Oracle[®] Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) CMM

Administration Guide for Sun Blade 6000 and Sun Blade 6048 Modular Systems



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Using This Documentation

The Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) CMM Administration Guide for Sun Blade 6000 and 6048 Modular Systems provides instructions for managing the Sun Blade Modular System Chassis using a modified version of the Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) called the chassis monitoring module (CMM). Throughout this document, it is referred to as the CMM ILOM.

Related Documentation

The document sets for the Sun Blade Modular Systems are described in the documentation sheet that is packed with your system.

- Where to Find Sun Blade 6000 Modular System Documentation (820-1701)
- Where to Find Sun Blade 6048 Modular System Documentation (820-2311)

You can find the modular system documentation at:

- Sun Blade 6000: http://docs.sun.com/app/docs/prod/blade.6000mod
- Sun Blade 6048: http://docs.sun.com/app/docs/prod/blade.6048mod

You can find the Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) 3.0 Documentation Collection at:

```
http://docs.sun.com/app/docs/prod/int.lights.mgr30#hic
```

Translated versions of some of these documents are available at:

```
http://docs.sun.com
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Available translations for the documents include Simplified Chinese, Traditional Chinese, French, Japanese, and Korean.

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Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) CMM Administration Guide for Sun Blade 6000 and 6048 Modular Systems, part number 820-0052-15.

CMM ILOM Overview

The Sun Blade 6000 Modular System chassis holds up to 10 blades and the Sun Blade 6048 Modular System holds up to 48 blades. Supported blades include Sun Blade server modules and storage modules.

Each server module has its own ILOM service processor (SP) which is separate from the chassis monitoring module (CMM) ILOM. The CMM ILOM manages the Sun Blade 6000 and 6048 Modular System chassis. It provides management of chassis components, and a method of accessing the service processors in individual server modules.

Users interact with the CMM ILOM through a command-line interface (CLI) or web interface.

This section covers the following topics:

- "CMM ILOM Function Overview" on page 2
- "ILOM Versions" on page 2
- "CMM ILOM Documentation" on page 3
- "This Document" on page 3

CMM ILOM Function Overview

ILOM on the CMM offers a tiered management architecture that enables system management of individual components or aggregated management of components at the chassis level.

A summary of the management functions include:

- Implementation of an IPMI satellite controller, making the chassis environmental sensors visible to the server module's BMC functions
- Direct environmental and inventory management using CLI, web, SNMP, and IPMI interfaces
- Firmware management of CMM, network express module (NEM), and server module SPs
- Pass-through management of server modules and HTTP links along with command-line interface (CLI) SSH contexts
- Chassis power control
- Access to the following components:
 - Chassis
 - Power supplies
 - Fans
 - Network express modules (NEMs)
 - Server module SPs
- Assignment of storage devices from SAS-2 capable storage modules to SAS-2 capable server blades in the chassis, using the Sun Blade Zone Manager. This is only available for the Sun Blade 6000 chassis.

ILOM Versions

The ILOM information in this document refers to 3.x.x versions of ILOM (ILOM 3.0.3 and later).

For information on ILOM 2.x, refer to the following documentation:

ILOM 2.0 Documentation Set: http://docs.sun.com/app/docs/coll/ilom2.0

CMM ILOM Documentation

The following documentation provides information on the functionality and use of the CMM ILOM:

- Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) 3.0 Documentation Collection: Comprehensive documentation on features and use of ILOM 3.0
- Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) CMM Administration Guide for Sun Blade 6000 and 6048 Modular Systems (this document): Provides information on ILOM functionality that is specific to the CMM ILOM.
- Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) 3.0 Supplement for Sun Blade 6000 and Sun Blade 6048 Modular Systems: Supplementary information specific to the ILOM 3.x version of the CMM ILOM.

Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) 3.0 Documentation Collection is available at:

```
http://docs.sun.com/app/docs/prod/int.lights.mgr30#hic
```

Sun Blade 6000 and 6048 modular system documentation is available at:

Sun Blade 6000: http://docs.sun.com/app/docs/prod/blade.6000mod

Sun Blade 6048: http://docs.sun.com/app/docs/prod/blade.6048mod

This Document

This document covers administration tasks specific to the Sun Blade 6000 and 6048 Modular Systems. The topics covered are shown in the following table.

Description	Chapter
Perform initial set up of the CMM ILOM	• "CMM ILOM Initial Setup" on page 5
Update chassis and component firmware	• "Firmware Update Procedures" on page 23
Use ILOM power management features	• "CMM Power Management" on page 43
View or modify the storage zoning configuration	• "Sun Blade Zone Manager" on page 57

CMM ILOM Initial Setup

This chapter describes how to access the CMM ILOM and do the initial setup.

Initial access to the CMM ILOM is through the serial connector or the NET MGT 0 Ethernet connector on the chassis rear panel.

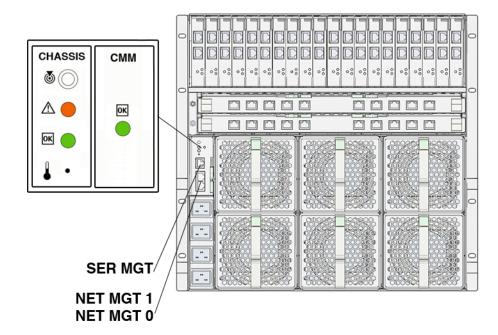
This chapter contains information on CMM ILOM setup as described in the following table.

Description	Links
Connect to the CMM ILOM and configure CMM IP address	• "Connecting to the CMM ILOM" on page 5
Log in to the CMM ILOM for the first time	 "Log In to CMM ILOM Using a Network Connection" on page 16
Activate CMM Ethernet ports	• "Activating CMM Ethernet Ports" on page 18
Change the CLI blade prompt	 "Changing the Blade SP CLI Prompt" on page 21

Connecting to the CMM ILOM

To set up the CMM with initial network configuration information, you must establish a connection through ILOM to the CMM. You can establish a local connection to ILOM through the serial management port (SER MGT) on the CMM or a remote connection to ILOM through the network management (NET MGT) port on the CMM (see FIGURE 2-1.)

FIGURE 2-1 Network and serial ports on CMM



When you establish a connection to ILOM through the network management port, ILOM will, by default, automatically learn the IP address of the CMM using DHCP for IPv4 and stateless for IPv6. If a network management connection has not been established to the NET MGT port on the CMM, ILOM is unable to learn the IP address of the CMM therefore, you will need to connect to ILOM through a serial connection. After you have established a connection to ILOM, you can view and, if necessary, modify the IP address assigned to the CMM.

Next Steps:

- If you do not know the IP address assigned to the CMM, see "Connect to the CMM ILOM Using a Serial Connection" on page 2-7.
 - or-
- If you do know the IP address assigned to the CMM and you have an established network management connection to the CMM, see one of the following sections to view or modify the CMM IP address.
 - "View and Set IPv4 Network Address" on page 8
 - "View and Set Dual-Stack IPv4 and IPv6 Network Address" on page 10

▼ Connect to the CMM ILOM Using a Serial Connection

You can access the CMM ILOM at any time by connecting a terminal or a PC running terminal emulation software to the serial connector on the chassis.

- 1. Verify that your terminal, laptop, or terminal server is operational.
- 2. Configure that terminal device or the terminal emulation software to use the following settings:
 - 8N1: eight data bits, no parity, one stop bit
 - 9600 baud
 - Disable software flow control (XON/XOFF)
- 3. Connect a serial cable from the serial port (SER MGT) on the chassis panel to a terminal device.

Note – The serial port requires that the serial cable connected to it use the pin assignments shown in the following table.

Pin	Signal Description	
1	Request To Send (RTS)	
2	Data Terminal Ready (DTR)	
3	Transmit Data (TXD)	
4	Ground	
5	Ground	
6	Receive Data (RXD)	
7	Data Carrier Detect (DCD)	
8	Clear To Send (CTS)	

4. Press Enter on the terminal device.

This establishes the connection between the terminal device and the CMM ILOM.

Note – If you connect a terminal or emulator to the serial port before the CMM ILOM has been powered on or during its power on sequence, you will see boot messages.

When the system has booted, the CMM ILOM displays its login prompt: <hostname> login:

- 5. Log in to the CLI:
 - a. Type the default user name, root.
 - b. Type the default password, changeme.

When you have successfully logged in, the CMM ILOM displays the default command prompt:

->

The CMM ILOM is running the CLI. You can now run CLI commands.

Next Steps: View or set a CMM ILOM IP address using one of the following procedures:

- "View and Set IPv4 Network Address" on page 8
- "View and Set Dual-Stack IPv4 and IPv6 Network Address" on page 10

▼ View and Set IPv4 Network Address

1. Log in to the CMM ILOM using either a remote SSH connection or a local serial connection.

For more information, see one of the following sections:

- "Connect to the CMM ILOM Using a Serial Connection" on page 7.
- "Log In to ILOM 3.0 Using the CLI" on page 17
- 2. Type one of the following commands to set the working directory:
 - For a chassis CMM: cd /CMM/network
 - For a chassis server blade server module: cd /SP/network
- 3. Type the show command to view the IP address network properties.
- 4. To set IPv4 network settings for DHCP or static, perform one of the following:

■ To configure DHCP IPv4 network settings, set values for the following properties:

Property	Set Property Value	Description
state	set state=enabled	The network state is enabled by default for IPv4.
		Note - To enable the DHCP network option for IPv4 the state must be set to enabled.
pendingipdiscovery	set pendingipdiscovery=dhcp	The property value for ipdiscovery is set to dhop by default for IPv4. Note - If the dhop default property value was changed to static, you will need to set the property value to dhop.
commitpending=	set commitpending=true	Type set commitpending=true to commit the changes made to the state and ipdiscovery property values.

■ To configure static IPv4 network settings, set values for the following properties:

Property	Set Property Value	Description
state	set state=enabled	The network state is enabled by default for IPv4.
		Note - To enable the static IPv4 network option the state must be set to enabled.
pendingipdiscovery	set pendingipdiscovery=static	To enable a static IPv4 network configuration, you need to set the pendingipdiscovery property value to static.
		Note - The property value for ipdiscovery is set to dhcp by default for IPv4.
pendingipaddress pendingipnetmask pendingipgateway	<pre>set pendingipaddress= <ip_address> pendingipnetmask= <netmask> pendingipgateway= <gateway></gateway></netmask></ip_address></pre>	To assign multiple static network settings, type the set command followed by the pending command for the each property value (IP address, netmask, and gateway), then type the static value that you want to assign.
commitpending=	set commitpending=true	Type set commitpending=true to commit the changes made to the IPv4 network properties.

Note – If you connected to ILOM through a remote SSH connection, the connection made to ILOM using the former IP address will timeout. Use the newly assigned settings to connect to ILOM.

5. Test the IPv4 network configuration from ILOM use the Network Test Tools (Ping). For details, see "Test IPv4 or IPv6 Network Configuration" on page 2-15

▼ View and Set Dual-Stack IPv4 and IPv6 Network Address

Note – This procedure provides instructions for configuring ILOM to operate in a dual-stack IPv4 and IPv6 network environment. Dual-stack IPv4 and IPv6 network settings are only in ILOM for the A90-D model chassis. For more information about dual-stack IPv4 and IPv6 support in ILOM, see the *Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) 3.0 Concepts Guide*.

1. Log in to the CMM ILOM using either a remote SSH connection or a local serial connection.

For more information, see one of the following sections:

- "Connect to the CMM ILOM Using a Serial Connection" on page 7.
- "Log In to ILOM 3.0 Using the CLI" on page 17
- 2. Perform the network configuration instructions that apply to your network environment:
 - To configure IPv4 network settings, perform Step 3 to Step 5 in this procedure.
 - To configure IPv6 network settings, perform Step 6 to Step 10 in this procedure.
- 3. For IPv4 network configurations, use the cd command to navigate to the /x/network working directory for the device.

For example:

- For a chassis CMM type: cd /CMM/network
- For a chassis blade server SP type: cd /CH/BLn/network
- For a chassis blade server with multiple SP nodes type: cd /CH/BLn/Noden/network
- 4. Type the show command to view the configured IPv4 network settings configured on the device.
- 5. To set IPv4 network settings for DHCP or static, perform one of the following:

■ To configure DHCP IPv4 network settings, set values for the following properties:

Property	Set Property Value	Description
state	set state=enabled	The network state is enabled by default for IPv4.
		Note - To enable the DHCP network option for IPv4 the state must be set to enabled.
pendingipdiscovery	set pendingipdiscovery=dhcp	The property value for ipdiscovery is set to dhop by default for IPv4. Note - If the dhop default property value was changed to static, you will need to set the property value to dhop.
commitpending=	set commitpending=true	Type set commitpending=true to commit the changes made to the state and ipdiscovery property values.

■ To configure static IPv4 network settings, set values for the following properties:

Property	Set Property Value	Description
state	set state=enabled	The network state is enabled by default for IPv4.
		Note - To enable the static IPv4 network option the state must be set to enabled.
pendingipdiscovery	set pendingipdiscovery=static	To enable a static IPv4 network configuration, you need to set the pendingipdiscovery property value to static.
		Note - The property value for ipdiscovery is set to dhcp by default for IPv4.
pendingipaddress pendingipnetmask pendingipgateway	<pre>set pendingipaddress= <ip_address> pendingipnetmask= <netmask> pendingipgateway= <gateway></gateway></netmask></ip_address></pre>	To assign multiple static network settings, type the set command followed by the pending command for the each property value (IP address, netmask, and gateway), then type the static value that you want to assign.
commitpending=	set commitpending=true	Type set commitpending=true to commit the changes made o the IPv4 network properties.

6. For IPv6 network configurations, use the cd command to navigate to the /x/network/ipv6 working directory for the device.

For example:

- For a chassis CMM type: cd /CMM/network/ipv6
- For a chassis blade server SP type: cd /CH/BLn/network/ipv6
- For a chassis blade server with multiple SP nodes type: cd /CH/BLn/Noden/network/ipv6
- 7. Type the show command to view the configured IPv6 network settings configured on the device.

For example, see the following sample output values for the IPv6 properties on a server SP device.

