

IPMI View User's Guide For SuperBlade™ Management

Version 2.6



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1. Introduction



Figure 1-1, SuperBlade

SuperBlade Management is a new feature included in IPMIView version 2.6. IPMIView sends messages to and from the CMM (Chassis Management Module). Messages are encapsulated in an RMCP+ (Remote Management Control Protocol) packet that follows the IPMI standard.

IPMIView monitors and reports on the status of a SuperBlade system, including the blade server, power supply, gigabit switch, InfiniBand and CMM modules. IPMIView presents the SuperBlade visually as a GUI for easy management. It is very practical in helping a user monitor and check the status of each blade module. IPMIView also supports remote KVM and Virtual Media. This section will describe the operation and functions of IPMIView as it relates to the SuperBlade.

2. Login and Blade System

Add a new device of CMM module of a SuperBlade into IPMIView. One SuperBlade system can have a maximum of two CMM modules, with one as the master CMM and the other one as the slave CMM. Only the master CMM has the full management functions for the SuperBlade. For normal SuperBlade management, you should connect to the master CMM. The slave CMM is also operating when the SuperBlade is turned on. It will take the role of master CMM if the original master CMM is reset or hangs. By the way, once slave CMM take over master, the master CMM will become the slave CMM.

In the IPMIView device list, as shown in Figure 1-2, you will see the SuperBlade icon (🖥️) once the CMM added. Double click this item to display the login screen. To login:

1. Type in your Username in the "Login ID" box.
2. Type in your Password in the "Password" box and click on "Login."
3. The default username and the default password are both ADMIN.

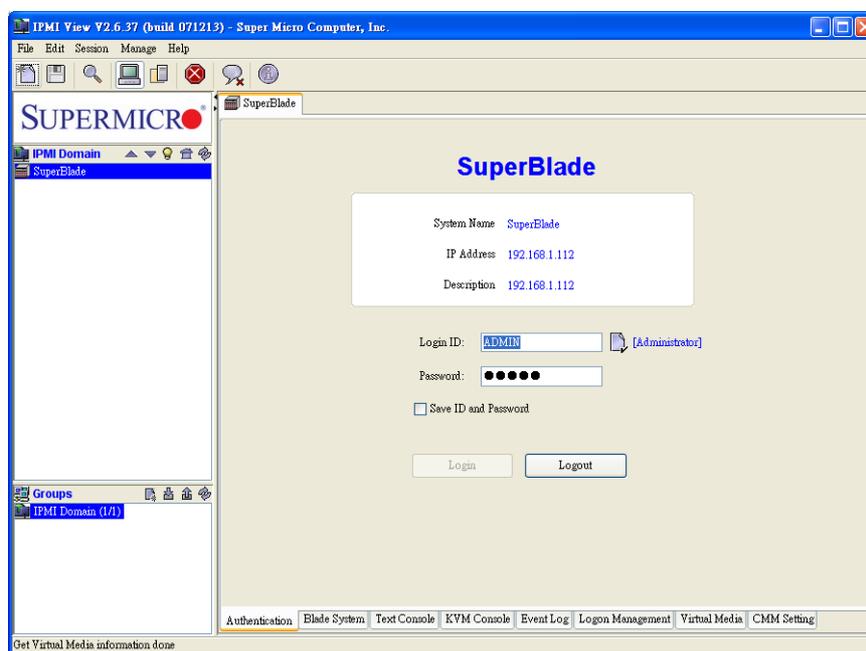
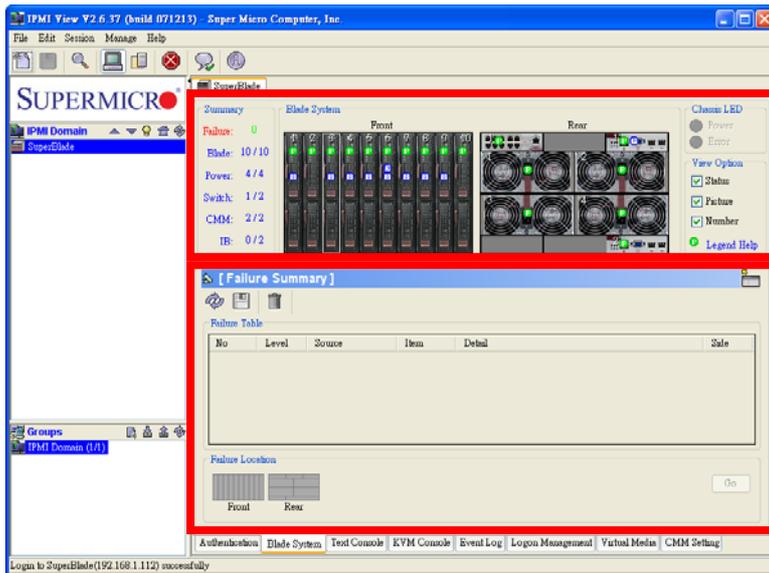


Figure 1-2. Logging on to the SuperBlade

Once you login successfully, you will be redirected to "Blade System" tab. This is the main SuperBlade management UI (User Interface), as shown in Figure 1-3.



Blade System View

Module UI

Figure 1-3. Blade System UI (User Interface)

The upper window displays the status of all blades being monitored. Any changes to the SuperBlade will be reflected in this view. For example, if someone removes blade module 1, you will see the blade 1 icon disappear (become grayed out). If you turn off blade module 10, the power LED on blade 10 will become amber. Different types of blade modules can occupy the same blade system. If you install a different type of blade module, its icon in the Blade System View will likewise appear slightly different due to its type. In this way, the Blade System View reflects a real and current picture of the SuperBlade modules.

Each module icon in the Blade System View can be clicked on to show a detailed list of functions in the bottom (Module User Interface) window. Additional summary items can be viewed as here well. The Module UI allows the a user to get more information and send additional commands to the blade modules.

The Module UI has a detach button () at the upper-right of the window. Clicking on it will detach the UI as a single window as shown in Figure 1-4. This is useful for continual monitoring of a specific blade module.

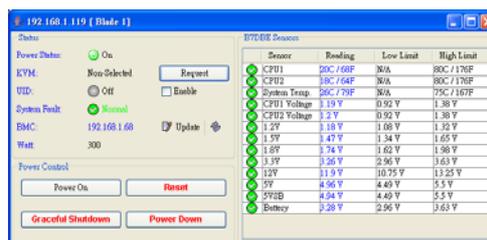


Figure 1-4. Detached Module UI Window

2.1 Blade System View

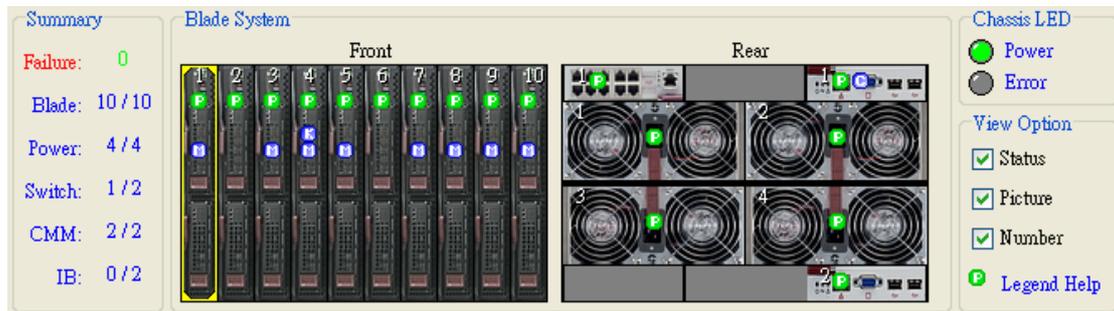


Figure 2-1. Blade System View

As shown in Figure 2-1, the Blade System View provides an overview of the SuperBlade.

There are four sections in the Blade System View:

1. **Summary:** Shows a summary of failures and how many of each type of module have been installed. The Failure, Blade, Power and Switch items are shown in greater detail in the Module UI.
2. **Blade System:** As shown in Figure 2-2, the Blade System View shows both front and rear views of the blade system. The front view shows blade module status while the rear view shows the status of the power supply, gigabit switch, InfiniBand and CMM. A yellow rectangle appears around an icon when it is selected (clicked on), as shown in Figure 2-3. Each icon has a symbol to show its current status. Each SuperBlade module may display one or more symbols. Refer to the Legend Help (Figure 2-4) to determine the meaning of a symbol. (Click “Legend Help” in the View Option window at the lower right area of the screen.)

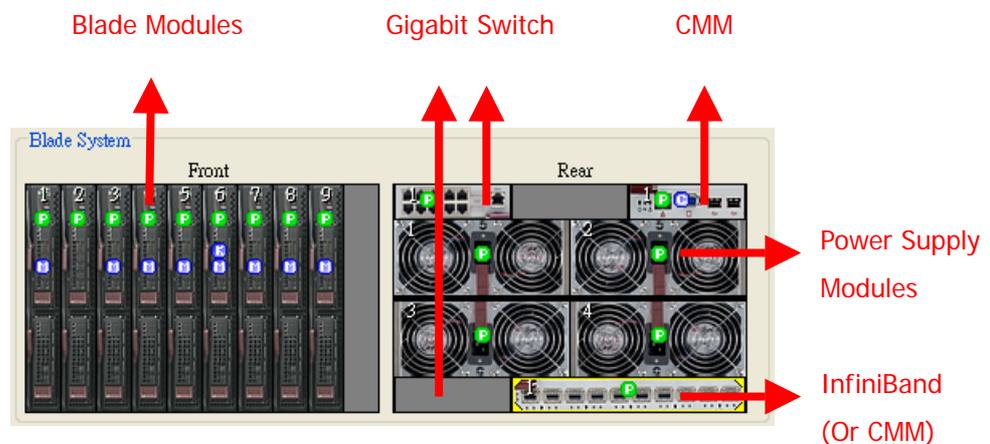


Figure 2-2. Blade Module Layout

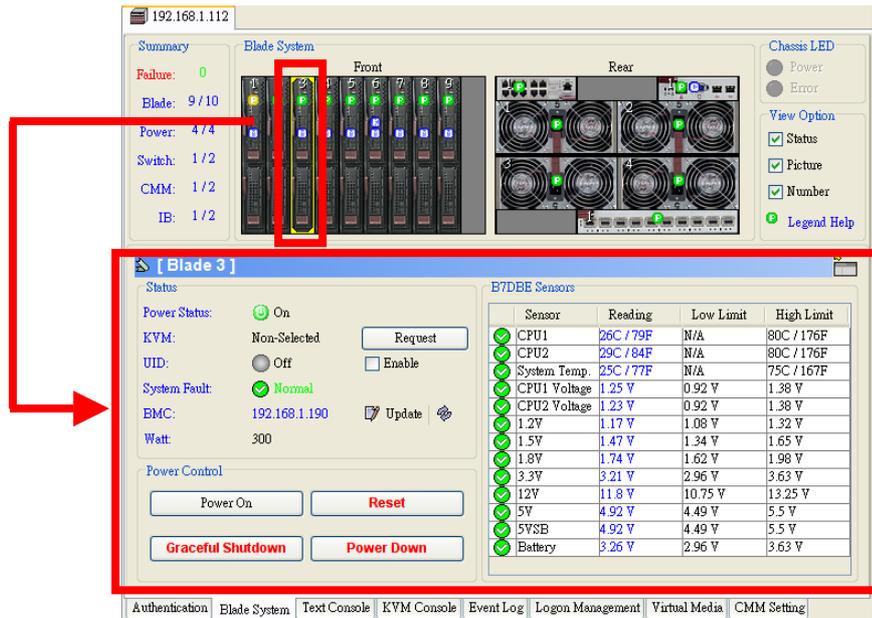


Figure 2-3. Selected Blade Module and Corresponding Management UI

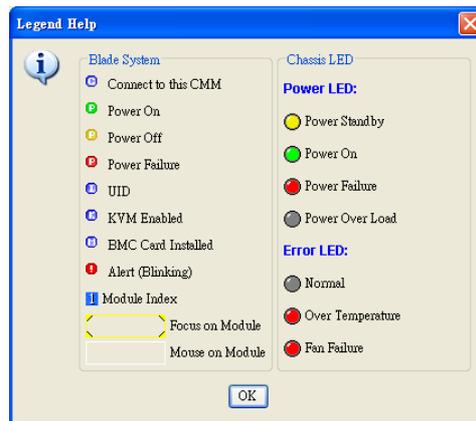


Figure 2-4. Legend Help

3. **Chassis LED:** Figure 2-5 shows the Chassis LED section, which displays the Power and Error LEDs for the SuperBlade chassis. The Power LED shows the current Blade System power status. The Error LED indicates a system over temperature or fan failure condition. The Legend Help box also shows the various states indicated by the Classis LED.

