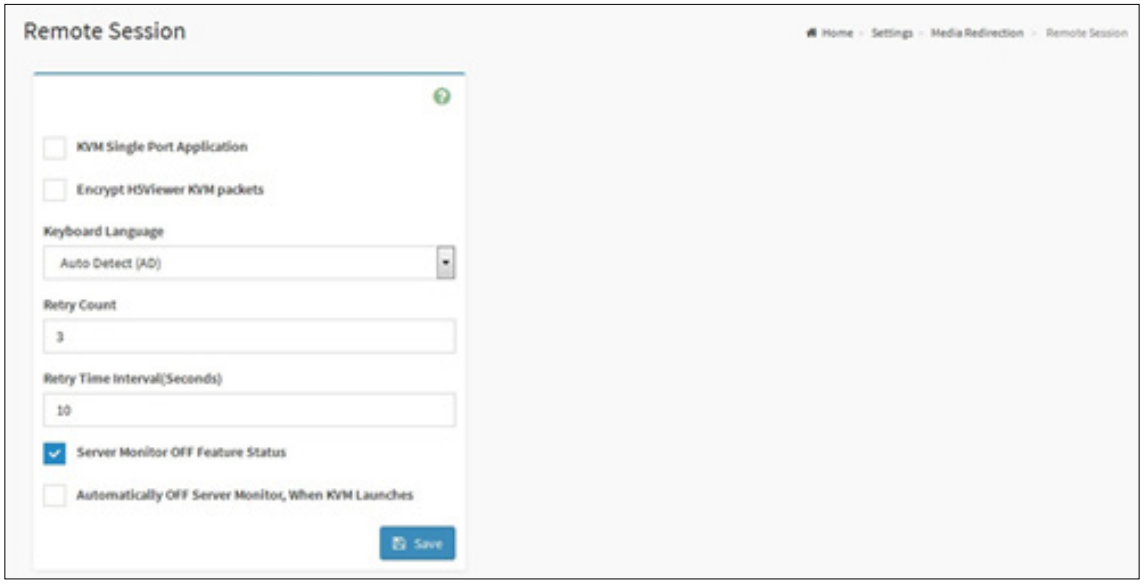
2. Select the Emulate SD Media as USB disk to Host option to enable/disable the SD cards support in the host.
3. Check the Power Save Mode option to enable/disable the Virtual USB devices visibility in the host.
4. Click Save to save the changes made else click Reset to reset the previously saved values.

> **NOTE**
> If there are two device panels for each device, and when you click the Connect button, then the redirected device panel will be disabled.
> Unmounting device will make the driver disconnect device when using Auto Attach. Hence, when unmounting one USB key, the other USB key will be disconnected and then reconnected.

6.5.3 Remote Session

This page is used to configure virtual media configuration settings for the next redirection session. “KVM Single Port Application” is enabled by default. While disabling, “KVM Single Port Application” and “Encrypt H5Viewer KVM packets” are disabled by default.

To open Remote Session page, click Settings → Media Redirection Settings → Remote Session from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of Remote Session page is shown below.



Remote Session page

The fields of Configure Remote Session page are explained below.

KVM Single Port Application: To Enable/Disable single port support by runtime, On changing this configuration, KVM and VMedia Sessions will be restarted. If this support is enabled, KVM session will not use its dedicated port whereas both Web and KVM sessions will be established only via Web Port. If this support is disabled, KVM and Web sessions will use their own dedicated ports respectively.

Encrypt H5Viewer KVM packets: To Enable/Disable Encryption of KVM data for the next redirection session. If KVM Encryption is enabled, the KVM session will use the Secure port which has been configured in Settings → Services Page. If KVM Encryption is disabled, the KVM session will use the Non-Secure port which has been configured in Settings → Services Page.

> **NOTE**
> This option is disabled if Single Port is enabled.

Keyboard Language: This option is used to select the keyboard supported languages.

Retry Count: This value specifies the number of attempts the KVM client will make to reconnect the KVM session. The retry count value ranges from 1 to 20.

Retry Time Interval(Seconds): This option is used to give time interval for each attempts.

Server Monitor OFF Feature Status: To enable/disable Server Monitor OFF. If this option is enabled, you can Lock or Unlock the Local host monitor from the remote KVM window. If this option is disabled, you cannot Lock or Unlock the Local host monitor from the remote KVM window.

Automatically OFF Server Monitor, When KVM Launches: To enable/disable Automatically OFF Server Monitor, When KVM Launches.

Save: To save the current changes.

> **NOTE**
> It will automatically close the existing remote redirection either KVM or Virtual media sessions, if any.

Procedure

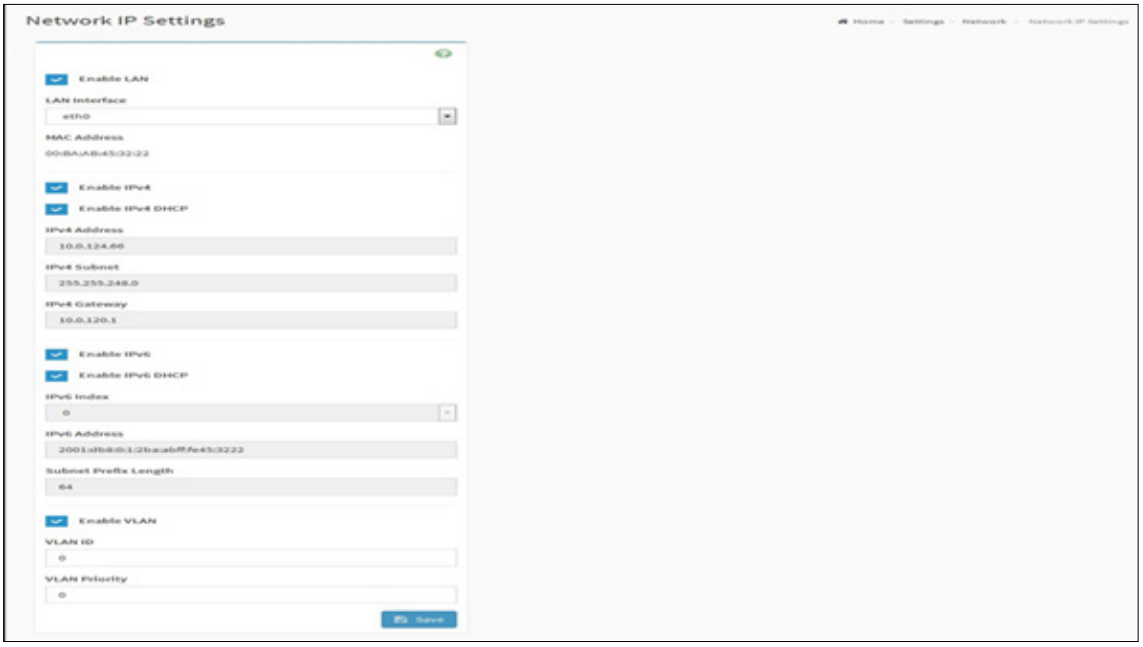
1. Check or uncheck the KVM Single Port Application/Encrypt H5Viewer KVM packets option enable Single Port Application support in BMC when using H5Viewer.
2. Choose the Keyboard Language from the list of keyboard supported languages.
3. Enter a value in the Retry Count field to set the number of attempts for retrying the redirection session.
4. Enter a value in the Retry Time Interval(Seconds) field to give time interval for each attempts.
5. Check the Server Monitor OFF Feature Status check box to enable Local Monitor ON/OFF command during runtime.
6. Check the Automatically OFF Server Monitor, When KVM Launches check box to automatically Lock the local monitor during H5Viewer launch.
7. Click Save to save the current changes.

6.6 Network Settings

The Network Settings page is used to configure the network settings for the available LAN channels.

6.6.1 Network IP Settings

To open Network Settings page, click Settings → Network Settings → Network IP Settings from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of Network IP Settings page is shown below.



Network IP Settings page

The fields of Network IP Settings page are explained below.

Enable LAN: To enable or disable the LAN Settings.

LAN Interface: Lists the LAN interfaces.

MAC Address: This field displays the MAC Address of the device. This is a read only field.

Enable IPv 4: This option is to enable/disable the IPv4 settings in the device.

Enable IPv4 DHCP: This option is to enable IPv4 DHCP support for the selected interface.

IPv4 Address, IPv4 Subnet Mask , and IPv4 Default Gateway: These fields are for specifying the static IPv4 address, Subnet Mask and Default Gateway to be configured to the device.

> **NOTE**
> - IP Address made of 4 numbers separated by dots as in “xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx”.
> - Each Number ranges from 0 to 255.
> - First Number must not be 0.

Enable IPv6: To Enable/Disable the IPv6 configuration settings.

Enable IPv6 DHCP: To Enable/Disable the IPv6 settings in the device. It dynamically configures IPv6 address using DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol).

IPv6 Index: To specify a static IPv6 Index to be configured to the device. Eg: 0

IPv6 Address: To specify a static IPv6 address to be configured to the device. Eg: 2004::2010

Subnet Prefix length: To specify the subnet prefix length for the IPv6 settings.

> **NOTE**
> Value ranges from 0 to 128.

Default Gateway: Specify v6 default gateway for the IPv6 settings.

> **NOTE**
> If core feature IPV6_COMPLIANCE and SUPPORT_IPMIIPV6_LAN_PARAM_ONLY are enabled, the IPv6 default Gateway field will not be displayed.

Enable VLAN: To enable/disable the VLAN support for selected interface.

VLAN ID: The Identification for VLAN configuration.

> **NOTE**
> Value ranges from 2 to 4094.

VLAN Priority: The priority for VLAN configuration.

> **NOTE**
> - Value ranges from 0 to 7.
> - 7 is the highest priority for VLAN.

Save: To save the entries.

Procedure

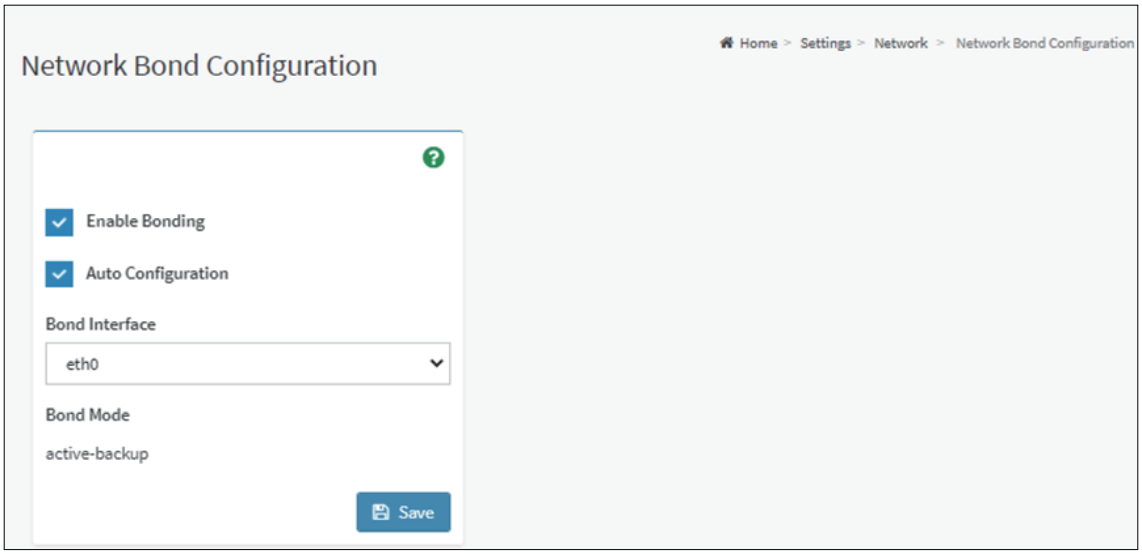
1. Check Enable LAN to enable LAN support for the selected interface..
2. Select the LAN Interface to be configured.
3. Check Enable IPv4 to enable IPv4 support for the selected interface.
4. Check Enable IPv4 DHCP to dynamically configure IPv4 address using DHCP.
5. If the field is disabled, enter the IPv4 Address , IPv4 Subnet Mask and IPv4 Default Gateway in the respective fields.
6. In IPv6 Configuration, if you wish to enable the IPv6 settings, check Enable IPv6.
7. If the IPv6 setting is enabled, enable or disable the option Enable IPv6 DHCP.
8. If the field is disabled, enter the IPv6 Address, Subnet Prefix length and IPv6 Index in the given field.
9. In VLAN Configuration, if you wish to enable the VLAN settings, check Enable LAN.
10. Enter the VLAN ID in the specified field.
11. Enter the VLAN Priority in the specified field.
12. Click Save to save the entries.

6.6.2 Network Bond Configuration

This page is used to configure the network bonding configuration for the network interfaces.

> **NOTE**
> Minimum of two network interfaces required to enable Network bonding for the device.

To open Network Settings page, click Settings → Network Settings → Network Bond from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of Network Bonding page is shown below.



Network Bond Configuration page

The fields of Network Bond Configuration page are explained below.

Enable Bonding: To enable or disable network bonding for network interfaces.

Auto Configuration: To configure the interfaces in service configuration automatically.

> **NOTE**
> If Auto configuration is disabled, then interfaces in services can be configured via IPMI command.
>
> If Auto configuration is enabled, then all the services will be restarted automatically.

Bond Mode: This field displays the Network bonding mode.

> **NOTE**
> This field cannot be configured.

Save: To save the current changes.

Procedure:

> **NOTE**
> The Eable Bonding option is enabled. You can disable the option if needed.

1. Select the Bond Interface from the drop-down list.

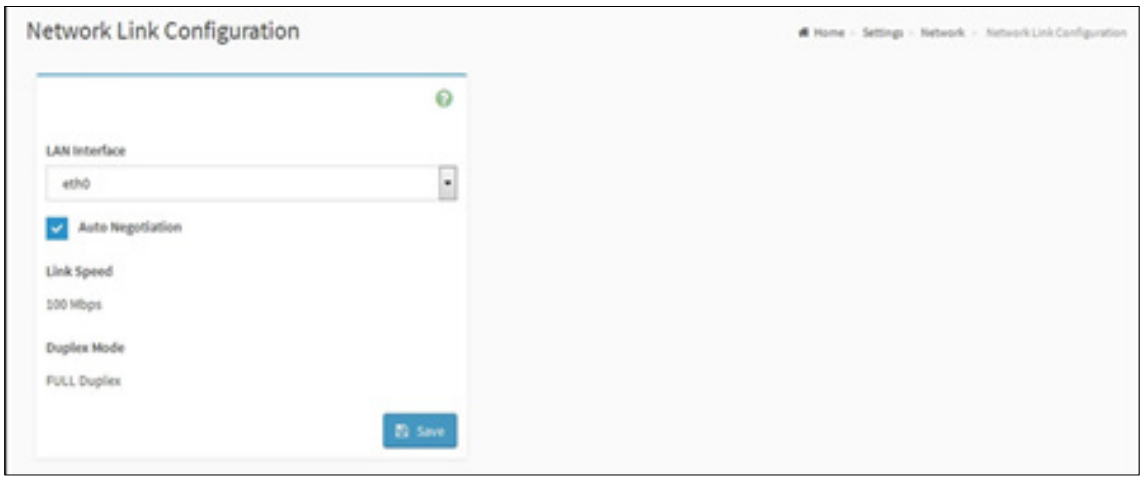
> **NOTE**
> The Bond Interface can be selected only if the Enable Bonding option is enabled.

2. Check the Auto Configuration option to enable the auto configuration.
3. Click Save to save the configuration.

6.6.3 Network Link

This page is used to configure the network link configuration for available network interfaces.

To open Network Link page, click Settings → Network Settings → Network Link from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of Network Link Configuration page is shown below.



Network Link page

The fields of Network Link Configuration page are explained below.

LAN Interface: Select the required network interface from the list to which the Link speed and duplex mode to be configured.

Auto Negotiation: This option is enabled to allow the device to perform automatic configuration to achieve the best possible mode of operation (speed and duplex) over a link.

Link Speed: Link speed will list all the supported capabilities of the network interface. It can be 10/100/1000 Mbps.

> **NOTE**
> Link speed of 1000 Mbps is not applicable, when Auto Negotiation is OFF.

Duplex Mode: Duplex Mode could be either Half Duplex or Full Duplex.

Save: To save the settings.

Procedure:

1. Select the LAN Interface from the drop down list.
2. Select either Enable or Disable for Auto Negotiation.

> **NOTE**
> The Link Speed and Duplex Mode will be active only when Auto Negotiation is OFF.

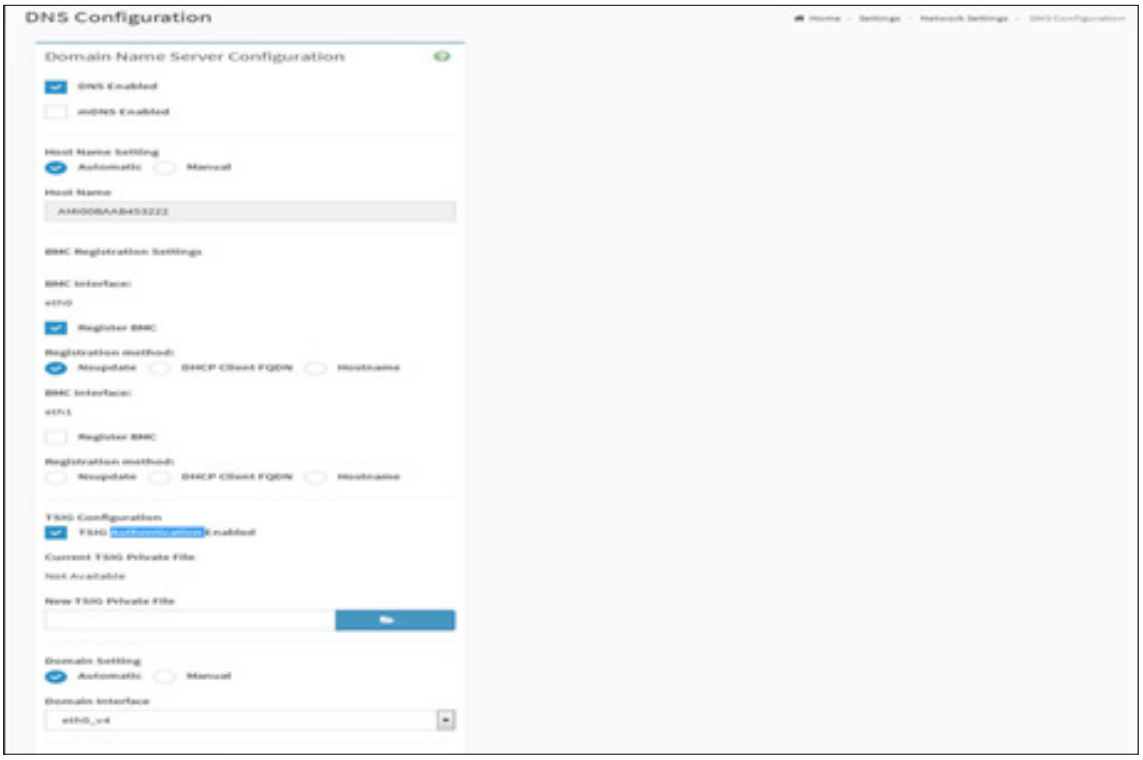
3. Select the Link Speed from the drop-down list.
4. Select the Duplex Mode either Full duplex or Half duplex.
5. Click Save to save the configuration.

6.6.4 DNS Configuration

The Domain Name System (DNS) is a distributed hierarchical naming system for computers, services, or any resource connected to the Internet or a private network. It associates the information with domain names assigned to each of the participants. Most importantly, it translates domain names meaningful to humans into the numerical (binary) identifiers associated with networking equipment for the purpose of locating and addressing these devices worldwide.

The DNS Server settings page is used to manage the DNS settings of a device.

To open DNS Server Settings page, click Settings → Network Settings → DNS Configuration from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of DNS Configuration page is shown below.



DNS Server Configuration page

The fields of DNS Configuration page are explained below.

Domain Name Service Configuration

DNS Enabled: To enable/disable all the DNS Service Configurations. mDNS Enable: To enable/disable the mDNS Support Configurations.

mDNS Enable: To enable/disable the mDNS Support Configurations.

Host Name Settings: Choose either Automatic or Manual settings.

Host Name: It displays host name of the device. If the Host setting is chosen as Manual, then specify the host name of the device.

> **NOTE**
> - Value ranges from 1 to 64 alpha-numeric characters.
> - Special characters '-'(hyphen) and '_'(underscore) are allowed.
> - It must not start or end with a '-'(hyphen). IE browsers won't work correctly if any part of the host name contain underscore (_) character.

BMC Registration Settings

BMC Interface: Options to register the BMC are through an Interface.

Register BMC: To register BMC through registration method.

Registration Method
Options to register the BMC are through NS Update or DHCP Client FQDN or Hostname.

TSIG Authentication Enabled: Check this box to enable TSIG authentication while registering DNS via nsupdate. Separate TSIG files can be uploaded for each LAN interface.

Current TSIG Private File: The information of Current TSIG private file along with its uploaded date/time will be displayed (read only).

New TSIG Private File: Browse and navigate to the TSIG private file.

> **NOTE**
> TSIG file should be of private type.

Domain Setting: Select whether the domain interface will be configured manually or automatically.

- **Automatic** - If you Select Automatic, the Domain Name cannot be configured as it will be done automatically. The field will be disabled.
- **Manual** - If the Domain setting is chosen as Manual, then specify the domain name of the device.

> **NOTE**
> If you select "Automatic" it displays the Domain Interface option. If you select "Manual" it displays "Domain name".

- **Domain Name**: It displays the domain name of the device.

Domain Name Server Setting

- **Automatic** - If you select Automatic "DNS Interface" option should be explained.
- **Manual** - Specify the DNS (Domain Name System) server address to be configured for the BMC.

IP Priority:

- If IP Priority is IPv4, it will have 2 IPv4 DNS servers and 1 IPv6 DNS server.
- If IP Priority is IPv6, it will have 2 IPv6 DNS servers and 1 IPv4 DNS server.

> **NOTE**
> This is not applicable for Manual configuration.

DNS Server 1, 2 & 3

To specify the DNS (Domain Name System) server address to be configured for the BMC.

> **NOTE**
> - IPv4 Addresses should be given in dotted decimal representation.
> - IPv6 Addresses are supported and must be global unicast addresses.

DNS Server Address will support the following:
- IPv4 Address format.
- IPv6 Address format.

Save: To save the entered changes.

Procedure:

1. In Domain Name Service Configuration, Enable DNS Service.
   - Check the option DNS Enabled to enable all the DNS Service Configurations.
2. Choose the Host Name Setting either Automatic or Manual.

> **NOTE**
> If you choose Automatic, you need not enter the Host Name and if you choose Manual, you need to enter the Host Name.

3. Enter the Host Name in the given field if you have chosen Manual Configuration.
4. Under Register BMC, choose the BMC's network port to register with DNS settings.
   - Check Register BMC option to register with DNS settings.
     - **Nsupdate** - Choose Nsupdate option to register with DNS server using nsupdate application.
     - **DHCP Client FQDN** - Choose DHCP Client FQDN option to register with DNS Server using DHCP option 81.
     - **Hostname** - Choose Hostname option to register with DNS server using DHCP option.

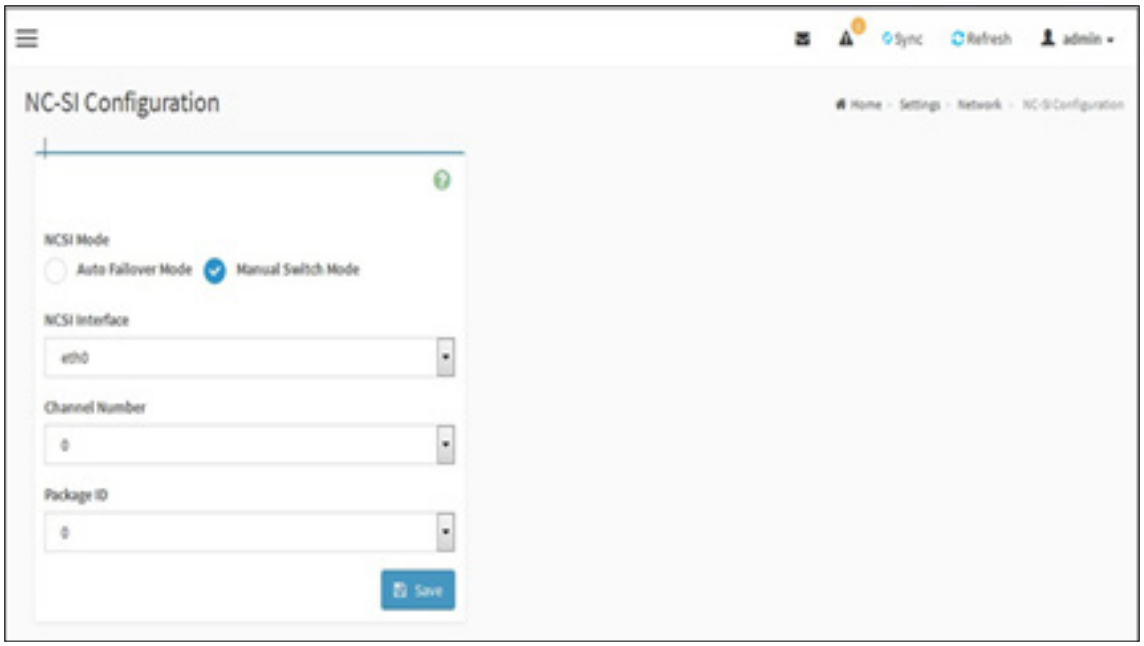
> **NOTE**
> Hostname option should be selected, if the DHCP client FQDN option is not supported by DHCP server.

5. In TSIG Configuration, Check the option TSIG Authentication Enabled.
   - The current file name will be displayed in Current TSIG Private file.
   - To view a new one, browse and navigate to the TSIG private file.
6. In the Domain Settings,
   - Select the domain settings (Automatic or Manual).
   - Enter the Domain Name in the given field if the option “Manual” is being selected in domain settings field.
7. In Domain Name Server Setting,
   - Select the DNS Name Server Setting.
   - Choose the IP Priority, either IPv4 or IPv6.
   - Enter the DNS Server address.
8. In DNS Server1, DNS Server2 and DNS Server3, enter the server addresses to be configured for the BMC.
9. Click Save to save the entries.

6.6.5 NC-SI Configuration

This page is used to configure Network Controller Sideband Interface (NCSI) configuration settings.

To open NCSI page, click Settings → Network Settings → NC-SI Configuration from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of NCSI page is shown below.



NC-SI Configuration page

The following fields are displayed in this page.

NCSI Mode: To Select the NCSI Mode either Auto Failover Mode or Manual Switch mode.

NCSI Interface: It lists the interface name in list box.

Channel Number: Lists the channel number of the selected interface.

Package ID: Lists the package id of the selected interface.

Save: To save the current changes.

Procedure

1. Select NCSI Mode type either Auto Failover Mode or Manual Switch Mode.

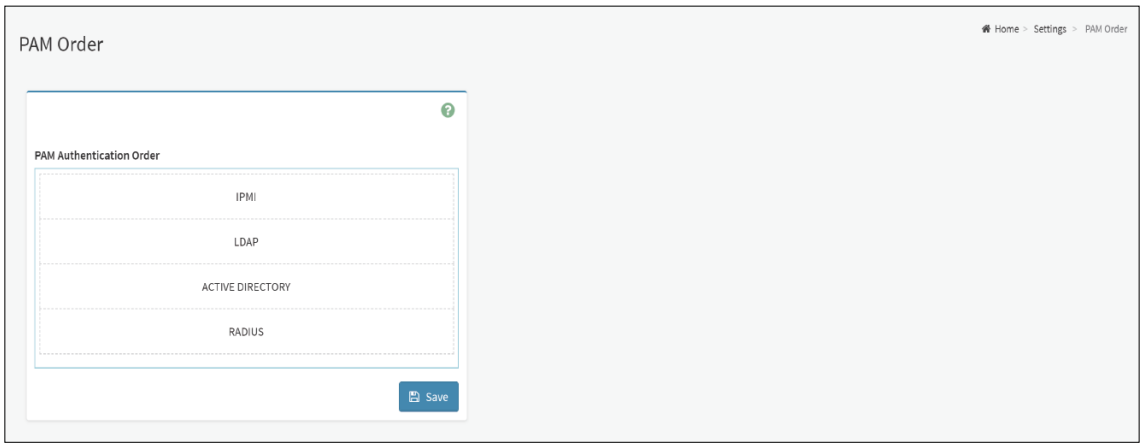
> **NOTE**
> - If you select Auto Failover Mode, the NCSI Interface will be configured automatically.
> - If you select Manual Switch Mode only you are allowed to configure NCSI Interface, Channel number and Package ID.

2. Choose the particular NCSI Interface to which you need to configure NCSI settings.
3. Choose the Channel Number to be configured for the selected Interface name.
4. Choose the Package ID to be configured for the selected Interface name.
5. Click Save to save the current changes.

6.7 PAM Order Settings

This page is used to configure the PAM ordering for user authentication in to the BMC.

To open PAM Ordering page, click Settings → PAM Order Settings from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of PAM Order page is shown below.



PAM order page

The fields of Settings → PAM Ordering page are explained below.

PAM Module: It shows the list of available PAM modules supported in BMC.

> **NOTE**
> If AD contains secret username & password as empty, Authentication fails will be always treated as Invalid Password error. For Invalid Password error PAM will not try other Authentication Methods. So it is recommended to keep AD in the last location in PAM order.

Procedure

1. Select the required PAM module and click and drag the required PAM module. It can be moved UP or DOWN to change its arrangement order.
2. Click Save to save any changes made.

> **NOTE**
> Whenever the configuration is modified, the web server will be restarted automatically. Logged-in session will be logged out.

6.8 Platform Event Filter

Platform Event Filter (PEF) provides a mechanism for configuring the BMC to take selected actions on event messages that it receives or has internally generated. These actions include operations such as system power-off, system reset, as well as triggering the generation of an alert.

The PEF Management is used to configure the following

- Event Filters
- Alert Policies
- LAN Destinations

To open PEF Management Settings page, click Settings → Platform Event Filter the menu bar. Each tab is explained below.

6.8.1 Event Filters

A PEF implementation is recommended to provide at least 40 entries in the event filter table. A subset of these entries should be pre-configured for common system failure events, such as over- temperature, power system failure, fan failure events, etc. Remaining entries can be made available for 'OEM' or System Management Software configured events. Note that individual entries can be tagged as being reserved for system use - so this ratio of preconfigured entries to run-time configurable entries can be reallocated if necessary.

Event Filters page

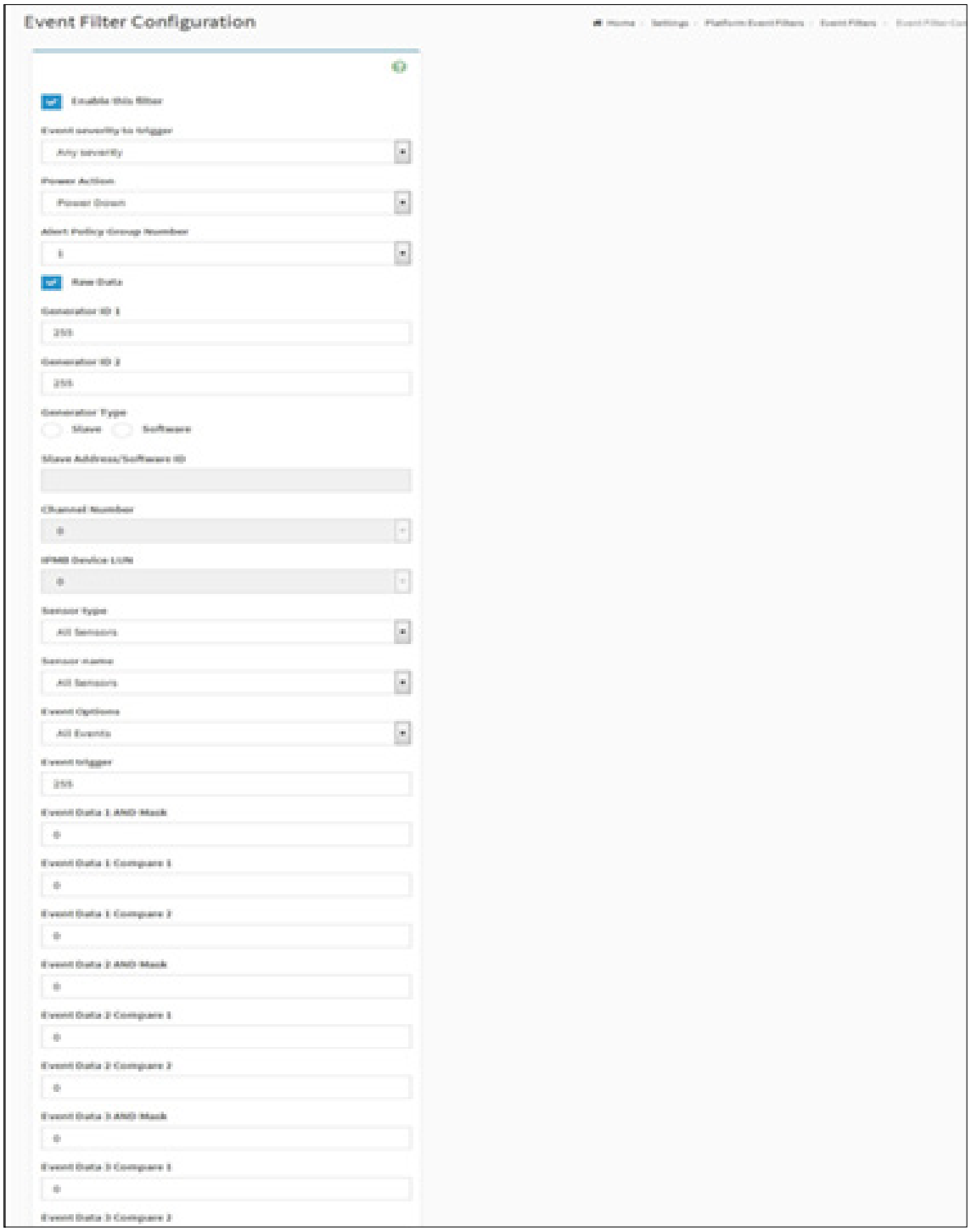
Platform Event Filters

The fields of Platform Event Filters Tab are explained below.

