

AXE-7120SR

**1U Edge Server
with
4th Gen Intel® Xeon® Scalable Processor Family**

User's Manual



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Preface

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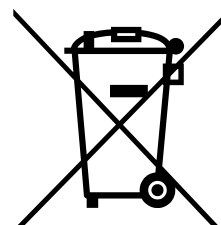
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Revision History

Revision	Release Date	Description of Change(s)
1.0	2025-08-12	Initial release
1.1	2026-05-21	Getting started updated

Conventions



Information to prevent minor physical injury, component damage, data loss, and/or program corruption when trying to complete a task.

Informations destinées à prévenir les blessures corporelles mineures, les dommages aux composants, la perte de données et/ou la corruption de programme lors de l'exécution d'une tâche.



Information to prevent serious physical injury, component damage, data loss, and/or program corruption when trying to complete a specific task.

Informations destinées à prévenir les blessures corporelles graves, les dommages aux composants, la perte de données et/ou la corruption de programme lors de l'exécution d'une tâche spécifique.

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1 Overview

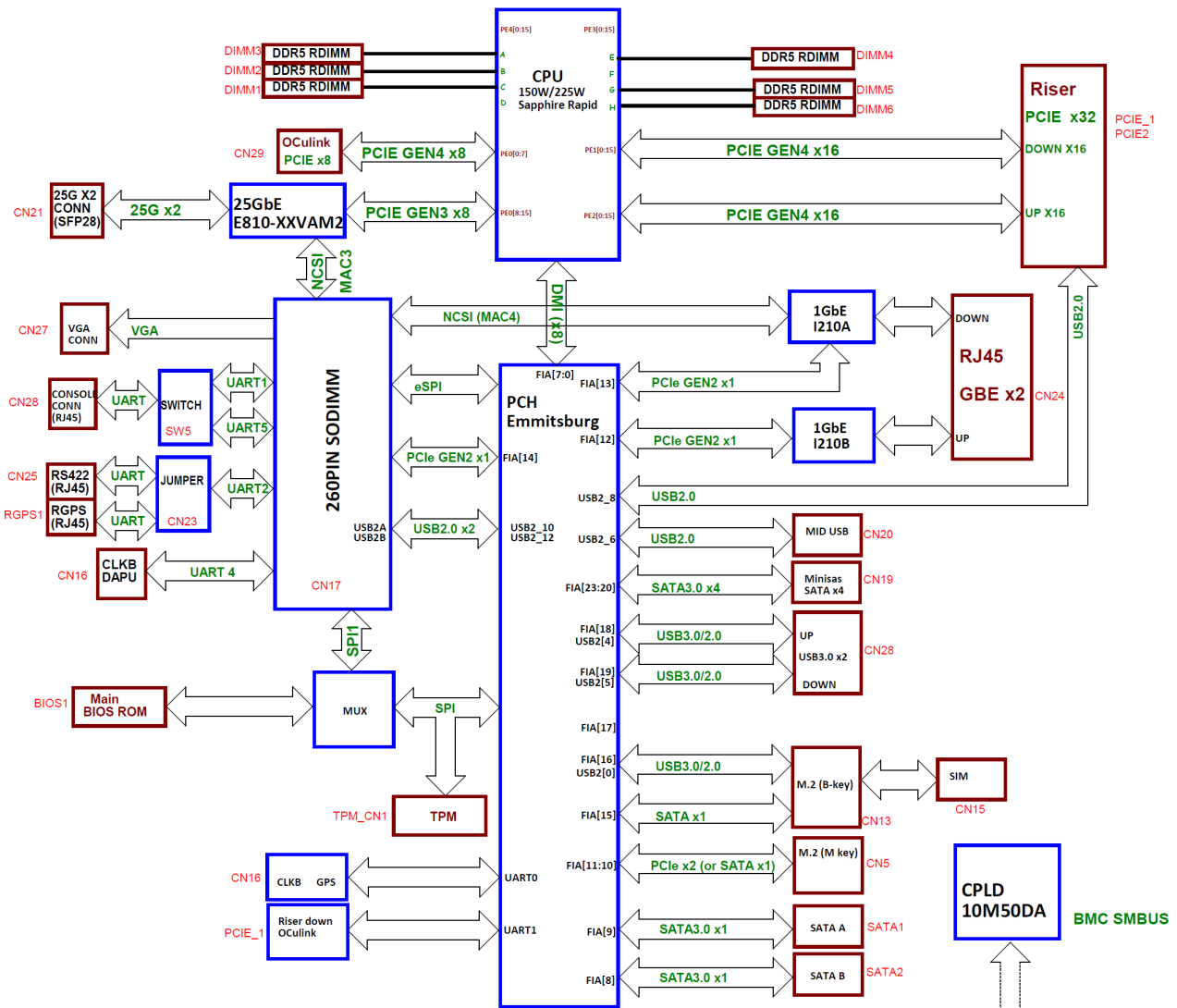
1.1 Introduction

The ADLINK AXE-7120SR is a 1U 19" rackmount edge computing server with 4th Gen Intel® Xeon® Scalable Family Processor. The AXE-7120SR features an I/O intensive architecture with up to 2x PCIe x16 Gen4 FHFL, 1x PCIe x8 Gen4 FHHL, 2x 2.5" SATA drive bays, 2x SFP28 ports, and 2x 1GbE ports. It also features IEEE 1588v2 Precision Time Protocol (PTP) and is an ideal platform for 5G mobile edge computing infrastructure deployment.

The main features of the AXE-7120SR as follows:

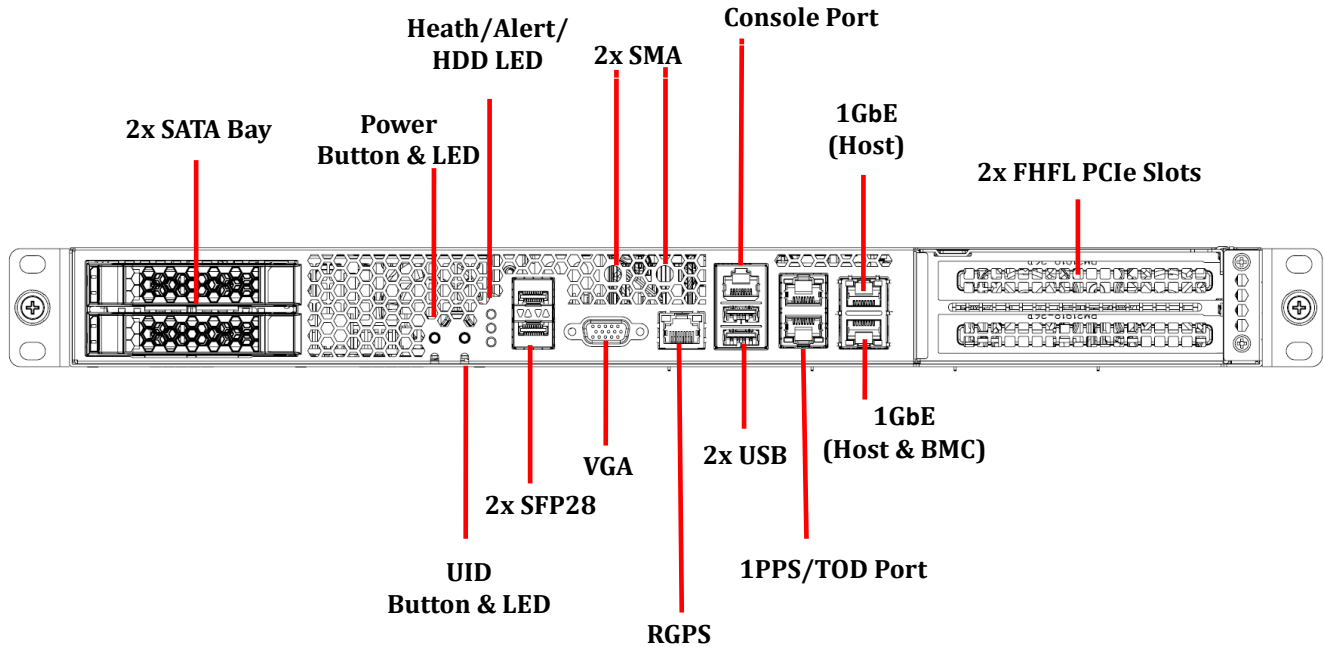
- ☐ Intel® Sapphire Rapids-SP/EE Family Processor
- ☐ 6x DDR5 DIMMs, 4800MT/s (6 channels, 1DPC)
- ☐ On-board 2x 25G SFP28 Ethernet ports
- ☐ 1U 19" rackmount form factor for telecom infrastructure deployment
- ☐ Motherboard shared by 1U systems supporting varying storage bays and PCIe slots
- ☐ RunBMC with AST2600, IPMI v2.0/Redfish compliant
- ☐ Optional clock module providing time sync from GNSS
- ☐ Designed for 5G: DU,DU+CU, DU+CU+MEC, MEC, uCPE

1.2 Block Diagram

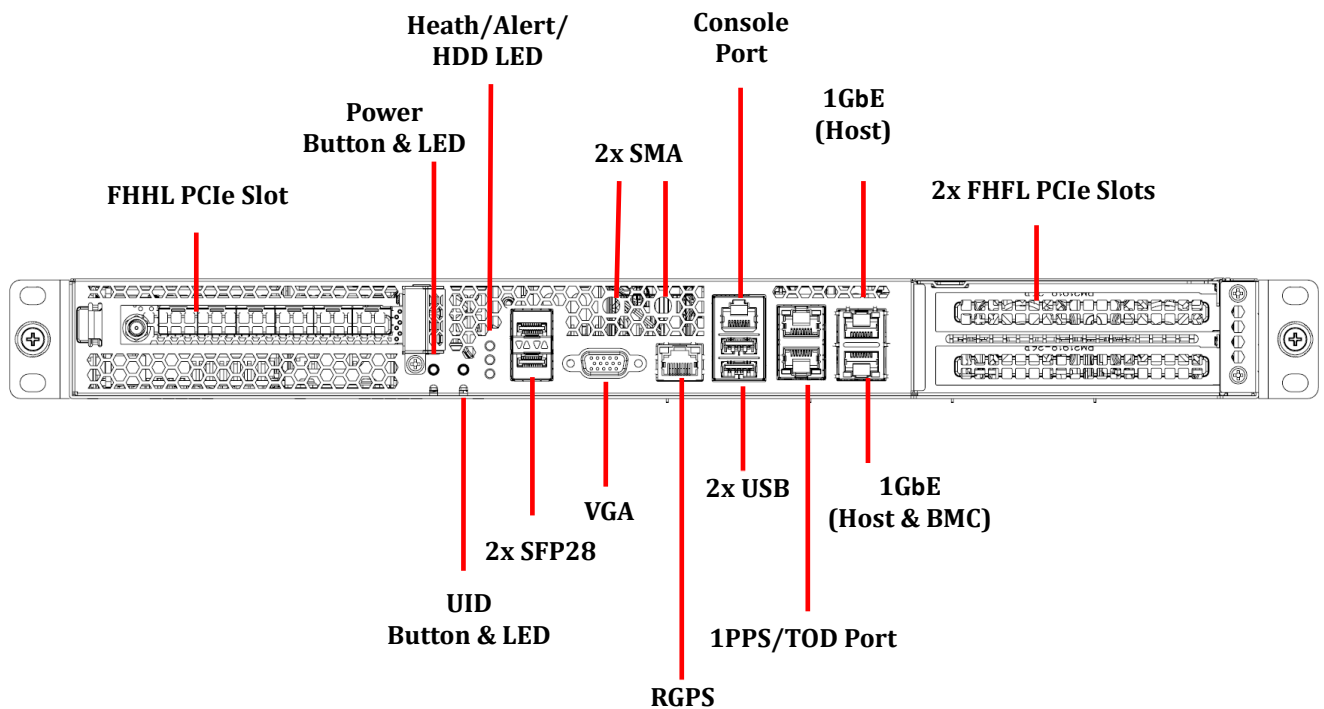


1.3 Mechanical Overview

1.3.1 AXE-7120SR Front Panel

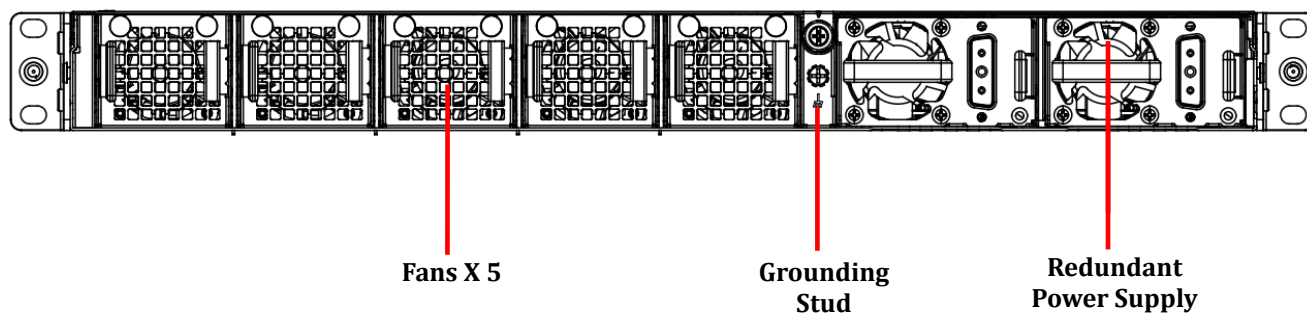


FOR HDD SKU

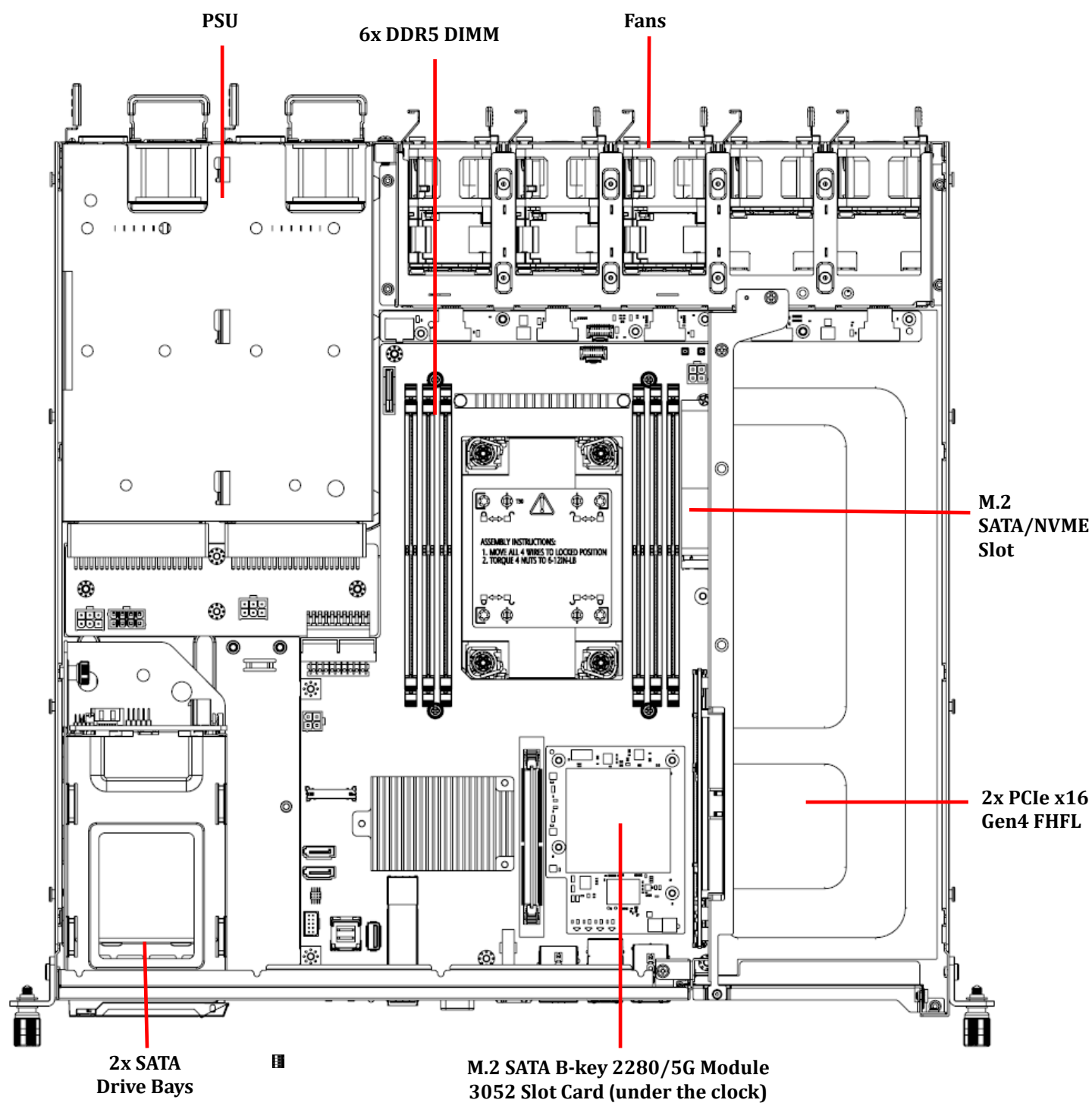


FOR PCIe SKU

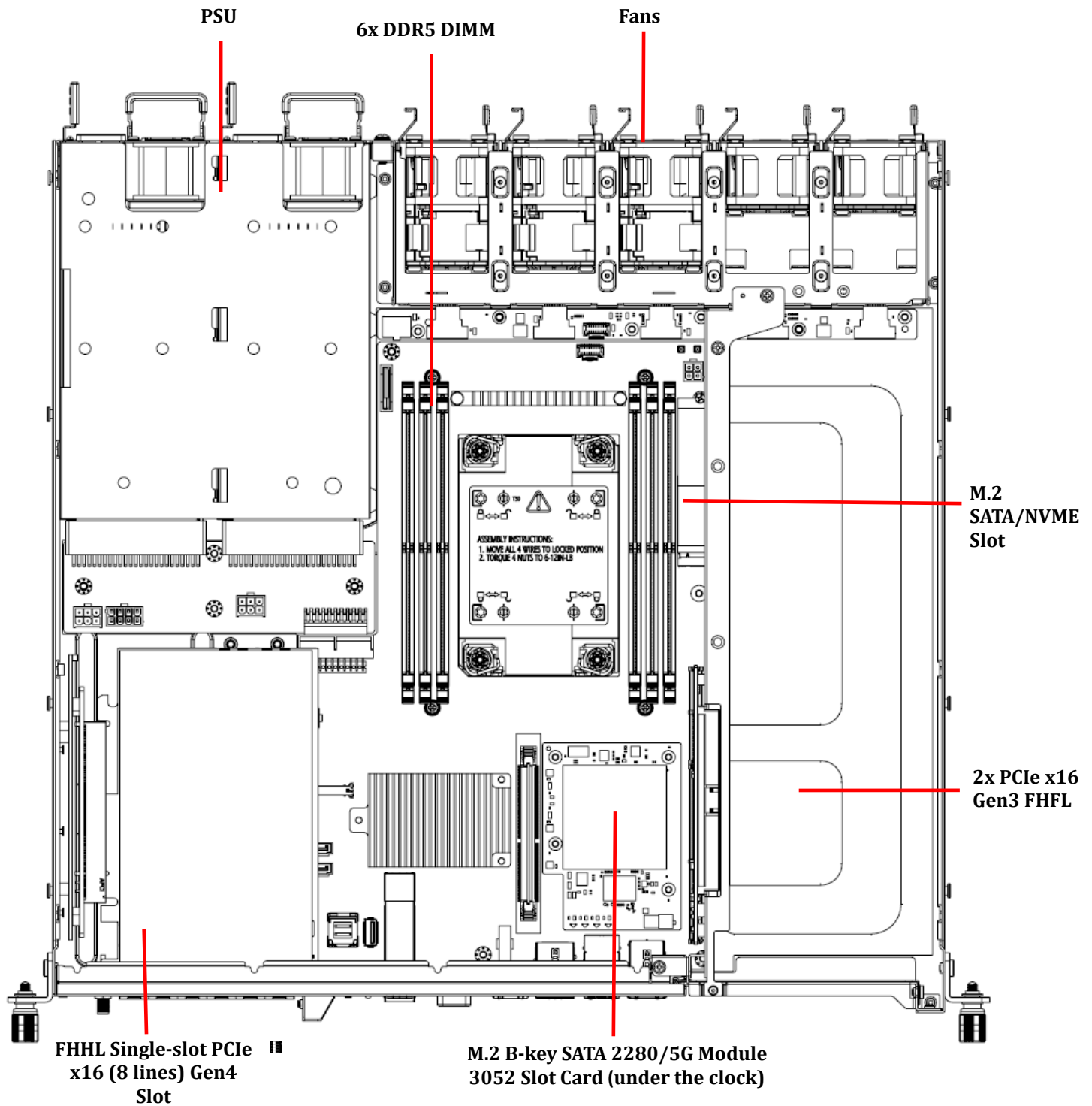
1.3.2 AXE-7120SR Rear Panel



1.3.3 AXE-7120SR Internal Layout



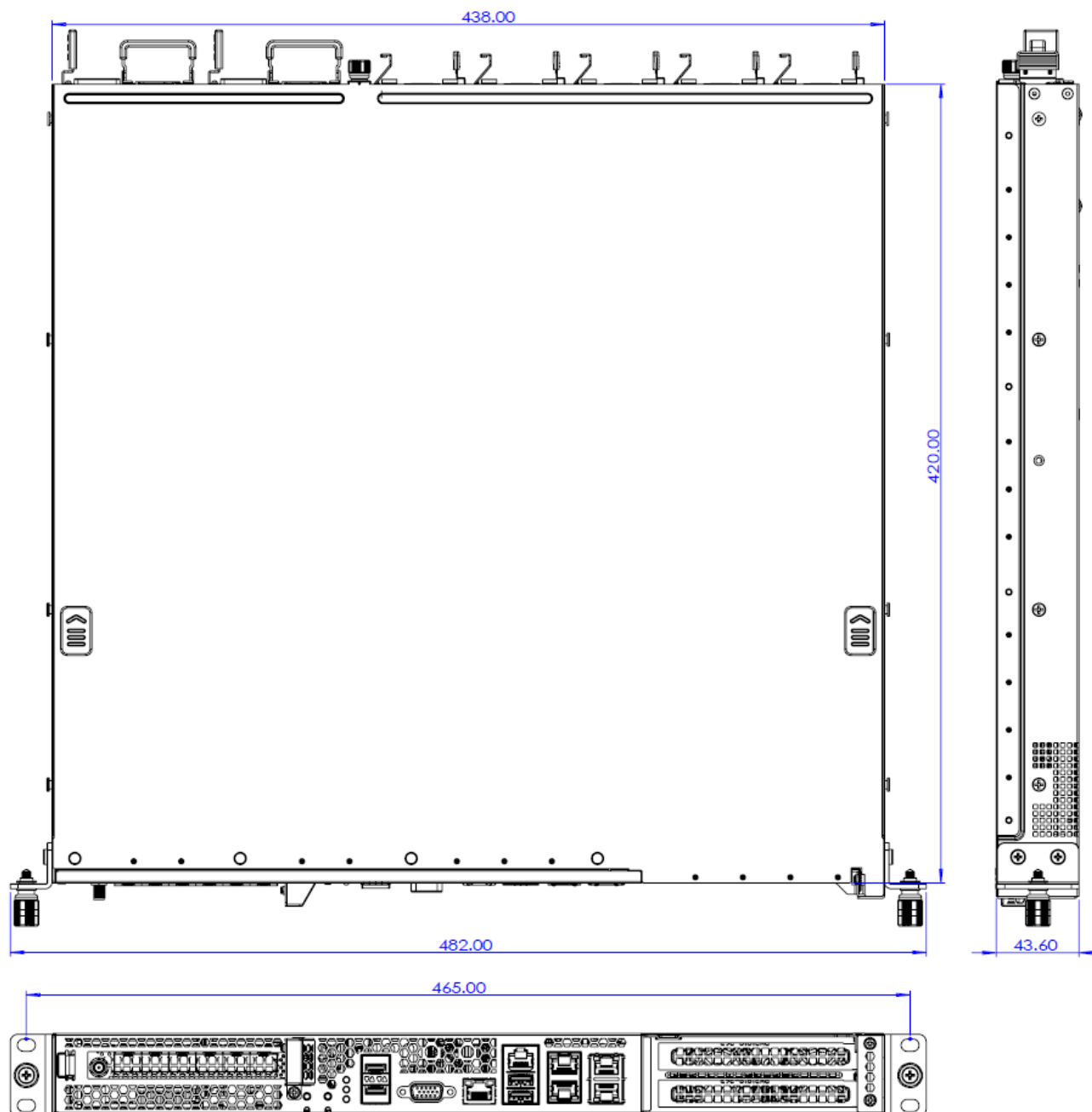
FOR HDD SKU



See 3.1 *Removing the Chassis Cover* on page 17 for instructions on removing the cover.

1.3.4 Mechanical Dimensions

Units: mm



2 Specifications

2.1 AXE-7120SR Specifications

Main System

CPU	Single 4th or 5th Gen Intel Xeon Scalable processor, up to 225W TDP
Chipset	Intel® C740 Series chipsets
Memory	6x DDR5 DIMM, Max. 4800MT/s (6 channels, 1DPC)
BIOS	AMI BIOS on SPI flash memory
Operating System	Microsoft Windows Server 2019 Ubuntu server (32/64-bit)
Hardware Acceleration	QAT supported by SPR-SP processor SKU 5G FEC acceleration supported by SPR-EE processor SKU
Trusted Platform Module	Plug-in TPM 2.0 module
Chassis Management	IPMI v2.0/Redfish compliant with iKVM and SOL support
Clock Sync (via ADLINK CLK Card CLK-100)	OCPv2.0 add on clock card (available) Support IEEE 1588 v2 over 2x25G and clock sync signals to PCIe slot One SMA header for GPS antenna input 2x RS-422 clock synchronous port 1x RGPS port to sync PPS and TOD from external RPGS module

Interfaces

Expansion (SKU dependent)	SKU1: 2x FHFL single PCIe x16 Gen4 slot (via riser card) SKU2: 2x FHFL single PCIe x16 Gen4 slot (via riser card) +1x FHHL single PCIe x16 Gen4 slot with x8 lanes (via riser card)
Ethernet	2x 1G RJ45 Ethernet port 2x 25G SFP28 Ethernet ports
Remote Console	1x RJ-45 serial port
USB	2x USB 3.0 (5V/0.9A) / USB 2.0 1x USB 2.0 Header (internal)
Other	1x VGA port
LEDs	Health, Alert, HDD, Power, UID
Control Buttons	Power, UID (front access)
Internal	2x 1pps MMCX header

Storage

Drive Bays (SKU dependent)	SKU1: 2x 2.5" SATA 6Gb/s
Internal	2x onboard M.2 NVME/SATA socket

Mechanical & Environmental

Form Factor	1U 19" rackmount 438mm x 43.8mm x 420mm (WxHxD)
Fans	5x fans, smart fan speed control
Power	550W 1+1 redundant PSUs AC: 100V to 240V AC @50-60Hz DC: 36V to 72V DC ,20A max., Tma = 55°C
Temperature & Humidity	Operating: 10% to 95% RH @40°C, non-condensing Storage: 5% to 90% RH, non-condensing
Shock	Operating: half-sine 2G, 11ms pulse, 100 pulses on each of three axes
	Non-operating: trapezoidal, 25G, 170 inches/sec delta V, three drops on each of three axes
Vibration	Non-operating: 2.2Grms, 10 minutes per axis on all three axes
Acoustic	Sound pressure < 75 dBA @1m with all fans maximum speed
Certifications (TBC)	FCC, CE, CCC Class B, UL, CB and RoHS compliant Note: Certifications were passed with 550W PSU installed.
MTBF	150,000 hours (TBC)

3 Getting Started

3.1 Removing the Chassis Cover

Follow the instructions below to remove the chassis top cover.



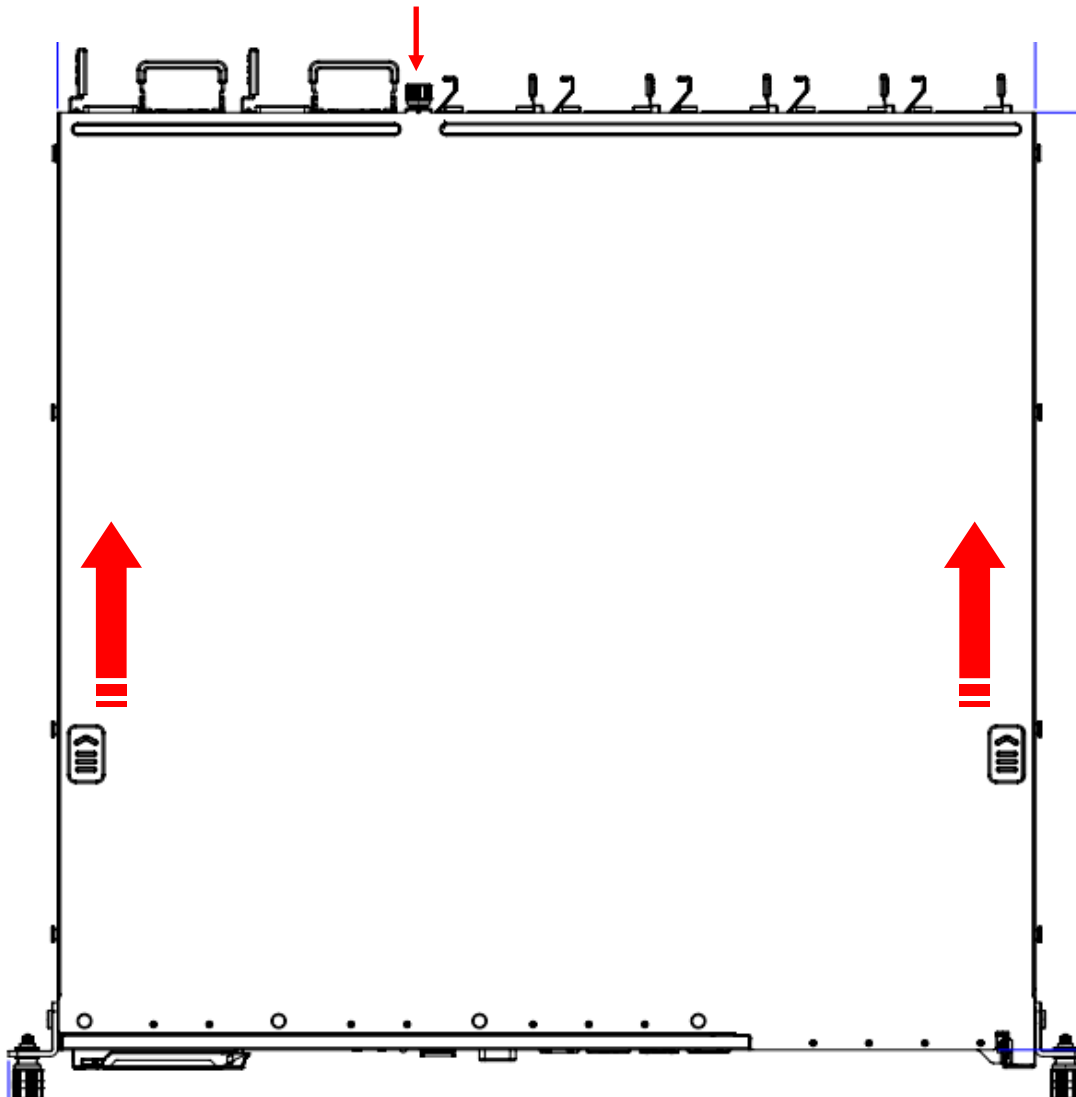
CAUTION:

mise en garde

All installation procedures are restricted to skilled personnel.

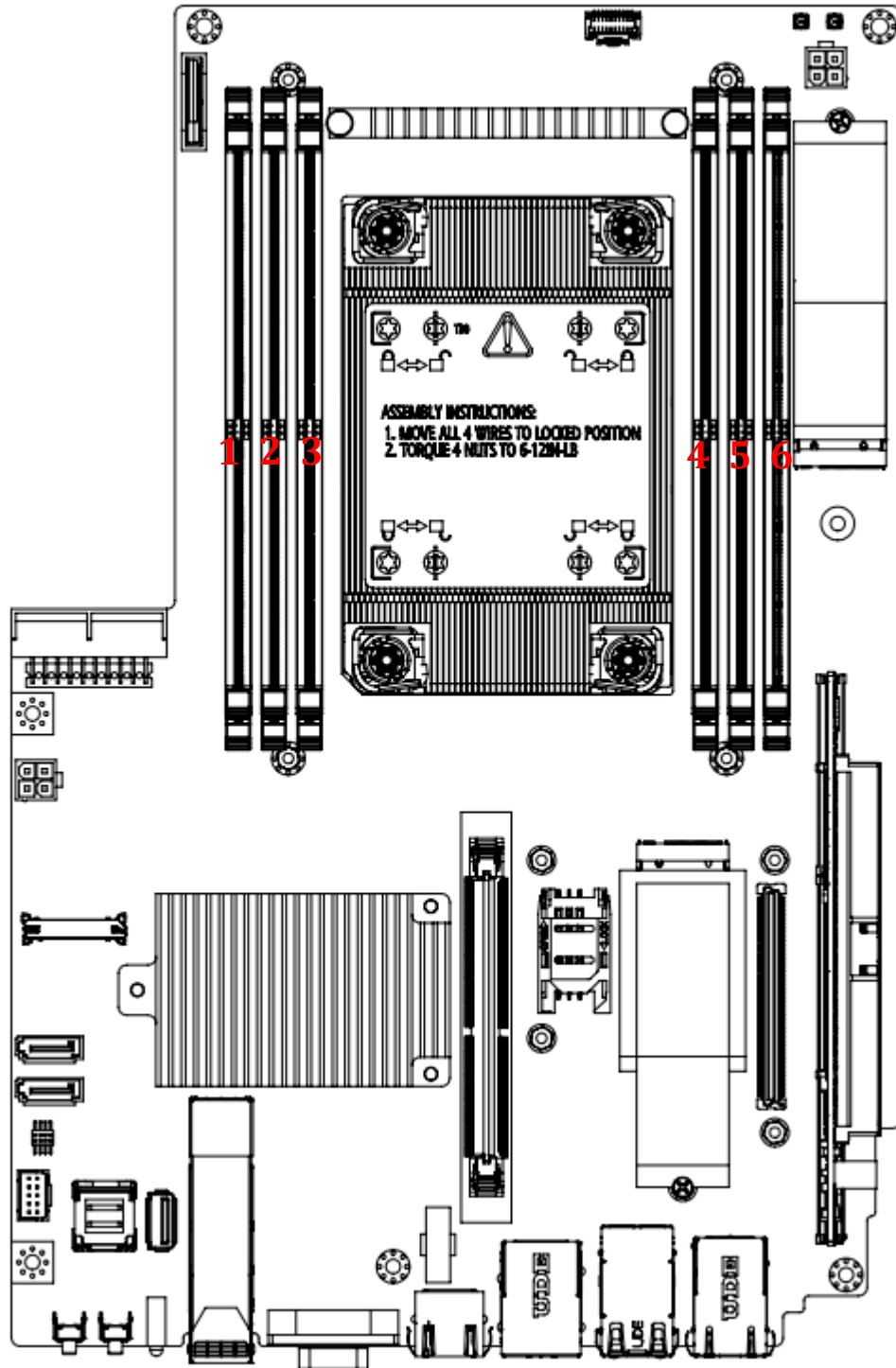
Toutes les procédures d'installation sont réservées au personnel qualifié.

1. Loosen the captive screw at the rear of the cover (arrow).
2. Press down on the two depressions with your thumbs and slide the cover towards the rear of the chassis and remove the cover.



To reinstall the cover, slide it towards the front of the chassis, then tighten the screw loosened in Step 1.

3.2 Installing Memory Modules



Sapphire Rapids DDR5 only DIMM configurations Diagram

DIMM Quantity	AXE-7120SR DIMM					
	DIMM1	DIMM2	DIMM3	DIMM4	DIMM5	DIMM6
1DIMM			V			
1DIMM				V		
1DIMM		V				
2DIMM			V		V	
2DIMM	V			V		
4DIMM	V		V	V	V	
6DIMM	V	V	V	V	V	V



CAUTION:
mise en garde

All installation procedures are restricted to skilled personnel.

Toutes les procédures d'installation sont réservées au personnel qualifié.

3.3 PCIe Card Installation

Sample installation instructions for FHFL PCIe expansion cards are described below. For detailed information on the specific installation procedures for your cards, please contact our ADLINK representative.

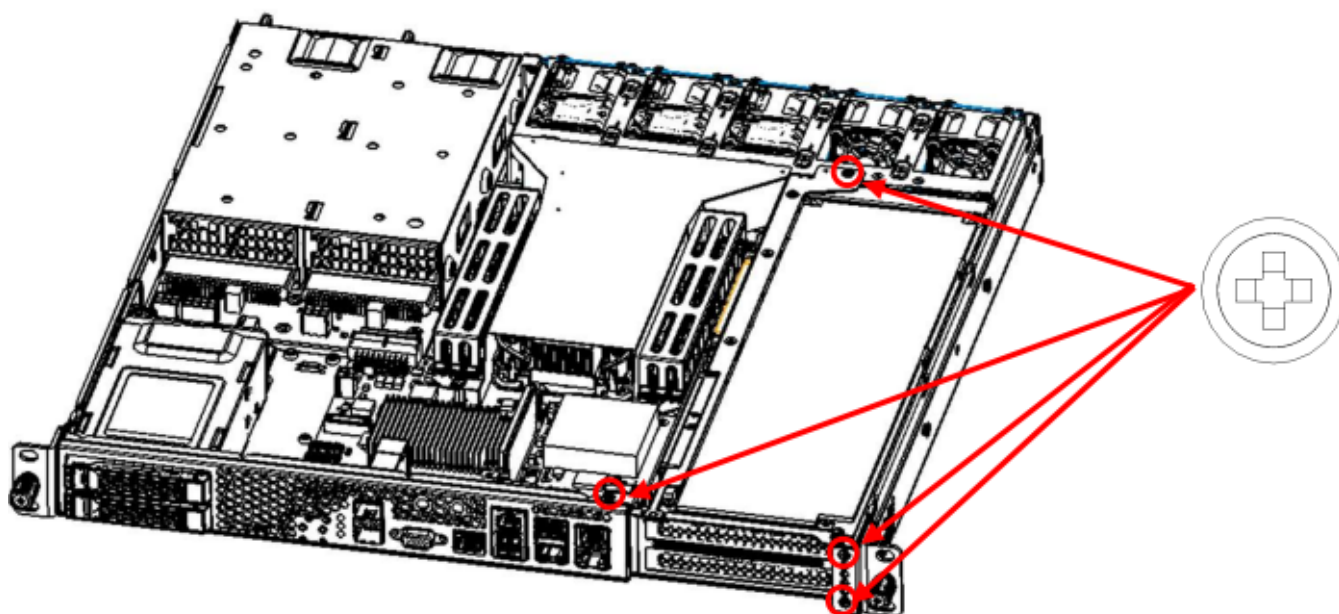


All installation procedures are restricted to skilled personnel. Only UL listed PCIe expansion cards or PCIe cards with openings less than 5 mm in any dimension are recommended

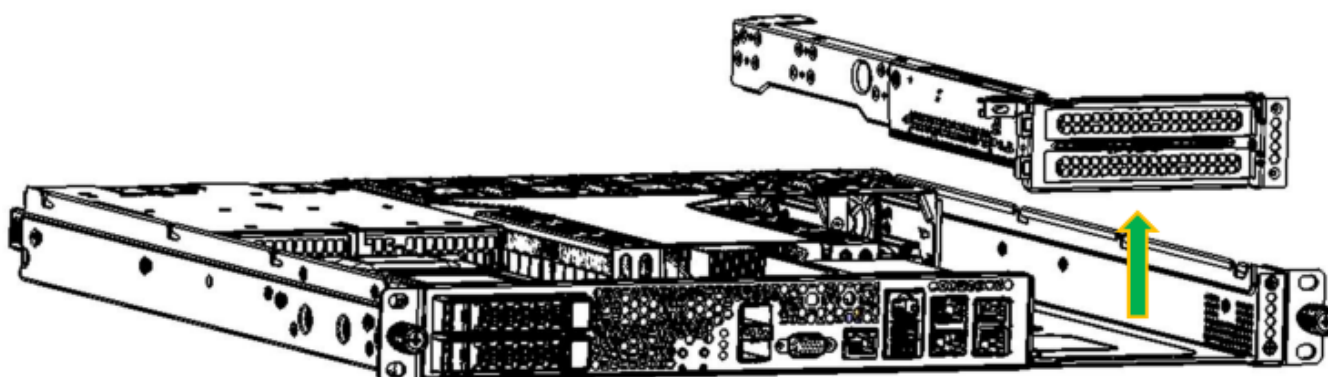
Toutes les procédures d'installation sont réservées au personnel qualifié. Seules les cartes d'extension PCIe répertoriées UL ou les cartes PCIe avec des ouvertures inférieures à 5 mm dans n'importe quelle dimension sont recommandées.

3.3.1 PCIe x16 Slot

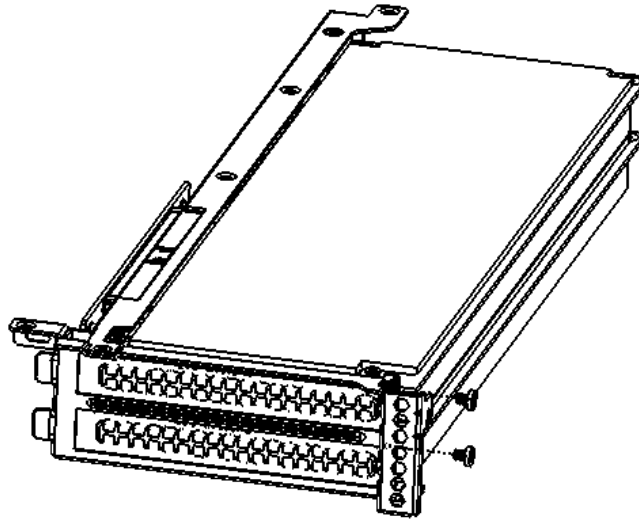
1. Remove the four screws at the positions shown below.



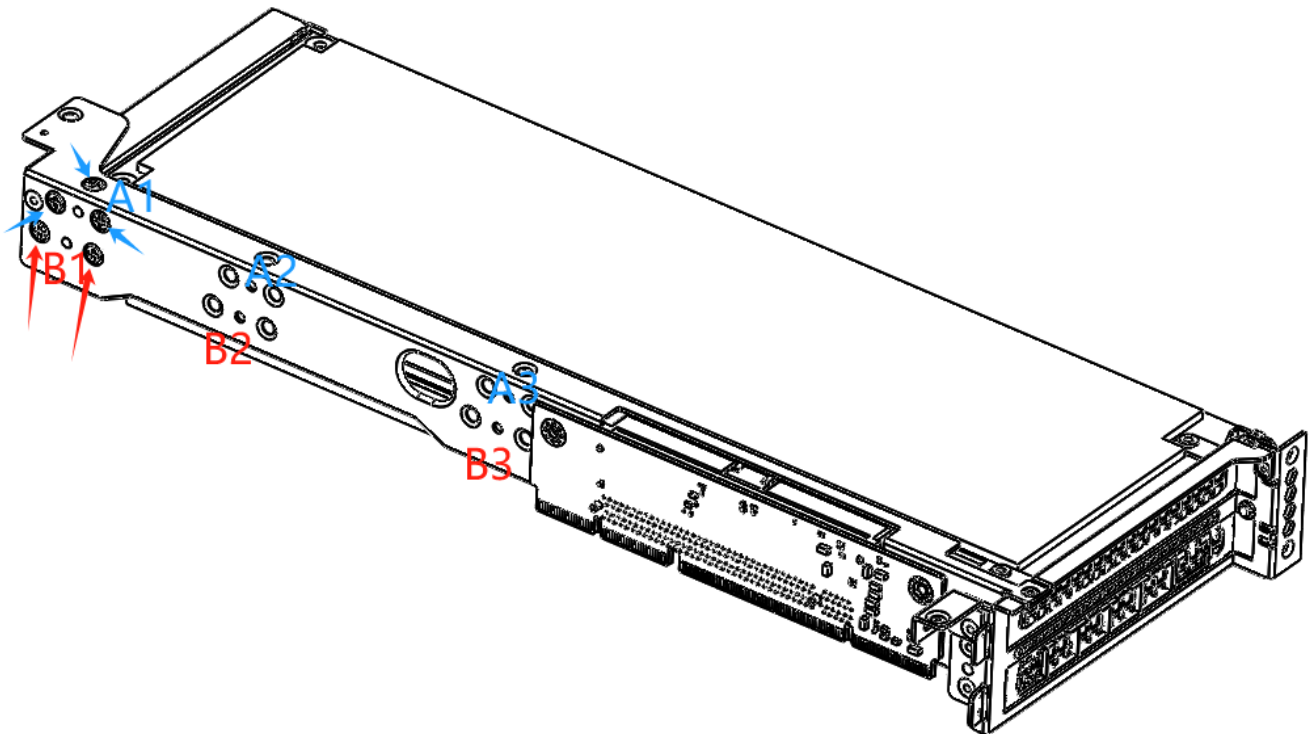
2. Remove the PCIe bracket in the direction of the green arrow.



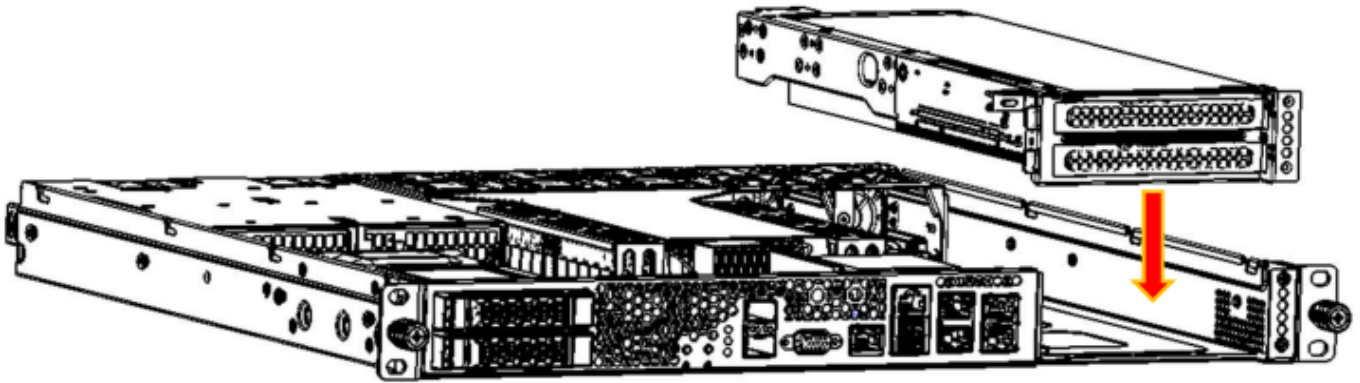
3. Remove the PCIe panel from the bracket, and then install the PCIe card and tighten the screws to secure it.



4. Insert the PCIe tail fixing bracket with screws. The screw locations indicated below may be used: A1 – A3 / B1 – B3 (screw and bracket optional).

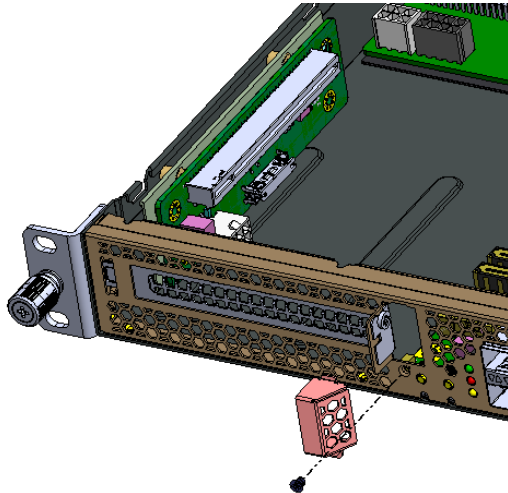


5. Insert the PCIe component into the chassis and secure it with screws.

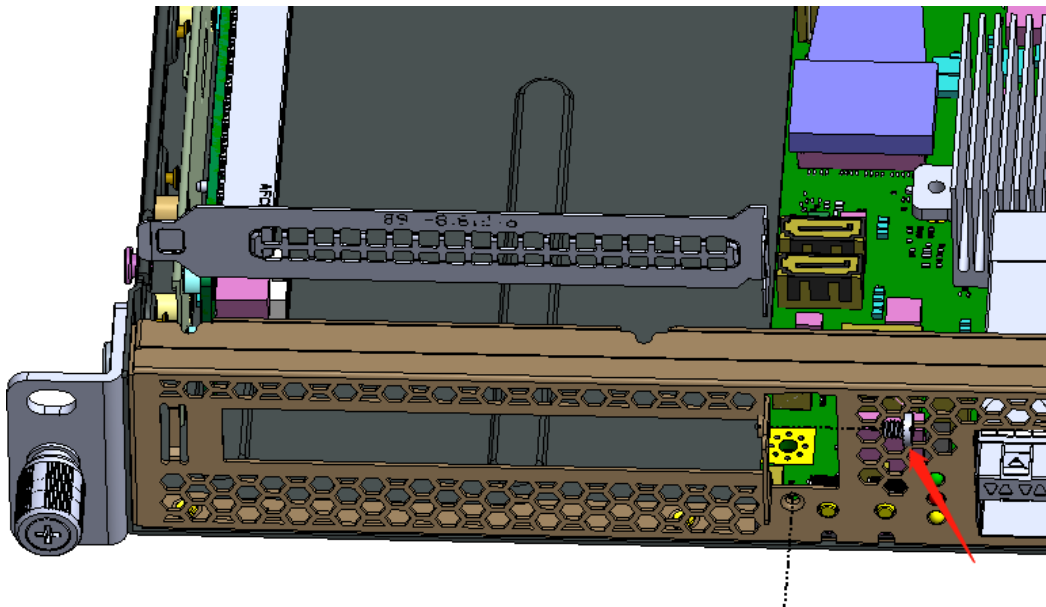


3.3.2 PCIe x16 Slot with x8 Lanes (SKU2)

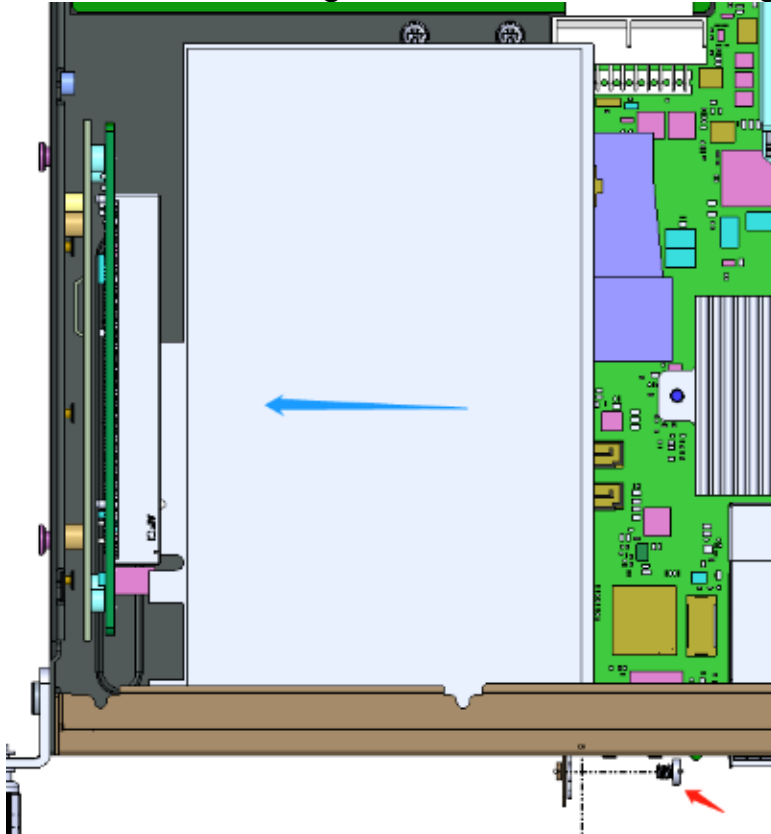
1. Remove the screws shown below and remove the small cover plate.



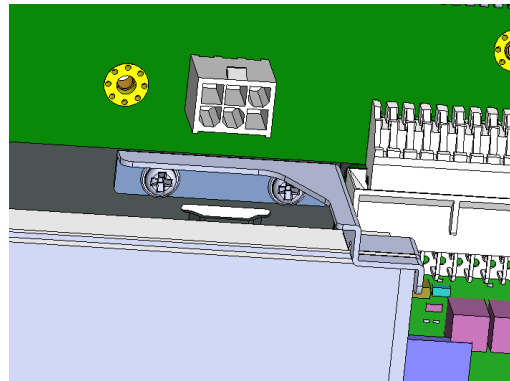
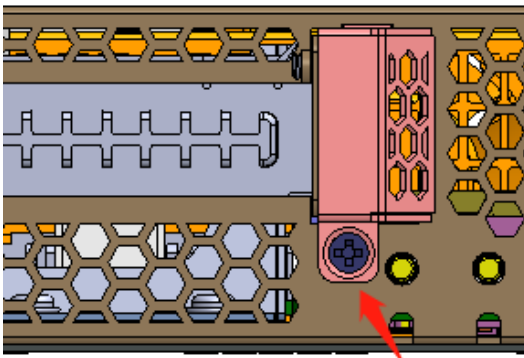
2. Remove the screws shown below and remove the PCIe baffle.



3. Insert the PCIe card in the direction of the blue arrow. The red arrow indicates the locking screw that needs to be tightened.