```
/SP/network/ipv6
Targets:

Properties:
    state = enabled
    autoconfig = stateless
    dhcpv6_server_duid = (none)
    link_local_ipaddress = fe80::214:4fff:feca:5f7e/64
    static_ipaddress = ::/128
    ipgateway = fe80::211:5dff:febe:5000/128
    pending_static_ipaddress = ::/128
    dynamic_ipaddress_1 = fec0:a:8:b7:214:4fff:feca:5f7e/64

Commands:
    cd
    show
```

Note — When the autoconfig= property is set to dhcpv6_stateful or dhcpv6_stateless, the read-only property for dhcpv6_server_duid will identify the DHCP Unique ID of the DHCPv6 server that was last used by ILOM to retrieve the DHCP information.

Note – The default IPv6 autoconfig property value provided in ILOM 3.0.14 (and later) is autoconfig=stateless. However, if you have ILOM 3.0.12 installed on your CMM or server module, the default property value for autoconfig appears as autoconfig=stateless_only.

8. To configure an IPv6 auto-configuration option, use the set command to specify the following auto-configuration property values.

Property	Set Property Value	Description
state	set state=enabled	The IPv6 network state is enabled by default. To enable an IPv6 auto-configuration option this state must be set to enabled.
autoconfig	set autoconfig= <value></value>	Specify this command followed by the autoconf value you want to set.
		Options include:
		• stateless (default setting provided in ILOM 3.0.14 or later) or stateless_only (default setting provided in ILOM 3.0.12)
		Automatically assigns IP address learned from the IPv6 network router.
		 dhcpv6_stateless Automatically assigns DNS information learned from the DHCP server.
		The dhcpv6_stateless property value is available in ILOM as of 3.0.14.
		 dhcpv6_stateful Automatically assigns the IPv6 address learned from the DHCPv6 server.
		The dhcpv6_stateful property value is available in ILOM as of 3.0.14.
		 disable Disables all auto-configuration property values and sets the read-only property value for link local address.

Note – The IPv6 configuration options take affect after they are set. You do not need to commit these changes under the /network target.

Note – IPv6 auto-configuration addresses learned for the device will not affect any of the active ILOM sessions to the device. You can verify the newly learned auto-configured addresses under the /network/ipv6 target.

Note – As of ILOM 3.0.14 or later, you can enable the stateless autoconfiguration option to run at the same time as when the option for dhcpv6_stateless is enabled or as when the option for dhcpv6_stateful is enabled. However, the auto-configuration options for dhcpv6_stateless and dhcpv6_stateful should not be enabled to run at the same time.

- 9. Perform the following steps to set a static IPv6 address:
 - a. To set a pending static IPv6 address, specify the following property values:

Property	Set Property Value	Description
state	set state=enabled	The IPv6 network state is enabled by default. To enable a static IP address this state must be set to enabled.
pendingipaddress	set pending_static_ipaddress= <ip6_address>/<subnet bits="" in="" length="" mask=""></subnet></ip6_address>	Type this command followed by the property value for the static IPv6 address and net mask that you want to assign to the device. IPv6 address example: fec0:a:8:b7:214:4fff:feca:5f7e/64

b. To commit (save) the pending IPv6 static network parameters, perform the steps in the following table:

Step	Description
1	Use the cd command to change the directory to the device network target. For example: • For chassis CMM type: cd /CMM/network • For chassis blade server SP type: cd /CH/BLn/network • For chassis blade server SP with multiple nodes type: cd /CH/BLn/Noden/network
2	Type the following command to commit the changed property values for IPv6: set commitpending=true

Note – Assigning a new static IP address to the device (SP or CMM) will end all active ILOM sessions to the device. To log back in to ILOM, you will need to create a new browser session using the newly assigned IP address.

10. To test the IPv4 or IPv6 network configuration from ILOM use the Network Test Tools (Ping and Ping6). For details, see "Test IPv4 or IPv6 Network Configuration" on page 2-15.

▼ Test IPv4 or IPv6 Network Configuration

1. Log in to the ILOM SP CLI or the CMM CLI.

Establish a local serial console connection or SSH connection to the server SP or CMM

- 2. Use the cd command to navigate to the /x/network/test working directory for the device, for example:
 - For a chassis CMM type: cd /CMM/network/test
 - For a chassis blade server SP type: cd /CH/BLn/network/test
 - For a chassis blade server with multiple SP nodes type: cd /CH/BLn/Noden/network/test
- 3. Type the show command to view the network test targets and properties.

For example, see the following output the shows the test target properties on a CMM device.

```
-> show

/CMM/network/test
  Targets:

Properties:
  ping = (Cannot show property)
  ping6 = (Cannot show property)

Commands:
  cd
  set
  show
```

4. Use the set ping or set ping6 command to send a network test from the device to a specified network destination.

Property	Set Property Value	Description
ping	set ping=< <i>IPv4_address</i> >	Type the set ping= command at the command prompt followed by the IPv4 test destination address.
		For example:
		-> set ping=10.8.183.106
		Ping of 10.8.183.106 succeeded
ping6	set ping6= <ipv6_address></ipv6_address>	Type the set ping6= command followed by the IPv6 test destination address.
		For example:
		-> set ping6=fe80::211:5dff:febe:5000
		Ping of fe80::211:5dff:febe:5000 succeeded

Next Steps:

- If you have not already used the network management connection to log in to ILOM, see "Log In to CMM ILOM Using a Network Connection" on page 16.
- Perform CMM administration tasks as described in this document or the Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) 3.0 Documentation Collection

Log In to CMM ILOM Using a Network Connection

This section describes initial steps for logging in to the CMM ILOM using a network connection. For further information on setting up ILOM, refer to the *Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) 3.0 Getting Started Guide*.

This section covers the following procedures:

- "Log In to ILOM 3.0 Using the Web Interface" on page 17
- "Log In to ILOM 3.0 Using the CLI" on page 17

▼ Log In to ILOM 3.0 Using the Web Interface

Follow these steps to log in to the ILOM web interface for the first time using the root user account:

- 1. Connect an Ethernet cable to the NET0 Ethernet port.
- **2.** Type http://system_ipaddress into a web browser. The web interface Login page appears.



3. Type the user name and password for the root user account:

User Name: root
Password: changeme

4. Click Log In.

The Version page in the web interface appears.

▼ Log In to ILOM 3.0 Using the CLI

To log in to the ILOM CLI for the first time, use SSH and the root user account.

1. Connect an Ethernet cable to the NET0 Ethernet port.

2. To log in to the ILOM CLI using the root user account, type:

\$ ssh root@system_ipaddress

Password: changeme

The ILOM CLI prompt appears (->).

Activating CMM Ethernet Ports

By default, Ethernet port 0 is enabled on the CMM. You can enable port 1 or enable both ports through the CLI or the web interface.



Caution – You can cause Ethernet networking problems and bring down the external network if you activate both Ethernet ports on the CMM. Before you activate both ports, ensure that the external switch supports trunk mode. The upstream Ethernet switch needs to be configured correctly, so that no Ethernet traffic loop is created. This is done usually by the spanning tree algorithm.

This section contains the following procedures:

- "Enable Ethernet Ports Using the Web Interface" on page 18
- "Enable Ethernet Ports Using the CLI" on page 19

▼ Enable Ethernet Ports Using the Web Interface

To enable an Ethernet port using the web interface:

- 1. Log in to the ILOM web interface.
- 2. Click on CMM in the left panel.
- 3. Navigate to Configuration --> Network.



4. In the CMM Management Network Switch drop-down list, select one of the following:

- Port 0 Active: To activate port 0 only
- Port 1 Active: To activate port 1 only
- Trunking (Link Aggregation) to activate both ports

5. Click Save.

6. Remove the CMM and reinstall it into the chassis.

See the chassis Service Manual for instructions on removing and replacing the CMM in the chassis.

The active port is now updated.

▼ Enable Ethernet Ports Using the CLI

To enable port 1 using the CLI:

- 1. Log in to the ILOM CLI.
- 2. Type:
 - -> cd /CMM/network

3. Type show to view the switchconf variable setting.

For example:

```
-> show
/CMM/network
    Targets:
    Properties:
        commitpending = (Cannot show property)
        ipaddress = 10.6.153.71
        ipdiscovery = dhcp
        ipgateway = 10.6.152.1
        ipnetmask = 255.255.252.0
        macaddress = 00:14:4F:6B:6F:C1
        pendingipaddress = 10.6.153.71
        pendingipdiscovery = dhcp
        pendingipgateway = 10.6.152.1
        pendingipnetmask = 255.255.252.0
        switchconf = port0
    Commands:
         cd
         set
         show
```

In this example, the switchconf variable is set to port 0.

- To activate port 1 and disable port 0, type: **set switchconf=port1**
- To activate port 1 and keep port 0 active, type: **set switchconf=trunk**
- 4. Remove the CMM and reinstall it into the chassis.

See the chassis Service Manual for instructions on removing and replacing the CMM in the chassis.

The active port is now NET MGT port 1 or both NET MGT ports.

Changing the Blade SP CLI Prompt

Starting with CMM software 3.2 (ILOM 3.0.10), you can change the default CLI prompt for a server blade SP through the CMM. This prompt is used when you execute the following command to navigate to a server blade SP from the CMM:

-> start /CH/BLn/SP/cli

Instead of seeing the -> prompt, you will see one of the following default prompts:

- [BLn/SP] -> for single node blades
- [BLn/NODEn/SP] -> for blades with multiple nodes

Note – A node is an independent computer that resides on the server blade. The Sun Blade X6275 server module is an example of a blade with two nodes per blade.

This feature requires that the server blade SP is running ILOM 3.0.9 or later.

This section contains the following procedures:

- "Set the Blade SP CLI Prompt" on page 21
- "Reset the Blade SP CLI Prompt to the Default" on page 22

▼ Set the Blade SP CLI Prompt

- 1. Log in to the ILOM CLI.
- 2. Use one of the following commands to change the server blade default CLI prompt:
 - For single-node blades: set /CH/BLn/SP/cli prompt="newprompt"
 - For two-node blades: set /CH/BLn/NODEn/SP/cli prompt="newprompt"

 Where newprompt is the value that you want to set for the new prompt.

 For example, if you want to set the blade SP prompt to "blade SP", on BL0, you would use the following command:
 - -> set /CH/BL0/SP/cli prompt="blade SP"

▼ Reset the Blade SP CLI Prompt to the Default

• If you have changed the blade SP CLI prompt from the default, and want to return to the default, use the following command:

-> set /CH/BLn/SP/cli prompt=""

Firmware Update Procedures

This chapter contains information on updating system firmware as described in the following table.

Description	Links
Update CMM ILOM firmware	• "Updating the CMM ILOM Firmware" on page 23
Update NEM firmware	• "Updating the NEM Firmware" on page 30
Update chassis component firmware	 "Updating Chassis Component Firmware Using the CMM" on page 36
Reset the CMM	 "Updating Chassis Component Firmware Using the CMM" on page 36

Updating the CMM ILOM Firmware

This information is covered in more detail in the ILOM 3.0 Documentation Collection at:

http://docs.sun.com/app/docs/prod/int.lights.mgr30#hic

Use the following sections, in order:

- 1. Obtain the IP address of the CMM. See "Obtaining the CMM IP Address" on page 24.
- 2. Log on to the CMM to check the versions of firmware you have. See "Determining Your Current Firmware Version" on page 24.
- 3. Use ILOM to download the new versions of firmware. See "Downloading Firmware Files" on page 27.

- 4. Use ILOM to install the new firmware. See "Updating ILOM Firmware" on page 28.
- Reset the CMM. See "Updating Chassis Component Firmware Using the CMM" on page 36.

Note – For information on backing up and restoring the ILOM configuration, refer to the *Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM)* 3.0 *Web Interface Procedures Guide* or the *Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM)* 3.0 *CLI Procedures Guide*.

Obtaining the CMM IP Address

You must use the CMM IP address to access the CMM ILOM. If you do not already know the CMM IP address, you must determine it.

Refer to "Connecting to the CMM ILOM" on page 5 for instructions on how to determine the IP address of the CMM.

Determining Your Current Firmware Version

Three procedures are provided in this section for determining your current firmware version:

- "Determine the Firmware Version Using the Web Interface" on page 24
- "Determine the Firmware Version Using the Management Ethernet Port CLI" on page 26
- "Determine the Firmware Version Using the Serial Management Port CLI" on page 26

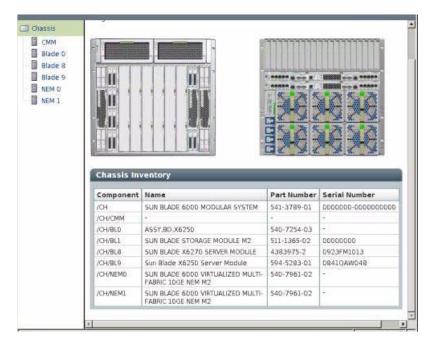
▼ Determine the Firmware Version Using the Web Interface

1. Connect to the ILOM web interface by entering the IP address of the server's CMM in your browser's address field.

For example:

https://129.146.53.150

2. Log in to the ILOM web interface.



- 3. Click on the CMM in the left corner of the chassis navigation pane.
- 4. Navigate to System Information --> Versions.

The Versions page is displayed, which includes the firmware version and build number.



▼ Determine the Firmware Version Using the Management Ethernet Port CLI

See the *Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) 3.0 Getting Started Guide* for more detailed information on this procedure.

- 1. Log in to the ILOM CLI.
- 2. Type the version command, which returns output similar to the following:
 - -> version

```
CMM firmware 3.0.10.15

CMM firmware build number: 55335

CMM firmware date: Thu Apr 22 19:41:07 EDT 2010

CMM filesystem version: 0.1.22
```

The ILOM (CMM) firmware version and build number are listed in the output.

▼ Determine the Firmware Version Using the Serial Management Port CLI

- 1. Configure your terminal device or the terminal emulation software running on a laptop or PC to the following settings:
 - 8N1: eight data bits, no parity, one stop bit
 - 9600 baud
 - Disable hardware flow control (CTS/RTS)
 - Disable software flow control (XON/XOFF)
- 2. Connect a serial cable from the RJ-45 SER MGT port on the CMM to your terminal device or PC.
- 3. Press Enter on the terminal device to establish a connection between that terminal device and the CMM.

The CMM displays a login prompt.