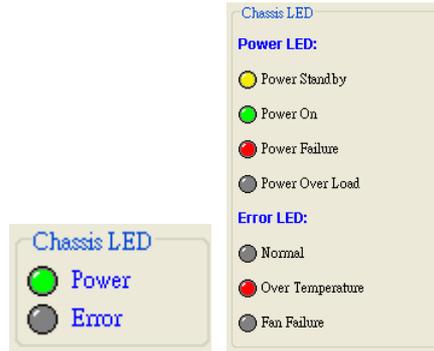


Figure 2-5. Chassis LED and Legend help

4. **View Option:** This option allows a user to choose to show or hide the module status, picture and number. Figure 2-6 and Figure 2-7 show the results of two different sets of View Options checked.

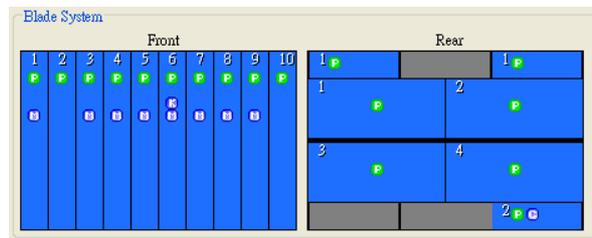


Figure 2-6. Show Status and Number, Hide Picture

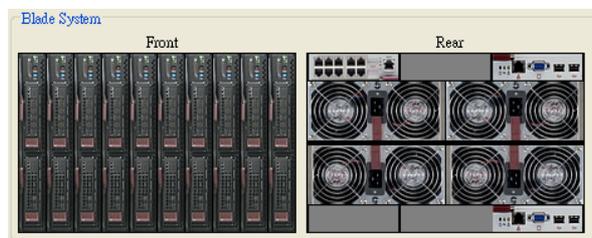


Figure 2-7. Only Show Picture

5. **Popup Menu Supported:** A user can right click on a blade module to enable a popup window to perform certain actions. As shown in Figure 2-8, right clicking on a blade displays a window with power, UID and KVM functions.

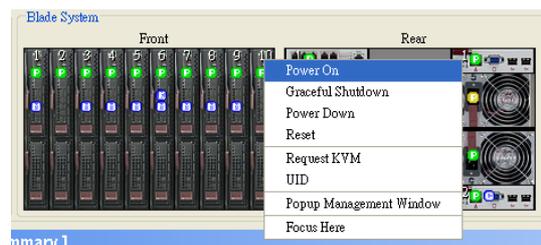


Figure 2-8. Blade Popup Menu

2.2 Blade UI

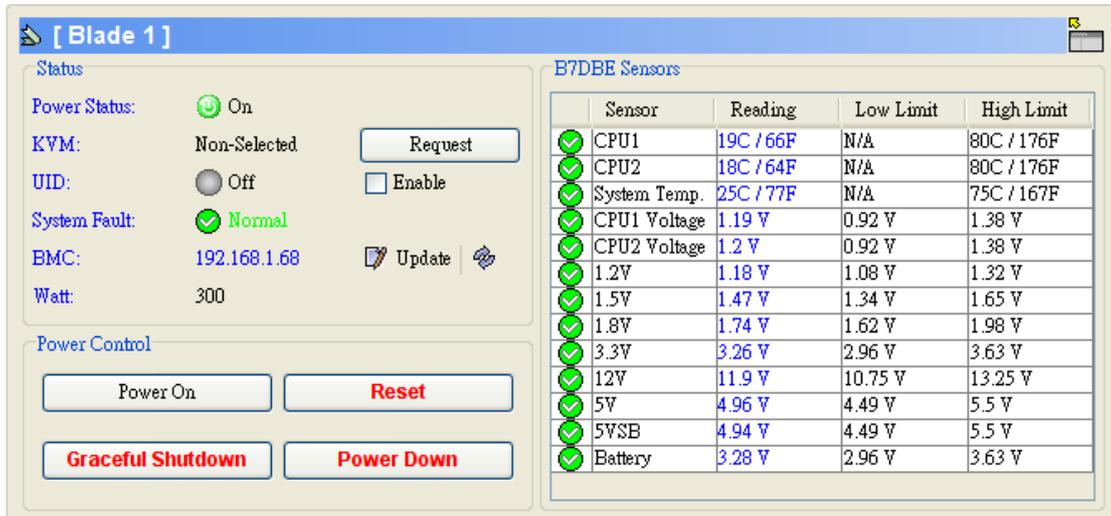


Figure 2-9. Blade UI

Click on a blade module. The Blade UI as shown in Figure 2-9 will appear in the Module UI section at the bottom of the screen. It contains the following:

Status

1. **Power Status:** Shows the current power status. Indications include power on, power off and power fail status.
2. **KVM:** This shows whether KVM is selected or not. Press the “Request” button to request KVM on this blade.
3. **UID:** This shows the status of the UID LED. Check the “Enable” checkbox to enable or disable the UID. Once the UID enabled, the UID LED on the blade panel will flash.
4. **System Fault:** This indicates the system fault status.
5. **BMC:** Shows BMC status. If BMC is installed, the BMC IP address will appear here. Use the Update button (Update) to update the BMC IP as shown in Figure 2-10. Use the refresh button (refresh) to reload the BMC IP. If BMC is not installed “not installed” appears and the Update and Refresh buttons are both disabled.
6. **Watt:** The estimated power consumption (wattage) of this blade. It is a static value supplied by BIOS.

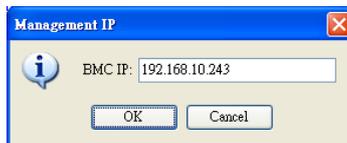


Figure 2-10. Updating the BMC IP

Power Control

1. **Power On:** Click to power on the blade.
2. **Reset:** Click to reset the blade.
3. **Graceful Shutdown:** Click to perform a graceful shutdown on the blade.
4. **Power Down:** Click to power down the blade.



Figure 2-11. Power Control Buttons

Sensors

As seen in Figure 2-12, the title of the sensor table displays the blade motherboard. The sensor table shows the CPU(s), system temperature and voltages of the currently selected blade. The table headers indicate the status, sensor name, reading and the low and high limits. If the status of a sensor is normal, the reading will be in blue and the sensor will have an OK symbol (✓). If a sensor status is out of range, the reading will be red and the sensor will have a fail symbol (✗). If the sensor is not present, the reading will be displayed as “N/A” and without a status symbol.

A screenshot of a 'B7DBE Sensors' table. The table has five columns: a status column with green checkmarks, a 'Sensor' column, a 'Reading' column, a 'Low Limit' column, and a 'High Limit' column. The readings are in blue text, and the status symbols are green checkmarks. The table is enclosed in a light-colored border with a title bar that says 'B7DBE Sensors'.

	Sensor	Reading	Low Limit	High Limit
✓	CPU1	35C / 95F	N/A	80C / 176F
	CPU2	N/A	N/A	80C / 176F
✓	System Temp.	36C / 97F	N/A	75C / 167F
✓	CPU1 Voltage	1.2 V	0.92 V	1.38 V
	CPU2 Voltage	N/A	0.92 V	1.38 V
✓	1.2V	1.18 V	1.08 V	1.32 V
✓	1.5V	1.47 V	1.34 V	1.65 V
✓	1.8V	1.76 V	1.62 V	1.98 V
✓	3.3V	3.26 V	2.96 V	3.63 V
✓	12V	11.9 V	10.75 V	13.25 V
✓	5V	4.94 V	4.49 V	5.5 V
✓	5VSB	4.89 V	4.49 V	5.5 V
✓	Battery	3.29 V	2.96 V	3.63 V

Figure 2-12. Blade Sensor Table

2.3 Power Supply UI

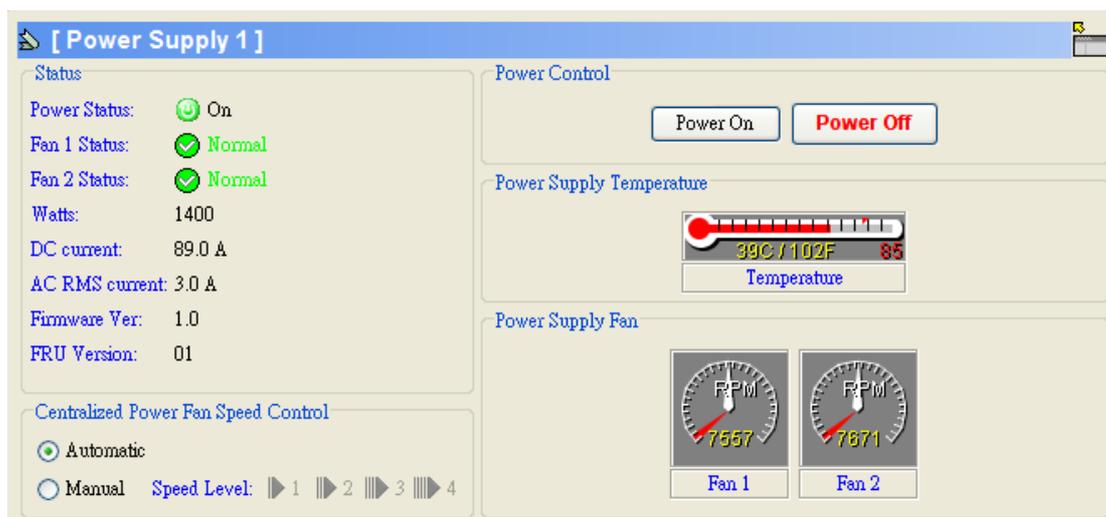


Figure 2-13, Power Supply UI

Clicking on a power supply module displays the Power Supply UI in the Module UI, in Figure 2-13. This UI includes the following:

Status

1. **Power Status:** This shows the current power status: either power on, power off or power failure.
2. **Fan 1 Status:** This shows the status of power supply fan 1 as normal or abnormal.
3. **Fan 2 Status:** This shows the status of power supply fan 2 as normal or abnormal.
4. **Watts:** This shows total wattage provided by this power supply.
5. **DC current:** This shows the DC current. (Only supported for 1400W power supplies.)
6. **AC RMS current:** This shows the AC RMS current. (Only supported for 1400W power supplies.)
7. **Firmware Ver:** This shows the power supply's firmware version.
8. **FRU Version:** This shows the power supply's FRU version.