4. Install the small cover plate and lock the screw at the red arrow position. (Optional, place the tail end fixing bracket in the upper right corner of the PCIE, lock the screw)



3.4 PCIe Slot Secondary Power Supply

The AXE-7120SR is equipped with one 4-pin ATX-type 12V power connector on the mainboard (see 1.3.3 AXE-7120SR Internal Layout on page 12) to provide secondary power for PCIe expansion cards if required. Two adapter cables are included. The pin definitions of the connectors and cables are described below.



All installation procedures are restricted to skilled personnel.

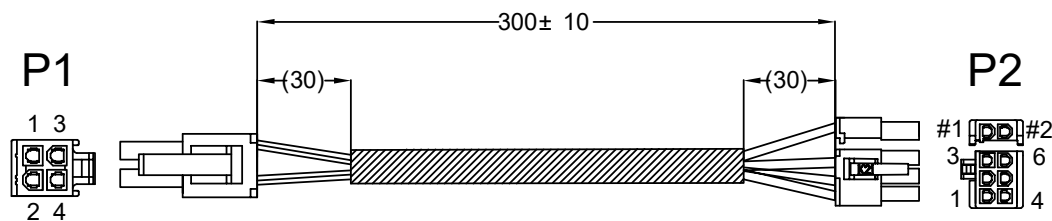
Toutes les procédures d'installation sont réservées au personnel qualifié.

4-pin ATX-type 12V Power Connector Pinout

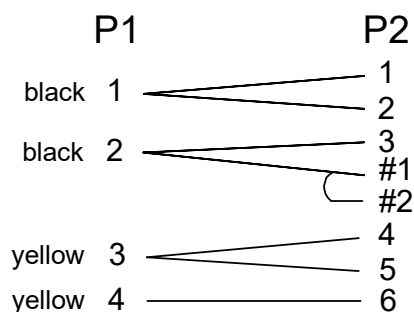
Pin #	Signal	Color
1	GND	black
2	GND	black
3	P12V	yellow
4	P12V	yellow



Adapter Cable Connector Pinout



Pinout



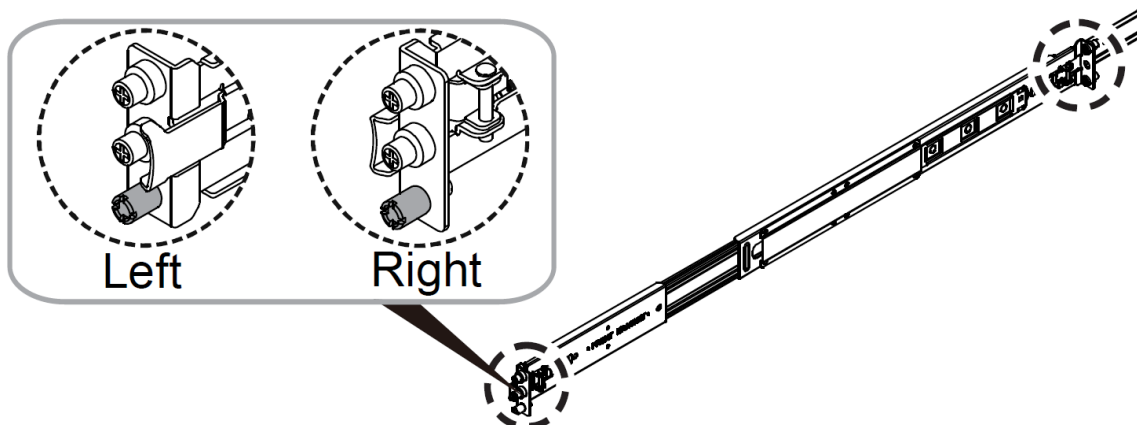
3.5 Rails Assembly and Rack Installation



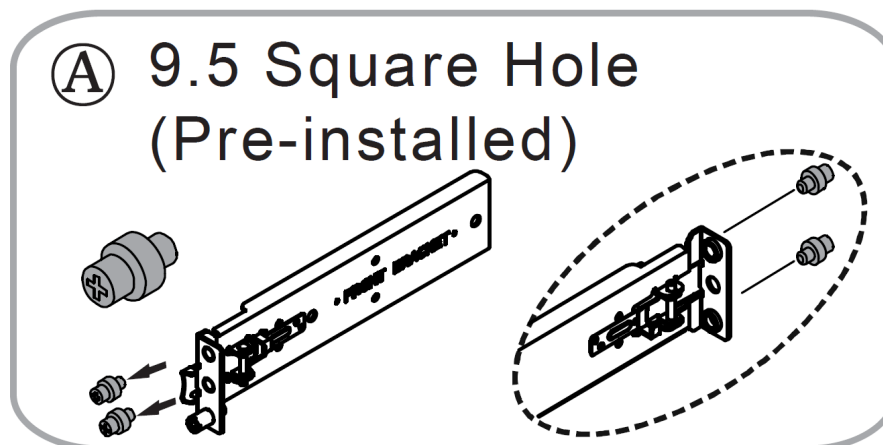
Stability hazard – The rack may tip over causing serious personal injury
Before extending the rack to the installation position, read the installation instructions. Do not put any load on the slide-rail mounted equipment in the installation position. Do not leave the slide-rail mounted equipment in the installation position.

Danger d'instabilité - Le rack peut basculer et provoquer des blessures corporelles graves. Avant d'étendre le rack en position d'installation, lire les instructions d'installation. Ne pas charger l'équipement monté sur rail de glissière en position d'installation.

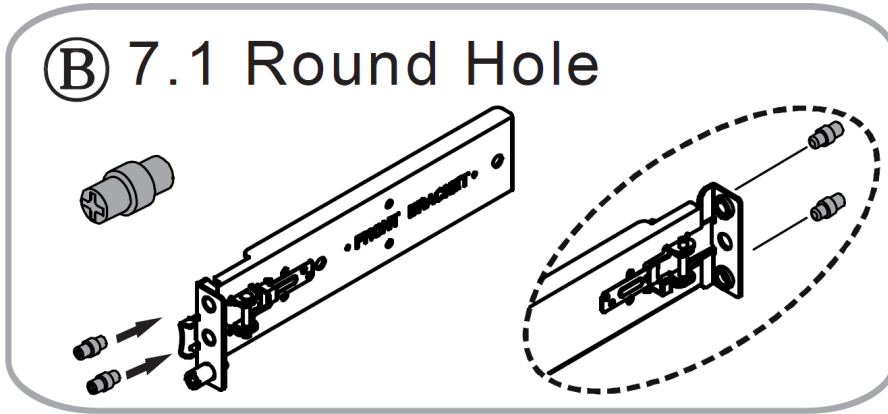
Note: Please check rack post type before proceeding. The pre-installed rail type is for square hole posts. If the rack post has round holes, please switch to the appropriate screws as shown below. Veuillez vérifier le type de poteau de rack avant de continuer. Le type de rail préinstallé est destiné aux poteaux à trous carrés. Si le montant du rack comporte des trous ronds, veuillez utiliser les vis appropriées comme indiqué ci-dessous.



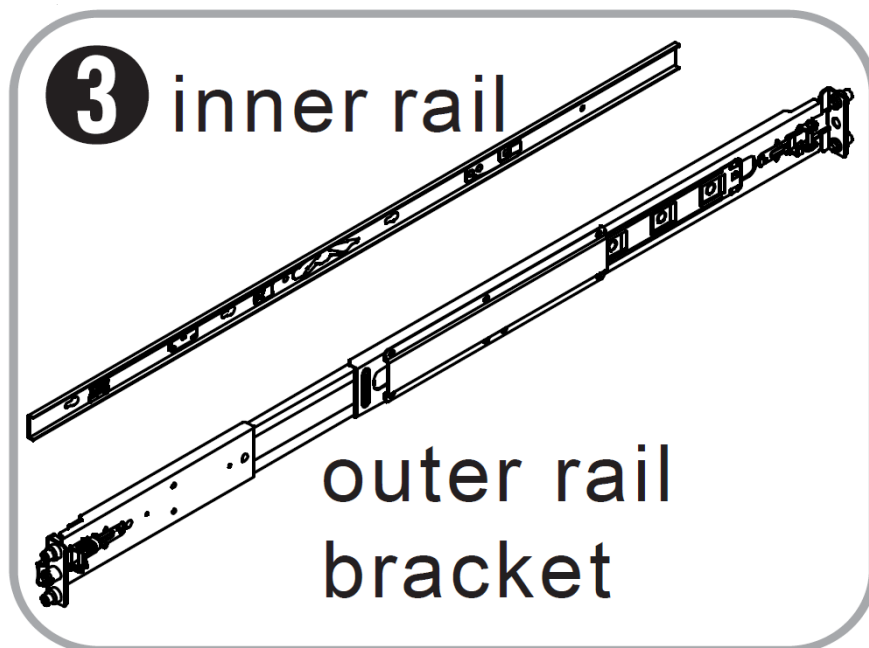
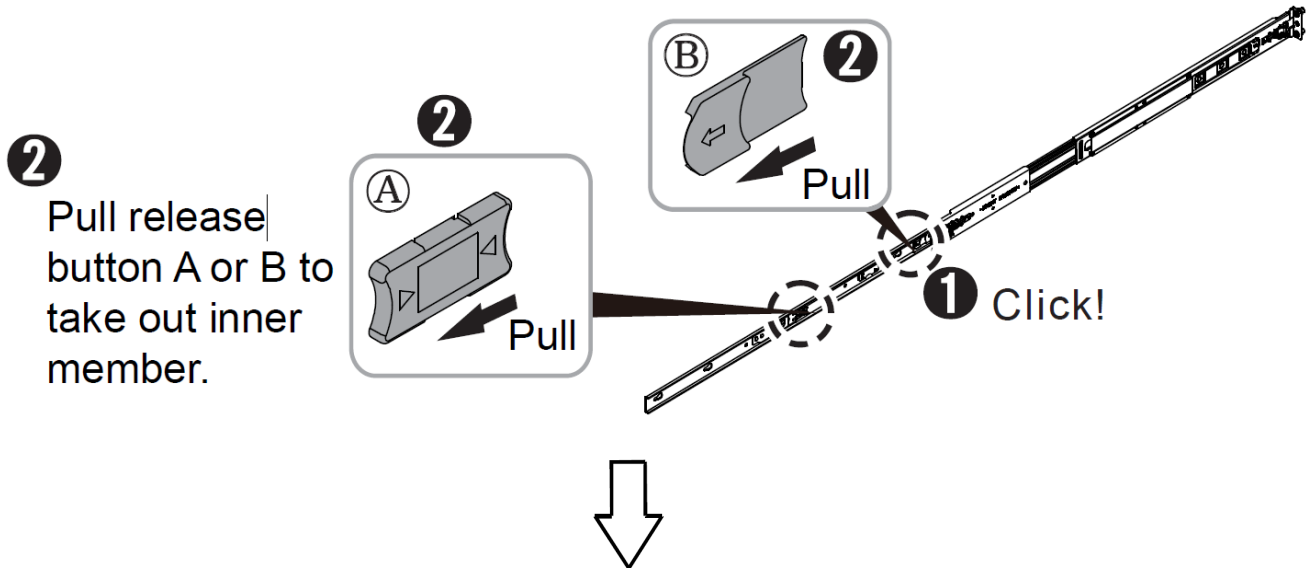
To switch from round hole to square hole, remove the "A" type screws (pre-installed) and switch to "B" type screws.



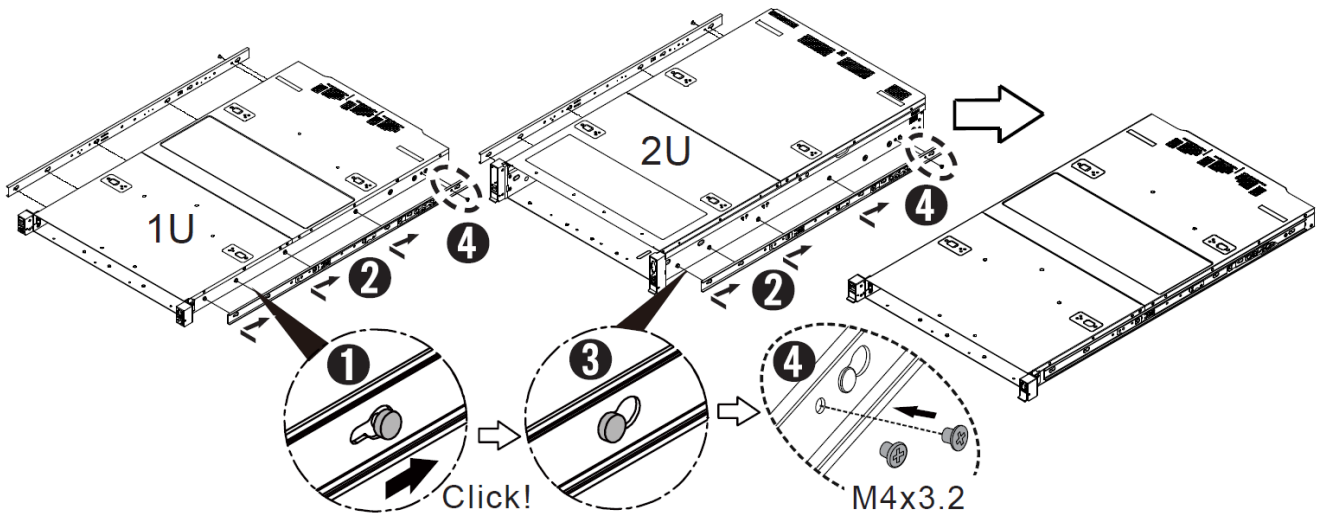
② 7.1 Round Hole



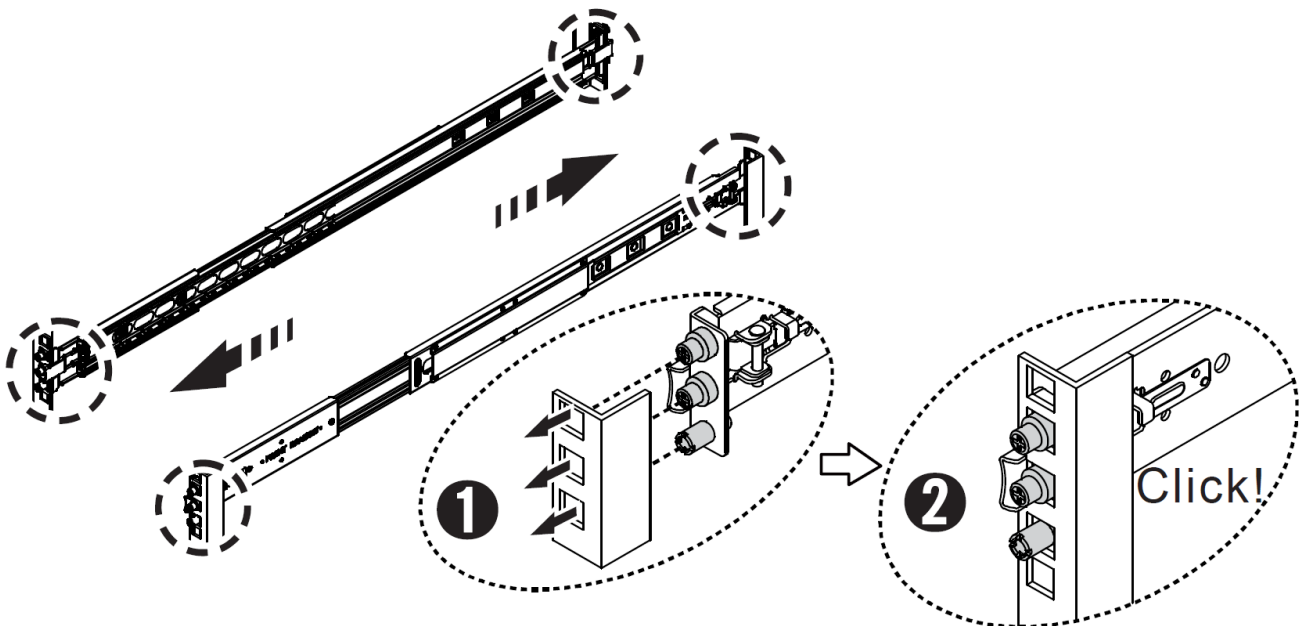
1. Remove the inner rail.



2. Install the inner rail onto the chassis.



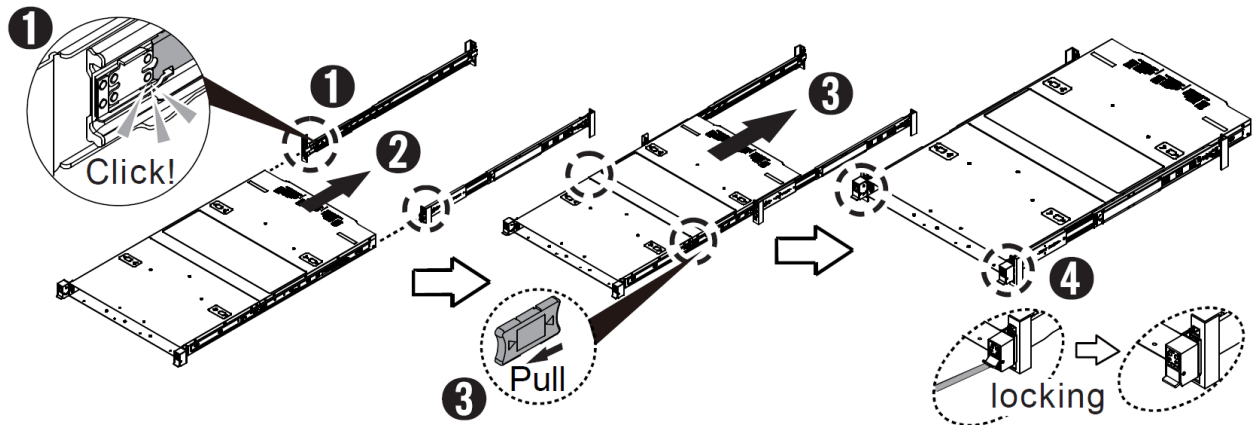
3. Attach the outer rail/bracket assembly to the rack.



Note: Front and rear bracket installation procedures are the same. The left and right sides of the rail are symmetrical. Repeat the installation steps for the other side.

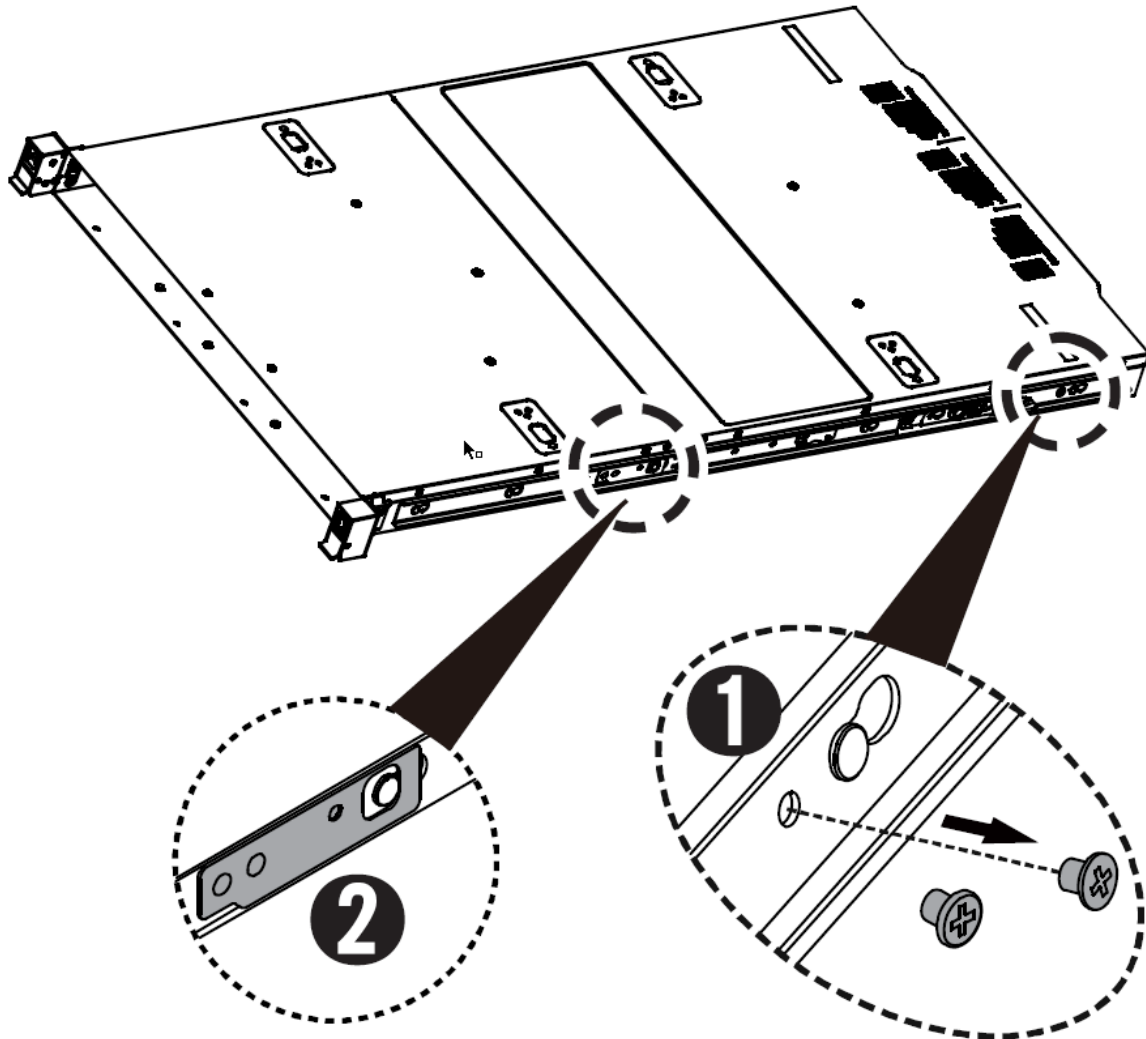
4. Insert chassis with mounted inner rails to complete the installation.

- ❶ Ensure the ball bearing retainer is located at the front of the rail.
- ❷ Insert the chassis into the outer rails.
- ❸ When the chassis is fully inserted, pull/push the release tab on the inner rails.
- ❹ Secure the system to the rack using the captive screws located on the rack handles of the system.

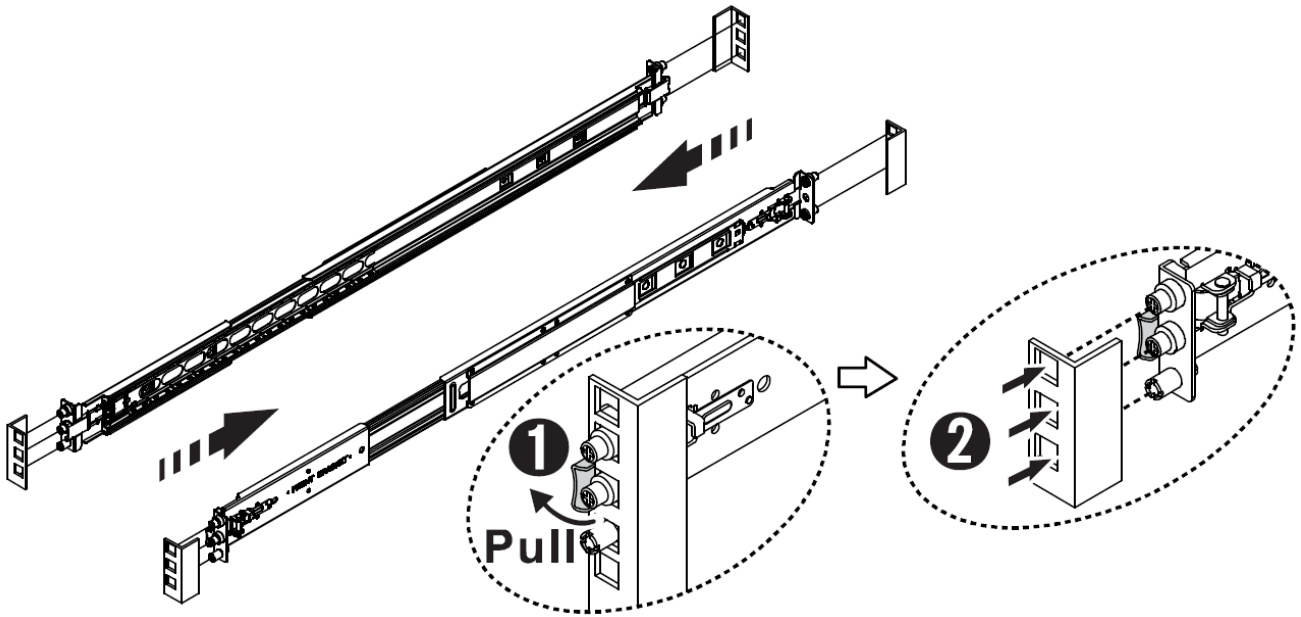


3.6 Uninstalling the Rails from the Chassis

- ❶ M4 x3.2
- ❷ Release the latch to detach the inner rail.

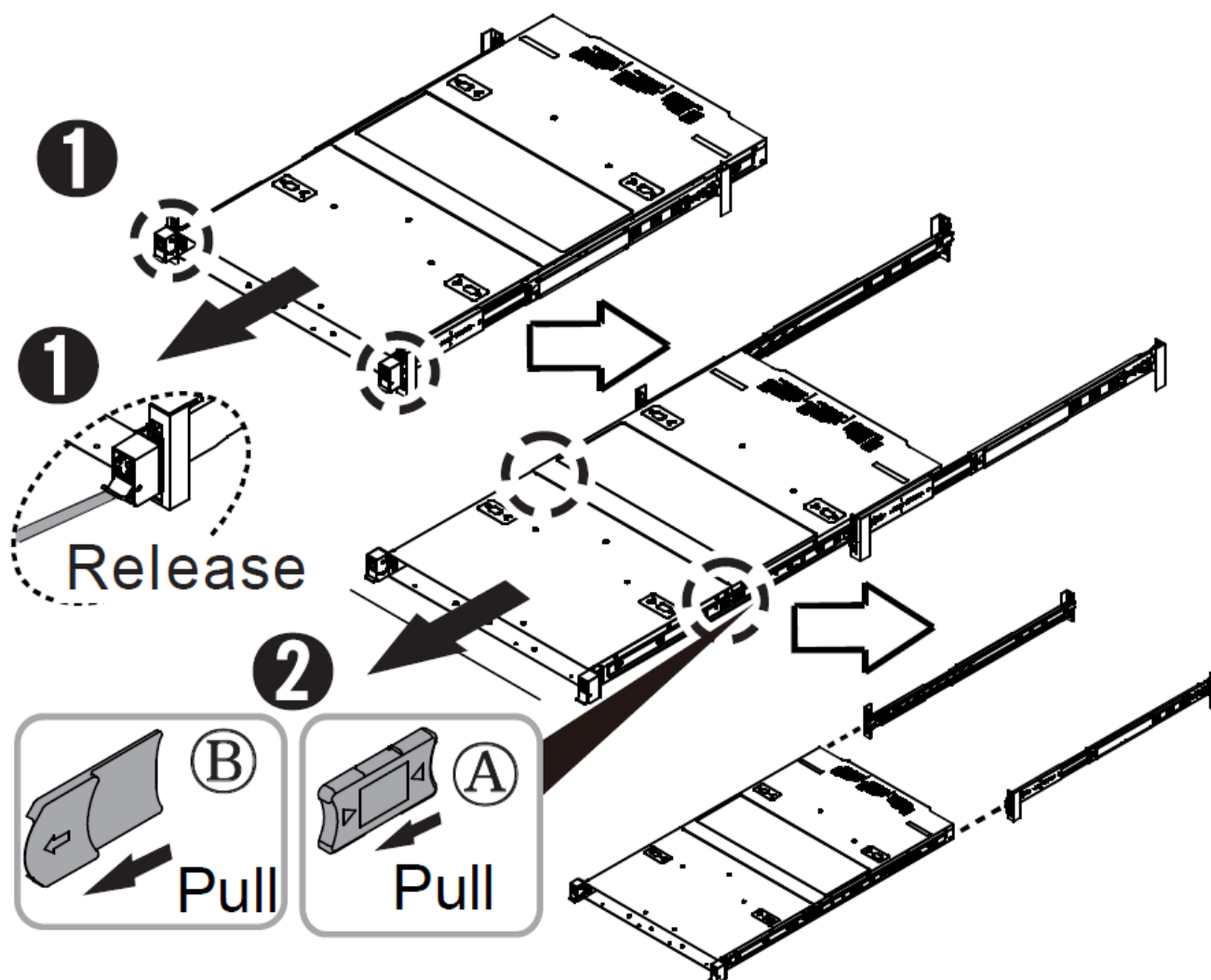


Detach the outer rail/bracket assembly from the rack.



Note: Front and rear bracket detachment procedures are the same. The left and right sides of the rail are symmetrical. Repeat the steps for the other side.

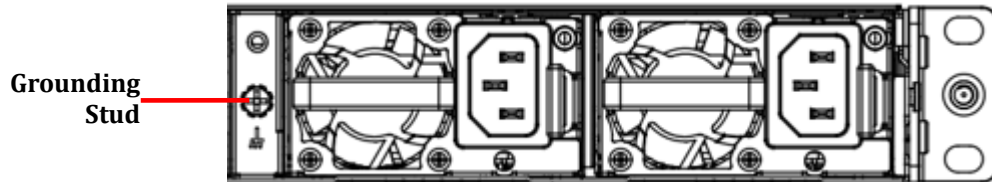
- ❶ Loosen the captive screws and then pull out the chassis.
- ❷ Pull release button A or B to remove the chassis.



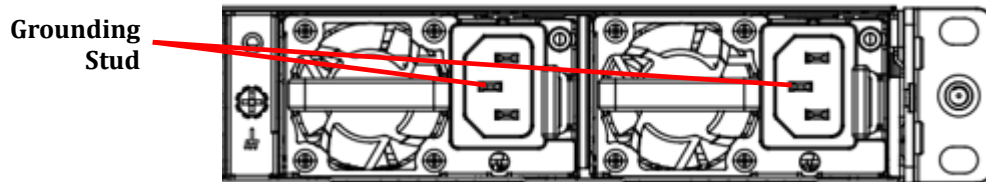
3.7 Connecting the System to Ground

AC Version

A grounding stud (M4 size) is provided on the rear of the chassis for additional connection to ground. The bonding wire shall be minimum 18 AWG and with green and yellow insulation jacket.

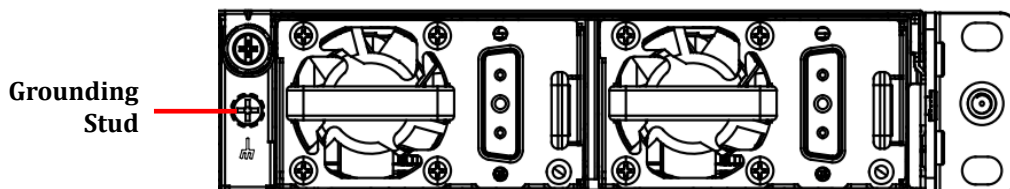


The others are connected to ground by the PSU ground pin of the 3-prong IEC power cord. Please use the power cord provided with the system for your region.

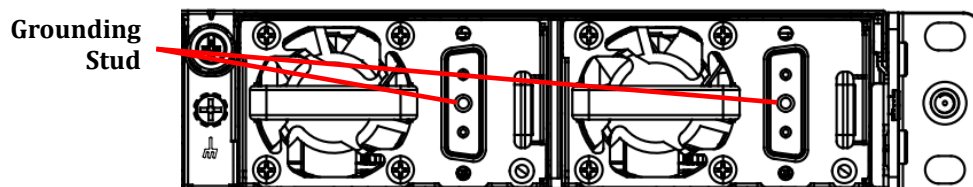


DC Version

A grounding stud (M4 size) is provided on the rear of the chassis for additional connection to ground. The bonding wire shall be minimum 18 AWG and with green and yellow insulation jacket.



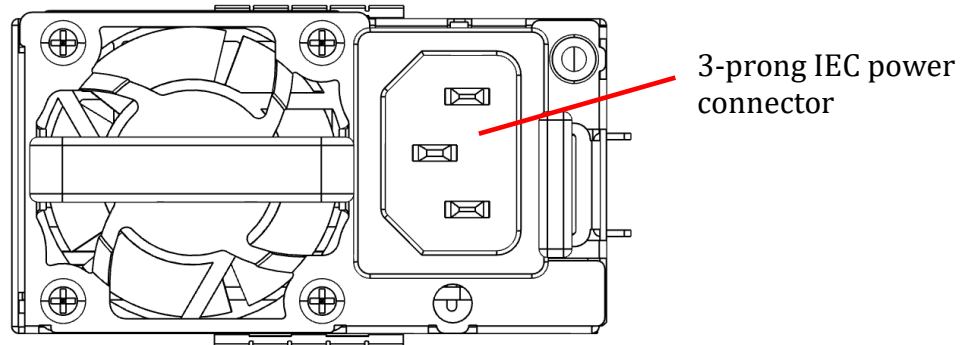
The others are connected to ground by the PSU ground pin of the DC power cord.. The bonding wire shall be minimum 14 AWG.



3.8 System Power Cable Installation

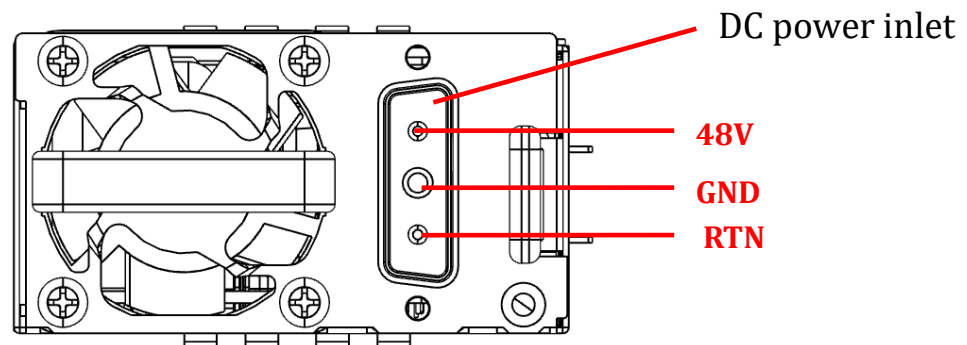
AC PSU Input

3-prong IEC power connector

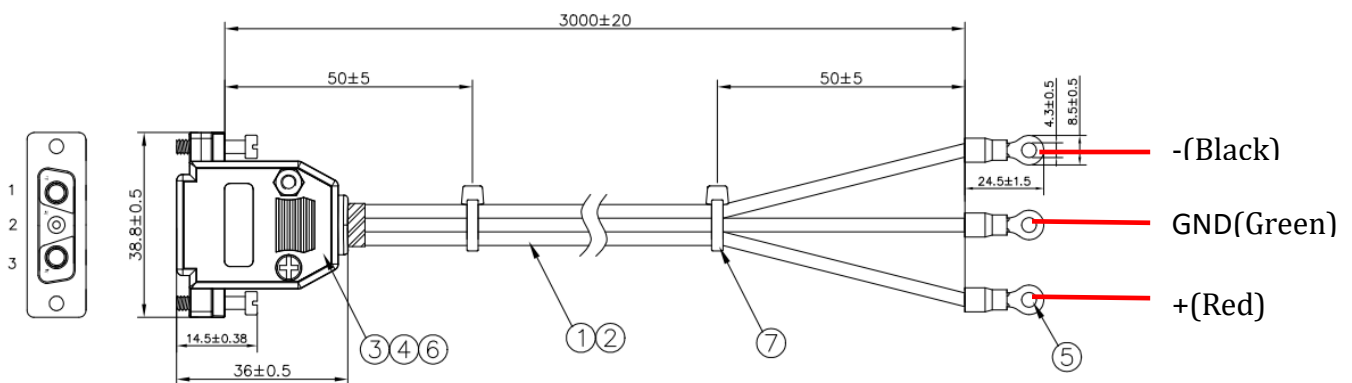


DC PSU Input

Use the included cable to the DC power inlet (PR-S-XA-3V3P000).



Align the connector on the cable with DC power inlet and secure it with the two captive screws.



All installation procedures are restricted to skilled personnel.

The terminal block is suitable for a minimum 14 AWG, minimum 60V, minimum 105 °C, VW-1 power cord. Torque value is 1.2 N·m.

Toutes les procédures d'installation sont réservées au personnel qualifié. Le bornier est adapté à un cordon d'alimentation VW-1 minimum de 14 AWG, minimum 60 V, minimum 105 °C. La valeur de couple est de 1,2 N·m.

3.9 Login to the BMC via Console Port

Step 1

Set the Console Port to BMC mode using the 4-pole DIP Console Port Mode Switch (SW5) on the mother board inside the chassis (see *4.9 Board Layout* on page 60).

Pin	Default	BMC Debug
1	On	Off
2	On	Off
3	Off	On
4	Off	On

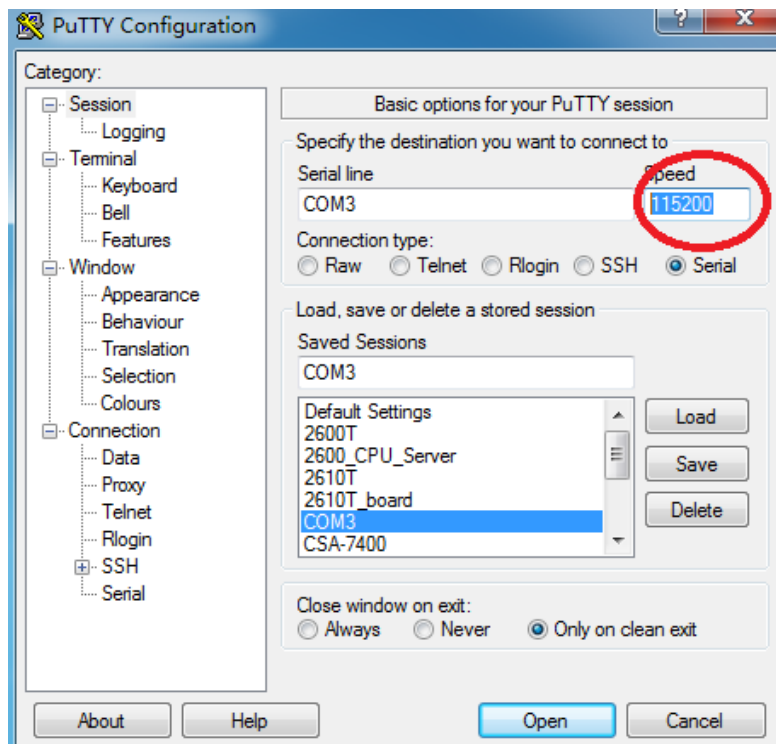
Step 2

Use the included RJ-45 to DB-9 console port adapter cable to connect the PC to the RJ-45 console port of the AXE-7120SR (see *1.3.1 AXE-7120SR Front Panel* on page 10). See *4.5 Dual USB 3.0 and RJ-45 Console Port* on page 56 for the adapter cable pin definition.



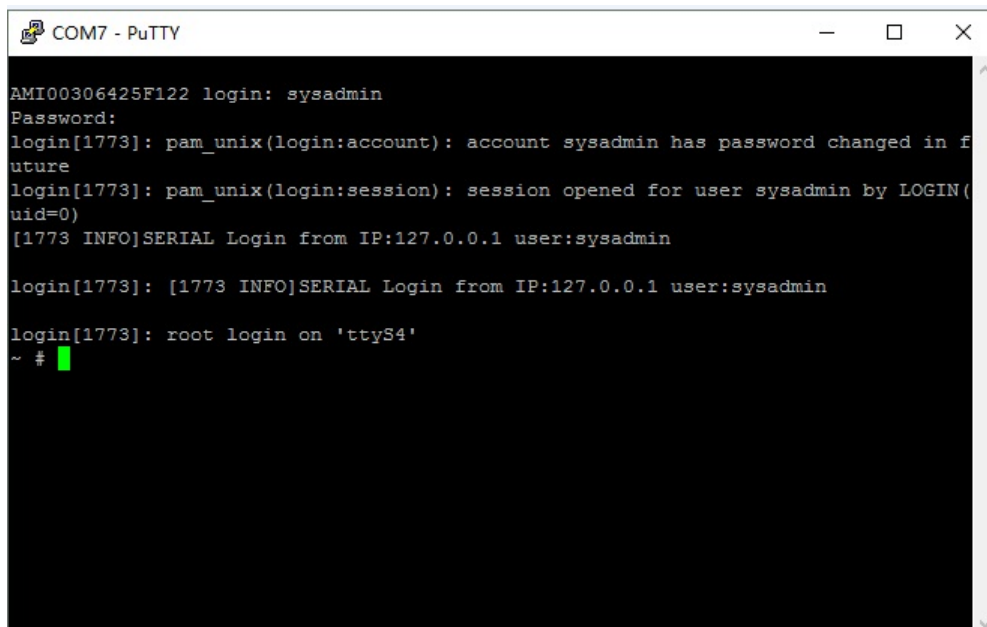
Step 3

Open a serial port console tool (such as PuTTY), choose the higher COM port (it may be different depending on the computer), then set the baud rate to 115200.

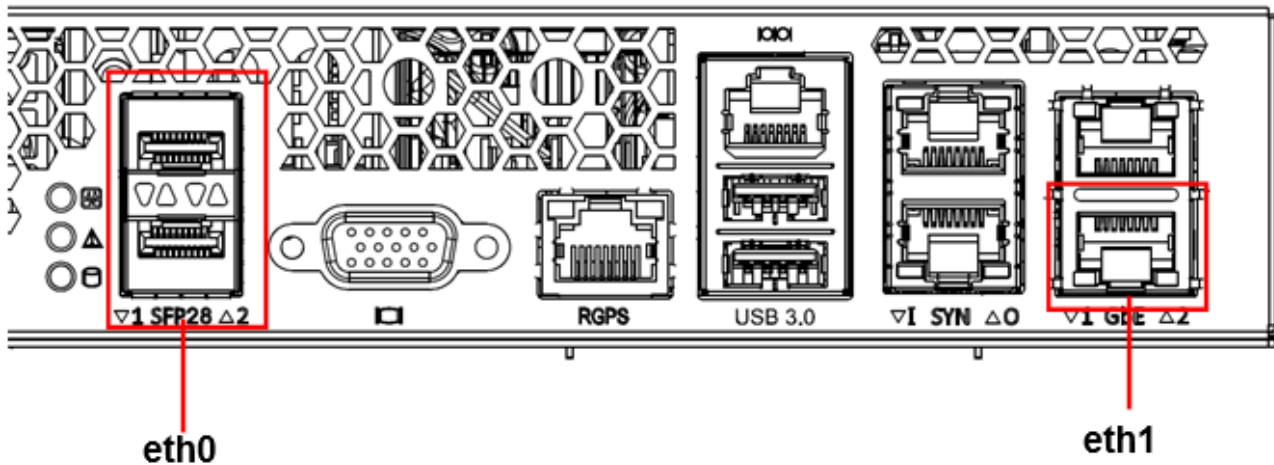


Step 4

Input the user name “sysadmin” and password “superuser” to login to the system.



3.10 BMC eth0/eth1 Location



Note: BIOS BMC Network Configuration: LAN channel 1 is eth0, and LAN channel 2 is eth1.

3.11 BMC eth0 Default and Static IP Settings

The default IP setting is DHCP. Users can login to the BMC to modify the IP.

Static IP Settings:

Show the current LAN setting

☐ ipmitool lan print 1

Set the IP source to static

☐ ipmitool lan set 1 ipsrc static

Set the IP address

☐ ipmitool lan set 1 ipaddr xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx

Set the netmask address

☐ ipmitool lan set 1 netmask xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx

Set the gateway address

☐ ipmitool lan set 1 defgw ipaddr xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx

Restore Default:

Set IP source to DHCP

☐ ipmitool lan set 1 ipsrc dhcp

Note: BMC IP can be set in the BIOS. See 5.6.1 *BMC Network Configuration* on page 97.

3.12 BMC eth1 Default and Static IP Settings

The default IP setting is DHCP. Users can login to the BMC to modify the IP.

Static IP Settings:

Show the current LAN setting

☐ ipmitool lan print 8

Set the IP source to static

☐ ipmitool lan set 8 ipsrc static

Set the IP address

☐ ipmitool lan set 8 ipaddr xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx

Set the netmask address

☐ ipmitool lan set 8 netmask xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx

Set the gateway address

☐ ipmitool lan set 8 defgw ipaddr xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx

Restore Default:

Set IP source to DHCP

☐ ipmitool lan set 8 ipsrc dhcp

Note: BMC IP can be set in the BIOS. See *5.6.1 BMC Network Configuration* on page 97.

3.13 BIOS Update

Users can update the AXE-7120SR system BIOS over various interfaces (Gigabit LAN, KCS, console port).

3.13.1 Updating BIOS via Host with BIOS Tool

1. Boot/Login to Shell
2. Update the BIOS over host with the following commands.

Example:

AfuEfix64 BIOS.ROM /p /b /n /k (to update BIOS without ME)

```
Shell> fs0:
FS0:\> cd MECS-7120_1210_FullImage
FS0:\MECS-7120_1210_FullImage> dir
Directory of: FS0:\MECS-7120_1210_FullImage\
02/27/2024  16:33 <DIR>          16,384  .
02/27/2024  16:33 <DIR>           0     ..
06/08/2023  14:44             621,616  AfuEfix64.efi
01/24/2024  14:09              6,522  HISTORY.txt
01/24/2024  10:32          67,108,864  MECS-7120_1210.BIN
01/24/2024  10:32         16,777,216  MECS-7120_1210.ROM
01/24/2024  14:09              401  pBIOS.nsh
           5 File(s)  84,514,619 bytes
           2 Dir(s)
FS0:\MECS-7120_1210_FullImage>
```

Note: Updating BIOS via BMC, please refer Chapter 6.

3.14 BMC Firmware Update via Network

This section outlines the various methods available for updating the BMC firmware. BMC firmware updates can be performed through three primary methods:

1. Web interface update

For detailed steps and guidelines, please refer to Section [6.2.8.1.1 BMC Update](#).

2. Redfish update

3. For detailed steps and guidelines, please refer to Section [6.4.5 BMC Update](#).

4. Yafuflash tool update

See below for detailed steps and guidelines.

Yafuflash supports three primary methods for updating BMC firmware: via Network, USB, and KCS. Below is an example via Network and its steps.

Network Medium:

```
./Yafuflash -nw -ip [BMC_ip] -u [username] -p [user password] [FW_IMAGE_FILE]
```

Example:

```
./Yafuflash -nw -ip 192.168.0.1 -u admin -p admin.123 rom.ima
```

This command uses the network to upgrade BMC.

Step-by-Step Guide (Using Network Update as Example):

1. Initiating Update Command:

```
root@bmc-AXE-7120SR:/home/bmc/yafu/v7-LTS-v13/Linux_x86_64# ./Yafuflash -nw -ip 172.20.2.36 -u admin
-p admin.123 rom.ima
INFO: Yafu INI Configuration File not found... Default options will not be applied...
```

```
Creating IPMI session via network with address 172.20.2.36...Done
```

```
+-----+
|  YAFUFlash - Firmware Upgrade Utility v7.01.0111  |
| Copyright (c) 2020 American Megatrends International, LLC |
+-----+
Image to be updated is Inactive Image (Image-2)
Please type (Y/y) to proceed or (N/n) to change the Image:
```

Note:

- ☐ *The system will prompt if you want to proceed with updating the inactive image.*
- ☐ *Typing **Y** will proceed with the update, while **N** will lead to the image selection interface.*

2. Selecting the Image to Update:

If **Y** is selected, the system will prompt if you want to proceed with updating the inactive image:

```

+-----+
| YAFUFlash - Firmware Upgrade Utility v7.01.0111 |
| Copyright (c) 2020 American Megatrends International, LLC |
+-----+
Image to be updated is Inactive Image (Image-2)
Please type (Y/y) to proceed or (N/n) to change the Image:y
The Module root allocated size is different from the one in the Image
The Module osimage location is different from the one in the Image
The Module www location is different from the one in the Image
The Module extlog location is different from the one in the Image
The Module extlog location is different from the one in the Image
The Module bootlogo location is different from the one in the Image
The Module arcity size is different from the one in the Image
So, type (Y/y) to do Full Firmware Upgrade or (N/n) to exit
Enter your Option :

```

If **N** is selected:

INFO: Yafu INI Configuration File not found... Default options will not be applied...

Creating IPMI session via network with address 172.20.2.36...Done

```

+-----+
| YAFUFlash - Firmware Upgrade Utility v7.01.0111 |
| Copyright (c) 2020 American Megatrends International, LLC |
+-----+
Image to be updated is Inactive Image (Image-2)
Please type (Y/y) to proceed or (N/n) to change the Image:n
Please type Option '0' : to Flash Inactive Image Image-2
        '1' : to Flash Image-1
        '2' : to Flash Image-2
        '3' : to Flash both Images :

```

Note: User will be presented with options to choose which image to update: inactive image, Image-1, Image-2, or both.

3. Firmware Update Process:

After making the selection, you will be prompted to confirm the update by typing Y.

```

=====
Firmware Details
=====

```

Module Name	Description	RomImage Version	Image 1 Version	Image 2 Version
1. boot	BootLoader	13.5.000000	13.5.000000	13.5.000000
2. conf	ConfigParams	13.5.000000	13.5.000000	13.5.000000
3. root	Root	13.5.000000	13.5.000000	13.5.000000
4. osimage	Linux OS	13.5.000000	13.5.000000	13.5.000000
5. www	Web Pages	13.5.000000	13.5.000000	13.5.000000
6. extlog	ExtendedLog	13.5.000000	13.5.000000	13.5.000000
7. extlog	ExtendedLog	13.5.000000	13.5.000000	13.5.000000
8. bootlogo		1.0.000000	1.0.000000	1.0.000000
9. arcity		13.5.010003	13.5.010003	13.5.010003

```

Existing Image and Current Image are Same
So, type (Y/y) to do Full Firmware Upgrade or (N/n) to exit
Enter your Option :

```

Upon confirmation, the BMC firmware update will begin. The BMC will automatically reboot after the update is completed.

```
*****
WARNING!
  FIRMWARE UPGRADE MUST NOT BE INTERRUPTED ONCE IT IS STARTED.
  PLEASE DO NOT USE THIS FLASH TOOL FROM THE REDIRECTION CONSOLE.
*****

Preserving Env Variables...      done
Uploading Firmware Image : 100%... done
Skipping [boot] Module ....
Flashing [conf] Module ....
Flashing Firmware Image : 100%... done
Verifying Firmware Image : 100%... done
Flashing [root] Module ....
Flashing Firmware Image : 100%... done
Verifying Firmware Image : 100%... done
Flashing [osimage] Module ....
Flashing Firmware Image : 100%... done
Verifying Firmware Image : 100%... done
Flashing [www] Module ....
Flashing Firmware Image : 100%... done
Verifying Firmware Image : 100%... done
Flashing [extlog] Module ....
Flashing Firmware Image : 100%... done
Verifying Firmware Image : 100%... done
Flashing [extlog] Module ....
Flashing Firmware Image : 100%... done
Verifying Firmware Image : 100%... done
Flashing [bootlogo] Module ....
Flashing Firmware Image : 100%... done
Verifying Firmware Image : 100%... done
Flashing [arcity] Module ....
Flashing Firmware Image : 100%... done
Verifying Firmware Image : 100%... done
Resetting the firmware
```

3.15 BMC Firmware Update via Host with Yafuflash

The AXE-7120SR supports a BMC Chassis Management firmware, IPMI v2.0/Redfish compliant.

To update the BMC firmware via host with Yafuflash, perform the following steps.

1. Login to the OS with root user permission.
2. Update the BMC over host using the commands below:

KCS Medium:

```
./Yafuflash -kcs [FW_IMAGE_FILE]
```

Example:

```
./Yafuflash -kcs rom.ima
```

This performs the BMC upgrade via KCS.

USB Medium:

```
./Yafuflash -cd [FW_IMAGE_FILE]
```

Example:

```
./Yafuflash -cd rom.ima
```

This command utilizes a USB drive to upgrade BMC.

3.16 CPLD Update

This section outlines the various methods available for updating the BMC firmware. BMC firmware updates can be performed through four primary methods:

1. Web interface update

For detailed steps and guidelines, please refer to Section 3.8.1.3 HPM Firmware Update - CPLD/BIOS.

2. Redfish update

For detailed steps and guidelines, please refer to Section 5.7 CPLD Update.

3. Yafuflash tool update

See below for detailed steps and guidelines.

4. ipmitool update

For detailed steps and guidelines, please refer to Section 4.2.11 CPLD Update.

3.15.1 Yafuflash

Yafuflash supports three primary methods for updating CPLD firmware: via Network, USB, and KCS. Below are examples and steps for each method.

Network Medium:

```
./Yafuflash -nw -ip [BMC_ip] -u [username] -p [user password] -d 0x04 [HPM_FILE]
```

Example:

```
./Yafuflash -nw -ip 192.168.0.1 -u admin -p admin.123 -d 0x04 outputjbc_02b4.hpm
```

This command uses the network to upgrade CPLD.

USB Medium:

```
./Yafuflash -cd -d 0x04 [HPM_FILE]
```

Example:

```
./Yafuflash -cd -d 0x04 outputjbc_02b4.hpm
```

This command utilizes a USB drive to upgrade CPLD.

KCS Medium:

```
./Yafuflash -kcs -d 0x04 [HPM_FILE]
```

Example:

```
./Yafuflash -kcs -d 0x04 outputjbc_02b4.hpm
```

This performs the CPLD upgrade via KCS.