This page contains Pre-configured 40 Events with PEF IDs.

Procedure:

1. Click the Event Filters section to configure the event filters in the available slots.
2. To Add an Event Filter entry, select a free section to open the Event Filter entry page. A sample screenshot of Event Filter Configuration page is shown below.



Event Filters Configuration page

Event Filter Configuration

In the Event Filter Configuration section,

- In Enable this filter, check this option to enable the PEF settings.
- In Event Security to trigger, select any one of the Event security from the list..
- Select any one of the Power Action either Power down, Power reset or Power cycle from the drop down list.
- Choose any one of the configured Alert Policy Group Number from the drop down list.

> **NOTE**
> Alert Policy has to be configured - under Settings → PEF → Alert Policy.

- Check Raw Data option to fill the Generator ID with raw data.
- Generator ID 1 field is used to give raw generator ID1 data value.
- Generator ID 2 field is used to give raw generator ID2 data value.

> **NOTE**
> In RAW data field, specify hexadecimal value prefix with '0x'.

- In the Event Generator section, choose the event generator as Slave Address - if event was generated from IPMB. Otherwise as System Software ID - if event was generated from system software.
- In the Slave Address/Software ID field, specify corresponding I2C Slave Address or System Software ID.
- Choose the particular Channel Number that event message was received over. Or choose '0' if the event message was received via the system interface, primary IPMB, or internally generated by the BMC.
- Choose the corresponding IPMB Device LUN if event generated by IPMB.
- Select the Sensor Type of sensor that will trigger the event filter action.
- In the Sensor Name field, choose the particular sensor from the sensor list.
- Choose Event Option to be either All Events or Sensor Specific Events.
- Event Trigger field is used to give Event/Reading type value.

> **NOTE**
> Value ranges from 1 to 255.

- Event Data 1 AND Mask field is used to indicate wild carded or compared bits.

> **NOTE**
> Value ranges from 0 to 255.

- Event Data 1 Compare 1 & Event Data 1 Compare 2 fields are used to indicate whether each bit position's comparison is an exact comparison or not.

> **NOTE**
> Value ranges from 0 to 255.

- Event Data 2 AND Mask field is similar to Event Data 1 AND Mask.

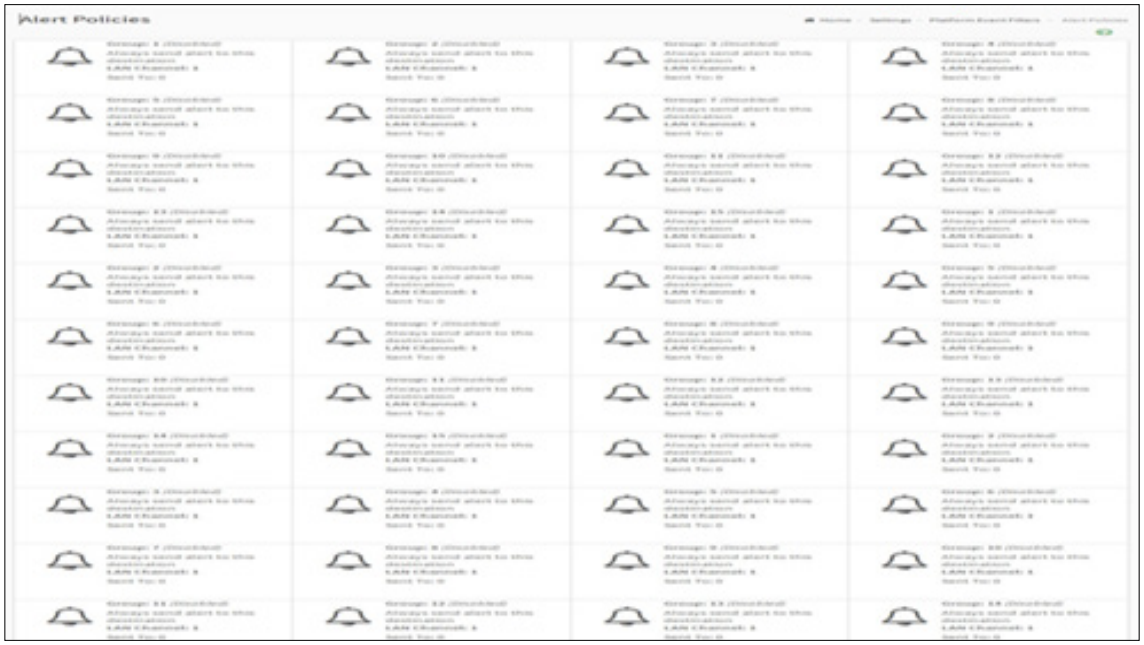
- Event Data 2 Compare 1 & Event Data 2 Compare 2 fields are similar to Event Data 1 Compare 1 and Event Data 1 Compare 2 respectively.
- Event Data 3 AND Mask field is similar to Event Data 1 AND Mask.
- Event Data 3 Compare 1 & Event Data 3 Compare 2 fields are similar to Event Data 1 Compare 1 and Event Data 1 Compare 2 respectively.

3. Click Save to save the changes and return to event filter list.

4. Click Delete to delete the existing filter.

6.8.2 Alert Policies

This page is used to configure the Alert Policy for the PEF configuration. You can add, delete or modify an entry in this page.



Alert Policies page

The fields of Platform Event Filter – Alert Policies section are explained below.

Policy Group Number: Displays the Policy number of the configuration.

Enable this alert: To enable or disable the policy settings.

Policy Action: To choose any one of the Policy set values (0-5) from the list.

0 - Always send alert to this destination.

1 - If alert to previous destination was successful, do not send alert to this destination. Proceed to next entry in this policy set.

2 - If alert to previous destination was successful, do not send alert to this destination. Do not process any more entries in this policy set.

3 - If alert to previous destination was successful, do not send alert to this destination. Proceed to next entry in this policy set that is to a different channel.

4 - If alert to previous destination was successful, do not send alert to this destination. Proceed to next entry in this policy set that is to a different destination type.

LAN Channel: To choose a particular channel from the available channel list.

Destination Selector: To choose a particular destination from the configured destination list.

> **NOTE**
> LAN Destination has to be configured under Settings → Platform Event Filters → LAN Destinations.

Event Specific Alert String: To specify an event-specific Alert String.

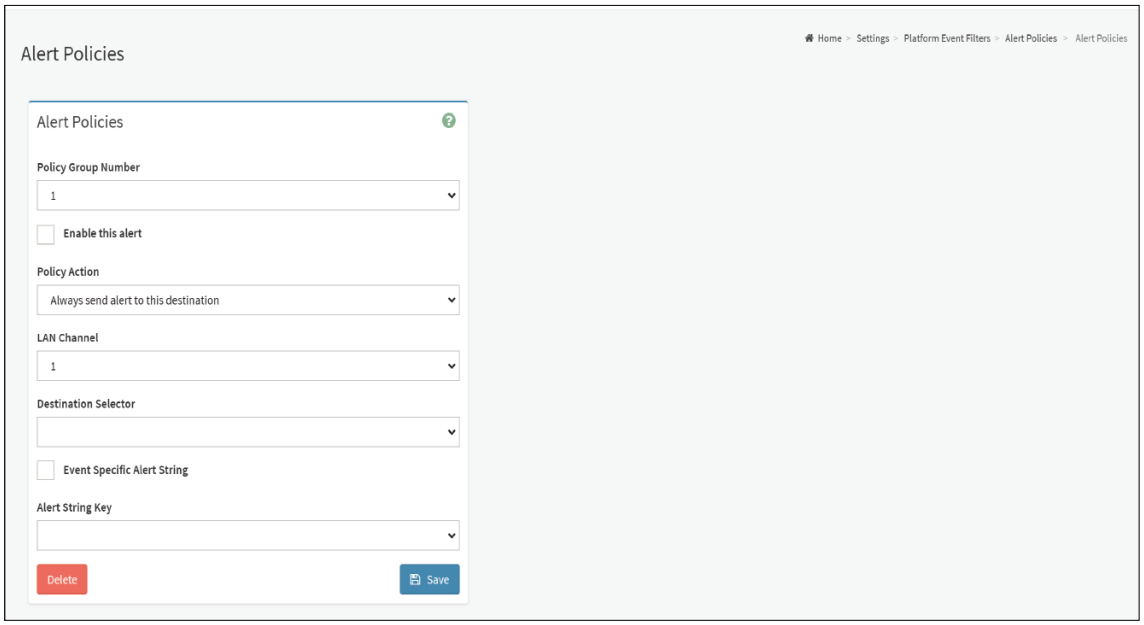
Alert String Key: To specify which string is to be sent for this Alert Policy entry.

Save: To save the Alert Policies entries.

Delete: To delete the selected configured Alert Policy.

Procedure:

1. In the Alert Policies Section, select the slot for which you have to configure the Alert policy. That is, In the Alert Policies page, if you have chosen Alert Policy Group Number as 4, you have to configure the 4th slot (the slot with Policy Number 4) in the Alert Policy Tab.
2. Select the slot and click on the empty slot to open the Alert Policies page as shown in the screenshot below.



Add Alert Policy page

3. Select Policy Group Number from the drop-down list.
4. Check Enable this alert to enable the policy settings.
5. Choose any of the Policy Action from the list.
6. Choose particular LAN Channel from the available channel list.

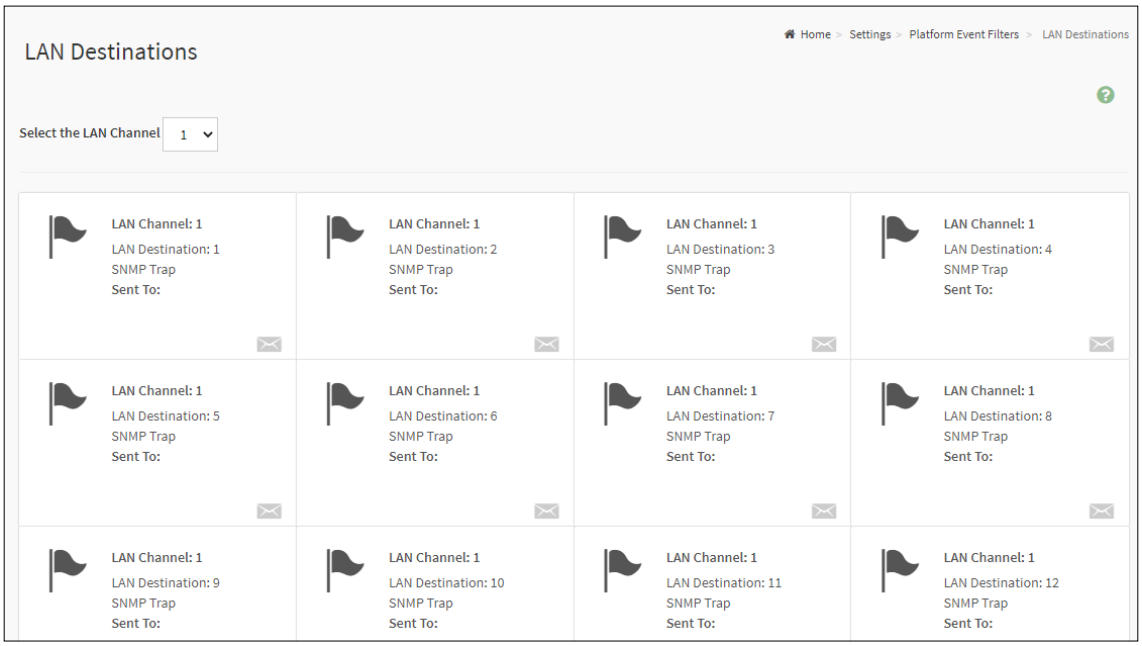
7. In the Destination Selector, choose particular destination from the configured destination list.

> **NOTE**
> LAN Destination has to be configured under Settings → Platform Event Filters → LAN Destinations. That is if you select the number 4 for destination selector in Alert Policy Entry page, then you have to configure the 4th slot (LAN Destination Number 4) in the LAN Destinations tab.

8. Enable Event Specific Alert String, if the Alert policy entry is Event Specific.
9. In the Alert String Key field, choose any one value that is used to look up the Alert String to send for this Alert Policy entry.
10. Click Save to save the new alert policy and return to Alert Policy list.
11. Click Delete to delete a configuration.

6.8.3 LAN Destinations

This page is used to configure the LAN destination of PEF configuration. A sample screenshot of LAN Destination page is given below.



LAN Destination page

The fields of Platform Event Filters – LAN Destinations are explained below.

Select any empty slot to configure LAN Destinations.

Select the LAN Channel: To select the LAN Channel number.

LAN Channel: Displays LAN Channel Number for the selected slot (read only).

LAN Destination: Displays ID for setting Destination Selector of Alert Policy (read only).

Destination Type: Destination type can be either an SNMP Trap or an E-mail alerts, the four fields - SNMP Destination Address, BMC User Name, Email subject and Email message needs to be filled. The SMTP server information also has to be added - under Settings → SMTP Settings. For SNMP Trap, only the SNMP Destination Address has to be filled.

SNMP Destination Address: If Destination type is SNMP Trap, then enter the IP address of the system that will receive the alert. Destination address will support the following:

- IPv4 address format.
- IPv6 address format.

BMC User Name: If Destination type is Email Alert, then choose the user to whom the email alert has to be sent. Email address for the user has to be configured under Settings → Users Management.

Email Subject & Email Message: These fields must be configured if email alert is chosen as destination type. An email will be sent to the configured email address of the user in case of any severity events with a subject specified in subject field and will contain the message field's content as the email body. These fields are not applicable for 'AMI-Format' email users.

> **NOTE**
> User should be configured under Settings → Users Management

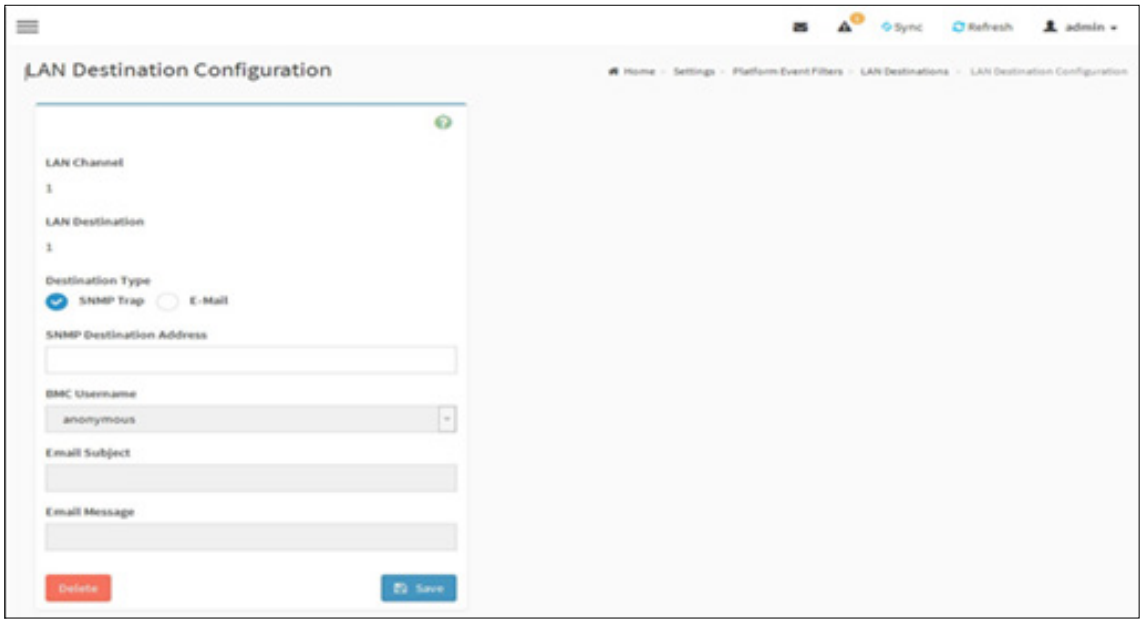
Save: To add a new entry to the device. Alternatively, double click on a free slot.

Delete: To delete the selected configured LAN Destination.

Procedure:

1. In the LAN Destinations section, choose the number of slots to be configured. This should be the same number of slot that you have selected in the Alert Policies - Destination Selector field. That is if you have chosen the Destination Selector as 4 in the Alert Policies page of Alert Policies tab, then you have to configure the 4th slot of LAN Destination page.

2. Select the slot and click on the empty slot. This opens the LAN Destination entry.



Add LAN Destination entry page

3. In the LAN Channel Number field, the LAN Channel Number for the selected slot is displayed and this is a read only field.
4. In the LAN Destination field, the destination for the newly configured entry is displayed and this is a read only field.
5. In the Destination Type field, select the one of the types.
6. In the SNMP Destination Address field, enter the destination address.

> **NOTE**
> If Destination type is E-mail Alert, then give the e-mail address that will receive the e-mail.

7. If the destination type is Email alert, select the BMC User Name from the list of users.

> **NOTE**
> E-mail address should be configured under Settings → User Management.

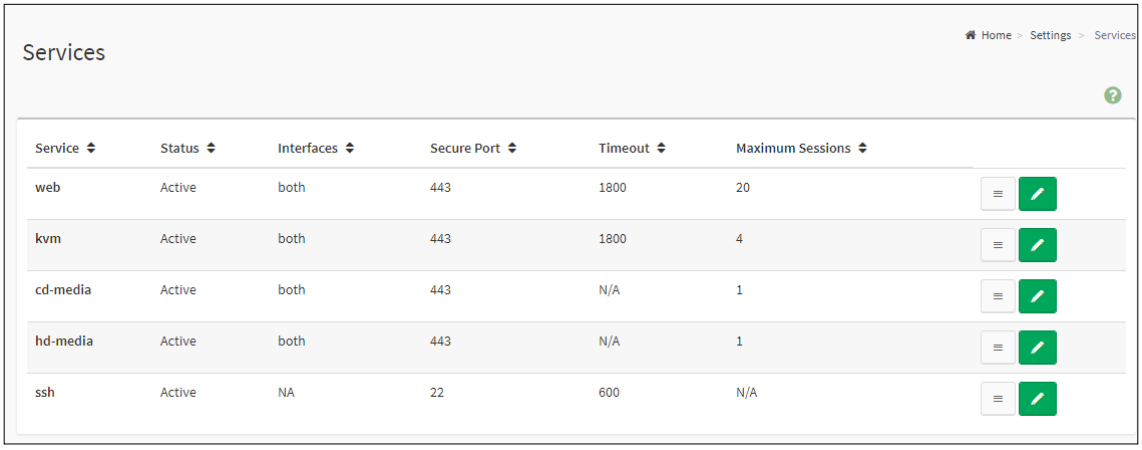
8. In the Email Subject field, enter the subject.
9. In the Email Message field, enter the message.
10. Click Save to save the new LAN destination and return to LAN destination list.
11. Click Delete to delete a configuration.
12. Click Send Test Alert to send sample alert to configured destination.

> **NOTE**
> Test alert can sent only with enabled SMTP configuration. SMTP support can be enabled under Settings → SMTP Settings.

6.9 Service

This page displays the basic information about services running in the BMC. Only Administrator can modify the service.

To open Services page, click Settings → Services from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of Services page is shown below.



Service	Status	Interfaces	Secure Port	Timeout	Maximum Sessions
web	Active	both	443	1800	20
kvm	Active	both	443	1800	4
cd-media	Active	both	443	N/A	1
hd-media	Active	both	443	N/A	1
ssh	Active	NA	22	600	N/A

Service page

The fields of Services page are explained below.

Services: Displays service name of the selected slot (read-only).

Status: Displays the current status of the service, either active or inactive state.

Interfaces: It shows the interface in which service is running.

Nonsecure Port: This port is used to configure non secure port number for the service.
- Web default port is 80
- KVM default port is 7578
- CD Media default port is 5120
- HD Media default port is 5123
- Telnet default port is 23
-SOLSSH default port is 52123

> **NOTE**
> SSH service will not support non secure port. If single port feature is enabled, KVM, CD Media, FD Media and HD Media ports cannot be edited. Port value ranges from 1 to 65535.

Secure Port: Used to configure secure port number for the service.
- Web default port is 443
- KVM default port is 7582
- CD Media default port is 5124
- FD Media default port is 5126
- HD Media default port is 5127
- SSH default port is 22

> **NOTE**
> Telnet service and SOLSSH will not support secure port. If single port feature is enabled, KVM, CD Media, FD Media and HD Media ports cannot be edited. Port value ranges from 1 to 65535.

Port listening status on various feature settings:

	Single port enabled	Single port disabled	Only KVM encryption enabled	Only Media encryption enabled	Both KVM and Media encryption enabled
Adviser (video server)	7578 (LP)	7578 (EO)	7578 (LP) 7582 (EO)	7578 (EO)	7578 (LP) 7582 (EO)
Cdserver	5120 (LP)	5120 (EO)	5120 (EO)	5124 (EO)	5124 (EO)
Fdserver	5122 (LP)	5122 (EO)	5122 (EO)	5126 (EO)	5122 (LP) 5126 (EO)
Hdserver	5123 (LP)	5123 (EO)	5123 (EO)	5123 (LP) 5127 (EO)	5123 (LP) 5127 (EO)

NOTE
LP – Loopback, EO – Exposed Outside.

Timeout: Displays the session timeout value of the service. For web, SSH and telnet service, user can configure the session timeout value.

NOTE
- Web timeout value ranges from 300 to 1800 seconds.
- KVM timeout value ranges from 300 to 1800 seconds.
- SSH and Telnet timeout value ranges from 60 to 1800 seconds.
- SSH and Telnet timeout value ranges from 60 to 1800 seconds.
- SSH and Telnet service will be using the same timeout value. If you configure SSH timeout value, it will be applied to telnet service also and vice versa.
- If KVM is launched then the web session timeout will not take effect.

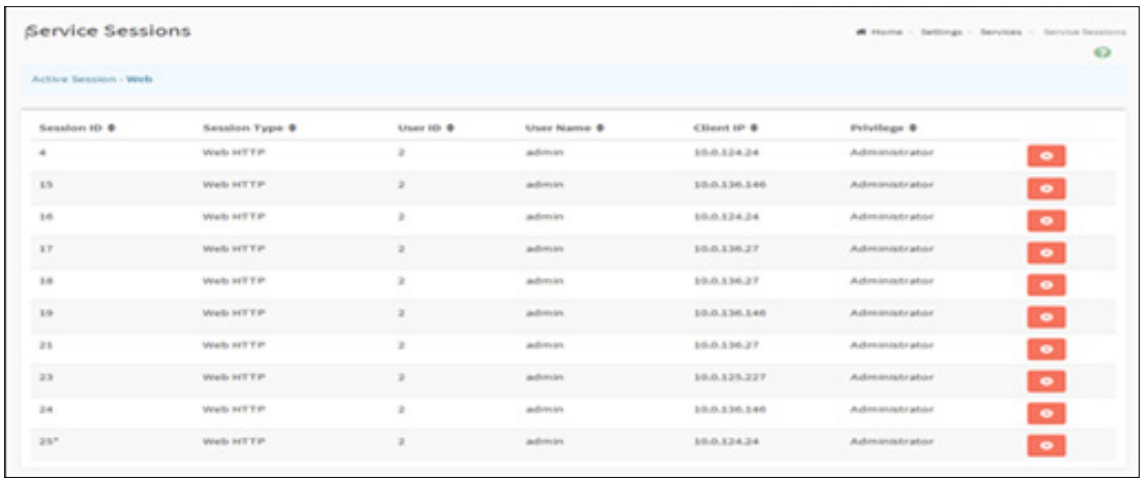
Maximum Sessions: Displays the maximum number of allowed sessions for the service.

Active Sessions: To view the current active sessions for the service.

To view the Active Sessions:

Procedure:

1. Click View Icon ( ) to view the details about the active sessions for the service.
2. This opens the Active Session screen (for example - Service Sessions) as shown in the screenshot below.



Service Session page

3. **Session Type**: Displays the type of the active sessions.
4. **User**: Displays the name of the user.
5. **Client IP**: Displays the IP addresses that are already configured for the active sessions.
6. **Privilege**: Displays the access privilege of the user.
7. Select a slot and click Terminate icon ( ) to terminate the particular session of the service.

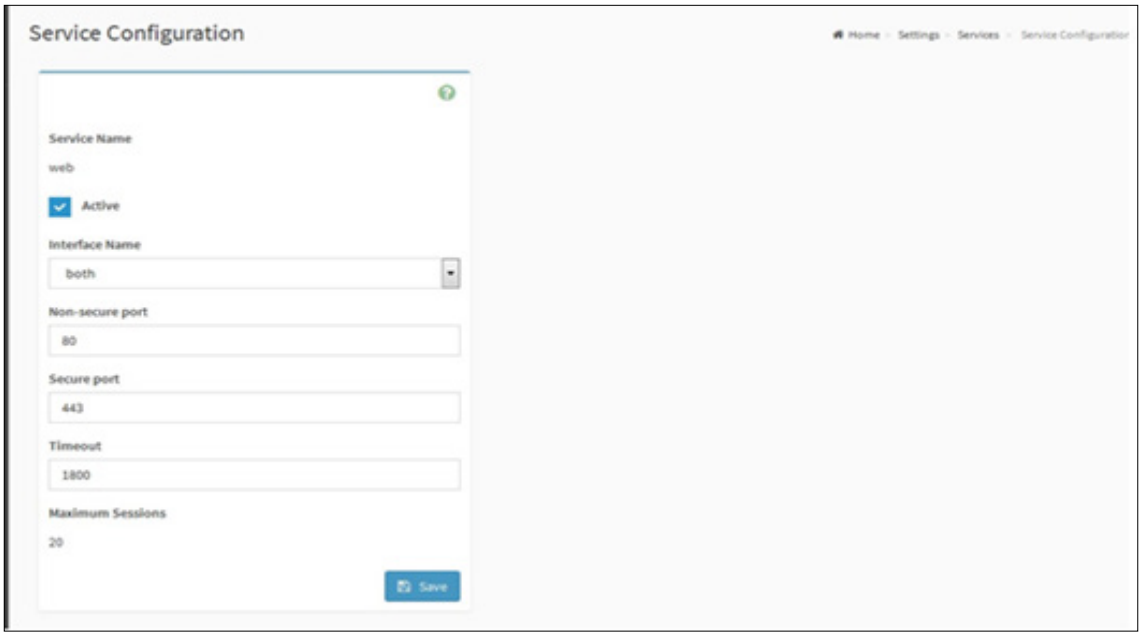
To modify the existing services:

Procedure

1. Select a slot and click Edit icon ( ) to modify the configuration of the service.

> **NOTE**
> Whenever the configuration is modified, the service will be restarted automatically. User has to close the existing opened session for the service if needed.

2. This opens the Service Configuration screen as shown in the screenshot below.



Service configuration page

3. Service Name is a read only field.
4. Activate the Current State by enabling the Active check box.

> **NOTE**
> Interfaces, Nonsecure port, Secure port, Time out and Maximum Sessions will not be active unless the current state is active.

5. Choose any one of the available interfaces from the Interface Name drop-down list.
6. Enter the Nonsecure port number in the Non-secure Port field.
7. Enter the Secure Port Number in the Secure Port field.
8. Enter the timeout value in the Timeout field.

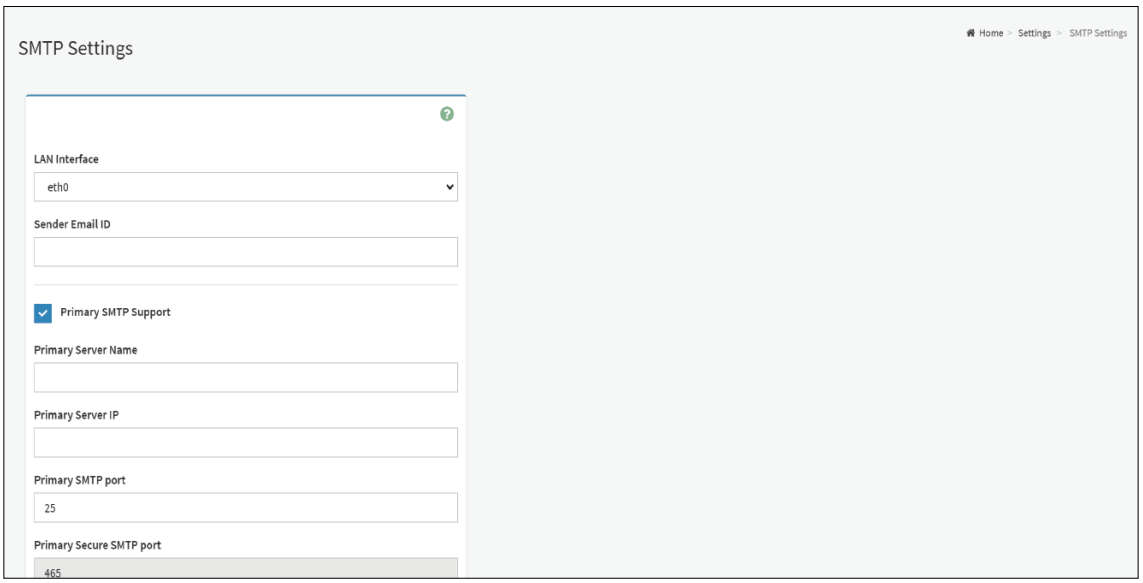
> **NOTE**
> The values in the Maximum Sessions field cannot be modified.

9. Click Save to save the entered changes else click Cancel to exit.

6.10 SMTP Settings

Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP) is an Internet standard for electronic mail (e-mail) transmission across Internet Protocol (IP) networks. You can configure the SMTP settings of the device.

To open SMTP Settings page, click Settings → SMTP Settings from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of SMTP Settings page is shown below.



SMTP Settings page

The fields of SMTP Settings page are explained below.

LAN Interface: Displays the list of LAN channels available

Sender Email ID: A valid 'Sender Address' to indicate the BMC, whenever e-mail is sent.

Primary Server Name: The 'Machine Name' of the BMC, from where the e-mail is sent.

> **NOTE**
> - Machine Name is a string of maximum 15 alpha-numeric characters.
> - Space, special characters are not allowed.

Primary SMTP Support: To enable/disable SMTP support for the BMC.

Primary SMTP Port: To specify the SMTP Normal Port.

Primary Secure SMTP Port: To specify the SMTP Secure Port.

> **NOTE**
> - For Primary SMTP Port - Default Port is 25, and the Port value ranges from 1 to 65535.
> - For Primary Secure SMTP Port - Default Port is 465, and the Port value ranges from 1 to 65535.

Primary Server IP: The IP address of the SMTP Server. It is a mandatory field.

> **NOTE**
> - IP Address made of 4 numbers separated by dots as in “xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx”.
> - Each Number ranges from 0 to 255.
> - First Number must not be 0.
> - Supports IPv4 Address format and IPv6 Address format.

Primary SMTP Authentication: To enable/disable SMTP Authentication.

> **NOTE**
> SMTP Server Authentication Types supported are:
> - CRAM-MD5
> - LOGIN
> - PLAIN
>
> If the SMTP server does not support any one of the above authentication types, the user will get an error message stating, Authentication type is not supported by SMTP Server.

Primary Username: Enter username to access SMTP Accounts.

> **NOTE**
> - User Name can be of length 4 to 64 alpha-numeric characters, dot(.), dash(-), and underline(_).
> - It must start with an alphabet.
> - Other Special Characters are not allowed.

Primary Password: Enter password for the SMTP User Account.

> **NOTE**
> - Password must be at least 4 characters long.
> - White space is not allowed.
> - This field will not allow more than 64 characters.

Primary SMTP STARTTLS Enable: To enable STARTTLS support for the SMTP Client.

- **Upload SMTP CA Certificate File**: File that contains the certificate of the trusted CA certs. CACERT key file should be of pem type.
- **Upload SMTP Certificate File**: Client certificate filename. CERT key file should be of pem type.
- **Upload SMTP Private Key**: Client private key filename. SMTP key file should be of pem type.

> **NOTE**
> To enable STARTTLS support, the respective SMTP support option should be enabled.

Secondary SMTP Support: It lists the Secondary SMTP Server configuration. It is an optional field. If the Primary SMTP server is not working fine, then it tries with Secondary SMTP Server configuration.

> **NOTE**
> Options of Secondary SMTP Support are same as Primary SMTP Support.

Save: To save the new SMTP server configuration.