Centralized Power Fan Speed Control

Centralized Power Fan Speed Control is used to manage all power supply fans in the SuperBlade. The default is automatic fan speed control. When in the automatic mode, the CMM will monitor the system loading and optimize all fan speeds accordingly. The manual speed fan control mode allows a user to manually alter the speed of the

power supply fans by clicking one of the arrow icons. Set to minimum speed by clicking the icon numbered "1" and to maximum speed by clicking the icon numbered "4". The icons numbered "2" and "3" are for incremental increases between the minimum and maximum settings. After changing the fan speed, you should see the fan rpm change in the status screen. These settings affect all fans simultaneously; you cannot control the speed of individual fans.



Figure 2-14. Centralized Power Fan Speed Control

Power Control

1. **Power On:** Click to power on the power supply.
2. **Power Off:** Click to power off the power supply.



Figure 2-15. Power Supply Control

Power Supply Temperature and Power Supply Fans

As Figure 2-16 shows, this displays the current power supply temperature and fan rpm. Please note that when one power supply is powered off, its fans will be driven by the other power supply.

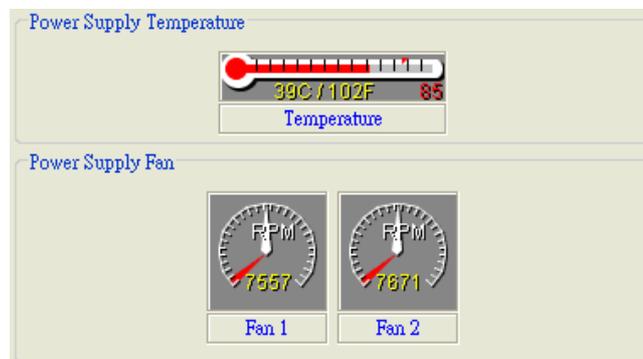


Figure 2-16. Power Supply Temperature and Fans

2.4 Gigabit Switch UI

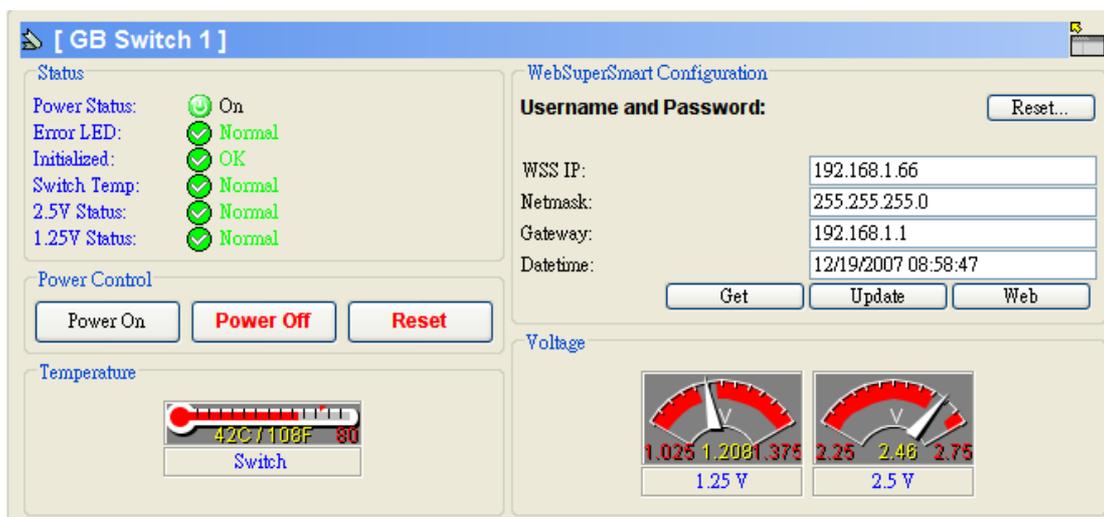


Figure 2-17. Gigabit Switch UI

Clicking on a gigabit switch module will display the gigabit switch UI as shown in Figure 2-17. This UI includes the following:

Status

1. **Power Status:** This shows the current power status of the selected gigabit switch: power on or power off.
2. **Error LED:** This LED is used to indicate a gigabit switch error.
3. **Initialized:** This indicates that the gigabit switch has been initialized.
4. **Switch Temp:** This shows the gigabit switch temperature status.
5. **2.5V Status:** This shows the status of the 2.5 voltage level.
6. **1.25V Status:** This shows status of the 1.25 voltage level.

Power Control

1. **Power On:** Click to power on the gigabit switch.
2. **Power Off:** Click to power off the gigabit switch.
3. **Reset:** Click to reset the gigabit switch.



Figure 2-18. Gigabit Switch Power Control

Temperature

As shown in *Figure 2-19*, this shows the current gigabit switch temperature.

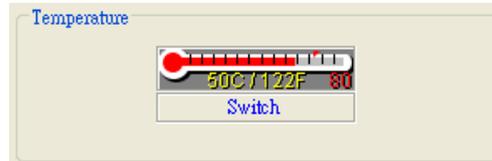


Figure 2-19. Gigabit Switch Temperature

Voltage

As shown in *Figure 2-20*, this shows the current gigabit switch voltage levels for the 1.25V and 2.5V voltages.

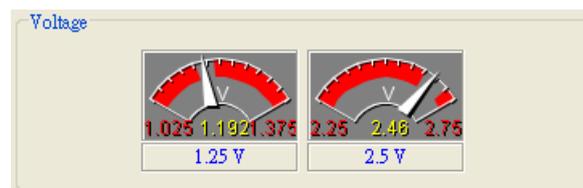


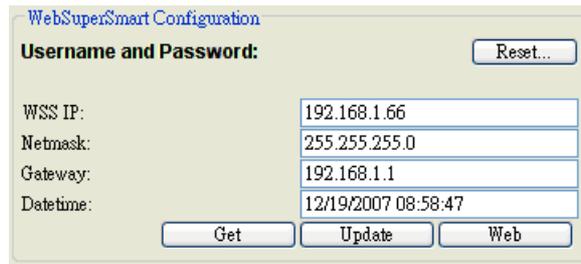
Figure 2-20. Gigabit Switch Voltages

WebSuperSmart Configuration

WebSuperSmart is a web interface used to manage the gigabit switch (see *Figure 2-21*). For more details please refer to the gigabit switch manual. With WebSuperSmart, a user can set the following gigabit switch data:

- **WSS IP:** IP address of the WebSuperSmart web engine.
- **Netmask:** Netmask address of the gigabit switch
- **Gateway:** Gateway address of the gigabit switch
- **Datatime:** Date and time settings for the gigabit switch

The “Get” button is used to immediately reload the gigabit switch settings. Clicking the “Update” button applies any address changes to the gigabit switch. Clicking the “Web” button will open a browser linked directly to the WSS IP, as shown in *Figure 2-22*.



WebSuperSmart Configuration

Username and Password:

WSS IP:

Netmask:

Gateway:

Datetime:

Figure 2-21. WebSuperSmart Configuration

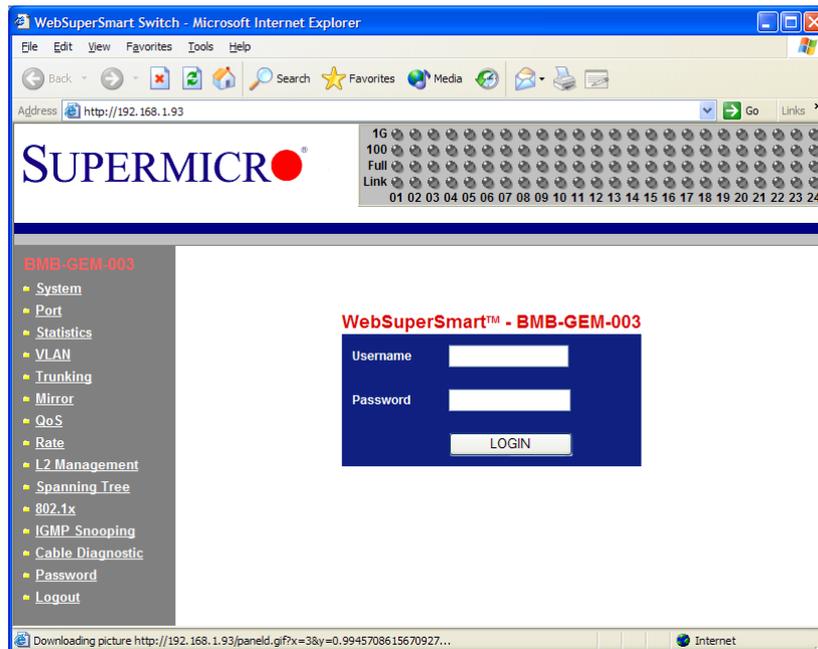


Figure 2-22. WebSuperSmart Web Interface

Clicking on the “Reset...” button, a dialog as *Figure 2-23* will appear allowing you to reset the username and password. Input the Username, Password and Password Confirm and press OK to apply the change to the gigabit switch. This only resets username and password; it does not affect the gigabit switch login in IPMIView.



Username and Password Reset

Username

Password

Password Confirm

Figure 2-23. Username and Password Reset

Note: The gigabit Pass Thru module has same UI (as shown in *Figure 2-24*) with the gigabit switch beside the WebSuperSmart configuration and Error LED. They share the same position in the SuperBlade enclosure.

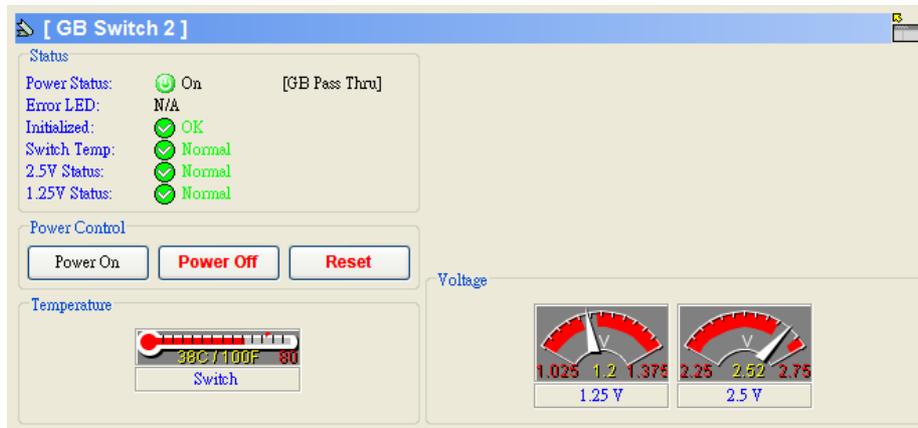


Figure 2-24, GB Pass Thru UI

2.5 CMM UI

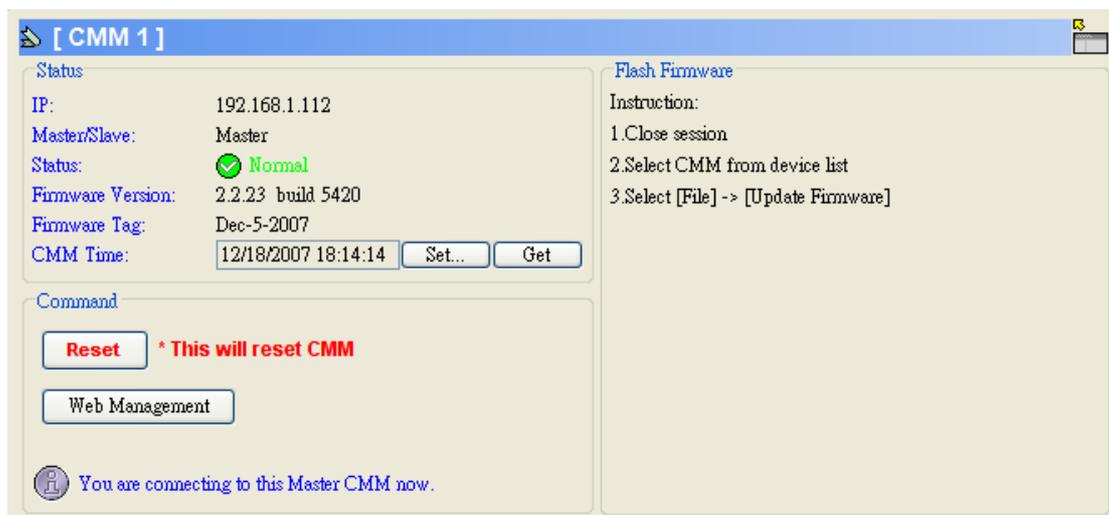


Figure 2-25. CMM UI

Clicking on one of CMM modules causes the CMM UI to appear, as shown in Figure 2-25. This UI includes the following:

Status

1. **IP:** This shows the CMM IP address.
2. **Master/Slave:** This shows the CMM master/slave status. A master CMM has full management of the SuperBlade. A slave CMM is a backup to the master CMM.
3. **Status:** This shows the CMM status.
4. **Firmware Version:** This shows the CMM firmware version.
5. **Firmware Tag:** This shows the CMM firmware tag.
6. **CMM Time:** This shows the CMM time. The CMM time shown in the text field may not match the current time. Click the “Get” button to reload the CMM time immediately. Press “Set” to set the CMM time. See the next section for more details on setting CMM time.

Setting CMM time

As shown in Figure 2-26, there are two way to set the CMM time. One is for the user to specify the time, the other is to synchronize with NTP server time. The User Specific Time option allows the user to enter time values for the CMM internal real-time clock. Synchronizing with the NTP Server allows your CMM real-time clock to synchronize with the NTP (Network Time Protocol) server. Enter the IP

address for either the primary or secondary NTP server. The UTC Offset allows you to offset the UTC timer. Please note that daylight savings time cannot be automatically adjusted. Please manually set up the UTC offset twice a year to compensate for daylight savings time.

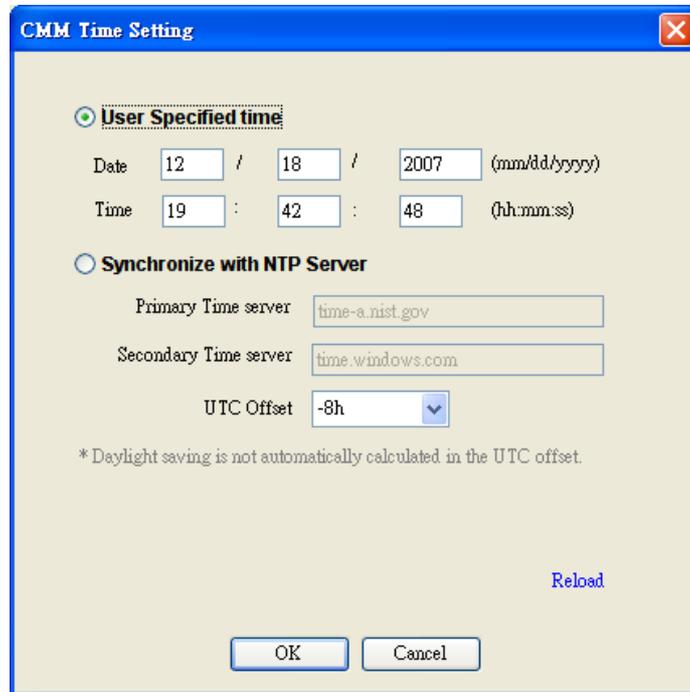


Figure 2-26. CMM Time Setting

Command and Information

1. **Reset:** Click to reset the CMM. Once reset is clicked, IPMIView will automatically close the session.
2. **Web Management:** Click to open a browser that is linked to the CMM web interface, as shown in Figure 2-28.
3. **CMM type:** This shows if the currently running CMM is the master or slave.

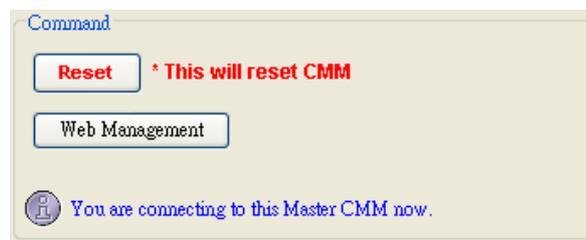


Figure 2-27. Command and Information

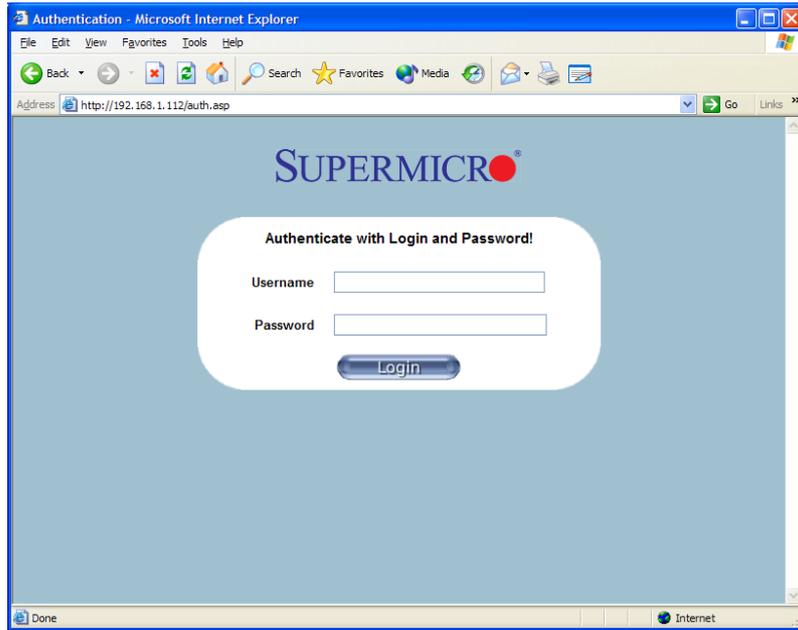


Figure 2-28. CMM Web Management Interface

Flash Firmware

This shows the steps to flash the firmware. Please refer to the Flash Firmware chapter in the IPMIView user's guide.

Note: the CMM web interface also provides the flash firmware function.

Slave CMM

As shown in Figure 2-29, clicking on the Slave CMM gives you less information on the CMM. Only IP, Master/Slave and Status information is shown.

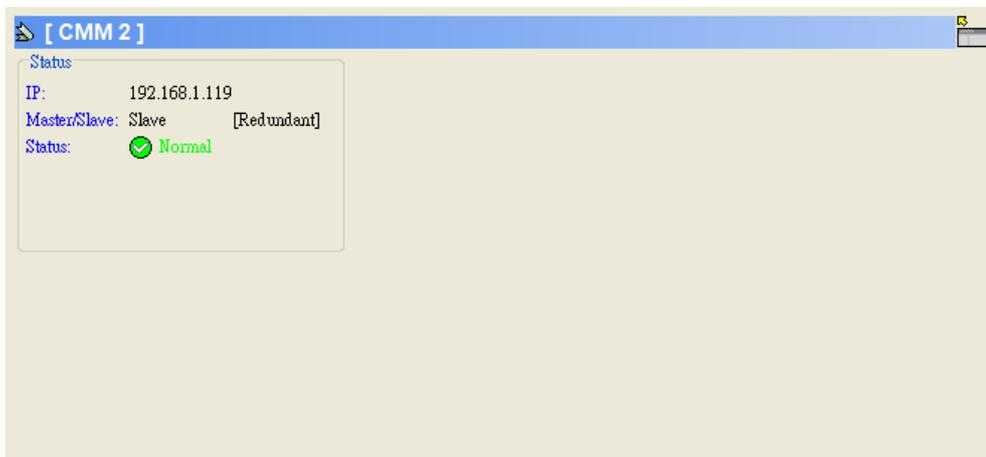


Figure 2-29. Slave CMM

2.6 InfiniBand UI

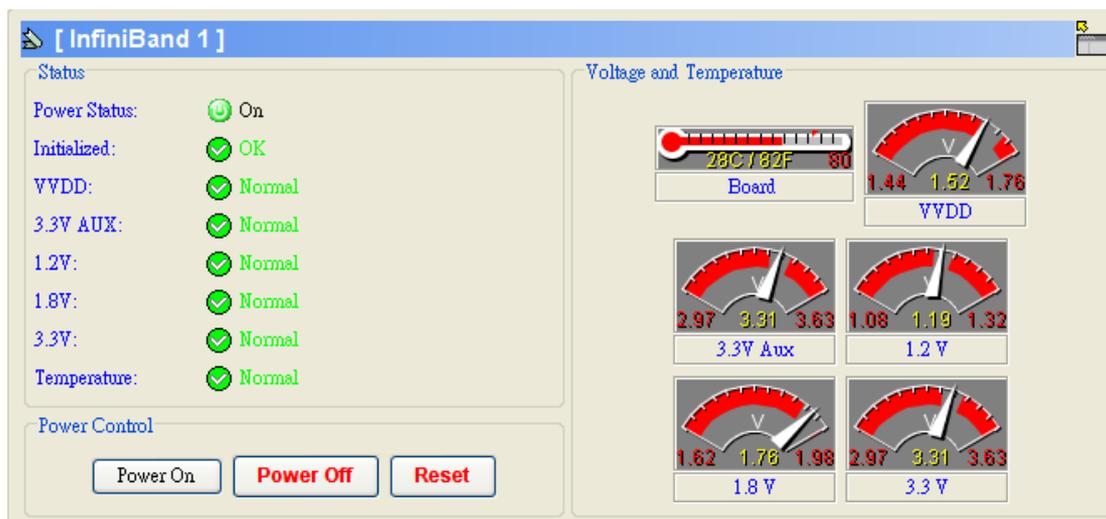


Figure 2-30. InfiniBand UI

Clicking on one of InfiniBand modules will have the InfiniBand UI appear, as shown in Figure 2-30. This UI includes the following:

Status

1. **Power Status:** This shows the current InfiniBand power status: power on or power off.
2. **Initialized:** This indicates that the InfiniBand has been initialized.
3. **VVDD:** This shows the VVDD status of the InfiniBand.
4. **3.3V Aux:** This shows the 3.3V Aux status.
5. **1.2V:** This shows the 1.2V status.
6. **1.8V:** This shows the 1.8V status.
7. **3.3V:** This shows the 3.3V status.
8. **Temperature:** This shows the temperature status.

Power Control

1. **Power On:** Click to power on the InfiniBand module.
2. **Power Off:** Click to power off the InfiniBand module.
3. **Reset:** Click to reset the InfiniBand module.

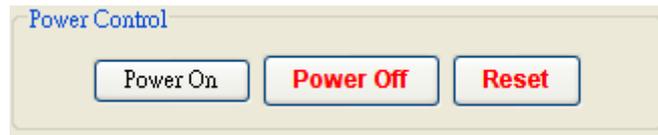


Figure 2-31. InfiniBand Power Control

Voltage and Temperature

Figure 2-32 shows the readout of the current InfiniBand voltages and temperature. Specifically, these are VVDD, 3.3V Aux, 1.2V, 1.8V, 3.3V and board temperature.