Step-by-Step Guide (Using Network Update as Example):

1. Get CPLD Device List

BMC will response what CPLD device is connected to BMC via JTAG/SPI.

```
root@BMC:/# ./Yafuflash -nw -ip 172.20.2.18 -u admin -p admin.123 -d 0x04 outputjbc_02b4.hpm
INFO: Yafu INI Configuration File not found... Default options will not be applied...
```

```
Creating IPMI session via network with address 172.20.2.18...Done
```

```
+-----+
| YAFUFlash - Firmware Upgrade Utility v7.01.0111 |
| Copyright (c) 2020 American Megatrends International, LLC |
```

+-----+

Beginning CPLD Update...

Total CPLD Device Count: 1

Device Number: 0

Device Name: ALTERA 10M50DA CPLD

ID Code: 31050dd

User Code: 00000000

Interface: JTAG

Interface Number: 0

Enter a Device Number to Enable CPLD Firmware Update Mode: 0

Enabled CPLD Firmware Update Mode ...

Please type (Y/y) to Update or (N/n) to Cancel

Enter your Option : y

Enable CPLD Firmware Update Mode: the user must select one of CPLD, then it will notify the CPLD component to lock that for the firmware update.

Note: *If a CPLD firmware has been uploaded, it will print "Error in activate flash mode".*

2. Firmware Update Processing

Uploading Image : 100%... done

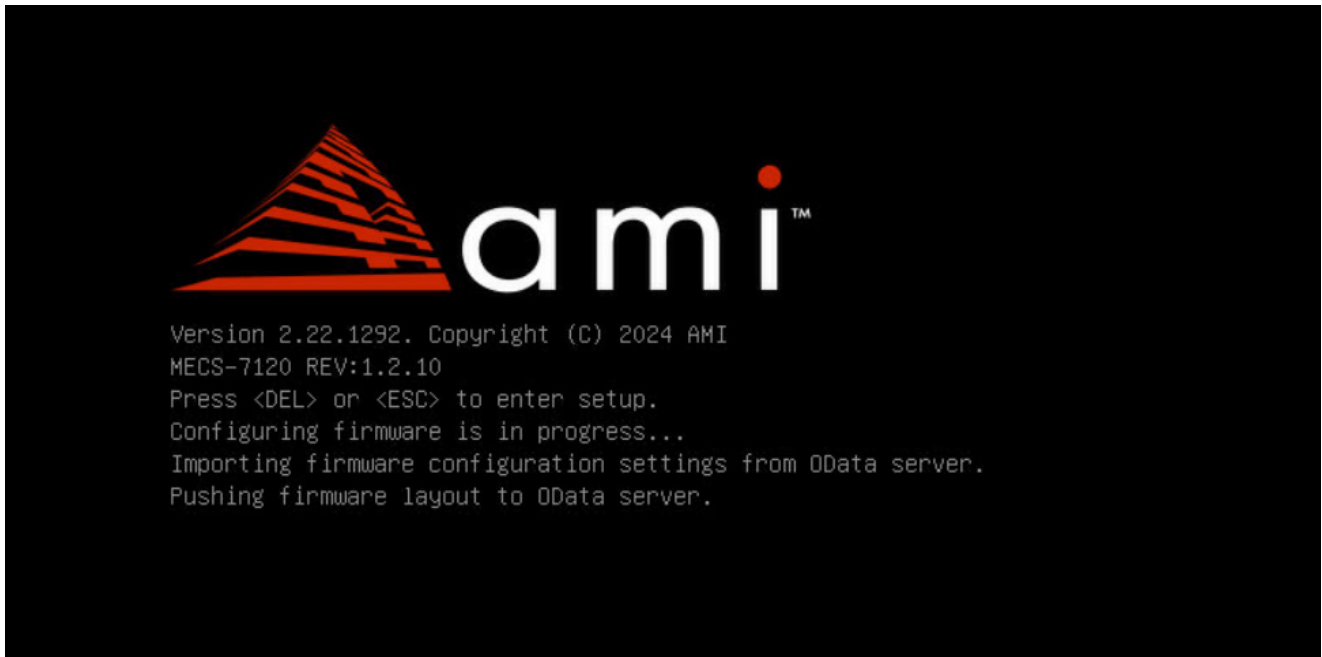
Flashing Firmware Image : 100%... done

Verifying Firmware Image : 100%... done

3.17 Enter BIOS Setup

To enter the BIOS setup screen, follow these steps:

1. Power on the AXE-7120SR.
2. Press the <Delete> or <ESC> key on your keyboard when you see the following text prompt: "Press DEL or ESC to enter Setup".
(Note: If Quick Boot is enabled, the screen below will not display, but pressing the <Delete> or <ESC> key will still allow you to enter the BIOS setup screen.)

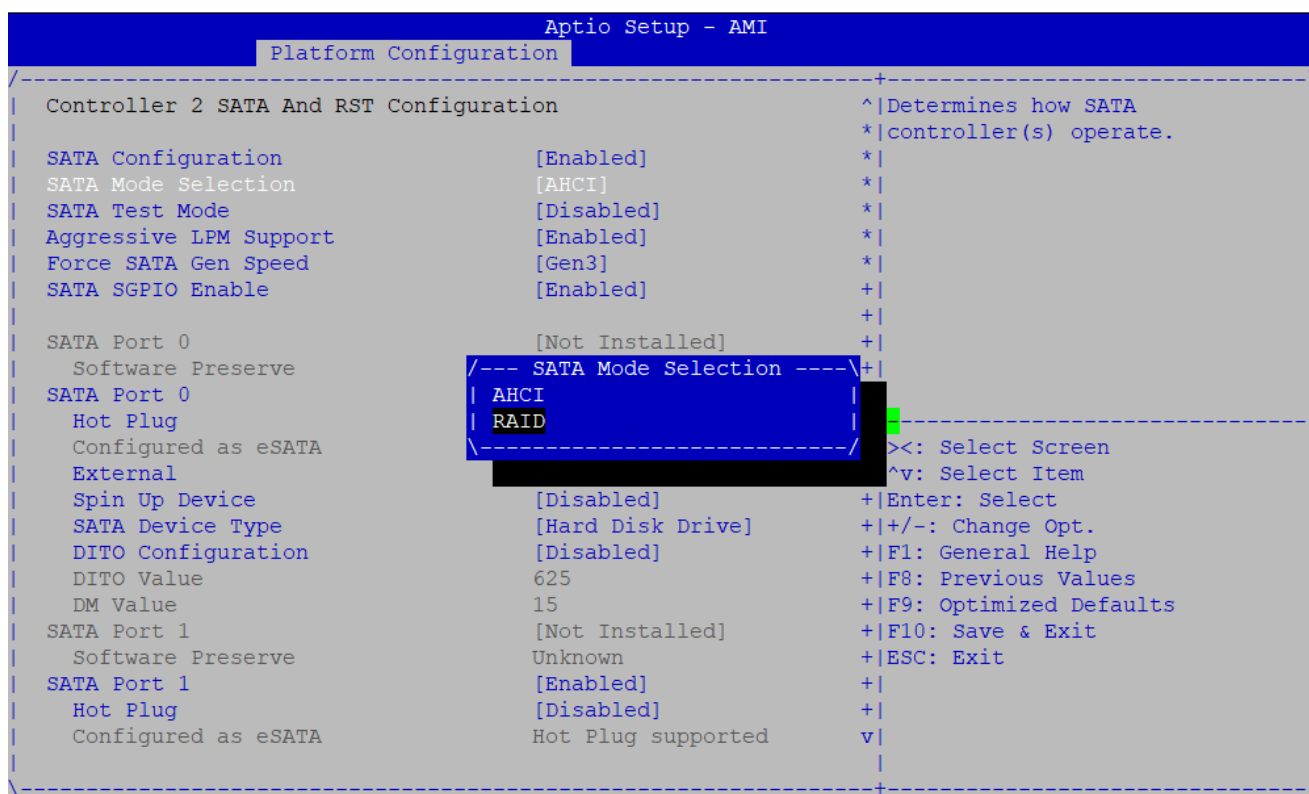


3. After pressing the <Delete> or <ESC> key, the main BIOS setup menu will display. You can access the other setup screens from the main BIOS setup menu, such as Chipset and Power menus.

3.18 Create a RAID Volume

To create a RAID volume, the RAID option must be enabled in the BIOS so that the system loads the RAID option ROM code (see 5.3.1.2 *SATA Configuration* on page 69).

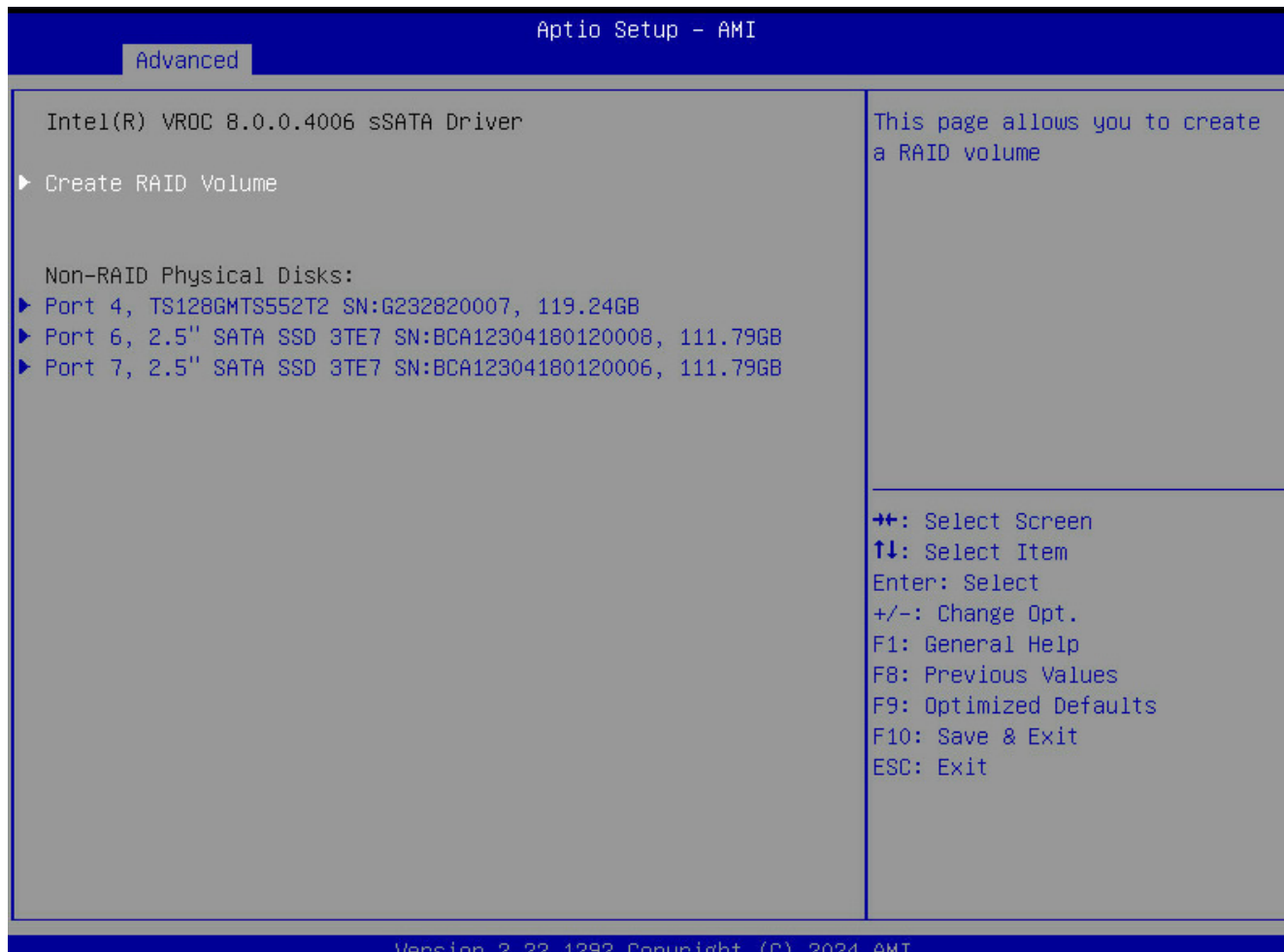
1. Go to **Platform Configuration > PCH-IO Configuration > SATA and RST Configuration > Controller 1 SATA Configuration**.
2. Set **SATA Mode Selection** to **RAID**, save changes, and reboot the system.



To create a RAID volume, go to the **Advanced** menu

Aptio Setup - AMI		
Main	Advanced	Platform Configuration Socket Configuration Server Mgmt Security Boot
Pcie Delay support	[Enabled]	This formset allows the user to manage RAID volumes on the Intel(R) RAID Controller
Delay Time in Seconds	0	
▶ ACPI Settings ▶ AST2600 Super IO Configuration ▶ Serial Port Console Redirection ▶ USB Configuration ▶ PCI Subsystem Settings ▶ Network Stack Configuration ▶ Redfish Host Interface Settings ▶ NVMe Configuration ▶ Trusted Computing		⇧⇩: Select Screen ↑↓: Select Item Enter: Select +/-: Change Opt. F1: General Help F8: Previous Values F9: Optimized Defaults F10: Save & Exit ESC: Exit
▶ Intel(R) VROC sSATA Controller		
▶ Intel(R) Ethernet Controller E810-XXV for SFP - 00:30:64:8E:BE:CE		
▶ Intel(R) Ethernet Controller E810-XXV for SFP - 00:30:64:8E:BE:CF		
Version 2.22.1292 Copyright (C) 2024 AMI		

Enter the **Intel(R) VROC sSATA Controller** submenu and click on **Create RAID Volume**.



3.19 Clear CMOS

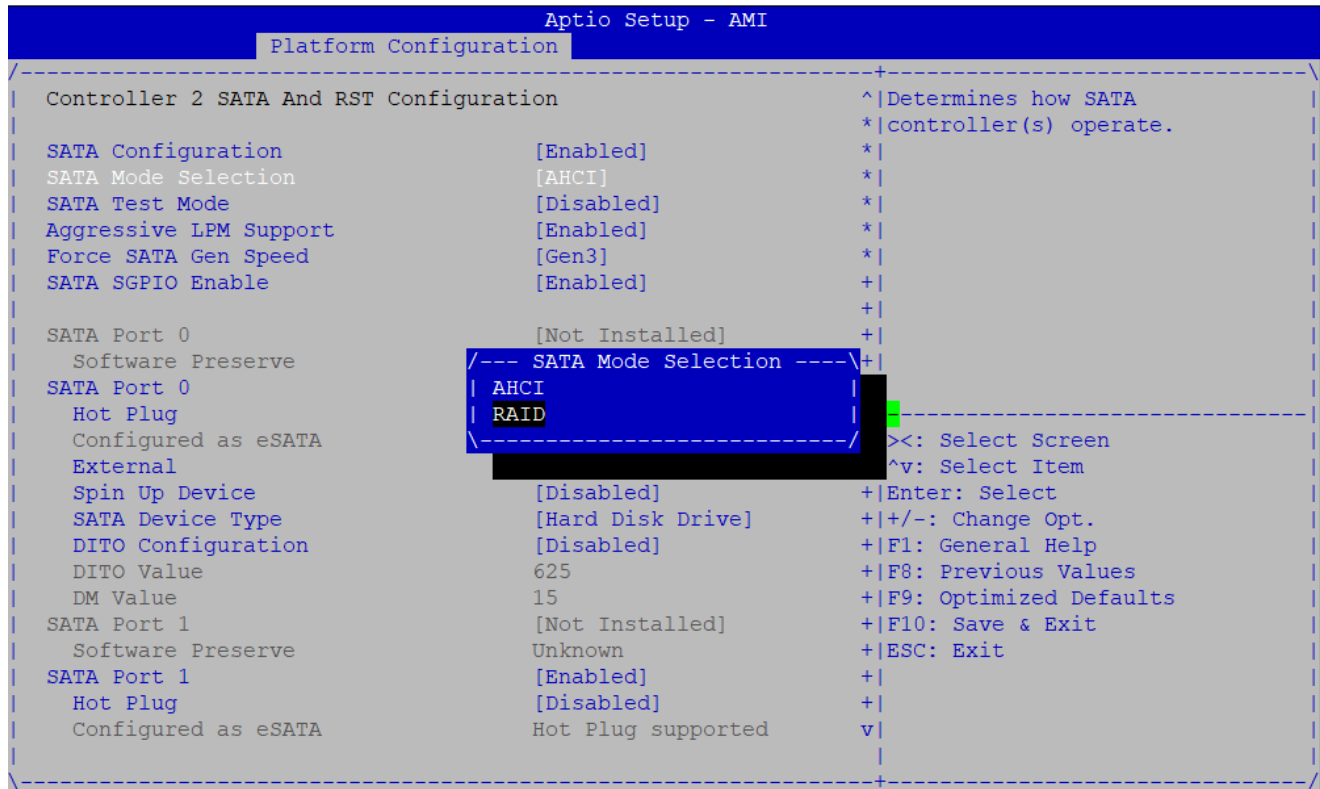
See 4.9 *Board Layout* on page 60 for the location of the Clear CMOS jumper (J3).

J3	Setting
1-2	default
2-3	Clear CMOS

3.20 Create a RAID Volume

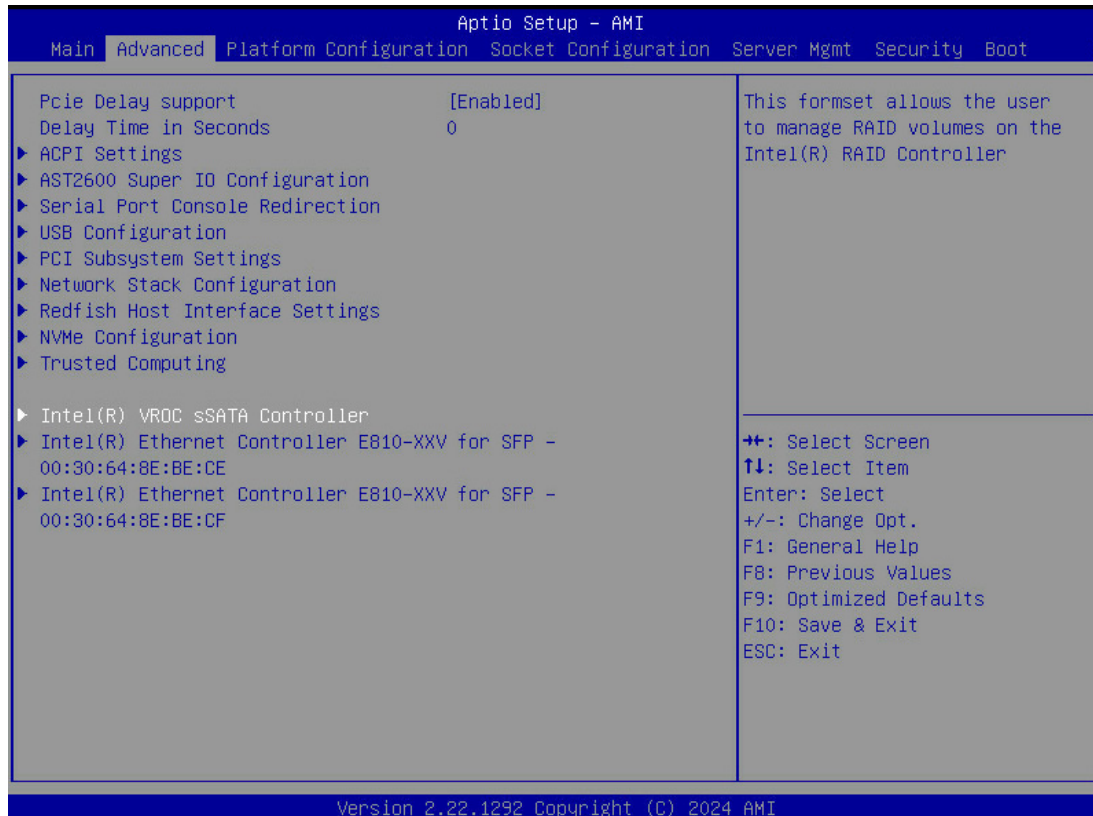
To create a RAID volume, the RAID option must be enabled in the BIOS so that the system loads the RAID option ROM code (see *SATA Configuration* on page 69).

3. Go to **Platform Configuration > PCH-IO Configuration > SATA And RST Configuration > Controller 1 SATA Configuration**.
4. Set **SATA Mode Selection** to **RAID**, save changes, and reboot the system.

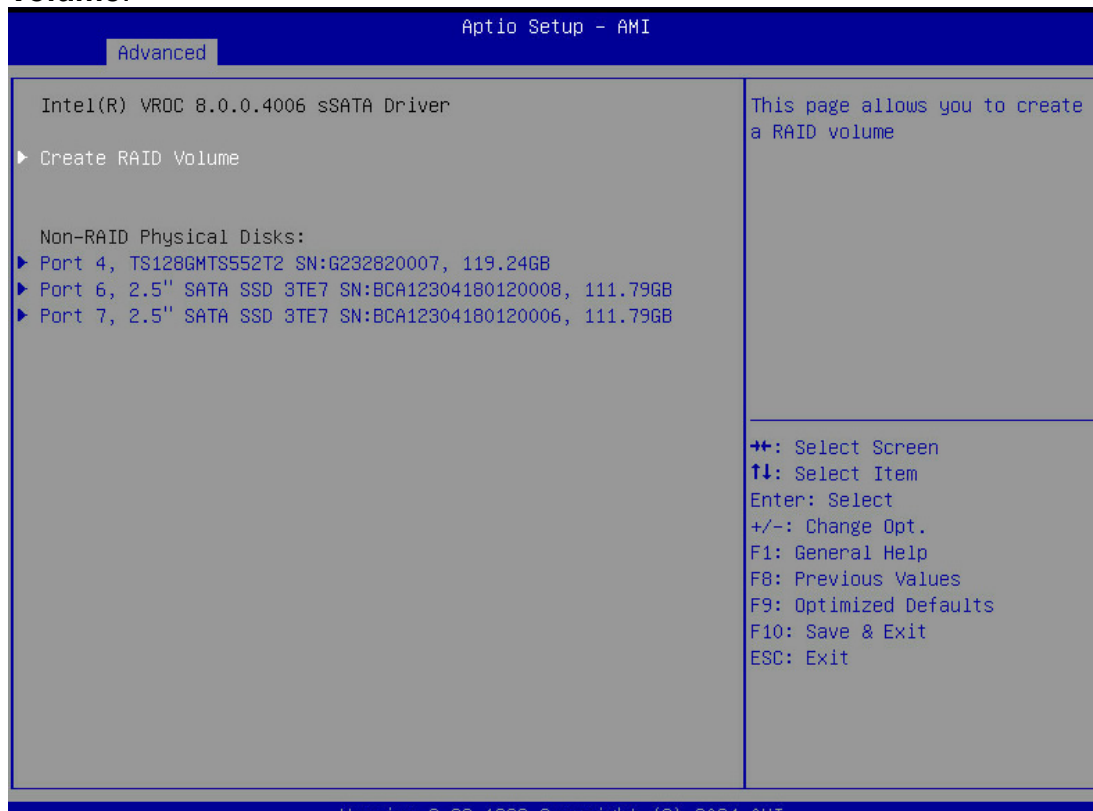


To create a RAID volume, do the following:

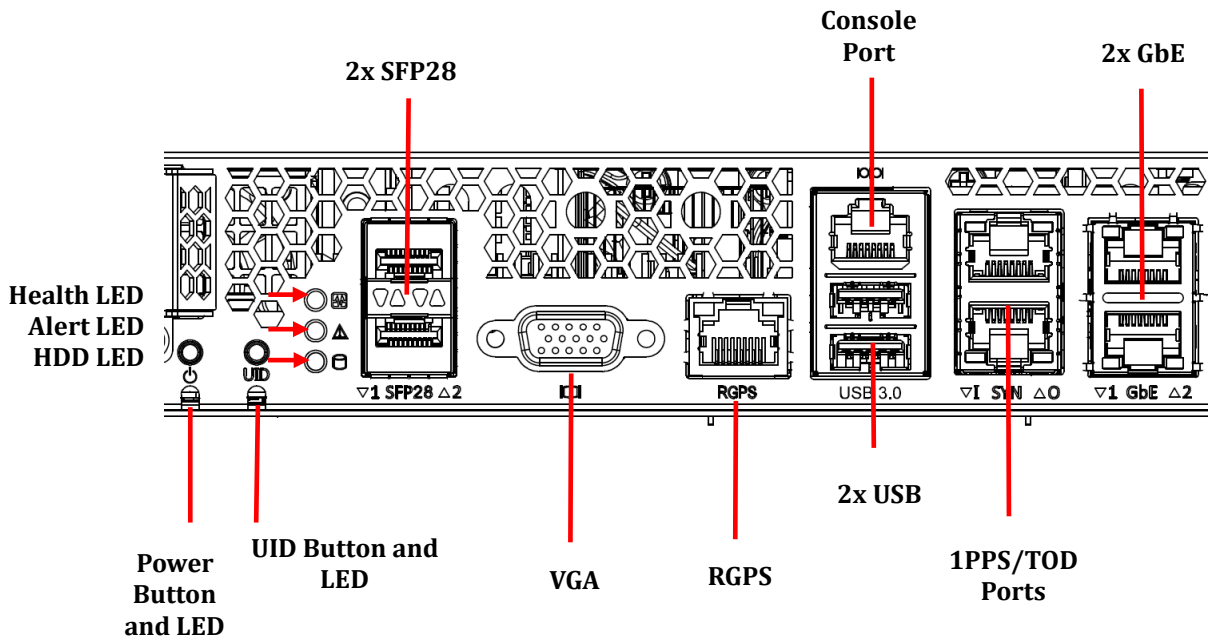
1. Go to the **Advanced** menu.



2. Enter the **Intel(R) VROC sSATA Controller** submenu and click on **Create RAID Volume**.



4 System Interfaces



4.1 Status LEDs

Health LED (green)

The Health Behavior LED has the following behavior.

- ☐ Default: Green indicates healthy BMC status.
- ☐ Override: User can use the OEM LED command to override the LED status to reflect the system health status.

Alert LED (red)

Off: Indicates normal system operation. On: Indicates a critical alarm.

Drive Activity (HDD) LED (yellow)

The Drive Activity (HDD) LED is controlled by SATALED# from the M.2 storage. When SATA storage is active (read/write), the LED will blink.

Note1 : This LED can also be user defined. See 4.7 HDD/User LED Jumper and 4.8 User LED Commands on pages 58 and 58.

Note2 : Only work with M.2 storage.

Power Button and LED (green/yellow)

The Power LED will light when the system is booted up (S0 state).

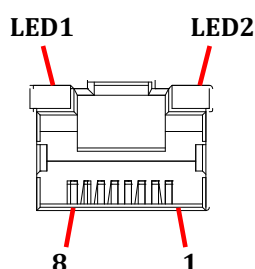
- ☐ Off: No power.
- ☐ Yellow: Standby power
- ☐ Green: Main power

UID Button and LED (blue)

The UID button/indicator is used to conveniently locate the server. The LED can be turned off or on manually by pressing the UID button or remotely controlled by management command.

4.2 LAN Ports

Pin #	Signal
1	TX1+
2	TX1-
3	TX2+
4	TX2-
5	TX3+
6	TX3-
7	TX4+
8	TX4-



LAN LED Behaviour

The LAN LEDs are integrated into the RJ-45 connector. Their behavior is as follows:

The LED1 (Speed) indicates the speed of the LAN connection.

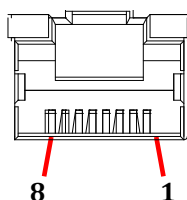
LED1 (Speed)	
10 Mbps	Off
100 Mbps	Green
1000 Mbps	Orange

The LED2 (Link/Activity) indicates that a link has been established by lighting orange. When data is transmitted the LED blinks orange.

LED2 (Link/Activity)	
Link with no activity	Steady
Link with activity	Blinking

4.3 RGPS Port

Pin #	Signal
1	P12V
2	GND
3	CONN_1PPS_RGPS_N
4	CONN_TOD_RGPS_TXD_P
5	CONN_TOD_RGPS_TXD_N
6	CONN_1PPS_RGPS_P
7	CONN_TOD_RGPS_RXD_N
8	CONN_TOD_RGPS_RXD_P

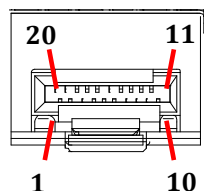


RGPS power setting header

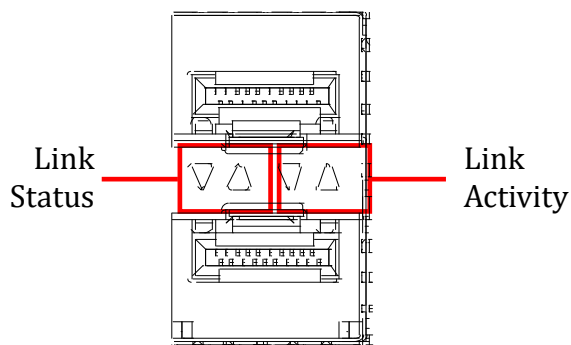
J5	Setting
1-2	NO RGPS power (default)
2-3	RGPS power

4.4 SFP+ Ports

Pin	Signal Name
1	GND
2	TX_FAULT
3	TX_DSBL
4	SDA
5	SCL
6	MOD_ABS
7	RS0
8	RX_OS
9	RS1
10	GND
11	GND
12	RD-
13	RD+
14	GND
15	VCCR
16	VCCT
17	GND
18	TX+
19	TX-
20	GND



SFP+ LED Behavior

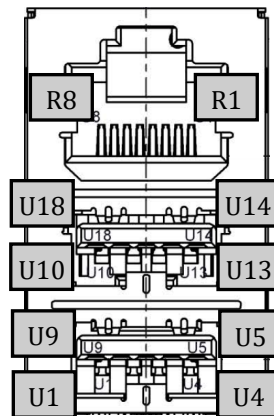


The LEDs point to the respective port.

LED	Status	Behavior
Link Status	Link up	Green (blink)
	Link down	Off
Link Activity	Active	Green 25G / Orange 10G/1G (steady)
	Not active	Off

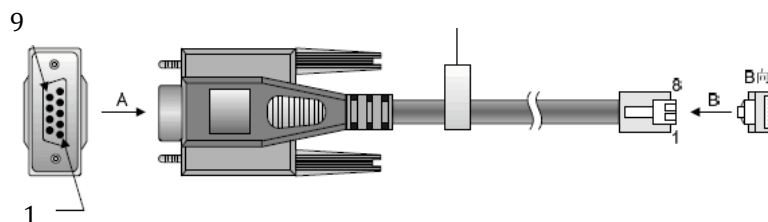
4.5 Dual USB 3.0 and RJ-45 Console Port

Pin	Signal Name
R1	N/C
R2	N/C
R3	COM_TXD
R4	GND
R5	GND
R6	COM_RXD
R7	N/C
R8	N/C
U1	5V
U2	USB2_N
U3	USB2_P
U4	GND
U5	SSRX_N
U6	SSRX_P
U7	GND
U8	SSTX_N
U9	SSTX_P
U10	5V
U11	USB2_N
U12	USB2_P
U13	GND
U14	SSRX_N
U15	SSRX_P
U16	GND
U17	SSTX_N
U18	SSTX_P



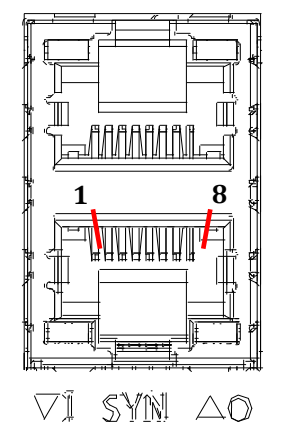
The AXE-7120SR comes with an RJ-45 to DB-9 console port adapter cable.

DB-9 Pin	Signal
1	—
2	RXD
3	TXD
4	DTR
5	SG
6	DSR
7	RTS
8	CTS
9	—



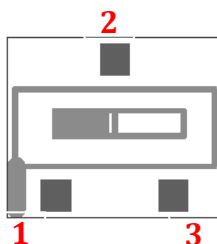
4.6 1PPS/TOD Connector

Pin #	Signal (Upper)	Signal (Lower)
1	NC	NC
2	NC	NC
3	1PPS_TXD_N	1PPS_RXD_N
4	GND	GND
5	GND	GND
6	1PPS_TXD_P	1PPS_RXD_P
7	TOD_TXD_N	TOD_RXD_N
8	TOD_TXD_P	TOD_RXD_P



4.7 HDD/User LED Jumper

The HDD/User LED Jumper (SW2, see 4.9 *Board Layout* on page 60) can be used to set the function of the Drive Activity LED (default is Drive Activity).



SW2	Setting
1-2	HDD Drive Activity (default)
2-3	User Defined

4.8 User LED Commands

4.8.1 OEM ADLINK Set LED Status

NetFn=2Eh, Cmd=10h

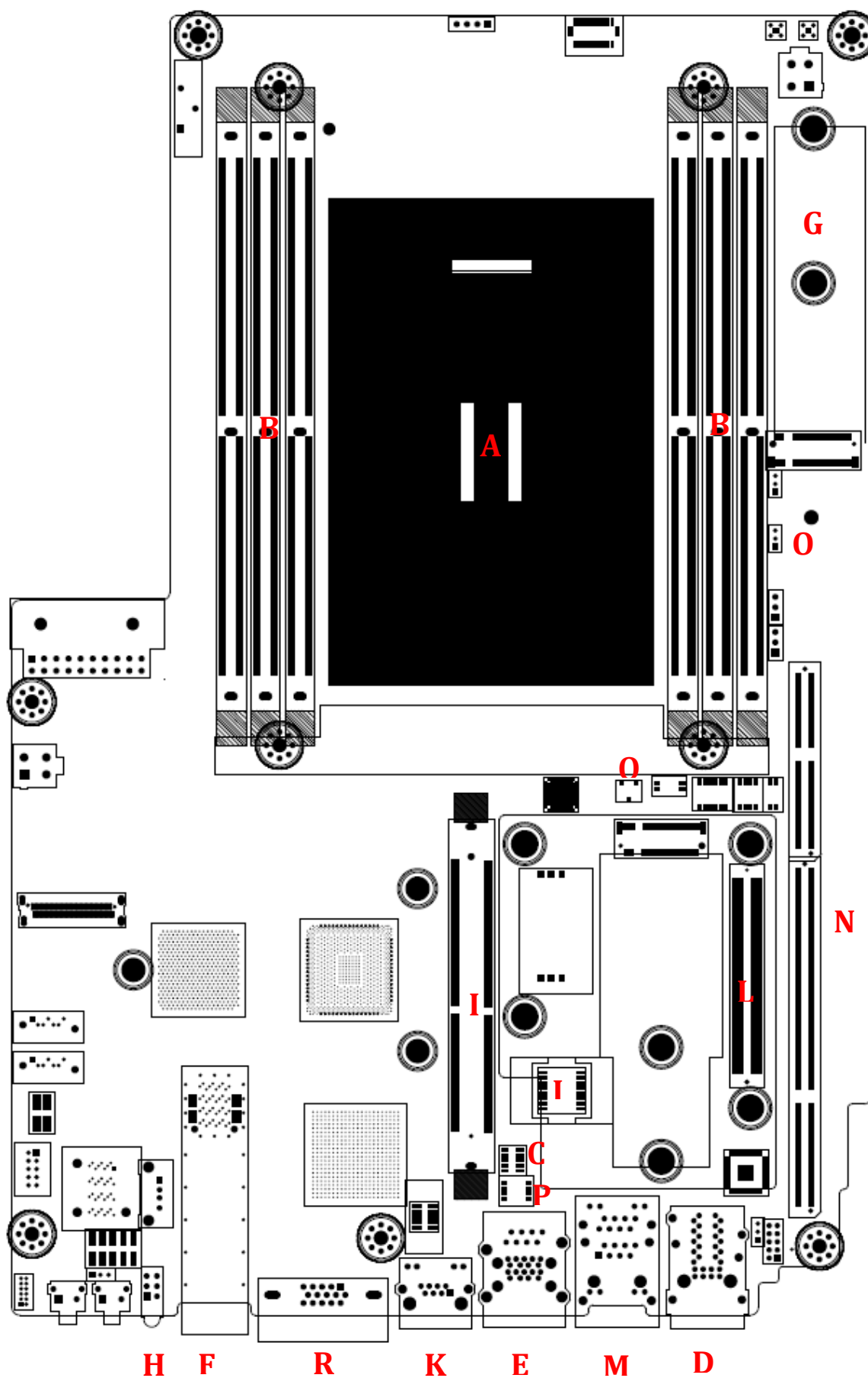
Byte	Data Field
1~3	ADLINK Manufacturer ID –005F13h, LS byte first.
4	LED ID: 02h = USR LED (Yellow, HDD shared) 03h = Alert LED (Red) 04h = Health LED (Green) Other values: reserved
5	LED Function: 00h = LED OFF override. 01h - 1Eh = LED BLINKING override. The off duration is specified by the value of this byte, and the on duration is specified by the value of byte 5. Both values specify the time in hundreds of milliseconds (100 ms-3 s). 1Fh = LED state is restored to Local Control state 20h-FEh Reserved FF = LED ON override
6	On-duration: The LED on-time in hundreds of milliseconds if (01h <=Byte 6<=1Eh) and ignored otherwise. Otherwise, this field is ignored and is set to 0h.
Response Field	
1	Completion Code
2~4	ADLINK Manufacturer ID –005F13h, LS byte first.

4.8.2 OEM ADLINK Get LED Status

NetFn=2Eh, Cmd=11h

Byte	Data Field
1~3	ADLINK Manufacturer ID –005F13h, LS byte first.
4	LED ID: 02h = USR LED (Yellow, HDD shared) 03h = Alert LED (Red) 04h = Health LED (Green) Other values: reserved
Response Field	
1	Completion Code
2~4	ADLINK Manufacturer ID D of ran, LS byte first.
5	LED ID: 02h = USR LED (Yellow, HDD shared) 03h = Alert LED (Red) 04h = Health LED (Green) Other values: reserved
6	LED Function: 00h = LED OFF override. 01h - 1Eh = LED BLINKING override. The off duration is specified by the value of this byte, and the on duration is specified by the value of byte 7. Both values specify the time in hundreds of milliseconds (100 ms-3 s). 1Fh = LED is in Local Control state 20h-FEh Reserved FF = LED ON override
7	On-duration : The LED on-time in hundreds of milliseconds if (01h Byte 6 1Eh) and ignored otherwise set to 0h.

4.9 Board Layout



A	Intel® Xeon® Scalable Processor	J	Primary BIOS SPI Flash
B	DDR5 Socket	K	RGPS port
C	Port 80 connector	L	OCP Connector
D	BMC/ AXE-7120SR LAN RJ-45	M	1PPS+TOD Ports
E	Console Port RJ-45 + USB 3.0	N	PCIe Connector
F	SFP28 Connectors	O	Clear CMOS Jumper (J3)
G	M.2 Slot	P	BMC Mode Switch (SW5)
H	Status LEDs	Q	HDD/User LED Switch (SW2)
I	RunBMC connector	R	VGA port

5 BIOS Setup

5.1 BIOS Setup Menu

The BIOS setup utility is invoked by pressing <ESC> or keys. User can change BIOS settings during setup utility runs. A system reset is required for new settings to take effect.

In the BIOS setup utility, there are several hot keys are designed for specific purposes, as listed below.

- ☐ <F1>: General help in setup menu
- ☐ <F8>: Load previous BIOS values
- ☐ <F9>: Load BIOS default in setup utility
- ☐ <F10>: Save & Exit setup utility

To navigate through the BIOS setup menu, use the following.

→←	Left/Right. The <i>Left and Right</i> < Arrow > keys allow you to select a setup screen. For example: Main screen, Advanced screen, Chipset screen, and so on.
↑↓	Up/Down The <i>Up and Down</i> < Arrow > keys allow you to select a setup item or sub-screen.
+ -	Plus/Minus The <i>Plus and Minus</i> < Arrow > keys allow you to change the field value of a particular setup item. For example: Date and Time.
Tab	The < Tab > key allows you to select setup fields.

5.1.1 Menu Selection Bar

The Menu Selection Bar is located at the top of the screen. It displays the top level available menus to the user:

- ☐ Main Menu
- ☐ Advanced Menu
- ☐ Platform Configuration Menu
- ☐ Server Mgmt
- ☐ Security Menu
- ☐ Boot Menu
- ☐ Save & Exit Menu

5.1.2 Menu Conventions

The appearance of the setup menu listed in this chapter is a sample to describe the item list. It is shown on a VT100 terminal via serial console. The menu conventions are as follows.

Using color

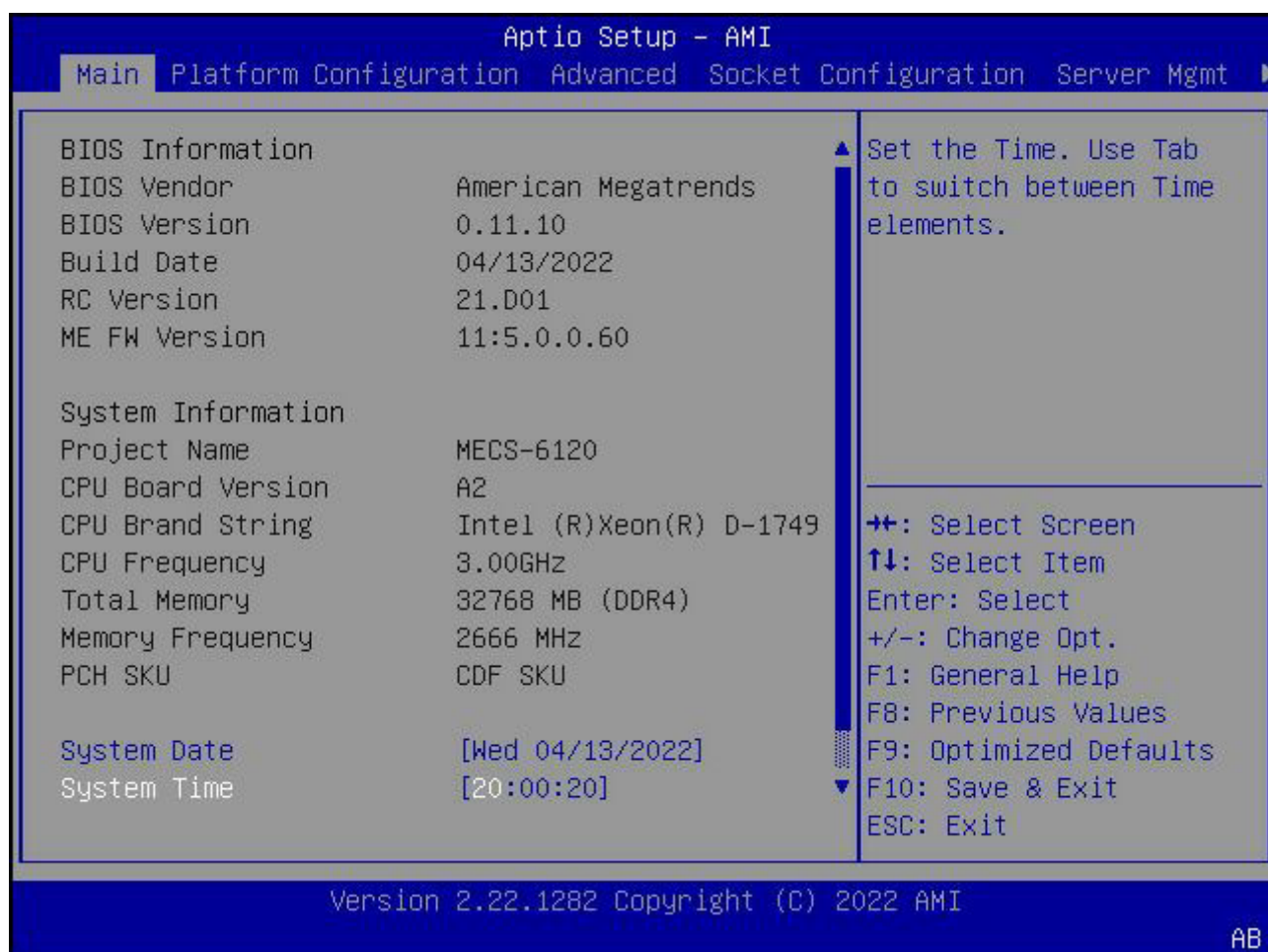
The mandatory BIOS setup fields are in black. The BIOS setup fields currently not used are in grey. The display only strings are in black.

Using brackets

Editable menu options are marketed with squares '[' and ']' to distinguish them from display only fields that can't be modified.

5.2 Main Menu

The Main Menu provides read-only information about the system and also allows you to set the system date and time. The tables below show screen shots of the Main menu details, submenus and settings.



5.2.1 BIOS Information

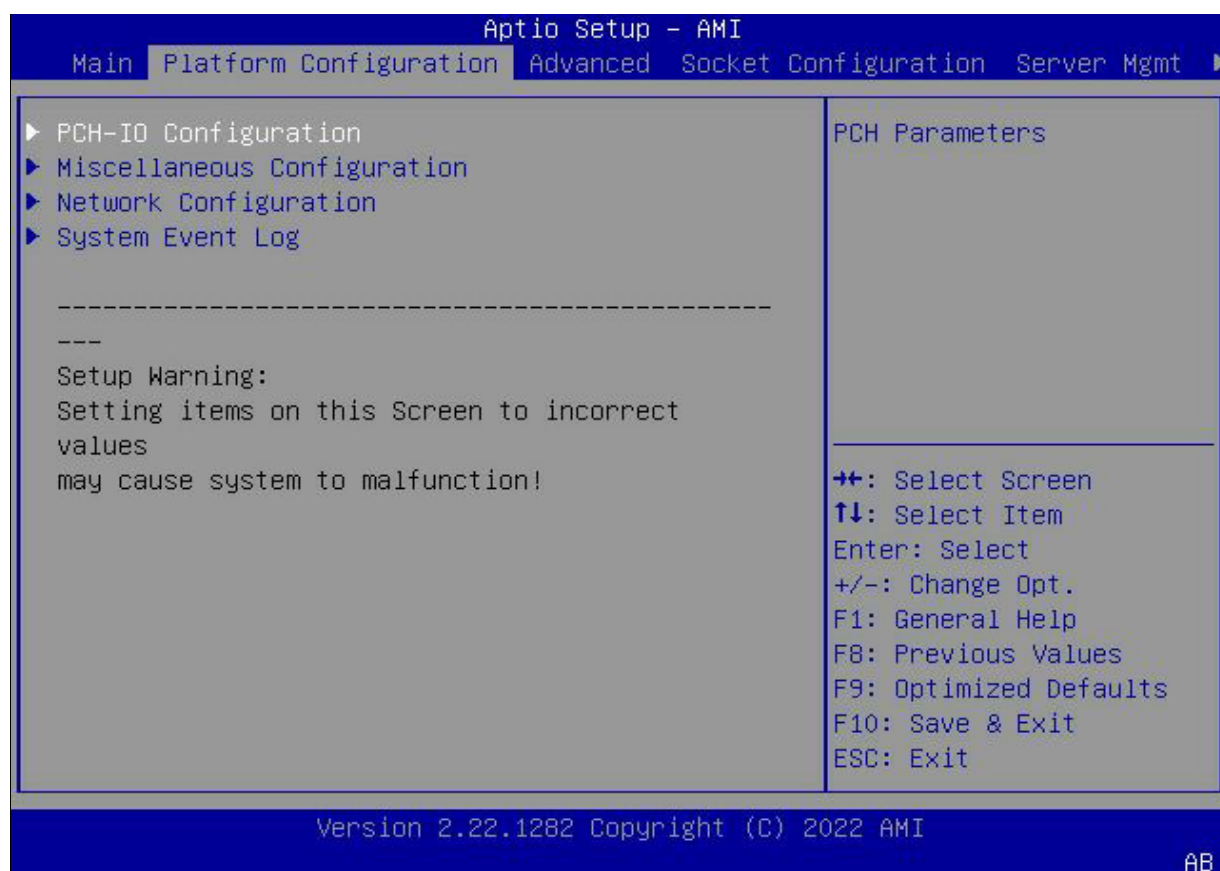
BIOS Item	Options	Description
BIOS Vendor	Info-only. American Megatrends	Display vendor name of system BIOS.
BIOS Version	Info-only. x.yy.zz	Display version of booting BIOS.
Build Date	Info-only. MM/DD/YYYY	It shows the date that BIOS was built.
MRC Version	Info-only. xxx.Ryy	Display the revision of MRC code which is implemented in BIOS.
ME FW Version	Info-only. ww:x.y.z.aaa	Display the version of Intel manageability firmware which is implemented in BIOS.

5.2.2 System Information

BIOS Item	Options	Description
Project Name	Info-only.	Shows Project Name
CPU Board Version	Info-only.	Shows Main Board Version
CPU Brand String	Info-only. Intel(R) Core, ...	Shows what CPU is booting the system.
CPU Frequency	Info-only. XXXX MHz	Shows CPU frequency.
Total Memory	Info-only. XXXX MB (DDR4)	Shows total memory size used on the motherboard and memory type.
Memory Frequency	Info-only. XXXX MHz	Shows memory frequency.
System Date	MM/DD/YYYY	For configuring/showing system date. When setting the Date, use <Tab> key to switch between Date elements.
System Time	HH:MM:SS	For configuring/showing system time. When setting the Time, use <Tab> key to switch between Time elements.
Access Level	Info-only. Administrator/User	It shows what access level is used to enter BIOS setup menu.

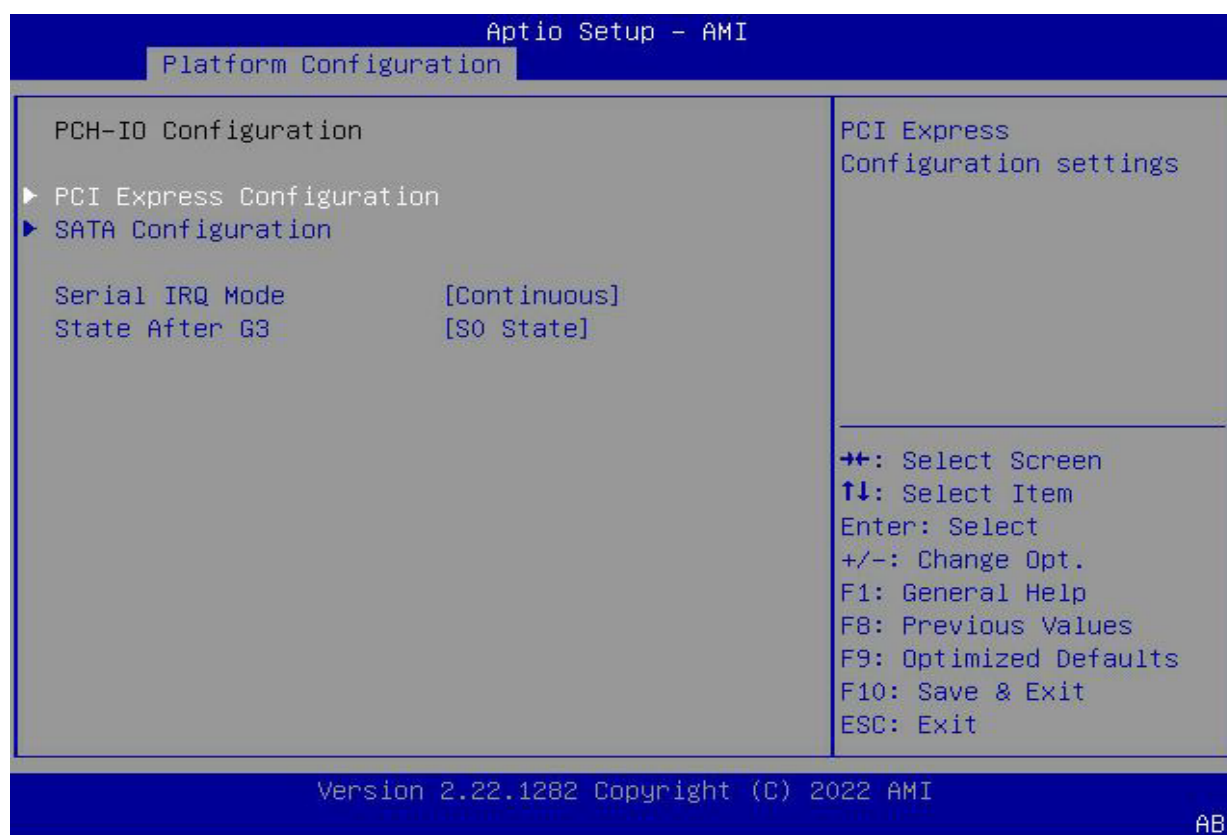
5.3 Platform Configuration Menu

This menu contains the Platform Configuration settings.