Procedure

1. Select the LAN Interface from the drop-down list.
2. Enter the Sender Email ID in the specified field.
3. Check Primary SMTP Support option to enable SMTP support for the BMC.
4. Enter the Machine Name of the SMTP Server in the Primary Server Name.

> **NOTE**
> - Machine Name is a string of maximum 15 alpha-numeric characters.
> - Space, special characters are not allowed.

5. Enter IP address of the SMTP Server in the Primary Server IP field. It is a mandatory field.
6. Enter the Primary SMTP Port in the specified field.
7. Enter the Primary Secure SMTP Port in the specified field.
8. Enable the check box Primary SMTP Authentication if you want to authenticate SMTP Server.
9. Enter your Primary User name and Primary Password in the respective fields.
10. Enable the check box Primary SMTP SSLTLS Enable to send data through secure Port.

> **NOTE**
> If this option is selected, STARTTLS option and Normal Port will be hidden.

11. Check the Secondary SMTP Support option to enable Secondary SMTP support for the BMC.
12. Enter the Secondary Server Name, Secondary Server IP, Secondary SMTP Port and Secure Port values in the respective fields.
13. Enable the check box SMTP Server Authentication if you want to authenticate SMTP Server.
14. Enter your Secondary User name and Password in the respective fields.
15. Enable the check box Secondary SMTP SSLTLS to send data through secure Port.

> **NOTE**
> If this option is selected, STARTTLS option and Normal Port will be hidden.

16. Click Save to save the entered details.

6.11 SSL Settings

The Secure Socket Layer protocol was created by Netscape to ensure secure transactions between web servers and browsers. The protocol uses a third party, a Certificate Authority (CA), to identify one end or both end of the transactions.

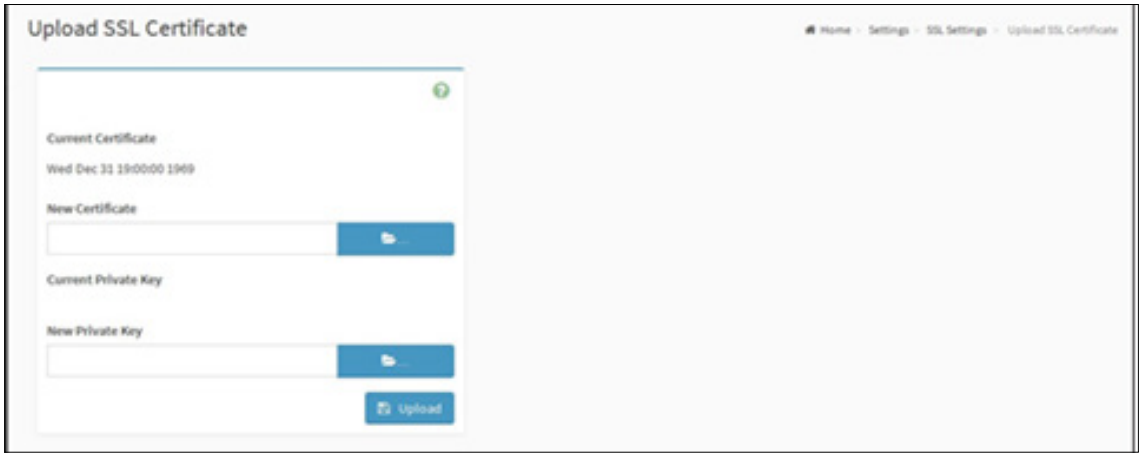
Configure SSL certificate into the BMC. Using this, the device can be accessed in a secured mode.

To open SSL Certificate Configuration page, click Settings → SSL Settings from the menu bar. There are three tabs in this page.

- Upload SSL Certificate option is used to upload the certificate and private key file into the BMC.
- Generate SSL Certificate option is used to generate the SSL certificate based on configuration details.
- View SSL Certificate option is used to view the uploaded SSL certificate in readable format.

6.11.1 Upload SSL Certificate

A sample screenshot of Upload SSL Certificate page is shown below.



Upload SSL Certificate page

The fields of SSL Settings – Upload SSL Settings tab are explained below.

Current Certificate: Current certificate and uploaded date/time will be displayed (read-only).

New Certificate: Certificate file should be of pem type

Current Private Key: Current Private key information will be displayed (read-only).

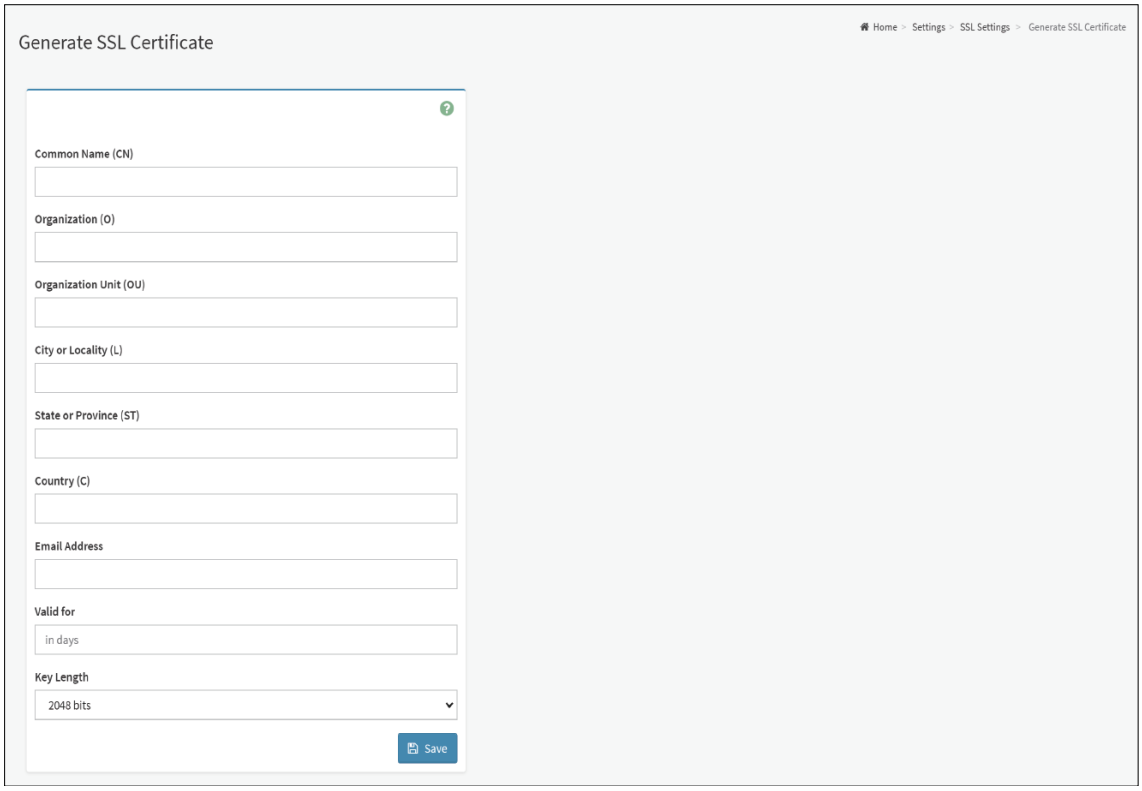
New Private Key: Private key file should be of pem type.

Upload: To upload the SSL certificate and privacy key into the BMC.

> **NOTE**
> After successful upload, HTTPs service will get restarted to use the newly uploaded SSL certificate.

6.11.2 Generate SSL Certificate

A sample screenshot of Generate SSL Certificate page is shown below.



Generate SSL Certificate page

The fields of SSL Settings – Generate SSL Certificate are explained below.

Common Name(CN): Common name for which certificate is to be generated.
- Maximum length of 64 characters.
- It is a string of alpha-numeric characters.
- Special characters '#' and '$' are not allowed.

Organization(O): Organization name for which the certificate is to be generated.
- Maximum length of 64 characters.
- It is a string of alpha-numeric characters.
- Special characters '#' and '$' are not allowed.

Organization Unit(OU): Over all organization section unit name for which certificate is to be generated.
- Maximum length of 64 characters.
- It is a string of alpha-numeric characters.
- Special characters '#' and '$' are not allowed.

City or Locality(L): City or Locality of the organization (mandatory).
- Maximum length of 128 characters.
- It is a string of alpha-numeric characters.
- Special characters '#' and '$' are not allowed.

State or Province(ST): State or Province of the organization (mandatory).
- Maximum length of 64 characters.
- It is a string of alpha-numeric characters.
- Special characters '#' and '$' are not allowed.

Country(C): Country code of the organization (mandatory).
- Only two characters are allowed.
- Special characters are not allowed.

Email Address: E-mail Address of the organization (mandatory).

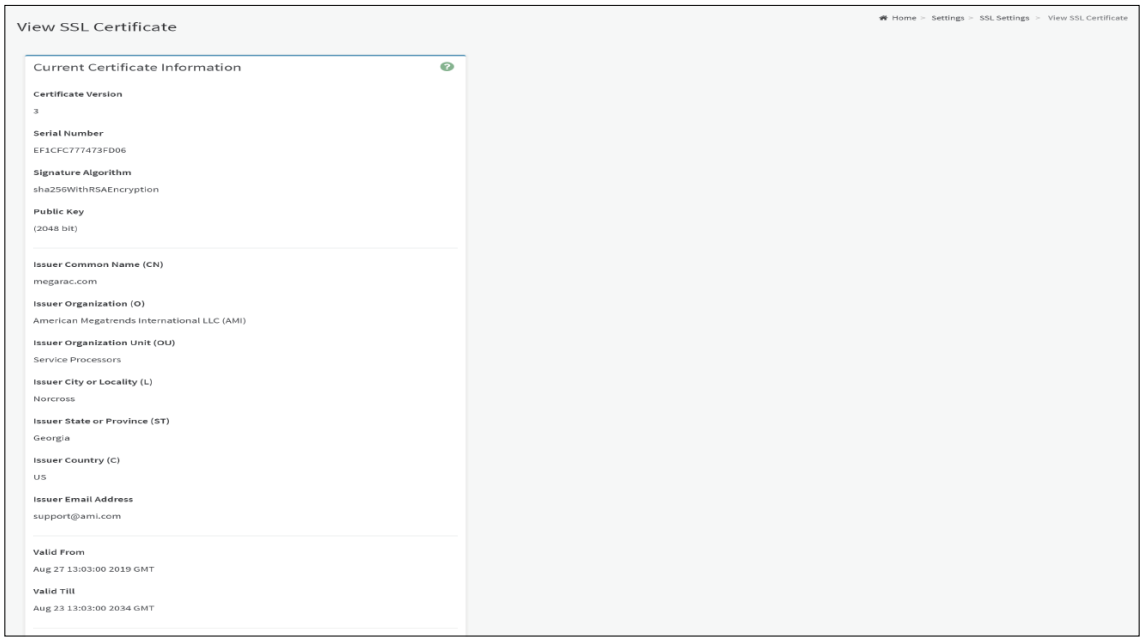
Valid for: Validity of the certificate.
- Value ranges from 1 to 3650 days.

Key Length: The key length bit value of the certificate.

Save: To generate the new SSL certificate.

> **NOTE**
> HTTPs service will get restarted, to use the newly generated SSL certificate.

6.11.3 View SSL Certificate



View SSL Settings page

The fields of SSL Settings – View SSL Certificate are explained below.

Basic Information: This section displays the basic information about the uploaded SSL certificate. It displays the following fields.
- Version Serial Number
- Signature Algorithm
- Public Key
- Issuer Common Name(CN)
- Issuer Organization(O)
- Issuer Organization Unit(OU)
- Issuer City or Locality(L)
- Issuer State or Province(ST)
- Issuer Country(C)
- Issuer E-mail Address
- Valid From
- Valid Till

Procedure

1. Click the Upload SSL Certificate tab, Browse the New Certificate and New Private key.
2. Click Upload to upload the new certificate and private key.
3. In Generate SSL Certificate, enter the following details in the respective fields.
   - The Common Name for which the certificate is to be generated.
   - The Organization for which the certificate is to be generated.
   - The Organization Unit name for which certificate to be generated.
   - The City or Locality of the organization
   - The State or Province of the organization
   - The Country of the organization
   - The Email address of the organization.
   - The number of days the certificate will be valid in the Valid For field.
4. Choose the Key Length bit value of the certificate
5. Click Save to generate the certificate.
6. Click View SSL Certificate tab to view the uploaded SSL certificate in user readable format.

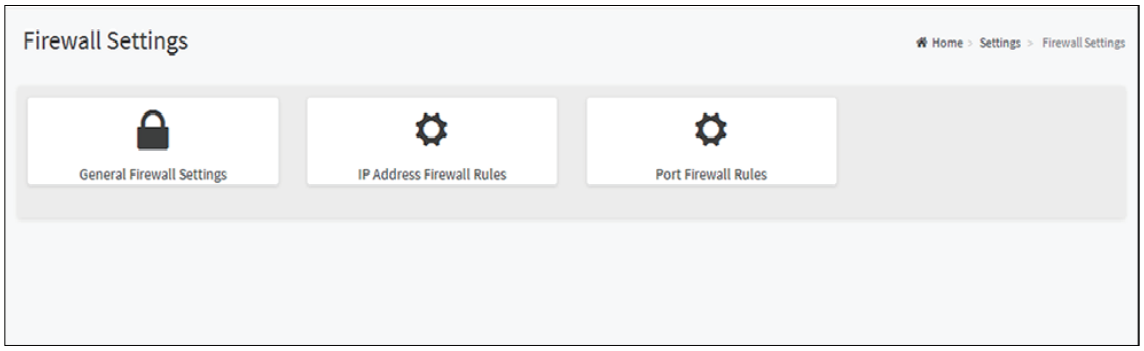
NOTE

- Once you Upload/Generate the certificates, only HTTPs service will get restarted.
- You can now access your Generic MegaRAC® SP securely using the following format in your IP Address field from your Internet browser: https://<your MegaRAC® SP's IP address here>
- For example, if your MegaRAC® SP's IP address is 192.168.0.30, enter the following: https://192.168.0.30
- Please note the <s> after <http>.You must accept the certificate before you are able to access your Generic MegaRAC® SP.

6.12 System Firewall

The System Firewall page allows you to configure the firewall settings. The firewall rule can be set for an IP or range of IP Addresses or Port numbers. To view this page, you must at least be an operator. Only administrators can add or delete a firewall.

To open System Firewall page, click Settings → System Firewall from the menu bar.



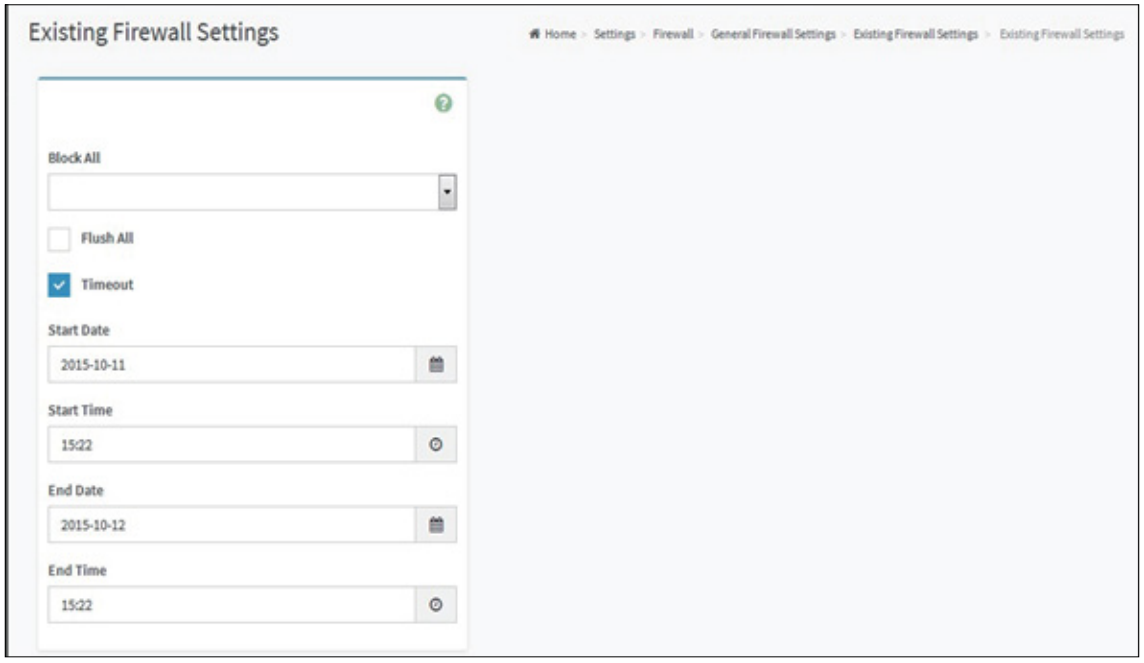
Firewall Settings page

6.12.1 General Firewall Settings

Click General Firewall Settings page. The fields of Firewall Settings tab are explained below.

Existing Firewall Settings

1. Click General Firewall Settings → Existing Firewall Settings icon. A blank page will be opened if you did not add anything in "Add Firewall settings". A sample screenshot of Existing Firewall Settings page is shown below.

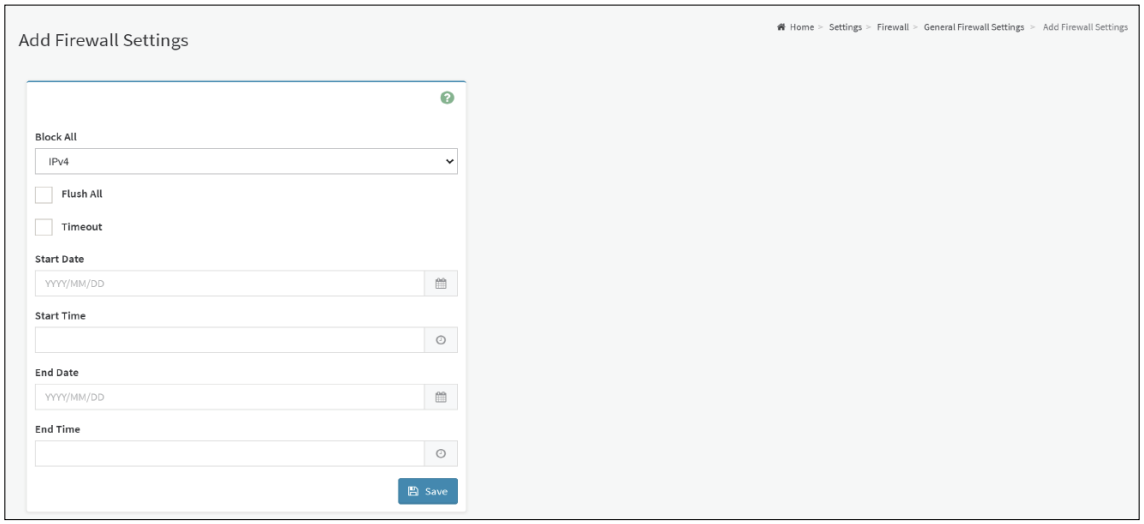


Existing Firewall Settings page

2. **Block All**: The blocked incoming IP's and Port's can be viewed.
3. **Flush All**: To flush all the system firewall rules (Read-Only).
4. Select Timeout to enable or disable firewall rules with timeout.
5. **Start Date**: The respective firewall rule effect will start from this date.
6. **Start Time**: The respective firewall rule effect will start from this time.
7. **End Date**: The respective firewall rule effect will end from this date.
8. **End Time**: The respective firewall rule effect will end from this time.

Add Firewall Settings

1. Click General Firewall Settings → Add Firewall Settings. This opens the Existing Firewall Settings page as shown below.



Add Firewall Settings page

2. Select Block All to block all the incoming IP's and Port's.
3. Select Flush All to flush all the system firewall rules.
4. Select Timeout to enable or disable firewall rules with timeout.
5. Enter Start Time to start the respective firewall rule effect from this time.
6. Enter End Time to end the respective firewall rule effect from this time.

> **NOTE**
> The time should be in the dd-mm-yy:hh-mm format.

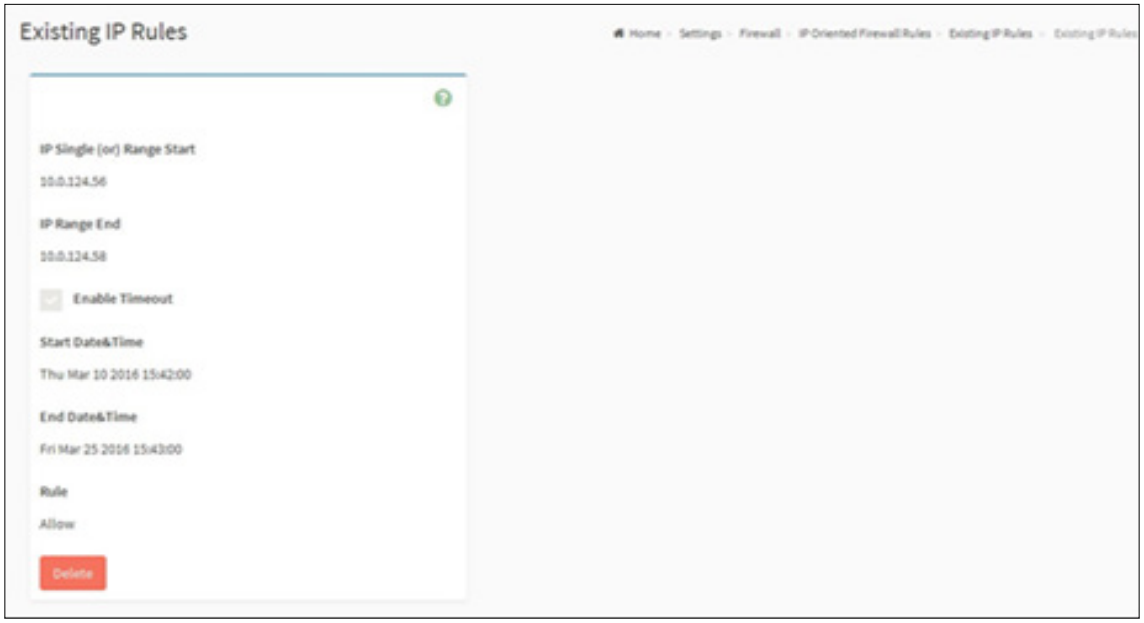
7. Click Save to save the changes made else click Cancel to go back to the previous screen.

IP Address Firewall Rules

To View Existing IP Rules or a range of IP Addresses,
A blank page will be opened if you did not add anything in “Add IP Rule”.

Procedure to Add IP Rule

1. Click Settings→ System Firewall→ IP Address Firewall Rules→ Existing IP Rules. A blank page will be opened if you did not add anything in “Add IP Rule”. If any rule is added, then the added rule will be listed in “Existing IP Rules” page.
2. Click the IP Addresses tab. A sample screenshot of IP Addresses tab is shown below.



Existing Rule IP page

IP Single (or) Range Start: To show the configured Port Address or Range of Ports.

IP Range End: **To show the configured Port Address or Range of Ports.**

Enable Timeout: To enable/disable Timeout.

Start Date: The respective firewall rule effect will start from this date.

Start Time: The respective firewall rule effect will start from this time.

End Date: The respective firewall rule effect will end from this date.

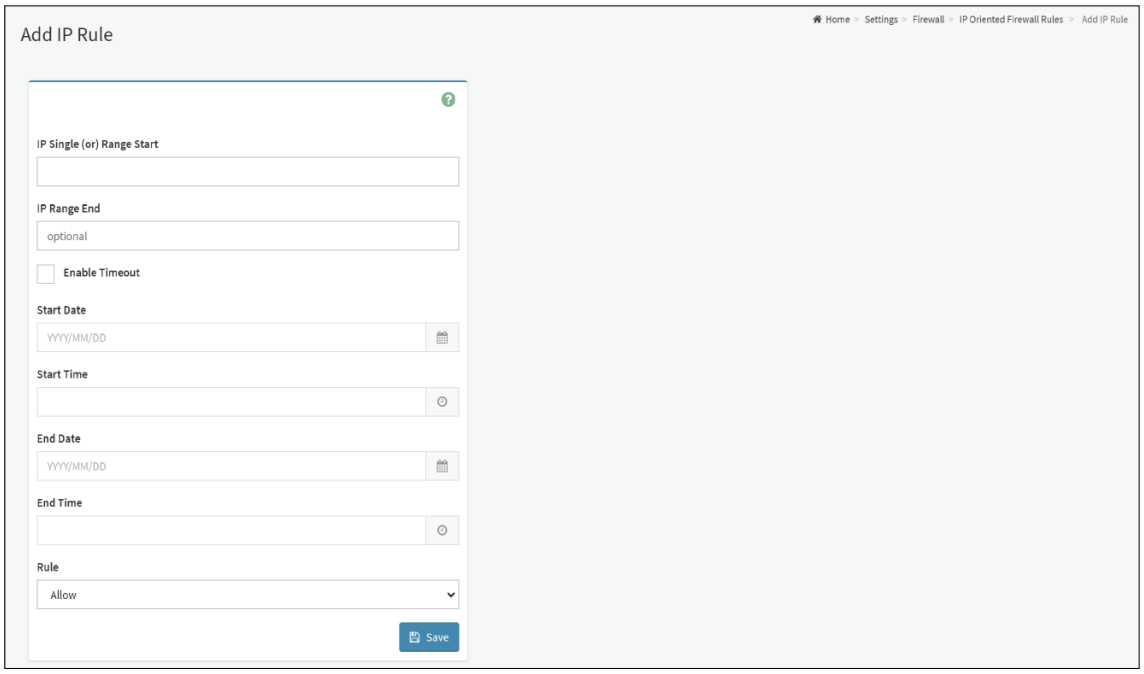
End Time: The respective firewall rule effect will end from this time.

Rule: To indicate the current setting of the listed Port or Range of Port rules (Allow or Block) status.

Delete: To delete the selected slot.

Procedure To add an IP address or range of IP adresses,

1. Click Settings→ System Firewall→ IP Address Firewall Rules→ Add New IP Rule to add a new IP or range of IP address.



Add IP Rule page

2. In the Add new rule for IP page, Enter the IP address and a range of IP addresses in the IP Single or IP Range Start field.

> **NOTE**
> - IP Address will support IPv4 Address format only:
> - IPv4 Address made of 4 numbers separated by dots as in xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx.
> - Each number ranges from 0 to 255.
> - First number must not be 0.
> - IPv6 Address made of 8 groups of 4 Hexadecimal digits separated by colon as in xxx x:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx.

3. Enter IP range end value in the IP Range End field.
4. Enable Timeout to enable firewall rules with timeout.
5. Enter Start Date to start the respective firewall rule effect from this date.
6. Enter End Date to end the respective firewall rule effect from this date.
7. Enter Start Time to start the respective firewall rule effect from this time.
8. Enter End Time to end the respective firewall rule effect from this time.

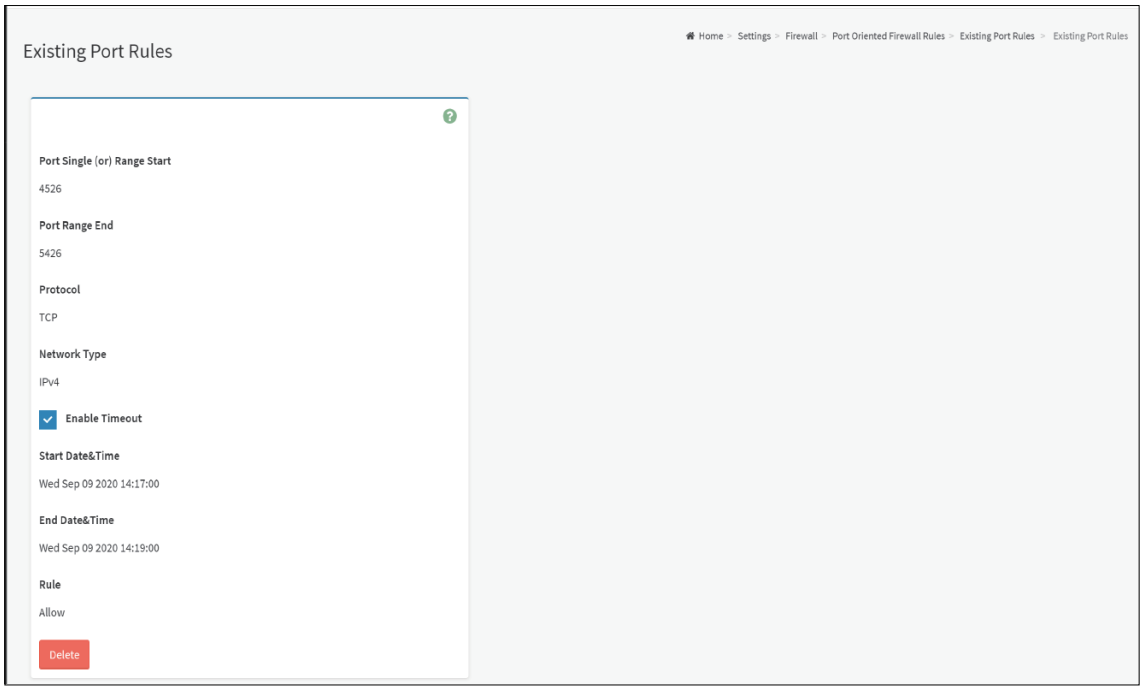
> **NOTE**
> The date and time should be in the YYYY/MM/DD and hh-mm formart respectively.

9. Determine the rule to block or accept.
10. Click Save to save the changes made.

Port Firewall Rules

To view Existing Port Rules

1. Click Settings→ System Firewall→ Port Firewall Rules→ Existing Port Rules. A blank page will be opened if you did not add anything in “Add New port Rule”. If any rule is added, then the added rule will be listed in “Existing Port Rules” page.
2. Click the Existing Port Rules. A sample screenshot of Port tab is shown below.



Existing Port Rules page

6.12.2 System Firewall

The fields of System Firewall: Existing Port Rules page are explained below.

Port Single (or) Range Start: To configure the Port or Range of Port Addresses.

Port Range End: To configure the Port or Range of Port Addresses.

Protocol: This field specifies the protocols for the configured Port or Port Ranges.

Network Type: This field specifies the affected network type for the particular Port or Port Ranges.

Enable Timeout: To enable or disable firewall rules with timeout.

Start Date: The respective firewall rule effect will start from this time.

Start Time: The respective firewall rule will start from this time.

End Date: The respective firewall rule effect will end on this date.

End Time: The respective firewall rule will end at this time.

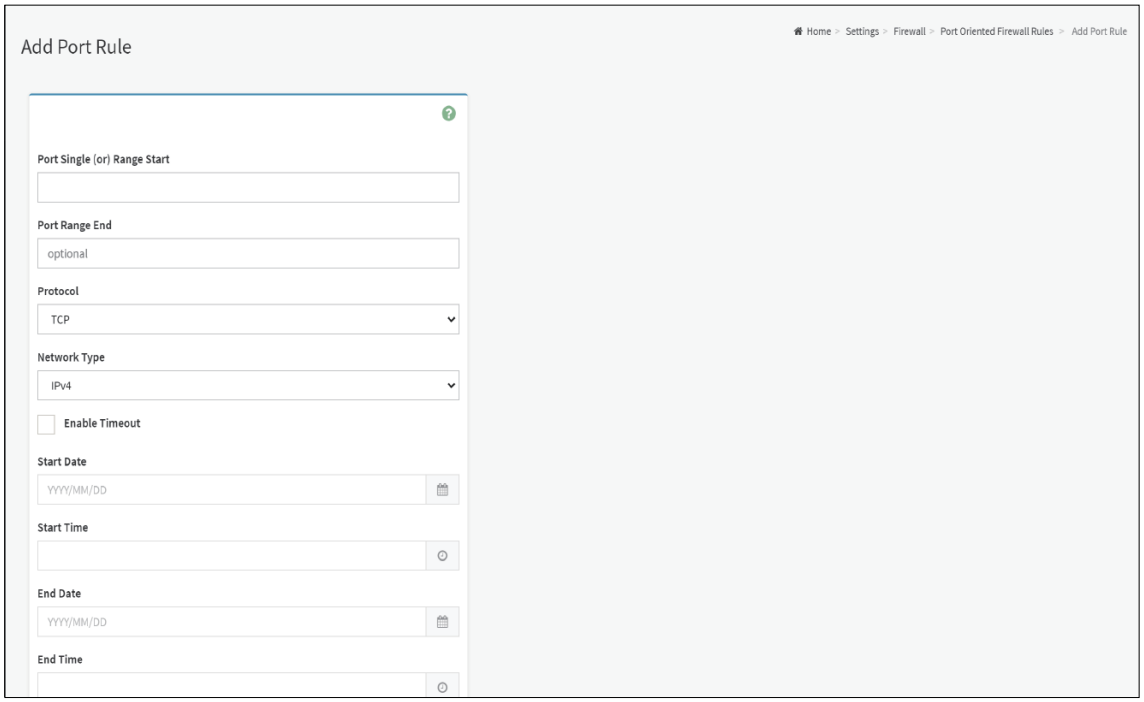
Rule: To indicate Allow or Block status.

Delete: To delete the entry to the firewall rules list.

Procedure

To Add Port/Range of ports

1. To add a new rage of Port address, click the Add button.



Add Port Rule page

2. In the Add new rule for Port window, Enter the port number or a range of port numbers in the Port Single (or) Range Start field.