```
<hostname>login:
```

Where *hostname* could be SUNCMM followed by the product serial number, or if you have enabled hostnames in DHCP, it will be the assigned host name.

4. Log in to the ILOM CMM and type the default user name (root) with the default password (changeme).

After you have successfully logged in, the CMM displays its default command prompt:

->

5. Type the version command, which returns output similar to the following:

```
-> version
```

```
CMM firmware version: 3.0.3.32

CMM firmware build number: 42331

CMM firmware date: Wed Feb 18 11:46:55 PST 2009

CMM filesystem version: 0.1.22
```

The ILOM firmware version and build number are listed in the output.

Downloading Firmware Files

The following procedure explains how to download the ILOM firmware from the web.

▼ Download Firmware Files

Download the flash image .ima file using these steps:

- Browse to http://www.oracle.com/us/products/serversstorage/servers/blades/index.html
- 2. Navigate to the Sun Blade 6000 Modular System or Sun Blade 6048 Modular System.
- 3. Click the Download link for the firmware version that you want to download.
- 4. Enter your Username and Password.

If you do not have a Username and Password, you can register free of charge by clicking **Register Now**.

- 5. Click Accept License Agreement.
- 6. Click the appropriate firmware image file name:

```
ILOM-version-Sun_Blade_6000.ima
or
ILOM-version-Sun_Blade_6048.ima
For example:
ILOM-3_0_10_15-Sun_Blade_6048.ima
or
ILOM-3_0_10_15-Sun_Blade_6000.ima
```

Updating ILOM Firmware



Caution – ILOM enters a special mode to load new firmware. No other tasks can be performed in ILOM until the firmware upgrade is complete and the ILOM is reset.

This is the procedure that actually updates the firmware, replacing the existing images with the new images from the .ima file you downloaded previously.

This section describes two methods of updating the ILOM/BIOS firmware:

- "Update ILOM Firmware Using the Web Interface" on page 28
- "Update ILOM Firmware Using the CLI" on page 30

▼ Update ILOM Firmware Using the Web Interface

- 1. Log in to the ILOM web interface.
- 2. Navigate to Maintenance --> Firmware Upgrade.

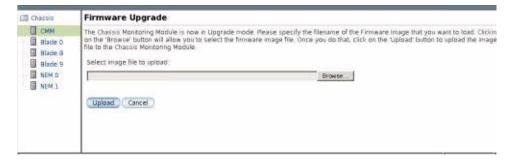


3. Click the Enter Upgrade Mode button.

An Upgrade Verification dialog appears, indicating that other users who are logged in will lose their session when the update process completes.

4. In the Upgrade verification dialog, click OK to continue.

The Firmware Upgrade page appears.



- 5. Browse for the flash image file.
- 6. Click the Upload button.

Wait for the file to upload and validate.

The Firmware Verification page appears.

7. (Optional) In the Firmware Verification page, enable the Preserve Configuration.

Enable this option if you want to save your existing configuration in ILOM and restore that existing configuration after the update process completes.

8. Click Start Upgrade to start the upgrade process or click Exit to cancel the process.

When you click Start Upgrade the upload process will start and a prompt to continue the process appears.

9. At the prompt, click OK to continue.

The Update Status page appears providing details about the update progress. When the update indicates 100%, the firmware update is complete.

When the update completes, the system automatically reboots.

Note – The ILOM web interface might not refresh properly after the update completes. If the ILOM web is missing information or displays an error message, you might be viewing a cached version of the page from the version previous to the update. Clear your browser cache and refresh your browser before continuing.

- 10. Reconnect to the CMM ILOM web interface.
- 11. Navigate to System Information --> Version to verify that the firmware version on the CMM corresponds to the firmware image you installed.

Note – If you did not preserve the ILOM configuration before the firmware update, you will need to perform the initial ILOM setup procedures to reconnect to ILOM.

▼ Update ILOM Firmware Using the CLI

1. Log in to the ILOM CLI through the Management Ethernet port or the Serial Management port.

For the Management Ethernet port: See "Determine the Firmware Version Using the Management Ethernet Port CLI" on page 26.

For the Serial Management Port: See"Determine the Firmware Version Using the Serial Management Port CLI" on page 26.

- 2. From the ILOM CLI, use the following command:
 - -> load -source tftp://tftpserver/ILOM-version-Sun_Blade_60x0.ima

Where *tftpserver* is the trivial file-transfer protocol (TFTP) server that contains the update and $ILOM-version-Sun_Blade_60x0$. ima is the firmware image file, for example:

For Sun Blade 6000: ILOM-3_0_10_15-Sun_Blade_6000.ima or

For Sun Blade 6048: ILOM-3_0_10_15-Sun_Blade_6048.ima

Updating the NEM Firmware

As of ILOM 3.0.9, the update firmware capability in ILOM was enhanced on some Oracle modular chassis systems to support firmware updates for Network Express Modules (NEMs). Prior to ILOM 3.0.9, NEM firmware updates were not supported from ILOM.

You can perform a NEM firmware update directly from the ILOM CLI or web interface. Supported file transfer methods for uploading the firmware package to the NEM include: TFTP, HTTPS, FTP, SFTP, SCP, HTTP, and browser-based.

Note – The browser-based local file transfer option is only available from the ILOM web interface.

For more information about how to perform the NEM firmware update from the ILOM web interface or CLI, see the following topics:

- "Before You Begin" on page 31
- "Update NEM Firmware Using the CLI" on page 31
- "Update NEM Firmware Using the Web Interface" on page 33

Before You Begin

- From the NEM's vendor product download web site, download the NEM firmware update package to a system on your network where you can later gain access to it from ILOM.
- To update the NEM firmware in ILOM, you need the Admin (a) role enabled.

▼ Update NEM Firmware Using the CLI

- 1. Log in to the ILOM CMM CLI.
- 2. Use the cd command to navigate to the NEM requiring the firmware update. For example:

cd /CH/NEM#

Where # is the slot location where the NEM is installed in the chassis.

If your chassis system does not support multiple NEMs and one NEM is supported, the NEM location would equal 0. For this example, you would type:

cd /CH/NEM0

3. Type the show command to view the NEM properties and the firmware version presently installed on the NEM.

For example, see the NEM show property output below for the Sun Blade 6000 Virtualized Multi-Fabric 10GE NEM M2.

Note – The fru_extra_1= property field identifies the firmware version presently installed on the NEM.

```
-> show /CH/NEM0
 /CH/NEM0
    Targets:
        MB
        SAS
        SP
        PRSNT
        STATE
        ERR
        OK
        SERVICE
        OK2RM
        LOCATE
    Properties:
        type = Network Express Module
        ipmi_name = NEM0
        system_identifier = SUNSP-000000000
       fru_name = SUN BLADE 6000 VIRTUALIZED MULTI-FABRIC 10GE NEM
M2
        fru_version = FW 3.0.10.16, SAS 5.3.4.0
        fru_part_number = 540-7961-02
        fru_extra_1 = FW 3.0.10.16, SAS 5.3.4.0
        fault_state = OK
        load_uri = (none)
        clear_fault_action = (none)
        prepare_to_remove_status = NotReady
        prepare_to_remove_action = (none)
        return to service action = (none)
    Commands:
        cd
        load
        reset
        set
        show
```

4. Use the load command to upload and install the firmware update package on the NEM.

For example, you would type:

```
load_uri=uri
```

Where *uri* equals the URI transfer method and location of the firmware package.

See the following CLI load examples for each supported file transfer method

Transfer Method	CLI load Command Examples
TFTP	load_uri=tftp://ip_address/rom_nem.pkg
FTP	load_uri=ftp://username:password@ip_address/rom_nem.pkg
SCP	load_uri=scp://username:password@ip_address/rom_nem.pkg
HTTP	load_uri=http://username:password@ip_address/rom_nem.pkg
HTTPS	load_uri=https://username:password@ip_address/rom_nem.pkg
SFTP	load_uri=sftp://username:password@ip_address/rom_nem.pkg

Where:

- *ip_address* is the IP address of the system where the file is stored.
- *username* is the login user name to the system where the file is stored.
- password is the login password to the system where the file is stored.
- *rom_nem*.pkg is the name of the firmware update package.

The user name and password for HTTP and HTTPS are optional.

Note — Alternatively, you can use the set and load commands in the ILOM CLI to specify the path of the NEM location, as well as the location of the firmware update package to upload. For example: **set** /CH/NEM#/load_uri=uri

5. Wait a few moments for ILOM to confirm the completion of the firmware update process.

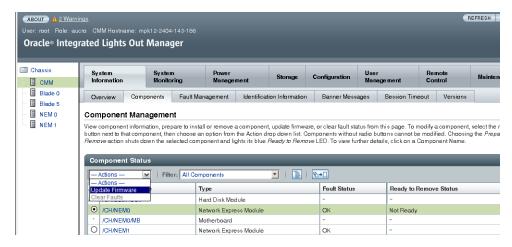
A success or failure status appears.

6. Use the show command to view and confirm the firmware version that is installed on the NEM.

▼ Update NEM Firmware Using the Web Interface

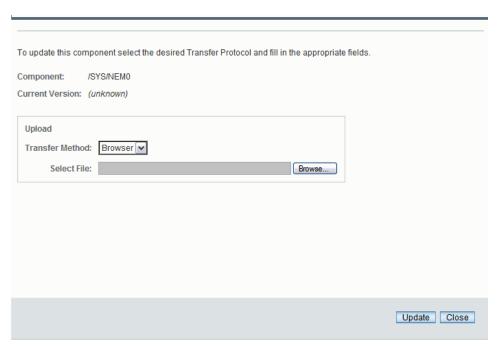
- 1. Log in to the ILOM CMM web interface.
- 2. In the ILOM web interface, click CMM from the left pane.
- 3. Click the System Information --> Components tab.

The Components page appears.



- 4. In the Component Status table, do the following:
 - a. Select the radio button for the NEM that you want to update.
 - b. Click the NEM name appearing in the Component Name column to view the firmware version presently installed on the NEM, then click Close to dismiss the dialog.
 - c. In the Actions drop-down list box, select Update Firmware to initiate the firmware update process for the NEM.

The Upload Firmware dialog appears.



- 5. In the Upload Firmware dialog, do the following:
 - a. Select the Upload Transfer Method from the drop-down list box.
 - b. Specify the required fields for the selected transfer method as follows:

Transfer Method Option	Required Field	Instructions
Browser	Select File	Use the Browse button to specify the location of the NEM firmware update package.
FTP, SCP, HTTP, HTTPS, TFTP, SFTP	Host	Specify the IP address of the host system where the NEM firmware update package is stored.

Transfer Method Option	Required Field	Instructions
FTP, SCP, HTTP, HTTPS, TFTP, SFTP	Filepath	Specify the complete path to where the NEM firmware update package is stored.
FTP, SCP, HTTP, HTTPS, SFTP	Username	Specify the login user name to the system where the NEM firmware update package is stored.
FTP, SCP, HTTP, HTTPS, SFTP	Password	Specify the login password to the system where the NEM firmware update package is stored.

6. Wait a few moments for ILOM to confirm the completion of the firmware update process.

A success or failure status appears in the Upload Firmware dialog.

Updating Chassis Component Firmware Using the CMM

As of ILOM 3.0.10, the CMM ILOM offers a centralized user interface for viewing the firmware version installed and initiating firmware updates on the following chassis components:

- Storage blades
- CPU blades
- Network Express Modules (NEMs): Not all NEMs have firmware. Check your NEM documentation to determine NEM firmware availability. For a detailed procedure for updating NEM firmware, see "Updating the NEM Firmware" on page 30.

You must have CMM ILOM version 3.0.10 (available on the Oracle download site with Sun Blade 6000 Modular System Software release 3.2) installed on the CMM before using this firmware update tool. Server modules (blades) must be running ILOM 2.x or later.

You can update the ILOM firmware in two ways:

- "Update Firmware Using the Web Interface" on page 37
- "Update Firmware Using the CLI" on page 39

▼ Update Firmware Using the Web Interface

- 1. Download the firmware that you need from the Oracle software download site: http://www.oracle.com/us/products/serversstorage/servers/blades/index.html
 - a. Search the page for the blade or NEM that you want to update.
 - b. Download the latest firmware package and extract it to an accessible folder on the network.
- 2. Log in to the CMM ILOM as any user with Administrator privileges.
- 3. In the Chassis navigation pane, click on CMM.
- 4. Select System Information --> Components.
- 5. Select the component for which you want to upgrade the firmware. For example: /CH/BLO.



6. Select Update Firmware from the Actions drop-down menu.

A dialog box appears.

o update this com ppropriate fields.	ponent select	the desired T	ransfer Protocol a	and fill in the
Component:	/CH/BL0			
Current Version:	(unknown)			
Method: L	vser 🕶			
Select File:				Browse.

- 7. Select the transfer method that you want to use from the Transfer Method field.
- 8. Fill in the required fields for the selected transfer method.

Transfer Method Option	Required Field	Instructions		
Browser	Select File	Use the Browse button to specify the location of the NEM firmware update package.		
FTP, SCP, HTTP, HTTPS, TFTP, SFTP	Host	Specify the IP address of the host system where the NEM firmware update package is stored.		
FTP, SCP, HTTP, HTTPS, TFTP, SFTP	Filepath	Specify the complete path where the NEM firmware update package is stored.		
FTP, SCP, HTTP, HTTPS, SFTP	Username	Specify the login user name to the system where the NEM firmware update package is stored.		
FTP, SCP, HTTP, HTTPS, SFTP	Password	Specify the login password to the system where the NEM firmware update package is stored.		

9. Click Update.

The firmware update process can take several minutes. A success or failure status appears in the Upload Firmware dialog.

▼ Update Firmware Using the CLI

- 1. Download the firmware that you need from the Oracle software download site: http://www.oracle.com/us/products/serversstorage/servers/blades/index.html
- 2. Search the page for the blade or NEM that you want to update.
- Download the latest firmware package and extract it to an accessible folder on the network.
- 4. From a network connected terminal, log in to the CMM ILOM CLI using the root user account by entering the following command:

```
$ ssh root@cmm_ipaddress
```

Where *cmm_ipaddress* is the IP address of the CMM ILOM.

5. Enter the password (the default is changeme).

The ILOM CLI prompt appears:

->

6. Change directories to the blade slot containing the blade or NEM to be upgraded:

```
-> cd /CH/BLn
```

or

-> cd /CH/NEMn

Where BL*n* is the chassis blade slot number of the blade to be upgraded and NEM*n* is the NEM to be upgraded.

7. Enter the following command:

```
-> load -source transfer_method://transfer_server_ipaddress/firmware-version.pkg
```

Where

- *transfer_method* is one of the following: FTP, SCP, HTTP, HTTPS, TFTP, SFTP
- transfer_server_ipaddress is the domain name or IP address of your transfer server where you copied the image file
- *firmware-version* is the name of the .pkg file.

8. When the process completes, ensure that the proper firmware version was installed. Enter the following command:

```
-> version /CH/BLn or
```

-> version /CH/NEMn

Where BLn is the chassis slot number of the blade that was upgraded and NEMn is the NEM that was upgraded.

Resetting the CMM

If neither of the procedures in this section is available, you can remove the CMM from the chassis and reinstall it to reset the CMM.

Refer to the Sun Blade 6000 Modular System Service Manual or the Sun Blade 6048 Modular System Service Manual for information on how to remove and install the CMM.

The following procedures are covered in this section:

- "Reset the CMM Using the Web Interface" on page 40
- "Reset the CMM Using the CLI" on page 41

▼ Reset the CMM Using the Web Interface

- 1. Log in to the ILOM web interface.
- 2. Navigate to Maintenance --> Reset Components.
- 3. Select /CH/CMM, then click Reset.



▼ Reset the CMM Using the CLI

- 1. Log in to the ILOM CLI.
- 2. From the ILOM CLI, type the following command:
 - -> reset /CMM

CMM Power Management

This chapter contains ILOM power management information that is specific to the Sun Blade 6000 and Sun Blade 6048 CMM and ILOM 3.x.

For more information on power management, refer to the *Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) 3.0 Concepts Guide*.

This chapter contains the information described in the following table.

Description	Links
Enable or disable Light Load Efficiency Mode (LLEM)	"Light Load Efficiency Mode (LLEM)" on page 44
Force power supply fans to low speed	• "Force Power Supply Fan Speed" on page 48
Disable power management	 "Disabling the Power Management Policy" on page 49
Learn about ILOM readings for specific Sun Blade 6048 Modular System cases	• "ILOM 3.0 for Specific Sun Blade 6048 Cases" on page 51

Light Load Efficiency Mode (LLEM)

The Light Load Efficiency Mode (LLEM) is a new feature of CMM ILOM 3.0.6.11.

This section covers the following sections:

- "About LLEM" on page 44
- "Setting LLEM Using the Web Interface" on page 44
- "Setting LLEM Using the CLI" on page 46

About LLEM

Under the LLEM, the CMM monitors the power being used and automatically shuts down the power supply unit (PSU) sides to achieve higher efficiency. While enabled, LLEM runs in both redundant and non-redundant mode.

The CMM always disables PSU sides in descending order. When the power load level increases, the CMM renewably those disabled sides to cover the demand. If a new blade is inserted into the chassis, it can be powered on even if its power budget exceeds the power available from the sides currently turned on.

When an unexpected AC fault occurs, LLEM is suspended and all sides will become enabled, verified by the sensor value of I_V12 and V_OUT_OK. If the fault is cleared, configured LLEM policy automatically goes back into effect.

When the LLEM is disabled, all PSU sides, including those previously disabled, become enabled. This can be verified by the sensor value of I_V12 and V_OUT_OK.

For further information on ILOM power management features, see the *Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) 3.0 Concepts Guide.*

Setting LLEM Using the Web Interface

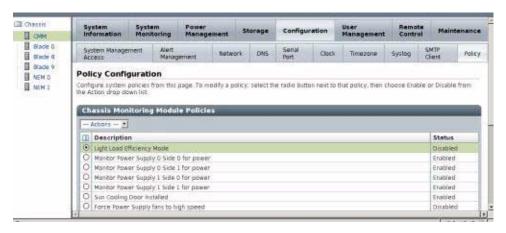
This section covers the following procedures:

- "Enable or Disable LLEM Using the Web Interface" on page 44
- "Enable or Disable Redundant Mode Using the Web Interface" on page 46

▼ Enable or Disable LLEM Using the Web Interface

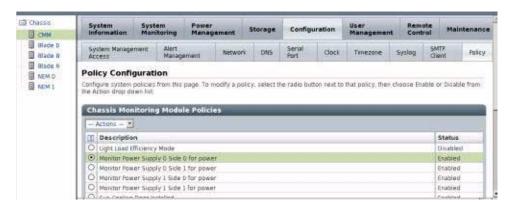
1. Log in to the ILOM web interface.

- 2. Click on CMM in the Chassis navigation pane.
- 3. Navigate to the Configuration --> Policy page.



- 4. Select Light Load Efficiency Mode.
- 5. Select Enable or Disable from the Actions drop-down list.
- 6. To turn power supplies on or off in the Policy page:
 - a. Select Monitor Power Supply *x* Side *y* for power.

 In the following example, Monitor Power Supply 0 Side 0 is selected.



b. Select Enable or Disable from the Actions menu.

▼ Enable or Disable Redundant Mode Using the Web Interface

- 1. Log in to the ILOM web interface.
- 2. Click on CMM in the Chassis navigation pane.
- 3. Navigate to the Power Management --> Redundancy page.



- 4. Select one of the following from the drop-down menu:
 - None: To set non-redundant mode.
 - N+N: To set redundant mode.
- 5. Click Save.

Setting LLEM Using the CLI

This section covers the following procedures:

- "Enable or Disable LLEM Using the CLI" on page 46
- "Enable Redundant Mode Using the CLI" on page 47
- "Enable Non-Redundant Mode Using the CLI" on page 47

▼ Enable or Disable LLEM Using the CLI

- 1. Log in to the CMM ILOM CLI.
- 2. To enable or disable LLEM, use the command:
 - -> set /CMM/policy LIGHT_LOAD_EFFICIENCY_MODE=
 [enabled|disabled]

- 3. When LLEM is disabled, you can turn the PSU sides on or off with this command:
 - -> set /CMM/policy MONITOR_PSn_SIDEn=[enabled|disabled]

Note – It is advisable to disable any PSU side first before unplugging the power cord.

You can check the sensor value of $/CH/PSn/Sn/I_12V$ or $/CH/PSn/Sn/V_OUT_OK$, where the value of I_12V being 0 or V_OUT_OK deasserted indicates the corresponding side is disabled.

You can disable any PSU sides monitoring. In both redundant and non-redundant modes, LLEM works on those sides that are under monitoring.

▼ Enable Redundant Mode Using the CLI

- 1. Log in to the CMM ILOM CLI.
- 2. Set redundant mode using this command:
 - -> set /CMM/powermgmt redundancy=n+n

All MONITOR_PS n_{side} are set to enabled, and any attempt to disable any PSU side's monitoring is not allowed.

▼ Enable Non-Redundant Mode Using the CLI

- 1. Log in to the CMM ILOM CLI.
- 2. Set non-redundant mode using this command:
 - -> set /CMM/powermgmt redundancy=none

Force Power Supply Fan Speed

A new feature introduced in ILOM 3.0.6.11 allows the adjustment of power supply fan speed.

The high and low speed settings are defined as follows:

- High speed refers to the fans running at 100% capacity.
- Low speed refers to the fans running at 80% capacity.

Note – Only force power supply unit (PSU) fans to low speed if half the PEM slots or fewer are in use.

This section covers the following topics:

- "Set the Power Supply Fan Speed Using the Web Interface" on page 48
- "Set the Power Supply Fan Speed Using the CLI" on page 49

▼ Set the Power Supply Fan Speed Using the Web Interface

- 1. Log in to the ILOM web interface.
- 2. Click on CMM in the Chassis navigation pane.
- 3. Navigate to the Configuration --> Policy.



4. Choose one of the following options:

- Force Power Supply fans to low speed
- Force Power Supply fans to high speed

5. Select Enable or Disable from the Actions drop-down menu.

As the power supply fans cool the power supplies, the power supply fans also cool the PEM slots.

Note – If you enable both fan speed policies, high speed policy dominates.

▼ Set the Power Supply Fan Speed Using the CLI

- 1. Log in to the ILOM CLI interface.
- 2. Execute the following command:
 - -> set /CMM/policy PS_FANS_HIGH=[enabled|disabled]
 - -> set /CMM/policy PS_FANS_LOW=[enabled|disabled]

As the power supply fans cool the power supplies, the power supply fans also cool the PEM slots.

Note – If you enable both fan speed policies, high speed policy dominates.

Disabling the Power Management Policy

A new power management option has been added to CMM ILOM 3.0.6.11c (Software Version 3.1.13), which enables the user to disable power management so that blades in the chassis attempt to power on even if power allocation has been exceeded.



Caution – Chassis shutdown can occur. Do not disable power management unless you are advised to by Oracle Services personnel.

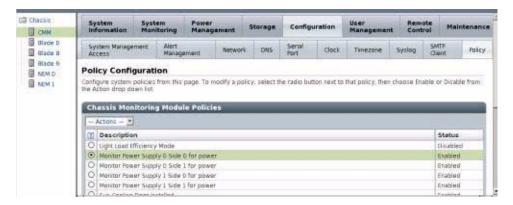
To disable power management, when instructed by Oracle Services, use one of the following procedures:

- "Disable Power Management Policy Using the Web Interface" on page 4-50
- "Disable Power Management Policy Using the CLI" on page 4-50

▼ Disable Power Management Policy Using the Web Interface

- 1. Log in to the ILOM web interface.
- 2. Select CMM from the Chassis navigation pane.
- 3. Navigate to the Configuration --> Policy.
- 4. Select Manage Chassis Power.
- 5. Select Disable from the Actions drop-down list.

The following ILOM screen graphic shows the Manage Chassis Power option at the bottom of the Policy Configuration page.



▼ Disable Power Management Policy Using the CLI

- 1. Log in to the CMM ILOM CLI.
- 2. Type the following command:
 - -> set /CMM/policy POWER_MANAGEMENT=disabled

ILOM 3.0 for Specific Sun Blade 6048 Cases

The power supply configurations covered in this section apply only to the Sun Blade 6048 Modular System.

This section covers the following topics:

- "ILOM Behavior With Two Power Cord Configuration" on page 51
- "ILOM Readings for Specific Power Supply States" on page 52

ILOM Behavior With Two Power Cord Configuration

This section specifies how CMM and server module firmware behave when only two of the three power plugs are connected to an A231 power supply unit (PSU).

There are three plugs on the back of each A231 PSU. These plugs are named AC0, AC1, and AC2. Each plug allows connection of a 220V power cord. When only two of the available three plugs are connected to the A231 PSUs, this provides 5600 watts to the entire chassis.

If you connect only two of the total three plugs, connect them to AC0 and AC1. AC2 should not be connected.

For further information on Sun Blade 6048 Modular System sensors, refer to the *Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) 3.0 Supplement for Sun Blade 6000 and Sun Blade 6048 Modular Systems* (820-7603).

▼ Configure the CMM for Two Power Cords

- 1. To set up a two power cord configuration, disable the power supply side in the CMM ILOM with the following commands:
 - -> set /CMM/policy MONITOR_PS0_SIDE2=disabled
 - -> set /CMM/policy MONITOR_PS1_SIDE2=disabled

2. To view the disabled power cord side 2 configuration, type:

```
-> show /CMM/policy/
/CMM/policy
   Targets:
   Properties:
       COOLING_DOOR_INSTALLED = disabled
       MONITOR PS0 SIDE0 = enabled
       MONITOR_PS0_SIDE1 = enabled
       MONITOR_PS0_SIDE2 = disabled
       MONITOR_PS1_SIDE0 = enabled
       MONITOR_PS1_SIDE1 = enabled
       MONITOR_PS1_SIDE2 = disabled
       PS_FANS_HIGH = disabled
   Commands:
       cd
       set
       show
```

ILOM Readings for Specific Power Supply States

This section provides some of the sensor readings for the system event log (SEL) in cases that are specific to the Sun Blade 6048 Modular System.

To view the SEL using IPMItool, use the following command:

```
ipmitool -H SPIPaddress -U root -P changeme sel list
```

AC Cables Are Disconnected

When an AC cable gets disconnected, the SEL displays the readings as shown in the example for power supply module 0, side 0 in TABLE 4-1.

Note – The order of the events might not match the real time event exactly, because that is based on how the sensors are being scanned.

 TABLE 4-1
 AC Cable Disconnect SEL Readings

Event ID	Device	State	Description
8	Voltage PS0/S0/V_OUT_OK	State Deasserted	PSU 0 side 0 DC output is out (because AC is unplugged).
9	Voltage PS0/S0/V_IN_ERR	Predictive Failure Asserted	PSU 0 side 1 AC is disconnected.

AC Cables Are Disconnected, Then Are Reconnected

When an AC cable gets disconnected, then plugged back in, the SEL displays the readings as shown for power supply module 0, side 0 in TABLE 4-2.

TABLE 4-2 AC Cables Reconnected SEL Readings

Event ID	Device	State	Description
8	Voltage PS0/S0/V_OUT_OK	State Deasserted	PSU 0 side 0 DC output is out (because AC is unplugged).
9	Voltage PS0/S0/V_IN_ERR	Predictive Failure Asserted	PSU 0 side 0 AC is disconnected.
a	Voltage PS0/S0/V_OUT_OK	State Asserted	PSU 0 side 0 DC output is OK (because AC is plugged in).
b	Voltage PS0/S0/V_IN_ERR	Predictive Failure Deasserted	PSU 0 side 0 is connected.

stop /CH Command

When the stop /CH command is applied, the SEL displays the readings as shown in the example in TABLE 4-3. This example describes a two power cord configuration.

TABLE 4-3stop /CH SEL Readings

Event ID	Device	State	Description
29	Module/Board NEM1/STATE	Transition to Power Off	Not enough power for the NEM 1, since the PSU shuts off.
2a	Voltage PS0/S0/V_OUT_OK	State Deasserted	PSU 0 side 0 is out.
2b	Voltage PS0/S1/V_OUT_OK	State Deasserted	PSU 0 side 1 is out.
2c	Module/Board NEM0/STATE	Transition to Power Off	Not enough power for the NEM 0, since the PSU shuts off.
2d	Voltage PS1/S0/V_OUT_OK	State Deasserted	PSU 1 side 0 is out.
2e	Voltage PS1/S1/V_OUT_OK	State Deasserted	PSU 1 side 0 is out.

start /CH Command

When the start /CH command is applied, the SEL displays the readings as shown in the example in TABLE 4-4. This example describes a two power cord configuration.

TABLE 4-4 start /CH SEL Readings

Event ID	Device	State	Description
2f	Module/Board NEM1/STATE	Transition to Running	NEM 1 is powering on.
30	OEM BL7/ERR	Predictive Failure Deasserted	Blade module does not have an error.
31	Module/Board NEM0/STATE	Transition to Running	NEM 0 is powering on.
32	Voltage PS1/S0/V_OUT_OK	State Asserted	PSU 1 side 0 is on.
33	Voltage PS1/S1/V_OUT_OK	State Asserted	PSU 1 side 1 is on.

 TABLE 4-4
 start /CH SEL Readings (Continued)

Event ID	Device	State	Description
34	OEM BL1/ERR	Predictive Failure Deasserted	Blade module does not have an error.
35	Voltage PS0/S0/V_OUT_OK	State Asserted	PSU 0 side 0 is on.
36	Voltage PS0/S1/V_OUT_OK	State Asserted	PSU 0 side 1 is on.

One PSU Is Removed

When one PSU is removed, and there is too much power consumption in the chassis to support PSU redundancy, the SEL displays the readings shown in TABLE 4-5.

 TABLE 4-5
 PSU Removed SEL Readings

Event ID	Device	State	Description
1	Entity Presence PS0/PRSNT	Device Absent	PS0 is absent from the system.
2	Voltage PS0/S0/V_OUT_OK	State Deasserted	PSU 0 side 0 DC power is out.
3	Voltage PS0/S1/V_OUT_OK	State Deasserted	PSU 0 side 1 DC power is out.
4	Voltage PS0/S2/V_OUT_OK	State Deasserted	PSU 0 side 2 DC power is out.

PSU Is Reinserted

TABLE 4-6 shows the SEL readings as a PSU is reinserted into the system and the system recognizes that power has been reapplied.

 TABLE 4-6
 PSU Reinserted SEL Readings

Event ID	Device	State	Description
5	Entity Presence PS0/PRSNT	Device Present	PS0 is present in the system.
6	Voltage PS0/S0/V_OUT_OK	State Asserted	PSU 0 side 0 DC power is on.
7	Voltage PS0/S1/V_OUT_OK	State Asserted	PSU 0 side 1 DC power is on.
8	Voltage PS0/S2/V_OUT_OK	State Asserted	PSU 0 side 2 DC power is on.

Sun Blade Zone Manager

This chapter contains information on the Sun Blade Zone Manager feature as described in the following table.

Description	Links		
Learn about features of the Sun Blade Zone Manager and prerequisites for use of the application	"Introduction to the Sun Blade Zone Manager" on page 58		
Access and enable the Sun Blade Zone Manager	 "Accessing the Sun Blade Zone Manager" on page 66 		
Create a storage zoning configuration	 "Creating the Chassis Storage Access Configuration" on page 72 		
View or modify the storage zoning configuration	• "Viewing or Modifying the Chassis Storage Access Configuration" on page 83		
Save the storage zoning configuration	 "Saving the Chassis Storage Access Configuration" on page 97 		
Back up the storage zoning configuration	• "Backing Up the Storage Access Configuration" on page 100		
Recover the storage zoning configuration	• "Recovering Zoning Configurations" on page 102		
Reset the zoning configuration	• "Resetting the Zoning Configuration" on page 106		
Reset the zoning password	• "Resetting the Zoning Password" on page 107		

Introduction to the Sun Blade Zone Manager

This section covers the following topics:

- "Sun Blade Zone Manager Overview" on page 58
- "Supported ILOM Interfaces" on page 58
- "Zoning Configuration Overview" on page 62
- "Supported Hardware and Firmware Configurations" on page 65

Sun Blade Zone Manager Overview

The Sun Blade Zone Manager handles the SAS-2 storage assignments for the Sun Blade Modular System CPU blades, storage devices, and NEMs. The Zone Manager runs on the chassis monitoring module (CMM) and communicates to the storage resources over Ethernet links between it and the SAS-2 expanders on the storage blades and the NEMs.

Zone Manager allows storage devices from a storage module installed in the chassis to be assigned to a server blade. Storage devices can be assigned to more than one server module (blade) in the case of a cluster.

Currently, Zone Manager is only available for the Sun Blade 6000 Modular System.

Supported ILOM Interfaces

The Sun Blade Zone Manager is available in the Sun Blade 6000 Modular System CMM SW 3.0.10 or later, which includes ILOM 3.0.10 and later.

You can access the Zone Manager through either the ILOM web interface or command-line interface (CLI). The web interface and the CLI are functionally equivalent, but the web interface has some additional ease-of-use features.

This section covers the following topics:

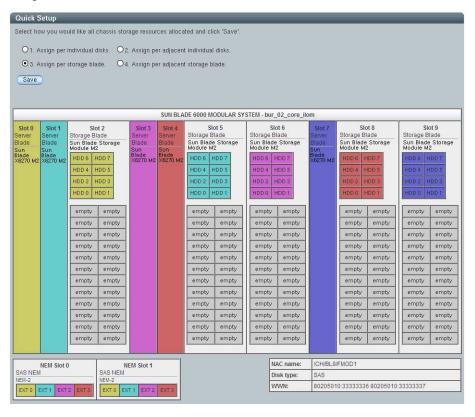
- "Accessing Zone Manager Using the Web Interface" on page 59
- "Accessing Zone Manager Using the CLI" on page 61

Accessing Zone Manager Using the Web Interface

The Sun Blade Zone Manager is accessible through the CMM ILOM Storage tab. It provides two options for setting up the storage configuration:

- Quick Setup enables you to choose from four different zoning configurations to set up the initial zoning.
- Detailed Setup enables you to create or change the zoning configuration by individually selecting blades and storage devices.

The following example shows one of the configurations available through Quick Setup.

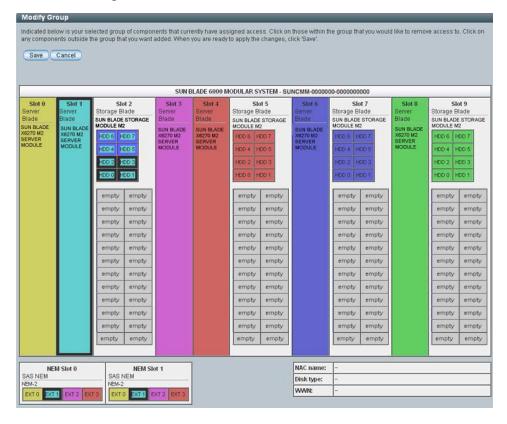


Note – Empty slots mean that there is nothing installed. When viewed in the Sun Blade Zone Manager, the Sun Blade Storage Module M2 shows 8 HDD slots which are configurable when a supported drive is installed, it also shows 24 empty slots below the HDD slots that are not used and cannot be configured.

Note – NEM0 and NEM1 targets appear in the Zone Manager when these NEMs are installed; however, external SAS connections in the Sun Blade Zone Manager are not supported at this time.

See "Creating the Chassis Storage Access Configuration Using Quick Setup" on page 72 for more information on Quick Setup.

Detailed Setup enables you to make changes to the zoning configuration that you set up in Quick Setup or to make individual assignments of storage devices to server blades. The following example shows drives being selected for removal from the server blade assignment.



Drives HDD4-HDD7 are selected and highlighted in blue. When the configuration is saved, these storage devices will no longer be associated with the server blade in Slot 1.

For more information on changing a zoning configuration using Detailed Setup, see "View and Modify the Chassis Storage Configuration Using the Web Interface" on page 84.

Accessing Zone Manager Using the CLI

The command-line interface (CLI) provides access to the zoning for blades and storage devices through the /STORAGE/sas_zoning namespace.

When zoning is enabled, blades and NEMs that are SAS-2 capable will be displayed as targets under /STORAGE/sas_zoning. For example:

```
-> show /STORAGE/sas_zoning
  Targets:
    BL0
    BL6
    BL7
    BL8
    BL9
    NEM0
    NEM1
  Properties
     zone_management_state = enabled
    reset_password_action = (Cannot show property)
    reset_access_action = (Cannot show property)
  Commands:
     cd
     set
     show
```

Note – NEM0 and NEM1 targets appear in the Zone Manager when these NEMs are installed; however, external SAS connections in the Sun Blade Zone Manager are not supported at this time.

Storage devices installed on a storage blade are shown as targets of the storage blade. For example, if BL9 is a storage blade installed in Slot 9, the storage devices installed on this blade are shown as follows:

```
-> show /STORAGE/sas_zoning/BL9

Targets:
HDD0
HDD2
HDD3
HDD5
```

You can access and modify the zoning configurations either through the server blade or the storage blade. Either method has the same result.

Zoning Configuration Overview

The following topics provide an overview of the zoning configurations through the CLI:

- "Zoning Commands" on page 62
- "Assigning Storage to a Server Blade" on page 63
- "Assigning a Server Blade to Storage" on page 64

Zoning Commands

You can assign storage to a server blade or a server blade to a storage device. Either method produces the same result.

When you are assigning storage devices to a server blade, use the following command:

```
-> set add_storage_access=/CH/BLn/HDDn
```

Where BLn is the storage blade, HDDn is a hard disk drive installed on the storage blade.

Optionally, you can assign multiple storage devices to a blade in the same command line by separating storage devices with a comma. For example:

```
-> set add_storage_access=/CH/BLn/HDD0,/CH/BLn/HDD1
```

When you are assigning a server blade to a storage device, use the following command:

```
-> set add_host_access=/CH/BLn
```

Where BL*n* is the server blade that you are assigning the storage device to.

Assigning Storage to a Server Blade

Before a server blade has a storage device assigned to it, no targets are displayed under the blade. In the following example, BL0 is a server blade in Slot 0.

```
-> cd /STORAGE/sas_zoning/BL0
-> show

/STORAGE/sas_zoning/BL0
Targets:

Properties:
add_storage_access = (Cannot show property)
remove_storage_access = (Cannot show property)
```

The following command assigns the HDD0 installed on the storage blade in chassis Slot 9 to the server blade installed in Slot 0.

```
-> set add_storage_access=/CH/BL9/HDD0
```

After a storage device is assigned to a server blade, the storage device appears as a target under the server blade. For example:

```
-> show

/STORAGE/sas_zoning/BL0

Targets:
    0 (/CH/BL9/HDD0)

Properties:
    add_storage_access = (Cannot show property)
    remove_storage_access = (Cannot show property)
```

Assigning a Server Blade to Storage

Before a storage device has a blade assigned to it, no targets are displayed under the storage device. In the following example, HDD0 is a storage device installed on a storage blade installed in Slot 9 of the chassis.

```
-> cd /STORAGE/sas_zoning/BL9/HDD0

-> show

/STORAGE/sas_zoning/BL9/HDD0

Targets:

Properties:
    type = Hard Disk
    disk_type = SAS
    wwn = 0x5000c50003d3a765, 0x5000c50003d3a766
    sas_speed = 6.0 Gbps
    add_host_access = (Cannot show property)
    remove_host_access = (Cannot show property)
```

The following command assigns server blade in Slot 0 to HDD0 on storage blade 9:

```
-> set add_host_access=/CH/BL0
```

After a server blade is assigned to the storage device, the server blade appears as a target under the storage device. For example:

```
-> show

/STORAGE/sas_zoning/BL9/HDD0

Targets:
    0 (/CH/BL0)

Properties:
    type = Hard Disk
    disk_type = SAS
    wwn = 0x5000c50003d3a765, 0x5000c50003d3a766
    sas_speed = 6.0 Gbps
    add_host_access = (Cannot show property)
    remove_host_access = (Cannot show property)
```

For detailed instructions on creating and modifying zoning, see the following procedures:

- "Creating the Chassis Storage Access Configuration" on page 72
- "Viewing or Modifying the Chassis Storage Access Configuration" on page 83

Supported Hardware and Firmware Configurations

The following sections describe the hardware and firmware configurations to support the Sun Blade Zone Manager:

- "SAS-2 Capable Hardware" on page 65
- "Additional System Requirements" on page 65

SAS-2 Capable Hardware

All of the following hardware in the chassis must be SAS-2 capable in order to be recognized by the Sun Blade Zone Manager:

- Server blades with SAS-2 REMs
- Network express modules (NEMs)
- Storage blades

If a storage module or server blade is not SAS-2 capable, it is not included in the Zone Manager configuration. The web interface acknowledges the presence of the blade, but it is labeled as a "non SAS-2" device. The blade is not displayed at all in the CLI if it is not SAS-2 enabled.

SAS-2 devices, except for CPU blades, must be powered on to be recognized by the Zone Manager. In addition, SAS-2 devices in a failed state might not be recognized by Zone Manager. Refer to your platform ILOM Supplement documentation or platform Administration Guide for information on detecting component faults.

Additional System Requirements

- Your Sun Blade 6000 Modular System must have a PCIe 2.0 compliant midplane. For more information on determining this, refer to the Sun Blade 6000 Modular System Product Notes.
- Your Sun Blade 6000 Modular System must have software release 3.2.1 installed. This release includes the minimum CMM ILOM firmware version (3.0.10.15a), which supports SAS-2 and includes the Sun Blade Zone Manager.
- You must have already installed your SAS-2 supported components (server module with SAS-2 REM, SAS-2 NEMs, and SAS-2 storage modules).
- Your SAS-2 NEM must be at a firmware version level that supports zoning. Check your NEM Product Notes for version information and available updates.
- You must have already performed initial setup and configuration of your CMM ILOM and planned your connection method (web browser or CLI) as described in Chapter 2 of this document.

Accessing the Sun Blade Zone Manager

This section contains information on how to access and enable the Zone Manager. This section covers the following topics:

- "Access and Enable the Sun Blade Zone Manager Using the Web Interface" on page 66
- "Access and Enable the Sun Blade Zone Manager Using the CLI" on page 70

▼ Access and Enable the Sun Blade Zone Manager Using the Web Interface

Before You Begin: Ensure that your chassis configurations meets the requirements in "Supported Hardware and Firmware Configurations" on page 65.

Follow these steps to access and enable the Zone Manager using the web interface:

1. Open a web browser and log in to the CMM by entering the following URL:

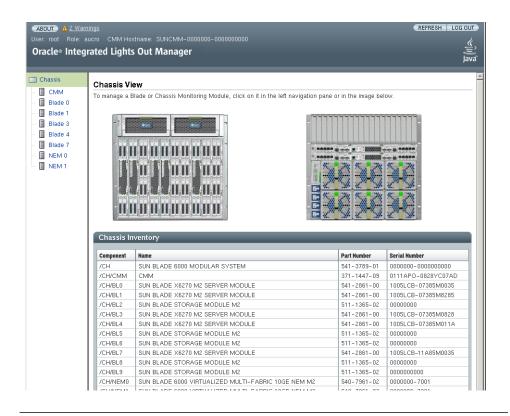
http://chassis_sp_ipaddress/

Where ${\it chassis_sp_ipaddress}$ is the IP address of your chassis service processor.

The ILOM login page appears.

2. Log in as the root user account.

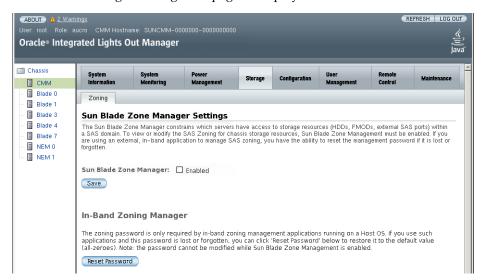
The CMM ILOM main page is displayed.



Note – In the left pane, installed server blades are listed, but not installed storage modules. This is because the CMM ILOM controls storage module Integrated Lights Out Management functions.

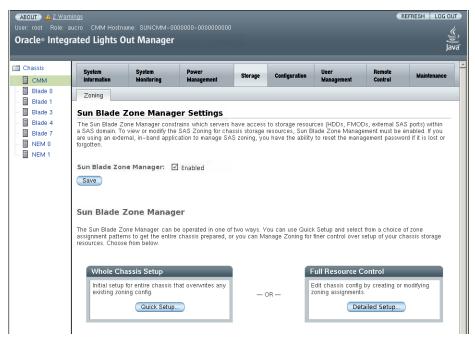
3. Click on CMM in the left Chassis navigation pane and then click the Storage tab.

The Zone Manager Settings sub-page is displayed.



4. Enable CMM zoning by clicking the Enable check box, and then clicking the Save button.

This enables you to create, view, and manage zoning settings through the CMM.



You might get the following message if the CMM ILOM services are still initializing:



If you get this message, wait an additional five minutes and then try again. You need to close and reopen, or refresh the page.

5. Use the procedures in "Creating the Chassis Storage Access Configuration" on page 72 to set up the storage zoning.

▼ Access and Enable the Sun Blade Zone Manager Using the CLI

Before You Begin: Ensure that your chassis configurations meets the requirements in "Supported Hardware and Firmware Configurations" on page 65.

Follow these steps to access and enable Zone Manager using the CLI:

1. Open a terminal window and establish an SSH connection to the CMM by entering the following command:

```
# ssh -1 root cmm_ipaddress
```

Where *cmm_ipaddress* is the IP address of the CMM.

The login prompt is displayed.

2. Log in as root and enter the root password:

```
/hostname/login: root
password: xxxxxxxx
```

After you have successfully logged in, the CLI prompt is displayed:

->

3. Confirm that you have the minimum CMM firmware version required for zoning by entering the command:

```
-> version
```

You need ILOM firmware 3.0.10 at a minimum. If you have an earlier version, you need to download CMM ILOM software version 3.2.1 (or later). See Chapter 3 for firmware download and upgrade procedures. Then you need to upgrade your CMM ILOM firmware.

4. Change directories to sas_zoning by entering the command:

```
-> cd /STORAGE/sas_zoning/
```

5. Check whether sas_zoning is enabled by entering the show command. For example:

```
-> show

/STORAGE/sas_zoning

Targets:

Properties:
    zone_management_state = disabled
    reset_password_action = (Cannot show property)
    reset_access_action = (Cannot show property)

Commands:
    cd
    set
    show
```

If the zone_management_state = disabled, then there are no saved SAS-2 zone configurations.

- 6. If necessary, enable zoning by entering:
 - -> set zone management_state=enabled
 - If the zone manager is ready to be enabled, you get the following message:

Enabling the Sun Blade Zone Manager will result in the clearing of all zoning configuration in the installed chassis SAS hardware, and any SAS disk I/O in progress will be interrupted.

Are you sure you want to enable the Sun Blade Zone Manager (y/n)? \mathbf{y}

Set 'zone_management_state' to 'enabled'

■ If the CMM ILOM has not initialized, you will get the following message:

set: The Sun Blade Zone Manager is initializing and not ready for operation. Please wait several minutes and try again.

If you get this message, wait five minutes and retry the command.

7. Use the procedures in "Creating the Chassis Storage Access Configuration" on page 72 to set up the storage zoning.

Creating the Chassis Storage Access Configuration

There are three options for creating chassis storage access: the web interface using Quick Setup, the web interface using Detailed Setup, and the CLI. You can also use a backup zoned configuration by recovering the configuration as shown in "Recovering Zoning Configurations" on page 102.

Quick Setup is a wizard for automating the process of creating an initial chassis storage access configuration for SAS-2 compliant CPU blades. Quick Setup is only available through the ILOM web interface. There is no Quick Setup equivalent for the CLI.

This section covers the following topics:

- "Creating the Chassis Storage Access Configuration Using Quick Setup" on page 72
- "Creating the Chassis Storage Access Configuration Using Detailed Setup" on page 78
- "Creating a Chassis Storage Configuration Using the CLI" on page 81

Creating the Chassis Storage Access Configuration Using Quick Setup

The Quick Setup option through the ILOM web interface enables you to choose from four different configuration options to zone the blades and storage devices in the chassis.

Note – NEM0 and NEM1 targets appear in the Zone Manager when these NEMs are installed; however, external SAS connections in the Sun Blade Zone Manager are not supported at this time.

This section covers the following topics:

- "Quick Setup Options" on page 73
- "Use Quick Setup to Create an Initial Chassis Storage Configuration Using the Web Interface" on page 76

Quick Setup Options

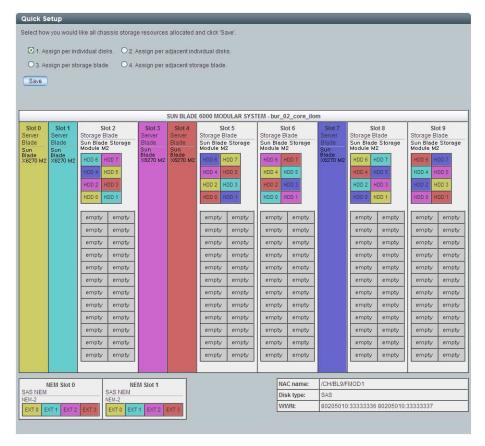
There are four options available for Quick Setup described in the following topics:

- "Option 1: Assign per Individual Disks" on page 73
- "Option 2: Assign per Adjacent Individual Disks" on page 74
- "Option 3: Assign per Storage Blade" on page 75
- "Option 4: Assign per Adjacent Storage Blade" on page 76

Option 1: Assign per Individual Disks

This option uses a round-robin algorithm to assign disks to hosts. Ownership of disks is spread evenly across available storage modules.

This option is best for fault tolerance where the failure or removal of a single storage module will not bring down an array.

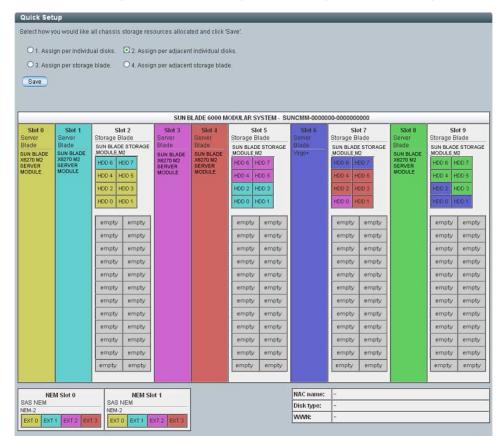


Option 2: Assign per Adjacent Individual Disks

This option equally divides the number of storage devices among the server blades. All servers are assigned as close to the same number of disks as possible.

Instead of assigning the storage in a round-robin fashion among all available storage blades, the storage is assigned from storage blades that are adjacent to the server blades. If there are no storage blades adjacent to the server blade, then the nearest possible storage blade is used.

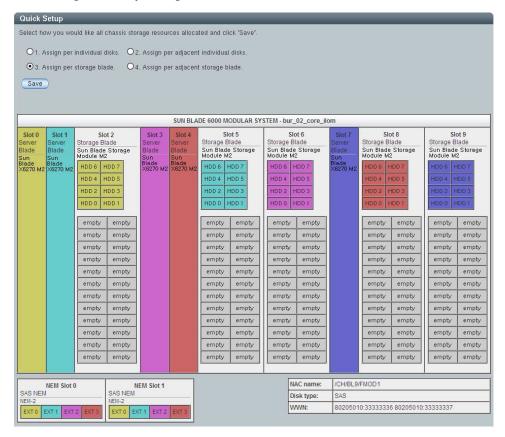
This is a good option to use if you have more server blades than storage blades, and want to have an equal number of storage devices assigned to each storage blade.



Option 3: Assign per Storage Blade

This option looks for servers (starting at Slot 0) and assigns the closest available storage module. If there are seven servers and three storage modules, only the first three servers will be assigned a storage module.

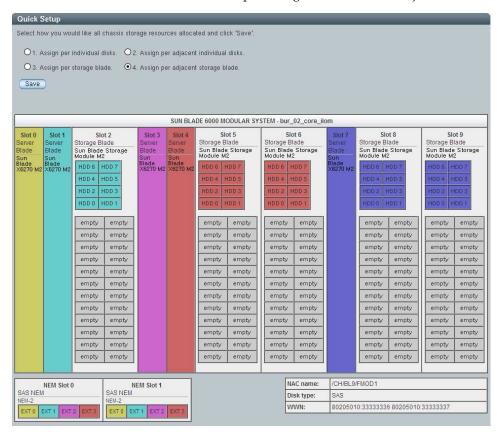
This option is best to use when there are an equal number of storage blades and modules or more storage blades than modules. Otherwise, some server blades will not be assigned to any storage device.



Option 4: Assign per Adjacent Storage Blade

This option looks for servers with storage modules in adjacent slots and one per server. If the server does not have a storage module in an adjacent slot, it is not assigned any storage.

This option works best when there are an equal number of storage blades and server blades, and each server blade has a unique storage blade installed adjacent to it.



▼ Use Quick Setup to Create an Initial Chassis Storage Configuration Using the Web Interface

Before You Begin: Ensure that your chassis configuration meets the requirements in "Supported Hardware and Firmware Configurations" on page 65.

1. Access the Sun Blade Zone Manager. See "Accessing the Sun Blade Zone Manager" on page 5-66.

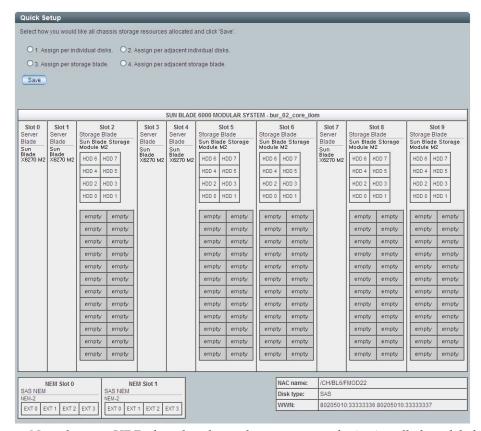
2. In the Sun Blade Zone Manager section, click the Quick Setup button.

A warning message appears.



3. Click OK if you are willing to overwrite any existing zoning.

The Quick Setup screen appears.



Note that any HDD slots that do not have a storage device installed are labeled "empty." These slots are not included in the Quick Setup configuration.

4. Choose one of the Quick Setup options.

See "Quick Setup Options" on page 73 for explanation of each option.

After you make the selection, the screen shows the color-coded zoning assignments between the CPU blades and storage devices (HDDs). Although the Sun Blade Zone Manager assigns the NEM0 and NEM1 External SAS connections, these connections are not officially supported.

Note – Until you click the Save button, the configuration is not saved.

5. Click the Save button to save the configuration.

See "Saving the Chassis Storage Access Configuration" on page 97 for more information on what happens when you save the configuration.

6. Back up the configuration.

See "Backing Up the Storage Access Configuration" on page 100.

Creating the Chassis Storage Access Configuration Using Detailed Setup

You can use the New Assignments option in Detailed Setup to manually create the chassis storage access configuration.

Note – NEM0 and NEM1 targets appear in the Zone Manager when these NEMs are installed; however, external SAS connections in the Sun Blade Zone Manager are not supported at this time.

▼ Use Detailed Setup to Create the Chassis Storage Configuration Using the Web Interface

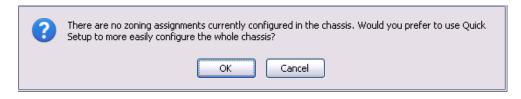
Before You Begin: Ensure that your chassis configuration meets the requirements in "Supported Hardware and Firmware Configurations" on page 65.

1. Access the Sun Blade Zone Manager.

See "Accessing the Sun Blade Zone Manager" on page 66.