BIOS Item	Options	Description
PCH-IO Configuration	Sub-Menu	For PCH-IO setting
Miscellaneous Configuration	Sub-Menu	For Miscellaneous Configuration
Network Configuration	Sub-Menu	For configuring Network.
System Event Log	Sub-Menu	System Event Log

5.3.1 PCH-IO Configuration



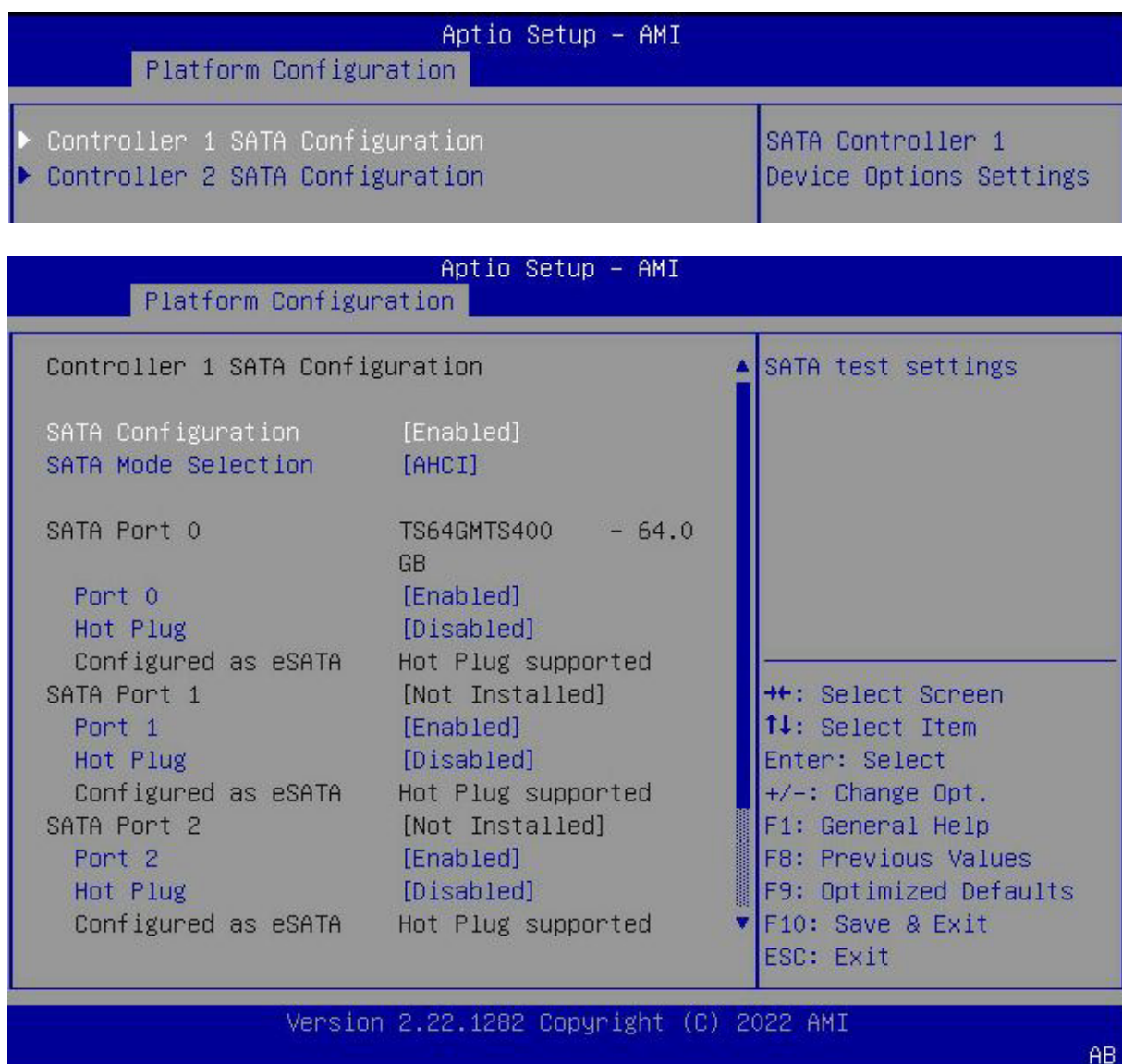
BIOS Item	Options	Description
PCI Express Configuration	Sub-Menu	PCI Express Configuration
SATA Configuration	Sub-Menu	SATA Configuration
Serial IRQ Mode	Quiet Continuous	Configure Serial IRQ Mode.
State After G3	S0 State S5 State	Specify what state to go to when power is re-applied after a power failure

PCI Express Configuration



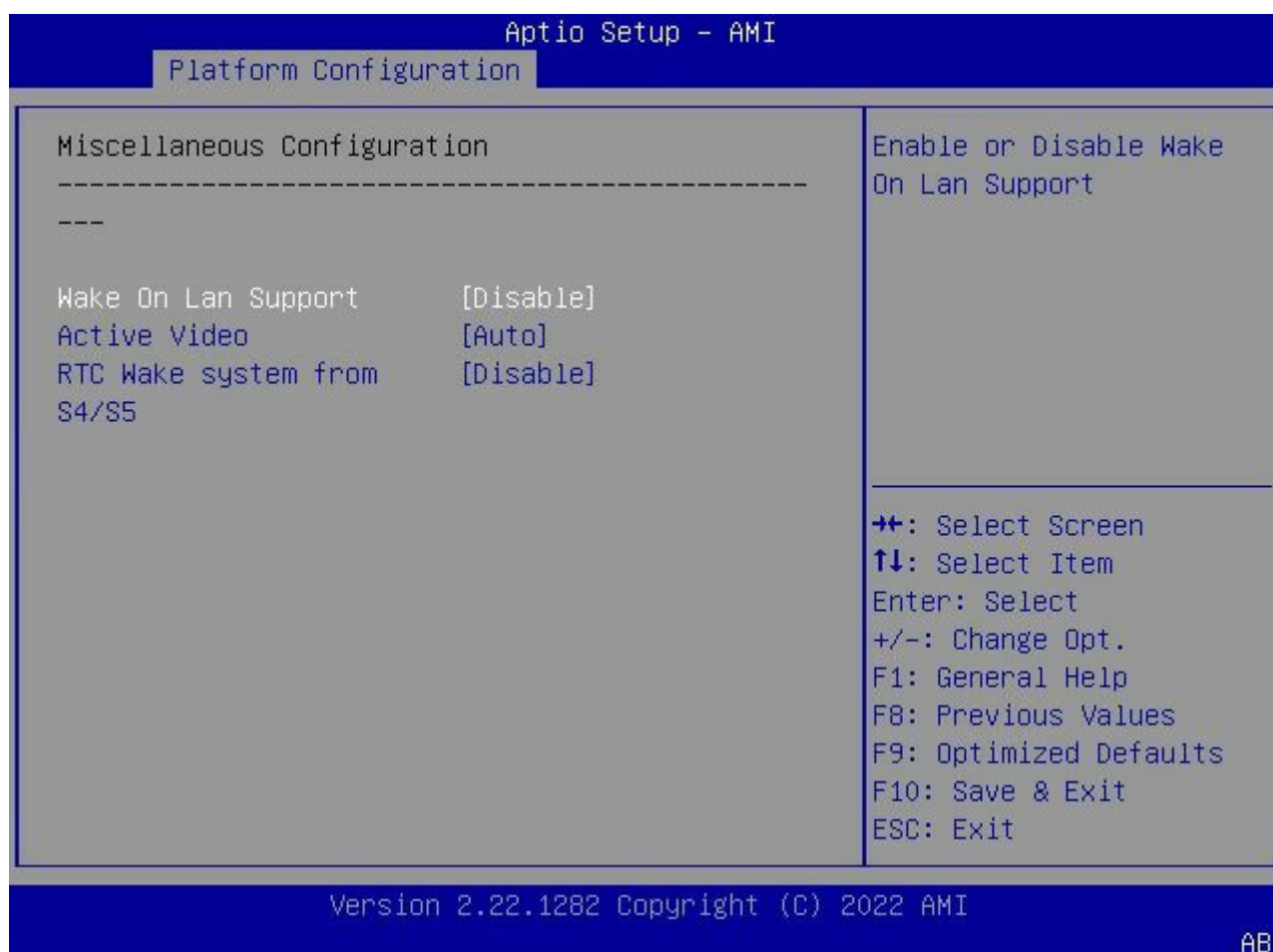
BIOS Item	Options	Description
PCI Express Configuration	Sub-Menu	To enable or disable PCI-E Port.

SATA Configuration



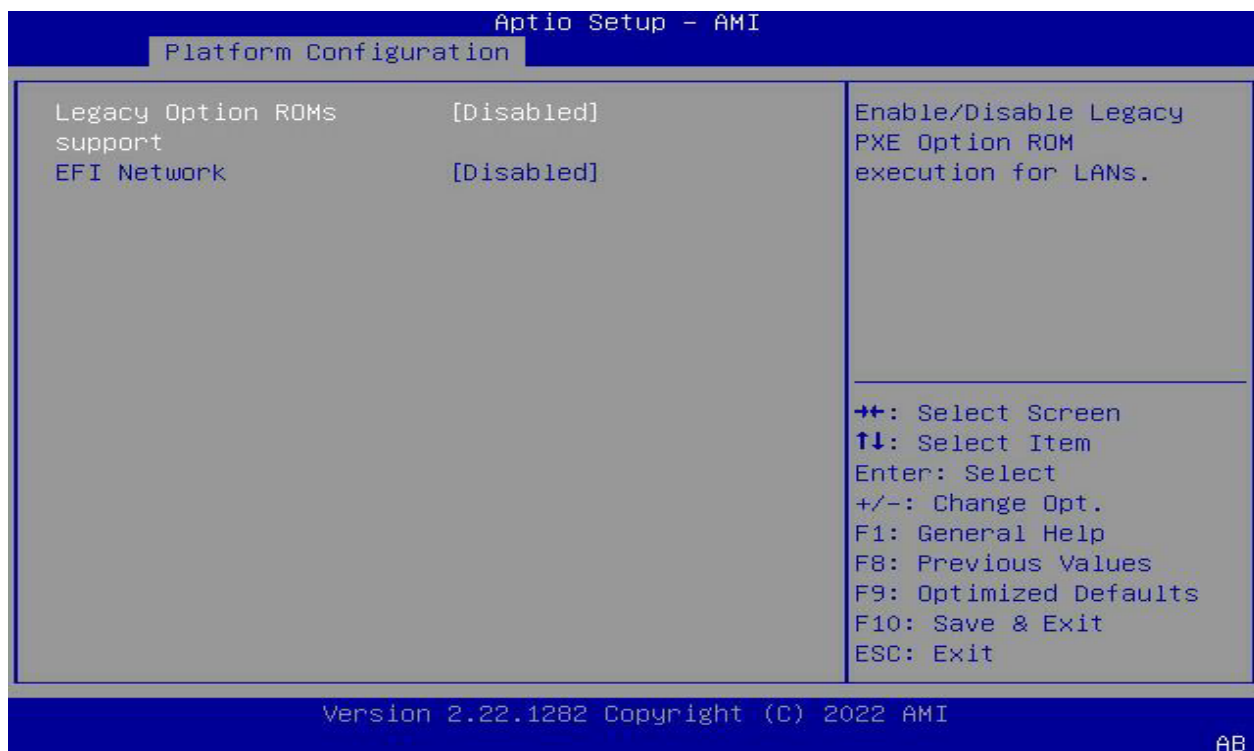
BIOS Item	Options	Description
SATA Configuration	Disabled Enabled	To enable or disable SATA Controller.
SATA Mode Selection	AHCI RAID	For SATA operating mode setting.
SATA Port X	Info Only	To show installed SATA info
Port X	Enable Disable	To enable or disable this SATA port
Hot Plug	Enable Disable	To enable or disable this port as Hot Pluggable

5.3.2 Miscellaneous Configuration



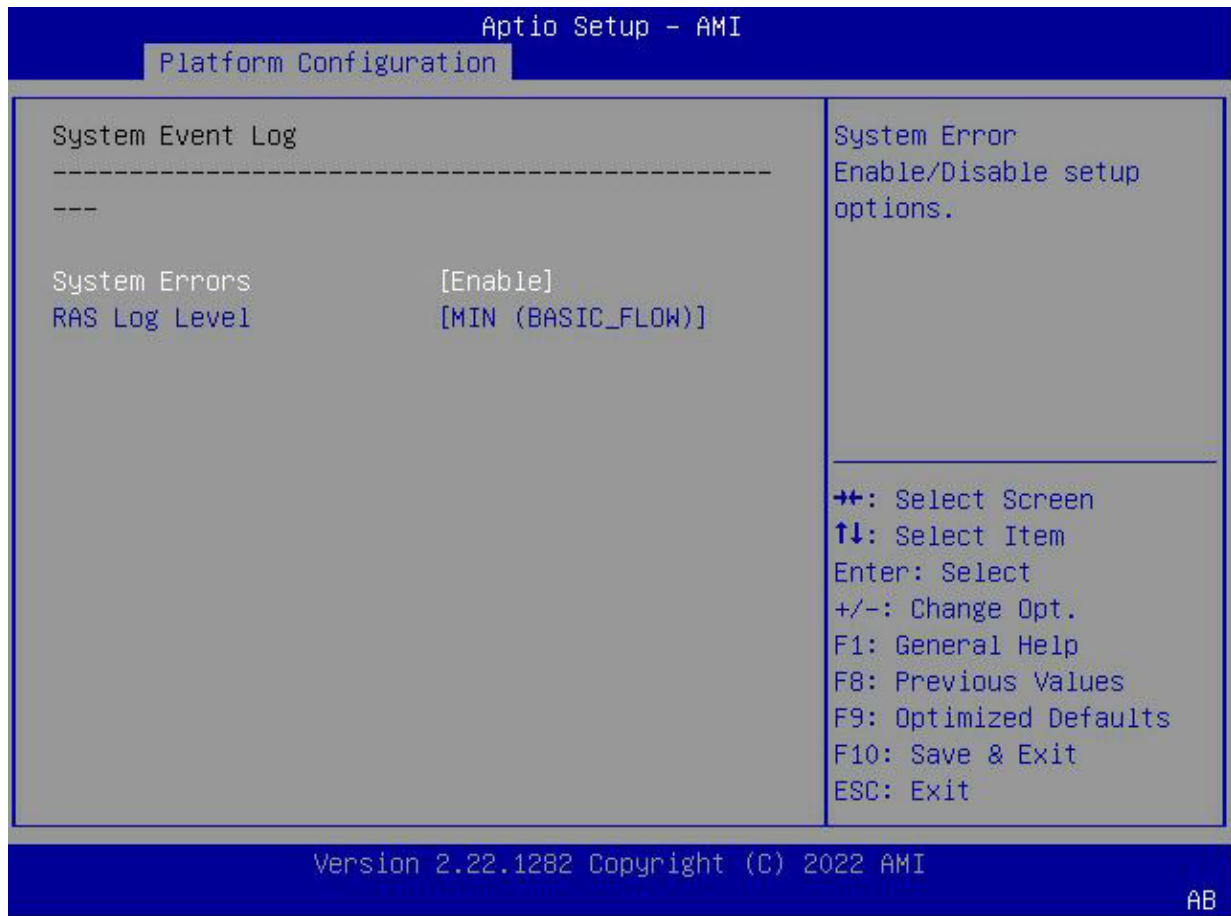
BIOS Item	Options	Description
Wake On LAN Support	Disabled Enabled	To enable or disable WOL
Active Video	Auto Onboard Device PCIe Device	Select BIOS display device
RTC Wake system from S4/S5	Disabled Enabled	System will wake on the day::hr::min::sec specified

5.3.3 Network Configuration



BIOS Item	Options	Description
Legacy Option ROMs support	Enabled Disabled	Enable or disable Legacy PXE Option ROM
EFI Network	Enabled Disabled	Enable or disable EFI Network Driver

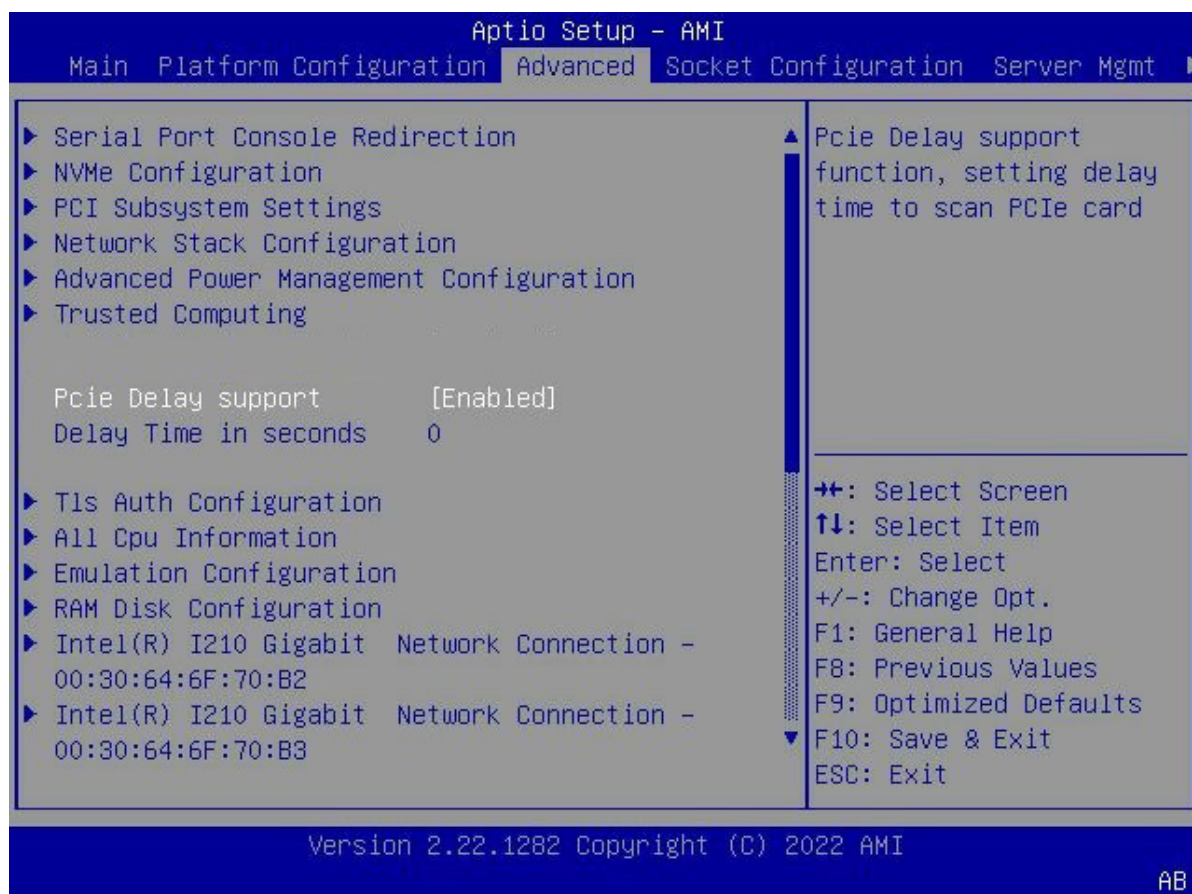
5.3.4 System Event Log



BIOS Item	Options	Description
System Errors	Disabled Enabled	To enable or disable system error log
RAS Log Level	MIN (BASIC_FLOW) MID (BASIC_FLOW, FUNC_FLOW) MAX(BASIC_FLOW, FUNC_FLOW, REG)	RAS Log setup options.

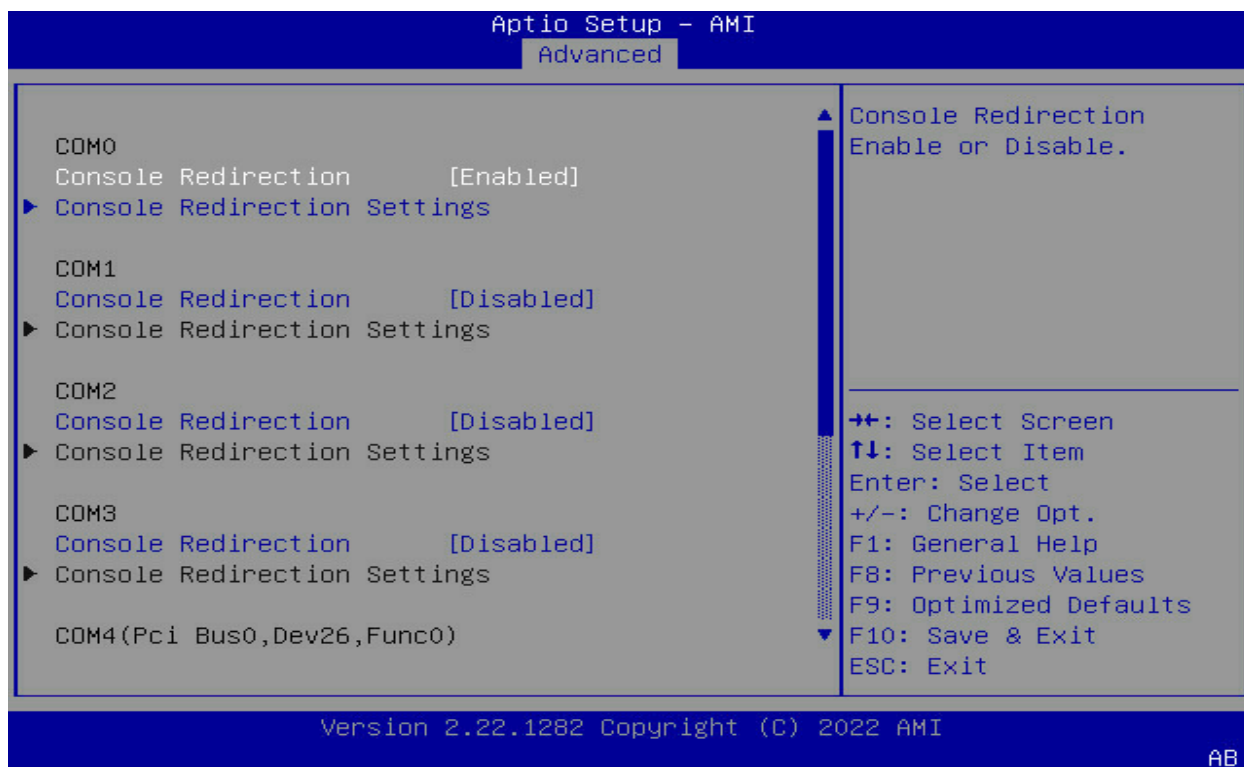
5.4 Advanced Menu

This menu contains the Advanced settings.



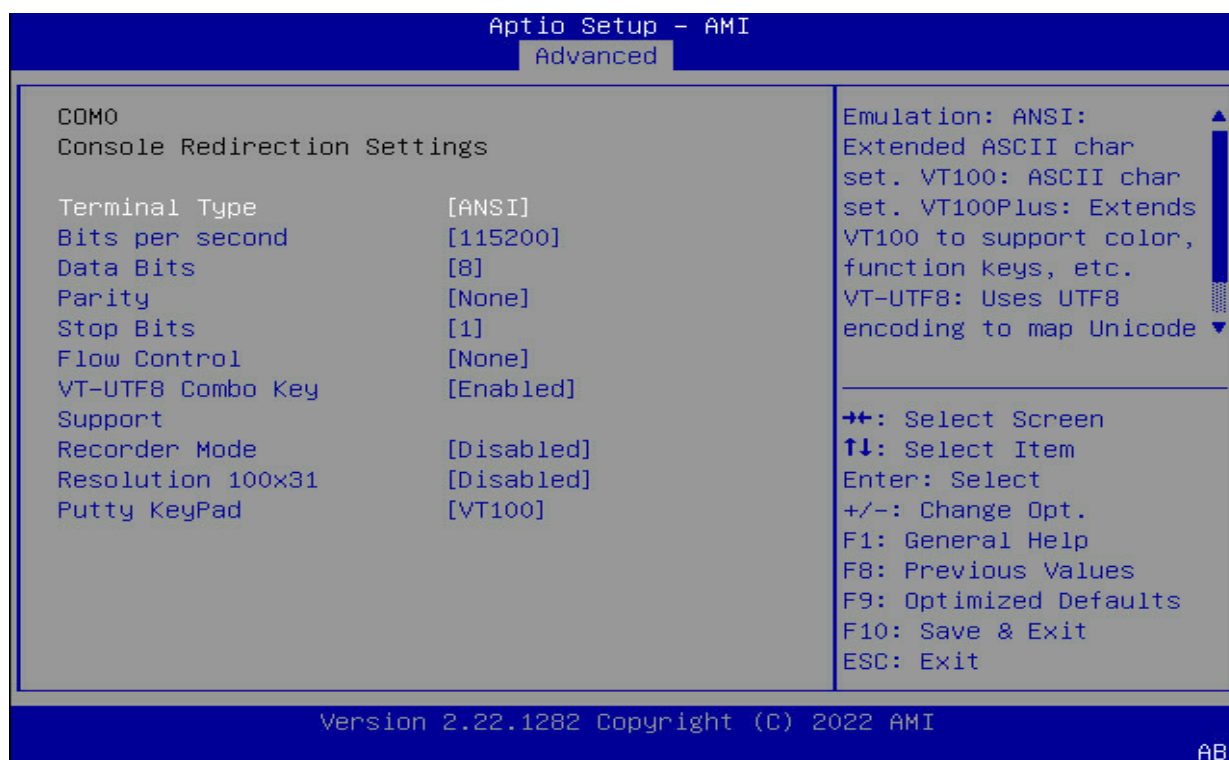
BIOS Item	Options	Description
Serial Port Console Redirection	Sub-Menu	For configuring serial console.
NVME Configuration	Sub-Menu	For NVME devices
PCI Subsystem Settings	Sub-Menu	PCI settings
Network Stack Configuration	Sub-Menu	For configuring Network Stack.
Advanced Power Management Configuration	Sub-Menu	For Advanced Power Management
Trusted Computing	Sub-Menu	For TPM settings
PCIe Delay support	Disabled Enabled	PCIe Delay support function, setting delay time to scan PCIe card default is 0s,max is 10s
Tls Auth Configuration All CPU Information Emulation Configuration	No Detail	Dynamic page
Intel(R) I210 Gigabit Network Connection - ... Intel(R) Ethernet Connection E823-L 10GbE SFP+ ...	Sub-Menu	Onboard Ethernet controller configuration loaded by EFI driver. The setup page is designed by Intel and is shown when running the Ethernet EFI driver. It is related to the "Network" settings on the Boot setup page.

5.4.1 Serial Port Console Redirection



BIOS Item	Options	Description
Console Redirection	Enabled Disabled	Enable or disable serial port console redirection function.
Console Redirection Settings	Sub-Menu	For configuring serial port settings when console redirection function is enabled.

Serial Port Console Redirection > COM0



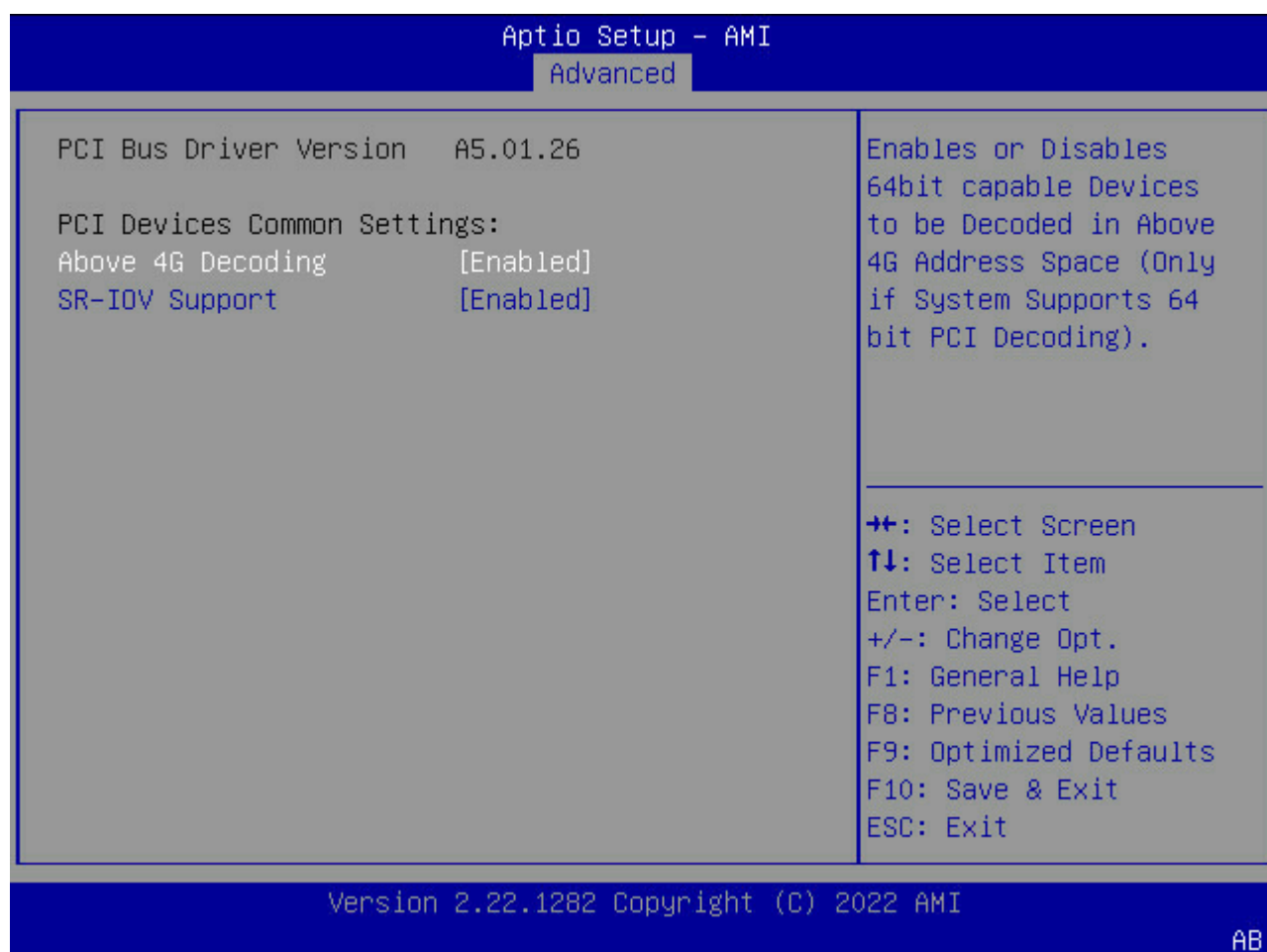
BIOS Item	Options	Description
Terminal Type	VT100 VT100+ VT-UTF8 ANSI	Configure type of console emulation. Emulation: ANSI: Extended ASCII char set. VT100: ASCII char set. VT100+: Extends VT100 to support color, function keys, etc. VT-UTF8: Uses UTF8 encoding to map Unicode chars onto 1 or more bytes.
Bits per second	9600 19200 38400 57600 115200	Selects serial port transmission speed. The speed must be matched on the other side. Long or noisy lines may require lower speed.
Data Bits	7 8	Configure the number of data bits in each transmitted or received serial character for both serial ports.
Parity	None Even Odd Mark Space	Configures if parity bit is generated (transmit data) or checked. A parity bit can be sent with the data bits to detect some transmission errors. Even: parity bit is 0 if the num of 1's in the data bits is even. Odd: parity bit is 0 if num of 1's in the data bits is odd. Mark: parity bit is always 1. Space: Parity bit is always 0. Mark and Space Parity do not allow for error detection. They can be used as an additional data bit.

BIOS Item	Options	Description
Stop Bits	1 2	Configures the number of stop bits transmitted and received in each serial character for both serial ports. Stop bits indicate the end of a serial data packet. (A start bit indicates the beginning). The standard setting is 1 stop bit. Communication with slow devices may require more than 1 stop bit.
Flow Control	None Hardware RTS/CTS	Configures flow control for console redirection. Hardware flow control uses RTC/CTS.
VT-UTF8 Combo Key Support	Disabled Enabled	Enable VT-UTF8 Combination Key Support for ANSI/VT100 terminals
Recorder Mode	Disabled Enabled	This mode only text will be sent
Resolution 100x31	Disabled Enabled	To enable or disable extended terminal resolution
Putty Keypad	VT100	Select Function Key and keypad on Putty

5.4.2 NVMe Configuration

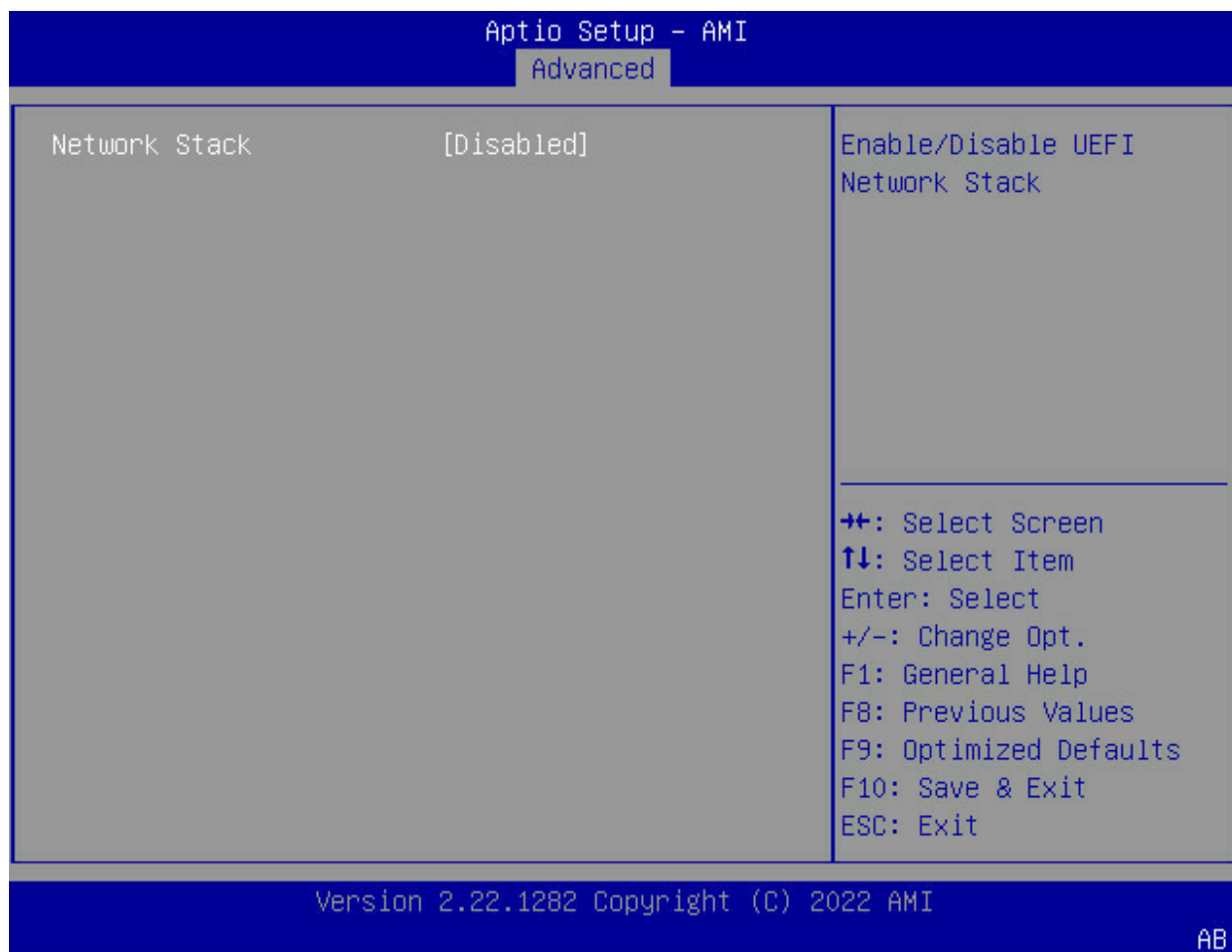
Aptio Setup - AMI		
Advanced		
Seg:Bus:Dev:Func	00:02:00:00	Select either Short or Extended Self Test. Short option will take couple of minutes and extended option will take several minutes to complete.
Model Number	TS256GMTE452T	
Total Size	256.0 GB	
Vendor ID	126F	
Device ID	2263	
Namespace: 1	Size: 256.0 GB	
Device Self Test:		
Self Test Option	[Short]	⇄: Select Screen ↑↓: Select Item Enter: Select +/-: Change Opt. F1: General Help F8: Previous Values F9: Optimized Defaults F10: Save & Exit ESC: Exit
Self Test Action	[Controller Only Test]	
Run Device Self Test		
Short Device Selftest Result	[Not Available]	
Extended Device Selftest Result	[Not Available]	
Version 2.22.1282 Copyright (C) 2022 AMI		
AB		

5.4.3 PCI Subsystem Settings



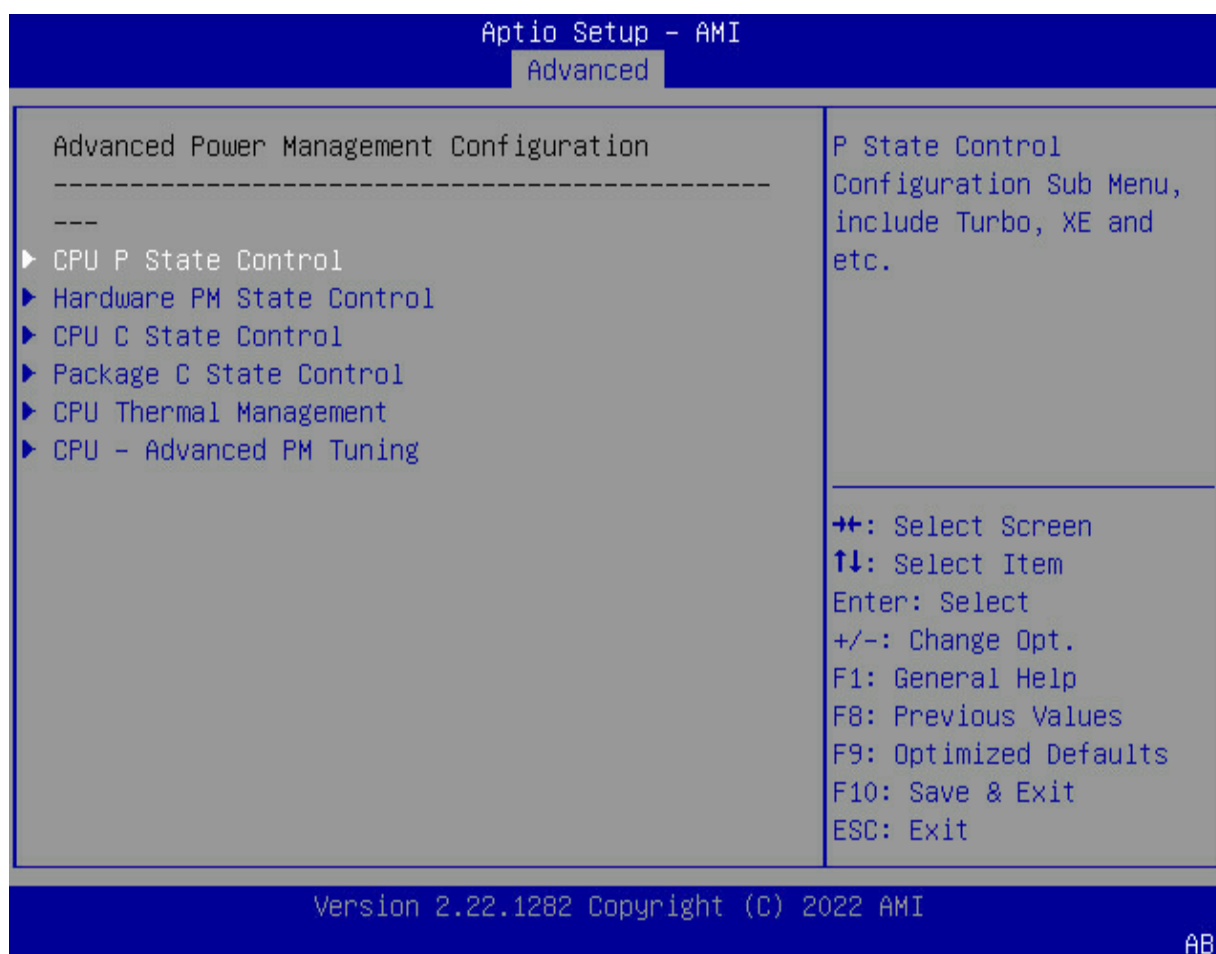
BIOS Item	Options	Description
Above 4G Decoding	Disabled Enabled	To enable or disable decoded in above 4G address space.
SR-IOV Support	Disabled Enabled	Enable or disable Single Root IO virtualization support

5.4.4 Network Stack Configuration



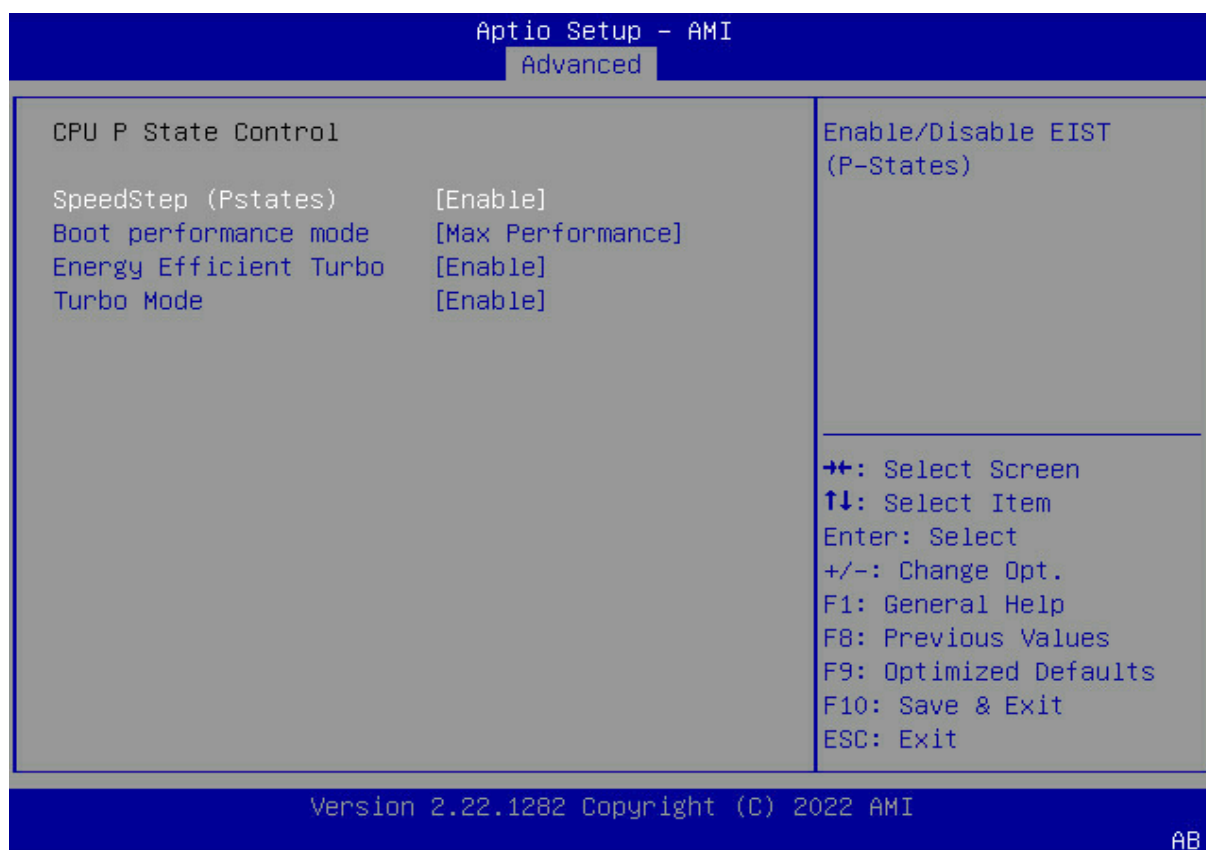
BIOS Item	Options	Description
Network Stack	Disabled Enabled	To enable or disable network stack.

5.4.5 Advanced Power Management



BIOS Item	Options	Description
CPU P State Control	Sub-Menu	P State Control (Turbo, EIST and ETC.)
Hardware PM State Control	Sub-Menu	Hardware P-State settings
CPU C State Control	Sub-Menu	CPU C State settings
Package C State Control	Sub-Menu	Package C State settings
CPU Thermal Management	Sub-Menu	CPU Thermal related settings
CPU – Advanced PM Tuning	Sub-Menu	Advanced PM Tuning settings

CPU P State Control



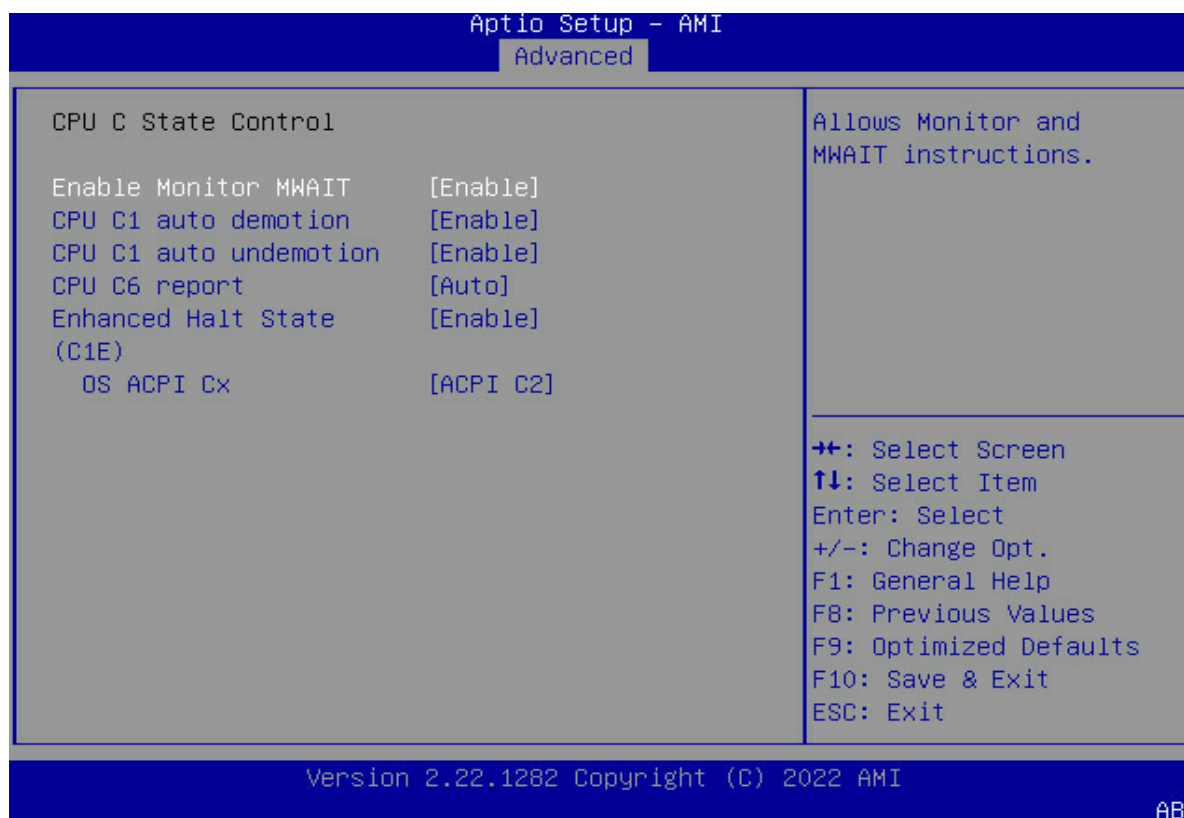
BIOS Item	Options	Description
SpeedStep (Pstates)	Disable Enable	Enhanced Intel SpeedStep Technology
Boot performance mode	Max Performance Max Efficient Set by Intel Node Manager	Select the performance state that the BIOS will set before OS hand off.
Energy Efficient Turbo	Disable Enable	Energy Efficient Turbo Disable, MSR 0x1FC [19]
Turbo Mode	Disable Enable	Enable/Disable processor Turbo Mode

Hardware PM State Control



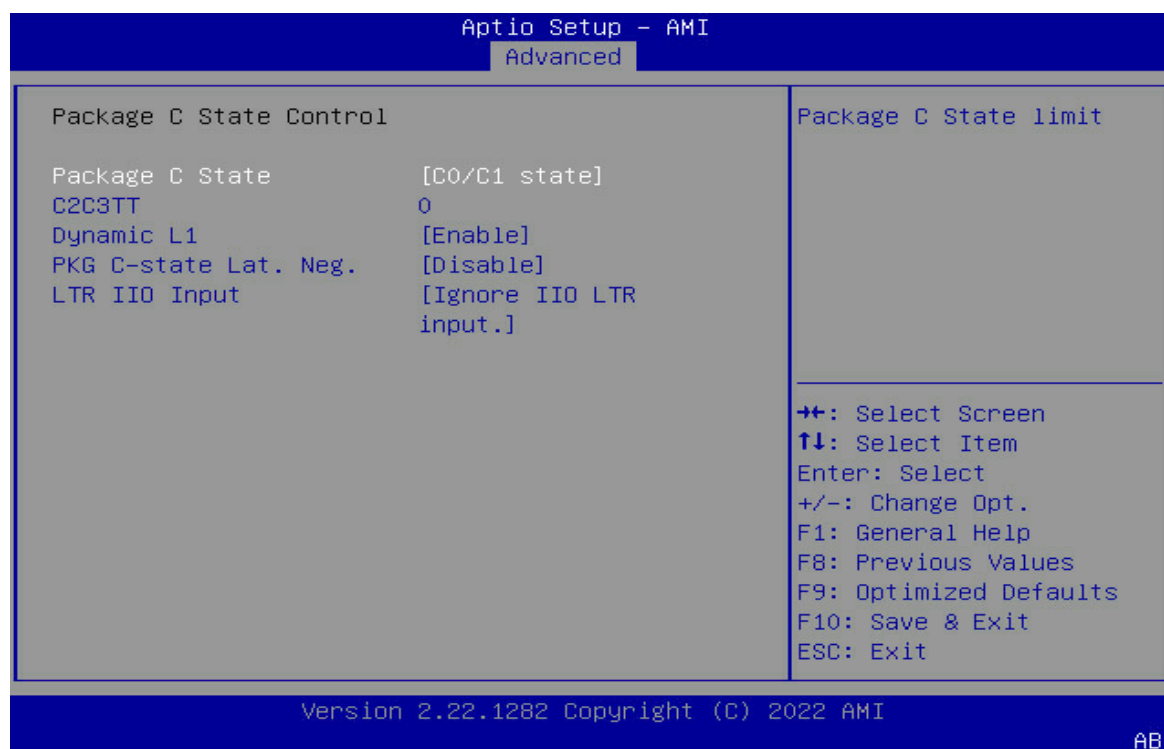
BIOS Item	Options	Description
Hardware P-States	Disable Native Mode Native Mode with No Legacy Support	Disable: Legacy P-States. Native Mode: Hardware chooses a P-state based on OS guidance. Native Mode with No Legacy Support: Hardware autonomously chooses a P-state.