> **NOTE**
> Port value ranges from 1 to 65535.

3. Enter the end value in the Port Range End field.
4. Select the Protocol to be either TCP or UDP or Both.
5. Select the Network Type. It may be IPv4 or IPv6 or Both.
6. Select Timeout to enable or disable firewall rules with timeout.
7. Enter Start Time to start the respective firewall rule effect from this time.
8. Enter Start Date to start the respective firewall rule effect from this date.
9. Enter End Date to end the respective firewall rule effect on this date.
10. Enter End Time to end the respective firewall rule effect at this time.

> **NOTE**
> The time should be in the YYYY/MM/DD:hh-mm format.

11. Select the Rule to determine the rule to Block or Allow.
12. Click Save to save the changes made.

6.13 User Management

The User Management page allows you to view the current list of user slots for the server. You can add a new user and modify or delete the existing users.

To open User Management page, click Settings → User Management from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of User Management page is shown below.

User Management page

Click user icon ( ) and select any free slot to add a new user from the User Management main page. Click Delete icon (x) on the top right corner to directly delete an item from the list.

> **NOTE**
> The Free slots are shown as “Disabled” in all columns for the slot.

The fields of User Management page are explained below.

User ID: Displays the ID number of the user.

> **NOTE**
> The list contains a maximum of ten users only.

User Name: Displays the name of the user.

User Access: To enable or disable the access privilege of the user.

Network Privilege: Displays the network access privilege of the user.

SNMP Status: Displays if the SNMP status for the user is enabled or Disabled.

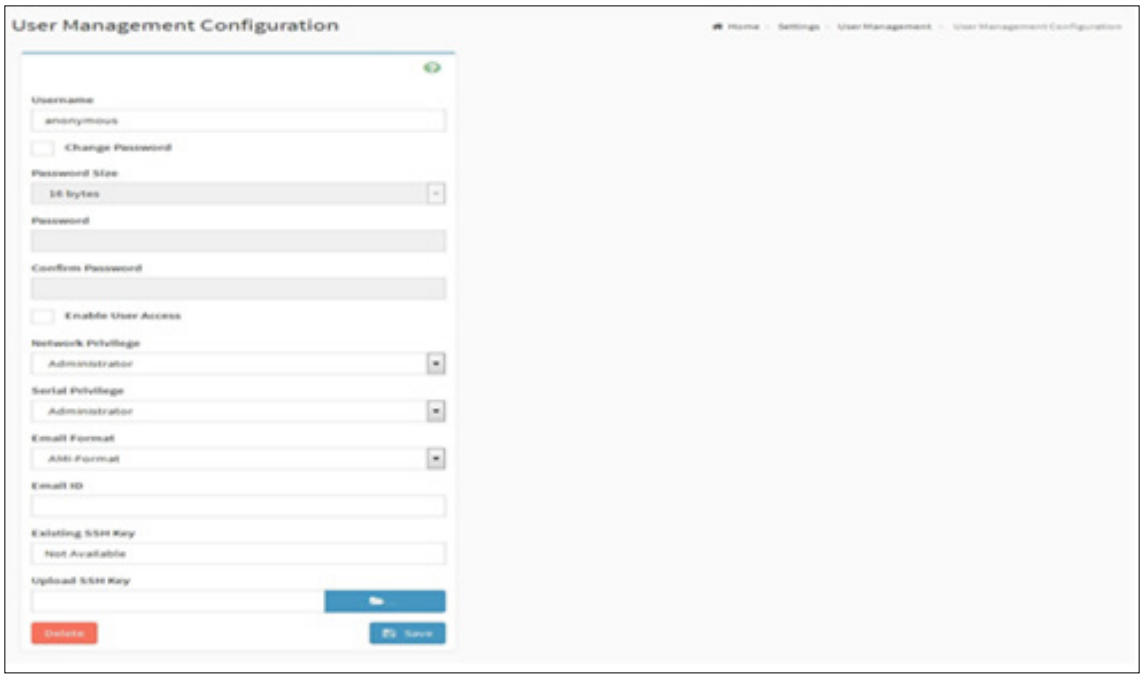
E-mail ID: Displays e-mail address of the user.

Add User: To add a new user.

Delete User: To delete an existing user.

Procedure to add a new User

1. To add a new user, select a free section and click on the empty section. This opens the Add User screen as shown in the screenshot below.



User Management Configuration page

2. Enter the name of the user in the User Name field.

> **NOTE**
> - User Name is a string of 1 to 16 alpha-numeric characters.
> - It must start with an alphabetical character.
> - It is case-sensitive.
> - Special characters '-'(hyphen), '_'(underscore), '@'(at sign) are allowed.
> - For 20 Bytes password, LAN session will not be established.

3. Set Password Size for the new password.

4. In the Password and Confirm Password fields, enter and confirm your new password.

> **NOTE**
> - Password should be the combination of alphabets, numbers, symbol and upper case characters.
> - White space is not allowed.
> - This field will not allow more than 16/20 characters based on Password size field value.
> - This field will not allow the below mentioned characters.

5. Enable or Disable the Enable User Access Privilege.

> **NOTE**
> - Enabling Channel User Access will intern assign the IPMI messaging privilege to the specific Channel user.
> - It is recommended that the IPMI messaging option should be enabled for the user to enable the User Access option, While creating User through IPMI.

6. In the Network Privilege and Serial Privilege fields, select the privileges assigned to the user which could be Administrator, Operator, User, OEM or None
7. Check KVM Access to assign the KVM privilege for the user.
8. Check VMedia Access assign the VMedia privilege for the user.

> **NOTE**
> It is recommended that the privileges support to KVM and VMedia should be provided only to the ADMIN user and shouldn't be provided to USER and OPERATOR privilege level users. The Admin user can provide the privilege support to USER and OPERATOR privilege level users at their own risk

9. Check the SNMP Access check box to enable SNMP access for the user.

> **NOTE**
> Password field is mandatory, if SNMP Status is enabled.

10. Choose the SNMP Access level option for user from the SNMP Access level (SHA or MD5) drop-down list. Either it can be Read Only or Read Write.
11. Choose the SNMP Authentication Protocol (SHA or MD5) to use for SNMP settings from the drop down list.

> **NOTE**
> Password field is mandatory, if Authentication protocol is changed.

12. Choose the Encryption algorithm to use for SNMP settings from the SNMP Privacy protocol (AES or DES) drop-down list.
13. In the Email ID field, enter the email ID of the user. If the user forgets the password, the new password will be mailed to the configured email address.

> **NOTE**
> SMTP Server must be configured to send emails.
> - **Email Format**: Two types of formats are available:
> - **AMI-Format**: The subject of this mail format is 'Alert from (your Host name)'. The mail content shows sensor information, ex: Sensor type and Description.
> - **Fixed-Subject Format**: This format displays the message according to user's setting. You must set the subject and message for email alert.

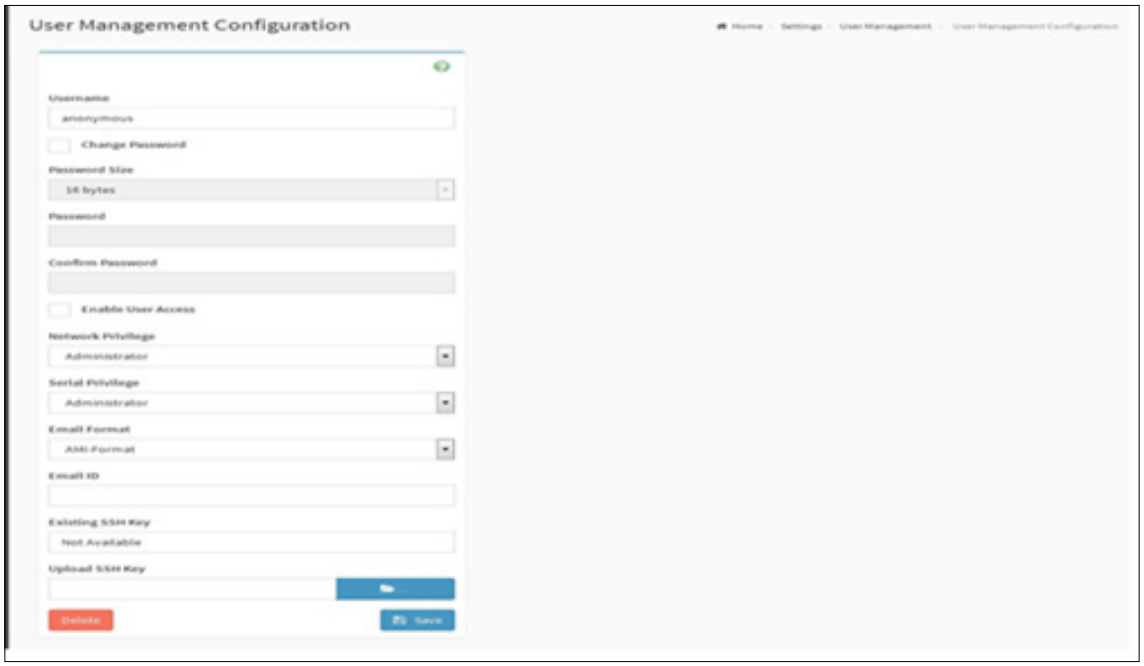
14. In the Upload SSH Key field, click Browse and select the SSH key file.

> **NOTE**
> SSH key file should be of pub type.

15. Click Save to save the new user and return to the users list.

To Modify User

1. To modify the existing user, click on the active user tab. This opens a User screen as shown in the screenshot below.



User Management Configuration page

2. Check Change Password, if you wish to change the existing Password.
3. Follow the steps (3 to 15) of Procedure to add a new User.
4. Click Save to save the changes and return to the users list.
5. Click Delete to delete the user.

6.14 Video Recording

The Video Recording consists of the following. A sample screenshot of the Video Recording is given below.

Video Recording page

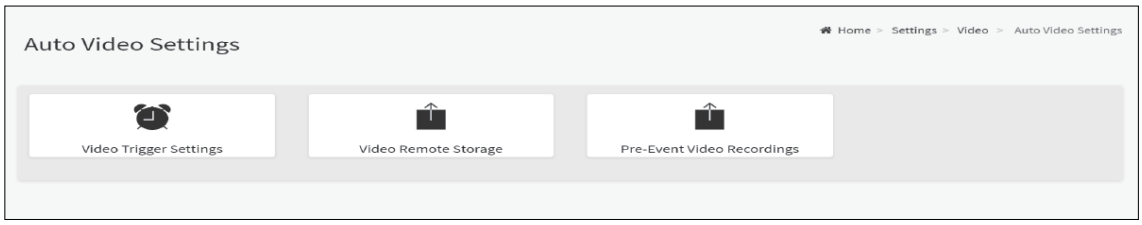
- Auto Video Settings
  - Video Trigger Settings
  - Video Remote Storage
  - Pre-Event Video Recordings
- SOL Settings
  - SOL Trigger Settings
  - SOL Video Remote Storage
  - SOL Recorded Video
  - Java SOL

A detailed description of the menu items are given below.

6.14.1 Auto Video Settings

This page is used to configure the events that will trigger auto video recording function of the KVM server.

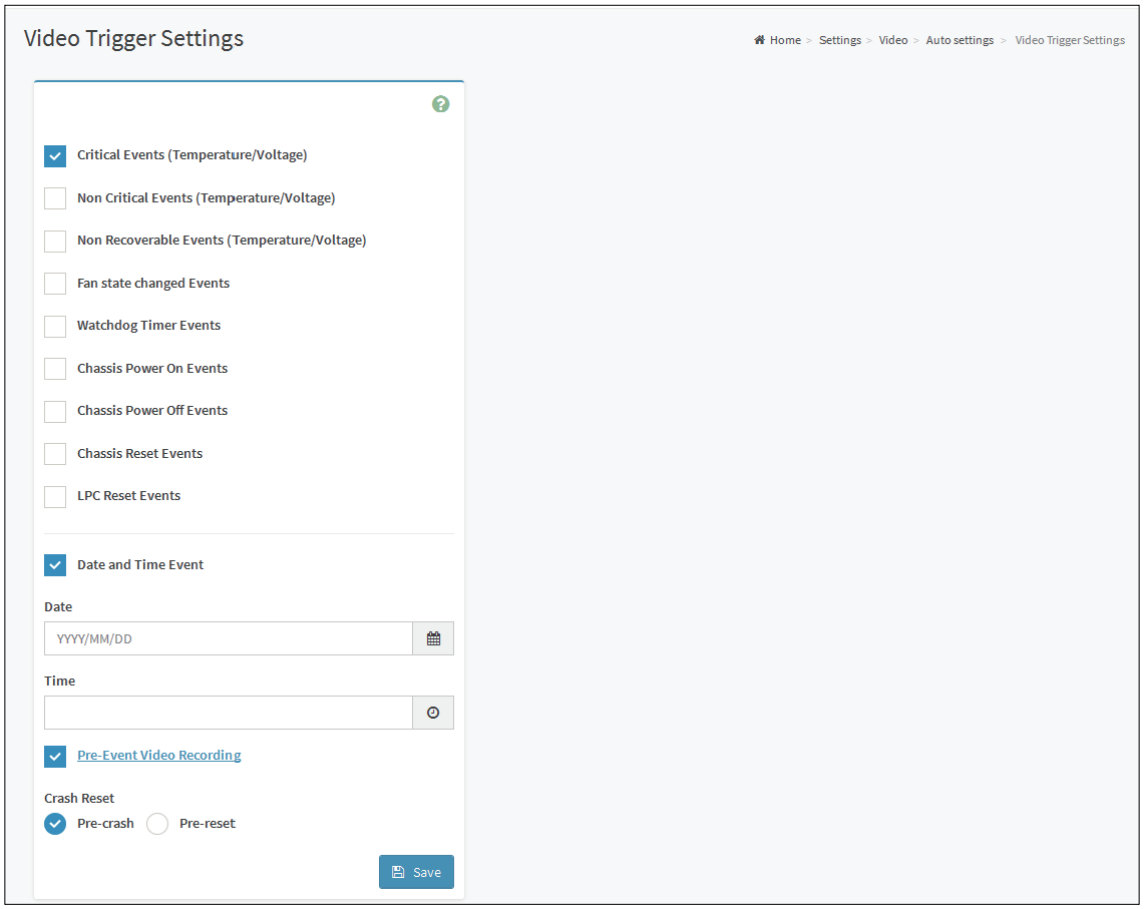
A sample screenshot of Auto Video Settings is shown below.



Auto Video Settings page

Video Trigger Settings

To triggers for Auto Video Recording, click Video Recording → Auto Video Settings → Video Trigger Settings from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of Video Trigger Settings page is shown below.



Video Trigger Settings page

Event List: It shows the list of available events to be configured. The events are mentioned below.

- Critical Events (Temperature/Voltage)
- Non Critical Events (Temperature/Voltage)
- Non Recoverable Events (Temperature/Voltage)
- Fan state changed Events
- Watchdog Timer Events
- Chassis Power on Events
- Chassis Power off Events
- Chassis Reset Events
- LPC Reset Events
- Date and Time Event
- Pre-Event Video Recording
    - Pre-crash
    - Pre-reset

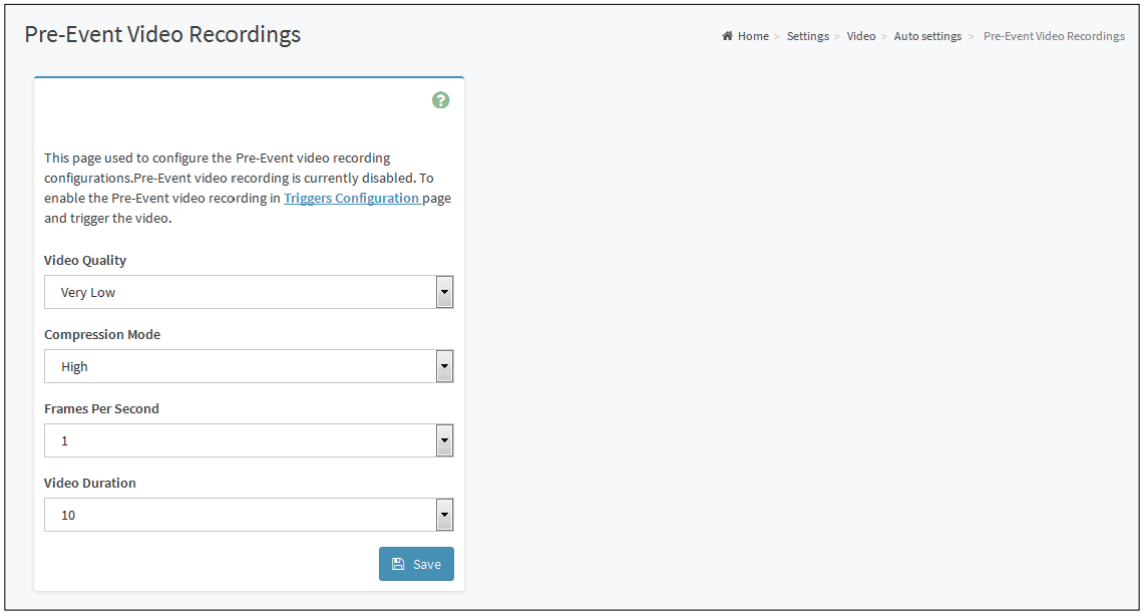
Save: To save any changes made.

Procedure:

1. Check the events to be enabled.
2. To set particular Date and Time Event, check the option Date and Time Event.
   a. Choose the month, day and year from the Date field
   b. Enter/Choose the Time in hh:mm format in the respective fields.

> **NOTE**
> KVM service should be enabled to perform auto-video recording. The date and time should be in advance to the system date and time.

3. Click Pre-Event Video Recording to edit the Pre-Event video recording configurations. A sample screenshot of Pre-Event Video Recordings page is shown as below.

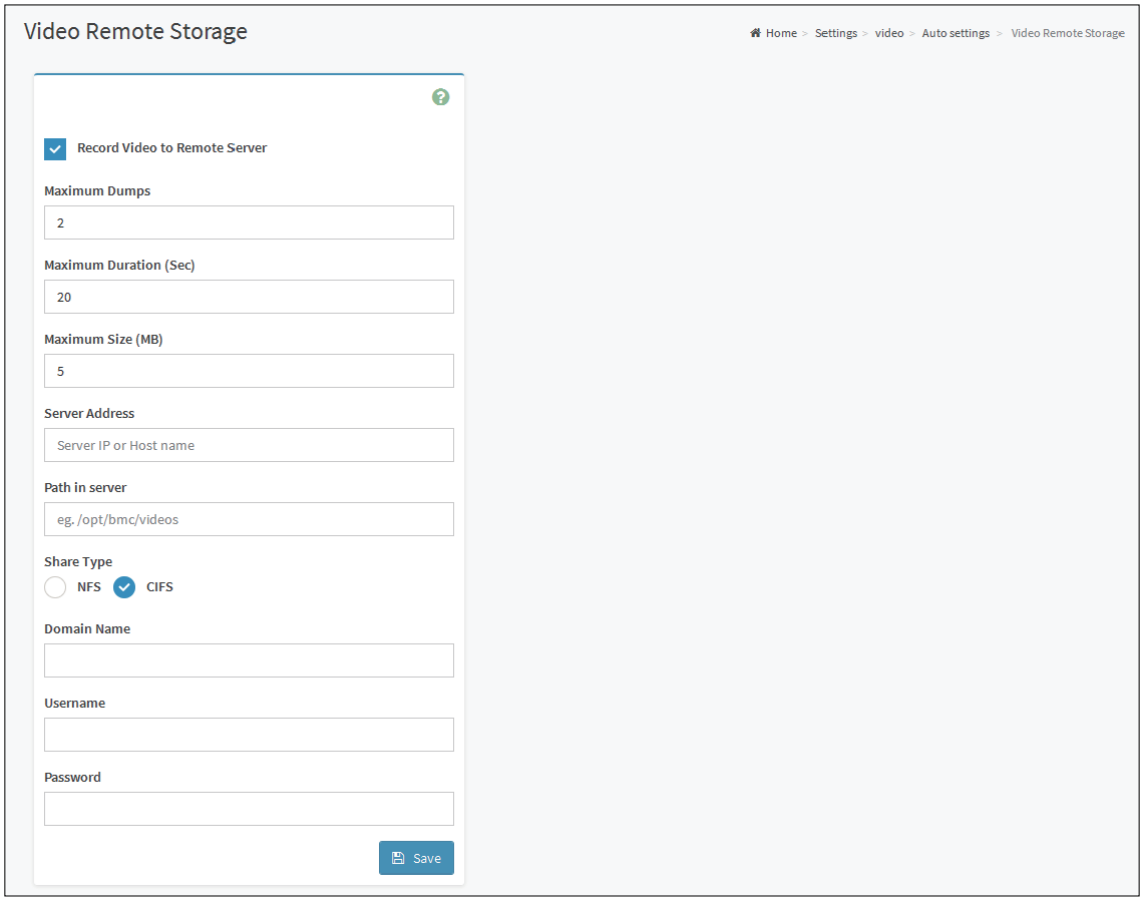


Pre-Event Video Recording page

   a. To set video quality, select ranges (very low, low, high, average and normal) from Video Quality drop-down list.
   b. To set compression mode, select modes (high, normal, low, no) from Compression Mode drop-down list.
   c. To set number of frames per second, select frames/sec (1-4) from Frames Per Second drop- down list.
   d. To set duration of video, select second (10-60) from Video Duration drop-down list. e.
   e. Click Save to save the changes made on the Pre-Event Video Recording.
4. Select Crash Reset either Pre-crash or Pre-reset.
5. Click Save to save the changes.

Video Remote Storage

To Video Remote Storage capture host video before critical event like crash or reset occurs, click Video Recording→ Auto Video Settings → Video Remote Storage. A Sample screenshot of Video Remote Storage is as shown below.



Video Remote Storage page

1. Check Record Video to Remote Server to enable the Remote Video Support.

> **NOTE**
> By default, video files will be stored in local path of BMC. If remote video support is enabled, then the video files will be stored only in remote path, not within BMC.

2. Enter Maximum Duration (Sec) of the video.
3. Enter Maximum Size (MB) of the video.
4. Enter Maximum Dumps of the video.

> **NOTE**
> The Maximum Duration of the video should be in the range from 1 to 3600 seconds. The Maximum Size of the video should be in the range from 1 to 500 mb. The Maximum Dumps should be in the range from 1 to 100. The recorded video file should meet either the size constraint or duration constraint, according to the configured settings, depending on which constraint is met first.

5. Enter the Server Address.

> **NOTE**
> Server address will support the following:
> - IP Address (Both IPv4 and IPv6 format).
> - FQDN (Fully qualified domain name) format.

6. Enter the source path in Path in Server field.
7. Select the Share Type (NFS/CIFS). If the selected share type is (CIFS), Enter the User Name, Password and Domain Name in the respective fields.
8. Click Save to save the settings.

Pre-Event
Pre-Event video recording files will be named as per event captured. For example - if any video is recorded for Crash Event, the recorded file will be named as pre_crash_video_x.dat, where x is file count, similarly if it is recorded for reset event it will be named as pre_reset_video_x.dat.

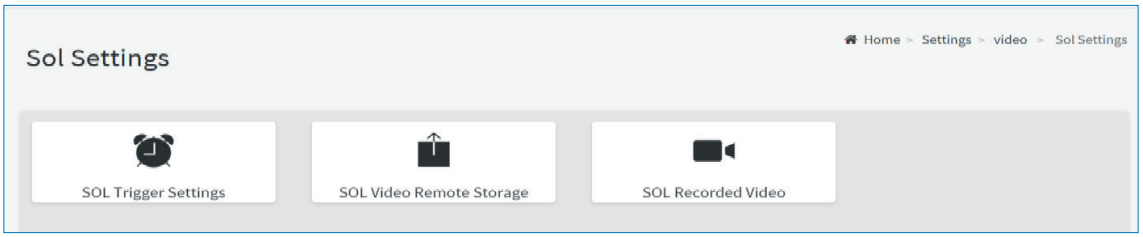
Post-Event
Post-Event video recording files will be named as shown below.
video_dump_<Hostname>_%Y%m%dT%H%M%S.dat.

File Count and Duration for Pre and Post Event Recordings are as shown in the below table:

	Auto Video Recording (Post Event)	**Pre-Event Video Recording(only for Crash/reset event)**
Time Limits	20 seconds or 5.5MB video allowed if Local Storage.	Default-10sec, but can be configurable up to 60sec.
	300 seconds recording allowed if Remote Storage(Remote Path).	
Video File Count	Local Storage: 2 (After 2, if video recording starts, the oldest video file among the two files will be replaced with the new video)	1 if local storage/3 if remote storage. (Once Max file count reached, will Delete Old video file to store new file.)
	Remote Storage: maximum configured dump value of video files for Remote Storage.	

SOL Settings

To open SOL Set page, click Settings → Video Recording → SOL Settings from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of SOL Settings page is shown below.



SOL Settings page

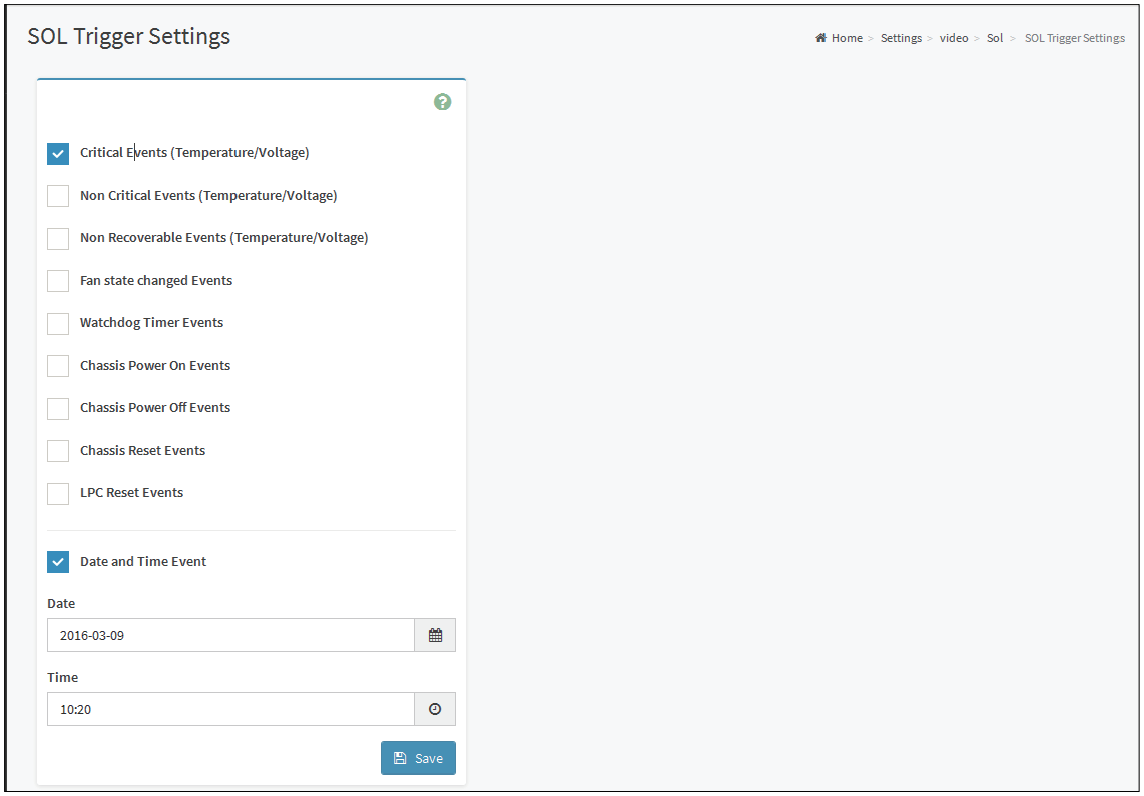
The SOL Settings consists of four fields.
• SOL Trigger Settings
• SOL Video Remote Storage
• SOL Recorded Video
• Java SOL

SOL Trigger Settings

Event List: It shows the list of available events to be configured. The events are mentioned below.
• Critical Events (Temperature/Voltage)
• Non Critical Events (Temperature/Voltage)
• Non Recoverable Events (Temperature/Voltage)
• Fan state changed Events
• Watchdog Timer Events
• Chassis Power on Event
• Chassis Power off Event
• Chassis Reset Events
• Date and Time Events
• LPC Reset Events

Save: To save any changes made.

A sample screenshot of SOL Trigger Settings page is shown as below.



SOL Trigger Settings page

Procedure:

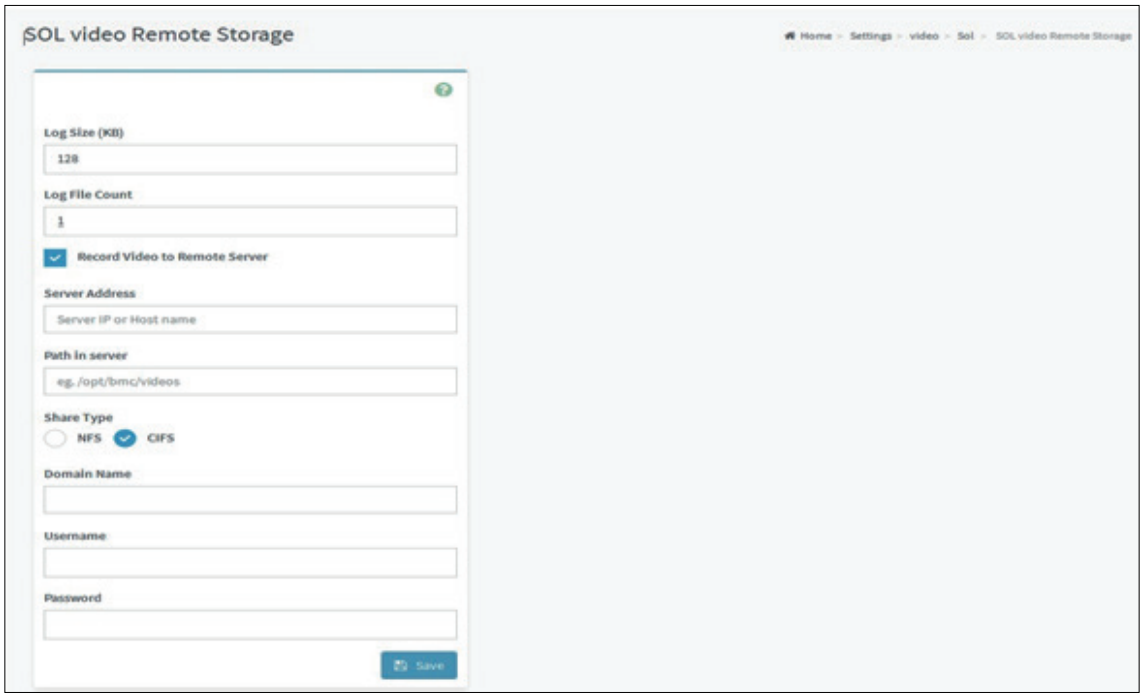
1. Check the events to be enabled to configure which event on the page will trigger the SOL video recording option to start.
2. To set particular Date and Time Event, check the option Date and Time Event.
   a. Choose the month, day and year from the Date field.
   b. Enter the Time in hh:mm:ss format in the respective fields.

> **NOTE**
> The date and time should be in advance to the system date and time.

3. Click Save to save the changes.

SOL Video Remote Storage

This page allows you to configure recorded video files. The sample screenshot and various fields of SOL Video Remote Storage are given below.



SOL Video Remote Storage page

Procedure for SOL Video Remote Storage:

1. Click SOL Video Remote Storage.
2. Enter Log Size (KB). The value will support maximum length of 10 digits.
3. Enter Log File Count. The default number of Log files count ranges from 1 to 10.
4. Check Record Video to Remote Server to enable the Remote Video Support.

> **NOTE**
> The Server Address, Source Path and Share Type will be enabled only if the Video Support option is enabled.

5. Enter the Server Address.

> **NOTE**
> Server address will support the following:
> - IP Address (Both IPv4 and IPv6 format).
> - FQDN (Fully qualified domain name) format.

6. Enter the source path in Path in server filed.

7. Select the Share Type(NFS/CIFS). If the selected share type is CIFS, Enter the User Name, Password and Domain Name in the respective fields.
8. Click Save to save the settings.

SOL Recorded Video

This page displays the list of available recorded video files. The sample screenshot and various fields of SOL Recorded Video are given below.

SOL Recorded Video page

#: The serial number

File Name: The video filename

File Information: Day, date and time of video upload

Download: To download the selected video

Delete: To delete the selected video.

> **NOTE**
> The timestamp displayed in the file information represents last modified time, and it will be updated (if the file is modified) when the webpage is refreshed.

Procedure

1. Select a video and click the Download button to download and save the video.
2. Click the Delete button to delete the selected video.

Java SOL

This page allows you to launch the Java SOL. The Java SOL is used to view the host screen using the SOL Redirection.

To open Java SOL page, click Settings → Video Recording → SOL Settings → Java SOL from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of Java SOL page is shown below.

Java SOL page

1. Click Download Java SOL to download JNLP File.
2. A pop-up window prompts you to choose Open with/Save File, choose the required option.
3. Click OK to download JNLP File else click Cancel to exit. For more details on SOL, click SOL.

6.15 Web Instances

This page allows you to provide the number of back end web server instances that would be launched to provide load balancing.