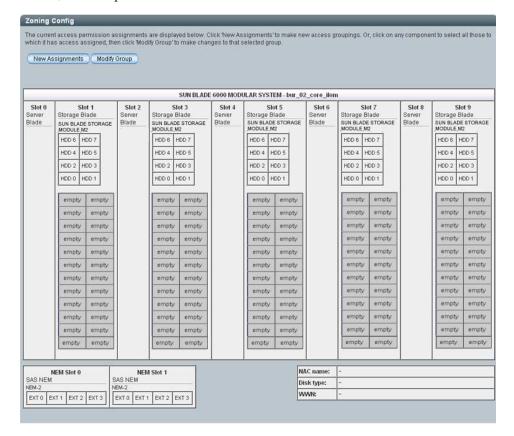
2. In the Sun Blade Zone Manager section, click the Detailed Setup button.

The following message appears if you do not have a chassis storage configuration set up.



3. Do one of the following:

- If you want to continue with the Detailed Setup setup, click Cancel.
 Clicking Cancel will open the Detailed Setup page.
- If you want to set up the original configuration in Quick Setup, click OK.
 Clicking OK will open the Quick Setup page. See "Creating the Chassis Storage Access Configuration Using Quick Setup" on page 72 for more information on Quick Setup.



4. Click the New Assignments button.

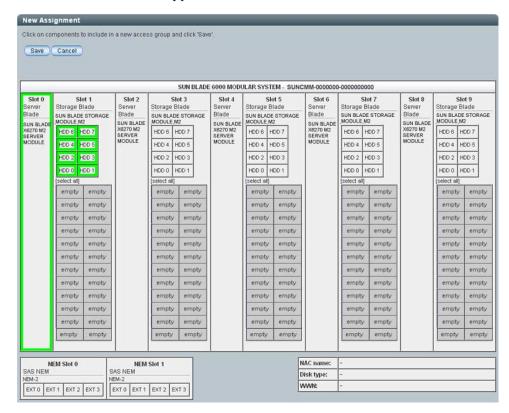
5. Click on a server blade and then click on the HDDs to be assigned to the server blade. Alternatively, select more than one server blade for the assignment.

Note that any HDD slots that do not have a storage device installed are labeled "empty." These slots cannot be assigned to a server blade.



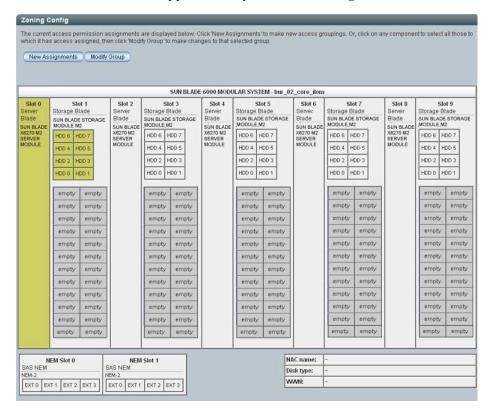
Caution – If you assign an HDD to more than one server blade, ensure that the server blade is enabled for multipathing. For more information see "Assign Multiple Server Blades to a Storage Device Using the Web Interface" on page 92.

Although the Sun Blade Zone Manager can assign them, NEM0 and NEM1 External SAS connections are not supported at this time.



6. Click Save to save the configuration.

See "Saving the Chassis Storage Access Configuration" on page 97 for more information on what happens when you save the configuration.



7. Back up the configuration.

See "Backing Up the Storage Access Configuration" on page 100.

Creating a Chassis Storage Configuration Using the CLI

You can create a chassis storage configuration either by assigning storage to a server blade or assigning a server blade to a storage device. Either method provides the same results.

▼ Create a Chassis Storage Configuration Using the CLI

Before You Begin: Ensure that your chassis configuration meets the requirements in "Supported Hardware and Firmware Configurations" on page 65.

1. Access the Sun Blade Zone Manager.

See "Accessing the Sun Blade Zone Manager" on page 66.

- 2. Use one of the following methods to create a chassis storage configuration:
 - **Method 1**: To assign a storage module device to a server blade, use the following commands:
 - -> cd /STORAGE/sas_zoning/BLn
 - -> set add_storage_access=path_to_storage_device

Where BLn is a server blade and $path_to_storage_device$ is the path to the storage device that you want to assign to the blade. For example, /CH/BL1/HDD0.

■ **Method 2**: To assign a server blade to a storage device:

Use the following command:

-> cd /STORAGE/sas_zoning/BLn/HDDn

Followed by:

-> **set add_host_access=**path_to_blade_server

Where BLn is a storage blade, HDDn is a storage device installed on the storage blade, and $path_to_blade_server$ is the path to the server that you want to assign to the storage device. For example, /CH/BL0.

The following examples show how to use these commands to set up zoning between storage devices on a storage blade in Slot 1 and a server blade in Slot 0.

Method 1 - Command examples for assigning storage module devices to a server blade:

Command	Description
-> cd /STORAGE/sas_zoning/BL0	Use the cd command to access the host server blade that will be assigned storage.

Command	Description
-> set add_storage_access=/CH/BL1/HDD0	Assign HDD0 of the storage module in blade Slot 1 to the current host.
-> set add_storage_access= /CH/BL1/HDD0,/CH/BL1/HDD1	Assign multiple devices in a single command line. Use the full path to the device and separate each device with a comma (no space).
<pre>-> show /STORAGE/sas_zoning/BL0 Targets: 0 (/CH/BL1/HDD0)</pre>	Use the show command to confirm assigned devices to the current host.
1 (/CH/BL1/HDD1)	

■ **Method 2** - Command examples for assigning a server blade (BL0) to storage module devices (BL1/HDD0).

Command	Description
-> cd /STORAGE/sas_zoning/BL1/HDD0	Use the cd command to access the storage module device (in this case BL1/HDD0).
-> set add_host_access=/CH/BL0	Assign the current device (HDD0) of the storage module to the host in blade Slot 0.
-> show /STORAGE/sas_zoning/BL1/HDD0 Targets:	Use the show command to confirm assignment of the current device.
0 (/CH/BL0)	

3. Back up the configuration.

See "Backing Up the Storage Access Configuration" on page 100.

Viewing or Modifying the Chassis Storage Access Configuration

You can use the Detailed Setup through the web interface or the CLI to view or modify the current chassis storage access configuration.

Use one of the procedures in the following table to view or modify the current storage configuration.

Task	Link
View and modify the current storage configuration using the web interface.	"View and Modify the Chassis Storage Configuration Using the Web Interface" on page 84
View and modify the current storage configuration using the CLI.	"View and Modify the Chassis Storage Configuration Using the CLI" on page 90
Assign multiple server blades to a storage device.	"Assign Multiple Server Blades to a Storage Device Using the Web Interface" on page 92
View the storage configuration in table format.	"View the Storage Access Configuration Table Using the Web Interface" on page 95

▼ View and Modify the Chassis Storage Configuration Using the Web Interface

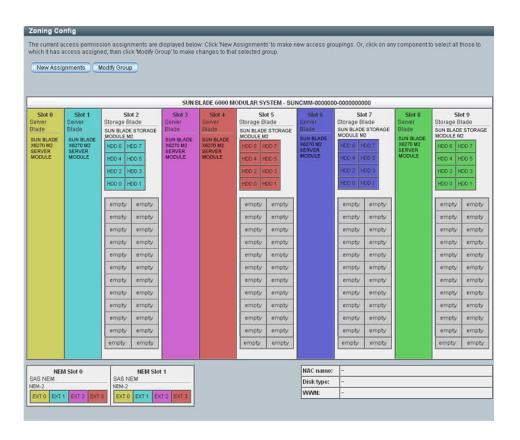
Before You Begin: Ensure that your chassis configuration meets the requirements in "Supported Hardware and Firmware Configurations" on page 65.

1. Access the Sun Blade Zone Manager.

See "Accessing the Sun Blade Zone Manager" on page 66.

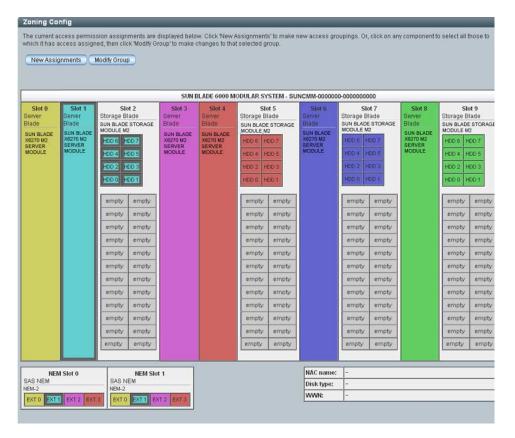
2. In the Sun Blade Zone Manager section, click the Detailed Setup button.

The current chassis zoning configuration is displayed, as shown in the following example.



Note – Any HDD slots that do not have a storage device installed are labeled "empty." These slots cannot be assigned to a server blade.

3. To modify a blade/storage group, select a blade that is part of the group. The storage that is assigned to the group will be highlighted.

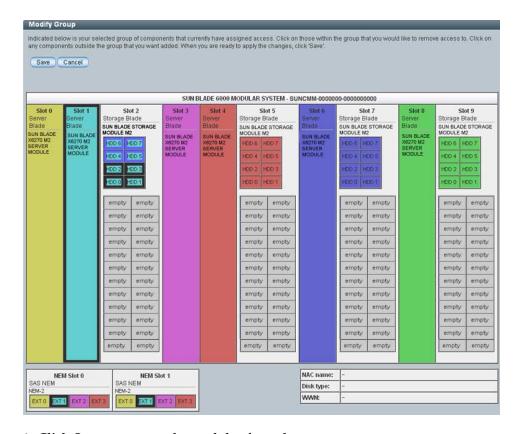


4. Click the Modify Group button.

The group that you selected is still highlighted.

5. To remove a storage device that is in the group, click on it.

The following illustration shows HDD 4-7 selected to be unassigned from the processor blade in Slot 1.



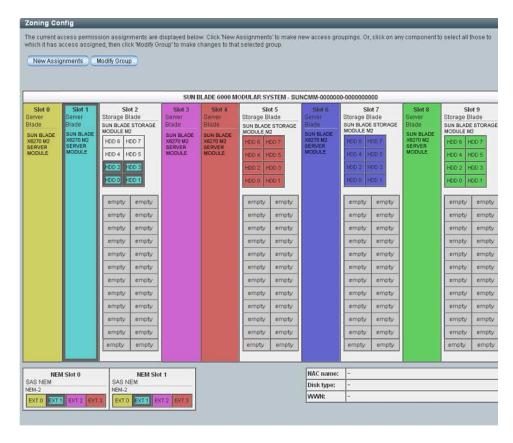
6. Click Save to remove the modules from the group.

See "Saving the Chassis Storage Access Configuration" on page 97 for more information on what happens when you save the configuration.

7. If you do not plan to make additional storage assignments, back up the configuration.

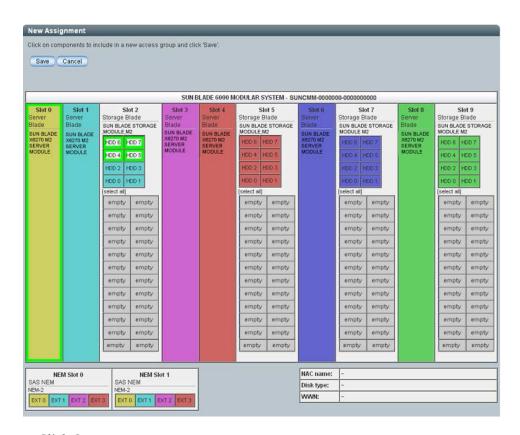
See "Backing Up the Storage Access Configuration" on page 100.

8. To make a new storage group assignment, click the New Assignments button.



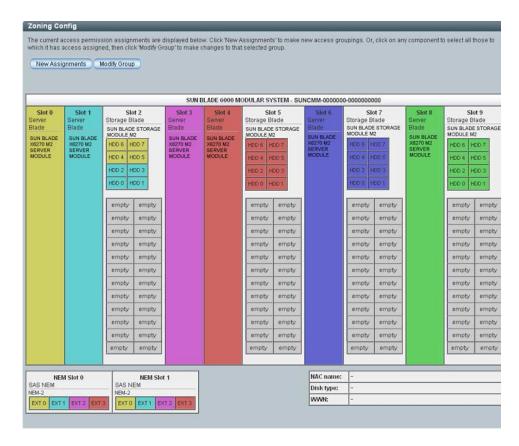
9. Click on the server blade and storage devices that you want to include in the group.

In the following example, the selected storage group is highlighted in green.



10. Click Save.

HDD 4-7 are now assigned to Slot 0.



11. Back up the configuration.

See "Backing Up the Storage Access Configuration" on page 100.

▼ View and Modify the Chassis Storage Configuration Using the CLI

Before You Begin: Set up the initial chassis zoning configuration using Quick Setup or Detailed Setup. See "Creating the Chassis Storage Access Configuration" on page 72.

1. Access Zone Manager using the CLI.

See "Accessing the Sun Blade Zone Manager" on page 66.

2. To view storage device assignments to a server blade, you can either view the assignments per server blade or per storage module.

In the following examples, HDD0 and HDD1 from a storage blade in Slot 2 are assigned to server blade in Slot 0.

■ To view storage assignments per server blade, use the show command with the host blade SAS zoning directory. For example:

```
-> show /STORAGE/sas_zoning/BL0

Targets:
0 (/CH/BL2/HDD0)
1 (/CH/BL2/HDD1)
```

In this example, HDD0 and HDD1 from a storage blade in Slot 2 are assigned to server blade in Slot 0.

■ To view storage assignments per storage device, use the show command with the storage blade SAS zoning directory for the storage device. For example:

```
-> show /STORAGE/BL2/HDD0

Targets:
0 (/CH/BL0)

-> show /STORAGE/BL2/HDD1

Targets:
0 (/CH/BL0)
```

3. Modify storage assignments.

You can modify storage device assignments to server blades or modify server blade assignments to storage devices. Either method provides the same result.

Method 1: Add or remove storage access to the server blade.

- To assign a storage module to a server blade:
 - -> cd /STORAGE/sas_zoning/BLn
 -> set add_storage_access=path_to_storage_device
- To remove a storage module from a server blade:
 - -> cd /STORAGE/sas_zoning/BLn

-> set remove_storage_access=path_to_storage_device

Where BLn is a server blade and $path_to_storage_device$ is the path to the storage device that you want to assign to the blade. For example, /CH/BL1/HDD0.

Method 2: Add or remove server blade access to storage blades.

To assign a server blade to a storage device:

Use one of the following commands:

-> cd /STORAGE/sas_zoning/BLn/HDDn

Followed by:

- -> **set add_host_access=**path_to_blade_server
- To remove a server blade from a storage device:

Use one of the following commands:

-> cd /STORAGE/sas_zoning/BLn/HDDn

Followed by:

-> set remove_host_access=path_to_blade_server

Where BL*n* is a storage blade, and HDD*n* is storage device in the storage blade, and *path_to_blade_server* is the path to the server that you want to assign to the storage device. For example, /CH/BL0.

Note – You can also add or remove multiple devices in a single command line. Use the full path to the device and separate each device with a comma (no space). For example: -> set add_storage_access=/CH/BL1/HDD0,/CH/BL1/HDD1.

4. Back up the configuration.

See "Backing Up the Storage Access Configuration" on page 100.

▼ Assign Multiple Server Blades to a Storage Device Using the Web Interface

The Sun Blade Zone Manager enables you to assign more than one server blade to a single storage device. This option should only be used with an Oracle-supported clustering solution. See the *Sun Blade Storage Module Administration Guide* for more information.

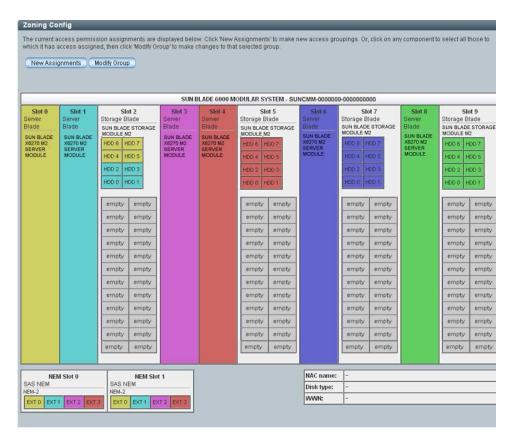
Note – Check your server blade documentation for information on whether the server module is enabled for sharing storage with another server.

1. Access the Sun Blade Zone Manager.

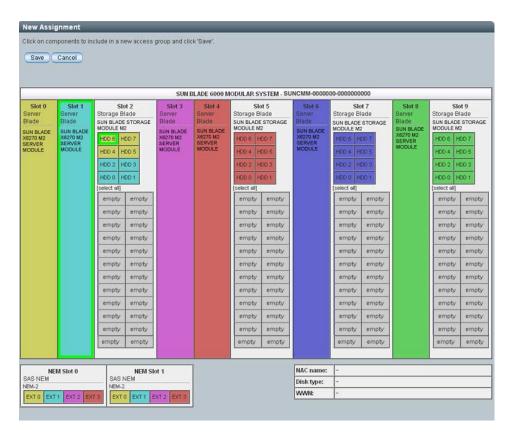
See "Accessing the Sun Blade Zone Manager" on page 5-66.

2. In the Sun Blade Zone Manager section, click the Detailed Setup button.

In the following example, HDD6 in storage module Slot 2 is assigned only to the server blade in Slot 0.

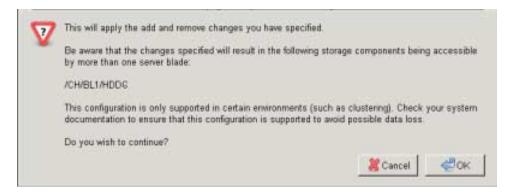


- 3. Click New Assignments.
- 4. To assign HDD6 to both the server blade in Slot 0 and the server blade in Slot 1, click Slot 1 and click HDD6 in Slot 2.



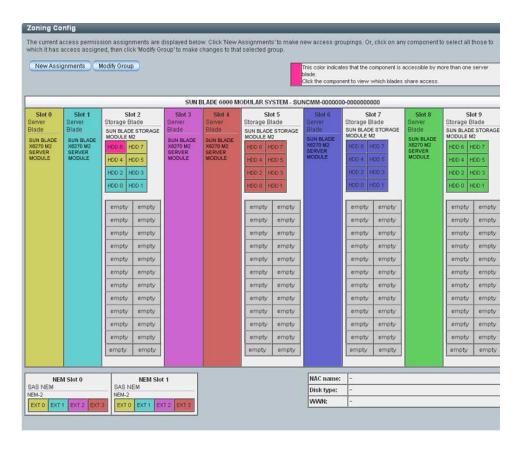
5. Click Save.

The following message appears.



6. Click OK to continue.

The following example shows the HDD6 in Slot 2 colored pink to indicate that it is shared by more than one server blade.



7. Back up the configuration.

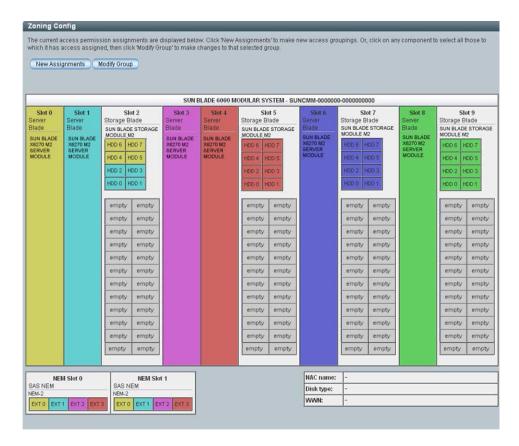
See "Backing Up the Storage Access Configuration" on page 5-100

▼ View the Storage Access Configuration Table Using the Web Interface

1. Access the Sun Blade Zone Manager.

See "Accessing the Sun Blade Zone Manager" on page 5-66.

2. In the Sun Blade Zone Manager section, click the Detailed Setup button. The following is an example storage access configuration.

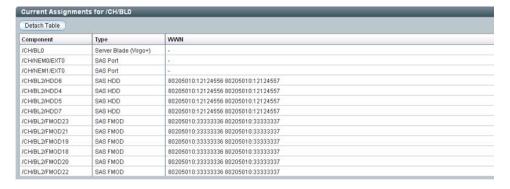


3. Select one of the server blade slots.

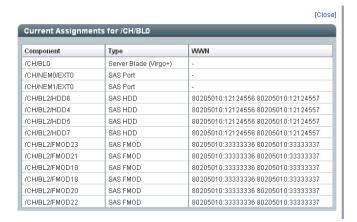
In this example, Slot 0 is selected.

4. Scroll down to the Current Assignments table.

All of the storage device assignments for the selected server blade are shown in table format.



5. To detach the table from the rest of the screen, click Detach Table.



Saving the Chassis Storage Access Configuration

This section lists important considerations when saving a new or modified storage access zoning configuration and describes the actions that occur when a storage access zoning configuration is saved.

This section covers the following sections:

- "Important Considerations About Saving the Zoning Configuration" on page 98
- "Saving a New or Modified Storage Access Configuration" on page 98

Important Considerations About Saving the Zoning Configuration

When you save a storage access configuration, keep the following in mind:

■ The configuration information is saved with the SAS-2 NEMs and storage blades. Changes in zoning hardware configurations can result in loss of the zoning configuration. Back up the configuration immediately after saving it. See "Backing Up the Storage Access Configuration" on page 100.

Refer to the storage blade or NEM documentation for further information on the effect of hot-plugging these components.

- The Zone Manager windows must remain open during the entire Save operation. If the Zone Manager window is closed while the Save operation is in progress, only the portion of the configuration that was processed before the window was closed will be preserved.
- Do not remove or power cycle any of the components included in a zoning assignment while a Save operation is in progress. The zoning configuration will not save properly.

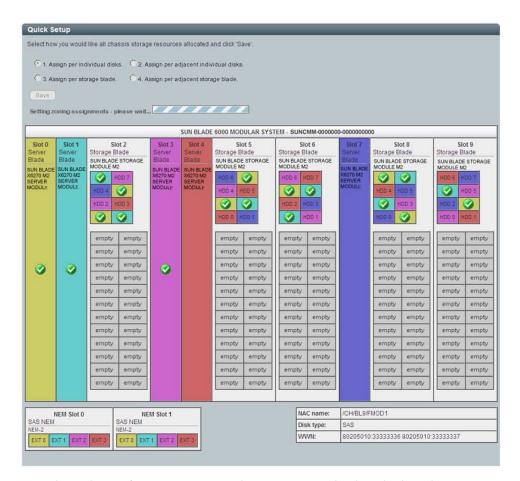
Saving a New or Modified Storage Access Configuration

You can save a new or modified storage access configuration using either the ILOM web interface or the CLI.

- From the web interface: Press the Save button after making the storage access assignments in the Quick Setup or Detailed Setup screens.
- From the CLI: As soon as you execute the set command for the storage assignment, the configuration is saved.

While the new configuration is being saved, the following takes place:

- In Quick Setup, the existing configuration is overridden.
- All storage controls are disabled while the configuration is being saved.
- For the web interface, check marks indicate where the new configuration is applied.



■ In the web interface, a Setup Complete message is displayed when the storage configuration has been saved.



Backing Up the Storage Access Configuration

After saving the zoning configuration, you should back up the configuration in case you lose it and need to recover it.

This section covers the following procedures:

- "Save the Zoning Configuration to a Backup File Using the Web Interface" on page 100
- "Save the Zoning Configuration to a Backup File Using the CLI" on page 101

▼ Save the Zoning Configuration to a Backup File Using the Web Interface

1. After saving a configuration in the Quick Setup or Detailed Setup screen, Click the Maintenance tab for the CMM.

The CMM maintenance sub-tabs are displayed.

2. Click the Backup/Restore tab.

The Configuration Backup/Restore page is displayed.



3. Select Backup from the Operation drop-down list.

4. Fill out the information on the page to create your backup file.

For complete instructions on using ILOM Backup/Restore, refer to the *Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) 3.0 Web Interface Procedures Guide.*

▼ Save the Zoning Configuration to a Backup File Using the CLI

- 1. After setting the storage access configuration, change to the /SP/config directory.
 - -> cd /SP/config
- 2. If you want sensitive data, such as user passwords, SSH keys, certificates, and so forth, to be backed up, you must provide a passphrase.
 - -> **set passphrase**=passphrase
- 3. To initiate the Backup operation, enter the command:
 - -> set dump_uri=

transfer_method://username:password@ipaddress_or_hostname/directorypath/filename.config Where:

- *transfer_method* can be tftp, ftp, sftp, scp, http, or https.
- *username* is the name of the user account on the remote system. (*username* is required for scp, sftp, and ftp. *username* is not used for tftp, and it is optional for http and https.)
- *password* is the password for the user account on the remote system. (*password* is required for scp, sftp, and ftp. *password* is not used for tftp, and it is optional for http and https.)
- *ipaddress_or_hostname* is the IP address or the host name of the remote system.
- *directorypath* is the storage location on the remote system.
- *filename* is the name assigned to the backup file.

For complete instructions on using ILOM Backup/Restore, refer to the *Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) 3.0 CLI Procedures Guide.*

Recovering Zoning Configurations

This section describes how to recover host-to-storage zoning configurations that might have been lost by accident or due to hardware replacement.

This section covers the following procedures:

- "Recover Zoning Configurations Using the Web Interface" on page 102
- "Recover Zoning Configurations Using the CLI" on page 104

▼ Recover Zoning Configurations Using the Web Interface

You must have previously created a backup CMM ILOM configuration file that contains the zoning configurations you want to restore.

Note – For advanced users or Oracle technicians: The CMM ILOM configuration backup file is an XML file. If you have multiple CMM ILOM configuration backup files and the latest version does not have the zoning configurations you need, you have the option of copying the storage assignments section of one file and pasting it into another. For this to work, your storage modules and server blades must be in the same physical slots for the zoning configurations you want to restore. For more information on performing this procedure, refer to the *Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) 3.0 CLI Procedures Guide*.

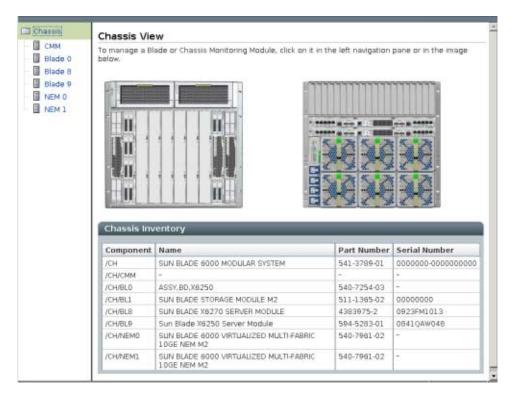
1. Open a web browser and log in to the CMM by entering the following URL:

http://chassis_sp_ipaddress/

Where *chassis_sp_ipaddress* is the IP address of your chassis service processor. The ILOM login page appears.

2. Log in as root.

The CMM ILOM main page is displayed.

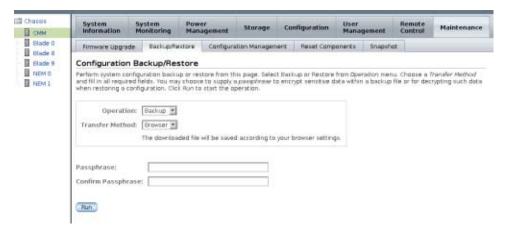


3. With CMM selected in the Chassis navigation pane, click the Maintenance tab for the CMM.

The CMM maintenance sub-tabs are displayed.

4. Click the Backup/Restore tab.

The Configuration Backup/Restore page is displayed.



5. Select Restore from the Operation drop-down list.

Fill out the information on the page to restore your backup file.

For complete instructions on using ILOM Backup/Restore, refer to the *Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) 3.0 Web Interface Procedures Guide.*

6. To initiate the Restore operation, click Run.

The Restore operation executes.

Note – While the Restore operation is executing, sessions on the ILOM SP are momentarily suspended. The sessions will resume normal operation once the Restore operation is complete. A Restore operation typically takes two to three minutes to complete.

▼ Recover Zoning Configurations Using the CLI

You must have previously created a backup CMM ILOM configuration file that contains the zoning configurations you want to restore.

Note – For advanced users or Oracle technicians: The CMM ILOM configuration backup file is an XML file. If you have multiple CMM ILOM configuration backup files and the latest version does not have the zoning configurations you need, you have the option of copying the storage assignments section of one file and pasting it into another. For this to work, your storage modules and server blades must be in the same physical slots for the zoning configurations you want to restore. For more information on performing this procedure, refer to the *Oracle Integrated Lights Out Manager (ILOM) 3.0 CLI Procedures Guide*.

1. Open a terminal window and establish an SSH connection to the CMM by entering the following command:

ssh -1 root cmm_ipaddress

Where *cmm_ipaddress* is the IP address of the CMM.

The login prompt is displayed.

2. Log in as root and enter the root password:

/hostname/login: root

password:xxxxxxxx

After you have successfully logged in, the CLI prompt is displayed:

->

3. Change to the /SP/config directory:

-> cd /SP/config

4. To initiate the Restore operation, enter the command:

-> set load uri=

transfer_method://username:password@ipaddress_or_hostname/directorypath/filename.config Where:

- transfer_method can be tftp, ftp, sftp, scp, http, or https.
- *username* is the name of the user account on the remote system. (*username* is required for scp, sftp, and ftp. *username* is not used for tftp, and it is optional for http and https.)
- *password* is the password for the user account on the remote system. (*password* is required for scp, sftp, and ftp. *password* is not used for tftp, and it is optional for http and https.)
- *ipaddress_or_hostname* is the IP address or the host name of the remote system.
- *directorypath* is the storage location on the remote system.
- *filename* is the name assigned to the backup file.

The Restore operation executes.

Resetting the Zoning Configuration

This section describes how to reset the current zoning configuration.

The following procedures are included in this configuration:

- "Reset the Zoning Configuration Using the Web Interface" on page 106
- "Reset the Zoning Configuration Using the CLI" on page 107

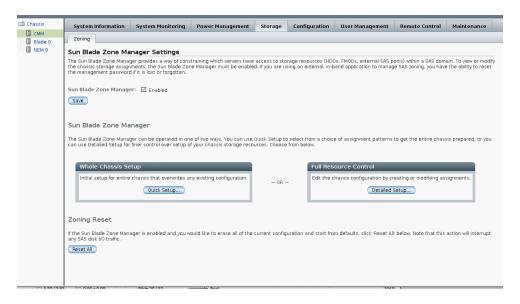
▼ Reset the Zoning Configuration Using the Web Interface

1. Access the Sun Blade Zone Manager.

See "Accessing the Sun Blade Zone Manager" on page 66.

2. Navigate to Storage --> Zoning.

If Zoning is enabled, a Reset All button is available on the Zone Manager Settings page.



3. Click the Reset All button to reset the current zoning assignments.

▼ Reset the Zoning Configuration Using the CLI

- 1. Access the Sun Blade Zone Manager using the CMM CLI.
 - See "Accessing the Sun Blade Zone Manager" on page 66.
- 2. Navigate to /STORAGE/sas_zoning using the following command:
 - -> cd /STORAGE/sas zoning
- 3. Reset the current zoning assignments using the following command:
 - -> set reset_access_action=true

If the Zone Manager is disabled, you will get the following warning:

set: The CMM is not the SAS Zone Manager

If you receive this message, enable Zone Manager and re-issue the reset command.

Resetting the Zoning Password

The zoning password is only required by in-band zoning management applications running on a Host OS.

If you use such applications and this password is lost or forgotten, restore the password to the default value (all-zeroes).

Note – The Sun Blade Zone Manager must be disabled to reset this password.

The following procedures are included in this configuration:

- "Reset the Zoning Password Using the Web Interface" on page 107
- "Reset the Zoning Password Using the CLI" on page 108

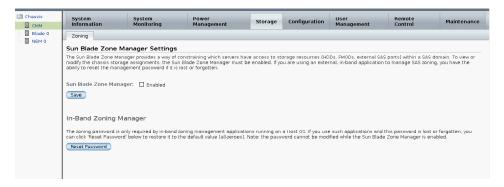
▼ Reset the Zoning Password Using the Web Interface

1. Access the Sun Blade Zone Manager.

See "Accessing the Sun Blade Zone Manager" on page 66.

2. Navigate to Storage --> Zoning.

If Zoning is disabled, a Reset Password button is available on the Zoning page.



3. Click the Reset Password button to reset the password to the default (all zeros).

▼ Reset the Zoning Password Using the CLI

- 1. Access the Sun Blade Zone Manager using the CMM CLI. See "Accessing the Sun Blade Zone Manager" on page 66.
- 2. Navigate to /STORAGE/sas_zoning using the following command:
 - -> cd /STORAGE/sas_zoning

- 3. Reset the current zoning assignments using the following command:
 - -> set reset_password_action=true

The password is set to the default (all zeros).

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