CPU C State Control



BIOS Item	Options	Description
Enable Monitor MWAIT	Disable Enable	Allows Monitor and MWAIT instructions
CPU C1 auto demotion	Disable Enable	Allows CPU to automatically demote to C1. Takes effect after reboot
CPU C1 auto undemotion	Disable Enable	Allows CPU to automatically undemote from C1
CPU C6 report	Disable/Enable/ Auto	Enable/Disable CPU C6(ACPI C3) report to OS
Enhanced Halt State (C1E)	Disable/ Enable	Core C1E auto promotion Control.
OS ACPI Cx	ACPI C2 ACPI C3	Report CC3/CC6 to OS ACPI C2 or ACPI C3

Package C State Control

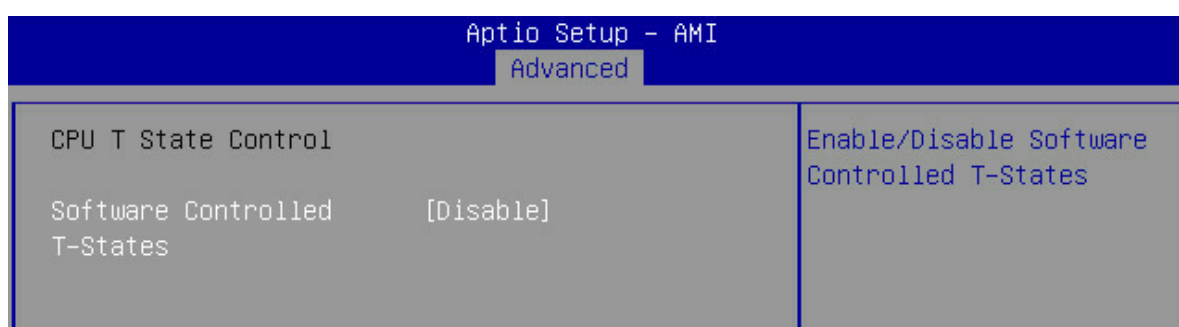


BIOS Item	Options	Description
Package C State Control	C0/C1 state C2 state C6 (non-retention) state Auto	Package C State limit
C2C3TT	0	Default = 0, means [AUTO]
Dynamic L1	Disable Enable	PCU_MISC_CONFIG Bit[21] = dynamic L1 enable
PKG C-state Lat. Neg.	Disable/Enable	MSR 1FCh Bit[30] PCH_NEG_DISABLE
LTR IIO Input	Take IIO LTR input. Ignore IIO LTR input	MSR 1FCh Bit[29] = LTR_IIO_DISABLE. Disable = Ignore IIO LTR input

CPU Thermal Management

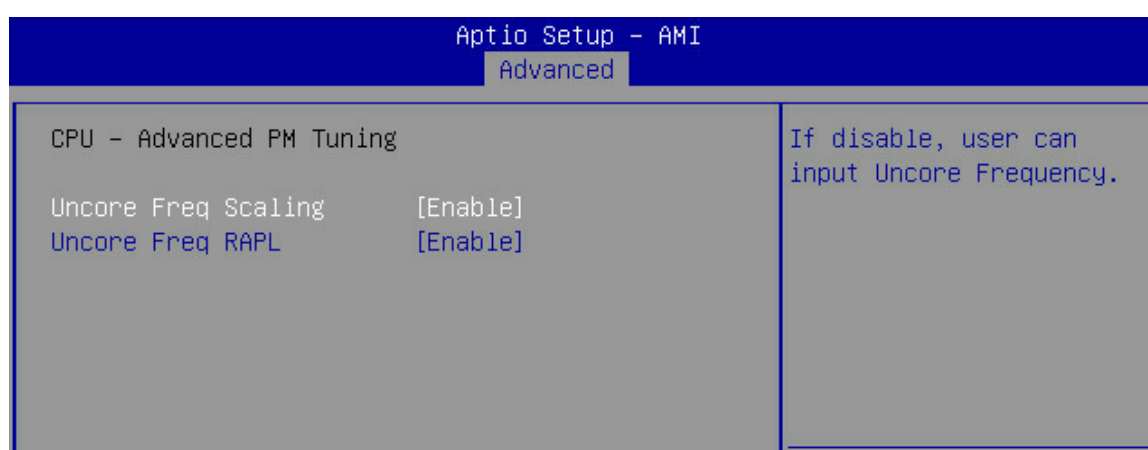


BIOS Item	Options	Description
CPU T State Control	Sub-menu	CPU T State settings



BIOS Item	Options	Description
Software Controlled T-States	Disable Enable	Software Controlled T State setting

CPU-Advanced PM Tuning



BIOS Item	Options	Description
Uncore Freq Scaling	Disable Enable	If disable, user can input Uncore Frequency

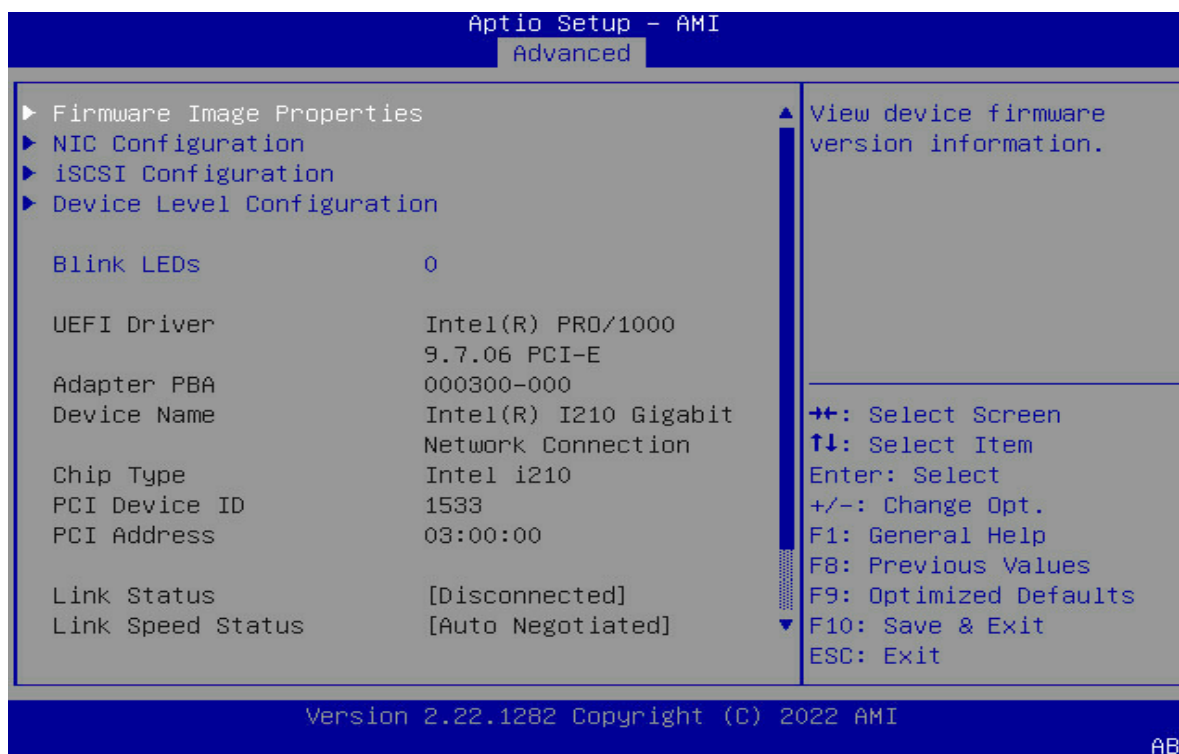
5.4.6 Trusted Computing



BIOS Item	Options	Description
Security Device	Disabled Enabled	Enable or Disable security device, such as TPM

5.4.7 Intel(R) I210 Gigabit Network Connection

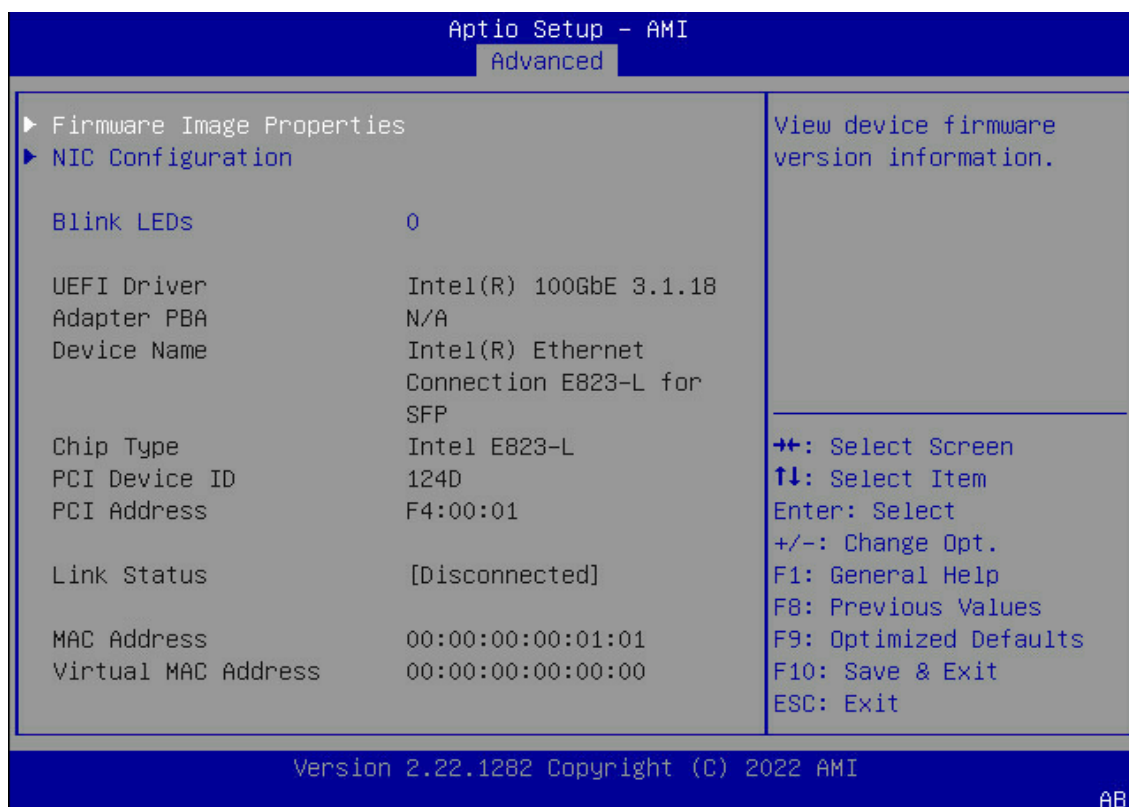
When the BIOS boots the system, it will launch the onboard Intel® Ethernet I210 controller's UEFI driver. The driver provides a setup page for configuring Ethernet parameters and shows information about Ethernet controller. When EFI Network is disabled, the Ethernet UEFI driver is not executed and this setup page will not be shown (see 5.3.3 *Network Configuration* on page 715).



BIOS Item	Options	Description
NIC Configuration		For configuring link speed and wake function.

5.4.8 Intel(R) Ethernet Connection E823-L for 10GbE

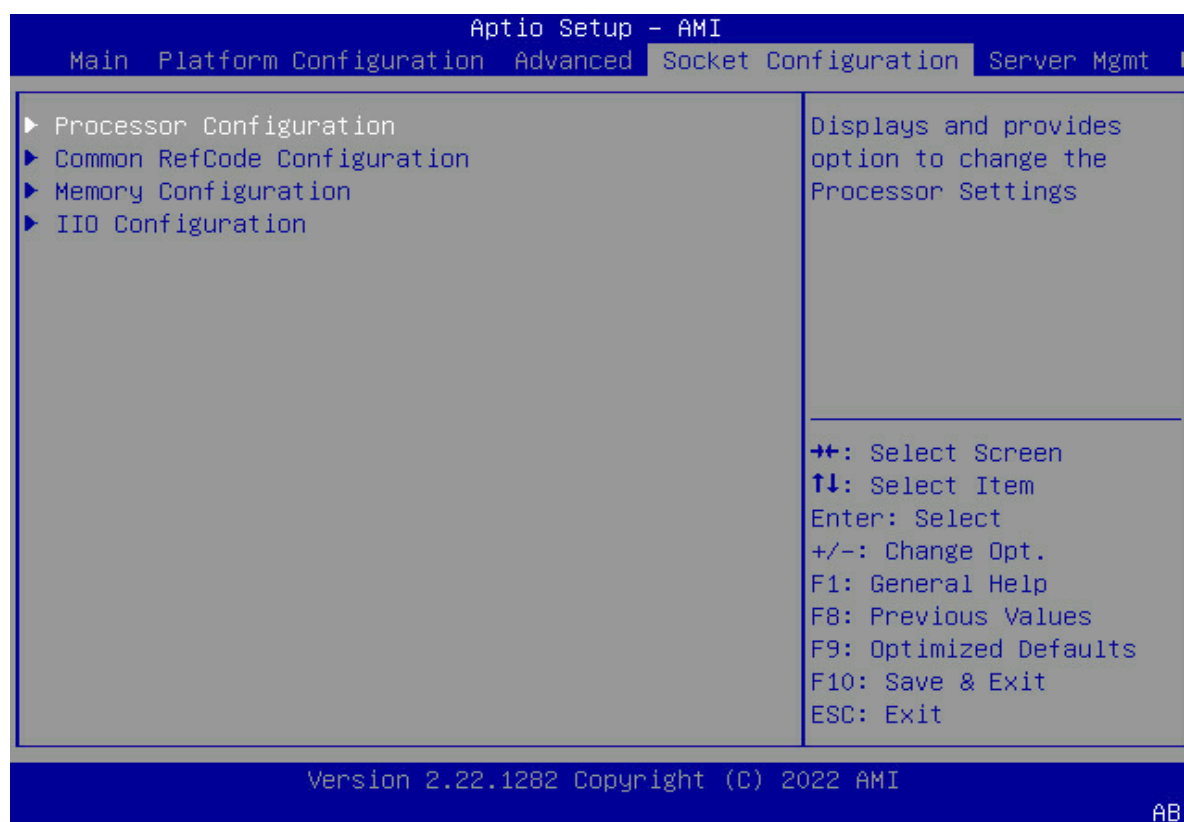
When the BIOS boots the system, it will launch the onboard Intel® Ethernet E823-L controller's UEFI driver. The driver provides a setup page for configuring Ethernet parameters and shows information about Ethernet controller. When EFI Network is disabled, the Ethernet UEFI driver is not executed and this setup page will not be shown (see 5.3.3 *Network Configuration* on page 70).



BIOS Item	Options	Description
NIC Configuration		For configuring link speed and wake function.

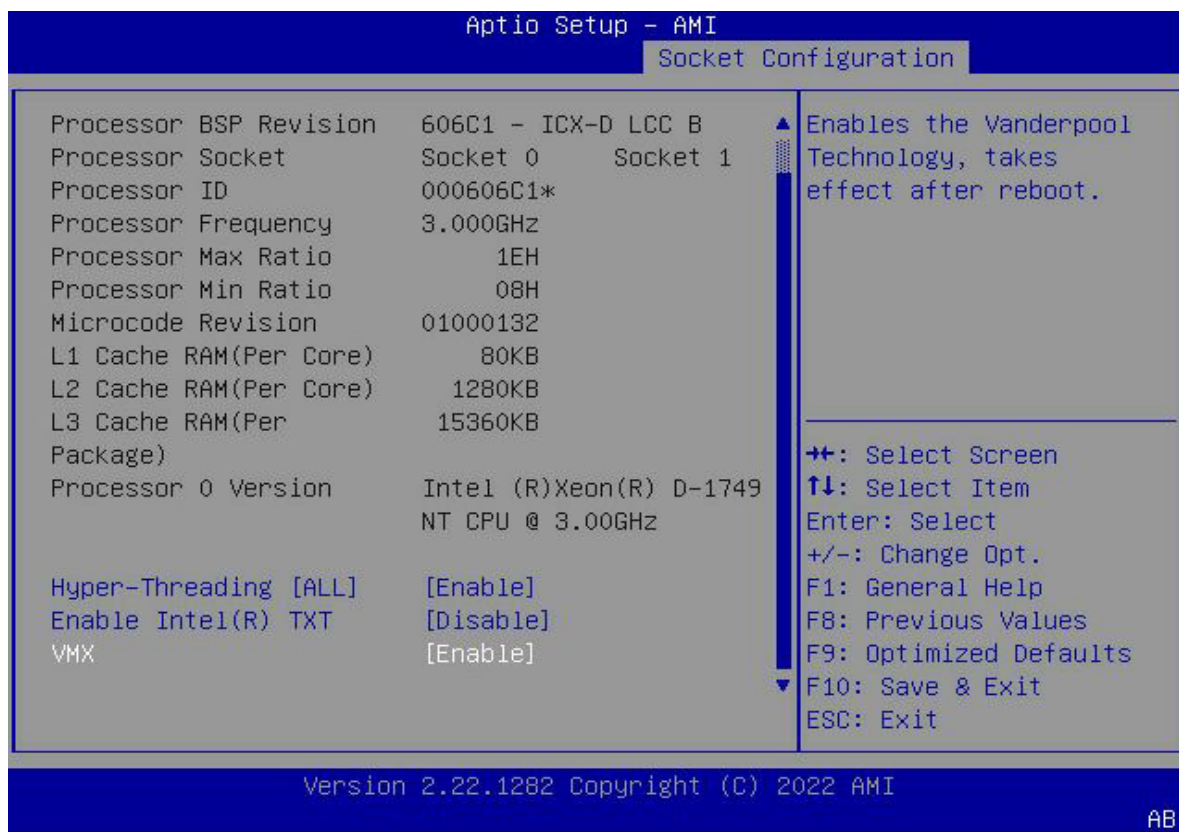
5.5 Socket Configuration Menu

This menu contains the settings for Socket Configuration.



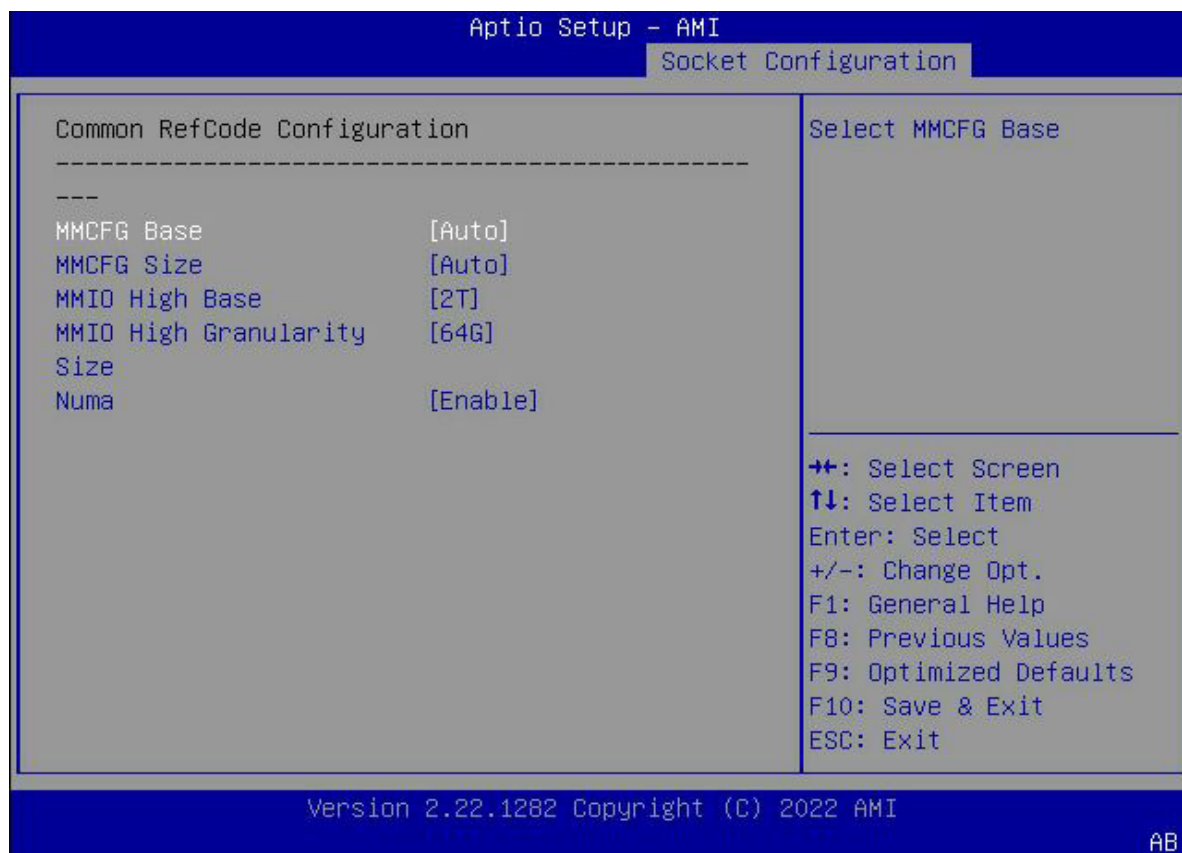
BIOS Item	Options	Description
Processor Configuration	Sub-Menu	For CPU settings
Common RefCode Configuration	Sub-Menu	For RC settings
Memory Configuration	Sub-Menu	PCU_MISC_CONFIG Bit[21] = dynamic L1 enable
IIO Configuration	Sub-Menu	MSR 1FCh Bit[30] PCH_NEG_DISABLE

5.5.1 Processor Configuration



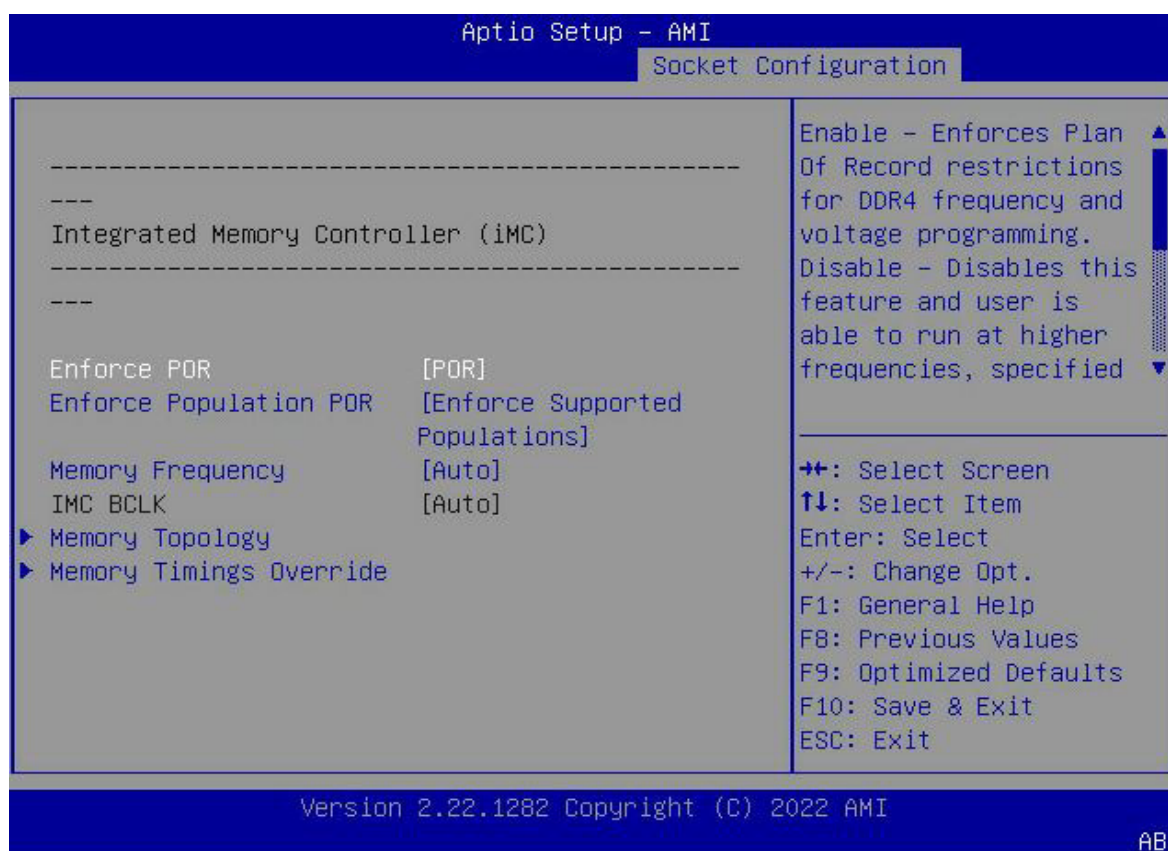
BIOS Item	Options	Description
CPU string	Info only	To show CPU info
Hyper-Threading [ALL]	Disable Enable	To enable or disable logical processor threads
Enable Intel(R) TXT	Disable Enable	Enables Intel(R) TXT
VMX	Enable Disable	To enable or disable the Vanderpool Technology(VTx)

5.5.2 Common RefCode Configuration



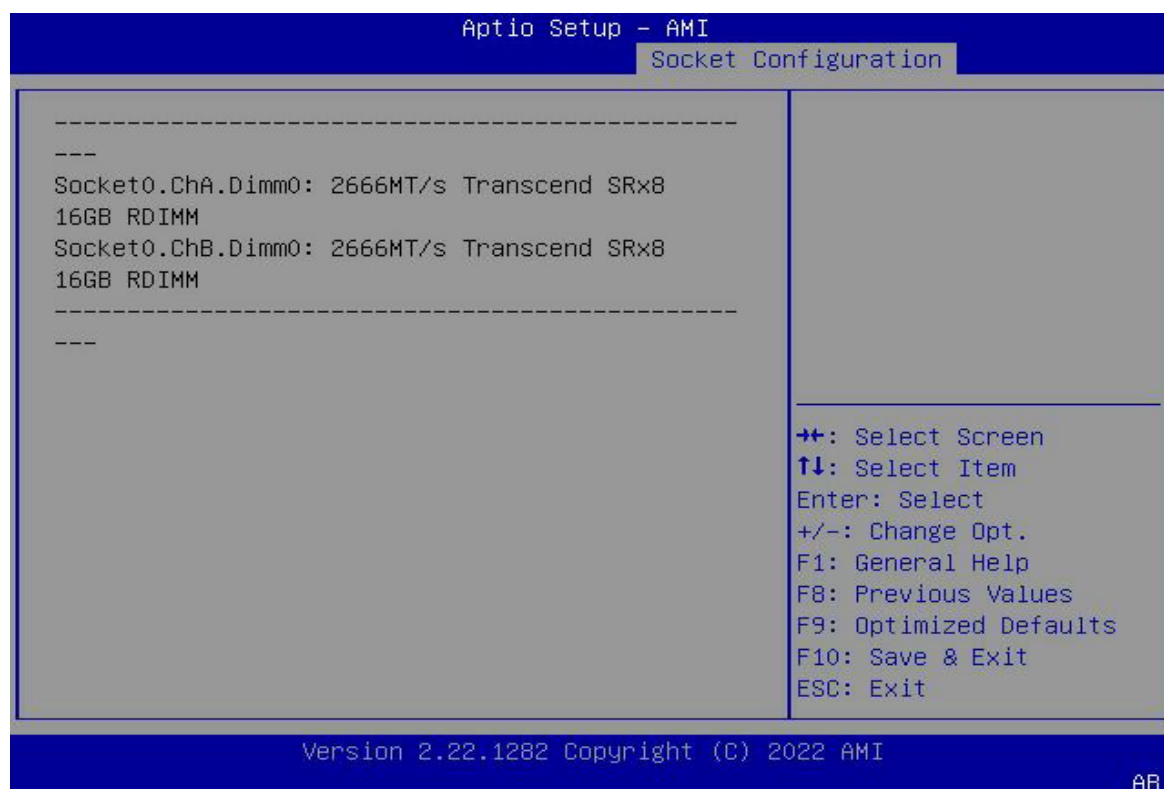
BIOS Item	Options	Description
MMCFG Base	1G/1.5G/1.75G ... Auto	Select MMCFG Base
MMCFG Size	1G/2G ... Auto	Select MMCFG Size
MMIO High Base	2T /1T/512G	Select MMIO High Base
MMIO High Granularity Size	16G/ 64G /256G	Selects the allocation size used to assign mmioh resources
Numa	Disable Enable	Enable or Disable Non uniform Memory Access

5.5.3 Memory Configuration



BIOS Item	Options	Description
Enforce POR		
Enforce Population POR		
Memory Frequency	Auto 800 1000 1066 1200	To select maximum memory frequency
Attempt Fast Boot	Auto Disable Enable	To enable or disable skip memory reference code on warm boots, Auto is Enable now
Attempt Fast Cold Boot	Auto Disable Enable	To enable or disable skip memory reference code on cold boots, Auto is Enable now

Memory Topology



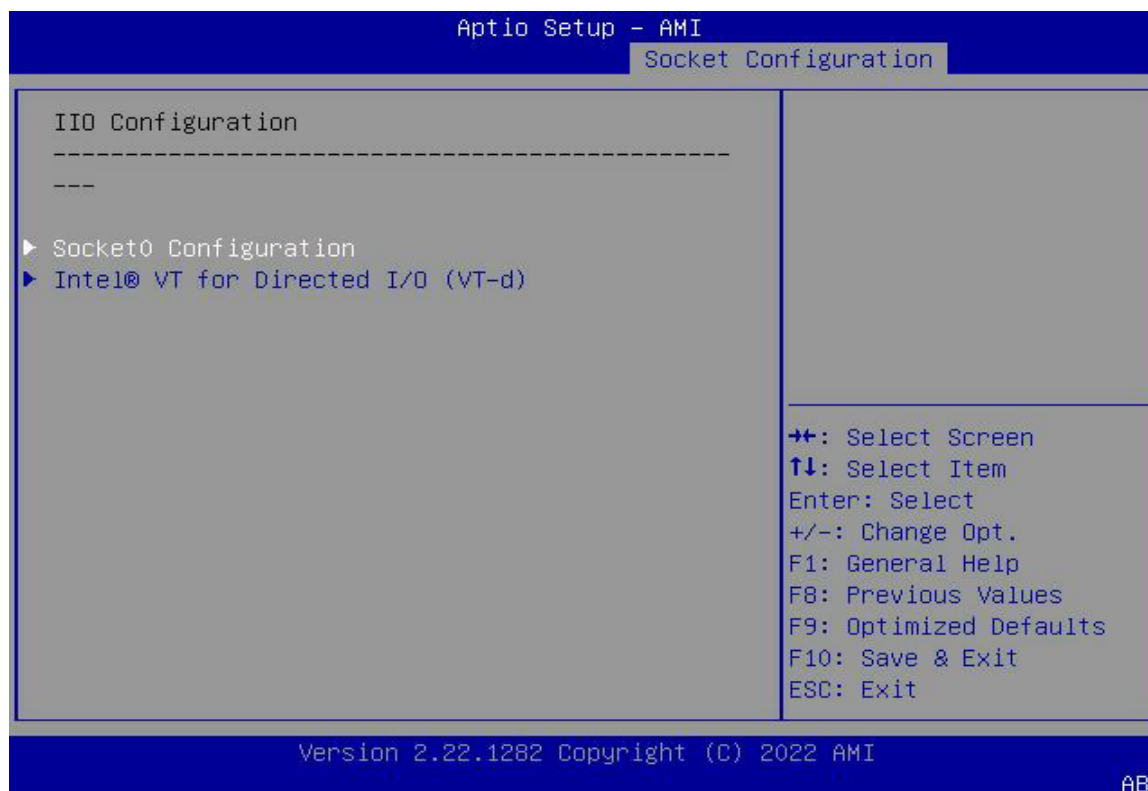
BIOS Item	Options	Description
SocketX.ChX.DimmX	Info only	To show channel /dimm spd info

Memory Timings Override

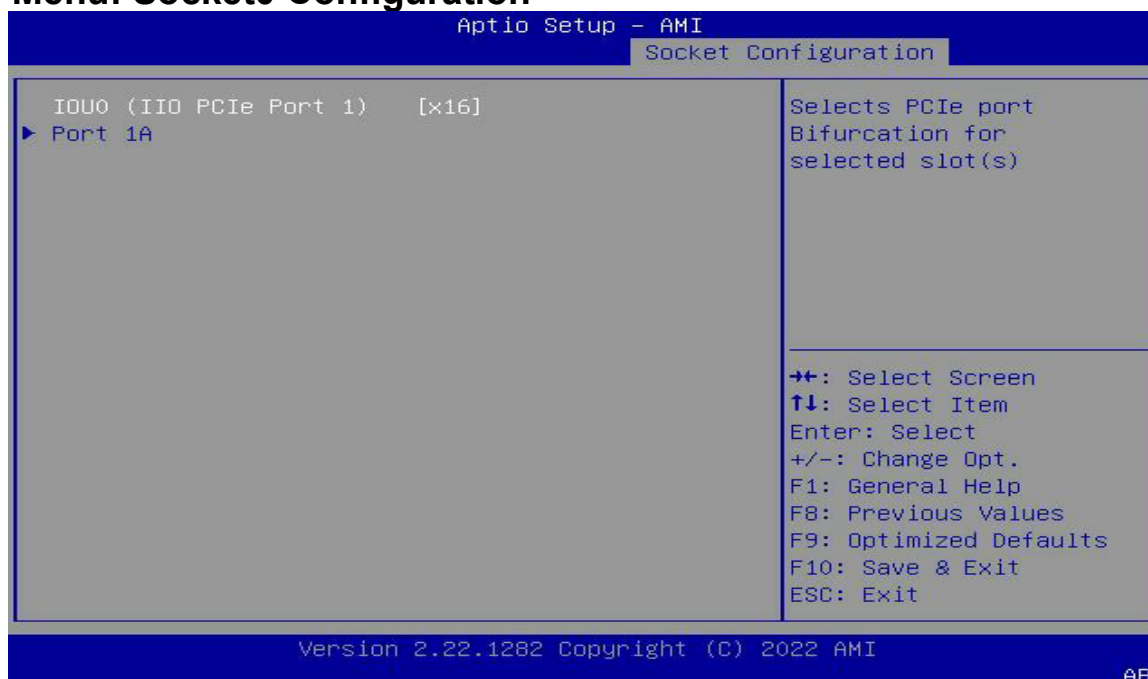


BIOS Item	Options	Description
XMP Profile	Disable Enable	To enable or disable Intel Extreme Memory Profiles to support memory over-clock

5.5.4 IIO Configuration

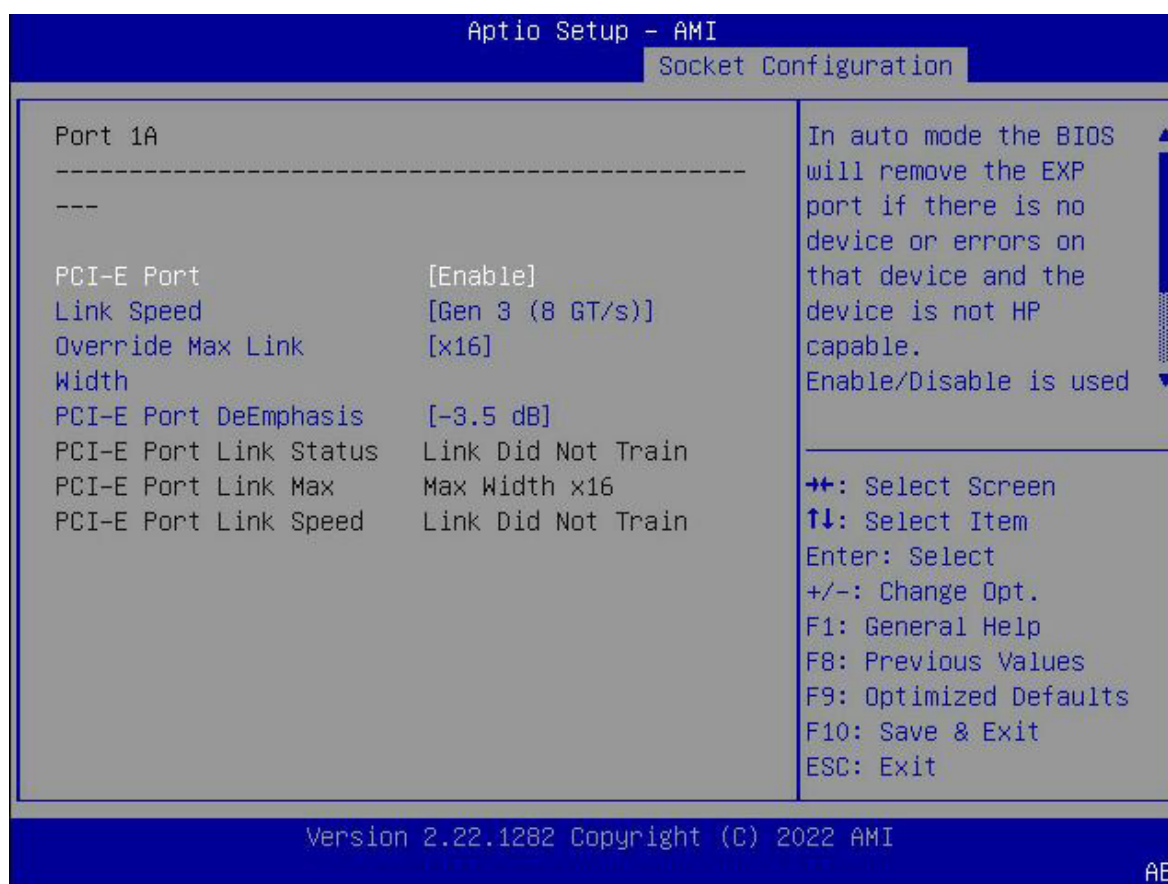


Sub-Menu: Socket0 Configuration



BIOS Item	Options	Description
IOU0 (IIO PCIe Port 1)	X4x4x4x4 / X4x4x8 X8x4x4 / X8x8 / X16	Selects PCIe port bifurcation for riser card upstream port
Port 1A	Sub Page	To show PCIe port link status

Socket0 Configuration > Port 1A



BIOS Item	Options	Description
PCI-E Port	Disable/ Enable	To enable or disable PCI-E Port
Link Speed	Gen 1 (2.5 GT/s) Gen 2 (5 GT/s) Gen 3 (8 GT/s)	Choose Link Speed
Override Max Link Width	Auto/X1/X2/X4/X8/ X16	Override the max link width that was set by bifurcation
PCI-E Port DeEmphasis	-3.5 dB / -6.0 dB	De-Emphasis control (LNKCON2[6])
PCI-E Port Link Status PCI-E Port Link Max PCI-E Port Link Speed	Info Only	To show PCIE-E Port link or lot; width; speed

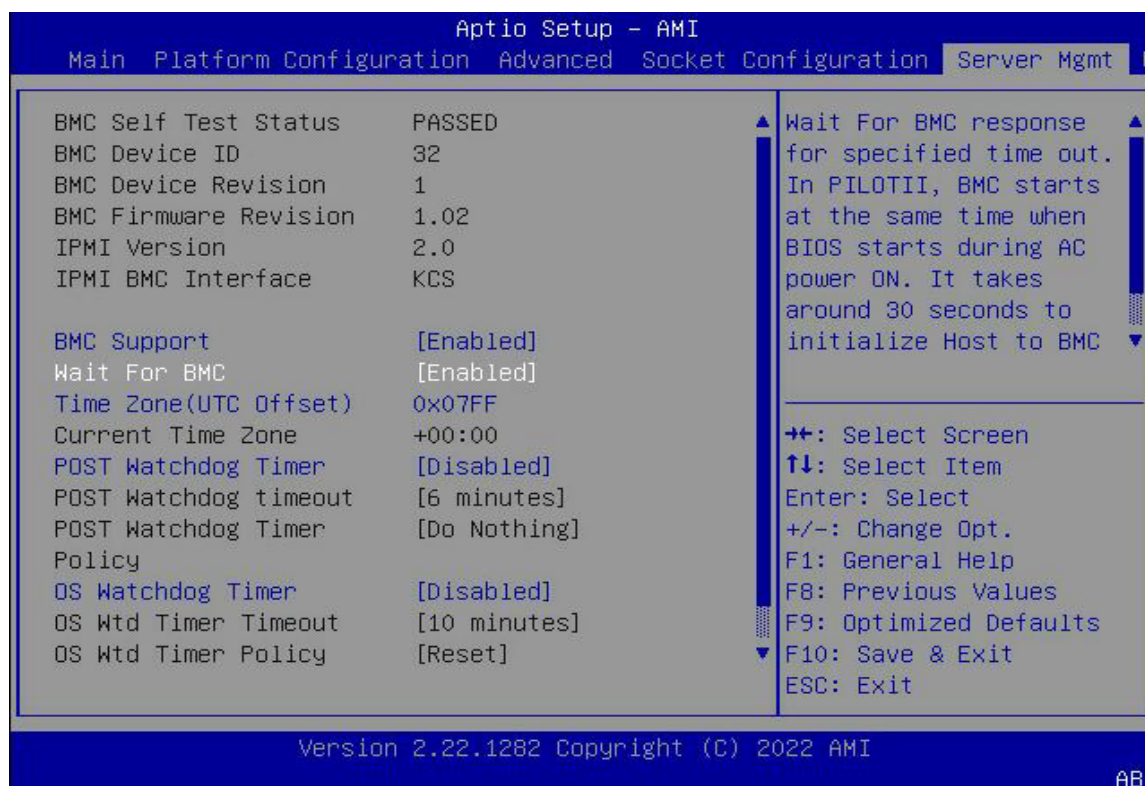
Intel(R) VT for Directed I/O (vt-d)



BIOS Item	Options	Description
Intel(R) VT for Directed I/O (VT-d)	Disable Enable	To enable or disable Intel Virtualization Technology for Directed I/O

5.6 Server Mgmt Menu

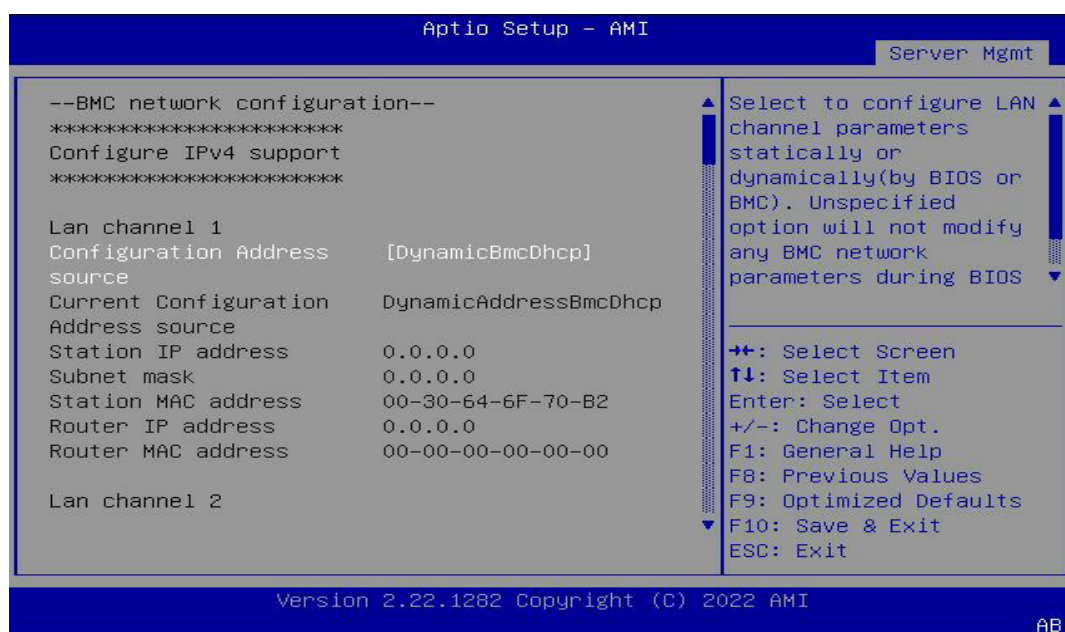
This menu contains the Server Management settings.



BIOS Item	Options	Description
BMC Self Test Status	Info-only	To show BMC self test status
BMC Device ID	Info-only	To show BMC Device ID
BMC Device Revision	Info-only	To show BMC Device Revision
BMC Firmware Revision	Info-only	To show BMC Firmware version
IPMI Version	Info-only	To show IPMI version
BMC Interfaces(s)	Info-only	To show BMC interface such as KCS
BMC support	Enabled Disabled	To enable or disable communicate with BMC
Wait For BMC	Enabled Disabled	To enable or disable wait for BMC 30s before sending Self Test command
Time Zone (UTC Offset)	0x7FFF	Enter UTC Offset in hours, 0x7FFF to consider BIOS time as local time
Current Time Zone	Info-only	
POST Watchdog Timer	Enabled Disabled	Enable or Disable POST Watchdog Timer(FRB-2 timer)
POST Watchdog timeout	3mins/4mins 5mins/ 6mins	Select 3mins/4mins/5mins/6mins for POST Watchdog Timer Expiration value
POST Watchdog Timer Policy	Do Nothing Reset Power Down Power Cycle	Configure how the system should respond if the POST Watchdog Timer (FRB-2 Timer) expires. Not available if Timer is disabled.

BIOS Item	Options	Description
OS Watchdog Timer	Enabled Disabled	If enabled, starts a BIOS timer which can only be shut off by Management Software after the OS loads. Helps determine that the OS successfully loaded or follows the OS Boot Watchdog Timer policy.
OS Watchdog timeout	5 minutes 10 minutes 15 minutes 20 minutes	Select 5mins/10mins/15mins/20mins for OS Boot Watchdog Timer Expiration. Not available if OS Boot Watchdog Timer is disabled.
OS Watchdog Timer Policy	Do Nothing Reset Power Down Power Cycle	Configure how the system should respond if the OS Boot Watchdog Timer expires. Not available if OS Boot Watchdog Timer is disabled.
BMC network configuration	Sub-Menu	Configure BMC network parameters

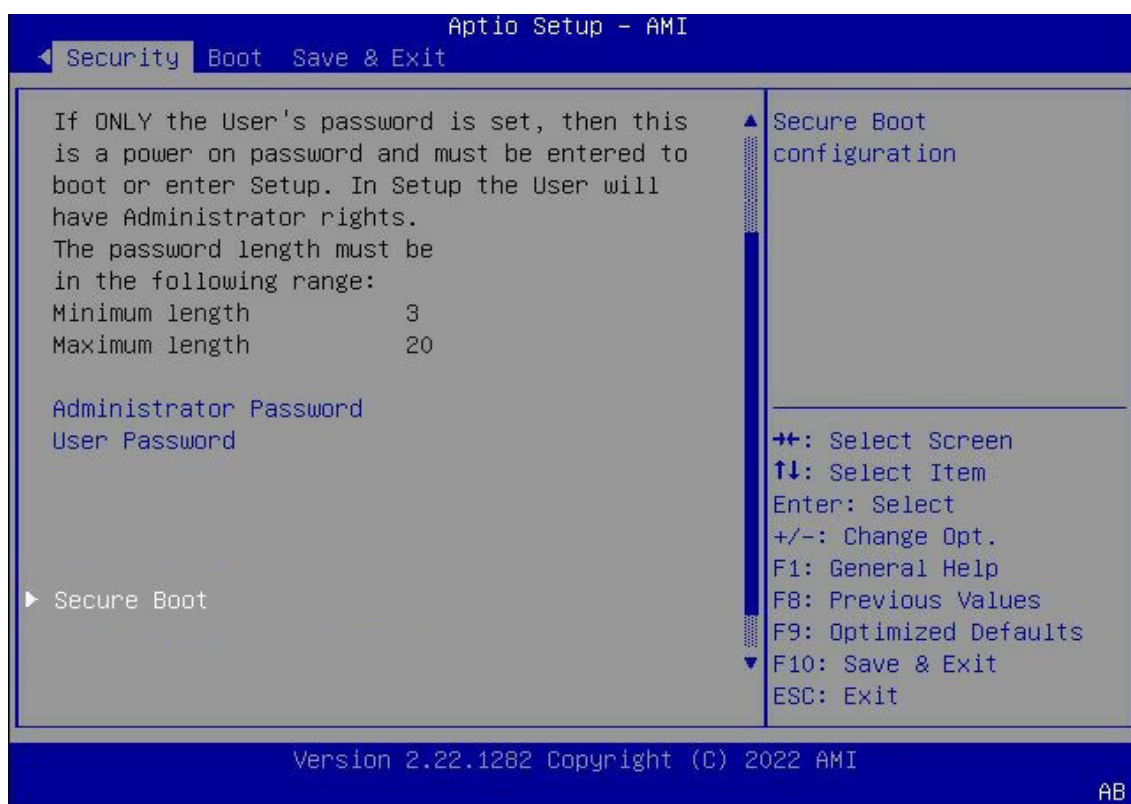
5.6.1 BMC Network Configuration



BIOS Item	Options	Description
Configure IPV4 support	Read only	
Configuration Address source	Static DynamicBmcDhcp	Select to configure LAN channel parameters statically or dynamically (by BIOS or BMC)
Configure IPV6 support	Read only	
IPV6 Support	Disable / Enable	Enable or Disable LAN IPV6 Support
Configuration Address source	Static DynamicBmcDhcp	To configure LAN Address source when IPV6 supported

5.7 Security Menu

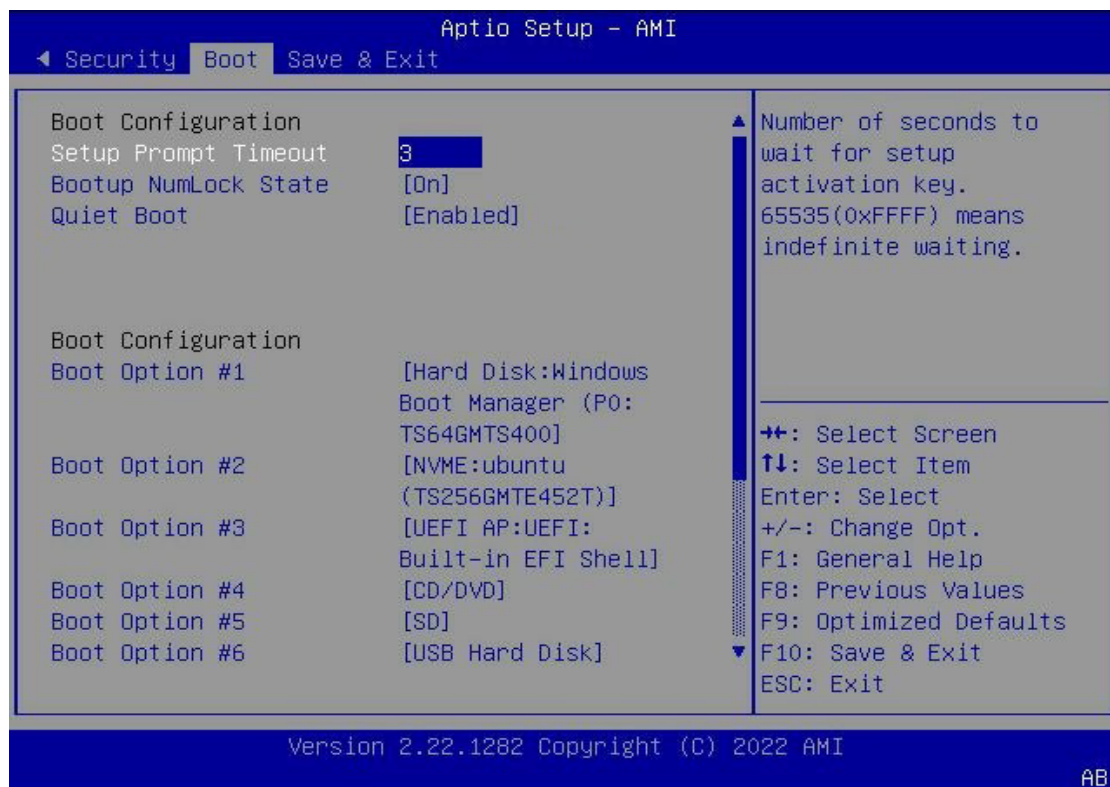
This menu contains the Security settings.



BIOS Item	Options	Description
Administrator Password	Enter to set password	Configure/Clear Administrator Password. When pressing enter, a menu will be popped up for creating new password. When password installed, press enter without inputting password, it will clear password.
User Password	Enter to set password	Configure/Clear User Password. When pressing enter, a menu will be popped up for creating new password. When password installed, press enter without inputting password, it will clear password.
Secure Boot	Sub-Menu	Secure Boot Menu. Default is Disabled.

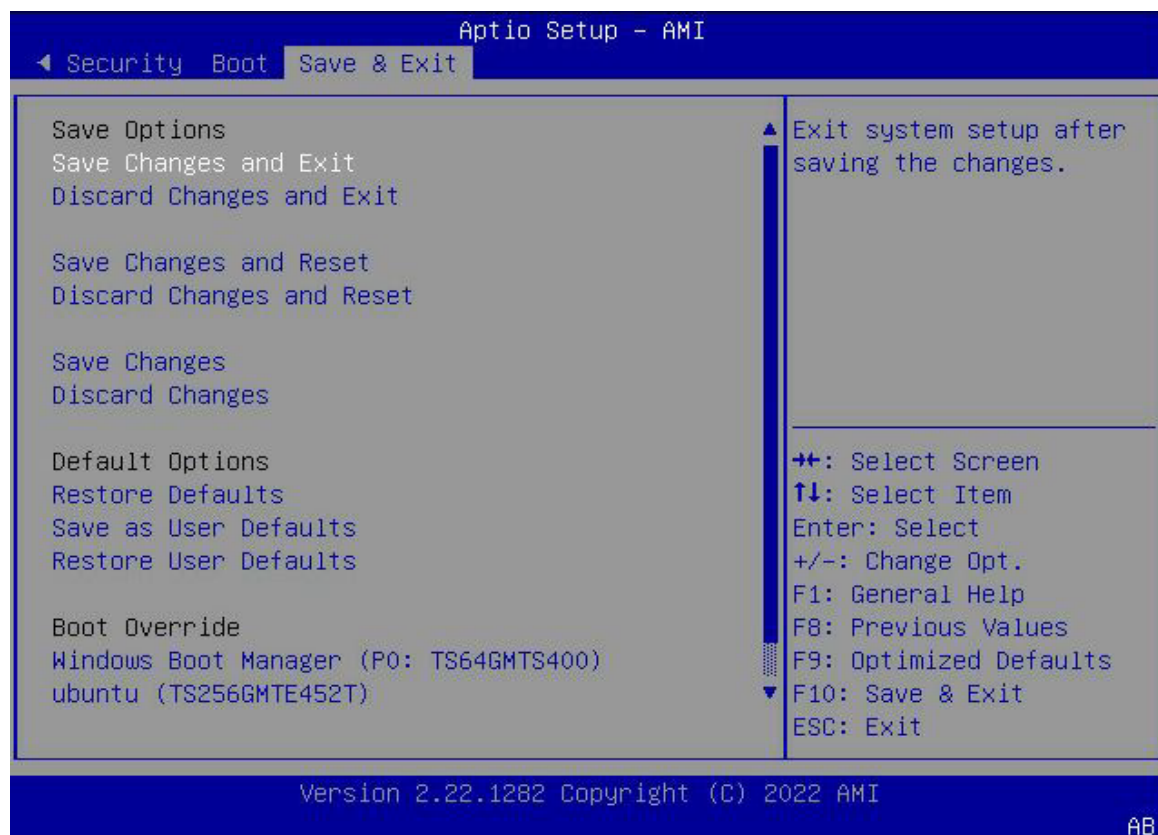
5.8 Boot Menu

This menu contains the settings for bootable devices in the system.



BIOS Item	Options	Description
Setup Prompt Timeout	3	Number of seconds to wait for setup activation
Bootup NumLock State	On Off	
Quiet Boot	Enabled Disabled	
Boot Option #1 ~ #9	#1: Hard Disk #2: CD/DVD #3: SD #4: USB Hard Disk #5: USB CD/DVD #6: USB Key #7: USB Floppy #8: USB LAN #9: Network	For boot priority setting.
XXXX Drive BBS Priorities	Sub-Menu	When the bootable device is attached to system and found by BIOS, it will be listed at boot option #. If there are many devices with the same device type found, it can set priority among these devices through this sub-menu.

5.9 Save & Exit Menu



BIOS Item	Options	Description
Save Changes and Exit	Enter	Save changed settings and exit BIOS setup utility.
Discard Changes and Exit	Enter	Skip changed setting and exit BIOS setup utility.
Save Changes and Reset	Enter	Save all changed settings and let system do reset to boot system.
Discard Changes and Reset	Enter	Discard all changed settings and let system do reset to boot system.
Save Changes	Enter	Save all changed settings.
Discard Changes	Enter	Discard changes done so far to any of the setup options.
Restore Default	Enter	Load the default made when BIOS was built.
Save as User Default	Enter	Save all changed done so far as User Defaults.
Restore User Default	Enter	Load the default that user save as user defaults.
Boot Override	Info-only	

6 BMC

This chapter provides detailed information on understanding, configuring, and managing the BMC, intended for system administrators who are involved in using ADLINK AXE edge server.

Abbreviation	Description
BMC	Baseboard management controller
CLI	Command line interface
FRU	Field replaceable unit
GUI	Graphical user interface
IPMI	Intelligent platform management interface
IPU	Intelligence Processing Unit
NTP	Network time protocol
PSU	Power supply unit
SDR	Sensor data record
SEL	System event log
SNMP	Simple network management protocol
SoL	Serial over LAN

6.1 BMC Introduction

6.1.1 Software Interface

BMC (Baseboard Management Controller) is equipped with a multitude of interfaces, each designed to cater to different aspects of server management and monitoring. These interfaces provide comprehensive control and insight, ensuring administrators can effectively oversee server operations.