To open Web Server Instances Settings page, click Settings → Web Server Instances from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of Web Server Instances page is shown below.

Web Server Instances page

The fields of Web Server Instances are explained below.

Number of Concurrent Web Server Instances: To specify the number of backend web server instances that would be launched to provide load balancing.

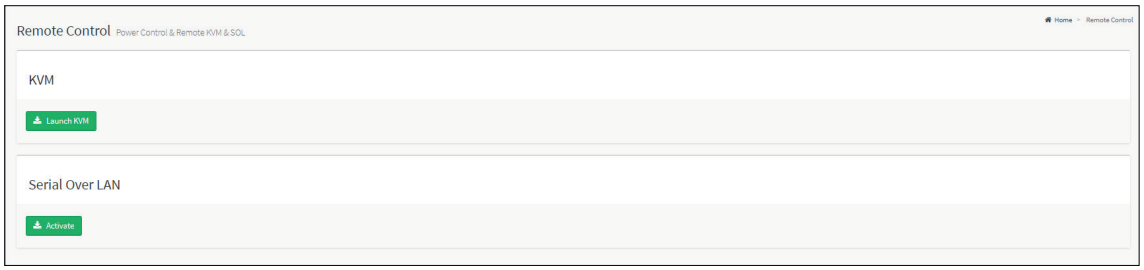
Save: To save the settings.

Procedure

1. Enter the number of backend web server instances in the Number of Concurrent Web Server Instances field.
2. Click Save button to save the entries.

Chapter 7. Remote Control

To open Remote Control page, click Remote Control from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of the Remote Control page is shown below.



Remote Control page

A detailed description of the menu items are given below.

7.1 KVM

Open the Remote Control page, click Launch KVM. A sample screenshot of the Remote KVM page is shown below.

Remote KVM page

Click Launch KVM to open the Remote Control KVM page.

Start KVM: Starts the H5Viewer video redirection.

Stop KVM: Stops the H5Viewer video redirection.

Video Record: This menu contains the following sub menu items

Record Video: This option is to start recording the screen. Stop

Recording: This option is used to stop the recording.

Record Settings: This option is used to set Video Recording Duration.

Send Keys: This option is used to key items. This menu contains the following sub menu items.

- Hold Down
- Press and Release

Hold Down
This menu contains the following sub menu items.

Right Ctrl Key: This menu item can be used to act as the right-side <CTRL> key when in Console Redirection.

Right Alt Key: This menu item can be used to act as the right-side <ALT> key when in Console Redirection.

Right Windows Key: This menu item can be used to act as the right-side <WIN> key when in Console Redirection.

Left Ctrl Key: This menu item can be used to act as the left-side <CTRL> key when in Console Redirection.

Left Alt Key: This menu item can be used to act as the left-side <ALT> key when in Console Redirection.

Left Windows Key: This menu item can be used to act as the left-side <WIN> key when in Console Redirection. You can also decide how the key should be pressed: Hold Down or Press and Release.

Press and Release

Ctrl+Alt+Del: This menu item can be used to act as if you depressed the <CTRL>, <ALT> and <DEL> keys down simultaneously on the server that you are redirecting.

Left Windows Key: This menu item can be used to act as the left-side <WIN> key when in Console Redirection. You can also decide how the key should be pressed: Hold Down or Press and Release.

Right Windows Key: This menu item can be used to act as the right-side <WIN> key when in Console Redirection.

Context Menu Key: This menu item can be used to act as the context menu key, when in Console Redirection.

Print Screen Key: This menu item can be used to act as the print screen key, when in Console Redirection.

Hot Keys: This menu is used to add the user configurable shortcut keys to invoke in the host machine. The configured key events are saved in the BMC.

This menu contains the following sub menu items.

- **Add Hot Keys** - This menu is used to enable macros. Click Add to macros.

Browse File: Used to select the CD image file to be redirected to the host.

Start Media: Redirects the selected CD image file to the host.

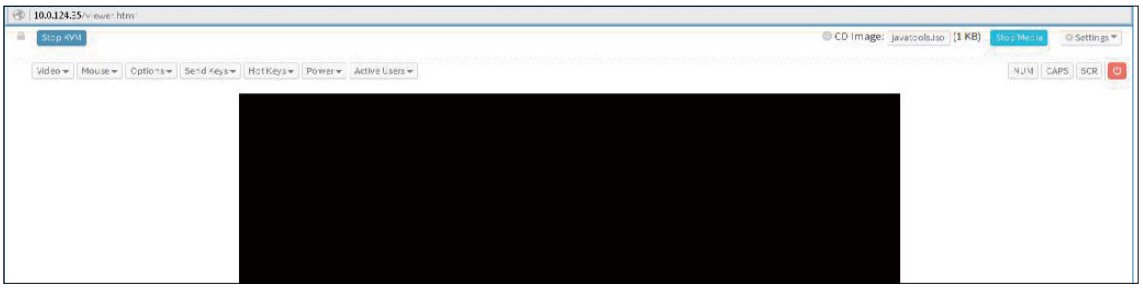
Stop Media: Stops the CD media redirected to the host.

Procedure To Start KVM

1. Click Start KVM to start the H5Viewer video redirection. A sample screenshot is as shown below.

Start KVM page

2. Click Browse to select CD Image.
3. Click Start Media to redirect the selected CD image file to the Host. A sample screenshot is as shown below.



Start Media page

4. To stop the recording, click Stop Record.

Keyboard Layout
List of Host Physical Keyboard languages supported in SPX H5Viewer.
1. English U.S.
2. German
3. Japanese

Video Record
This menu contains the following sub menu items.

Pause Video: This option is used to resume the Console Redirection when the session is paused.

Resume Video: This option is used to resume the Console Redirection when the session is paused.

Refresh Video: This option can be used to update the display shown in Console Redirection window.

Host Display

Display on: If you disable this option, the display will be shown on the screen in Console Redirection.

Display off: If you enable this option, the server display will be blank but you can view the screen in Console Redirection. If you disable this option, the display will be back in the server screen.

Capture Screen: This option helps to take the screenshot of the host screen and save it in the client's system.

Mouse

Show Client Cursor: This menu item can be used to show or hide the local mouse cursor on the remote client system.

Mouse Mode: This option handles mouse emulation from local window to remote screen using either of the two methods. Only 'Administrator' has the right to configure this option.

- **Absolute mouse mode**: The absolute position of the local mouse is sent to the server if this option is selected.
- **Relative mouse mode**: The Relative mode sends the calculated relative mouse position displacement to the server if this option is selected.
- **Other mouse mode**: This mouse mode sets the client cursor in the middle of the client system and will send the deviation to the host. This mouse mode is specific for SUSE Linux installation.

> **NOTE**
> Client cursor will be hidden always. If you want to enable, use Alt + C to access the menu.

Options
The Bandwidth Usage option allows you to adjust the bandwidth. You can select one of the following options.

Block Privilege Request: To enable or disable the access privilege of the user.

Keyboard/Mouse Encryption: This option allows you to encrypt keyboard inputs and mouse movements sent between the connections.

Power
The power options are to perform any power cycle operation. Click on the required option to perform the following operation.

Power Reset: To reboot the system without powering off (warm boot).

Power On: To power on the server.

Power Cycle: To first power off, and then reboot the system (cold boot).

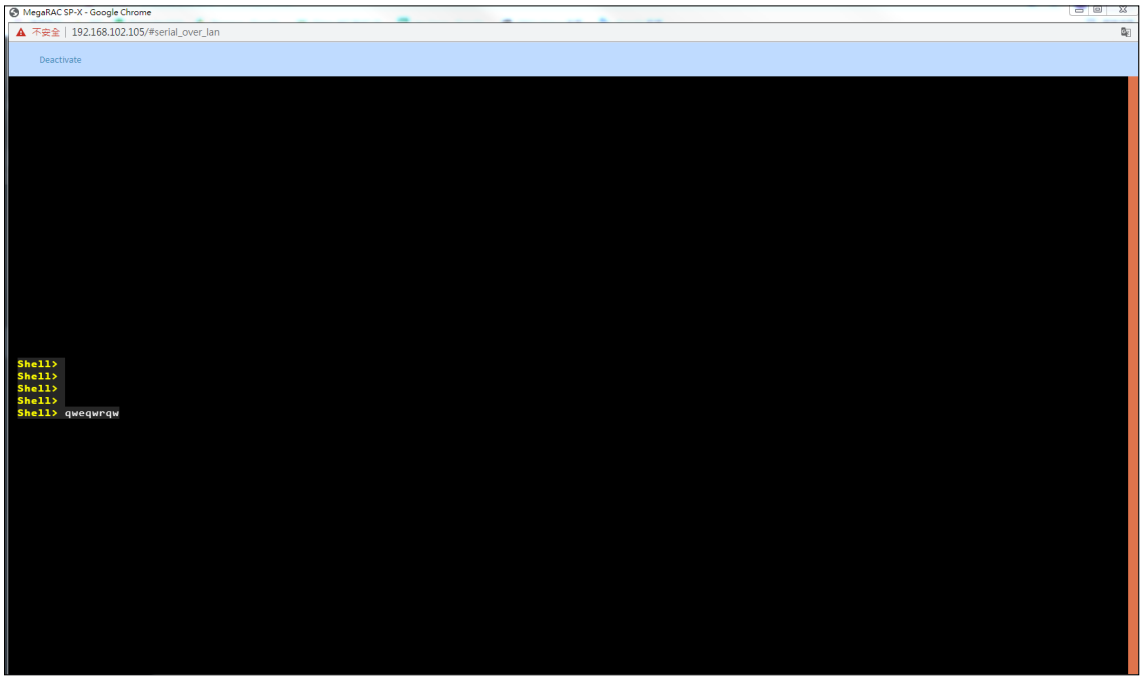
Active Users
Click this option to displays the active users and their system ip address.

7.2 SOL

Click Active to open the Remote Control SOL page.

Remote Control SOL page

Click SOL Page and press any Key.



Chapter 8. Images Redirection

This page is used to configure the images into BMC for redirection. This can be done either by uploading an image into BMC say, Local Media or by mounting the image from the remote system, Remote Media.

To open Images Redirection page, click Images Redirection from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of Images Redirection page is shown below.

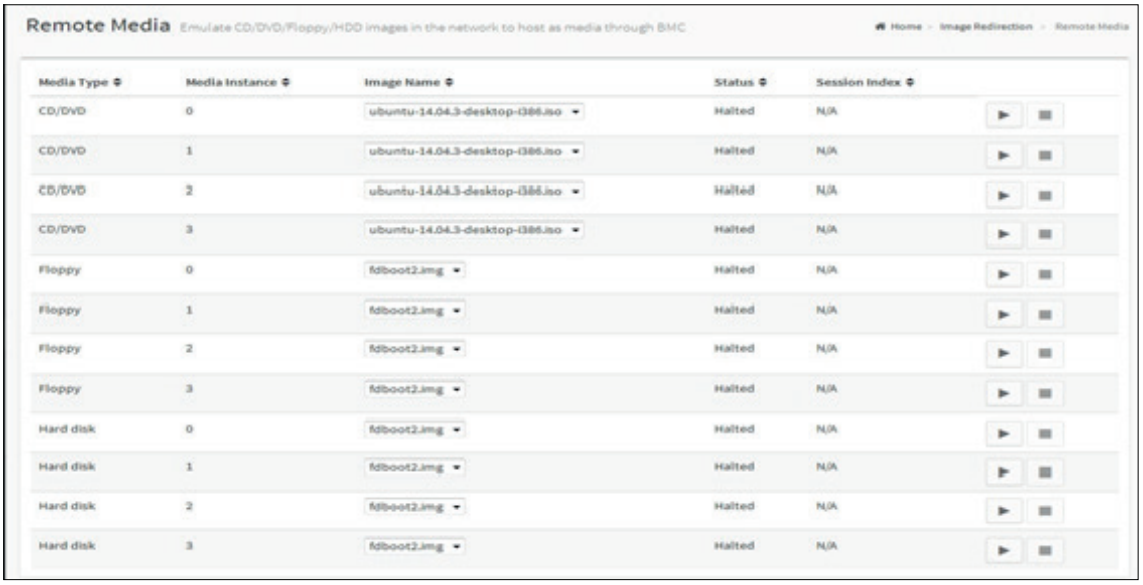
Image Redirection page

The fields of Images Redirection page are explained below.

- Remote Images

8.1 Remote Image

The displayed table shows configured images on BMC. You can configure images of the remote media server.



Remote Media page

NOTE
More than one image can be configured for each image type. At maximum 4 images can be configurable.

- To configure the image, You need to enable Remote Media support under Settings → Media Redirection → General Settings.
- To start/stop redirection and to delete an image, you must have Administrator Privileges.
- Free slots are denoted by “~”.

The fields of Remote Media tab are as follows:

Media Type: Displays type of Media such as CD/DVD, Floppy, Hard disk and All.

Media Instance: Displays total media instance count.

Image Name: Displays the default recovery image name on the server.

Status: Displays the status of the media.

Session Index: Displays Media Server Session Index.

Start/Stop Redirection: To start or stop Media redirection.

Pause: To Pause the Media redirection.

Procedure:

1. To Start/Stop Redirection and configure Remote media images, click ▶ (Start/Stop icon) and make sure Remote Media Support option is enabled.

   NOTE
   The Start Redirection button is active only for VMedia enabled users.

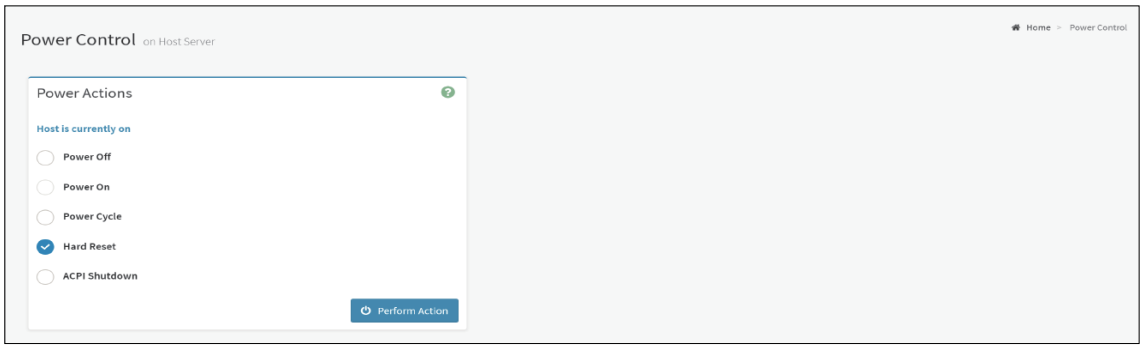
2. Select a configured slot and click ▶ (Start/Stop icon) to start the Remote media redirection. It is a toggle button, if the image is successfully redirected, then click (Start/Stop icon) to stop the Remote media redirection.

   NOTE
   Redirection needs to be stopped to clear the image.

Chapter 9. Power Control

This page allows you to view and control the power of your server.

To open Power Control, click Power Control from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of Power Control is shown below.



Power Control page

The various options of Power Control are given below.

Power Off: To immediately power off the server.

Power On: To power on the server.

Power Cycle: This option will first power off, and then reboot the system (cold boot).

Hard Reset: This option will reboot the system without powering off (warm boot).

ACPI Shutdown: This option to initiate operating system shutdown prior to the shutdown.

Perform Action: Click this option to perform the selected operation.

Procedure

Select an action and click Perform Action to proceed with the selected action.

> **NOTE**
> During Execution you will be asked to confirm your choice. Upon confirmation, you will be informed about the status after few minutes.

Chapter 10. Maintenance Group

This group of pages allows you to do maintenance tasks on the device. The menu contains the following items:

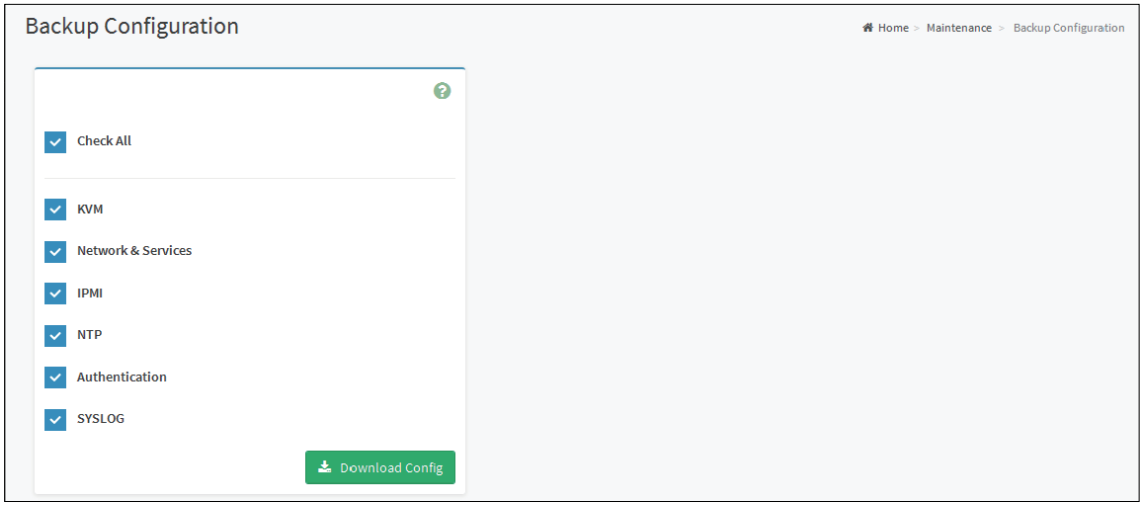
- Backup Configuration
- Firmware Image Location
- Firmware Information
- Firmware Update
- Preserve Configuration
- Restore Configuration
- Restore Factory Defaults
- System Administrator

A detailed description is given below.

10.1 Backup Configuration

This page allows you to select the specific configuration items to be backup in case of "Backup Configuration".

To open Backup Configuration page, click Maintenance → Backup Configuration from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of Backup Configuration page is shown below.



Backup Configuration page

The various fields of Backup Configuration page are given below.

Check All: To select all the configuration list.

Download Config: To download and save the configuration files backup from BMC to client system.

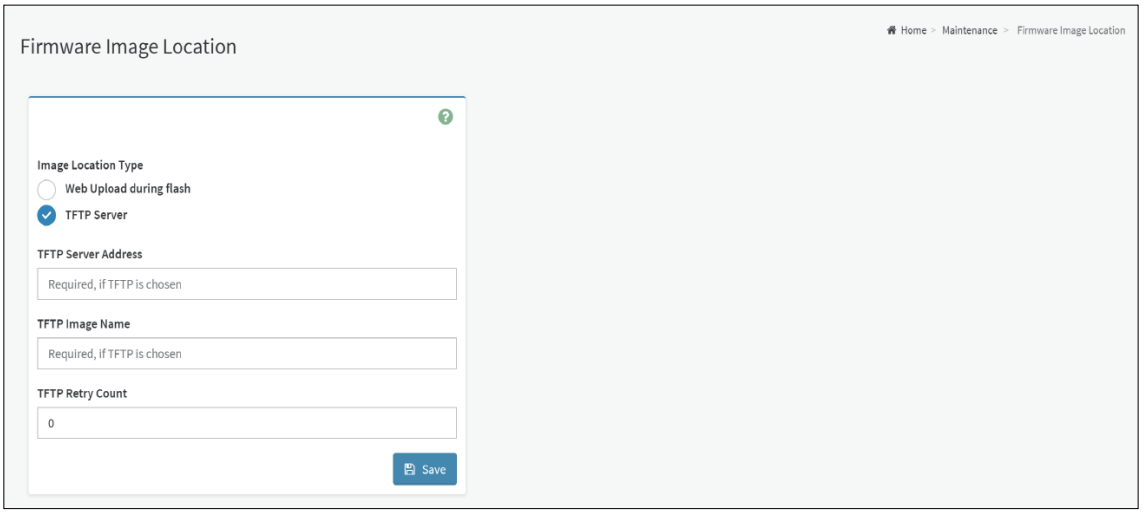
Procedure for Backup Configuration:

1. Click Check All to backup all the configuration items. The Backup Configuration page will appear as shown in the above screenshot.
2. Click Download Config to save the backup file to the client system.
3. Click OK to perform the backup action. The Backup file will be saved in the client system.
4. Click Cancel to cancel the backup process.

10.2 Firmware Image Location

This page is used to configure firmware image into the BMC.

To open Firmware Image Location, click Maintenance → Firmware Image Location from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of Firmware Image Location page is shown below.



Firmware Image Location page

The various options of Image Transfer Protocol are given below.

Image Location Type: Type of location to transfer the firmware image into the BMC either Web Upload during Flash or TFTP Server.

TFTP Server Address: Address of the server where the firmware image is stored.

> **NOTE**
>
> The Server supports both IPv4 and IPv6 addresses
> - IP Address made of 4 numbers separated by dots as in “xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx”.
> - Each number ranges from 0 to 255.
> - First number must not be 0.
> - IPv6 Address made of 8 groups of 4 Hexadecimal digits separated by colon as in “xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx:xxxx”.
> - Hexadecimal digits are expressed as lower-case letters.

TFTP Image Name: Full Source path with file name of the firmware image is stored on TFTP Server.

TFTP Retry Count: Number of times to be retried in case a transfer failure occurs. Retry count ranges from 0 to 255.

Save: To save the configured settings.

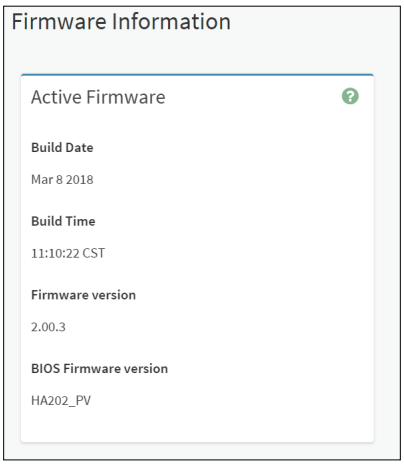
Procedure

1. Select the Image Location Type (Web Upload during flash/ TFTP Server).
2. If the protocol selected is TFTP, enter the IP address of the server in the TFTP Server Address field.
3. Enter the TFTP Imgae Name in the given field.
4. Enter the TFTP Retry Count value.
5. Click Save to save the changes.

10.3 Firmware Information

This page is used to configure the Firmware Information settings.

To open System Administrator page, click Maintenance → Firmware Information from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of Firmware Information page is shown below.



Firmware Information

The various fields of Firmware Information page are given below.

Active Firmware

Build Date: Describes the Build Date of the active BMC image.

Build Time: Describes the Build Time of the active BMC image.

Firmware version: Describes the Firmware version of the active BMC image.

BIOS Firmware version: Describes the BIOS Firmware version of the node.

10.4 Firmware Update

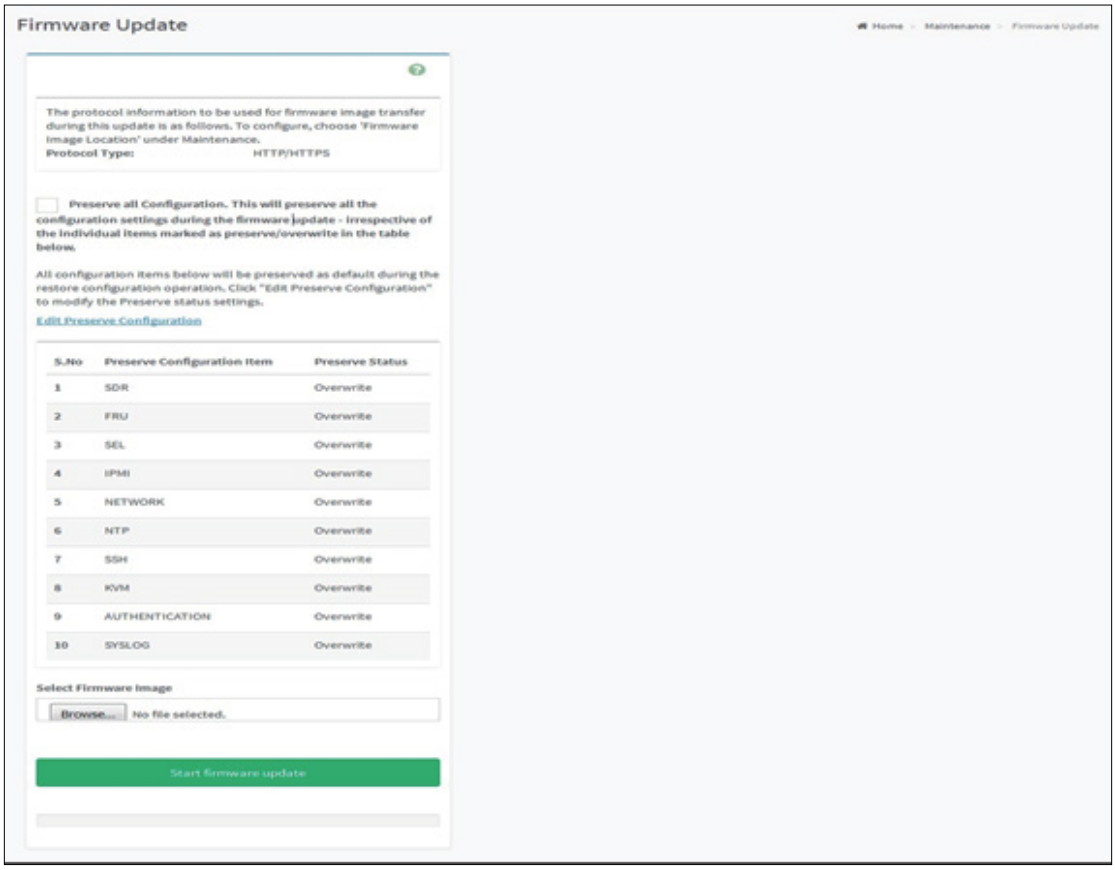
This wizard takes you through the process of firmware upgradation. A reset of the box will automatically follow if the upgrade is completed or cancelled. An option to Preserve All Configuration is available. Enable it, if you wish to preserve configured settings through the upgrade.

Warning: Please note that after entering update mode widgets, other web pages and services will not work. All open widgets will be closed automatically. If upgrade process is cancelled in the middle of the wizard, the device will be reset.

NOTE
The firmware upgrade process is a crucial operation. Make sure that the chances of a power or connectivity loss are minimal when performing this operation.
Once you enter into Update Mode and choose to cancel the firmware flash operation, the MegaRAC® card must be reset. This means that you must close the Internet browser and log back onto the MegaRAC® card before you can perform any other types of operations.

Once Firmware upgrade using web is started, the regular IPMI command will not be allowed for safety concern if Enable IPMI Command handling during flashing support is disabled in project configuration.

To configure, choose Firmware Image Location under Maintenance. To open Firmware Update page, click Maintenance → Firmware Update from the menu bar.



Firmware Update page

The various fields of Firmware Update are as follows.

- Preserve all Configuration: To preserve all configuration.
- Edit Preserve Configuration: To modify the Preserve status settings.
- Select Firmware Image: To Select the Firmware image to be uploaded.
- Start Firmware Update: To Start the Firmware Update.

This wizard takes you through the process of AMI based firmware upgradation. The protocol information to be used for firmware image transfer during this update is as follows.

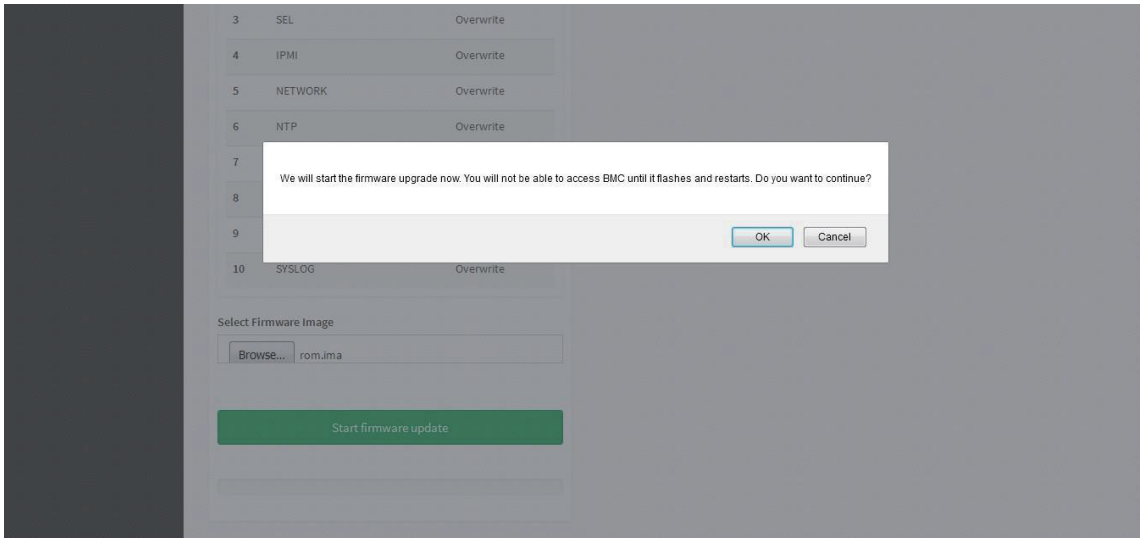
> **NOTE**
> All configuration items will be preserved/overwrite as default during the restore configuration operation.

Procedure

1. Click Preserve all Configuration to preserve all configuration.
2. Click Browse to select firmware image. The Firmware update undergoes the following steps:
   a. Closing all active client requests
   b. Preparing Device for Firmware Upgrade
   c. Uploading Firmware Image

   > **NOTE**
   > A file upload pop-up will be displayed for http/https but in the case of tftp files, the file is automatically uploaded displaying the status of upload.

   d. Browse and select the Firmware image to flash and click Upload.
   e. Click Start firmware update start the Firmware Update. A warning message will be prompted you to proceed further.
   f. Click OK to start the Firmware Update. The sample screenshot is shown below.



Firmware Update page - Image Upload

g. Verifying Firmware Image

In Section Based Firmware Update, you can configure the firmware image for section based flashing. Check the required sections and click Proceed to update the firmware.

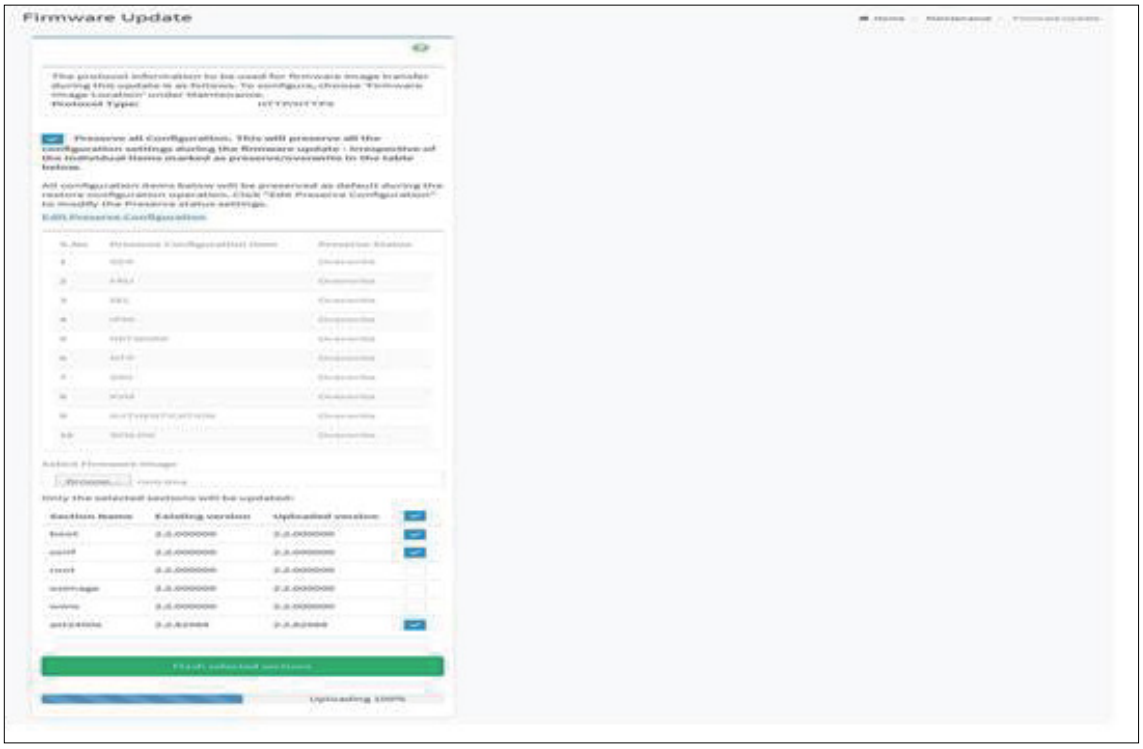
If flashing is required for all images, select the option Full Flash .

If you select Version Compare Flash option from web, the current and uploaded module versions, FMHlocation, size will be compared.

If the modules differ in size and location, proceed with force firmware upgrade. If all the module versions are same, restart BMC by saying all the module versions are similar.