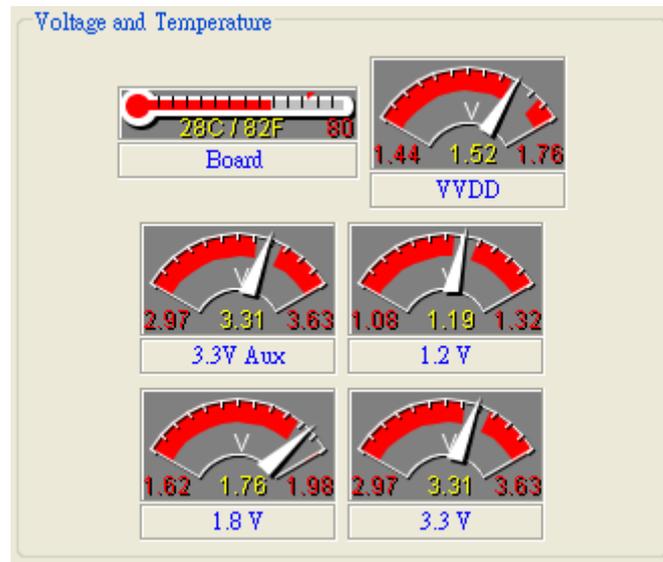
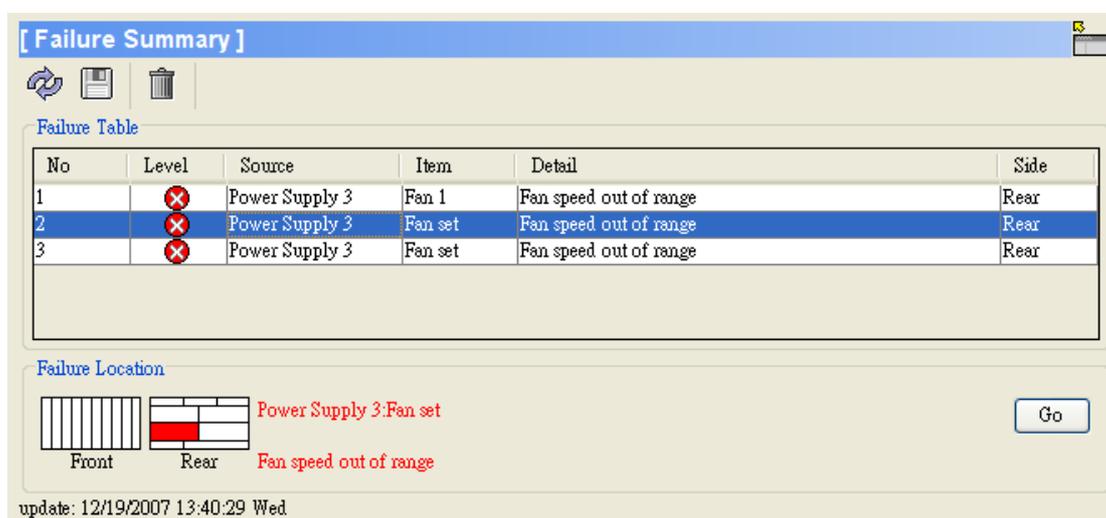


Figure 2-32. InfiniBand Temperature and Voltages

2.7 Failure Summary UI

The Failure Summary, as shown in Figure 2-33, is a list of failures that occurred in the SuperBlade system. The failure table shows the failure level, source, item, detail and side info of the failure item. The failure location shows the exact module and position. Press “Go” to switch the UI to the failed module that is highlighted in the table.

Press the Refresh () button to refresh the failure table. Press the Save () button to save the current failure table as a CSV text file. Press the Clear () button to clear the failure items in the current table. Note: If a failure still exists, it will be displayed again the next time you refresh the table.



No	Level	Source	Item	Detail	Side
1	✖	Power Supply 3	Fan 1	Fan speed out of range	Rear
2	✖	Power Supply 3	Fan set	Fan speed out of range	Rear
3	✖	Power Supply 3	Fan set	Fan speed out of range	Rear

Failure Location

Front Rear

Power Supply 3:Fan set
Fan speed out of range

Go

update: 12/19/2007 13:40:29 Wed

Figure 2-33, Failure Summary

2.8 Blade Summary UI

The Blade Summary, as shown in Figure 2-34, gives an overview of all installed blades in the server. The summary table includes symbols for Power Status, KVM Selected, UID, System Fault and BMC status for users to quickly understand the overall blade status. A group management feature is also included. Users can select multiple blades and send commands to perform power on, graceful shutdown, power down, reset, UID on and UID off functions by pressing the corresponding button. Note that you may only select one blade at a time for KVM.

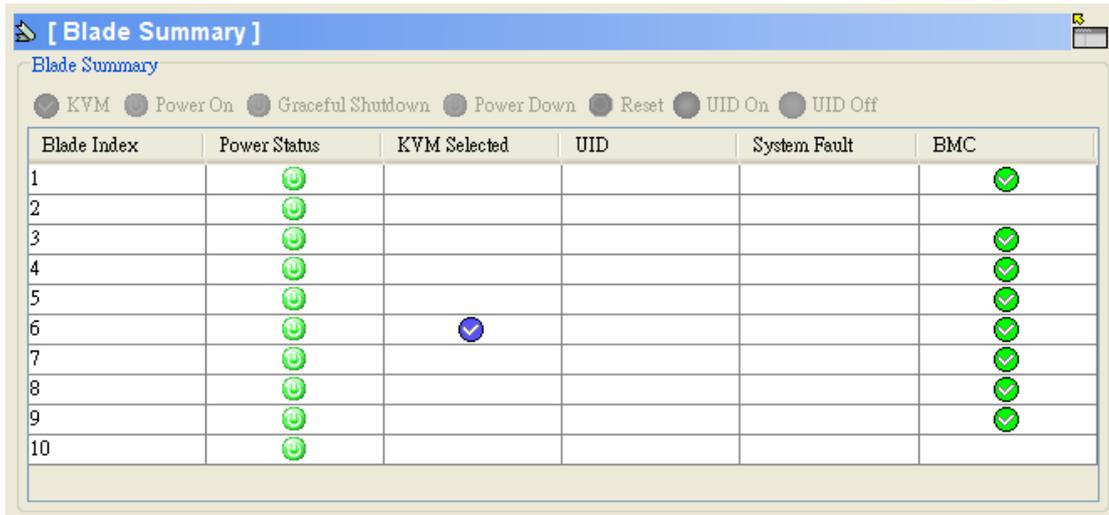


Figure 2-34. Blade Summary

2.9 Power Supply Summary UI

The Power Supply Summary, as shown in Figure 2-35, gives an overview of all installed power supplies. User can see the all power supply fan and temperature status in a single view. It is useful to observe the blade system cooling status. Power Consumption gives an estimation of power (wattage) use. Total Power is the total power provide from all installed power supplies that are currently turned on. Power Reserved is an estimation of the possible usage of power wattage from blades. Available is the amount of power that remains available to the system. If the available power wattage is insufficient, a blade may not be powered on.

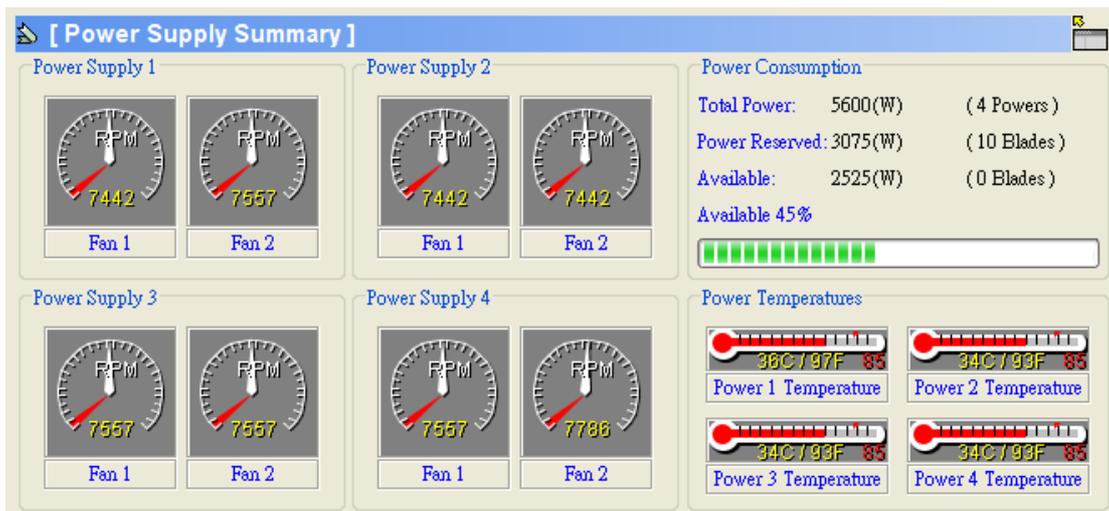


Figure 2-35. Power Supply Summary

2.10 Gigabit Switch Summary UI

The Gigabit Switch Summary, as shown in Figure 2-36, gives an overview of up to two installed gigabit switch (or GB pass thru) modules. Here, a user can see all the voltages, temperatures and switch status in a single view. Clicking the Web Management button will open a browser that is linked directly to the WSS IP.

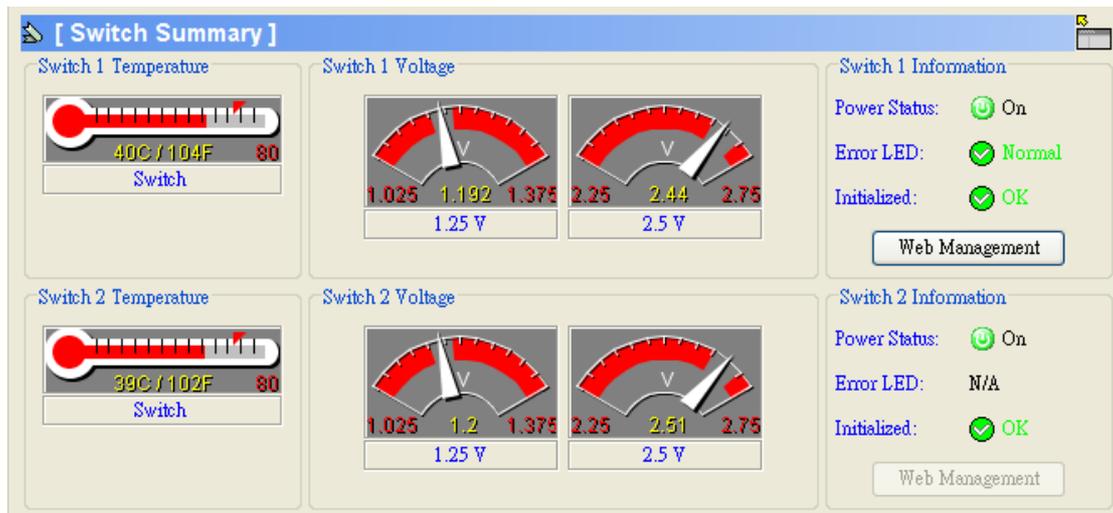


Figure 2-36. Gigabit Switch Summary

3. Text Console

As shown in Figure 3-1, the Text Console (SOL) is a basic function of IPMI and is provided by SuperBlade as well. Click on the Text Console Tab to show the UI. Press the start button at the bottom to initialize the text console connection. The UTF-8 checkbox allows the user to select a different UTF-8 character set to support multiple languages. Use the Stop button to stop the text console.