6.1.1.1 Web GUI

The product supports Web GUI access through HTTPS (port 443), with HTTP disabled by default for enhanced security. The Web GUI offers a management interface, enabling users to view system information, system events, and status, as well as to control the managed servers.

6.1.1.2 IPMI Interface

The IPMI (Intelligent Platform Management Interface) is a standardized interface used for remote monitoring and management of server systems. It provides a powerful set of tools for

system administrators to control and monitor servers independently of the operating system.

Features of IPMI

Remote Management: IPMI allows for remote management of servers, including power control, rebooting, and accessing BIOS configurations.

Health Monitoring: It enables monitoring of physical attributes such as temperature, fan speeds, and power supply status.

Event Logging: Critical system events and hardware status changes are logged, facilitating efficient troubleshooting.

Security: IPMI supports secure interfaces and protocols for safe remote management.

6.1.1.3 Redfish

Redfish is a modern, RESTful API used for the management of servers, storage, and networking equipment in data centers and large-scale enterprise environments. It's designed to replace older, less efficient management interfaces with a standardized, scalable, and secure approach.

6.2 Web GUI Introduction

The Web GUI of BMC is a critical component that offers an intuitive and user-friendly platform for managing and monitoring server operations remotely. This web-based interface ensures administrators can efficiently interact with the server's BMC from anywhere.

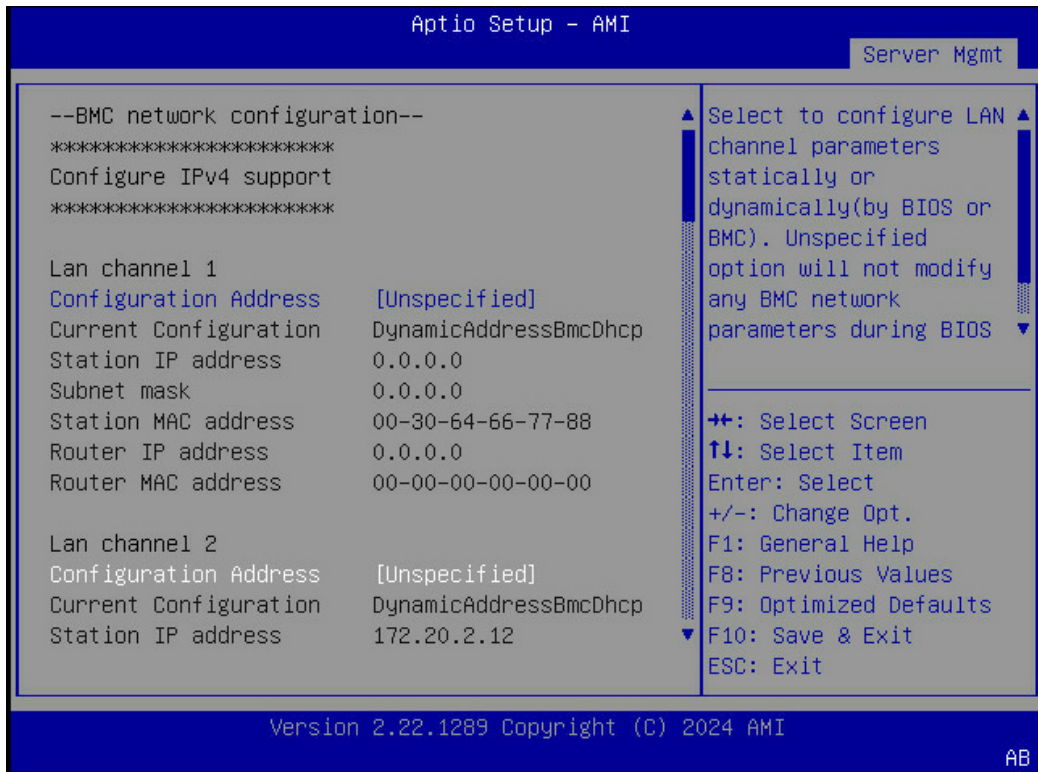
6.2.1 Web Login

Web login to the BMC interface is a straightforward process designed to provide secure and easy access to server management tools.

6.2.1.1 Environment Setup

Before logging into the BMC's Web GUI, certain environmental prerequisites must be met:

- ☐ **Network Configuration**
Ensure the server and the device used for access are on the same network or have a route to connect.
- ☐ **Browser Requirements:**
Verify that the web browser used is compatible with the BMC's Web GUI. Commonly supported browsers include Chrome, Firefox, Safari, and Edge.
- ☐ **BMC IP Address**
Since the BMC is configured to use a dynamic IP address, you will need to retrieve the current IP address from the server's BIOS interface.
Navigate to the "Server Mgmt" tab and select the "BMC network configuration" option.



☐ Security Considerations

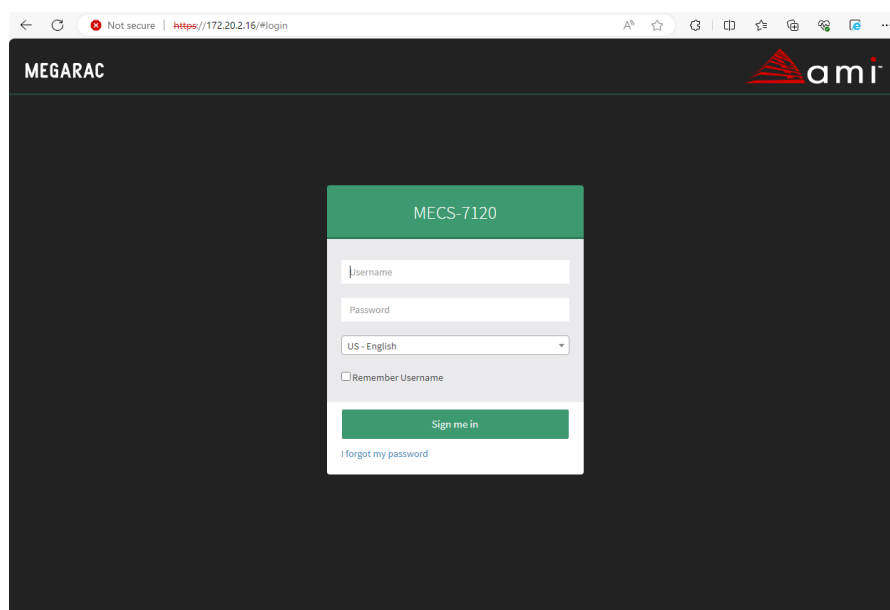
For security reasons, access to the BMC Web GUI is exclusively through HTTPS.

6.2.1.2 User Sign-In

☐ Accessing the Login Page

Open your web browser and type in the BMC's IP address, obtained from the BIOS, preceded by "https://". For example, https://[BMC-IP-Address].

This action will direct you to the BMC Web GUI login page.



☐ Selecting Language

Below the login fields, there is an option to select your preferred language. The BMC Web GUI supports multiple languages, including Simplified Chinese, Traditional Chinese, and English. Choose your desired language from the dropdown menu before logging in.

☐ **Entering Login Credentials**

On the login page, you will be prompted to enter your username and password.

The default username: admin

The default password: admin.123

After entering these credentials, click the **"Sign me in"** button to proceed.

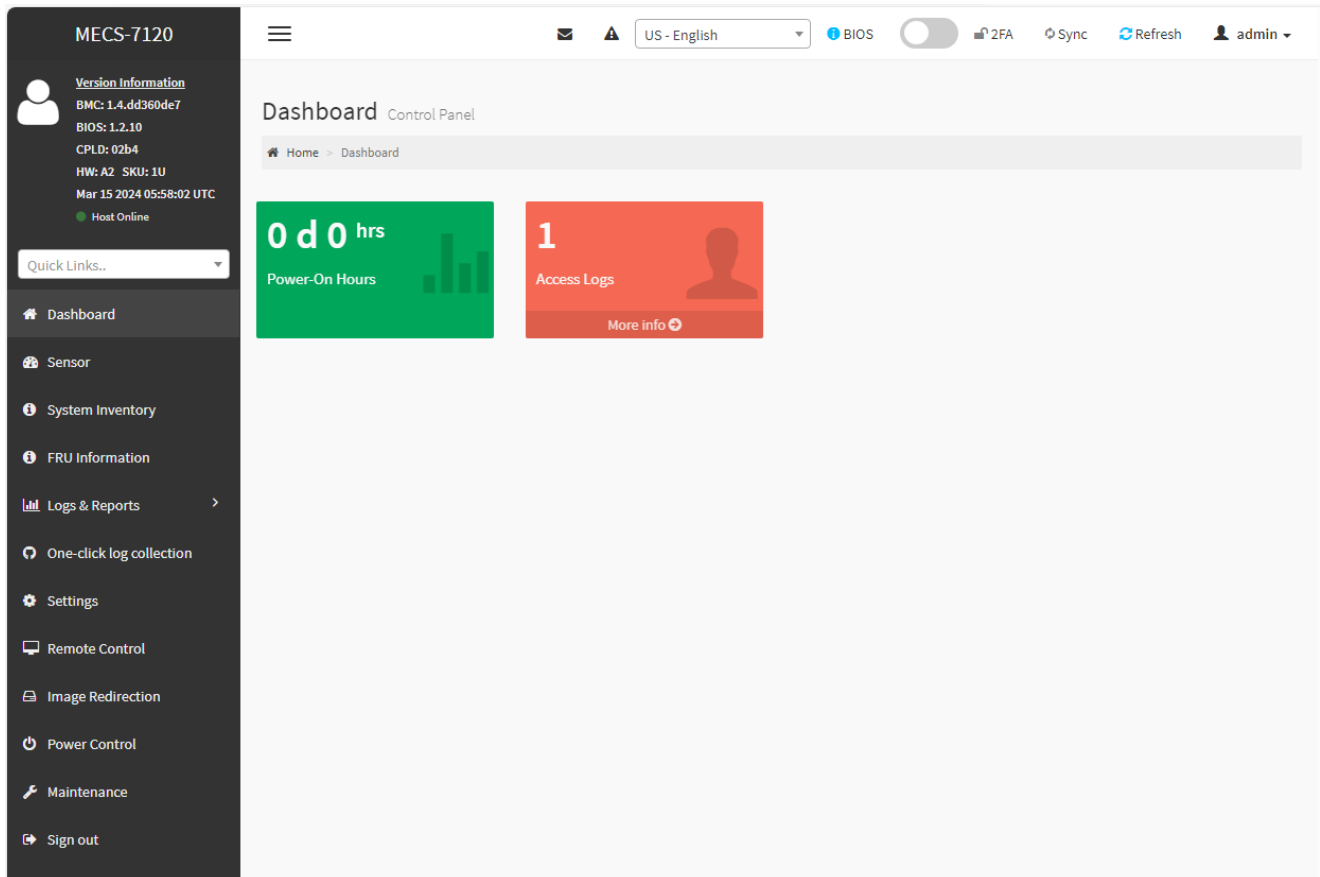
☐ **Other fields**

Remember Username: Check this option to remember your login Username. If you select this option, the browser will save your credentials internally in its memory, and when you open that site the next time, it will auto-fill Username for you.

I Forgot my Password: If you forget your password, you can generate a new password using this link.

6.2.2 Web Interface Overview

This section provides an overview of the BMC's Web Interface, emphasizing the functionalities and information displayed on the main interface. The primary purpose of the main interface is to offer a quick and comprehensive understanding of the current status of the BMC.



The BMC Web GUI is primarily divided into three sections, each offering specific functionalities and information crucial for server management.

1. Top Menu Bar

Functionality: The top menu bar is designed for receiving and viewing server messages, setting BMC global configurations, and accessing the BIOS configuration interface. This area serves as a quick access point for important notifications and system adjustments.

Function	Icon	Detailed Description
Message		Display the messages received.
Notification		Display the notifications received.
Language		Set Board Language.
Bios interface		Open the new window or popup to configure the BIOS settings.

Function	Icon	Detailed Description
Dashboard Expansion		Show/Hide limited Dashboard Widgets.
2FA		Enable/Disable Two Factor Authentication.
Synchronization		On/Off to synchronize with latest Sensor and Event Log updates.
Refresh		Reload the current page.
Profile	 admin ▼	Set the User Profile.

2. Server Version Information

This section of the interface displays the current version information of various server components, listed in the following order:

<u>Version Information</u>	☐ BMC Version Information
BMC: 1.4.dd360de7	☐ BIOS Version Information
BIOS: 1.2.10	☐ CPLD Version Information
CPLD: 02b4	☐ Hardware Version Information
HW: A2 SKU: 1U	☐ SKU Version Information
Mar 15 2024 05:58:02 UTC	☐ BMC Image Build Date and Time

The version information window provides a quick overview of the server's hardware and firmware status, ensuring that administrators are immediately aware of the current versions and operational status.

3. Function Menu bar

The menu bar displays the following.

Version Information will be displayed with the latest version, date and time details. Power Control Status will be displayed as Host Online. To Change the Power Control Status, click Host Online link.

- ☐ Dashboard
- ☐ Sensor
- ☐ System Inventory
- ☐ FRU Information
- ☐ Logs & Reports
- ☐ One-click log collection
- ☐ Settings
- ☐ Remote Control
- ☐ Image Redirection
- ☐ Power Control
- ☐ Maintenance
- ☐ Sign out

6.2.3 Server Information

6.2.3.1 FRU Information

FRU Field Replaceable Units
Home > FRU

Available FRU Devices

FRU Device ID
0

FRU Device Name
BMC_FRU

Chassis Information

Chassis Information Area Format Version1

Chassis TypeUnspecified

Chassis Part Number91-XXXXX-XXX

Chassis Serial Number00000000000000000000

Chassis Extra

Board Information

Board Information Area Format Version1

LanguageEnglish

Manufacture Date TimeFri Nov 17 19:33:00 2023

Board ManufacturerADLINK Technology

Board Product NameMECS-7120

Board Serial Number00000000000000000000

Board Part Number91-XXXXX-XXX

FRU File ID

Board Extra

Product Information

Product Information Area Format Version1

LanguageEnglish

Product ManufacturerADLINK Technology

Product NameMECS-7120

Product Part Number91-XXXXX-XXX

Product Version1

Product Serial Number00000000000000000000

Asset TagTEST

FRU File ID

Product Extra

The FRU (Field Replaceable Unit) Information interface in the BMC Web GUI is accessed by clicking on the "FRU Information" option in the left-hand function bar. This feature allows users to view electronic label information for the motherboard and other components, providing detailed FRU data.

Structure and Functionality of the FRU Information Interface. The FRU information is divided into four main sections, each offering specific insights:

Information Category	Description
Available FRU Devices	Details about each FRU device: FRU Device ID FRU Device Name
Chassis Information	Information related to the server's chassis, featuring: Chassis Information Area Format Version Chassis Type Chassis Part Number Chassis Serial Number Chassis Extra
Board Information	Data about the server's mainboard, encompassing: Board Information Area Format Version Language Manufacture Date Time Board Manufacturer Board Product Name Board Serial Number Board Part Number FRU File ID

Information Category	Description
	Board Extra
Product Information	Comprehensive details about the product, including: - Product Information Area Format Version - Language - Product Manufacturer - Product Name - Product Part Number - Product Version - Product Serial Number - Asset Tag - FRU File ID - Product Extra

6.2.3.2 Sensor Information

The Sensor Information panel in the BMC Web GUI provides a detailed overview of the current status and readings from various sensors within the server. Accessing and understanding this data is essential for maintaining the server's health and performance.

- ☐ Accessing the Sensor Information Panel
- ☐ Navigating to the Panel
- ☐ Click on the "Sensor" button located on the left side of the BMC Web GUI

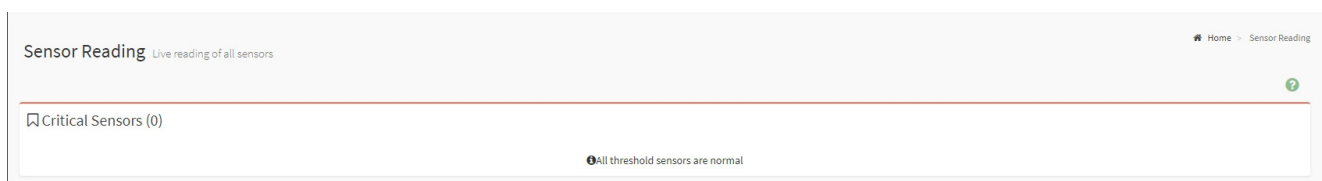
6.2.3.2.1 Introduction to sensor interface

This will lead you to the Sensor Information interface, which is central for real-time sensor status monitoring.

Sensor Information Interface Layout

The Sensor Information interface is divided into four distinct sections, each providing specific types of sensor data:

1. Critical Sensors



This section displays the status of critical sensors, highlighting if any sensor has exceeded its threshold or is showing abnormal readings. It's a focal point for quickly identifying potential issues that require immediate attention.

2. Discrete Sensor States

Discrete Sensor States (12)	
Sensor Name	State
ACPI_Power	S0/G0 Working
FAN1_Presence	Device Inserted / Device Present
FAN2_Presence	Device Inserted / Device Present
FAN3_Presence	Device Inserted / Device Present
FAN4_Presence	Device Inserted / Device Present
FAN5_Presence	Device Inserted / Device Present
HDD1_Status	Drive Presence
HDD2_Status	Drive Absence
PSU1_Presence	Device Inserted / Device Present
PSU1_Status	Presence Detected, Power Supply Failure Detected, Power Supply Input Lost (AC/DC)
PSU2_Presence	Device Inserted / Device Present
PSU2_Status	Presence Detected

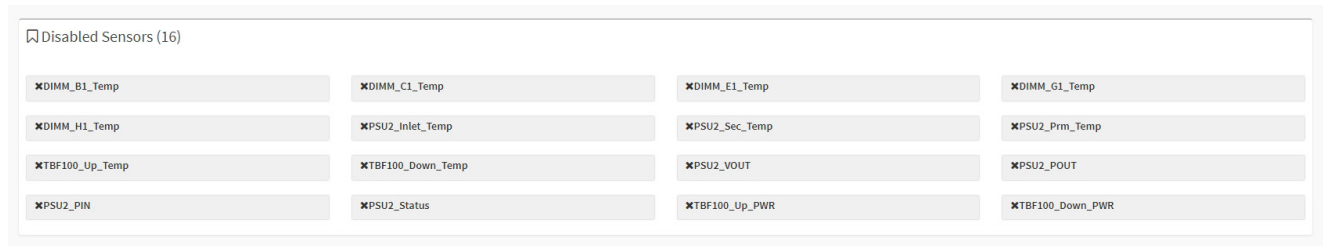
Shows the status of discrete sensors, particularly focusing on those that are offline. This part is crucial for identifying sensors that are not functioning or are disconnected.

3. Normal Sensors

Normal Sensors (46)		
Sensor Name	Reading	Behavior
CPU_Outlet_Temp	28 °C	
CPU_Power	34 Watts	
CPU_TJMAX	99 °C	
CPU_Temp	31 °C	
DIMM_A1_Temp	23 °C	
FAN1_Speed_Inner	7050 Rpm	
FAN1_Speed_Outer	6000 Rpm	
FAN2_Speed_Inner	7050 Rpm	
FAN2_Speed_Outer	6000 Rpm	
FAN3_Speed_Inner	7050 Rpm	
FAN3_Speed_Outer	6000 Rpm	
FAN4_Speed	6750 Rpm	

Displays the actual readings from various sensors. These readings include data such as temperature, fan speeds, voltage levels, and more. The section provides a comprehensive view of the real-time operating conditions of the server.

4. Disabled Sensors

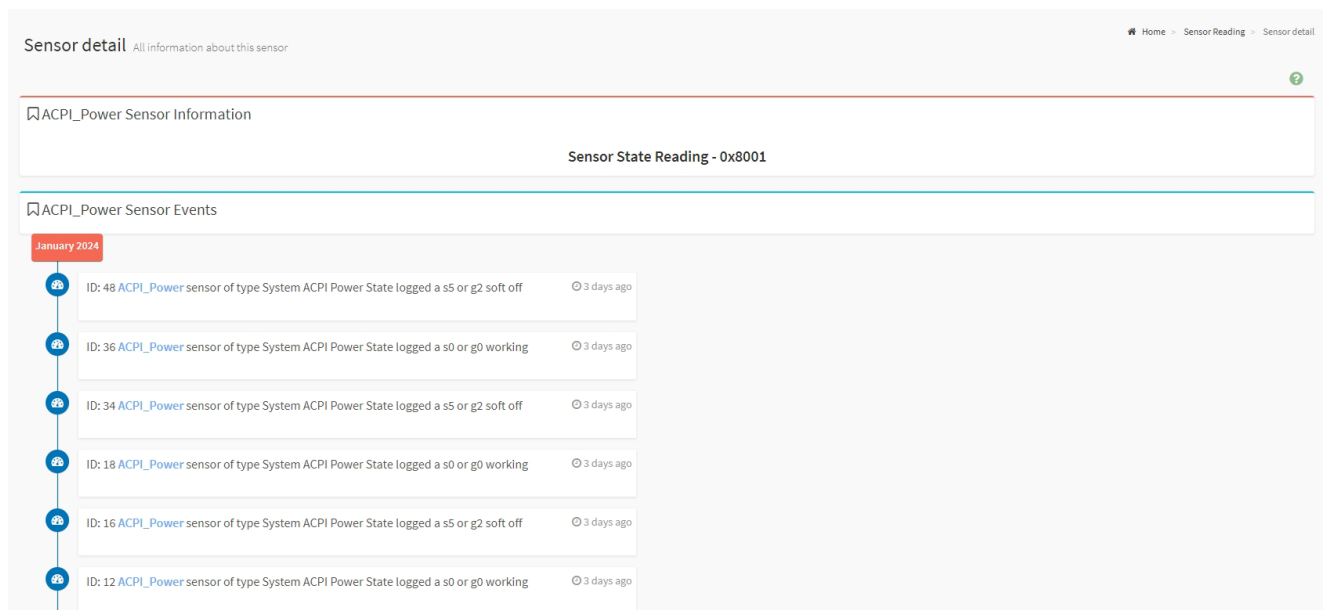


Lists sensors that are currently not in operation or are disabled. This section helps in identifying which sensors are not contributing to the monitoring process and may need reactivation or maintenance.

6.2.3.2.2 Detailed Sensor Information

Accessing and Viewing Sensor Details. To view detailed information about a specific sensor, simply click on the desired sensor listed in the Sensor Information panel. This action will lead you to a dedicated detail page for that sensor.

On this detailed page, extensive information about the selected sensor is displayed, including its current operational status, various parameters, and any unique specifications.



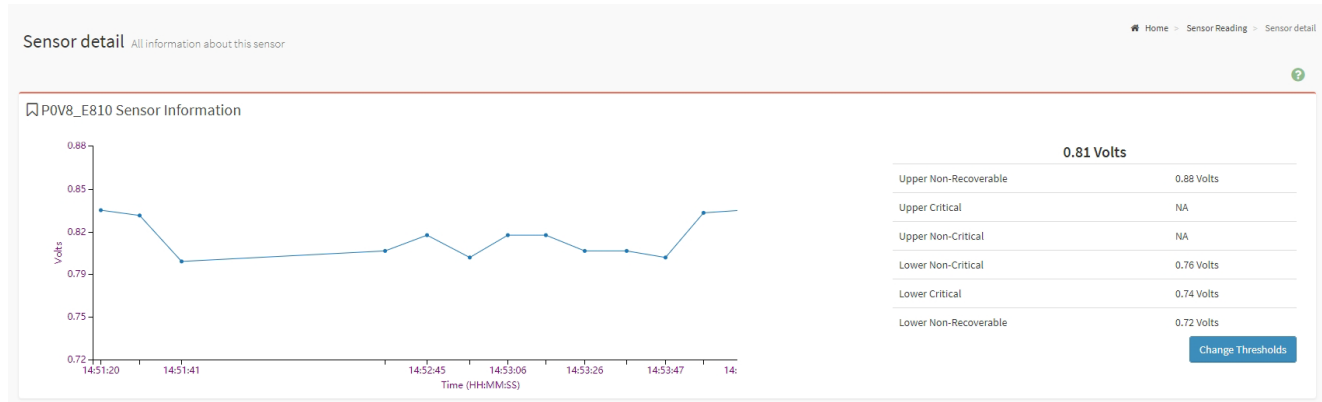
Customizing Sensor Thresholds:

For general sensors, the detailed interface provides the capability to adjust various sensor threshold parameters. Administrators have the flexibility to modify several threshold levels including:

- Upper Non-Recoverable
- Upper Critical
- Upper Non-Critical
- Lower Non-Critical
- Lower Critical
- Lower Non-Recoverable

Practical Application:

Adjusting these thresholds is vital for preemptive alerts and ensuring that sensors are operating within safe and optimal ranges.



If the synchronization button in the top menu bar is active, accessing the detail interface for a general sensor will enable a graphing feature. This feature provides a line graph depicting the sensor's data over time. It serves as a visual tool for quickly assessing the sensor's performance.

6.2.3.2.3 Modifying Sensor Thresholds

Accessing Sensor Thresholds Modification Interface. In the Sensor Details interface, locate and click on the "Change Thresholds" button. This action will redirect you to the Sensor Thresholds interface.

Sensor Thresholds

Change Threshold Values ?

NOTE:

- All available Threshold values should have numbers or numbers with two decimal places.
- As per design, Retain Threshold Values will always be used to set the sensor threshold values across resets and Checkbox value will not be retained between the page navigations/refresh hence Checkbox will always be in unchecked state.

Sensor Name

P12V_AUX

Upper Non-recoverable

Upper Critical

Upper Non-critical

Lower Non-critical

Lower Critical

Lower Non-recoverable

☐ Retain Threshold Values

Sensor Thresholds Interface:

- ☐ The Sensor Thresholds interface displays each sensor's name along with its threshold values.
- ☐ Users can view and modify thresholds for each sensor, including upper and lower warning and critical limits.
- ☐ Thresholds not applicable or unavailable for a sensor are marked as "NA".

Retaining Threshold Values

At the bottom of the interface, a "**Retain Threshold Values**" checkbox is provided.

Note: If this option is not selected, threshold adjustments will be temporary, reverting to default upon BMC reboot or power loss.

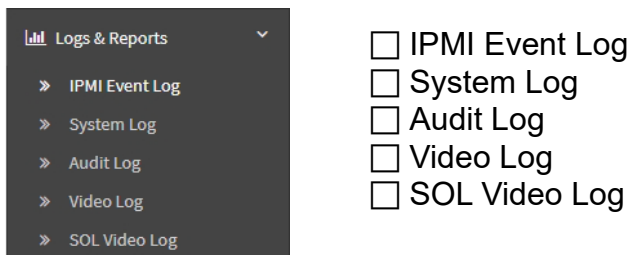
6.2.4 Server Information

BMC provides various logging functions that are crucial for system diagnosis, monitoring, and security. Logs are divided into different types, each with a specific purpose.

Accessing BMC Logs

To view these logs, navigate to the BMC web interface:

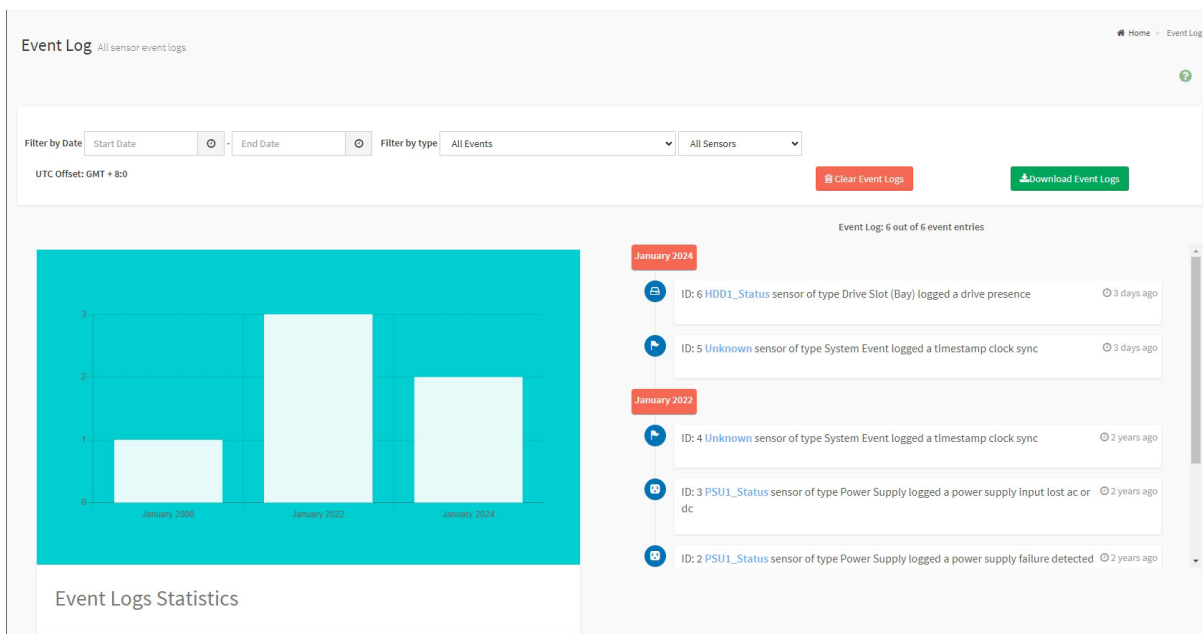
- ☐ From the left-side functional panel, click on "Logs & Reports".
- ☐ A dropdown menu will appear, listing the following types of logs available for viewing:



6.2.4.1 IPMI Event Log

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

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



The Event Log page consists of the following Fields.

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

Note: *Date should be in MM/DD/YYYY format.
By default, all log time will be displayed in BMC time zone.*

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

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

UTC Offset: Displays the current UTC Offset value based on which event Time Stamps will be updated. Navigational arrows can be used to selectively access different pages of the Event Log.

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

Clear Event Logs: To delete all the event logs.

Download Event Logs: To download the event logs.

Procedure

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

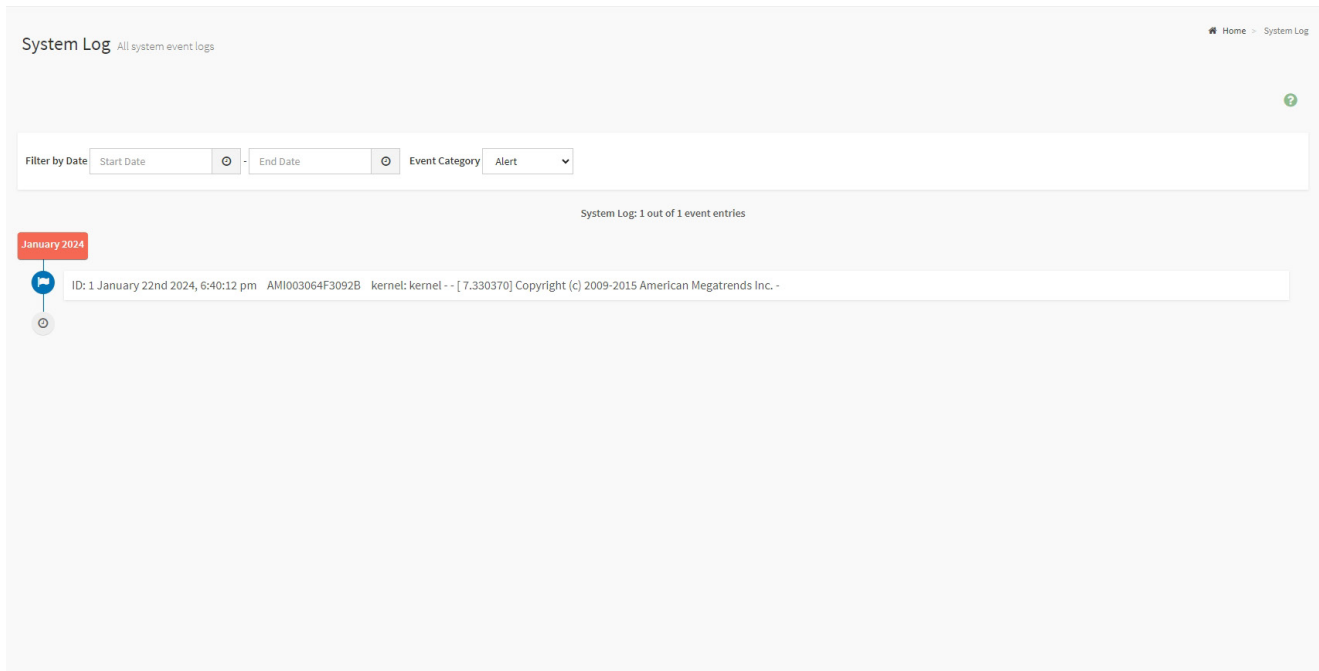
Note: *When Clear All Event Logs action is performed, there might be some events present even after clearing those events are generated after performing clear operation which can be verified using its timestamp.*

6.2.4.2 System Log

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

Note: Logs have to be configured under **Settings -> Log Settings** in order to display any entries.

To open the Event Log page, click **Logs & Reports -> System Log** from the menu bar.



Procedure

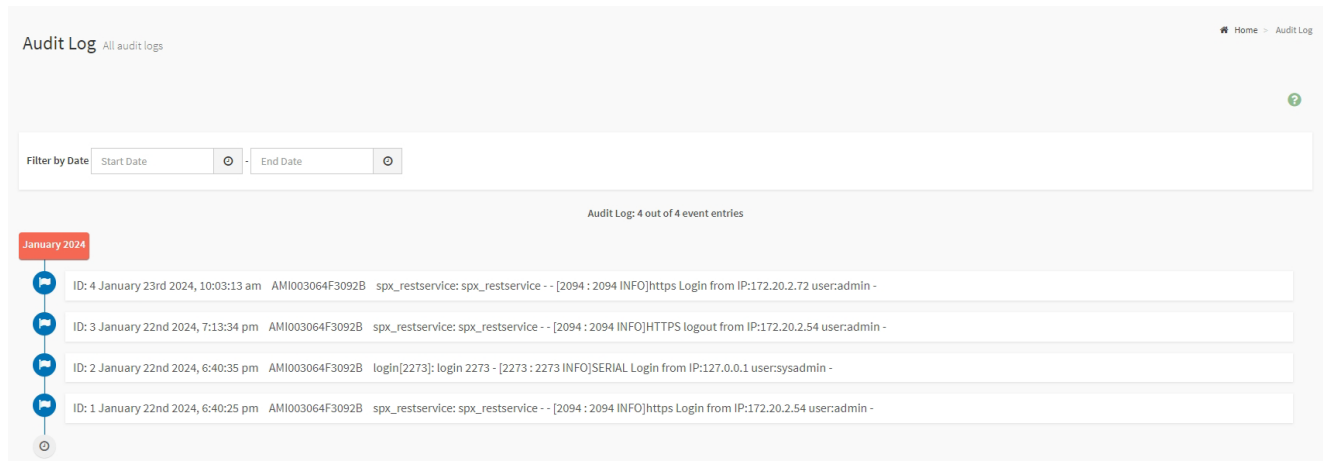
To view System Log, click the **System Log** tab to view all system events. Entries can be filtered based on Filter By Date (Start Date and End Date) and Event Category like Alert, Critical, Error, Notification, Warning, Debug, Emergency and Information.

6.2.4.3 Audit Log

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

Note: Logs have to be configured under **Settings -> Log Settings -> Advanced Log Settings** in order to display any entries.

To open the Event Log page, click **Logs & Reports -> Audit Log** from the menu bar.

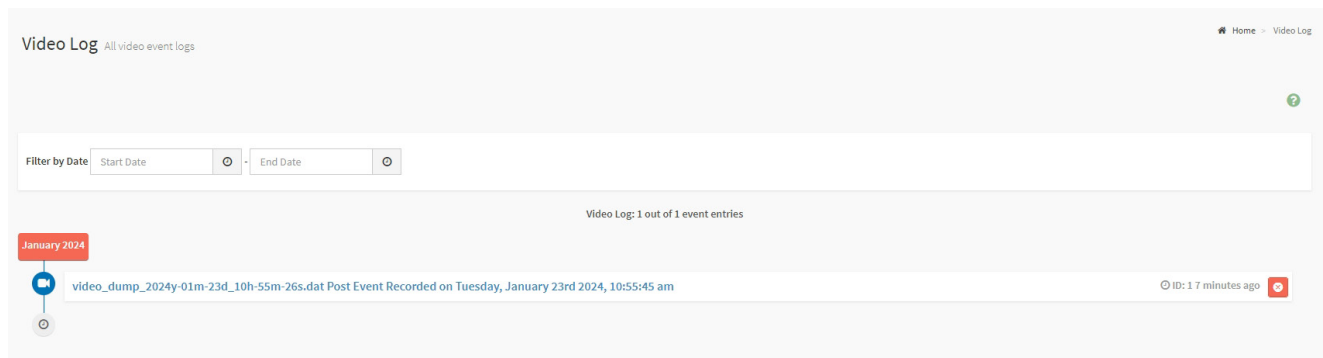


6.2.4.4 Video Log

The video log page will record the configured system events in the device in a video format that has been already configured.

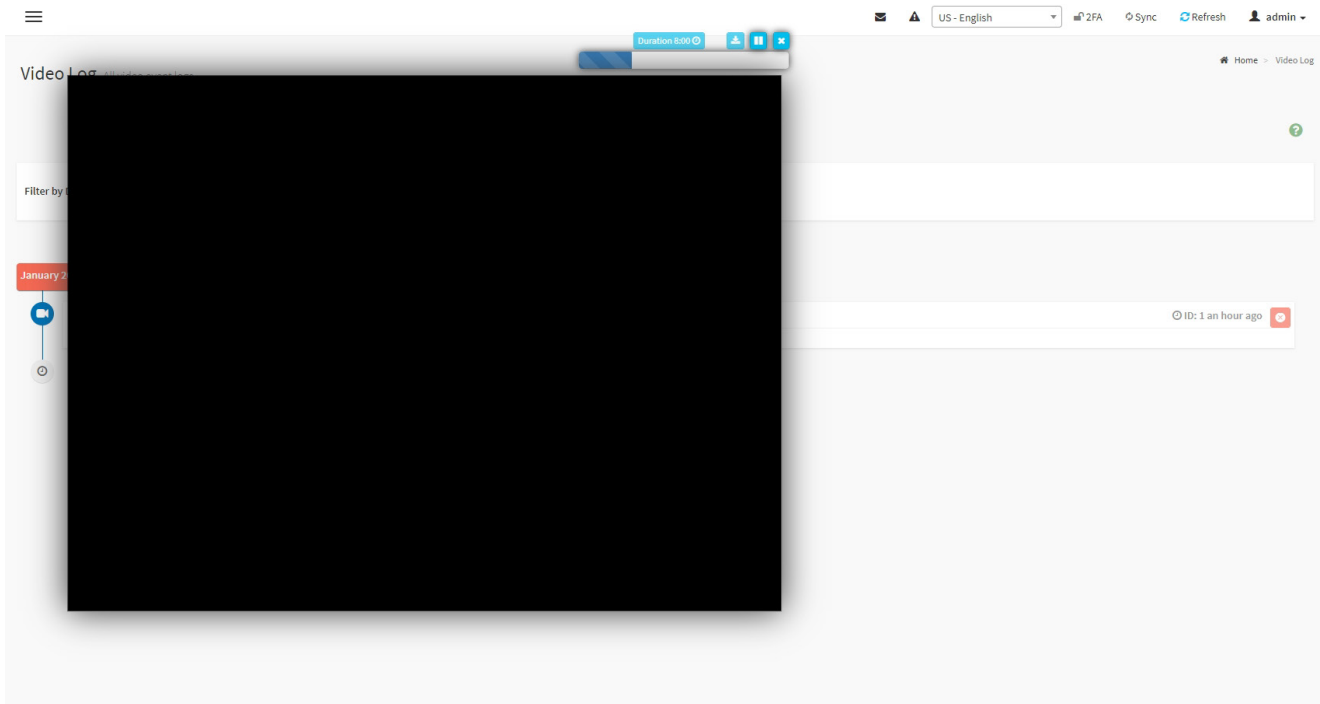
Note: Video Trigger Settings should be enabled, to display the Video Log page. Video Trigger Settings can be configured under **Settings -> Video Recording -> Auto Video Settings -> Video Trigger Settings**.

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



After clicking on the video event, the video conversation box will pop up. Play the current

video. In this interface, you can choose to download or delete the current video log.



Note: Video will be allowed to play/download only if file size is lesser than 40MB. Browsers have various memory restrictions, due to this browser cannot store and process data greater than 40MB (approximately). If file size is greater than 40MB, user will be notified with a message to use Java player Application.

The video data may not be proper if the browser zoom in/out settings are changed during video playback.

To download a video, you need to wait for the video buffering to complete before downloading.

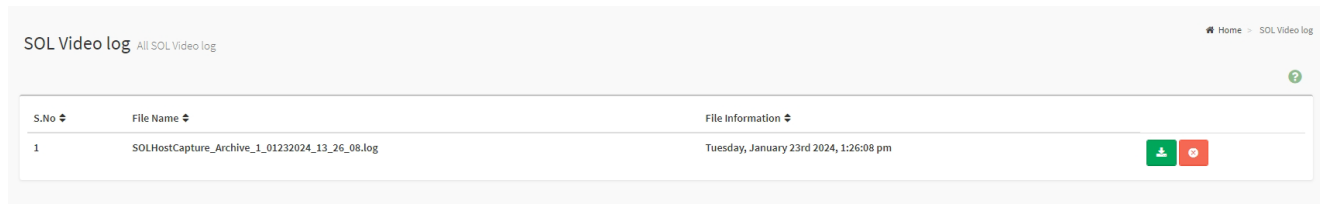
6.2.4.5 SOL Video Log

The sol log page will record configured system events through sol.

Note: *SOL Trigger Settings should be enabled, to display the SOL Log page. SOL Trigger Settings can be configured under **Settings -> Video Recording -> SOL Settings -> SOL Trigger Settings**.*

SOL Configurations can set the baud rate of the serial port.

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



S.No	File Name	File Information
1	SOLHostCapture_Archive_1_01232024_13_26_08.log	Tuesday, January 23rd 2024, 1:26:08 pm

S.No - The serial number

File Name - The video filename

File Information - Day, date and time of video upload

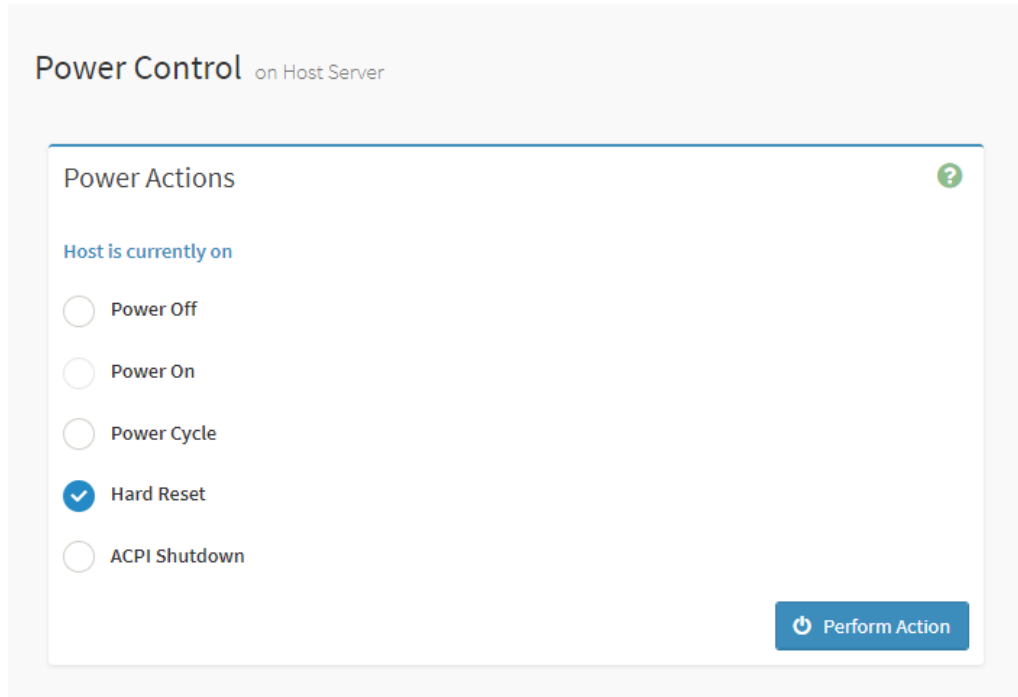
Download - To download the selected video

Delete - To delete the selected video.

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

6.2.5 Power Control

It is used to control power on the WEB. A sample screenshot of service management is shown as below.



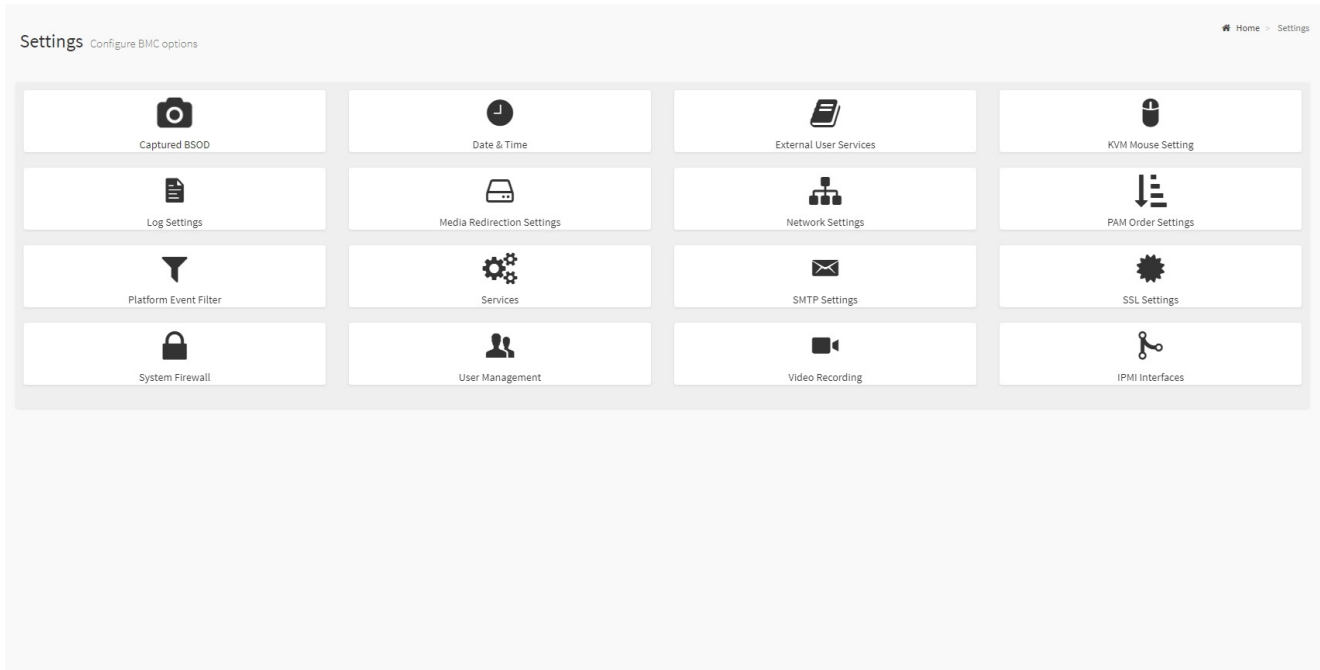
The power control consists of the following items.

- ☐ **Power off:** Power on the chassis.
- ☐ **Power on:** Power off the chassis.
- ☐ **Power Cycle:** Power off the chassis and power on the chassis.
- ☐ **Hard Reset:** Restart the chassis.
- ☐ **ACPI Shutdown:** Soft power off the chassis.

6.2.6 BMC Settings

The BMC Settings section in the BMC web interface is a centralized location for accessing and modifying a wide range of configuration settings for the BMC.

1. In the BMC web interface, click on the **"Settings"** button located in the functional menu on the left side.
2. This action will open a group menu that displays various configurable options and settings.



Features

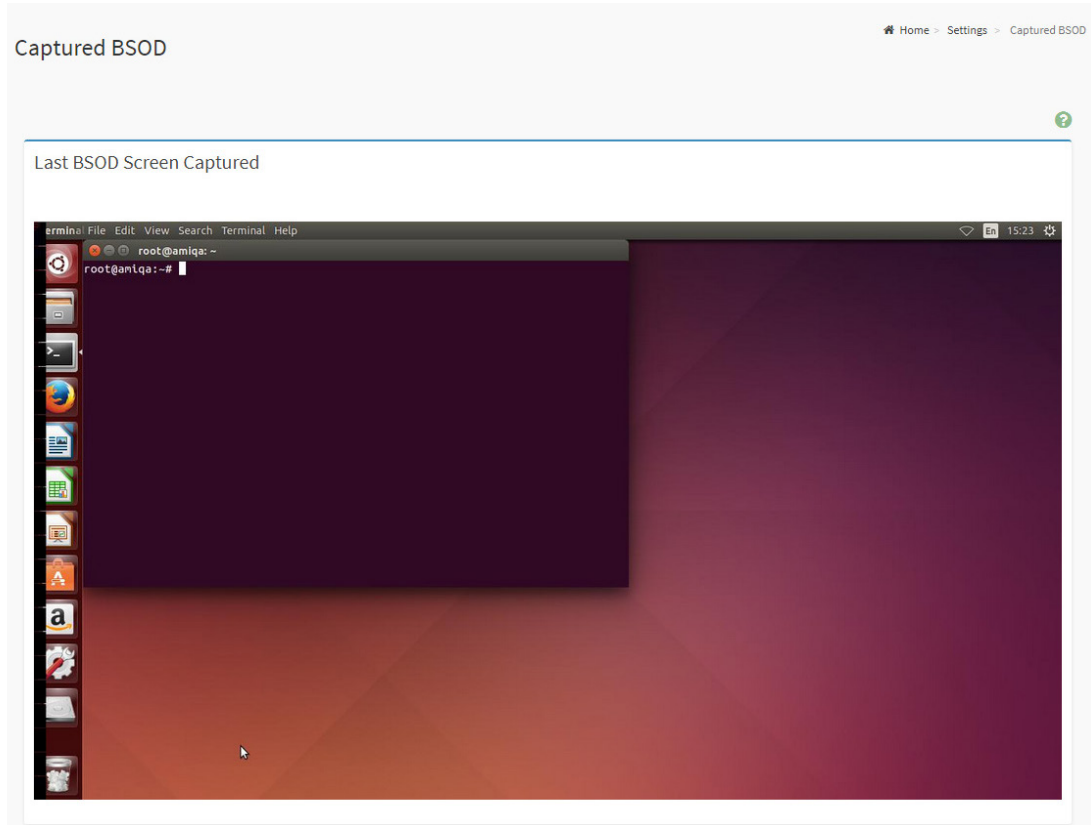
Comprehensive Configuration: This interface allows you to adjust and set most of the BMC's configurations, tailoring the controller to your specific needs and preferences.

Information Retrieval: Besides configuration, this section also provides access to essential information about the BMC and the server it manages.

6.2.6.1 Captured BSOD

This page displays a snapshot of the blue screen captured if the host system crashed since last reboot.

A screenshot of Captured BSOD is shown below.



Note: KVM service should be enabled to display the BSOD screen. KVM Service can be configured under **Settings -> Services -> KVM**.

6.2.6.2 Date & Time

This field is used to set the date and time on the BMC. A sample screenshot of Date & Time is shown as below.

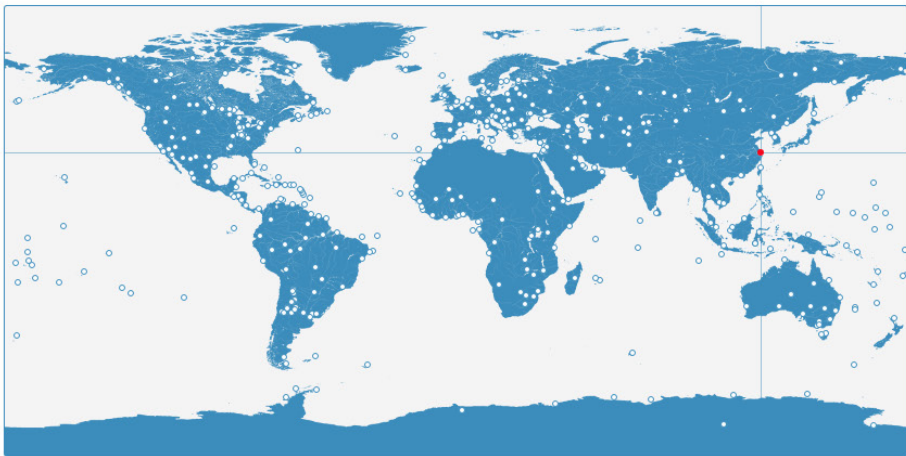
Date & Time

Home > Settings > Date & Time

Note:

If the time zone is selected from the group of Manual offset (GMT/ETC time zones), the interactive map selection feature will be disabled. The new Time Zone settings will be reflected on the page only after being saved.

Configure Date & Time



Select Time Zone
Feb 26, 2024 10:45:52 AM(GMT+08:00 CST) - Asia/Shanghai

☐ Automatic NTP Date & Time

☒ Automatic PTP Date & Time

PTP Interface

PTP Transport

IPv4

PTP Unicast IP

PTP Unicast IP

PTP Inbound Latency

0

PTP Priority1

0

☐ Panic Mode

PTP Preset

Slaveonly

PTP Ipmode

Unicast

PTP Delay Mechanism

E2E

PTP Outbound Latency

0

PTP Max Master capacity

5

PTP Log request delay

1

Save

The Date & Time section consists of the following fields.