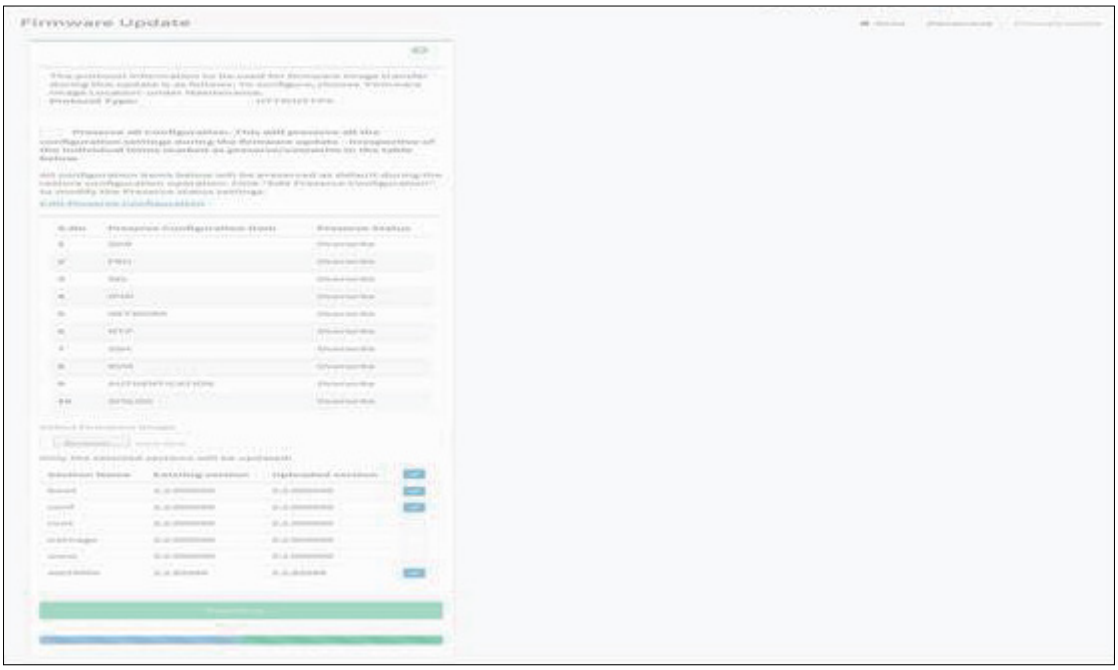
If only few module versions are differ, those module will be flashed.

> **NOTE**
> Only selected sections of the firmware will be updated. Other sections are skipped. Before starting flash operation, you are advised to verify the compatibility between image sections.



Section Based Firmware Flashing

h. Flashing Firmware Image
i. Resetting the image. The samplae screenshot of Firmaware update is as shown below.



Firmware Update page

NOTE
The Firmware Update page will be disabled and you will not be able to perform any other tasks until firmware upgrade is completed and the device is rebooted. You can now follow the instructions presented in the subsequent pages to successfully update the card's firmware. The device will reset if update is canceled. The device will also reset upon successful completion of firmware update.

10.4.1 BIOS Firmware Update

Remote update BIOS firmware via BMC guide

- Yafuflash

1. a. Boot to Linux.

b. Enter BMC firmware directory [xxxxzzzz] ;

xxxx:project name ;

zzzz:firmware version ;

c. Copy BIOS firmware file (*.bin) to linux folder.

Example:

Linux x64

cp bios.bin SB203LX010005/Linux/

Linux x86

cp bios.bin SB203LX010005/Linux32/

d. Shutdown the host or remote send power off system command.

ipmitool -I lanplus -H <BMC_IP> -U [username] -P [password] power off

e. Execute update BIOS command

Linux x64

cd SB203LX010005/Linux/

./Yafuflash64 -nw -u [username] -p [password] -ip <BMC_IP> -d 2 bios.bin

Linux x86

cd SB203LX010005/Linux32/

./Yafuflash32 -nw -u [username] -p [password] -ip <BMC_IP> -d 2 bios.bin

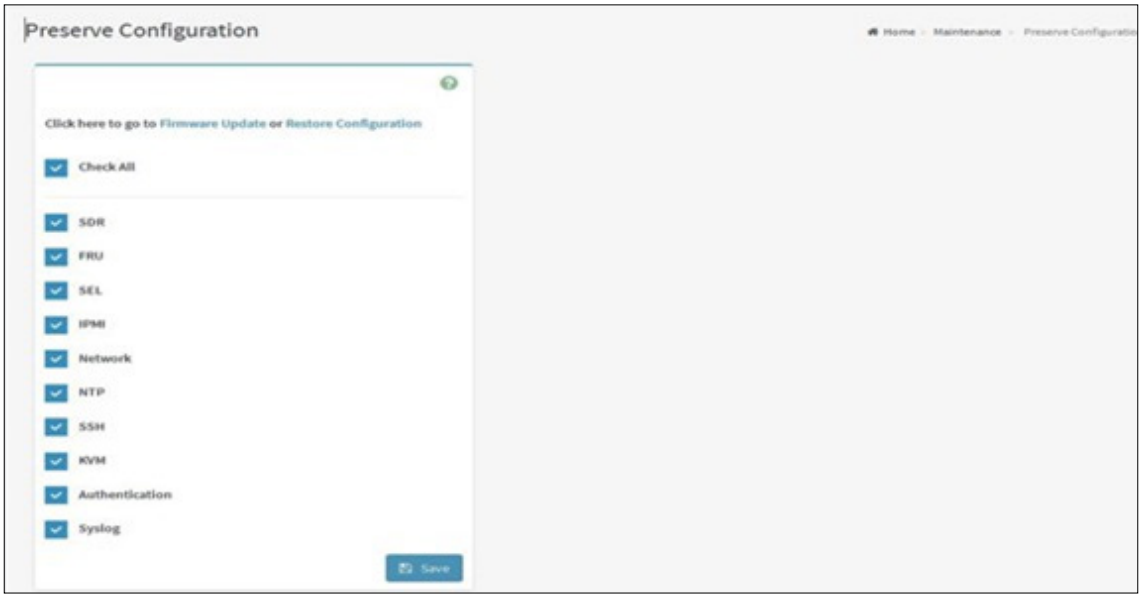
NOTE
This is just an example, "SB203LX010005" is BMC firmware file name.
Please instead "SB203LX010005" to your BMC firmware directory name.
“bios.bin” is BIOS firmware file name, please instead "bios" to your BIOS firmware file name.
[username] and [password] are the same as IPMI.

NOTE
Please change your account to root, or you will get an exception fail.

10.5 Preserve Configuration

This page allows the user to configure the preserve configuration items, which will be used by the Restore factory defaults to preserve the existing configuration without overwriting with defaults/ Firmware Upgrade configuration.

To open Preserve Configuration page, click Maintenance → Preserve Configuration from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of Preserve Configuration page is shown below.



Preserve Configuration page

The various fields of Preserve Configuration are as follows.

Click here to go to Firmware Update or Restore Configuration: This link will redirect to the Firmware Update or Restore Configuration page which needs to be preserved.

Check All: To check the entire configuration list.

Save: To save any changes made.

> **NOTE**
> This configuration is used by Restore Factory Defaults process.

Files Preserved

SDR

Following files will be preserved.

SDR.dat: This file contains the sensor data record information that is used in IPMI.

Dependency Configurations - NIL

FRU

Following files will be preserved.

FRU.bin: This file contains the logical field replaceable unit data that are used by IPMI

Dependency Configurations - SDR

SEL

Following files will be preserved when Delete SEL reclaim space is disabled. SEL.dat: This file contains the system event logs that are being logged by the IPMI. Following files will be preserved when Delete SEL reclaim space is enabled.

SEL.dat: This file contains the system event logs that are being logged by the IPMI. Following files will be preserved when Delete SEL reclaim space is enabled.

Selreclaiminfo.ini – The file contains the SEL repository information.

SEL folder – This folder contains the multiple files of event logs.

Dependency Configurations – IPMI

IPMI

The following files are preserved in IPMI configuration.

IPMI.conf: This file contains the IPMI configurations such as SEL rep size, SDR rep size, interface specific, enable/disable, Primary/Secondary, IPMB Bus number etc.

dcmi.conf: This file contains the DCMI1.5 specification parameters such as DHCP Timing1, DHCP Timing2, DHCP Timing3. The files are preserved only when DCMI1.5 feature is enabled in the MDS project configuration.

pwdEncKey: This file contains the keys that are used to decrypt the passwords. When the user password option is enabled in the MDS project configuration, this file will be preserved.

Dependency Configurations - NIL

Network

To save network settings related with IPMI (LAN IP or DHCP configuration), selecting “IPMI” will automatically select the another option “Network” and it’s vice versa. After restore configuration, the Network Configuration will be preserved successfully. Following files will also be preserved.

dhcp.conf: This file is to configure the host name in the FQDN format.

dns.conf: This file is used to configure the DNS registration method and DNS server for the particular interface.

hostname: This file is used to store the Hostname of the BMC.

hostname.conf: This file is used to configure the host name creation method Manual/ Automatic for the BMC.

Vlaninterfaces: This file helps to enable the vlan interface for the particular LAN interface

vlansetting.conf: This file is to store the vlan ID and Vlan priority for the particular VLAN interface entry.

bond.conf: This file is to enable the bond interface for the specified LAN interfaces.

Interfaces: This file is to configure the IP/IPV6 addresses for the LAN interface using static/DHCP method.

activeslave.conf: This file is to configure the active interface for the specified bond interface. This file depends on bond.conf.

hosts: This file is used to store the host name to map the IP address.

hosts.allow: This file contains the list of hosts that has permission to access the system.

hosts.deny: This file contains the list of host that does not allow accessing the system.

resolv.conf: This file is used to store the nameserver and domain name for hostname registration.

dhcp6c-script: This file is used to configure the domain name, DNS server IPv6 address and NTP address.

dhcp6c.conf: This file is to configure the IPv6 parameters for the DHCPv6 clients.

ncsicfg.conf: This file is to configure the NCSI related configurations.

nsupdate.conf: This file is to configure the channel ID, package ID for the NCSI interface.

phycfg.conf: This file is to configure the link speed, duplex and MTU value for the specified interface.

dhcp.preip_4: This file is to store the pre IPv4 address. This file will be created at runtime.

NTP

Following files will be preserved.

ntp.conf: This file contains the NTP dameon protocol configuration parameters such as synchronization sources, nodes and other related information

ntp.stat: This file contains the auto or manual network type protocols

adjtime: This file contains the time to synchronize the system clock

Localtime: This file is the system link to the file local time or to the correct time zone in the system timezone directly.

Dependency Configurations - IPMI

SNMP

Following files will be preserved.

snmp_users.conf: This file contains the SNMP user configurations such as user name and password encryption mechanism for the specific users.

snmpcfg.conf: This file contains the SNMP users privilege levels such as ro user and rw user.

Dependency Configurations - NIL

SSH

Following files will be preserved.

ssh_config: This file contains the keyword argument pairs of configurations such as Address family, Accept Env, Allow, users, authorized key files etc.

ssh_host_dsa_key , ssh_host_rsa_key: These files contain the private parts of the host keys.

ssh_host_dsa_key.pub, ssh_host_rsa_key.pub: These files contain the public parts of the host keys.

Dependency Configurations - NIL

KVM

Following files will be preserved.

vmedia.conf: This file contains the modes of media such as cd, fc, hd and enable and disable flags for Imedia, rmedia and sd servers.

adviserd.conf: This file contains the mouse mode configurations and host machine physical keyboard language layout configured in the MDS project configuration.

autorecord.conf: This file contains the maximum size of the video record file, the maximum time length of the video record file and information about the remote machine path if it is enabled in MDS project configuration.

stunnel.conf: This file contains the information about the stunnel configuration. It will also contain advisor and media server's secure port if secure connection is enabled.

usermacro.conf: This file saves the user defined macro from the jviewer.

rmedia.conf: This file contains the image name and the remote machine information like IP address, user name, password, domain name and share type.

Dependency Configurations - NIL

Authentication

Following files will be preserved.

activedir.conf: This file contains the configurations such as sslenable, timeout, racdomain, adtype, adfilterdc1, adfilterdc2, adfilterdc3, username, password, and role group information such as name domain and privileges.

openLdapGroup.conf: This file contains the oprnm ldap role group information such as name domain and privilege.

nsswitch.conf: This file contains the sources to obtain the name service information in the range of categories and in what order.

pam_withunix: This file contains the PAM Order of modules such as IPMI, LDAP, RADIUS and UNIX.

pam_wounix: This contains the PAM Order of modules such as IPMI,LDAP and RADIUS.

group: This file contains the Linux group. It stores the group information or defines the user group information in Linux.

passwd: This file contains the user login information for the Linux system

shadow: This file contains the encrypted password information for the clients.

ldap.conf: This file contains the ldap server configuration details such as bindn, binpw, pam_ password, nss_reconnect_tries, port, port secondary, host, host secondary.

radius.conf: This file contains the radius server IP address, port number, secret, timeout, privilege etc.

Dependency Configurations – NIL

Procedure

1. Click Firmware Update or Restore Configuration link to view Firmware Update or Restore Configuration page accordingly.
2. Select the required Preserve Configuration items by either choosing the items individually by selecting the appropriate check boxes or by selecting all or none using Check All.
3. Click Save to save the changes.

10.6 Restore Configuration

This page allows you to restore the configuration files from the client system to the BMC.

To open Restore Configuration page, click Maintenance → Restore Configuration from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of Restore Configuration page is shown below.

Restore Configuration page

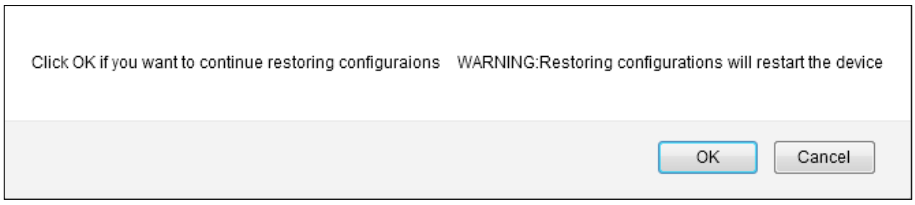
The various fields Restore Configuration page are given below.

Config File: This option is used to select the file which was backup earlier.

Upload: To upload the backup file to restore the backup files.

Procedure for Restore Configuration:

1. Click Browse to select the configuration file that needs to be backup and used to Restore the configuration, when needed.
2. Click Upload to restore the backup files. The Restore Configuration page will appear as shown below.



Restore Configuration page

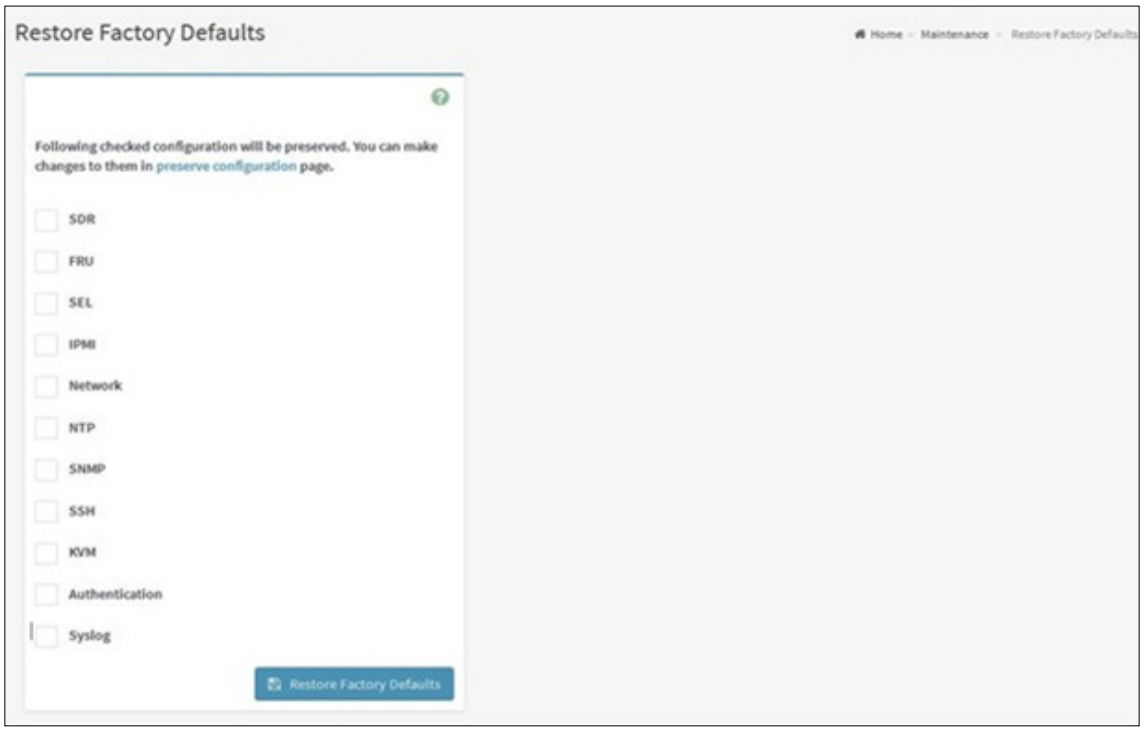
3. Click OK to upload the new configuration file and restore.

10.7 Restore Factory Default

This option is used to restore the factory defaults of the device firmware. This section lists the configuration items that will be preserved during restore factory default configuration.

Warning: Please note that after entering restore factory widgets, other web pages and services will not work. All open widgets will be closed automatically. The device will reset and reboot within few minutes.

To open Restore Factory Defaults page, click Maintenance → Restore Factory Defaults from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of Restore Factory Defaults page is shown below.



Restore Factory Default page

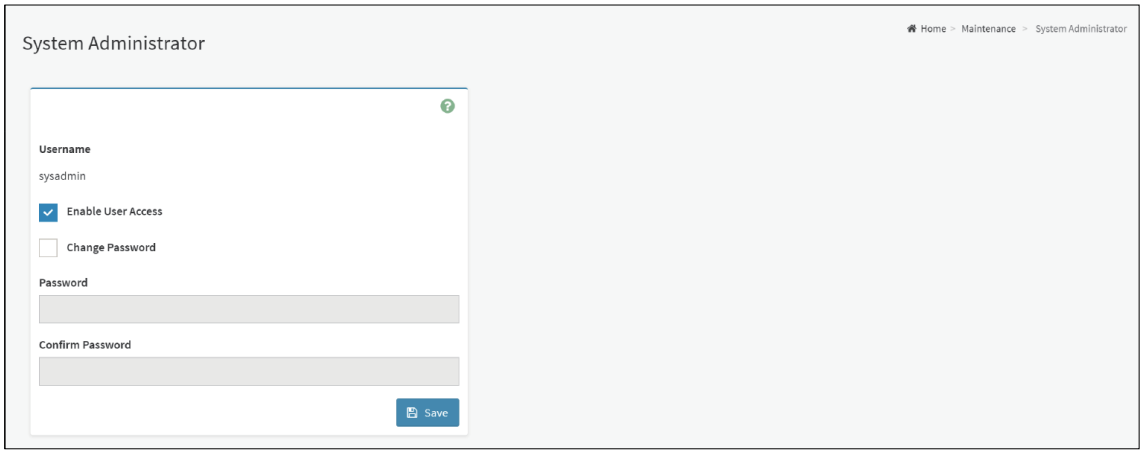
Procedure

1. Click Preserve Configuration to redirect to Preserve Configuration page, which is used to preserve the particular configuration not to be overwritten by the default configuration.
2. Click Restore Factory Defaults to restore the factory defaults of the device firmware.

10.8 System Administrator

This page is used to configure the System Administrator settings.

To open System Administrator page, click Maintenance → System Administrator from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of System Administrator page is shown below.



System Administrator page

The various fields of System Administrator page are given below.

Username: Username of System Administrator is a read only field.

Enable User Access: To enable user access for system administrator.

Change Password: To change the user's password.

> **NOTE**
> This field will not allow more than 64 characters.
> - Password must be at least 8 characters long and White space is not allowed.

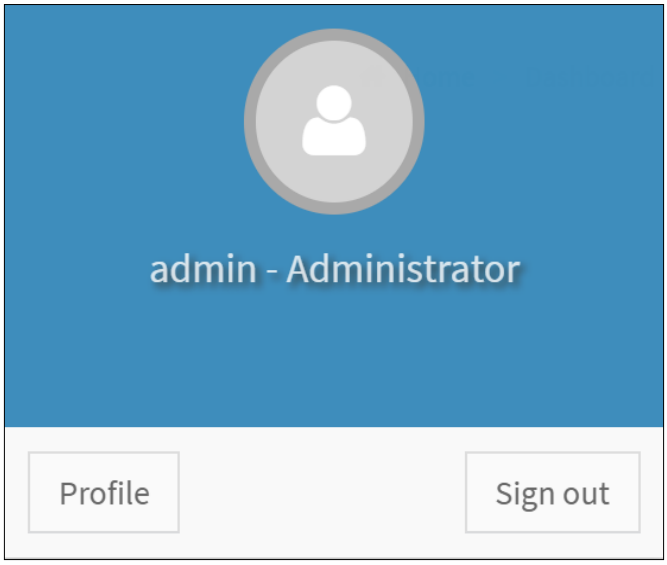
Save: To save the new configuration for system administrator.

Procedure:

1. Check Enable User Access to enable user access for system administrator..
2. Enable Change Password option to change the user password. This action enables the password fields.
3. Enter the new password in the Password field.
4. Re-enter the password in the Confirm Password field.
5. Click Save to save the changes.

Chapter 11. Sign Out

To log out from, click the admin on the top right corner of the screen. A sample screenshot of admin option is shown below.



Sign Out page

Click Sign Out to perform log out. A Warning message will be prompted you to proceed further, click OK to log out or Cancel to retain the interface.

Chapter 12. Flash Tools

The Flash Tools are command line utility programs used to upgrade the firmware using different medium like KCS, USB, and LAN. There are two tools, which are being used.
• YAFUFlash

12.1 YAFUFlash

Yet Another Firmware Upgrade Flash is a tool used for flashing the BMC. This utility is used for flashing in both Linux and Windows environment. There are three types of mediums used to flash the BMC. They are,

- Network
- USB
- KCS

All the three mediums are applicable for Windows and Linux environment. The medium can be selected as per your requirement.

> **NOTE**
> YAFU based firmware update using Signed Hashed image is only possible if enough RAM is available to upload the full firmware image before the update starts.
> In YAFU firmware upgrade, only YAFU command set is allowed if Enable IPMI Command handling during flashing support is disabled in project configuration.
> YAFU flashing process has the following timeout values.
> **LAN interface**: 3600 seconds
> **USB interface**: 1800 seconds
> **KCS interface**: 5400 seconds

12.1.1 Installation in Windows

1. Open the command prompt and enter YafuFlash\Windows path.
2. This contains two files, Yafuflash.exe and LIBIPMI.dll.
3. **Format**: Yafuflash [OPTIONS] [MEDIUM] [FW_IMAGE_FILE], where Perform BMC Flash Update
   - -? Displays the utility usage
   - -h Displays the utility usage
   - -V Displays the version of the tool
   - -e List outs a few examples of the tool

[OPTIONS]

-info	*Displays information about existing FW and new FW.*
-msi, -img-section-info	*Displays information about current FW Sections.*
-mi, -img-info	*Displays information about current FW Versions.*
-fb, -force-boot	*Option to FORCE BootLoader upgrade during full upgrade. Also, skips user interaction in Interactive upgrade mode. This option is not allowed with Interactive upgrade option.*
-pc, -preserve-config	*Option to preserve Config Module during full upgrade. If platform supports Dual Image, this option skips user interaction, preserves config and continues update process. This option is not allowed with interactive upgrade option.*
-q, -quite	*Use the option to show the minimum flash progress details.*
-i	*Option to interactive upgrade (Upgrade only required modules)***
-f, -full	*Performs full upgrade in Interactive Upgrade mode. Skips module wise upgrade*
-ipc, -ignore-platform-check	*If this image is for a different platform, this option skips user interaction and continues update process.*
-idi, -ignore-diff-image	*If this image differs from the currently programmed image, this option skips user interaction and continues update process.*
-isi, -ignore-same-image	*If this image is same as the currently programmed image, this option skips user interaction and continues update process.*
-iml, -ignore-module-location	*If module(s) of this image is/are in different locations, this option skips user interaction and continues update process.*
-ibv, -ignore-boot-version	*If bootloader version is different and -force-boot is not specified, this option skips user interaction and continues update process. The bootloader will be updated.*
-iri, -ignore-reselect-image	*Option skips reselecting the active image.*
-inc, -ignore-non-preserve-config	*Option skips the restore to default factor setting if the image shares the same configuration area.*
-rp, -replace-publickey	*Option to replace the Signed Image Key in Existing Firmware.*
-vcf, -version-cmp-flash	*Option to skip flashing modules only if the versions are same by selecting (N/n). Option (Y/y) Selects full firmware upgrade mode.*
-non-interactive	*This option skips user interaction. This option cannot be used along with 'ignore-diff-image', 'ignore-same- image','-ignore-module-location'&'- ignore- boot-version' options.*

-pXXX, -preserve-XXX	*Option to preserve XXX configuration, where XXX falls in sdr, fru, sel, ipmi, auth, net, ntp, snmp, ssh, kvm and syslog. If the preserve status of the other configuration enabled then it will ask for the other configuration to be preserved.*
-p-XXX, -preserve-XXX-ieo , -ignore-existing-overrides	*Option to preserve only XXX configuration. -ignore-existing-overrides must be used with at least one preserve-XXX option.*
-msp, -split-img	*Option to flash the split image.*
-f -XXX, -flash-XXX	*Option to flash specific section in non-interactive mode. If it is split image need to give split-image along with this option, where XXX denotes name of the section, e.g. -flash-conf.*
-sc, -skip-crc	*Option to skip the CRC check*
-sf, -skip-fmh	*Option to skip the FMH check*
-d	*Option to specify the peripheral(Only for Dual Image Support) <bit0> - BMC <bit1> - BIOS*
-a, -activate	*Option to activate peripheral devices <BIT0> - BMC <BIT1> - BIOS*
-nr, -no-reboot	*Option to skip the reboot With online-flash support, If conf/extlog is not preserved, BMC will still reboot.*
-bu, -block-upgrade	*Option to Flash using Block by Block method*
[MEDIUM]	
-cd	*Option to use USB Medium*
-nw, -ip, -u, -p,-host, _pa	*Option to use Network Medium '-ip' Option to enter IP, when using Network Medium '-host' Option to enter host name, When using Network Medium '-u' Option to enter UserName, When using Network Medium '-p' Option to enter Password, When using Network Medium '_p' Option to enter Port Number.*
-kcs	*Option to use KCS medium.*
-serial	*Option to use serial interface.*
-term	*Option to use serial command, e.g. /dev/ttyS0.*
-baudrate	*Option to use baudrate of the serial terminal, e.g. 115200.*

[FW_IMAGE_FILE]	*Firmware image file name [rom.ima].*
-pe, -preserve-extlog	*Option to preserve extlog configuration during firmware flash.*

NOTE
-'preserve-config' and '-force-boot' option not be used in interactive upgrade.

Examples for Network Medium

Eg1: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin rom.ima -info
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip 155.166.132.12, which displays the details of both existing firmware and new firmware.

Eg2: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin rom.ima
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip 155.166.132.12, which start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware.

Eg3: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin rom.ima –force-boot
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip 155.166.132.12, which start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with FORCE BootLoader Upgrade.

Eg4: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin rom.ima –preserve-config
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip 155.166.132.12, which start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with preserve config params.

Eg5: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin rom.ima –force-boot –preserve-config
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip 155.166.132.12, which start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with FORCE BootLoader Upgrade and preserve config params.

Eg6: ./Yafuflash –nw –host spxbmc –force-boot –preserve-config rom.ima
Description: This command works with network medium using the host name spxbmc, which start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with FORCE BootLoader Upgrade and preserve config params.

Eg7: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 2000::2005 –force-boot rom.ima
Description:This command works with network medium using theipv6address 2000::2005,which start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with FORCE BootLoader Upgrade.

Eg8: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 rom.ima –i
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip 155.166.132.12, which start to flash the new rom.ima using interactive upgrade mode and user will be prompt to select the Number of modules and module names to upgrade.

Eg9: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin –img-section-info
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip 155.166.132.12, which displays the details of Existing Firmware.

Eg10: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin –img-info
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip 155.166.132.12, which displays the details of existing firmware Version.

Eg11: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin public.pem –replace-publickey
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip 155.166.132.12, which replaces the public key in firmware.

Eg12: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 rom.ima –preserve-sdr
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip 155.166.132.12, which will ask for other configurations which are already set to be preserved to preserve or not and after that it will start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with preserving SDR as well as selected configurations.

Eg13: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 rom.ima –preserve-snmp–preserve-ntp
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip 155.166.132.12, which will ask for other configurations which are already set to be preserved to preserve or not and after that it will start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with preserving SNMP and NTP as well as selected configurations.

Eg14: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 rom.ima –preserve-fru –ignore-existing-overrides
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip 155.166.132.12, which starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with preserving FRU configurations only.

Eg15: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 rom.ima –preserve-fru –preserve-snmp –ignore-existing-overrides
Description:This command works with network medium using the ip155.166.132.12, which starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with preserving FRU and SNMP configurations only.

Eg16: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin rom.ima –ignore-reselect-image
Description: Yafuflash start full firmware upgrade with default active image. In this it skips the reselecting active image used to flash.

Eg17: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin rom.ima –ignore-non-preserve-config
Description: Yafuflash start full firmware upgrade, If the Images of both flash share the same Configuration area. Not preserving will restore to default factory settings, this option skips it.

Eg18: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin –img-select 0 rom.ima
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip155.166.132.12, which starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware by selecting the active image to be flashed.

Eg19: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin –img-select 1 rom.ima
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip155.166.132.12, which starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware by selecting the first image to be flashed.

Eg20: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin –img-select 2 rom.ima
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip155.166.132.12, which starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware by selecting the second image to be flashed.

Eg21: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin –img-select 3 rom.ima
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip155.166.132.12, which starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware by selecting both the images to be flashed.

Eg22: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 rom.ima -quite
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip 155.166.132.12, which start to flash the new rom.ima with minimum progress details.

Eg23: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin –split-img boot.ima
Description: This command works with network medium to flash the boot split image.

Eg24: ./Yafuflash –nw–ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin –split-img root.ima
Description: This command works with network medium to flash the root split image.

Eg25: ./Yafuflash –nw–ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin rom.ima –flash-root –flash-conf
Description: This command works with network medium to flash root and conf section from rom. ima file. -flash-<xxx>, where xxx specifies the modules in rom.ima.

Eg26: ./Yafuflash –nw–ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin boot.ima –split-img –flash-boot
Description: This command works with network medium to flash root from boot.ima split image.
-flash-<xxx>, where xxx specifies the modules in boot.ima.

Eg27: ./Yafuflash –nw–ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin root.ima –split-img –flash-www–flash-osimage
Description: This command works with network medium to flash www and osimage from root. ima split image. -flash-<xxx>, where xxx specifies the modules in root.ima.

Eg28: ./Yafuflash –nw–ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin rom.ima –preserve-extlog
Description: This command works with network mediumto preserve extended log configuration.

Eg29: ./Yafuflash –nw–ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin root.ima –split-img -preserve-extlog
Description: This command works with network medium to preserve extended log configuration from split image.

Eg30: ./Yafuflash –nw–ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin root.ima –d 1 rom.ima
Description: This command works with network medium to flash the image on specific peripheral device.

Eg31: ./Yafuflash –nw–ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin root.ima –d 1 root.ima –split-img
Description: This command works with network medium to flash the split image on specific peripheral device.

Eg32: ./Yafuflash –nw–ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin -bu root.ima.
Description: This command works with network medium to flash the image on specific peripheral device by block by block upgrade.

Examples for USB Medium

Power Save Mode should be disabled for Flashing with Yafu USB Interface.

Eg1: ./Yafuflash –cd rom.ima –info
Description: This command works with USB medium which displays the details of both Existing Firmware and new firmware.

Eg2: ./Yafuflash –cd rom.ima
Description: This command works with USB medium which start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware.

Eg3: ./Yafuflash –cd rom.ima –force-boot
Description: This command works with USB medium which start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with FORCE BootLoader Upgrade.

Eg4: ./Yafuflash –cd rom.ima –preserve-config
Description: This command works with USB medium which start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with preserving config params.

Eg5: ./Yafuflash –cd rom.ima –force-boot –preserve-config
Description: This command works with USB medium which start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with FORCE BootLoader Upgrade and preserving config params.

Eg6: ./Yafuflash –cd rom.ima –i
Description: This command works with USB medium, which start to flash the new rom.ima using interactive upgrade mode and user, will be prompt to select the Number of modules and module names to upgrade.

Eg7: ./Yafuflash –cd –img-section-info
Description: This command works with USB medium which displays the details of Existing Firmware.

Eg8: ./Yafuflash –cd –img-info
Description: This command works with USB medium which displays the details of Existing Firmware Version.

Eg9: ./Yafuflash –cd public.pem –replace-publickey
Description: This command works with USB medium which replaces the public key in Existing Firmare.

Eg10: ./Yafuflash–cd rom.ima –preserve-sel –preserve-ipmi
Description: This command works with USB medium, which will ask for other configurations which are already set to be preserved to preserve or not and after that it will start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with preserving SEL and IPMI as well as selected configurations.

Eg11: ./Yafuflash –cd rom.ima –preserve-sel –ignore-existing-overrides
Description: This command works with USB medium, which start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with preserving FRU configurations only

Eg12: ./Yafuflash –cd rom.ima –ignore-reselect-image
Description: Yafuflash start full firmware upgrade with default active image. In this it skips the reselecting active image used to flash.