At the top are the Power and KVM control panels for the blades. The power button can perform a power on, reset, graceful shutdown and power down function on the selected blade. The power button icon represents the current blade power status: green for powered on and amber for powered off. The KVM icon shows which blade KVM has been selected on. Click on another KVM button to switch to a blade which you want to connect its text console.

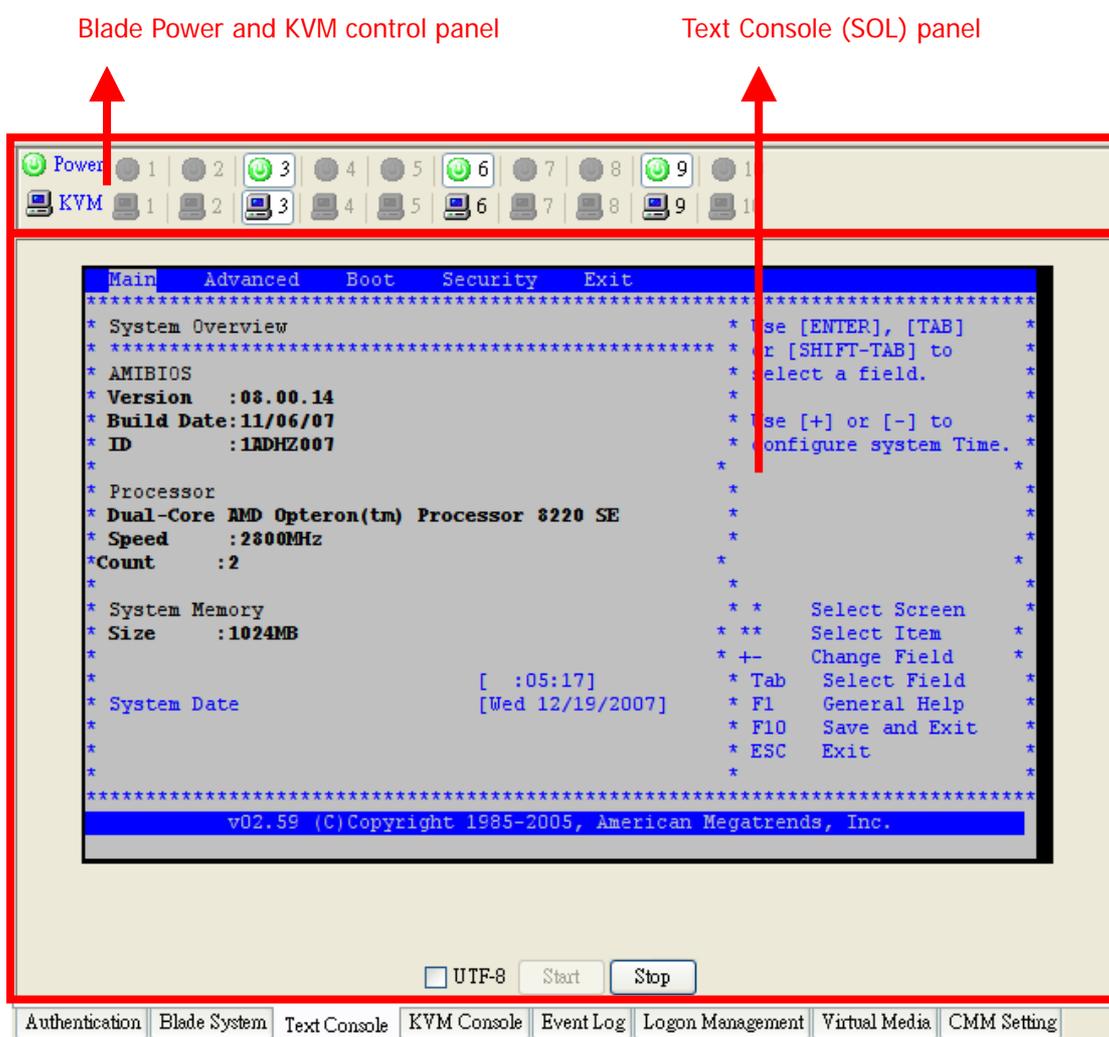


Figure 3-1. Text Console

When a blade is in a power on status (ex:  3), a dialog box as shown in Figure 3-2 will appear when clicking on the power button. Here, the user can select which type of power control they want to perform: reset, graceful shutdown and power down.

When a blade is in the power off status (ex:  3), pressing the power button will power on that blade immediately.

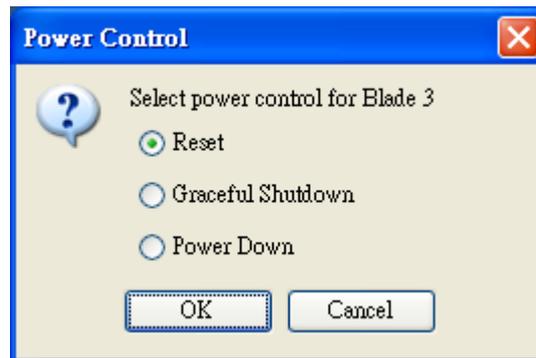


Figure 3-2. Power Control Dialog Box (in Power and KVM Control Panel)

4. KVM Console

The KVM Console provides a remote desktop for the user. This feature allows the user to manipulate a blade's UI remotely. As shown in Figure 4-1, The KVM Console Tab has the blade power and KVM control panels as well. These offer the same functions as those in the Text Console tab.

In the video console panel, you will see the remote desktop of the selected blade. By clicking on another blade in the control panel, the video console panel will switch the display to the selected blade. For more video console detail, please refer to the "Video Console Redirection (KVM over IP)" chapter in the IPMIView user's guide.

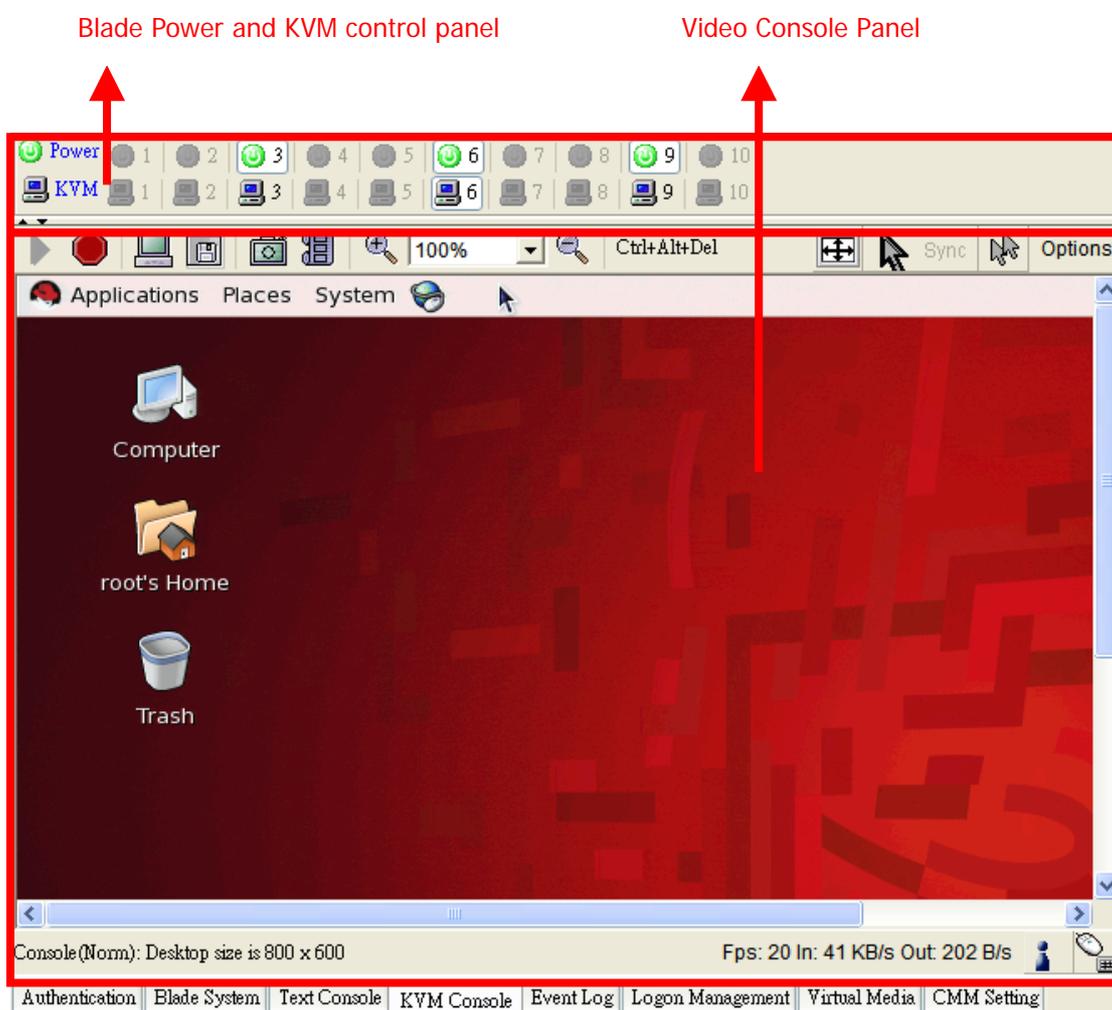


Figure 4-1, KVM Console

Note: The keyboard/mouse may behave differently on different OS's. Select "options" -> "Keyboard/Mouse Setting ..." to change the following keyboard and mouse settings:

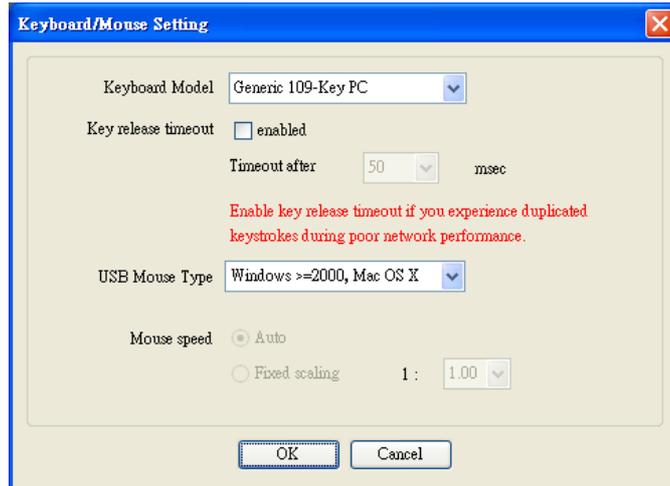


Figure 4-2, Keyboard/Mouse Setting

1. **Keyboard Model:** Click the arrow for the pull-down menu to specify the type of keyboard.
2. **Key Release Timeout:** Check this box to enable the "Key Release Timeout," function, which will set a time limit for a key being pressed by the user.
3. **Timeout:** If the "Key Release Timeout" checkbox has been enabled, click on the arrow to select the timeout setting in the pull-down menu.
4. **USB Mouse Type:** For a USB mouse to function properly, please select the correct operating system for your system from the pull-down menu by clicking on the arrow. Options include Windows, Mac and Other Operating System. For Linux OS, please select Other Operating System.
5. **Mouse Speed Auto:** Click the checkbox to allow your system to automatically set your mouse speed.
6. **Mouse Speed Fixed scaling:** You can also check the Fixed Scaling checkbox and manually set the mouse speed with the pull-down menu.