Configure Date & Time: Displays Time zone list containing the UTC offset along with the locations and Navigational line to select the location which can be used to display the exact local time.

Select Time Zone: This field is used to set the date and time on the BMC.

Note: Based on the manual selection of GMT or ETC/GMT, time zone alone will be changed and date & time will remain the same.

Automatic NTP Date & Time: To automatically synchronize Date and Time with the NTP Server.

- ☐ **Primary NTP Server:** To configure a primary NTP server to use when automatically setting the date and time.

The following address formats & Domain name format are supported:

- ☐ IPv4 Address format
- ☐ IPv6 Address format
- ☐ Domain name format allowed 'A-Z', 'a-z', '0-9', dash (-), underscore (_) and dot(.) characters

- ☐ **Secondary NTP Server:** To configure a secondary NTP server to use when automatically setting the date and time.

The following address formats & Domain name format are supported

- ☐ IPv4 Address format
- ☐ IPv6 Address format
- ☐ Domain name format allowed 'A-Z', 'a-z', '0-9', dash (-), underscore (_) and dot(.) characters

- ☐ **Automatic PTP Date & Time:** To enable/disable the use of PTP servers to automatically set the date and time.
- ☐ **PTP Interface:** To configure a PTP server interface to use when automatically setting the date and time.
- ☐ **PTP Preset:** To configure a PTP Preset type to use when automatically setting the date and time.
- ☐ **PTP Transport:** To configure a PTP Transport type to use when automatically setting the date and time.
- ☐ **PTP Ipmode:** To configure a PTP Ipmode type to use when automatically setting the date and time.
- ☐ **PTP Unicast IP:** To configure a Unicast IP when ipmode is unicast and server to use when automatically setting the date and time.
- ☐ **PTP Delay Mechanism:** To configure a PTP Delay Mechanism type to use when

automatically setting the date and time.

- ☐ **PTP Inbound Latency:** To configure an Inbound latency of the server to use when automatically setting the date and time.
- ☐ **PTP Outbound Latency:** To configure a PTP outbound latency server to use when automatically setting the date and time.
- ☐ **PTP Priority1:** To configure a priority of PTP clock to use when automatically setting the date and time.
- ☐ **PTP Max Master capacity:** To configure a max master capacity of the PTP clock to use when automatically setting the date and time.
- ☐ **Panic Mode:** To configure a PTP clock to not reset if jump is more than 1 second, use when automatically setting the date and time.

Save: To save the settings.

Note: *If the time zone is selected as Manual Offset, the map selection will be disabled. The Time-Zone settings will be reflected only after saving the settings.
If disable the Automatic Date & Time, the time needs to select by users themselves or the time would not change.*

Procedure

1. Select the Timezone location either using drop down or Map.
2. Enable **Automatic Date &Time** option to enable/disable the use of NTP servers to automatically set the date and time.
 - a) In the Primary NTP Server and Secondary NTP Server fields, specify the NTP servers of the device respectively.

Note: *Secondary NTP server is optional field. If the Primary NTP server is not working fine, then the Secondary NTP Server will be tried.*
3. Enable **Automatic PTP Date &Time** to enable/disable the use of PTP servers to automatically set the date and time.
 - a) Enter the Interface, Preset, Transport, Ipmode, Unicast IP, Delay Mechanism, Inbound Latency, Outbound Latency, Priority1, Max Master capacity and Log request delay details in their corresponding fields.
 - b) Enable/Disable Panic Mode to not reset if jump is more than 1 second, use when automatically setting the date and time.
4. Click **Save** button to save the settings.

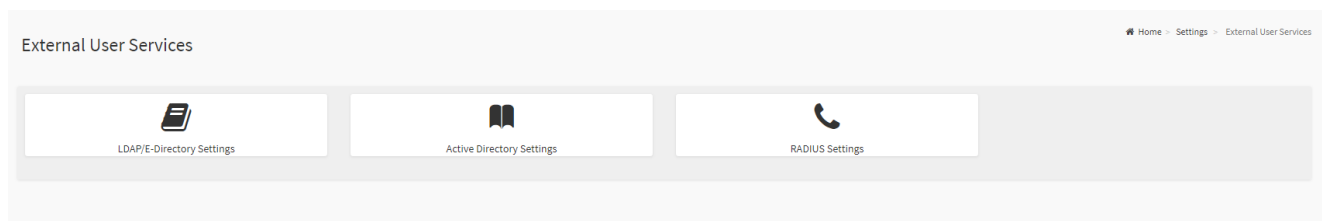
6.2.6.3 External User Services

6.2.6.3.1 LDAP/E-Directory Settings

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

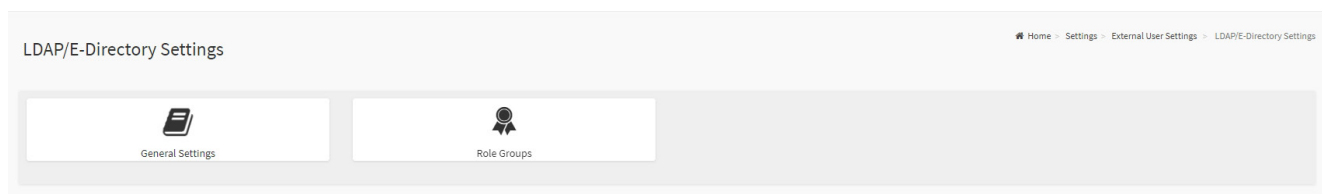
In MegaRAC GUI, LDAP is an Internet protocol that MegaRAC® card can use to authenticate users. If you have an LDAP server configured on your network, you can use it as an easy way to add, manage and authenticate MegaRAC® card users. This is done by passing login requests to your LDAP Server. This means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

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



To open LDAP/E-DIRECTORY Settings page, click **Settings -> External User Services -> LDAP/E-Directory Settings** from the menu bar.

A sample screenshot of External User Services page is shown below.



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

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

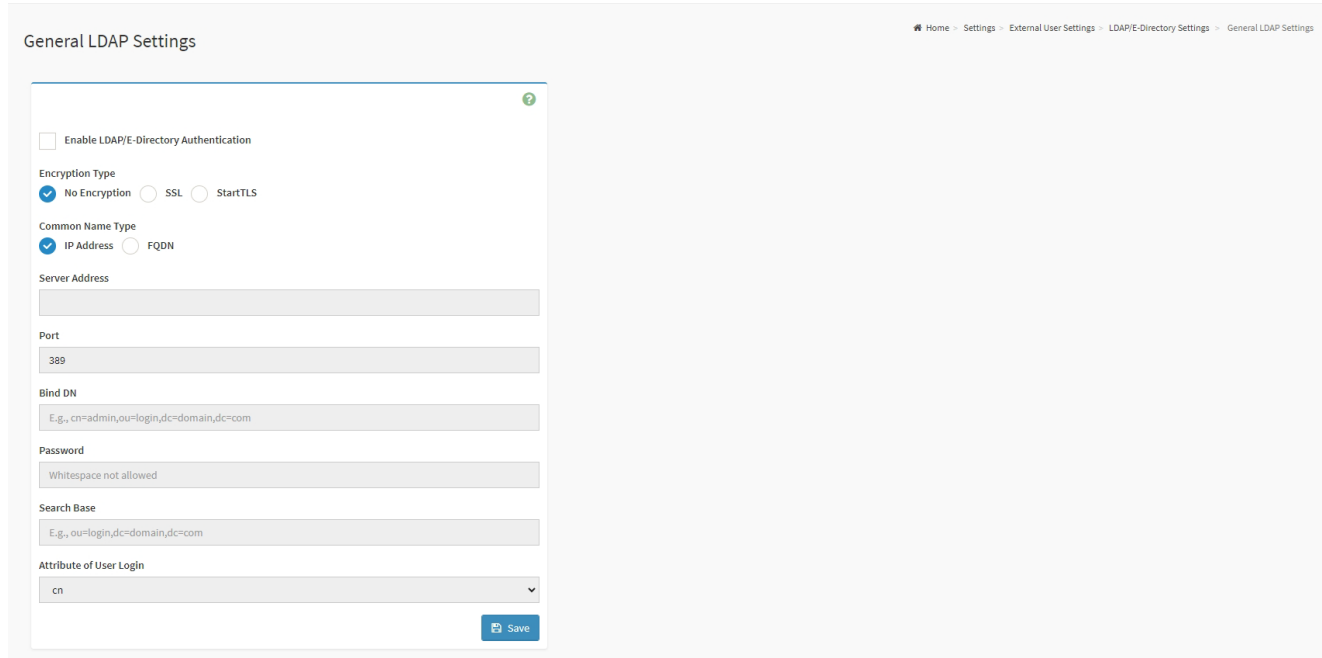
Role Groups: To add a new role group to the device. Alternatively, double click on a free slot to add a role group.

Note: It is recommended to Enable LDAP configuration from configure general settings page otherwise error message will pop-up stating that "LDAP configuration is not enabled" while trying to create/view LDAP role groups.

Procedure

Entering the details in General LDAP/E-Directory Settings Page.

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



2. Click Enable LDAP/E-Directory Authentication, to enable LDAP/E-Directory Settings.
Note: During login prompt, use username to login as an LDAP Group member.
3. Select the encryption type for LDAP/E-Directory from the Encryption Type.
Note: Configure proper port number, when SSL is enabled.
4. Select the Common Name Type as IP Address.
5. Enter the IP address of LDAP server in the Server Address field.
Note:
IP Address made of 4 numbers separated by dots as in 'xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx'.
Each Number ranges from 0 to 255.
First Number must not be 0.
Supports IPv4 Address format and IPv6 Address format.
Configure FQDN address, when using StartTLS with FQDN.
6. Specify the LDAP Port in the Port field.
Note:
Default Port is 389. For SSL connections, default port is 636. The Port value ranges from 1 to 65535.
7. Specify the Bind DN that is used during bind operation, which authenticates the client to the server.
Note:
Bind DN is a string of 4 to 253 alpha-numeric characters.
It must start with an alphabetical character.

Special Symbols like dot(.), comma(,), hyphen(-), underscore(_), equal-to(=) are allowed.

Example: cn=manager,ou=login, dc=domain,dc=com

8. Enter the password in the Password field.

Note:

Password must be at least 1 character long.

White space is not allowed.

This field will not allow more than 48 characters.

9. Enter the Search Base. The Search base allows the LDAP server to find which part of the external directory tree to be searched. The search base may be something equivalent to the organization, group of external directory.

Note:

Search base is a string of 4 to 253 alpha-numeric characters.

It must start with an alphabetical character.

Special Symbols like dot(.), comma(,), hyphen(-), underscore(_), equal-to(=) are allowed.

Example: ou=login,dc=domain,dc=com.

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

Note: *It only supports cn or uid.*

11. Select CA Certificate File from the Browse field to identify the certificate of the trusted CA certs.

12. Select the **Certificate File** to find the client certificate filename.

13. Select **Private Key** to find the client private key filename.

Note: *All the 3 files are required, when SSL or StartTLS is enabled.*

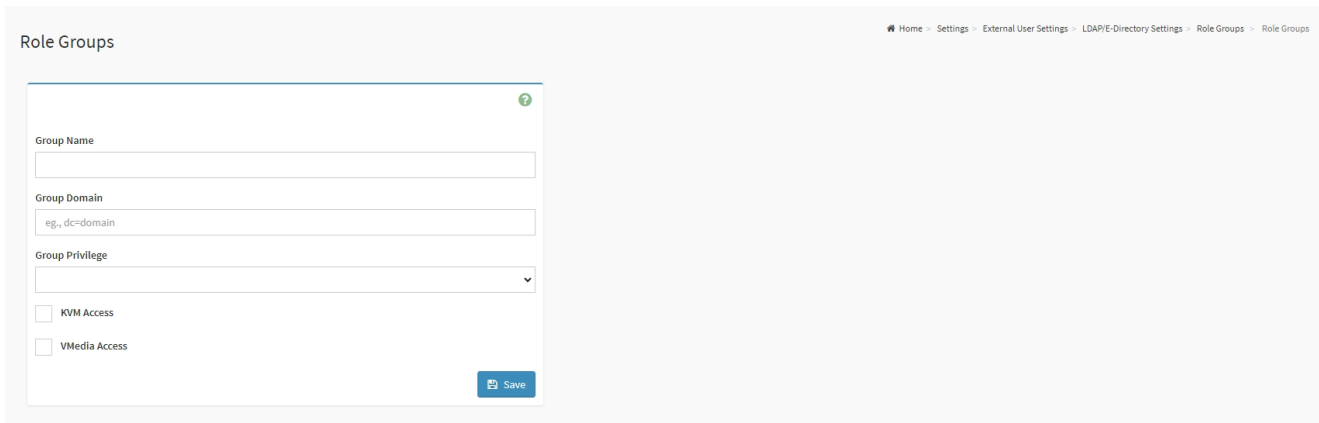
14. Click **Save** to save the settings.

To add a new Role Group

1. In the LDAP/E-Directory Settings Page, Click Role Groups and select a blank row.

Note: *It is recommended to Enable LDAP configuration from configure general settings page otherwise error message will pop-up stating that "LDAP configuration is not enabled" while trying to create/view LDAP role groups.*

2. Click Add Role Group or alternatively double click on the blank row to open the Add Role group Page as shown in the screenshot below.



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

Note:

Maximum size of Role Group Name is 255 bytes.

Special symbols hyphen and underscore are allowed.

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

Note:

Maximum size of Group Domain Name is 255 bytes.

It must start with an alphabetical character.

Special Symbols like dot(.), comma(,), hyphen(-), underscore(_), equal-to(=) are allowed.

Example: cn=manager,ou=login, dc=domain,dc=com

5. In the Group Privilege field, enter the level of privilege (User, Administrator, Operator, None) to assign to this role group.

6. Select the required options or both.

☐ KVM Access

☐ VMedia Access

Note: *VMedia privilege is not applicable for LMedia and RMedia clients.*

7. Click **Save** to save the new role group and return to the Role Group List.

8.

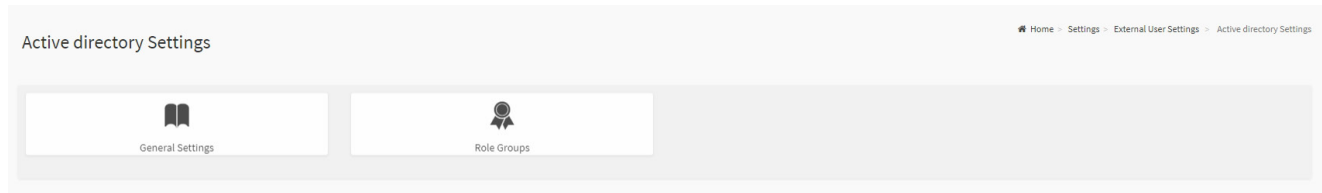
6.2.6.3.2 Active Directory Settings

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

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

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

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



The fields of Active Directory page are explained below.

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

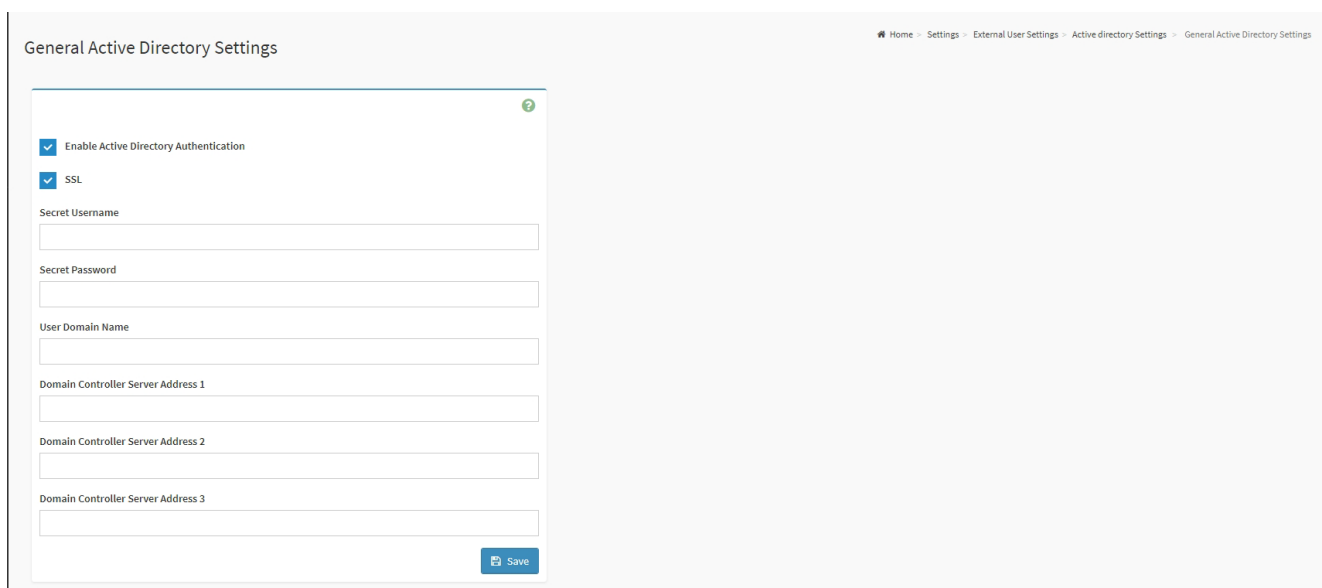
Role Groups: To add a new role group to the device. Alternatively, double click on a free slot to add a role group.

Note: It is recommended to Enable AD configuration from configure general settings page otherwise error message will pop-up stating that "AD configuration is not enabled" while trying to create/view AD role groups.

Procedure

Entering the details in General Active Directory Settings Page

1. Click on **General Settings** to open the General Active Directory Settings Page.

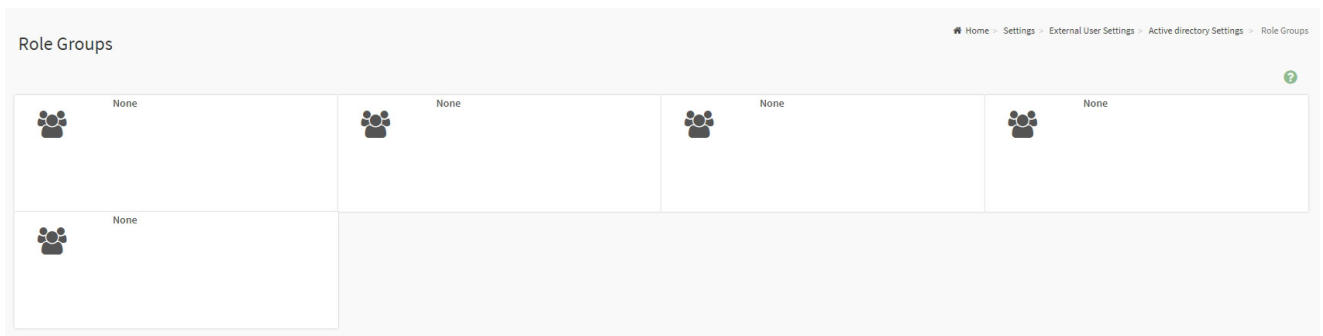


2. In the Active Directory Settings page, check or uncheck the **Enable Active directory Authentication** check box to enable or disable Active Directory Authentication

respectively.

Note: If you have enabled Active Directory Authentication, enter the required information to access the Active Directory server.

3. **SSL:** Check or uncheck to enable or disable the SSL.
4. Specify the Secret user name and password in the **Secret UserName** and **Secret Password** fields respectively.
Note:
 - ☐ Secret username/password for AD is not mandatory. When secret username & password is empty, Authentication fails will be always treated as Invalid Password error. For Invalid Password error PAM will not try other Authentication Methods.
 - ☐ User Name is a string of 1 to 64 alpha-numeric characters.
 - ☐ It must start with an alphabetical character.
 - ☐ It is case-sensitive.
 - ☐ Special characters like comma, period, colon, semicolon, slash, backslash, square brackets, angle brackets, pipe, equal, plus, asterisk, question mark, ampersand, double quotes, space are not allowed.
 - ☐ Password must be at least 6 character long and will not allow more than 127 characters.
 - ☐ White space is not allowed.
5. Specify the Domain Name for the user in the **User Domain Name** field. E.g. MyDomain.com
6. Configure IP addresses in **Domain Controller Server Address1**, **Domain Controller Server Address2** and **Domain Controller Server Address3**.
Note:
IP address of Active Directory server: At least one Domain Controller Server Address must be configured.
 - ☐ IP Address made of 4 numbers separated by dots as in "xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx".
 - ☐ Each number ranges from 0 to 255.
 - ☐ First number must not be 0.
 - ☐ Domain Controller Server Addresses will supports IPv4 Address format and IPv6 Address format.
7. Click **Save** to save the entered settings and return to Active Directory Settings Page.



The fields of Role Group page are explained below.

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

Note:

- ☐ Maximum size of Role Group Name is 255 bytes.
- ☐ Special symbols hyphen and underscore are allowed.

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

Note:

- ☐ Maximum size of Group Domain Name is 255 bytes.
- ☐ Special symbols hyphen, underscore and dot are allowed.

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

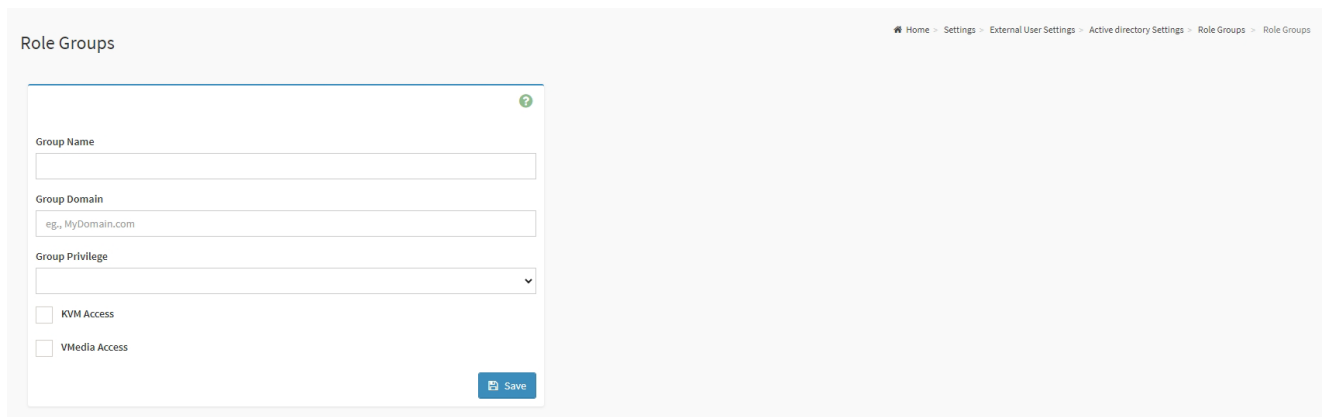
KVM Access: To provide access to KVM for AD authenticated role group user.

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

To add a new Role Group

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

Note: It is recommended to Enable AD configuration from configure general settings page otherwise error message will pop-up stating that "AD configuration is not enabled" while trying to create/view AD role groups.



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

Note:

- ☐ Maximum size of Role Group Name is 255 bytes.
- ☐ Special symbols hyphen and underscore are allowed.

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

Note:

- ☐ Maximum size of Group Domain Name is 255 bytes.
- ☐ Special symbols hyphen, underscore and dot are allowed.

4. In the **Group Privilege** field, enter the level of privilege to assign to this role group.
5. Select the required options
 - ☐ KVM Access
 - ☐ VMedia Access

Note: VMedia privilege is not applicable for LMedia and RMedia clients.
6. Click Save to add the new role group and return to the Role Group List.

To Delete a Role Group

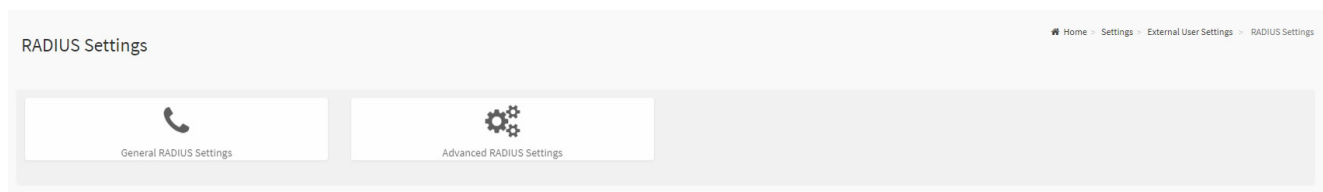
1. In the Role Groups Page, select the row that you wish to delete.
2. Click Delete Role Group.

6.2.6.3.3 RADIUS Settings

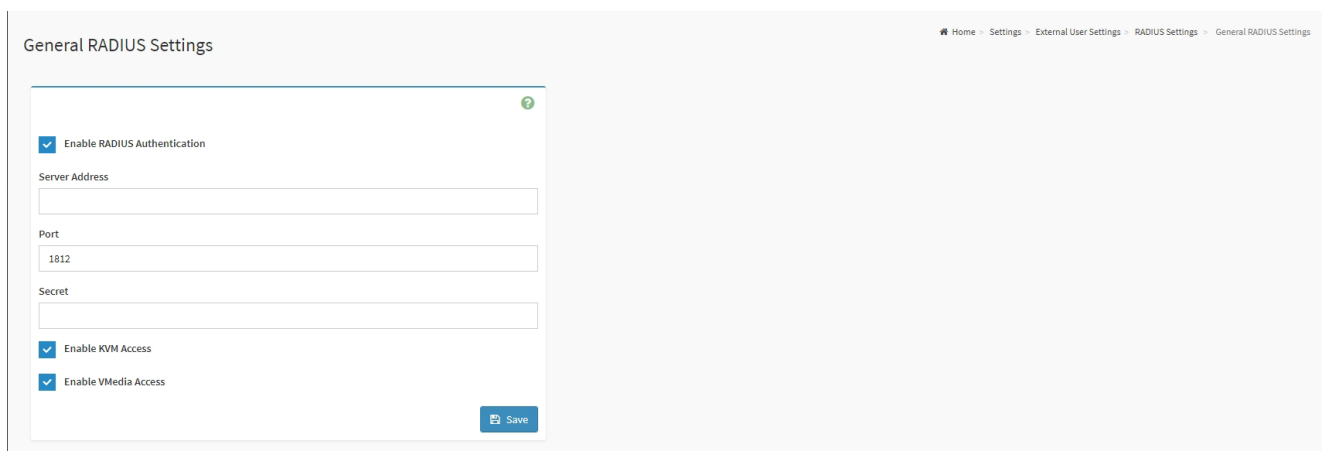
RADIUS is a modular, high performance and feature-rich RADIUS suite including server, clients, development libraries and numerous additional RADIUS related utilities.

In MegaRAC GUI, this page is used to set the RADIUS Authentication.

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



General RADIUS Settings



The fields of General RADIUS Settings page are explained below.

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

Server Address: The IP address of RADIUS server.

Note:

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

Port: The RADIUS Port number.

Note:

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

Secret: The Authentication Secret for RADIUS server.

Note:

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

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

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

Save: To save the settings.

Procedure

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

Note:

It will not allow more than 127 characters. Special characters like ';' and '#' are not allowed.

It is recommended to Enable Radius configuration from configure general RADIUS settings page otherwise error message will pop-up stating that "Radius configuration is not enabled" while trying to create/view Advanced RADIUS Settings.

Advanced RADIUS Settings Home > Settings > External User Settings > RADIUS Settings > Advanced RADIUS Settings

RADIUS Authorization ?

Administrator
H=4

Operator
H=3

User
H=2

OEM Proprietary
H=1

No Access
H=0

Save

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

Example:1

testadmin Auth-Type :=PAP,Cleartext-Password:= "admin"

Auth-Type :=PAP, Vendor-Specific="H=4"

Example:2

testoperator Auth-Type := PAP, Cleartext-Password := "operator"

Auth-Type :=PAP, Vendor-Specific="H=3"

If you change the Vendor-Specific value in server then you should change the same values in this page.

3. Click **Save** to save the changes made.

6.2.6.4 Service Management

It is used to set service information on the BMC. A sample screenshot of service management is shown as below.

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

The service management consists of the following items.

- ☐ web
- ☐ kvm
- ☐ cd-media
- ☐ hd-media
- ☐ ssh
- ☐ watchdog

(Click the "edit" button in the "watchdog" column to enter the "watchdog" configuration interface (the interface is as follows), watchdog default state is inactive, if watchdog is set to the active state, it will monitor the BMC in real time.)

Service Configuration

?

Service Name

watchdog

☐ Active

Maximum Sessions

1

Save

6.2.6.5 Network Configuration

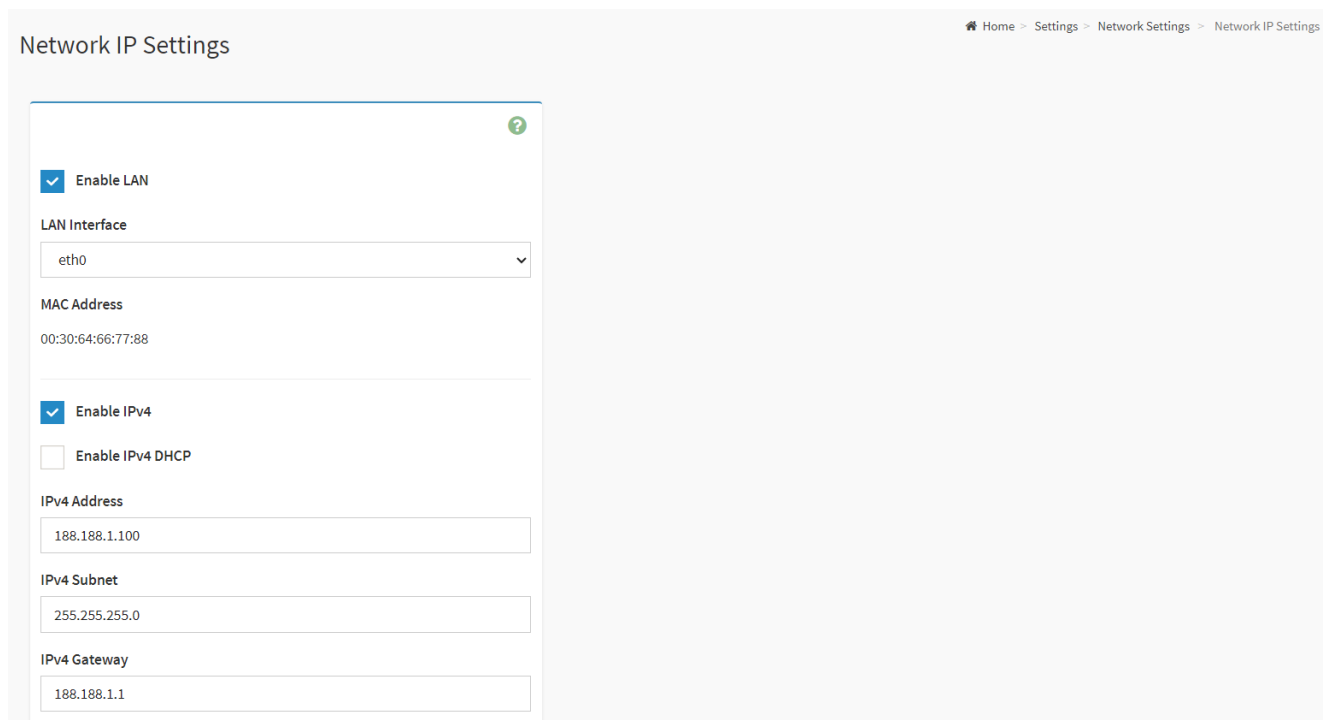
Note: Change the IP settings of the management ports will disconnect the network.

This section is used to configure the network settings for the available LAN channels.

6.2.6.5.1 Network IP Settings

This section is used to configure the network IP settings.

To open the Network IP Settings page, click **Settings -> Network Settings -> Network IP Settings**.



The fields of Network IP Settings page are explained below.

- ☐ **Enable LAN:** Enable or disable the LAN settings.
- ☐ **LAN Interface:** Select the LAN interface to be configured.
- ☐ **MAC Address:** Display the read-only MAC Address of the selected interface.
- ☐ **Enable IPv4:** Enable or disable the IPv4 settings for the selected interface.
- ☐ **Enable IPv4 DHCP:** Enable or disable the IPv4 DHCP support for the selected interface. If disable the IPv4 DHCP support, then **static IP address** is selected, configure the static **IPv4 Address**, **IPv4 Subnet**, and **IPv4 Gateway**.

Notes:

- ☐ An IP address consists of 4 numbers separated by dots, as in "xxx.xxx.xxx.xxx".
- ☐ Each number ranges from 0 to 255.
- ☐ The first number must not be 0.

☒ **Enable IPv6**

☐ **Enable IPv6 DHCP**

IPv6 Index

IPv6 Address

Subnet Prefix Length

IPv6 Gateway

- ☐ **Enable IPv6:** Enable or disable the IPv6 configuration settings.
- ☐ **Enable IPv6 DHCP:** Enable or disable the IPv6 DHCP support for the selected interface. It dynamically configures IPv6 address using DHCP (Dynamic Host Configuration Protocol).
- Note:** Disable this **Enable IPv6 DHCP** field and enter the values in following fields such as **IPv6 Index**, **IPv6 Address**, **Subnet Prefix Length** and **IPv6 Gateway**.*
- ☐ **IPv6 Index:** Specify a static IPv6 index to be configured to the device. E.g.: 0
- ☐ **IPv6 Address:** Specify a static IPv6 address to be configured to the device. E.g.: 2004::2010.
- ☐ **Subnet Prefix Length:** Specify the subnet prefix length for the IPv6 settings. The value ranges from 0 to 128.
- ☐ **IPv6 Gateway:** Specify an IPv6 default gateway for the IPv6 settings.

☐ **Enable VLAN**

VLAN ID

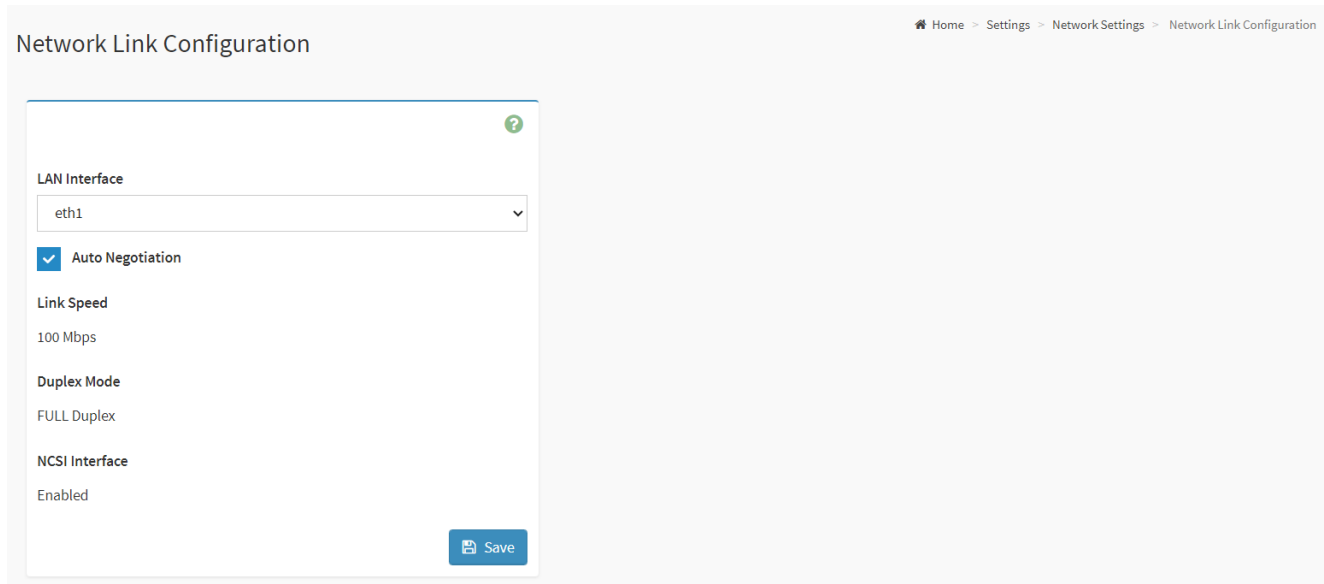
VLAN Priority

- ☐ **Enable VLAN:** Enable or disable VLAN support for the selected interface.
- ☐ **VLAN ID:** Value ranges from 2 to 4094. VLAN ID 0, 1 & 4095 are reserved VLAN IDs.
- ☐ **VLAN Priority:** Value ranges from 0 to 7. 7 is the highest priority for VLAN.
- ☐ **Save:** Save the entries.

6.2.6.5.2 Network Link Configuration

This section is used to configure the network link.

To open Network Link Configuration page, click **Settings ->Network Settings -> Network Link Configuration**.



The fields of the Network Link Configuration page are explained below.

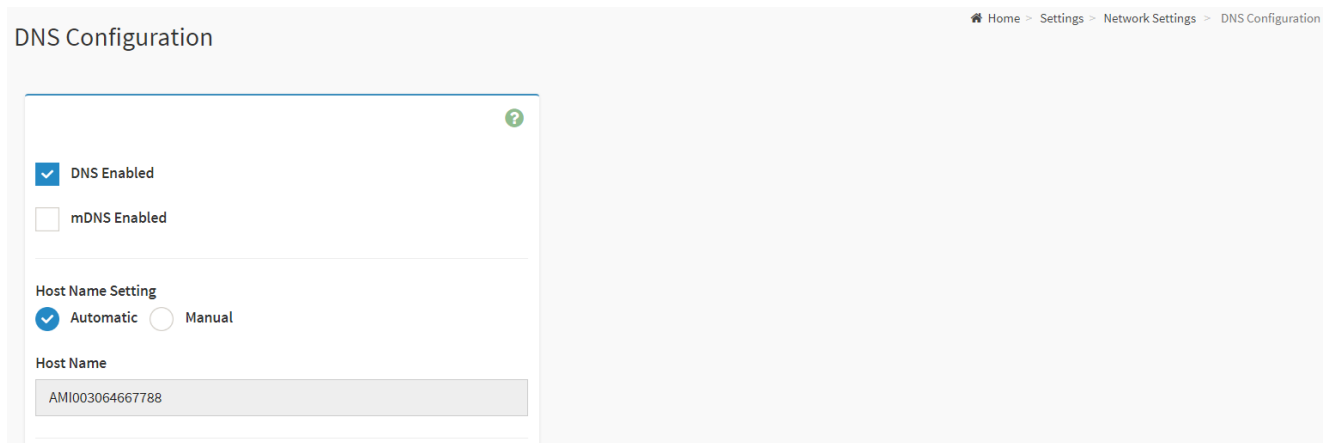
- ☐ **LAN Interface:** Select the required network interface from the list to which the link speed and duplex mode are to be configured.
- ☐ **Auto Negotiation:** Enable to allow the device to perform automatic configuration to achieve the best possible mode of operation (speed and duplex) over a link.
- ☐ **Link Speed:** Link speed will list all the supported capabilities of the network interface. It can be 10/100/1000 Mbps.
***Note:** Link speed of 1000 Mbps is not applicable when **Auto Negotiation** is OFF.*
- ☐ **Duplex Mode:** This field could be either **Half Duplex** or **Full Duplex**.
- ☐ **NCSI Interface:** The NCSI interface status could be either **Enabled** or **Disabled** for the selected LAN interface.
- ☐ **Save:** Save the settings.

6.2.6.5.3 DNS Configuration

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

This section is used to manage the DNS settings of a device.

To open DNS Configuration page, click **Settings > Network Settings > DNS Configuration**.



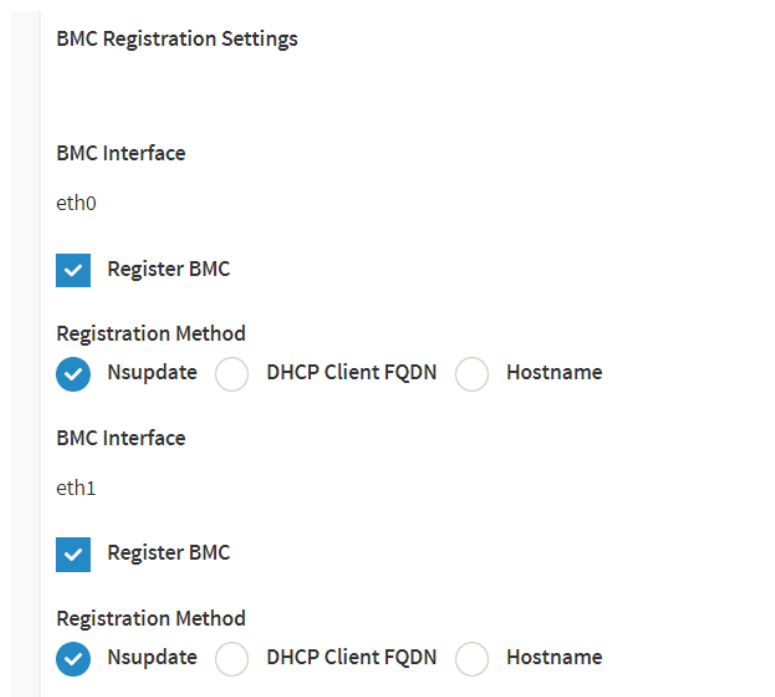
The fields of DNS Configuration page are explained below.

Domain Name Service Configuration

- ☐ **DNS Enabled:** Enable or disable all the DNS service configurations.
- ☐ **mDNS Enabled:** Enable or disable the multicast DNS.
- ☐ **Host Name Setting:** Choose either **Automatic** or **Manual** settings.
- ☐ **Host Name:** Display host name of the device.
 - If the Host setting is chosen as **Manual**, then specify the host name of the device.

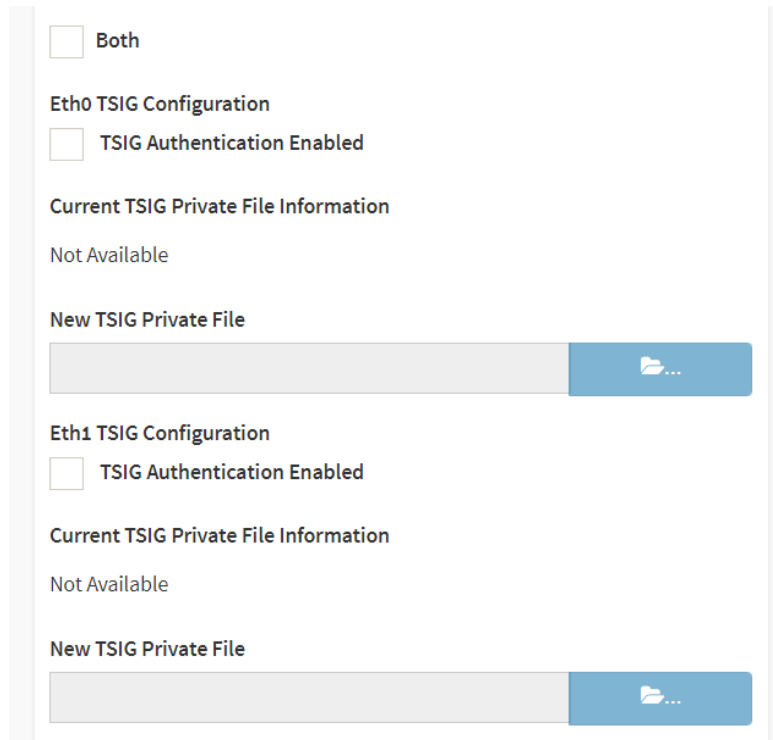
Notes:

- ☐ Value ranges from 1 to 64 alpha-numeric characters.
- ☐ Special character '-'(hyphen) is allowed.
- ☐ It must not start or end with a '-'(hyphen).
- ☐ The underscore (_) character and double hyphen (--) character are not a legal character for use in host names.



BMC Registration Settings

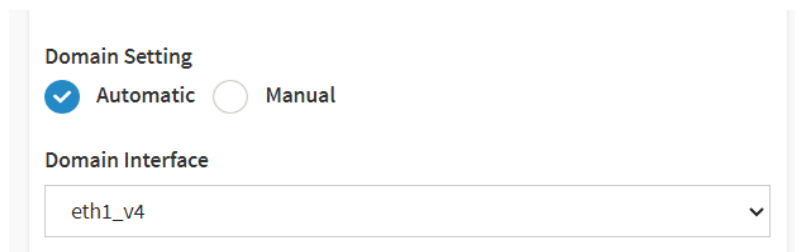
- ☐ **BMC Interface:** Options to register the BMC through the Interfaces (eth0ð1).
- ☐ **Register BMC:** Register BMC through registration method.
- ☐ **Registration Method:** Options to register the BMC through **Nsupdate** or **DHCP Client FQDN** or **Hostname**.



The screenshot shows a configuration page for BMC Interface. It has two main sections: 'Eth0 TSIG Configuration' and 'Eth1 TSIG Configuration'. Each section contains a checkbox for 'TSIG Authentication Enabled', a label for 'Current TSIG Private File Information' with the value 'Not Available', and a label for 'New TSIG Private File' with a file selection button.

TSIG Configuration

- ☐ **Both:** Check this option to modify TSIG authentication for both interfaces.
- ☐ **Eth 0&1:**
 - **TSIG Authentication Enabled:** Check this box to enable TSIG authentication while registering DNS via nsupdate. Separate TSIG files can be uploaded for each LAN interface.
 - **Current TSIG Private File Information:** The information of current TSIG private file along with its uploaded date and time will be displayed (read only).
 - **New TSIG Private File:** Browse and navigate to the TSIG private file.



The screenshot shows a configuration page for Domain Setting. It has two radio buttons: 'Automatic' (selected) and 'Manual'. Below it is a label 'Domain Interface' and a dropdown menu showing 'eth1_v4'.

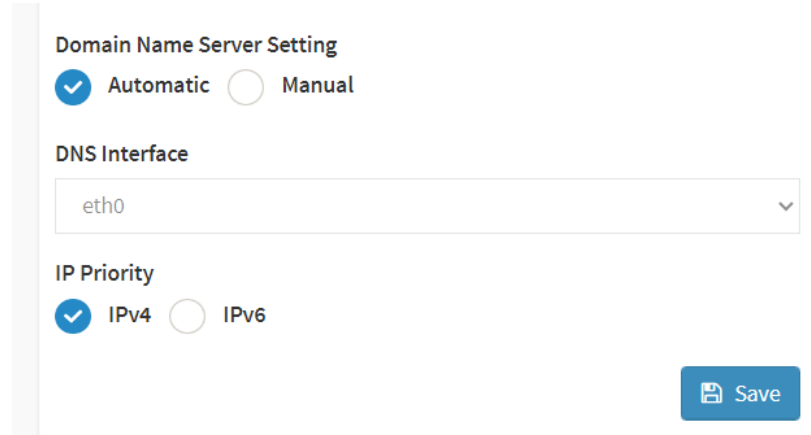
- ☐ **Domain Setting:** Select whether the domain interface will be configured manually or automatically.
 - **Automatic:** If you select **Automatic**, the Domain Name cannot be configured as it will be done automatically.
 - **Manual:** If you select **Manual**, then specify the domain name of the device.

Notes:

- ☐ If you select **Automatic**, it displays the **Domain Interface** option. If you select

Manual, it displays **Domain name**.

- ☐ Domain name must be a string of 4 to 253 alphanumeric characters. (254 characters are allowed only if the last byte is dot.)
- ☐ Domain name must start with a letter and end with a letter or digit. (Must contain at least one dot character) Only letters, digits, dot and hyphen are allowed.



Domain Name Server Setting

☒ Automatic ☐ Manual

DNS Interface

eth0

IP Priority

☒ IPv4 ☐ IPv6

Save

☐ **Domain Name Server Setting:**

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

☐ **IP Priority:**

- **IPv4:** It will have 2 IPv4 DNS servers and 1 IPv6 DNS server.
- **IPv6:** It will have 2 IPv6 DNS servers and 1 IPv4 DNS server.

Note: This is not applicable for Manual configuration.

☐ **DNS Server 1, 2 & 3:**

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

Notes:

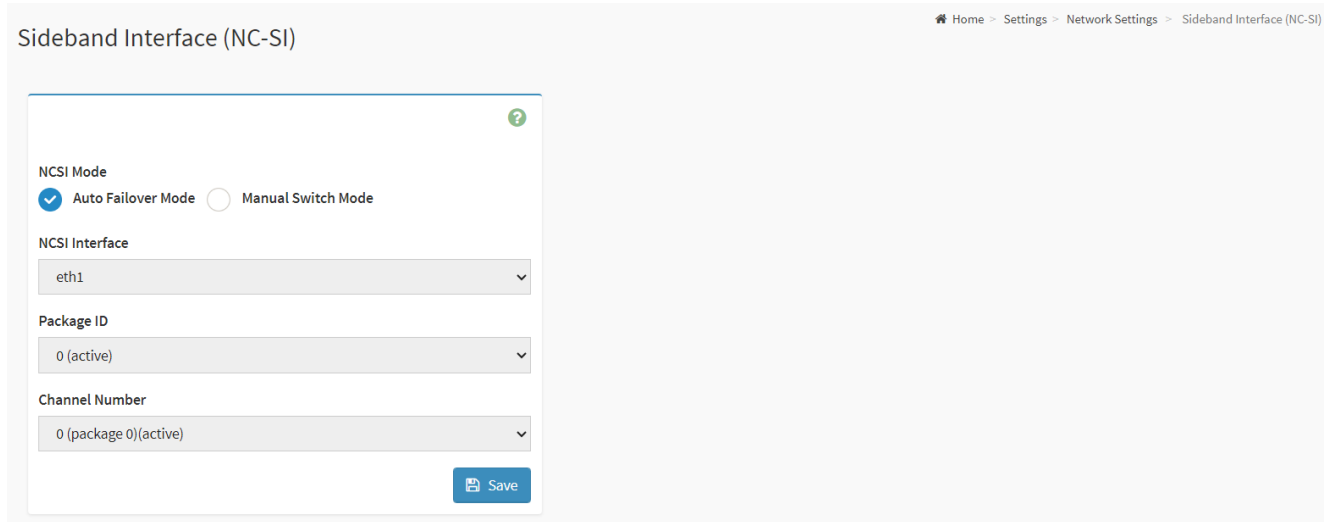
- IPv4 Addresses should be given in dotted decimal representation.
- IPv6 Addresses are supported and must be global unicast addresses.
- DNS Server Address will support the following:
 - ☐ IPv4 Address format.
 - ☐ IPv6 Address format.

☐ **Save:** Save the entered changes.

6.2.6.5.4 Sideband Interface (NC-SI)

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

To open the Sideband Interface (NC-SI) page, click **Settings -> Network Settings -> Sideband Interface (NC-SI)**.

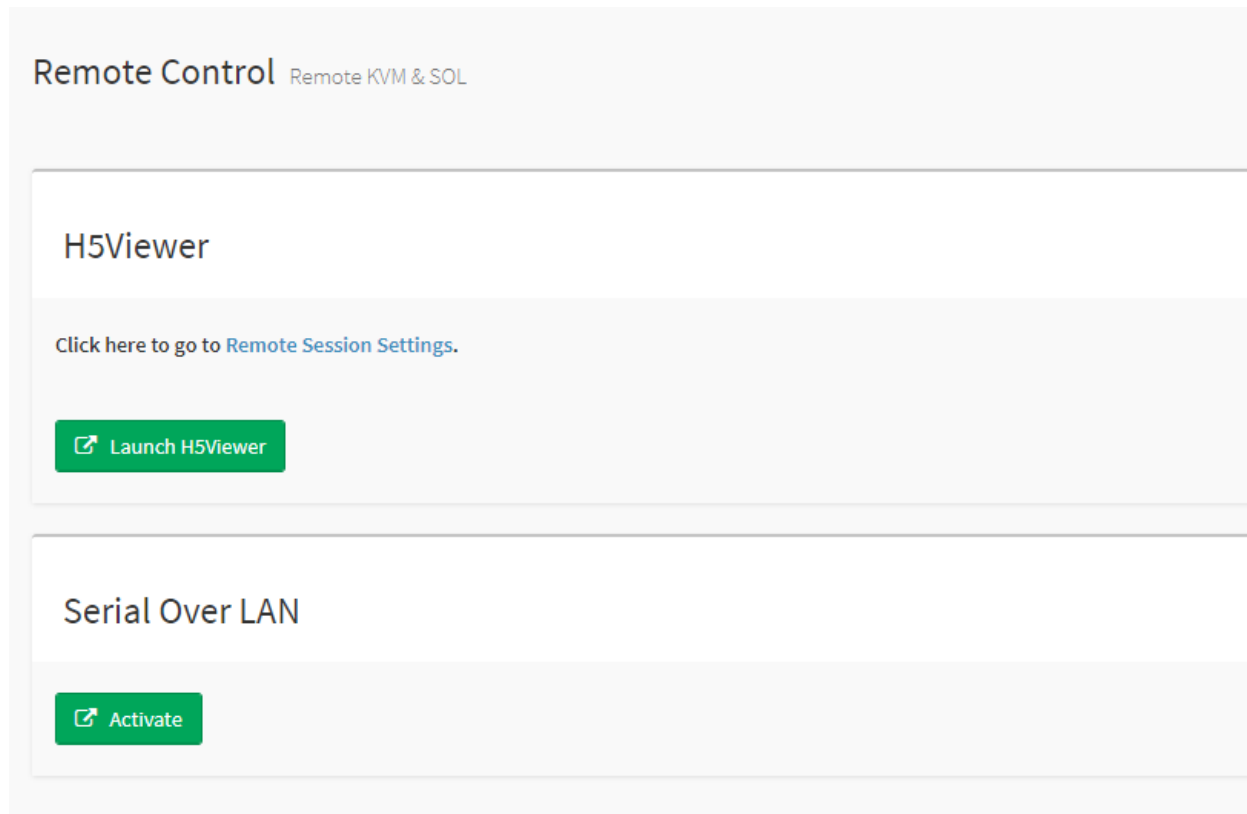


The fields of the Sideband Interface (NC-SI) page are explained below.