Eg13: ./Yafuflash –cd rom.ima –ignore-non-preserve-config
Description: Yafuflash start full firmware upgrade, If the Images of both flash share the same Configuration area. Not preserving will restore to default factory settings, this option skips it.

Eg14: ./Yafuflash –cd –img-select 0 rom.ima
Description: This command works with USB medium, which starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware by selecting the active image to be flashed.

Eg15: ./Yafuflash –cd –img-select 1 rom.ima
Description: This command works with USB medium, which starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware by selecting the first image to be flashed.

Eg16: ./Yafuflash –cd –img-select 2 rom.ima
Description: This command works with USB medium, which starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware by selecting the second image to be flashed.

Eg17: ./Yafuflash –cd –img-select 3 rom.ima
Description: This command works with USB medium, which starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware by selecting both the images to be flashed.

Eg18: ./Yafuflash –cd rom.ima –quite
Description: This command works with USB medium, which start to flash the new rom.ima with minimum progress details.

Eg19: ./Yafuflash –cd –split-img boot.ima
Description: This command works with USB medium to flash the boot split image.

Eg20: ./Yafuflash –cd –split-img root.ima
Description: This command works with USB medium to flash the root split image.

Eg21: ./Yafuflash –cd rom.ima –flash-root –flash-conf
Description: This command works with USB medium to flash root and conf section from rom.ima file. -flash-<xxx>, where xxx specifies the modules in rom.ima.

Eg22: ./Yafuflash –cd boot.ima -split-img –flash-boot
Description: This command works with USB medium to flash root from boot.ima split image. -flash-<xxx>, where xxx specifies the modules in boot.ima.

Eg23: ./Yafuflash –cd root.ima –split-img –flash-www –flash-osimage
Description: This command works with USB medium to flash www and osimage from root.ima split image. -flash-<xxx>, where xxx specifies the modules in root.ima.

Eg24: ./Yafuflash –cd rom.ima –preserve-extlog
Description: This command works with USB medium to preserve extended log configuration.

Eg25: ./Yafuflash –cd root.ima –split-img –preserve-extlog
Description: This command works with USB medium to preserve extended log configuration from split image.

Eg26: ./Yafuflash –cd root.ima –d 1 rom.ima
Description: This command works with USB medium to flash the image on specific peripheral device.

Eg27: ./Yafuflash –cd root.ima –d 1 root.ima –split-img
Description: This command works with USB medium to flash the split image on specific peripheral device.

Examples for KCS Medium

Eg1: ./Yafuflash –kcs rom.ima –info
Description: This command works with KCS medium which displays the details of both Existing Firmware and new firmware.

Eg2: ./Yafuflash –kcs rom.ima
Description: This command works with KCS medium which start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware.

Eg3: ./Yafuflash –kcs rom.ima –force-boot
Description: This command works with KCS medium which start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with FORCE BootLoader upgrade.

Eg4: ./Yafuflash –kcs rom.ima –preserve-config
Description: This command works with KCS medium which start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with preserving config params.

Eg5: ./ Yafuflash –kcs rom.ima –force-boot –preserve-config
Description: This command works with KCS medium which start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with FORCE BootLoader upgrade and preserving config params.

Eg6: ./Yafuflash –kcs rom.ima –i
Description: This command works with KCS medium, which start to flash the new rom.ima using interactive upgrade mode and user, will be prompt to select the Number of modules and module names to upgrade.

Eg7: ./Yafuflash –kcs –img-section-info
Description: This command works with KCS medium which displays the details of Existing Firmware.

Eg8: ./Yafuflash –kcs –img-info
Description: This command works with KCS medium which displays the details of Existing Firmware Version.

Eg9: ./Yafuflash –kcs public.pem –replace-publickey
Description: This command works with KCS medium which replaces the public key in Existing Firmware.

Eg10: ./Yafuflash –kcs rom.ima –preserve-sel –preserve-ipmi
Description: This command works with KCS medium, which will ask for other configurations which are already set to be preserved to preserve or not and after that it will start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with preserving SEL and IPMI as well as selected configurations.

Eg11: ./Yafuflash –kcs rom.ima –preserve-sel –ignore-existing-overrides
Description: This command works with KCS medium, which start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with preserving FRU configurations only

Eg12: ./Yafuflash –kcs rom.ima –ignore-reselect-image
Description: Yafuflash start full firmware upgrade with default active image. In this it skips the reselecting active image used to flash.

Eg13: ./Yafuflash –kcs rom.ima –ignore-non-preserve-config
Description: Yafuflash start full firmware upgrade, If the Images of both flash share the same Configuration area. Not preserving will restore to default factory settings, this option skips it.

Eg14: ./Yafuflash –kcs –img-select 0 rom.ima
Description: This command starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware by selecting the active image to be flashed.

Eg15: ./Yafuflash –kcs –img-select 1 rom.ima
Description: This command starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware by selecting the first image to be flashed.
configuration.

Eg16: ./Yafuflash -kcs –img-select 2 rom.ima
Description: This command starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware by selecting the second image to be flashed.

Eg17: ./Yafuflash -kcs –img-select 3 rom.ima
Description: This command starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware by selecting both the images to be flashed.

Eg18: ./Yafuflash –kcs rom.ima -quite
Description: This command works with KCS medium, which start to flash the new rom.ima with minimum progress details.

Eg19: ./Yafuflash –kcs –split-img boot.ima
Description: This command works with KCS medium to flash the boot split image.

Eg20: ./Yafuflash –kcs –split-img root.ima
Description: This command works with KCS medium to flash the root split image.

Eg21: ./Yafuflash –kcs rom.ima –flash-root –flash-conf
Description: This command works with KCS medium to flash root and conf section from rom.ima file. -flash-<xxx>, where xxx specifies the modules in rom.ima.

Eg22: ./Yafuflash –kcs boot.ima -split-img –flash-boot
Description: This command works with KCS medium to flash root from boot.ima split image. -flash-<xxx>, where xxx specifies the modules in boot.ima.

Eg23: ./Yafuflash –kcs root.ima -split-img –flash-www –flash-osimage
Description: This command works with KCS medium to flash www and osimage from root.ima split image. -flash-<xxx>, where xxx specifies the modules in root.ima.

Eg24: ./Yafuflash –kcs rom.ima -preserve-extlog
Description: This command works with KCS mediumto preserve extended log configuration.

Eg25: ./Yafuflash –kcs root.ima –split-img -preserve-extlog
Description: This command works with KCS mediumtopreserve extended logconfiguration from split image.

Eg26: ./Yafuflash –kcs root.ima –d 1 rom.ima
Description: This command works with KCS medium to flash the image on specific peripheral device.

Eg27: ./Yafuflash –kcs root.ima –d 1 root.ima –split-img
Description: This command works with KCS medium to flash the split image on specific peripheral device.

12.1.2 Installation in Linux

1. Open Terminal and go to YafuFlash/Linux path.
2. This contains Yafuflash tool.
3. Run ./Yafuflash in the terminal.
4. Format: ./Yafuflash [OPTIONS] [MEDIUM] [FW_IMAGE_FILE] where, Perform BMC Flash Update
   - -? Displays the utility usage
   - -h Displays the utility usage
   - -V Displays the version of the tool
   - -e List outs a few examples of the tool

[OPTIONS]

-info	*Displays information about existing FW and new FW.*
-msi, -img-section-info	*Displays information about current FW Sections.*
-mi, -img-info	*Displays information about current FW Versions.*
-fb, -force-boot	*Option to FORCE BootLoader upgrade during full upgrade. Also, skips user interaction in Interactive upgrade mode. This option is not allowed with Interactive upgrade option.*
-pc, -preserve-config	*Option to preserve Config Module during full upgrade. If platform supports Dual Image, this option skips user interaction, preserves config and continues update process. This option is not allowed with interactive upgrade option.*
-q, -quite	*Use the option to show the minimum flash progress details.*
-i	*Option to interactive upgrade (Upgrade only required modules)***
-f, -full	*Performs full upgrade in Interactive Upgrade mode. Skips module wise upgrade*
-ipc, -ignore-platform-check	*If this image is for a different platform, this option skips user interaction and continues update process.*
-idi, -ignore-diff-image	*If this image differs from the currently programmed image, this option skips user interaction and continues update process.*
-isi, -ignore-same-image	*If this image is same as the currently programmed image, this option skips user interaction and continues update process.*
-iml, -ignore-module-location	*If module(s) of this image is/are in different locations, this option skips user interaction and continues update process.*
-ibv, -ignore-boot-version	*If bootloader version is different and -force-boot is not specified, this option skips user interaction and continues update process. The bootloader will be updated.*
-iri, -ignore-reselect-image	*Option skips reselecting the active image.*

-inc, -ignore-non-preserve-config	*Option skips the restore to default factor setting if the image shares the same configuration area.*
-rp, -replace-publickey	*Option to replace the Signed Image Key in Existing Firmware.*
-vcf, -version-cmp-flash	*Option to skip flashing modules only if the versions are same by selecting (N/n). Option (Y/y) Selects full firmware upgrade mode.*
-non-interactive	*This option skips user interaction. This option cannot be used along with 'ignore-diff-image', 'ignore-same- image','- ignore-module-location'&'- ignore- boot-version' options.*
-pXXX, -preserve-XXX	*Option to preserve XXX configuration, where XXX falls in sdr, fru, sel, ipmi, auth, net, ntp, snmp, ssh, kvm and syslog. If the preserve status of the other configuration enabled then it will ask for the other configuration to be preserved.*
-p-XXX, -preserve-XXX-ieo , -ignore-existing-overrides	*Option to preserve only XXX configuration. -ignore-existing-overrides must be used with at least one preserve-XXX option.*
-msp, -split-img	*Option to flash the split image.*
-f -XXX, -flash-XXX	*Option to flash specific section in non-interactive mode. If it is split image need to give split-image along with this option, where XXX denotes name of the section, e.g. -flash-conf.*
-sc, -skip-crc	*Option to skip the CRC check*
-sf, -skip-fmh	*Option to skip the FMH check*
-d	*Option to specify the peripheral(Only for Dual Image Support) <bit0> - BMC <bit1> - BIOS*
-a, -activate	*Option to activate peripheral devices <BIT0> - BMC <BIT1> - BIOS*
-nr, -no-reboot	*Option to skip the reboot With online-flash support, If conf/extlog is not preserved, BMC will still reboot.*
-bu, -block-upgrade	*Option to Flash using Block by Block method*

[MEDIUM]

-cd	*Option to use USB Medium*
-nw, -ip, -u, -p,-host, _pa	*Option to use Network Medium* *'-ip' Option to enter IP, when using Network Medium* *'-host' Option to enter host name, When using Network Medium* *'-u' Option to enter UserName, When using Network Medium* *'-p' Option to enter Password, When using Network Medium* *'_p' Option to enter Port Number.*
-kcs	*Option to use KCS medium.*
-serial	*Option to use serial interface.*
-term	*Option to use serial command, e.g. /dev/ttyS0.*
-baudrate	*Option to use baudrate of the serial terminal, e.g. 115200.*
[FW_IMAGE_FILE]	*Firmware image file name [rom.ima].*
-pe, -preserve-extlog	*Option to preserve extlog configuration during firmware flash.*

NOTE
-'preserve-config' and '-force-boot' option not be used in interactive upgrade.

NOTE
*IPv6 Support is added after the tool version 2.7. IPv6 Support can be used with latest Yafu tool and firmware, older version of yafu (and/or) firmware will not work.
**Interactive upgrade is not a default option. This option can be enabled in YafuFlash, if it is built with Enable/Disable Interactive Upgrade YafuFlash option selected in Project Configuration file (*.PRJ) using MDS.

Examples for Network Medium

Eg1: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin rom.ima -info
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip 155.166.132.12, which displays the details of both existing firmware and new firmware.

Eg2: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin rom.ima
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip 155.166.132.12, which start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware.

Eg3: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin rom.ima –force-boot
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip 155.166.132.12, which start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with FORCE BootLoader Upgrade.

Eg4: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin rom.ima –preserve-config
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip 155.166.132.12, which start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with preserve config params.

Eg5: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin rom.ima –force-boot –preserve-config
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip 155.166.132.12, which start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with FORCE BootLoader Upgrade and preserve config params.

Eg6: ./Yafuflash –nw –host spxbmc –force-boot –preserve-config rom.ima
Description: This command works with network medium using the host name spxbmc, which start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with FORCE BootLoader Upgrade and preserve config params.

Eg7: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 2000::2005 –force-boot rom.ima
Description:This command works with network medium using theipv6address 2000::2005,which start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with FORCE BootLoader Upgrade.

Eg8: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 rom.ima –i
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip 155.166.132.12, which start to flash the new rom.ima using interactive upgrade mode and user will be prompt to select the Number of modules and module names to upgrade.

Eg9: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin –img-section-info
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip 155.166.132.12, which displays the details of Existing Firmware.

Eg10: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin –img-info
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip 155.166.132.12, which displays the details of existing firmware Version.

Eg11: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin public.pem –replace-publickey
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip 155.166.132.12, which replaces the public key in firmware.

Eg12: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 rom.ima –preserve-sdr
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip 155.166.132.12, which will ask for other configurations which are already set to be preserved to preserve or not and after that it will start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with preserving SDR as well as selected configurations.

Eg13: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 rom.ima –preserve-snmp–preserve-ntp
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip 155.166.132.12, which will ask for other configurations which are already set to be preserved to preserve or not and after that it will start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with preserving SNMP and NTP as well as selected configurations.

Eg14: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 rom.ima –preserve-fru –ignore-existing-overrides
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip 155.166.132.12, which starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with preserving FRU configurations only.

Eg15: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 rom.ima –preserve-fru –preserve-snmp –ignore-existing-overrides
Description:This command works with network medium using the ip155.166.132.12, which starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with preserving FRU and SNMP configurations only.

Eg16: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin rom.ima –ignore-reselect-image
Description: Yafuflash start full firmware upgrade with default active image. In this it skips the reselecting active image used to flash.

Eg17: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin rom.ima –ignore-non-preserve-config
Description: Yafuflash start full firmware upgrade, If the Images of both flash share the same Configuration area. Not preserving will restore to default factory settings, this option skips it.

Eg18: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin –img-select 0 rom.ima
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip155.166.132.12, which starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware by selecting the active image to be flashed.

Eg19: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin –img-select 1 rom.ima
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip155.166.132.12, which starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware by selecting the first image to be flashed.

Eg20: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin –img-select 2 rom.ima
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip155.166.132.12, which starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware by selecting the second image to be flashed.

Eg21: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin –img-select 3 rom.ima
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip155.166.132.12, which starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware by selecting both the images to be flashed.

Eg22: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 rom.ima -quite
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip 155.166.132.12, which start to flash the new rom.ima with minimum progress details.

Eg23: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin –split-img boot.ima
Description: This command works with network medium to flash the boot split image.

Eg24: ./Yafuflash –nw–ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin –split-img root.ima
Description: This command works with network medium to flash the root split image.

Eg25: ./Yafuflash –nw–ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin rom.ima –flash-root –flash-conf
Description: This command works with network medium to flash root and conf section from rom. ima file. -flash-<xxx>, where xxx specifies the modules in rom.ima.

Eg26: ./Yafuflash –nw–ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin boot.ima –split-img –flash-boot
Description: This command works with network medium to flash root from boot.ima split image. -flash-<xxx>, where xxx specifies the modules in boot.ima.

Eg27: ./Yafuflash –nw–ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin root.ima –split-img –flash-www–flash-osimage
Description: This command works with network medium to flash www and osimage from root. ima split image. -flash-<xxx>, where xxx specifies the modules in root.ima.

Eg28: ./Yafuflash –nw–ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin rom.ima –preserve-extlog
Description: This command works with network medium to preserve extended log configuration.

Eg29: ./Yafuflash –nw–ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin root.ima –split-img -preserve-extlog
Description: This command works with network medium to preserve extended log configuration from split image.

Eg30: ./Yafuflash –nw–ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin root.ima –d 1 rom.ima
Description: This command works with network medium to flash the image on specific peripheral device.

Eg31: ./Yafuflash –nw–ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin root.ima –d 1 root.ima –split-img
Description: This command works with network medium to flash the split image on specific peripheral device.

```
You have new mail in /var/spool/mail/root
[root@localhost linux_86]# ./Yafuflash -nw -ip 10.0.0.120 -u root -p superuser .
./romP.ima
-----------------------------------------------
YAFUFlash - Firmware Upgrade Utility (Version 2.1)
-----------------------------------------------
(C)Copyright 2008, American Megatrends Inc.

Creating IPMI session via network with address 10.0.0.120...Done
==============================================================================
                              Firmware Details
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
    RomImage                    ExistingImage from Flash

    ModuleName   Description   Version     ModuleName   Description   Version
1.  boot         BootLoader    9.19        boot         BootLoader     9.19
2.  params       ConfigParams  9.19        params       ConfigParams   9.19
3.  root         Root          9.19        root         Root           9.19
4.  osimage      Linux OS      9.19        osimage      Linux OS       9.19
5.  www          Web Pages     9.19        www          Web Pages      9.19
6.  cim                        9.19        cim                         9.19
7.  aviator                    9.19        aviator                     9.19

Existing Image and Current Image are Same
So,Type (Y/y) to do Full Firmware Upgrade or (N/n) to exit
Enter your Option : Y
*****************************************************************************
 WARNING!
        FIRMWARE UPGRADE MUST NOT BE INTERRUPTED ONCE IT IS STARTED.
        PLEASE DO NOT USE THIS FLASH TOOL FROM THE REDIRECTION CONSOLE.
*****************************************************************************
Uploading Firmware Image : 100%... done
Flashing  Firmware Image : 100%... done
Verifying Firmware Image : 100%... done
Resetting the firmware..........
```

Screen: If Existing and current images are same

```
root@localhost:/home/megarac/SP/6April/winbond/development/proprietary/software/YafuFlash/linux_86
[root@localhost linux_86]# ./Yafuflash -nw -ip 10.0.0.120 -u root -p superuser ../romP.ima -force-boot
-----------------------------------------------------
YAFUFlash - Firmware Upgrade Utility (Version 2.1)
-----------------------------------------------------
(C)Copyright 2008, American Megatrends Inc.

Creating IPMI session via network with address 10.0.0.120...Done
*****************************************************************************
 WARNING!
        FIRMWARE UPGRADE MUST NOT BE INTERRUPTED ONCE IT IS STARTED.
        PLEASE DO NOT USE THIS FLASH TOOL FROM THE REDIRECTION CONSOLE.
*****************************************************************************
Preserving Env Variables...         done
Setting Env variables ...           done
Upgrading Firmware Image : 100%... done
Resetting the firmware..........
[root@localhost linux_86]#
```

FG: 2 - Existing and current are different

```
[root@muthu Linux_x86_32]# ./Yafuflash -nw -ip 10.0.3.5 -u admin -p admin rom.ima -i
-----------------------------------------------------
YAFUFlash - Firmware Upgrade Utility (Version 2.11)
-----------------------------------------------------
(C)Copyright 2008, American Megatrends Inc.

Creating IPMI session via network with address 10.0.3.5...Done
=============================================================================
                              Firmware Details
=============================================================================
    RomImage                    ExistingImage from Flash

    ModuleName   Description   Version     ModuleName   Description   Version
1.  boot         BootLoader    1.4.00         boot         BootLoader    1.4.00
2.  conf         ConfigParams  1.4.00         conf         ConfigParams  1.4.00
3.  bkupconf                   1.4.00         bkupconf                   1.4.00
4.  root         Root          1.4.00         root         Root          1.4.00
5.  osimage      Linux OS      1.4.00         osimage      Linux OS      1.4.00
6.  www          Web Pages     1.4.00         www          Web Pages     1.4.00
7.  lmedia                     1.4.00         lmedia                     1.4.00
8.  hornet                     1.4.00         hornet                     1.4.00

For Full Firmware upgrade,Please  type (0)  alone
For Module Upgrade enter the total no. of Modules to Upgrade
Enter your choice : 4
Enter the Module Name to Update : boot
```

FG: 3 - Interactive Upgrade Mode

Eg32: ./Yafuflash –nw–ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin -bu root.ima.
Description: This command works with network medium to flash the image on specific peripheral device by block by block upgrade.

Examples for USB Medium

Eg1:/Yafuflash –cd rom.ima -info
Description: This command works with USB medium which displays the details of both Existing Firmware and new firmware.

Eg2:/Yafuflash –cd rom.ima
Description: This command works with USB medium which start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware.

Eg3: ./Yafuflash –cd rom.ima –force-boot
Description: This command works with USB medium which start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with FORCE BootLoader upgrade.

Eg4: ./Yafuflash –cd rom.ima –preserve-config
Description: This command works with USB medium which start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with preserving config params.

Eg5: ./Yafuflash –cd rom.ima –force-boot –preserve-config
Description: This command works with USB medium which start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with FORCE BootLoader upgrade and preserving config params.

Eg6: ./Yafuflash –cd rom.ima -i
Description: This command works with USB medium, which start to flash the new rom.ima using interactive upgrade mode and user, will be prompt to select the Number of modules and module names to upgrade.

Eg7: ./Yafuflash –cd -img-section-info
Description: This command works with USB medium which displays the details of Existing Firmware.

Eg8: ./Yafuflash –cd -img-info
Description: This command works with USB medium which displays the details of Existing Firmware Version.

Eg9: ./Yafuflash –cd public.pem –replace-publickey
Description: This command works with USB medium which replaces the public key in Existing Firmare.

Eg10 : ./Yafuflash -cd rom.ima -preserve-sel -preserve-ipmi
Description: This command works with USB medium, which will ask for other configurations which are already set to be preserved to preserve or not and after that it will start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with preserving SEL and IPMI as well as selected configurations.

Eg11: ./Yafuflash -cd rom.ima -preserve-sel -ignore-existing-overrides
Description: This command works with USB medium, which start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with preserving FRU configurations only.

Eg12: ./Yafuflash –cd rom.ima –ignore-reselect-image
Description: Yafuflash start full firmware upgrade with default active image. In this it skips the reselecting active image used to flash.

Eg13: ./Yafuflash –cd rom.ima –ignore-non-preserve-config
Description: Yafuflash start full firmware upgrade, If the Images of both flash share the same Configuration area. Not preserving will restore to default factory settings, this option skips it.

Eg14: ./Yafuflash -cd –img-select 0 rom.ima
Description: This command works with USB medium, which starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware by selecting the active image to be flashed.

Eg15: ./Yafuflash – cd –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin –img-select 0 rom.ima
Description: This command works with USB medium, which starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware by selecting the active image to be flashed.

Eg16: ./Yafuflash – cd –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin –img-select 1 rom.ima
Description: This command works with USB medium, which starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware by selecting the first image to be flashed.

Eg17: ./Yafuflash – cd –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin –img-select 2 rom.ima
Description: This command works with USB medium, which starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware by selecting the second image to be flashed.

Eg18: ./Yafuflash – cd –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin –img-select 3 rom.ima
Description: This command works with USB medium, which starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware by selecting both the images to be flashed.

Eg19: ./Yafuflash –cd rom.ima -quite
Description: This command works with USB medium, which start to flash the new rom.ima with minimum progress details.

Eg20: ./Yafuflash –cd –split-img boot.ima
Description: This command works with USB medium to flash the boot split image.

Eg21: ./Yafuflash –cd –split-img root.ima
Description: This command works with USB medium to flash the root split image.

Eg22: ./Yafuflash –cd rom.ima –flash-root –flash-conf
Description: This command works with USB medium to flash root and conf section from rom.ima file. -flash-<xxx>, where xxx specifies the modules in rom.ima.

Eg23: ./Yafuflash –cd boot.ima -split-img –flash-boot
Description: This command works with USB medium to flash root from boot.ima split image. -flash-<xxx>, where xxx specifies the modules in boot.ima.

Eg24: ./Yafuflash –cd root.ima -split-img –flash-www –flash-osimage
Description: This command works with USB medium to flash www and osimage from root.ima split image. -flash-<xxx>, where xxx specifies the modules in root.ima.

Eg25: ./Yafuflash –cd rom.ima -preserve-extlog
Description: This command works with USB medium to preserve extended log configuration.

Eg26: ./Yafuflash –cd root.ima –split-img -preserve-extlog
Description: This command works with USB medium to preserve extended logconfiguration from split image.

Eg27: ./Yafuflash –cd root.ima –d 1 rom.ima
Description: This command works with USB medium to flash the image on specific peripheral device.

Eg28: ./Yafuflash –cd root.ima –d 1 root.ima –split-img
Description: This command works with USB medium to flash the split image on specific peripheral device.

Examples for KCS Medium

Eg1: ./Yafuflash –kcs rom.ima -info
Description: This command works with KCS medium which displays the details of both Existing Firmware and new firmware.

Eg2: ./Yafuflash –kcs rom.ima
Description: This command works with KCS medium which start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware.

Eg3: ./Yafuflash –kcs rom.ima –force-boot
Description: This command works with KCS medium which start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with FORCE BootLoader upgrade.

Eg4: ./Yafuflash –kcs rom.ima –preserve-config
Description: This command works with KCS medium which start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with preserving config params.

Eg5: ./ Yafuflash –kcs rom.ima –force-boot –preserve-config
Description: This command works with KCS medium which start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with FORCE BootLoader upgrade and preserving config params.

Eg6: ./Yafuflash –kcs rom.ima -i
Description: This command works with KCS medium, which start to flash the new rom.ima using interactive upgrade mode and user, will be prompt to select the Number of modules and module names to upgrade.

Eg7: ./Yafuflash –kcs -img-section-info
Description: This command works with KCS medium which displays the details of Existing Firmware.

Eg8: ./Yafuflash –kcs -img-info
Description: This command works with KCS medium which displays the details of Existing Firmware Version.

Eg9: ./Yafuflash –kcs public.pem –replace-publickey
Description: This command works with KCS medium which replaces the public key in Existing Firmware.

Eg10: ./Yafuflash -kcs rom.ima -preserve-sel -preserve-ipmi
Description: This command works with KCS medium, which will ask for other configurations which are already set to be preserved to preserve or not and after that it will start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with preserving SEL and IPMI as well as selected configurations.

Eg11: ./Yafuflash -kcs rom.ima -preserve-sel -ignore-existing-overrides
Description: This command works with KCS medium, which start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with preserving FRU configurations only

Eg12: ./Yafuflash –kcs rom.ima –ignore-reselect-image
Description: Yafuflash start full firmware upgrade with default active image. In this it skips the reselecting active image used to flash.

Eg13: ./Yafuflash –kcs rom.ima –ignore-non-preserve-config
Description: Yafuflash start full firmware upgrade, If the Images of both flash share the same Configuration area. Not preserving will restore to default factory settings, this option skips it.

Eg14: ./Yafuflash -kcs –img-select 0 rom.ima
Description: This command starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware by selecting the active image to be flashed.

Eg15: ./Yafuflash -kcs –img-select 1 rom.ima
Description: This command starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware by selecting the first image to be flashed.

Eg16: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin -img-section-info
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip 155.166.132.12, which displays the details of Existing Firmware.

Eg17: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin -img-info
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip 155.166.132.12, which displays the details of Existing Firmware Version.

Eg18: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin public.pem –replace-publickey
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip 155.166.132.12, which replaces the public key in Existing Firmware.

Eg19: ./Yafuflash -nw -ip 155.166.132.12 rom.ima -preserve-sdr
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip 155.166.132.12, which will ask for other configurationswhich are already set to be preserved to preserve or not and after that it will start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with preserving SDR as well as selected configurations.

Eg20: ./Yafuflash -nw -ip 155.166.132.12 rom.ima -preserve-snmp -preserve-ntp
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip 155.166.132.12, which will ask for other configurations which are already set to be preserved to preserve or not and after that it will start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with preserving SNMP and NTP as well as selected configurations.

Eg21: ./Yafuflash -nw -ip 155.166.132.12 rom.ima -preserve-fru -ignore-existing-overrides
Description:This command works with network mediumusing theip155.166.132.12, which starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with preserving FRU configurations only.

Eg22: ./Yafuflash -nw -ip 155.166.132.12 rom.ima -preserve-fru -preserve-snmp -ignore-existing- overrides
Description: This command works with network medium using the ip 155.166.132.12, which starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with preserving FRU and SNMP configurations only.

Eg23: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin rom.ima –ignore-reselect-image
Description: Yafuflash start full firmware upgrade with default active image. In this it skips the reselecting active image used to flash.

Eg24: ./Yafuflash –nw –ip 155.166.132.12 –u admin –p admin rom.ima –ignore-non-preserve-config
Description: Yafuflash start full firmware upgrade, If the Images of both flash share the same Configuration area. Not preserving will restore to default factory settings, this option skips it.

Eg25: ./Yafuflash -kcs –img-select 2 rom.ima
Description: This command starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware by **selecting the second image to be flashed.**

Eg26: ./Yafuflash -kcs –img-select 3 rom.ima
Description: This command starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware by selecting both the images to be flashed.

Eg27: ./Yafuflash –kcs rom.ima -quite
Description: This command works with KCS medium, which start to flash the new rom.ima with minimum progress details.

Eg28: ./Yafuflash –kcs –split-img boot.ima
Description: This command works with KCS medium to flash the boot split image.

Eg29: ./Yafuflash –kcs –split-img root.ima
Description: This command works with KCS medium to flash the root split image.

Eg30: ./Yafuflash –kcs rom.ima –flash-root –flash-conf
Description: This command works with KCS medium to flash root and conf section from rom.ima file. -flash-<xxx>, where xxx specifies the modules in rom.ima.

Eg31: ./Yafuflash –kcs boot.ima -split-img –flash-boot
Description: This command works with KCS medium to flash root from boot.ima split image. -flash-<xxx>, where xxx specifies the modules in boot.ima.

Eg32: ./Yafuflash –kcs root.ima -split-img –flash-www –flash-osimage
Description: This command works with KCS medium to flash www and osimage from root.ima split image. -flash-<xxx>, where xxx specifies the modules in root.ima.

Eg33: ./Yafuflash –kcs rom.ima -preserve-extlog
Description: This command works with KCS mediumto preserve extended log configuration.

Eg34: ./Yafuflash –kcs root.ima –split-img -preserve-extlog
Description: This command works with KCS mediumto preserve extended logconfiguration from split image.

Eg35: ./Yafuflash –kcs root.ima –d 1 rom.ima
Description: This command works with KCS medium to flash the image on specific peripheral device.

Eg36: ./Yafuflash –kcs root.ima –d 1 root.ima –split-img
Description: This command works with KCS medium to flash the split image on specific peripheral device.

YAFUFlash OS Compatibility

YafuFlash	Test On 32bit OS					Test On 64bit OS				
	Windows Server 2008 SP2	RHEL5.4	RHEL6.0	SLES 11	Ubuntu server 10.04	Windows Server 2008 SP2	RHEL5.4	RHEL6.0	SLES 11	Ubuntu server 10.04
Preserve Config	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result
USB medium: YafuFlash -cd fw_ image -preserve -config	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Network medium: YafuFlash -ip_BMC_ IP -u admin -p admin fw_image -preserve -config	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Force Update	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result	Result
USB medium: YafuFlash -cd fw_ image -force- boot	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Network medium: YafuFlash -ip_BMC_ IP -u admin -p admin fw_image -force- boot	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

12.1.3 Installation in DOS

1. Copy Yafuflash.exe into DOS machine
2. Run Yafuflash utility.
3. Format: Yafuflash [OPTIONS] [MEDIUM] [FW_IMAGE_FILE] where, Perform BMC Flash Update
   - -? Displays the utility usage
   - -h Displays the utility usage
   - -V Displays the version of the tool
   - -e List outs a few examples of the tool

[OPTIONS]

-info	*Displays information about existing FW and new FW.*
-msi, -img-section-info	*Displays information about current FW Sections.*
-mi, -img-info	*Displays information about current FW Versions.*
-fb, -force-boot	*Option to FORCE BootLoader upgrade during full upgrade. Also, skips user interaction in Interactive upgrade mode. This option is not allowed with Interactive upgrade option.*
-pc, -preserve-config	*Option to preserve Config Module during full upgrade. If platform supports Dual Image, this option skips user interaction, preserves config and continues update process. This option is not allowed with interactive upgrade option.*
-q, -quite	*Use the option to show the minimum flash progress details.*
-i	*Option to interactive upgrade (Upgrade only required modules)***
-f, -full	*Performs full upgrade in Interactive Upgrade mode. Skips module wise upgrade*
-ipc, -ignore-platform-check	*If this image is for a different platform, this option skips user interaction and continues update process.*
-idi, -ignore-diff-image	*If this image differs from the currently programmed image, this option skips user interaction and continues update process.*
-isi, -ignore-same-image	*If this image is same as the currently programmed image, this option skips user interaction and continues update process.*
-iml, -ignore-module-location	*If module(s) of this image is/are in different locations, this option skips user interaction and continues update process.*
-ibv, -ignore-boot-version	*If bootloader version is different and -force-boot is not specified, this option skips user interaction and continues update process. The bootloader will be updated.*
-iri, -ignore-reselect-image	*Option skips reselecting the active image.*

-inc, -ignore-non-preserve-config	*Option skips the restore to default factor setting if the image shares the same configuration area.*
-rp, -replace-publickey	*Option to replace the Signed Image Key in Existing Firmware.*
-vcf, -version-cmp-flash	*Option to skip flashing modules only if the versions are same by selecting (N/n). Option (Y/y) Selects full firmware upgrade mode.*
-non-interactive	*This option skips user interaction. This option cannot be used along with 'ignore-diff-image', 'ignore-same- image','-ignore-module-location'&'- ignore- boot-version' options.*
-pXXX, -preserve-XXX	*Option to preserve XXX configuration, where XXX falls in sdr, fru, sel, ipmi, auth, net, ntp, snmp, ssh, kvm and syslog. If the preserve status of the other configuration enabled then it will ask for the other configuration to be preserved.*
-p-XXX, -preserve-XXX-ieo , -ignore-existing-overrides	*Option to preserve only XXX configuration. -ignore-existing-overrides must be used with at least one preserve-XXX option.*
-msp, -split-img	*Option to flash the split image.*
-f -XXX, -flash-XXX	*Option to flash specific section in non-interactive mode. If it is split image need to give split-image along with this option, where XXX denotes name of the section, e.g. -flash-conf.*
-sc, -skip-crc	*Option to skip the CRC check*
-sf, -skip-fmh	*Option to skip the FMH check*
-d	*Option to specify the peripheral(Only for Dual Image Support) <bit0> - BMC <bit1> - BIOS*
-a, -activate	*Option to activate peripheral devices <BIT0> - BMC <BIT1> - BIOS*
-nr, -no-reboot	*Option to skip the reboot With online-flash support, If conf/extlog is not preserved, BMC will still reboot.*
-bu, -block-upgrade	*Option to Flash using Block by Block method*

[MEDIUM]

-cd	*Option to use USB Medium*
-nw, -ip, -u, -p,-host, _pa	*Option to use Network Medium* *'-ip' Option to enter IP, when using Network Medium* *'-host' Option to enter host name, When using Network Medium* *'-u' Option to enter UserName, When using Network Medium* *'-p' Option to enter Password, When using Network Medium* *'_p' Option to enter Port Number.*
-kcs	*Option to use KCS medium.*
-serial	*Option to use serial interface.*
-term	*Option to use serial command, e.g. /dev/ttyS0.*
-baudrate	*Option to use baudrate of the serial terminal, e.g. 115200.*
[FW_IMAGE_FILE]	*Firmware image file name [rom.ima].*
-pe, -preserve-extlog	*Option to preserve extlog configuration during firmware flash.*

Firmware image file name [rom.ima].