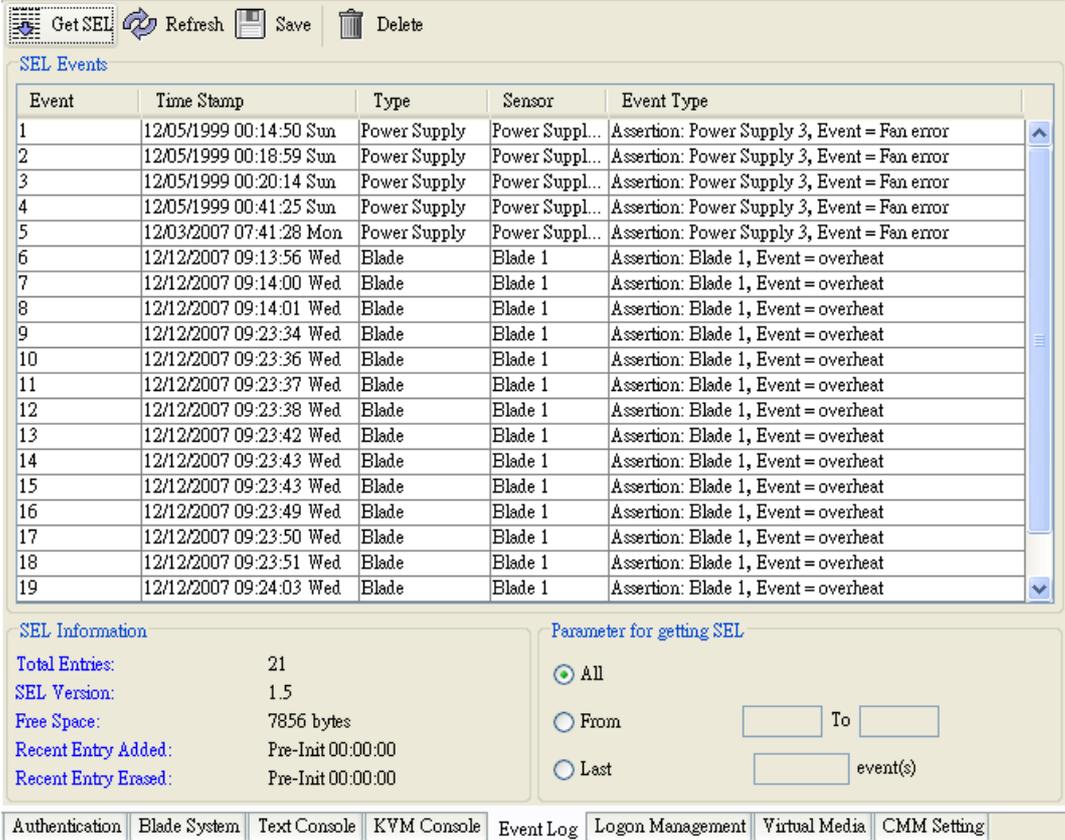
5. Event Log

The SuperBlade logs system events in the standard IPMI format. To see the event log (as shown in Figure 5-1), please click on the Event Log tab. At first, only SEL information will be loaded, which consists of Total Entries, SEL Version, Free Space, Recent Entry Added and Recent Entry Erased. In the Parameter for getting SEL window, the default is “All” to get the entire SEL log. This may be changed to From _____ to End _____ or to the last number of the SEL. After entering the parameters,

click the GET SEL ( Get SEL) button on the tool bar to start loading SEL.

The SEL events table categorizes events with Time Stamp, Type, Sensor and Event Type details. The maximum number of SEL table entries is 512. If this number is exceeded, the user may click the Save ( Save) button to save it as a backup file. Clicking the Delete ( Delete) button will delete all SEL events.

Note: the Refresh ( Refresh) button only refreshes the SEL information. To reload SEL, please click the Get SEL button.



The screenshot displays the 'System Event Log' interface. At the top, there is a toolbar with buttons for 'Get SEL', 'Refresh', 'Save', and 'Delete'. Below the toolbar is a table titled 'SEL Events' with the following columns: Event, Time Stamp, Type, Sensor, and Event Type. The table contains 19 rows of event data. Below the table, there are two sections: 'SEL Information' and 'Parameter for getting SEL'. The 'SEL Information' section shows: Total Entries: 21, SEL Version: 1.5, Free Space: 7856 bytes, Recent Entry Added: Pre-Init 00:00:00, and Recent Entry Erased: Pre-Init 00:00:00. The 'Parameter for getting SEL' section has radio buttons for 'All', 'From', and 'Last'. The 'All' option is selected. There are input fields for 'From' and 'To' values, and a field for 'event(s)'. At the bottom, there is a navigation bar with tabs for 'Authentication', 'Blade System', 'Text Console', 'KVM Console', 'Event Log' (which is highlighted), 'Logon Management', 'Virtual Media', and 'CMM Setting'.

Event	Time Stamp	Type	Sensor	Event Type
1	12/05/1999 00:14:50 Sun	Power Supply	Power Suppl...	Assertion: Power Supply 3, Event = Fan error
2	12/05/1999 00:18:59 Sun	Power Supply	Power Suppl...	Assertion: Power Supply 3, Event = Fan error
3	12/05/1999 00:20:14 Sun	Power Supply	Power Suppl...	Assertion: Power Supply 3, Event = Fan error
4	12/05/1999 00:41:25 Sun	Power Supply	Power Suppl...	Assertion: Power Supply 3, Event = Fan error
5	12/03/2007 07:41:28 Mon	Power Supply	Power Suppl...	Assertion: Power Supply 3, Event = Fan error
6	12/12/2007 09:13:56 Wed	Blade	Blade 1	Assertion: Blade 1, Event = overheat
7	12/12/2007 09:14:00 Wed	Blade	Blade 1	Assertion: Blade 1, Event = overheat
8	12/12/2007 09:14:01 Wed	Blade	Blade 1	Assertion: Blade 1, Event = overheat
9	12/12/2007 09:23:34 Wed	Blade	Blade 1	Assertion: Blade 1, Event = overheat
10	12/12/2007 09:23:36 Wed	Blade	Blade 1	Assertion: Blade 1, Event = overheat
11	12/12/2007 09:23:37 Wed	Blade	Blade 1	Assertion: Blade 1, Event = overheat
12	12/12/2007 09:23:38 Wed	Blade	Blade 1	Assertion: Blade 1, Event = overheat
13	12/12/2007 09:23:42 Wed	Blade	Blade 1	Assertion: Blade 1, Event = overheat
14	12/12/2007 09:23:43 Wed	Blade	Blade 1	Assertion: Blade 1, Event = overheat
15	12/12/2007 09:23:43 Wed	Blade	Blade 1	Assertion: Blade 1, Event = overheat
16	12/12/2007 09:23:49 Wed	Blade	Blade 1	Assertion: Blade 1, Event = overheat
17	12/12/2007 09:23:50 Wed	Blade	Blade 1	Assertion: Blade 1, Event = overheat
18	12/12/2007 09:23:51 Wed	Blade	Blade 1	Assertion: Blade 1, Event = overheat
19	12/12/2007 09:24:03 Wed	Blade	Blade 1	Assertion: Blade 1, Event = overheat

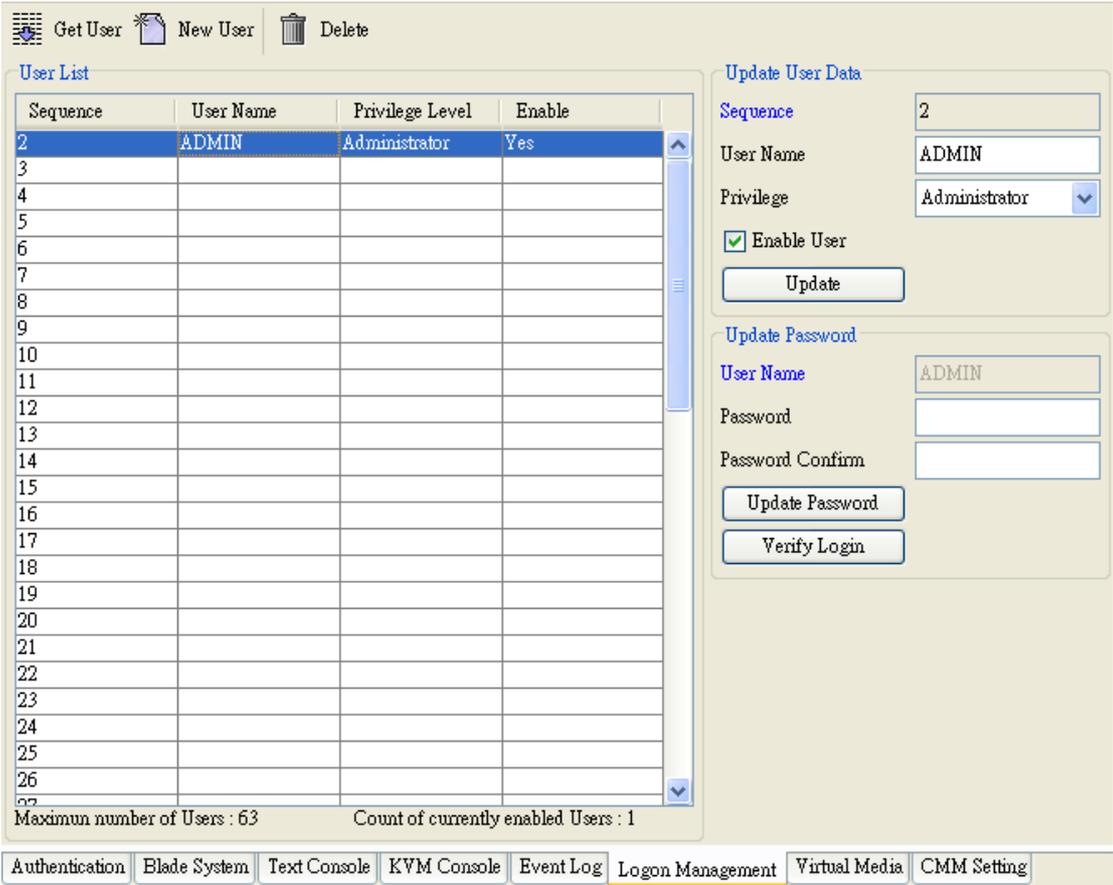
Figure 5-1. System Event Log

6. Logon Management

The logon management tab is shown in Figure 6-1. Here, a maximum of 63 user accounts can be listed. Click on the Get User ( Get User) button to retrieve the current user list. Each user has a Username, a Privilege Level and an Enable field. The Privilege Level will be one of the following,

- **Administrator:** full functions supported
- **Operator:** full functions supported but no logon management function
- **User:** Less functions. Unavailable functions will be hidden or disabled.
- **CallBack:** Reversed.

If the Enable field is No, it means the user currently cannot login to the blade system. The administrator can change the Enable field to Yes to allow a user to logon.



The screenshot shows the Logon Management interface. At the top, there are buttons for 'Get User', 'New User', and 'Delete'. Below is a 'User List' table with the following data:

Sequence	User Name	Privilege Level	Enable
2	ADMIN	Administrator	Yes
3			
4			
5			
6			
7			
8			
9			
10			
11			
12			
13			
14			
15			
16			
17			
18			
19			
20			
21			
22			
23			
24			
25			
26			
27			

Below the table, it states: 'Maximum number of Users : 63' and 'Count of currently enabled Users : 1'. To the right of the table are two sections: 'Update User Data' and 'Update Password'. The 'Update User Data' section has fields for 'Sequence' (2), 'User Name' (ADMIN), 'Privilege' (Administrator), and a checked 'Enable User' checkbox, with an 'Update' button. The 'Update Password' section has fields for 'User Name' (ADMIN), 'Password', and 'Password Confirm', with 'Update Password' and 'Verify Login' buttons. At the bottom, a navigation bar includes 'Authentication', 'Blade System', 'Text Console', 'KVM Console', 'Event Log', 'Logon Management', 'Virtual Media', and 'CMM Setting'.