> **NOTE**
> **Interactive upgrade is not a default option. This option can be enabled in YafuFlash, if it is built with Enable/Disable Interactive Upgrade YafuFlash option selected in Project Configuration file (*.PRJ) using MDS.

Examples

Eg1: Yafuflash -kcs –info rom.ima
Description: Displays the details of both Existing Firmware and new firmware.

Eg2: Yafuflash -kcs rom.ima
Description: This command starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware.

Eg3: Yafuflash -kcs –force-boot rom.ima
Description: This command starts to flash the new rom.ima to the firmware with FORCE BootLoader upgrade.

Eg4: Yafuflash -kcs –preserve-config rom.ima
Description: This command starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with preserving config params.

Eg5: Yafuflash -kcs –force-boot –preserve-config rom.ima
Description: This command starts to flash the new rom.ima to the firmware with FORCE BootLoader upgrade and preserving config params.

Eg6: Yafuflash -kcs –i rom.ima
Description: This command starts to flash the new rom.ima using interactive upgrade mode and user, will be prompt to select the number of modules and module names to upgrade.

Eg7: Yafuflash -kcs –img-section-info
Description: Displays the details of Existing Firmware.

Eg8: Yafuflash -kcs –img-info
Description: Displays the details of Existing Firmware Version.

Eg9: Yafuflash -kcs public.pem –replace-publickey
Description: Replaces the public key in Existing Firmware.

Eg10: Yafuflash -kcs rom.ima -preserve-sdr
Description: This command will ask for other configurations which are already set to be preserved to preserve or not and after that it will start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with preserving SDR as well as selected configurations.

Eg11: Yafuflash -kcs rom.ima -preserve-snmp -preserve-ntp
Description: This command will ask for other configurations which are already set to be preserved to preserve or not and after that it will start to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with preserving SNMP and NTP as well as selected configurations.

Eg12: Yafuflash -kcs rom.ima -preserve-fru -ignore-existing-overrides
Description: This command starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with preserving FRU configurations only.

Eg13: Yafuflash -kcs rom.ima -preserve-fru -preserve-snmp -ignore-existing-overrides
Description: This command starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware with preserving FRU and SNMP configurations only.

Eg14: Yafuflash -kcs –img-select 0 rom.ima
Description: This command starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware by selecting the active image to be flashed.

Eg15: Yafuflash -kcs –img-select 1 rom.ima
Description: This command starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware by selecting the first image to be flashed.

Eg16: Yafuflash -kcs –img-select 2 rom.ima
Description: This command starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware by the selecting the second image to be flashed.

Eg17: Yafuflash -kcs –img-select 3 rom.ima
Description: This command starts to flash the new rom.ima to the existing firmware by selecting both the images to be flashed.

Eg18:/Yafuflash -kcs–split-img boot.ima
Description: This command works with KCS medium to flash the boot split image.

Eg19:/Yafuflash -kcs–split-img boot.ima
Description: This command works with KCS medium to flash the root split image.

Eg20:/Yafuflash –kcs rom.ima–flash root –flash-conf
Description: This command works with KCS medium to flash the root and conf section from rom.ima file. -flash-<xxx>, where xxx specifies the modules in rom.ima.

Eg21:/Yafuflash –kcs boot.ima -split-img –flash-boot
Description: This command works with KCS medium to flash the root and boot,ima split image. -flash-<xxx>, where xxx specifies the modules in boot.ima.

Eg22:/Yafuflash –kcs rom.ima -split-img –flash-ww –flash-osimage
Description: This command works with KCS medium to flash www and osimage from root. ima split image. -flash-<xxx>, where xxx specifies the modules in root.ima.

Eg23:/Yafuflash –kcs rom.ima -preserve-extlog
Description: This command works with KCS medium to preserve extended log configuration.

Eg24:/Yafuflash –kcs root.ima –split-img -preserve-extlog
Description: This command works with KCS medium to preserve extended log configuration from split image.

Eg25:/Yafuflash –kcs root.ima –d 1 rom.ima
Description: This command works with KCS medium to flash the image on specific pheripheral device.

Eg26:/Yafuflash –kcs root.ima –d 1 rom.ima –split-img
Description: This command works with KCS medium to flash the split image on specific pheripheral device.

Eg27:/Yafuflash –nw–up 155.166.132 –u admin –p admin -bu root.ima
Description: This command works with network medium to flash the image on specific peripheral device by block by block upgrade.

Chapter 13. VMCLI

TheVirtual MediaCommand LineInterface(VMCLI)utilityisascriptable command-line interface that provides virtual media features from the management station to the Host.

VMCLI is used to redirect the virtual media (Hard Disk, Floppy, CD drive, USB..) from the management station to the host.

Features:

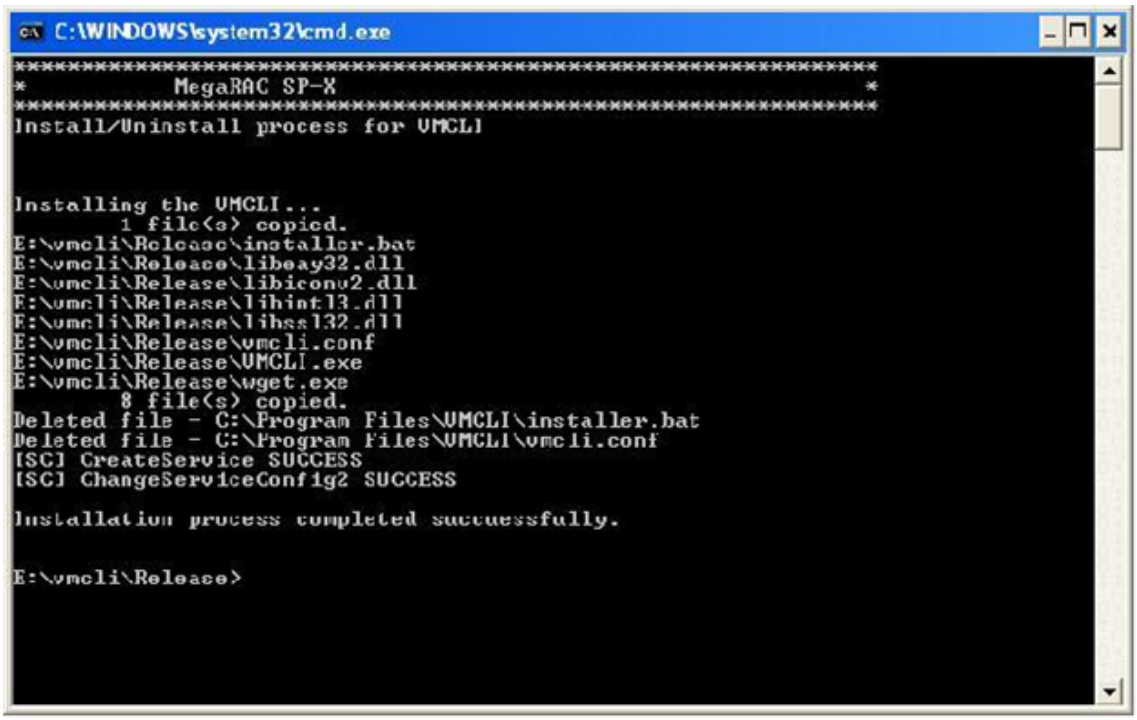
- Removable media devices or image files that are consistent with the Virtual Media plug-ins
- Automatic termination when the host firmware boot once option is enabled
- Secure communication to the host using Secure Sockets Layer (SSL)

13.1 Installation in Windows

1. VMCLI can be installed in windows using batch file, installer.bat in VMCLI folder.

> **NOTE**
> You must keep wget inside the VMCLI Folder, which is the support Tool for VMCLI.

2. Go to VMCLI folder and execute the installer script to install the VMCLI service.
   Installer.bat –i



3. Installer script will add the VMCLI as windows service and user can start and stop the service using sc command.
4. Start the VMCLI Service. Where VMCLI is service name.

Format: sc start VMCLI [-r][IP : Web-SSLPort] [-u][RAC-USER] [-p] [RAC- PASSWORD] [MEDIA TYPE] [MEDIA][-e] , where

[IP: Web-SSLPort]	*IP Address: Port Number*
IPv4	*IPv4 format address e.g.: 10.0.6.8:443*
IPv6	*IPv6 format address e.g.: [2004::2000]:443*
Web-SSLPort	*IP should be given with in Ankle bracket like [2004::2000] for IPV6 HTTPS port number*
[RAC- USER]	*User Name* *User id, with 'virtual media' privilege Password*
[RAC- PASSWORD]	User password, with 'virtual media' privilege

[MEDIA TYPE]

-c CD/DVD Drive and CD/DVD Image Floppy

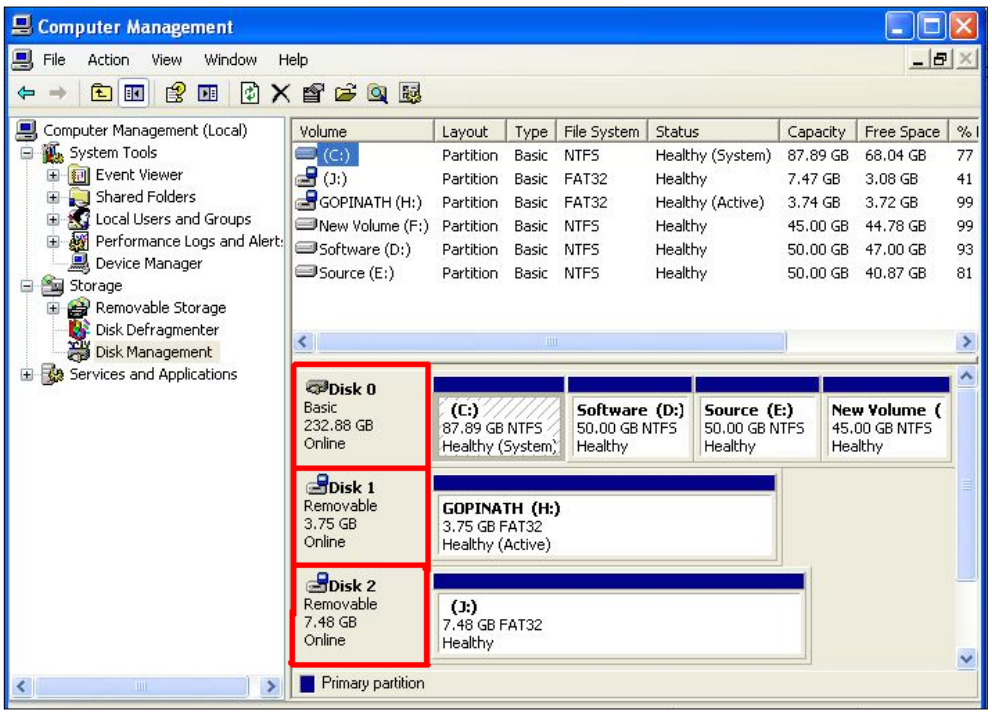
-f Drive and Floppy Image

-hd Hard Disk Drive, Hard Disk Image and USB

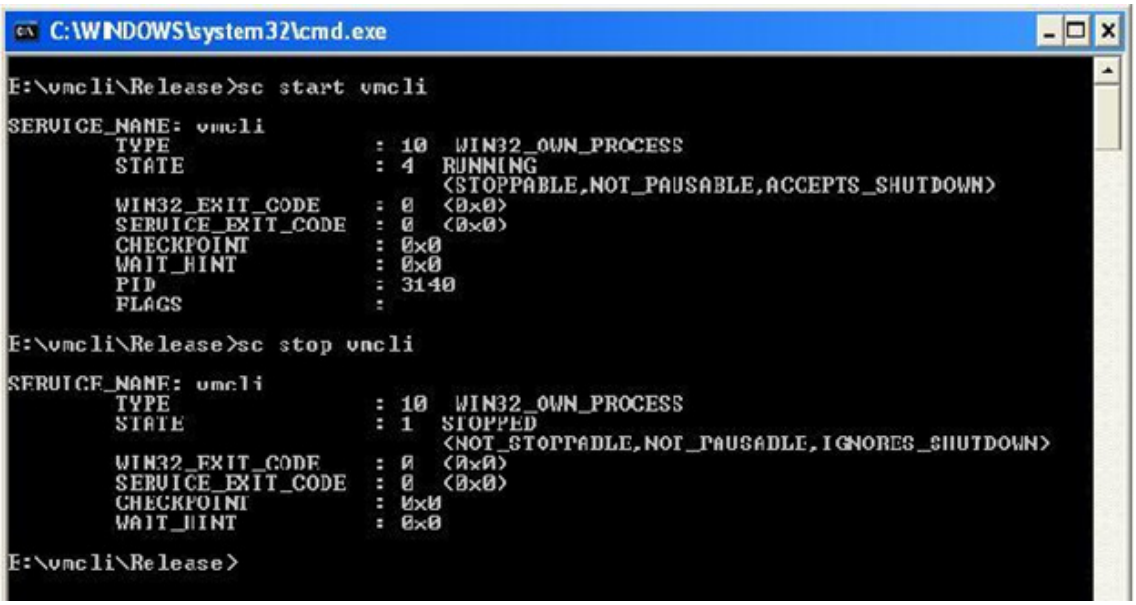
[MEDIA] Media drive (or) Media Image

Media
For Hard Disk Drive need to mention physical drive volume name like C:/ ,D:/ etc. To know physical drive volumes go to Control panel → Administrative Tools → Computer Management → Storage → Disk Management (Refer Screen: Media Drive)

[-e] Enable encrypted data transfer through ssl



5. Stop the VMCLI service. Sc stop VMCLI.



The above VMCLI Screen 1 starts VMCLI service without command line argumentie, configuration will be read from conf file.

Examples of Floppy Media redirection

Eg1:
IPv4: sc start VMCLI -r 10.0.6.8:443 -u admin -p admin -f A:\
IPv6: sc start VMCLI -r [2004::2000]:443 -u admin -p admin -f A:\
Description: This command is to redirect the floppy drive from the management station to the host.

Eg2:
IPv4: sc start VMCLI -r 10.0.6.8:443 -u admin -p admin -f “/home/fd.img”
IPv6: sc start VMCLI -r [2004::2000]:443 -u admin -p admin -f “/home/fd.img”
Description: This command is to redirect the floppy image from the management station to the host. The image file path is full system path.

Eg3:
IPv4: sc start VMCLI -r 10.0.6.8:443 -u admin -p admin -f FloppyImage.img –e
IPv6: sc start VMCLI -r [2004::2000]:443 -u admin -p admin -f FloppyImage.img –e
Description: This command is to redirect the floppy image from the management station to the host. Data will be transfer through ssl.

Eg4: sc stop VMCLI
Description: This command is used to stop the VMCLI service to stop the redirection.

Examples of CD-ROM Media redirection

Eg1:
IPv4: sc start VMCLI -r 10.0.6.8:443 -u admin -p admin -c E:\
IPv6: sc start VMCLI -r [2004::2000]:443 -u admin -p admin -c E:\
Description: This command is to redirect the CD/DVD drive from the management station to the host.

Eg2:
IPv4: sc start VMCLI -r 10.0.6.8:443 -u admin -p admin -c E:\ -e
IPv6: sc start VMCLI -r [2004::2000]:443 -u admin -p admin -c E:\ -e
Description: This command is to redirect the CD/DVD drive from the management station to the host. Data will be transfer through ssl.

Eg3:
IPv4: sc start VMCLI -r 10.0.6.8:443 -u admin -p admin -c "/home/cdrom.iso"
IPv6: sc start VMCLI -r [2004::2000]:443 -u admin -p admin -c "/home/cdrom.iso"
Description: This command is to redirect the CD image from the management station to the host. The image file path is full system path.

Eg4: sc stop VMCLI
Description: This command is used to stop the VMCLI service to stop the redirection.

Examples of Hard Disk Drive Media redirection

Eg1:
IPv4: sc start VMCLI -r 10.0.6.8:443 -u admin -p admin -hd D:/
IPv6: sc start VMCLI -r [2004::2000]:443 -u admin -p admin -hd D:/
Description: This command is to redirect the Hard disk drive from the management station to the host.

Eg2:
IPv4: sc start VMCLI -r 10.0.6.8:443 -u admin -p admin -hd D:/ -e
IPv6: sc start VMCLI -r [2004::2000]:443 -u admin -p admin -hd D:/ -e
Description: This command is to redirect the Hard disk drive from the management station to the host. Data will be transfer through ssl/

Eg3:
IPv4: sc start VMCLI -r 10.0.6.8:443 -u admin -p admin -hd "/home/hd.img"
IPv6: sc start VMCLI -r [2004::2000]:443 -u admin -p admin -hd "/home/hd.img"
Description: This command is to redirect the floppy image from the management station to the host. The image file path is full system path.

Eg4: sc stop VMCLI
Description: This command is used to stop the VMCLI service to stop the redirection.

13.2 Installation in Linux

1. Search libssl.so.0.9.8e and libcrypto.so.0.9.8e locate at /usr/lib or not. If not, doyum install openssl libssl or rpm -ivh openssl.rpm and rpm -ivh libssl.rpm:
   ls –l /usr/lib/libssl*
   ls –l /usr/lib/libcrypto*

> **NOTE**
> For Ubuntu look in the path /lib/x86_64-linux-gnu or /lib/i386-linux- gnu 2. Create a force link as libssl.so.0.9.8e to libssl.so.4:

   ln –sf libssl.so.0.9.8e libssl.so.4

2. Create a force link as libssl.so.0.9.8e to libssl.so.4:
   ln –sf libssl.so.0.9.8e libssl.so.4

3. Create a force link as libcrypto.so.0.9.8e to libcrypto.so.4:
   ln -sf libcrypto.so.0.9.8e libcrypto.so.4

4. Copy libssl.so.4 and libcrypto.so.4 to /lib and /usr/loca/lib: cp libssl.so.4 /lib/
   cp libssl.so.4 /usr/local/lib
   cp libcrypto.so.4 /lib/
   cp libcrypto.so.4 /usr/local/lib
5. Open Terminal and go to VMCLI folder
6. Install the VMCLI service in Linux system using installer script
   sudo bash ./installer.sh –i
7. Start and stop the VMCLI using service command.

Format:

Service vmcli start [-r] [IP:Web-SSLPort] [-u] [RAC-USER] [-p][RAC- PASSWORD] [MEDIA TYPE] [MEDIA] [-e], where

[IP: Web-SSLPort]	*IP Address: Port Number*
IPv4	*IPv4 format address e.g.: 10.0.6.8:443*
IPv6	*IPv6 format address e.g.: [2004::2000]:443*
Web-SSLPort	*IP should be given with in Ankle bracket like [2004::2000] for IPV6 HTTPS port number*
[RAC- USER]	*User Name* *User id, with 'virtual media' privilege Password*
[RAC- PASSWORD]	User password, with 'virtual media' privilege

[MEDIA TYPE]

-c	CD/DVD Drive and CD/DVD Image Floppy
-f	Drive and Floppy Image
-hd	Hard Disk Drive, Hard Disk Image and USB
[MEDIA]	Media drive (or) Media Image
Media Drive	Device name like /dev/sda, /dev/sdb

> **NOTE**
> Device name should not include partition name like /dev/sda1, /dev/sda2. Avoid partition name.

[-e]	Enable encrypted data transfer through ssl.

8. Stop the service.

```
root@sengud-vpn:/home/gopi/Linux_x86_32
[root@sengud-vpn Linux_x86_32]# service vmcli start
Starting the VMCLI Service
[root@sengud-vpn Linux_x86_32]# service vmcli stop
Stopping the VMCLI Service
[root@sengud-vpn Linux_x86_32]#
```

The above VMCLI Screen 2 starts VMCLI service without command line argument ie, configuration will be read from conf file.

Examples of Floppy Media redirection

Eg1:
IPv4: service vmcli start -r 10.0.6.8:443 –u admin –p admin -f /dev/sdb
IPv6: service vmcli start -r [2004::2000] :443 –u admin –p admin -f /dev/sdb
Description: This command is to redirect the floppy drive from the management station to the host.

Eg2: IPv4 : service vmcli start -r 10.0.6.8:443 –u admin –p admin -f /dev/sdb -e
IPv6: service vmcli start -r [2004::2000] :443 –u admin –p admin -f /dev/sdb -e
Description: This command is to redirect the floppy drive from the management station to the host. Data will be transfer through ssl.

Eg3:
IPv4: service vmcli start -r 10.0.6.8:443 -u admin -p admin -f "/home/fd.img"
IPv6: service vmcli start -r [2004::2000] :443 –u admin –p admin -f "/home/fd.img"
Description: This command is to redirect the floppy image from the management station to the host. The image file path is full system path.

Eg4: service vmcli stop
Description: This command is used to stop the vmcli service to stop the redirection.

Examples of CD-ROM Media redirection

Eg1:
IPv4: service vmcli start -r 10.0.6.8:443 –u admin –p admin -c /dev/sdc
IPv6: service vmcli start -r [2004::2000] :443 –u admin –p admin -c /dev/sdc
Description: This command is to redirect the CD/DVD drive from the management station to the host.

Eg2: IPv4 : service vmcli start -r 10.0.6.8:443 -u admin -p admin -c"/home/cdrom.iso"
IPv6: service vmcli start -r [2004::2000] :443 –u admin –p admin –c "/home/cdrom.iso"
Description: This command is to redirect the floppy image from the management station to the host. The image file path is full system path.

Eg3:
IPv4: service vmcli start -r 10.0.6.8 :443 –u admin –p admin -c CD-RomImage.iso -e
IPv6: service vmcli start -r [2004::2000] :443 –u admin –p admin –c CD-RomImage.iso -e
Description: This command is to redirect the CD/DVD image from the management station to the host. Data will be transfer through ssl.

Eg4: service vmcli stop
Description: This command is used to stop the vmcli service to stop the redirection.

Examples of Hard Disk Drive Media redirection

Eg1:
IPv4: service vmcli start -r 10.0.6.8:443 –u admin –p admin -hd /dev/sda
IPv6: service vmcli start -r [2004::2000] :443 –u admin –p admin -hd /dev/sda
Description: This command is to redirect the Hard disk drive from the management station to the host

Eg2:
IPv4: service vmcli start -r 10.0.6.8:443 -u admin -p admin -hd "/home/hd.img"
IPv6: service vmcli start - r [2004::2000] :443 –u admin –p admin –hd "/home/hd.img"
Description: This command is to redirect the floppy image from the management station to the host. The image file path is full system path.

Eg3:
IPv4: service vmcli start -r 10.0.6.8 :443 –u admin –p admin -hd /dev/sda -e
IPv6: service vmcli start -r [2004::2000] :443 –u admin –p admin -hd /dev/sda -e
Description: This command is to redirect the Hard disk drive from the management station to the host. Data will be transfer through ssl.

Eg4: service vmcli stop
Description: This command is used to stop the vmcli service to stop the redirection.

Configuration File Support
VMCLI supports the configuration file to pass the argument to the VMCLI service. The VMCLI service will read the configurations from the file, if the VMCLI service is started with no command line argument.

Eg: service vmcli start
[Linux] – filename is /etc/vmcli/vmcli.conf Sc start vmcli [Windows] – filename is C:\WINDOWS\vmcli.conf

Log file support is added to VMCLI service. The VMLCI service's start and stop information can be logged into this file (/var/log/vmcli or C:\WINDOWS\vmcli).

> **NOTE**
> VMCLI service will not be started if the command line arguments or configuration file are not configured properly.

VMCLI OS Compatibility

VCLM		Windows Server 2008 SP2	RHEL5.4	RHEL6.0	SLES11	Ubuntu server 10.04
Floppy		Result	Result	Result	Result	Result
	Image: VMCLI BMCIP::443 -u admin -p admin -f floppy,img	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
	Drive: VMCLI -r BMCIP::443 -u admin -p admin -f FDDrive	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
CDROM		Result	Result	Result	Result	Result
	Image: VMCLI -r BMCIP::443 -u admin -p admin -c CD.iso	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
	Drive: VMCLI -r BMCIP::443-u admin -p admin -c CDDrive:\	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
Hard Disk		Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
	Image: VMCLI -r BMCIP::443 -u admin -p admin -hd USB. img	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
	Drive: VMCLI -r BMCIP::443 -u admin -p admin -hd HDDrive:\	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass

Chapter 14. SOL

One of the powerful tools in IPMI is Serial Over LAN (SOL) which provides serial line access over the management LAN. The baseboard management controller (BMC) microcontroller embedded on the server motherboard does this by redirecting information destined for the serial port over to the LAN. With SOL console redirection system administrators can remotely view the text-based console on their remote servers from anywhere and perform any task that doesn't require a GUI.

Transporting serial data over IP networks using telnet, serial over IP, SOL and the likes is the way forward for server serial communications. Just as the KVM functions in embedded service processors is displacing the need for external KVM appliances, so the SOL capability of BMCs and console redirection in service processors is reducing the need for serial console servers for server console management.

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Appendix

Ports Usage

Port #	Owner Module	Usage
80	Web server(webgo/ lighttpd)	Listening for network connections on HTTP://
443	Web server(webgo/ lighttpd)	Listening for secured network connections on HTTPS://
23	Telnet	Telnet session
5120	CD media server	To accept regular CD media redirection connections
5124	CD media server	To accept secure (SSL based) CD media redirection connections
5123	HDmedia server	To accept regular HD media redirection connections
5127	HDmedia server	To accept secure (SSL based) HD media redirection connections
7578	KVM server (adviser)	To accept regular KVM redirection connections
7582	KVM server (adviser)	To accept secure (SSL based) KVM redirection connections
623	IPMI	LAN interface
1900	uPnP discovery	Used for uPnP based BMC discovery
50000	uPnP discovery	Used for uPnP based BMC discovery
427	SLPD	Service Locater
123	NTP	Network Time Protocol (NTP) - used for time synchronization (UDP Connection)
161	SNMP	SNMP listens on this port for incoming SNMP requests. (UDP)
199	SNMP	SNMP listens on this port for incoming connect requests (from the SMUX peers and various other TCP end-points connected to SMUX peers to exchange SMUX PDUs)
546	DHCPv6	DHCPv6 clients listen for DHCP messages on this port (UDP)

Mouse Mode

Host OS	Mouse Mode
Windows Server 2016 Standard (exclude Nano Server)	Absolute
Windows Server 2012 R2	Absolute
RSLES Server 12.1	Absolute
SLES Server 11.4	Absolute
RHEL 7.3	Absolute
Ubuntu Server 16.04	Absolute
Ubuntu Server 14.04	Absolute

NOTE
AMI MegaRAC® SP-X suggests users to use Linux version of OS except SUSE 11.4 with BMC to avoid mouse sync issue in absolute mouse mode. Client cursor will be hidden always. If you want to enable, use Alt + C to access the menu.

KVM Sharing Scenario

KVM Client	KVM	Vmedia(Jviewer)	VMCLI
Client 1 (Full Privilege)	Connected	Allowed	Allowed
Client 2 (Partial Privilege)	Connected	Not Allowed	Not Allowed

VMedia Sharing Scenario

NOTE
If MULTIPLE_USER_VMEDIA feature is disabled, then only one VMedia client can redirect media at a time. In the following table, KVM represents the video and JViewer/H5Viewer represents the media redirection from the JViewer/H5Viewer client.

Scenario 1:

KVM Client	KVM	JViewer/ H5Viewer Media	VMapp	VMCLI
Client 1	Connected	Connected	Not Allowed	Not Allowed
Client 2 (Partial Privilege)	Connected	Not Allowed		

Scenario 2:

KVM Client	KVM	JViewer/ H5Viewer Media	VMapp	VMCLI
Client 1 (Partial Privilege)	Connected	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Not Allowed
Client 2 (Partial Privilege)	Connected	Connected		

Scenario 3:

KVM Client	KVM	JViewer/ H5Viewer Media	VMapp	VMCLI
Client 1 (Partial Privilege)	Connected	Not Allowed	Connected	Not Allowed
Client 2 (Partial Privilege)	Connected	Not Allowed		

Scenario 4:

KVM Client	KVM	JViewer/ H5Viewer Media	VMapp	VMCLI
Client 1 (Partial Privilege)	Connected	Not Allowed	Not Allowed	Connected
Client 2 (Partial Privilege)	Connected	Not Allowed		

Default IPMI Channel Numbers

Interface	Channel Number
Primary LAN Channel	0x01
Secondary LAN Channel	0x08
Serial Channel	0x02
Primary IPMB Channel	0x00
Secondary IPMB Channel	0x06
Third IPMB Channel	0x0a
System Interface	0x0f
SMM Interface	0x05

Secured Communication

- AD, LDAP, RADIUS based user authentication support
- Local IPMI user based authentication support
- Role/Privilege based authentication for each user for extra security
- Encrypted password support for AD/LDAP server authentication
- Single port access support for web/KVM/vMedia for enhanced security
- IPMI – Cipher suites support
- System Firewall support for IP/port level or IP/port range based blocking
- IPMI command/sub-command level firewall support
- TSIG authentication support for DNS controlled/seured access to the server
- SMTP-AUTH support
- OpenSSL based encryption – Latest OpenSSL 1.0.1 supported
- Key based Feature licensing/access support
- Secured handshaking support across concurrent KVM client sessions for

Service Listings

Service	User Authentication	Encryption
Web	Yes	Openssl
KVM	Yes	Openssl
vMedia	Yes	Openssl
Standalone KVM Client	Yes	Openssl
Standalone vMedia client	Yes	Openssl
SSL based SOL	Yes	Openssl
SNMP (v3)	Yes	SHA,MD5,AES,DES
SSH	Yes	Openssl
IPMI	Yes	Please refer list of supported cipher suites
YAFUFLASH (Out of band)	Yes	Please refer list of supported cipher suites
Standalone vMedia client	Yes	Openssl
SSL based SOL	Yes	Openssl
SNMP (v3)	Yes	SHA,MD5,AES,DES
SSH	Yes	Openssl
IPMI	Yes	Please refer list of supported cipher suites
YAFUFLASH (Out of band)	Yes	Please refer list of supported cipher suites

List of supported cipher suites in IPMI

ID	Authentication Algorithm	Integrity Algorithm	Confidentiality Algorithm
0	RAKP – NONE	NONE	NONE
1	RAKP-HMAC- SHA1	NONE	NONE
2	RAKP-HMAC- SHA1	HMAC-SHA1-96	NONE
3	RAKP-HMAC- SHA1	HMAC-SHA1-96	AES-CBC-128
6	RAKP-HMAC- MD5	NONE	NONE
7	RAKP-HMAC- MD5	HMAC-MD5-128	NONE
8	RAKP-HMAC- MD5	HMAC-MD5-128	AES-CBC-128
11	RAKP-HMAC- MD5	MD5-128	NONE
12	RAKP-HMAC- MD5	MD5-128	AES-CBC-128
15	RAKP_HMAC_ SHA256	NONE	NONE
16	RAKP_HMAC_ SHA256	HMAC-SHA256-128	NONE
17	RAKP_HMAC_ SHA256	HMAC-SHA256-128	AES-CBC-128