Figure 6-1. Logon Management Tab

When creating a new user, please click on the New User ( New User) button. A new user dialog box as seen in Figure 6-2 appears. The sequence is the order in the

user list. Type in the username, password, password confirm and privilege level. A new user will then be listed in the table shown in Figure 6-3.

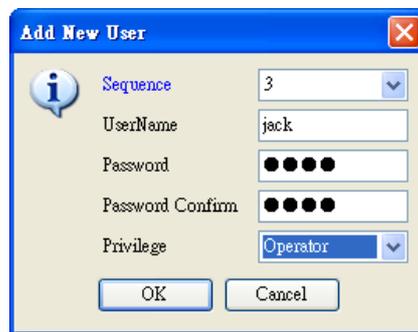


Figure 6-2. Add New User Dialog Box

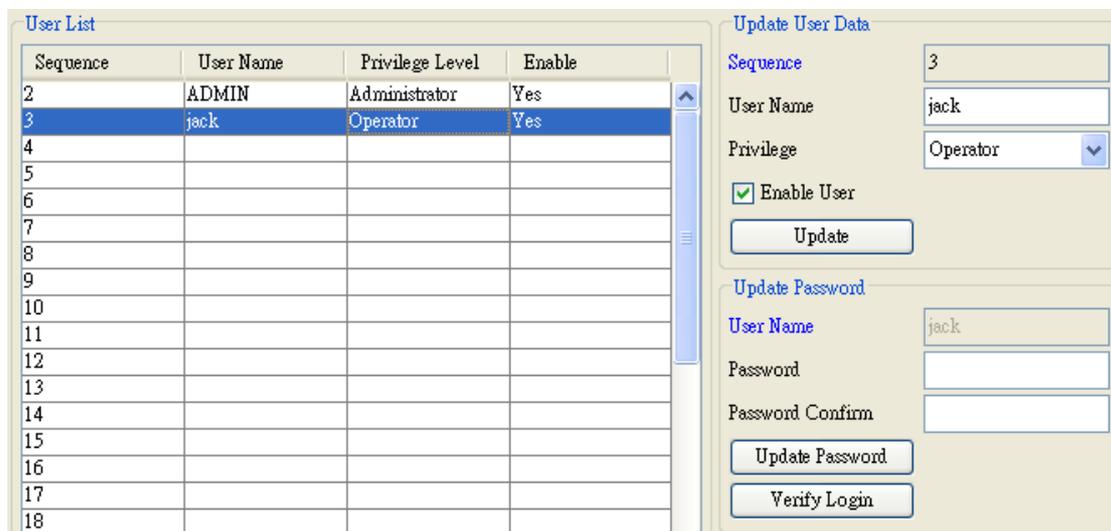


Figure 6-3. A New User (“Jack”) Created

To delete a user, please select a user in the user list table and click on the delete ( Delete) button.

To edit the user data, please select a user in the user list table. The user data will be shown in the right panel. In the Update User Data area, you can edit the username and privilege level. The Enable User checkbox is used to enable or disable a user.

In the Update Password area, you can update the user’s password. Click Update Password after you type and confirm a new password. We suggest using the Verify Login to check if the password update is successful. It is also helpful to check that the new user was created.

Clicking on the Verify Login button will generate the dialog box as shown in Figure

6-4 showing the username and password. Input the username and password that you want to verify. Once the username and password are verified, you will see a dialog box like that in Figure 6-5. Otherwise, you will see a failed message, as shown in Figure 6-6.



Figure 6-4. Verify Login

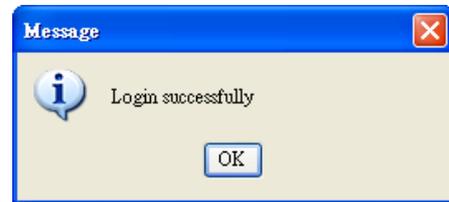


Figure 6-5. Successful Login

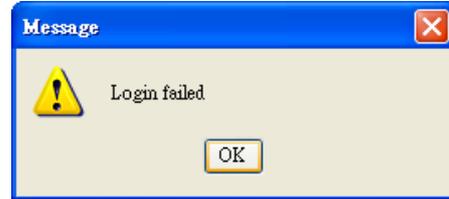


Figure 6-6. Failed Login

7. Virtual Media

As shown in Figure 7-1, the CMM module supports the use of two virtual drives. The function is the same as with a SIM IPMI device. Please refer to “Virtual Media” chapter in the IPMIView user’s guide.

Note: the virtual drive in the CMM module will be dedicated to the KVM selected blade. For example, if KVM is currently selected on blade 3, the virtual drive will be dedicated to blade 3 as a USB device. Once KVM switches to blade 6, the virtual drive in CMM will be dedicated to blade 6.

Virtual Media Status

Drive 1	Drive 2
Type : Drive Redirection	Empty
Read / Write mode: Read-Only	
IP : 192.168.10.115 (522764288 bytes)	

Floppy Image Upload

Drive: 2

Floppy Image file:

Upload floppy image done

CD-ROM Image on Windows Share

Drive: 2

Share host:

Share name:

Path to image:

User (optional):

Password (optional):

Drive Redirection

Drive 1: Using cd1.iso
ISO Drive Redirection established (cd1.iso).

Drive 2: Not connected
Drive Redirection disconnected

Authentication | Blade System | Text Console | KVM Console | Event Log | Logon Management | **Virtual Media** | CMM Setting

Figure 7-1. Virtual Media

8. CMM Setting

The CMM Setting tab provides the LAN configuration, SNMP setting and CMM information (Figure 8-1). The LAN Configuration shows the current CMM IP address, Gateway and Subnet Mask. The CMM IP type can be set as a DHCP or static address.

The SNMP setting lets you specify the SNMP destination address to receive the SNMP trap from the CMM. Once the CMM detects a failure, it logs into SEL and immediately sends the SNMP trap to the destinations. Update the SNMP destinations by selecting from the SNMP list. The selected SNMP will then appear in the text field of the Selected IP. Update the SNMP destination by pressing the Update Button. The Community String of the SNMP trap also can be updated. For more information on receiving traps, please refer to the “Trap Receiver” chapter in the IPMIView user’s guide.

The CMM Info shows the firmware version and tag. A Reset button can be used to reset the CMM. You may also see this information and commands in the CMM module via the Blade System tab.

The screenshot displays the CMM Setting interface with three main sections: LAN Configuration, SNMP, and CMM Info. At the top left is a Refresh button. The LAN Configuration section includes radio buttons for IP Address Source Type (DHCP and Static Address, with Static Address selected) and input fields for IP Address (192.168.10.196), Gateway (192.168.10.250), and Subnet Mask (255.255.255.0), with an Update button. The SNMP section features an SNMP Destination List table with 12 rows, a Selected IP field (192.168.10.115), and a Community String field (public), both with Update buttons. The CMM Info section shows Firmware Version (2.2.23 build 5420) and Firmware Tag (Dec-12-07-smmp2), along with a Reset button and a warning: * This will reset CMM. A navigation bar at the bottom includes tabs for Authentication, Blade System, Text Console, KVM Console, Event Log, Logon Management, Virtual Media, and CMM Setting (which is highlighted).

Sequence	IP
1	192.168.10.115
2	0.0.0.0
3	0.0.0.0
4	0.0.0.0
5	0.0.0.0
6	0.0.0.0
7	0.0.0.0
8	0.0.0.0
9	0.0.0.0
10	0.0.0.0
11	0.0.0.0
12	0.0.0.0

Figure 8-1. CMM Setting

9. Connecting to the Slave CMM

If you have installed two CMMs in one Blade System, one CMM should be assigned as the master CMM and the other as the slave CMM. You should connect to the master CMM for full-function management. However, you may also connect to the slave CMM for event log checking, Logon Management and CMM settings.

After logging in, you see fewer UIs in the slave CMM, as shown in Figure 9-1. These include only the Event Log, Logon Management and CMM Settings.

At the bottom is a yellow message bar showing that you are currently connected to the slave (Redundant) CMM and telling you to connect to the master CMM. You may refer to the master CMM IP address given to connect to the master CMM.

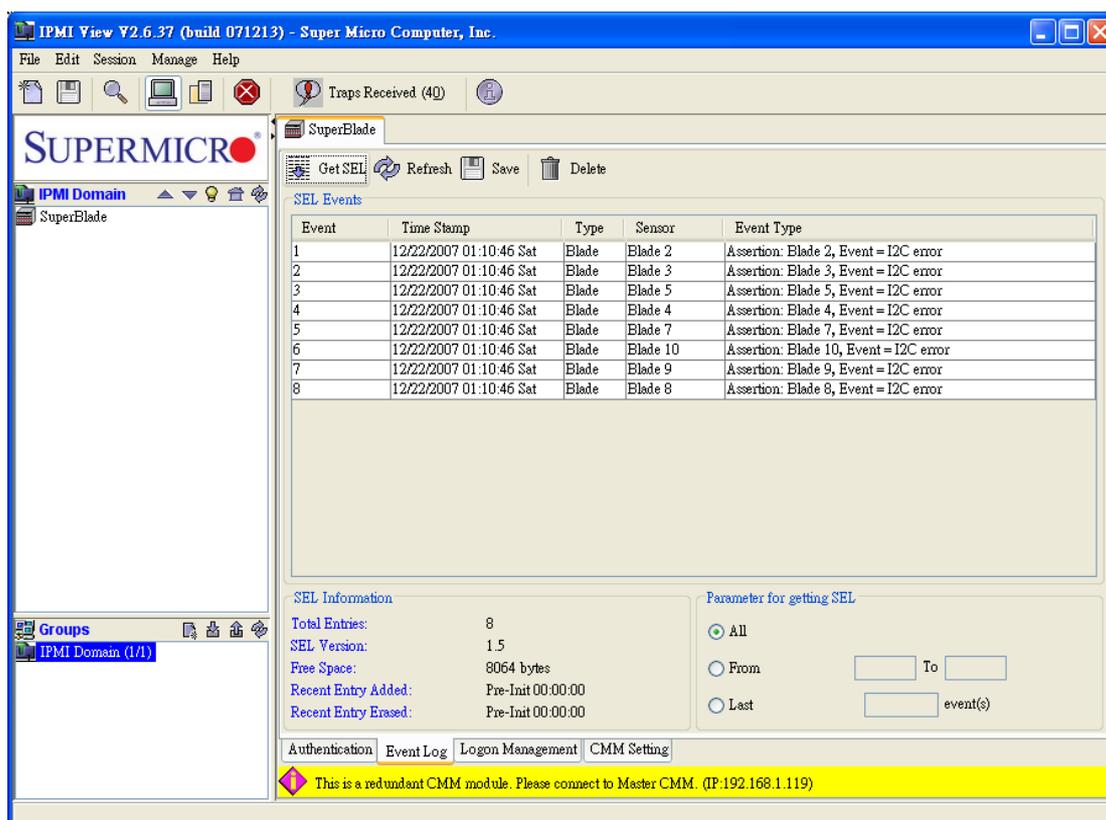


Figure 9-1, Connecting to Slave CMM