- ☐ **NCSI Mode:**
 - ☐ If you select **Auto Failover Mode**, the NCSI interface and other settings will be configured automatically.
 - ☐ If you select **Manual Switch Mode**, you are allowed to configure the below settings.
- ☐ **NCSI Interface:** Select the NCSI interface for which you need to configure NCSI settings.
- ☐ **Package ID:** Select the package ID to be configured for the selected interface.
- ☐ **Channel Number:** Select the channel number to be configured for the selected interface.
- ☐ **Save:** Save the settings.

6.2.7 Remote Management

The "Remote Control" includes two functions: KVM and SOL, KVM is mainly used to remotely access the x86 system through WEB, and SOL is mainly to access x86 BIOS configuration information through WEB, WEB UI is as follows.



6.2.7.1 KVM

Launch H5Viewer

The system and browser requirements for Remote Control are given below.

System Requirements

Client machine with 8GB RAM.

If the client machine has 4GB RAM or lower, there will be lag in Video/Keyboard/Mouse/Media redirection functionality.

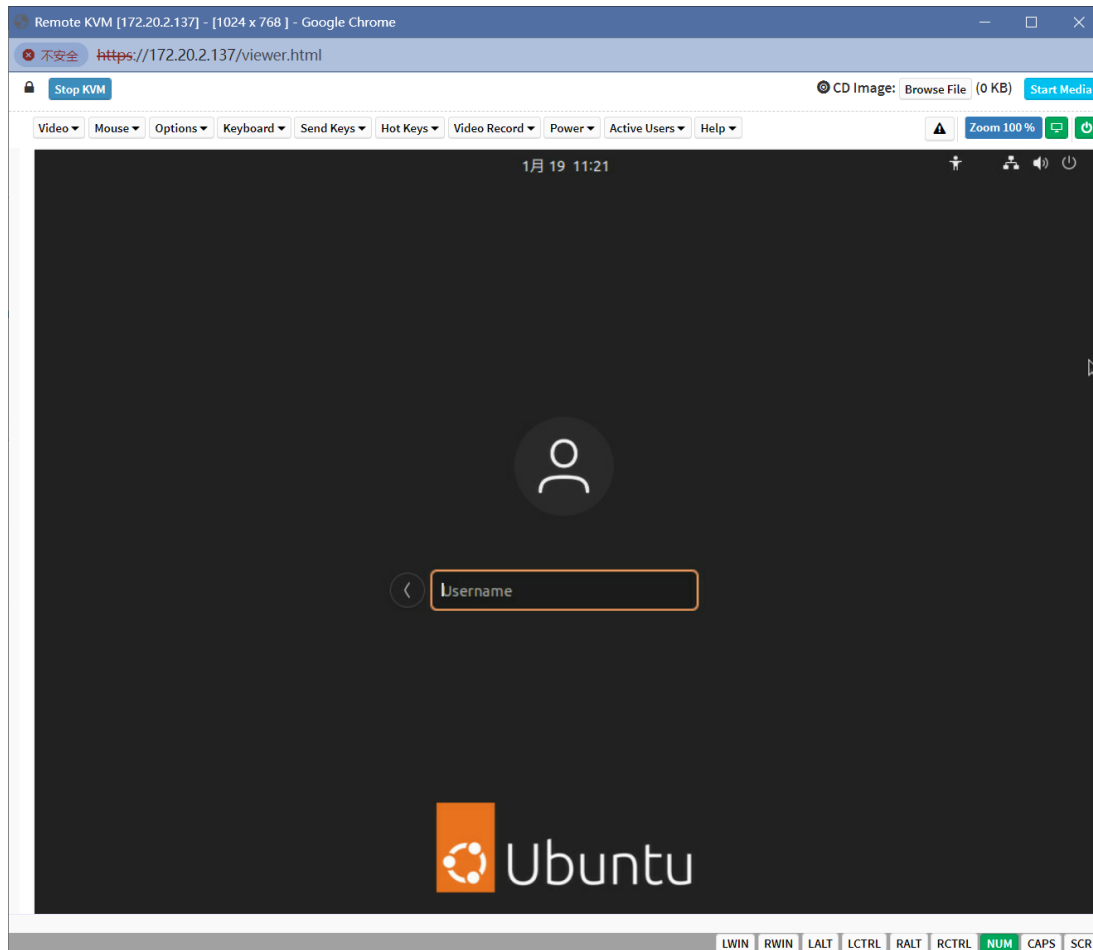
Supported Browsers

- ☐ Chrome latest version
- ☐ IE11 and above
- ☐ Firefox (with limited support)
- ☐ Edge
- ☐ Safari (On Mac only)

Note: It is advisable to use Chrome or IE for H5Viewer, since Firefox has its own memory limitations.

To open Remote Control page, click Remote Control from the menu bar. A detailed description of the menu items is given below.

Open the "**Remote Control**" page, click "**Launch H5Viewer**". A sample screenshot of the Remote KVM page is shown below.



Procedure to Start KVM

1. Click Launch H5Viewer to open the Remote Control KVM page.
2. To stop the H5Viewer video redirection, click Stop KVM.

Procedure to Start /Stop Media

1. Click **Browse File** to select CD Image. After selecting the image, **Select/Unselect** media boost option.
2. Click **Start Media** to redirect the selected CD image file to the Host. A sample screenshot is as shown below.

Note: If media boost mode is selected, the processes related to media redirection will have high priority than other processes. This will improve media performance but other processes will have limited access to CPU cycle.

CD Image: (14665 KB) ☐ Media Boost

3. To stop the CD Image redirection, click **Stop Media**.

A detailed description of menu items are given below.

Video

This menu contains the following sub menu items.

Pause Video: This option is used for pausing Console Redirection.

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

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

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

Mouse

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

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

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

***Note:** AMI MegaRAC SP-X suggests users to use Linux version of OS except SUSE11.4 with BMC to avoid mouse sync issue in absolute mouse mode.*

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

Options

Zoom:

Normal - By default, this option is selected.

Zoom In - For increasing the screen size. This zoom varies from 100% to 150% with an interval of 10%

Zoom Out - For decreasing the screen size. This zoom varies from 100% to 50% with an interval of 10%

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

***Compression Mode:** This option helps to compress the Video data transfer to the specific mode.

***DTC Quantization Table:** This option helps to choose the video quality.

Note: *Specific to AST SOC.

Keyboard

Keyboard Layout: This feature is fully compatible when host and client has the same keyboard language layout. If the client and host language layouts differ, some special characters will not be compatible.

List of Host Physical Keyboard languages supported in SPX H5Viewer.

- ☐ English U.S.
- ☐ German.
- ☐ Japanese.

Send Keys

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

- Hold Down
- Press and Release

Hold Down

This menu contains the following sub menu items.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Press and Release

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

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

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

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

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

Hot Keys

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

This menu contains the following sub menu items.

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

Video Record

This menu contains the following sub menu items.

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

Stop Recording: This option is used to stop the recording.

Record Settings: This option is used to set video record duration and video compression value. Video record duration value should be in the range of 1 to 1800 seconds. Video Compression value should be in the range of 0.1 (Low image quality) to 1.0 (High image quality).

Normalized video resolution to 1024 X 768 (*specific to AST SOC): Host video will be scaled to 1024 x 768 in the recorded video file. Enabling this option improves client side video recording performance in H5Viewer.

Disable this option to record video at same resolution as host video. The host video capture depends on client system performance. If this option is disabled, recorded video file may have inconsistency. (i.e., Recorded video file duration may not be the same as configured value).

Note:

The Maximum video file size allowed is around 40MB. If the video file size reaches its max size limit, the recorded file is downloaded and recording will be in progress until the configured video recording time is reached. The video file is saved as video date-month-year hr-min-sec part no in client side video recording.

User have to take care of saving the video files in different browsers.

When H5Viewer focus is lost and if video recording is in progress, the recording will be stopped with a notification message and the recorded video file will be discarded.

Due to browser limitation, Set timeout/set interval will be delayed from specified time of interval when browser window loses focus, hence video server will not send the video packets to H5Viewer and so the video recording will be stopped.

Power

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

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

Immediate Shutdown: To perform Power OFF Immediately.

Orderly Shutdown: To Power OFF the server in proper order.

Power ON Server: To Power ON the server.

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

Active Users

Click this option to display the active users and their system ip address.

Active KVM Session can be terminated when there are multiple KVM Session from Master [FULL Privilege KVM Session].

Help

Click this option to get more information About H5Viewer. The KVM Remote Console utility version and plugin version will be displayed.

Quick Buttons

Quick Buttons: The upper right of H5Viewer window displays all the quick buttons. These quick buttons allow you to perform the below functions by clicking them.

Quick Buttons	Explanation
	This quick button will show / hide notifications dropdown menu, which will contains the list of notifications displayed by H5Viewer.
	It shows the current zoom value in percentage.
	This quick button is used to display the current host monitor status. If icon is in green color then host monitor is unlocked. If the icon is in red color host monitor is locked. By clicking the button, host monitor status can be toggled.
	This quick button is used to display the current server power status. If the icon is in green color, the server status is powered on. If the icon is in red color, the server status is powered off. Click the button to toggle immediate power off / power on the host.

Status barbuttons



Num/Caps/Scroll lock buttons are LED status buttons that denotes the current status of Num/Caps/ Scroll lock in the host.

Keyboard LED Sync

When the H5Viewer is launched, the keyboard locks status and LEDs denoting the lock status of the host machine, should be in sync with the client machine. That is, if the Num/Caps/Scroll lock is enabled/disabled in the client machine, the same should be updated in the host machine as well.

Note:

Client Side Limitations

Due to web browser related security concerns, this feature has following limitations.

- ☐ *Host LED status will be synced with client LED status, only if user presses any key in client keyboard when H5Viewer window is in focus.*
- ☐ *Client keyboard LED status cannot be updated from web browsers.*

Host Side Limitations

- In some Linux hosts, when the host is booted into text mode, CAPS LOCK LED status will

not be updated properly. CAPS LOCK LED will not turn ON/OFF while changing the CAPS lock status in the host OS.

- In such cases, H5Viewer CAPS LOCK synchronization functionality will not work properly.

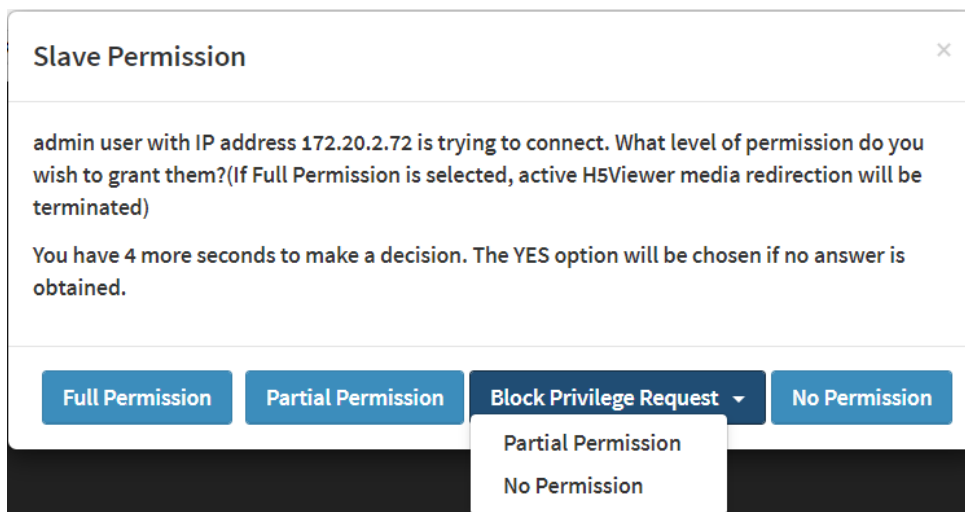
-Example - Typing letters in H5Viewer (after pressing CAPS LOCK) will toggle between lower to upper case inside host.

KVM Sharing

MegaRAC SP-X stack supports N number of KVM redirection sessions. Only one full permission H5Viewer session at a time. With Full permission in H5Viewer, the user can control the KVM redirection, and the other H5Viewer users can only view the video redirected from the server without intervention.

When the First user launches H5Viewer, the user will get full permission to control the host during KVM redirection. When another H5Viewer session is launched, the Video server will send KVM sharing permission request packet to the current session, for the new Requesting session.

Once the requesting session is authenticated, a packet containing the information such as the client IP/hostname and user name of the newly authenticated or logged in user, will be send to the current session. The first client shows the dialog as a shown below:



Clicking the button in the dialog box will trigger specified action:

Full Permission: When this button is clicked, the requesting session will receive full access permission, and the current (full permission) session will have a partial KVM access permission only.

Partial Permission: When this button is clicked, the requesting session will receive partial permission and can only view server display (Video only).

Block Privilege Request -> Partial Permission: Once this option is selected, both newly requesting session and active partial privileged session will get partial permission as auto response and can only view server display. Further request will be served by auto response mechanism.

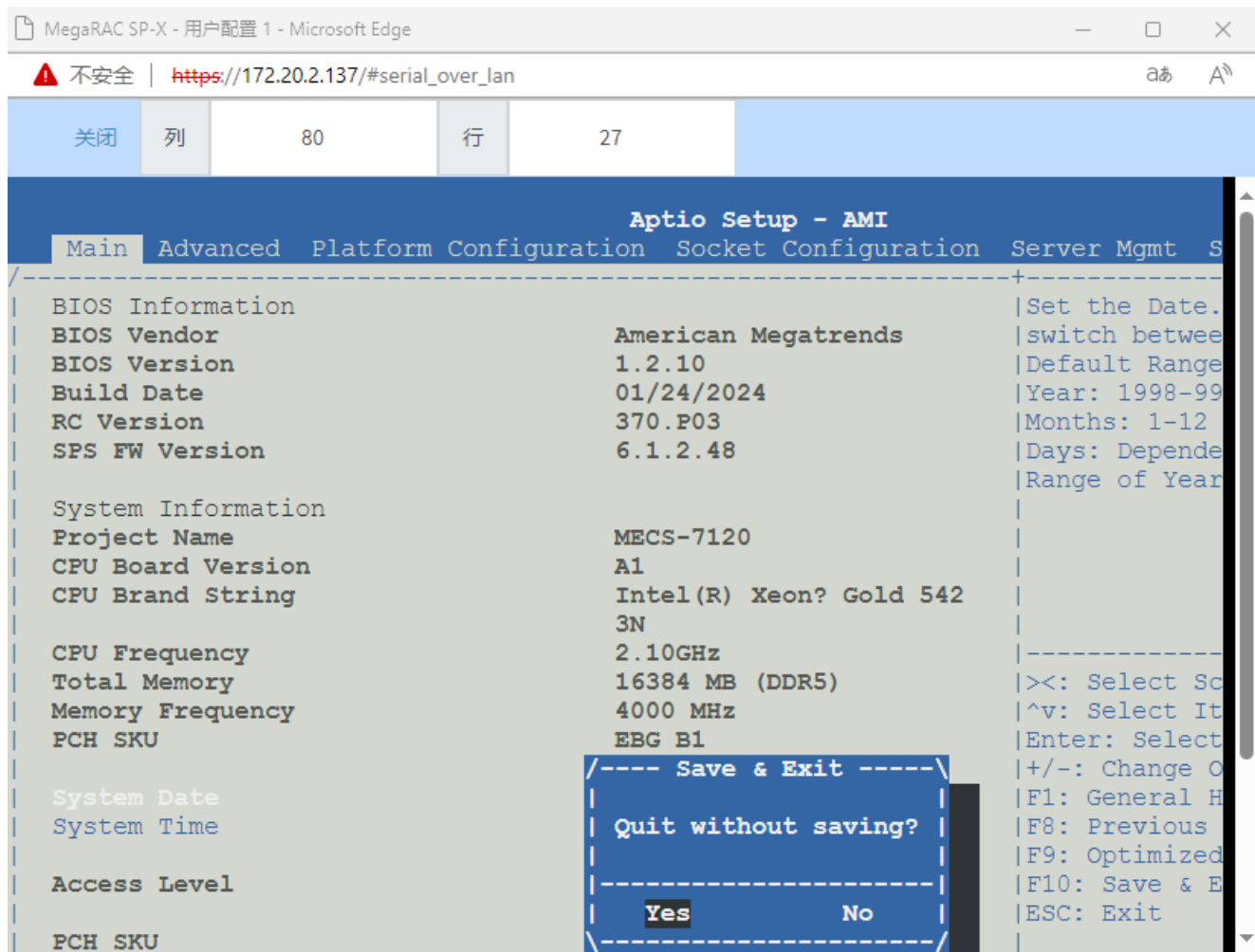
Block Privilege Request -> No Permission: Once this option is selected, both newly requesting session and active partial privileged session access will be denied as auto response. Further request will be served by auto response mechanism.

No Permission: When this button is clicked, the requesting session access will be denied.

6.2.7.2 SOL

The serial over LAN (SOL) feature is very useful, and the SOL redirects the local serial interface via an IPMI session, allowing remote access to the console.

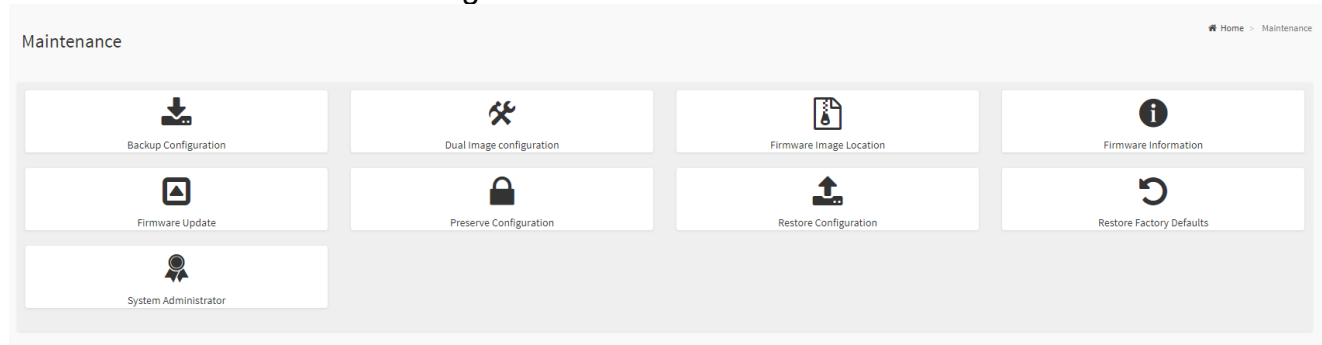
Click the **"Active"** button on the "Remote Control" interface to enter the SOL output window, and then enter the BIOS configuration interface, and the content of the BIOS configuration will be redirected to the WEB UI, as shown in the following figure.



The screenshot shows the MegaRAC SP-X web interface in a Microsoft Edge browser. The address bar displays the URL https://172.20.2.137/#serial_over_lan. The interface includes a navigation bar with tabs: Main, Advanced, Platform Configuration, Socket Configuration, Server Mgmt, and S. The 'Main' tab is selected, displaying the 'Aptio Setup - AMI' BIOS configuration screen. The screen shows various system information, including BIOS Vendor (American Megatrends), BIOS Version (1.2.10), Build Date (01/24/2024), RC Version (370.P03), and SPS FW Version (6.1.2.48). A 'Save & Exit' dialog box is overlaid on the screen, asking 'Quit without saving?' with 'Yes' and 'No' options. The 'Yes' option is highlighted.

6.2.8 Server Maintenance

This function is mainly maintenance tasks on the device. Click Maintenance on the left function bar to enter the following interface.



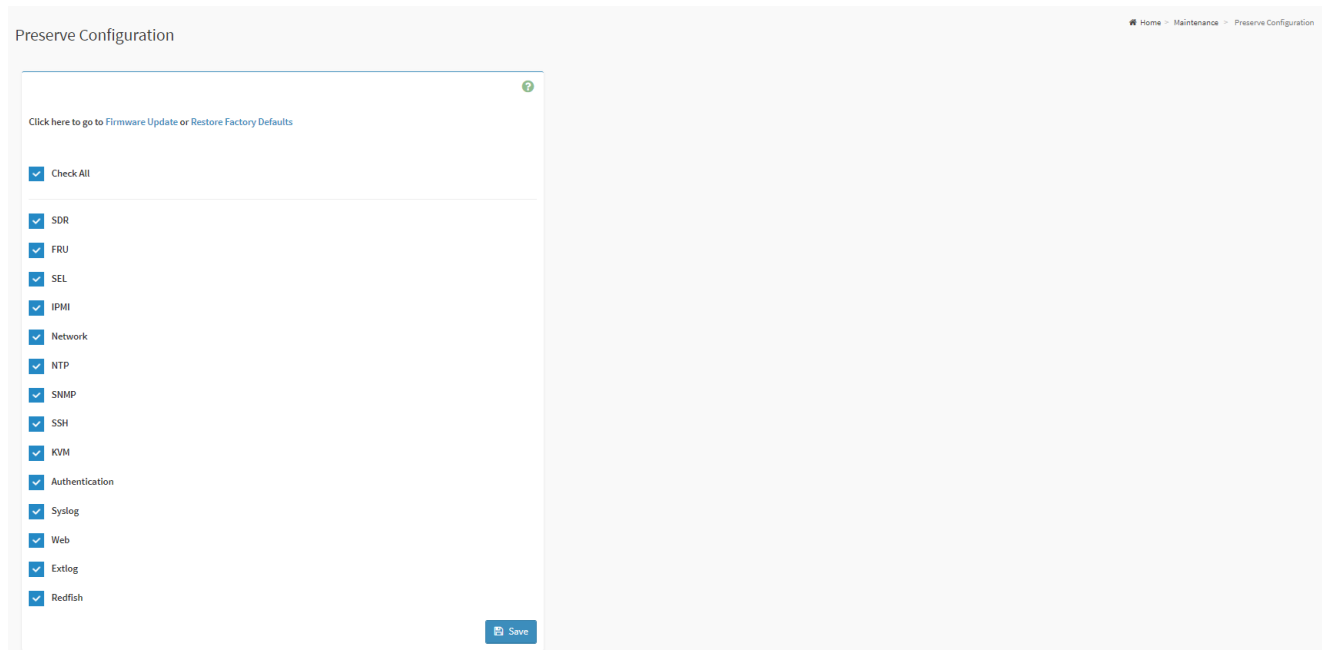
6.2.8.1 Firmware Update

The system upgrade function is for updating and maintaining the system. Mainly used to update BMC and BIOS. Here's how to update via the Web.

6.2.8.1.1 BMC Update Preserve Configuration

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

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



The various fields of Preserve Configuration are as follows.

Click here to go to Firmware Update or Restore Factory Defaults: This link will redirect

to the Firmware Update or Restore Factory Defaults page which needs to be preserved.

Check All: To check the entire configuration list.

Save: To save any changes made.

Procedure

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

Firmware Update

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

To perform Dual Firmware Update operation, click **Maintenance -> Firmware Update** from the menu bar.

Procedure

1. Click **Browse** to select firmware image.
***Note:** A file upload pop-up will be displayed for http/https but in the case of tftp files, the file is automatically uploaded displaying the status of upload.*
2. Click **Start firmware update** to load the Firmware Update information. A sample screenshot is displayed below.

Firmware Update
Home > Maintenance > Firmware Update

Note:
Following are the Firmware update methods and components supported in this page.

- Dual Firmware update.
- HPM Firmware update supports the following components.
 - BOOT and APP
 - BIOS
- BIOS Firmware update

Select Firmware Image

...

Start firmware update

Protocol Type: HTTPS

The dual image formation to be used for firmware update is displayed as follows. To configure Image to be booted from upon Reset, choose 'Dual Image Configuration' under Maintenance.

Current Active Image	Image-1
Image to be Updated	Inactive Image ▼

☐ Preserve all Configuration. This will preserve all the configuration settings during the firmware update - irrespective of the individual items marked as preserve/overwrite in the table below.

All configuration items below will be preserved as default during the restore configuration operation. Click "Edit Preserve Configuration" to modify the Preserve status settings.

[Edit Preserve Configuration](#)

S.No	Preserve Configuration Item	Preserve Status
1	SDR	Overwrite
2	FRU	Overwrite
3	SEL	Overwrite
4	IPMI	Overwrite
5	NETWORK	Overwrite
6	NTP	Overwrite
7	SNMP	Overwrite
8	SSH	Overwrite
9	KVM	Overwrite
10	AUTHENTICATION	Overwrite
11	SYSLOG	Overwrite
12	WEB	Overwrite
13	EXTLOG	Overwrite
14	REDFISH	Overwrite

Proceed to Flash

WARNING:Please note that after entering the update mode, the widgets, other web pages and services will not work. All the open widgets will be automatically closed. If the upgradation is cancelled in the middle of the wizard, the device will be reset only for BMC, BOOT, and APP components of Firmware.

- Select an Image (Inactive Image, Image 1, Image 2 or Both Image) from Image to be Updated drop-down list. The selected image will be getting flashed.

- **Image to be Updated:** To update an Image (Inactive, Image 1, Image 2 or Both) to be flashed. If You select an Inactive image, the Inactive image will be flashed. If you select both images, then Both Image 1 and Image 2 will be flashed with uploaded image file.
- **reboot the device after update:** This option is used to reboot the device after the firmware update.

Protocol Type:

HTTPS

The dual image formation to be used for firmware update is displayed as follows. To configure Image to be booted from upon Reset, choose 'Dual Image Configuration' under Maintenance.

Current Active Image

Image-1

Image to be Updated

Inactive Image
▼

Inactive Image

Image 1

Image 2

Both Images

4. Click **Preserve** all Configuration to preserve all configuration.
 - **Preserve all Configuration:** To preserve all configuration.
 - **Edit Preserve Configuration:** To modify the Preserve status settings.
5. Click **Proceed** to Flash, it will prompt you with the warning message. Click **Ok** to start the Firmware update.

The Dual Firmware Update undergoes the following steps:

- a) Closing all active client requests
- b) Preparing Device for Firmware Upgrade
- c) Uploading Firmware Image
- d) Verifying Firmware Image:
 - In **Section Based Firmware Update**, you can configure the firmware image for section based flashing. Check the required sections and click **Proceed** to update the firmware.
 - If flashing is required for all images, select the option **Full Flash**.
 - If you select **Version Compare Flash** option from web, the current and uploaded module versions, FMHlocation, size will be compared.
 - If the modules differ in size and location, proceed with force firmware upgrade.
 - If all the module versions are same, restart BMC by saying all the module versions are similar.
 - If only few module versions are differ, those modules will be flashed.

Section Based Firmware Update

The following section is used to allow the user to configure the firmware image for section based flashing.

☐ Version Compare Flash

☐ Full Flash

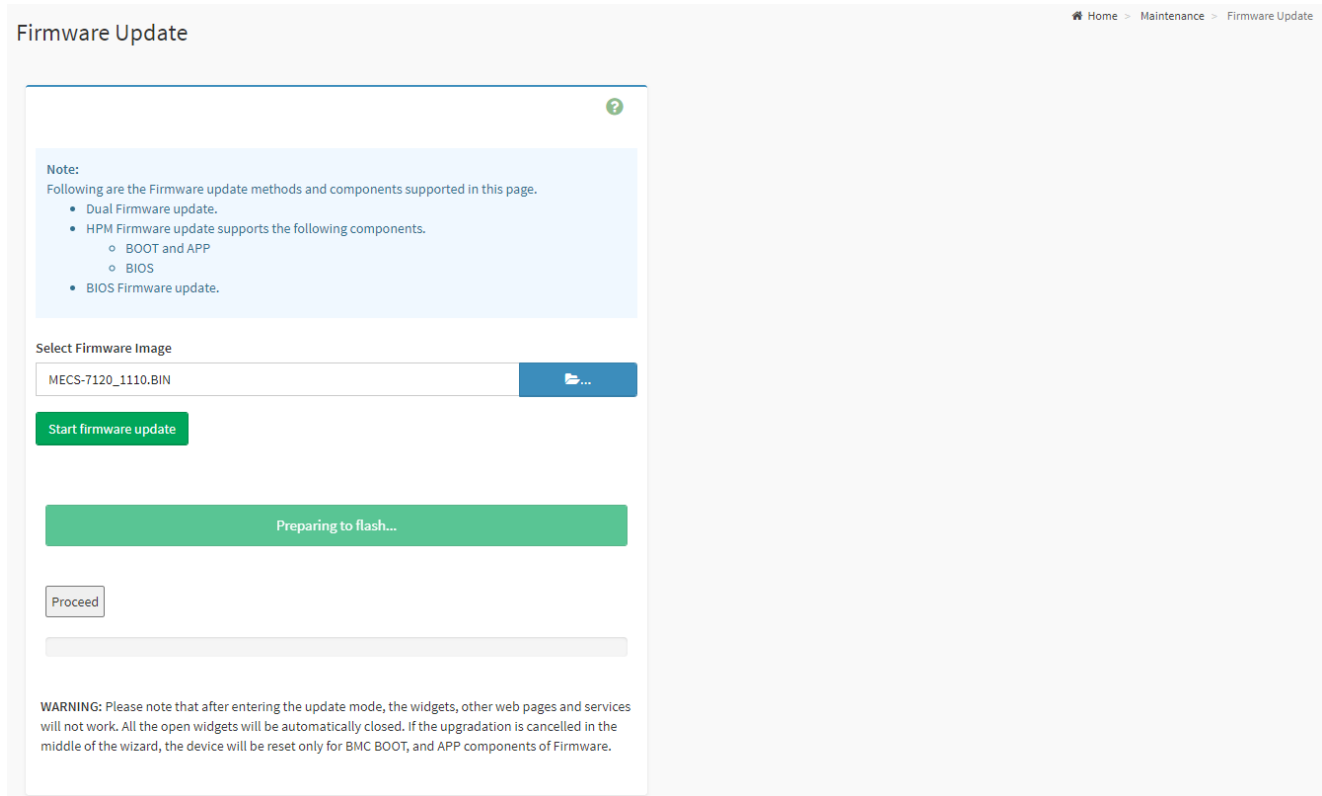
Section Name	Image-1 Version	Image-2 Version	Uploaded version	Upgradable/Non-Upgradable
boot	13.5.000000	13.5.000000	13.5.000000	☐
conf	13.5.000000	13.5.000000	13.5.000000	☐
root	13.5.000000	13.5.000000	13.5.000000	☐
osimage	13.5.000000	13.5.000000	13.5.000000	☐
www	13.5.000000	13.5.000000	13.5.000000	☐
extlog	13.5.000000	13.5.000000	13.5.000000	☐
extlog	13.5.000000	0.0.	13.5.000000	☐
bootlogo	1.0.000000	1.0.000000	1.0.000000	☐
arcity	13.5.010003	13.5.010002	13.5.010003	☐

- e) Flashing Firmware Image
- f) Resetting the image

6.2.8.1.2 BIOS Update

This wizard takes you through the process of BIOS firmware upgradation.

To perform BIOS Firmware Update operation, click **Maintenance -> Firmware Update**.



Procedure

1. Click **Browse** to select BIOS Firmware Image.
Note: Firmware update wizard will detect `.bin` and `.bin_enc` extensions, and validate as BIOS firmware image.
2. Click **Start firmware update** to load the BIOS firmware image information.
3. Click **Proceed**, it will prompt you with the warning message. Click **OK** to start the firmware update.

172.20.2.12 says

Are you sure you want to flash?

OK

Cancel

4. Select the components from the list to flash. **BIOS** is mandatory, **ME** and **NVRAM** are optional.

Firmware Update
Home > Maintenance > Firmware Update

Note:
Following are the Firmware update methods and components supported in this page.

- Dual Firmware update.
- HPM Firmware update supports the following components.
 - BOOT and APP
 - BIOS
- BIOS Firmware update.

Select Firmware Image

MECS-7120_1110.BIN

Start firmware update

Preparing to flash...

List of Components

#	Component Name	Existing Version	Uploaded Version	Upgrade	Progress
1	BIOS		2280811	☒	In progress...
2	ME			☐	
3	NVRAM			☐	

Proceed to flash image

Cancel

Uploading 100%

WARNING: Please note that after entering the update mode, the widgets, other web pages and services will not work. All the open widgets will be automatically closed. If the upgradation is cancelled in the middle of the wizard, the device will be reset only for BMC BOOT, and APP components of Firmware.

5. Click **Proceed to flash image**, it will prompt you with the selection message. Click **Cancel**, the update will be cancelled.

172.20.2.12 says

Are you sure the BIOS upgrade takes effect immediately? If yes, BMC will power off and power on the chassis after flash update. If no, the BIOS upgrade will take effect when the chassis is powered off.

OK

Cancel

- Click **OK**: Update the device immediately, the chassis will be powered cycle. Once the BIOS firmware update is completed, it will prompt you with the success message. Click **OK** to complete the process.

172.20.2.12 says

The device has been updated successfully.

OK

- Click **Cancel**: Update the device when the chassis is powered off. It will prompt you with the notification message. Click **OK** to complete the process.

172.20.2.12 says

The BIOS upgrade will take effect when the chassis is powered off.

OK

6.2.8.1.3 HPM Firmware Update – CPLD/BIOS

To perform HPM Firmware Update operation, click **Maintenance -> Firmware Update** from the menu bar.

Note: For BIOS or CPLD firmware update, it is required to hash its uploaded image via creating HPM image utility.

Create HPM Image

```
./CreateHPMImage create hpmimage.conf
```

CreateHPMImage is the creating HPM image utility from AMI.

Sample of hpmimage.conf

```
[GLOBAL]
DeviceID = 0x20          ;1B Device ID as per IPMI
ManufacturerID = 0x005f13 ;3B Manufacturer ID as per IPMI
ProductID = 0x7120       ;2B Product ID
HPMImage = /home/bmc/output/jbc_02b4.hpm ;Path & Filename of final output HPM Image

[CPLD]                  ;Component Type: BIOS, CPLD
UpgradeActionType = 0x02 ;1B Upgrade Action Type: 0x02 = Upload, 0x03 - 0xFF = Reserved
FwVersionMajor = 0x02    ;1B This component's Major Version
FwVersionMinor = 0x04    ;1B This component's Minor Version
FwVersionAux = 0x02200000 ;4B This component's Aux Version
FwDescription = "cpld"   ;21B Firmware Description String to be used
FwData = /home/bmc/cpld_02b4.jbc ;Path & Filename of Component's Image
SectionFlash = 0x0      ;For Section based flashing of the particular component 0 -disabled 1 – enabled
```

Note: The CPLD Image should be a .jbc file and enable the option "**Enable real-time ISP to allow background programming when available**".

☒ Enable real-time ISP to allow background programming when available

Procedure for CPLD Firmware Update

1. Select HPM format of CPLD supported image to perform the CPLD Firmware Update.
2. Click **Start firmware update** to load the Firmware Update information. Once the image is successfully uploaded, the uploaded image information such as **Component Name**, **Existing Version**, **Uploaded Version** and **Upgrade** will be displayed as shown in the screenshot below. In addition, all the CPLD devices information such as **Name**, **Interface**, **Interface Number**, **ID code** and **Firmware Version** will be displayed as well. User can select the device that needs to be updated.

Note:

Following are the Firmware update methods and components supported in this page.

- Dual Firmware update.
- HPM Firmware update supports the following components.
 - BOOT and APP
 - BIOS
 - CPLD
- BIOS Firmware update

Select Firmware Image


Start firmware update
Preparing to flash...
☒ Update All

List of Components

#	Component Name	Existing Version	Uploaded Version	Upgrade
1	CPLD	0.0.0	2.4.35651584	☒

List of CPLD devices

Name	Interface	Interface Number	ID Code	Firmware Version	
ALTERA 10M50DA CPLD	JTAG	0x0	0x31050dd	0x65bba5	☐

Proceed

3. Click **Proceed**, it will prompt you with the warning message. Click **OK** to start the firmware update.

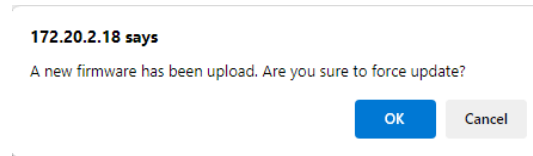
172.20.2.18 says

Are you sure you want to flash?

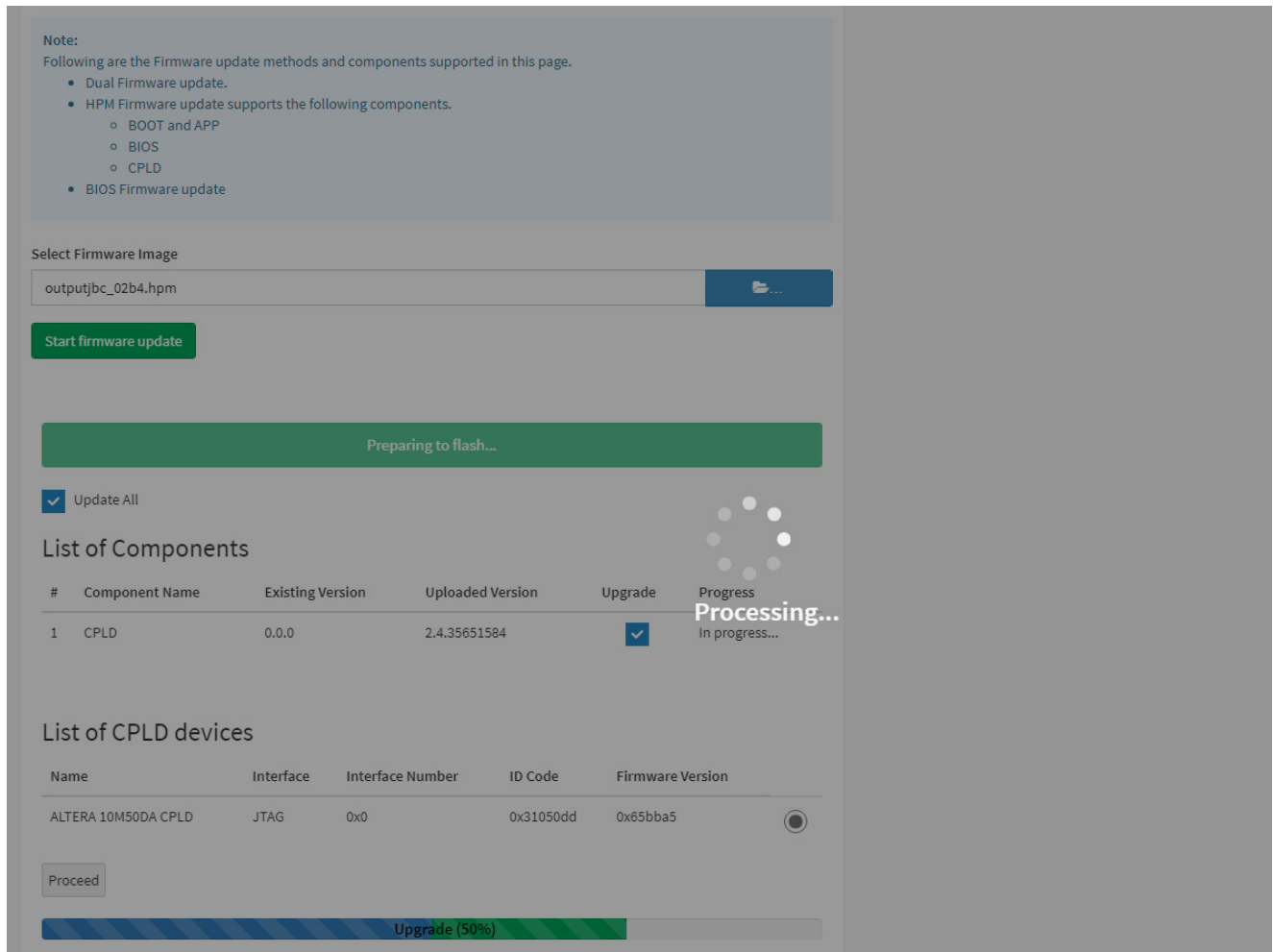
OK

Cancel

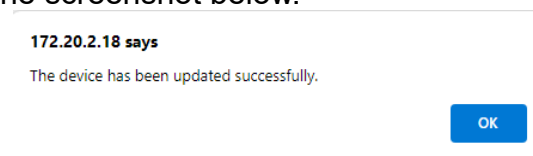
If a CPLD firmware has been uploaded, it will prompt you with the selection message. Click **Cancel**, the update will be cancelled.



A sample screenshot is displayed below.



- Once the CPLD Firmware Update process is completed, an alert message will be displayed as shown in the screenshot below.



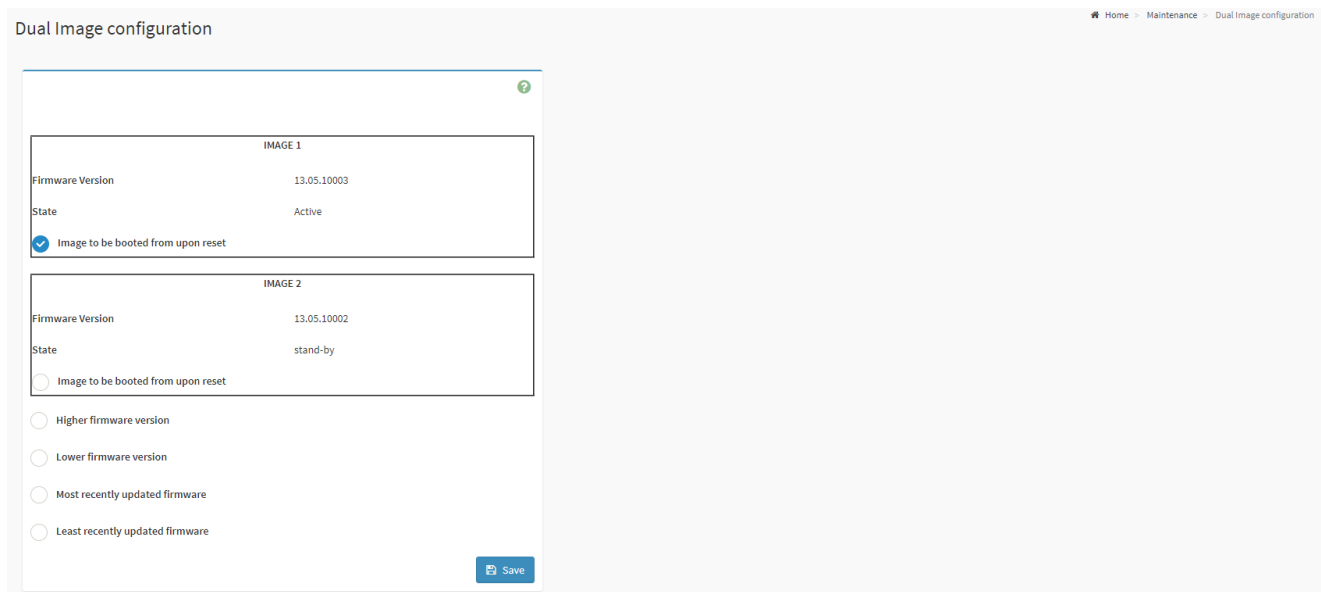
6.2.8.2 Firmware Configuration

6.2.8.2.1 Dual Image Configuration

This page is used to configure the dual image information. Dual Image support feature is helpful to store two firmware images on two SPI flash, and boot any of the image according to users request.

The running firmware is responsible for setting the Boot Selector options and Firmware Upload Selector options.

To open Dual Image Configuration, click **Maintenance -> Dual Image Configuration** from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of Dual Image Configuration page is shown below.



Dual Image configuration

Home > Maintenance > Dual Image configuration

IMAGE 1

Firmware Version: 13.05.10003

State: Active

☒ Image to be booted from upon reset

IMAGE 2

Firmware Version: 13.05.10002

State: stand-by

☐ Image to be booted from upon reset

☐ Higher firmware version

☐ Lower firmware version

☐ Most recently updated firmware

☐ Least recently updated firmware

Save

The various options of Dual Image Configuration are given below.

Firmware Version: Displays the firmware version of both images.

State: Displays the current state of both images.

Image to be booted from upon reset: This option is to boot particular image (either 1 or 2) in the next boot up process.

Higher firmware version: This option is to boot higher firmware version image among the dual images in the next boot up process.

Lower firmware version: This option is to boot lower firmware version image among the dual images in the next boot up process.

Most recently updated firmware: This option is to boot most recently updated firmware image among the dual images in the next boot up process.

Least recently updated firmware: This option is to boot least recently updated firmware image among the dual images in the next boot up process.

Procedure

1. Select the required image to be configured or the required option for Image setting.
2. Click **Save** to save the changes.

Fail Safe Booting Configuration:

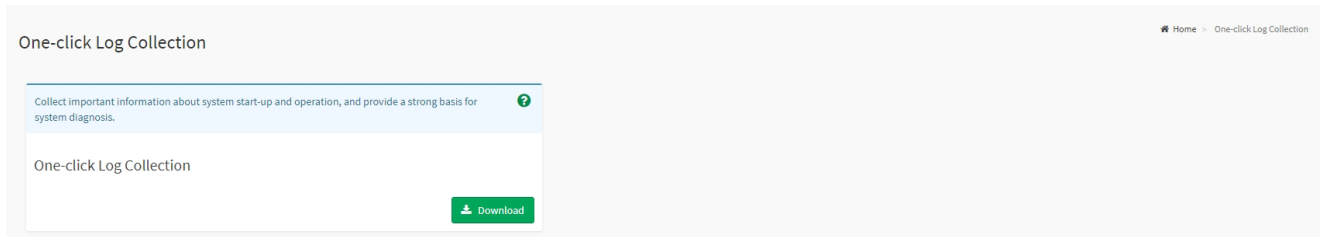
Hardware based fail safe boot support: This feature supports switching to secondary image as failsafe using hardware configurations. Using this feature, the user can boot into secondary image, even though primary uboot is crashed. Please verify whether SOC supports this feature.

Software FailSafe Boot: Legacy AML dual image support. This feature uses common UBOOT which switches between 2 different images based on user requirement. This feature does not requires a special hardware support.

6.2.9 One-Click Log Collection

The One-Click Log Collection feature enables users to download essential BMC information data for detailed analysis of BMC status or issue identification.

To open the One-Click Log Collection, click **One-click Log collection** from the menu bar. A sample screenshot of Event Log page is shown below.



Click the "**Download**" button to automatically download the Log to the system.

The log package is named :

One-Click_Collection_Log_[time].zip

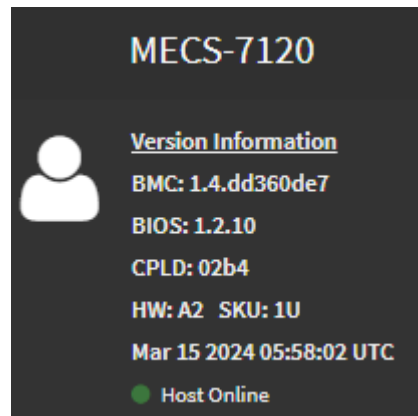
Inside the zip file, you will find the following folders:

- conf: Configuration files
- tmp: Temporary files
- var: Variable files

6.2.10 Firmware and Hardware versions

To get the version info of BMC, BIOS, CPLD and hardware, please refer to home page, up-left corner.

For example:



6.3 IPMI

Intelligent Platform Management Interface (IPMI) is a standardized interface used for managing a computer system and monitoring its operation. It provides a set of specifications for hardware-based management, independent of the operating system.

6.3.1 Overview of ipmitool

The ipmitool is a command-line utility that interfaces with the IPMI system. It allows administrators to execute a range of IPMI commands to manage and monitor servers. This tool is essential for system management, providing an interface to the IPMI functionalities of the server's BMC.

6.3.1.1 General Usage of ipmitool

The ipmitool allows for a range of operations through its command-line interface. The general syntax includes various parameters for network communication and authentication.

Common Parameters:

- H or --hostname: Hostname or IP address of the target server (for network interfaces).
- U or --user: Username for login.
- P or --password: Password for login (it's recommended to input interactively for security).

Parameter	Alias	Description
-H	--hostname	Hostname or IP address of the target server (for network interfaces).
-U	--user	Username for login.
-P	--password	Password for login (recommended to be input interactively for security).

6.3.1.2 Specific Interface Options

LAN Interface (lan)

Usage: ipmitool -I lan -H [hostname] -U [username] -P [password] [command]

Note: The LAN interface is suitable for local communication with IPMI. For remote management capabilities, the LANplus interface should be used.

Example:

```
~ # ipmitool -I lan -H 127.0.0.1 -U admin -P admin.123 mc info
IOCTL to get IP failed: -1
Device ID                : 32
Device Revision          : 1
Firmware Revision        : 1.03
IPMI Version             : 2.0
Manufacturer ID          : 24339
Manufacturer Name        : ADLINK Technology Inc.
Product ID               : 28960 (0x7120)
Product Name             : Unknown (0x7120)
Device Available         : yes
Provides Device SDRs     : yes
Additional Device Support :
    Sensor Device
    SDR Repository Device
    SEL Device
    FRU Inventory Device
    IPMB Event Receiver
    IPMB Event Generator
    Chassis Device
Aux Firmware Rev Info    :
    0x11
    0x0d
    0x10
    0xb9
```

LANplus Interface (lanplus)

Usage: ipmitool -I lanplus -H [hostname] -U [username] -P [password] [command]
Enhanced LAN interface with better encryption and additional features for secure remote communication.

Example:

```
root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink# ipmitool -I lanplus -H 172.20.2.137 -U admin -P admin.123 mc info
Device ID                : 32
Device Revision          : 1
Firmware Revision        : 1.03
IPMI Version             : 2.0
Manufacturer ID          : 24339
Manufacturer Name        : ADLINK Technology Inc.
Product ID               : 28960 (0x7120)
Product Name             : Unknown (0x7120)
Device Available         : yes
Provides Device SDRs     : yes
Additional Device Support :
    Sensor Device
    SDR Repository Device
    SEL Device
    FRU Inventory Device
    IPMB Event Receiver
    IPMB Event Generator
    Chassis Device
Aux Firmware Rev Info    :
    0x11
    0x0d
    0x10
    0xb9
```

KCS Interface (kcs)

Usage: ipmitool [command]

KCS (Keyboard Controller Style) is used for communication between the x86 segment and the BMC directly, without needing the -I parameter. It's used for local, direct communication with BMC.

Example:

```
root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink#  
root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink# ipmitool mc info  
Device ID : 32  
Device Revision : 1  
Firmware Revision : 1.03  
IPMI Version : 2.0  
Manufacturer ID : 24339  
Manufacturer Name : ADLINK Technology Inc.  
Product ID : 28960 (0x7120)  
Product Name : Unknown (0x7120)  
Device Available : yes  
Provides Device SDRs : yes  
Additional Device Support :  
    Sensor Device  
    SDR Repository Device  
    SEL Device  
    FRU Inventory Device  
    IPMB Event Receiver  
    IPMB Event Generator  
    Chassis Device  
Aux Firmware Rev Info :  
    0x11  
    0x0d  
    0x10  
    0xb9  
root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink#
```

6.3.2 ipmitool Command Introduction

This section is dedicated to introducing and explaining a variety of ipmitool commands, with detailed descriptions of their specific uses.

6.3.2.1 Fan Control

The ipmitool provides capabilities to manage and monitor fan control settings, including reading the current fan level and switching between manual and automatic control modes.

Get Fan Level

To retrieve the current fan level, the following specific OEM command is used for systems:

Command:

(NetFn = 2Eh, Cmd = 81h)

```
ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x81 0x13 0x5f 0x00 <Fan Number>
```

	Byte	Data Field
Request Data	1~3	ADLINK Manufacturer ID - 005F13h, LS byte first.
	4	Fan Number: Fan Tray Site Number start from 0.
Response Data	1	Completion Code
	2~4	ADLINK Manufacturer ID - 005F13h, LS byte first.
	5	The current mode of the fan: 00h: Fan in local (automatic) control mode. 01h: Fan level in override (manual) control mode with a fixed speed. 02h: Minimum fan level in override control mode. Other values are invalid.
	6	Minimum FAN level, value range (1~max)
	7	Current FAN level, value range (1~max)

Example:

```
root@adlink-MECS-7120:/# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x81 0x13 0x5f 0x00 1
13 5f 00 00 01 01
root@adlink-MECS-7120:/#
root@adlink-MECS-7120:/# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x81 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0
13 5f 00 00 01 01
```

Manufacturer ID
Fan control mode
mini fan level
Current fan level

Set Fan Level

The ipmitool is the ability to set the fan level, allowing administrators to manually control the speed of the fans within their server system.

Command:

(NetFn = 2Eh, Cmd = 80h)

```
ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x80 0x13 0x5f 0x00 <Fan Number> <Fan Control Mode> [<Fan Level>]
```

	Byte	Data Field
Request Data	1~3	ADLINK Manufacturer ID - 005F13h, LS byte first.
	4	Fan Number: Fan Tray Site Number start from 0. FFh: Control all fans.
	5	Fan Control Mode: Set the desired control mode for the fan. 00h: Fan in local (automatic) control mode. 01h: Fan level in override (manual) control mode with a fixed speed. 02h: Minimum fan level in override control mode.
	6	Fan Level: FAN level to set, value range (1~max). Ignored when byte 5 is set to 00h. Fix the current FAN level when byte 5 is set to 01h. Fix the mini FAN level when byte 5 is set to 02h.
Response Data	1	Completion Code
	2~4	ADLINK Manufacturer ID - 005F13h, LS byte first.

Example:

```
root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x81 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0
13 5f 00 00 01 01
root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x80 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0 0x01 3
13 5f 00
root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x81 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0
13 5f 00 01 00 03
root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink#
root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink#
root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x80 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0 0x00
13 5f 00
root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x81 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0
13 5f 00 00 01 01
root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink#
root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x80 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0 0x02 4
13 5f 00
root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x81 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0
13 5f 00 02 04 04
root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink#
root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink#
root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x80 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0 0x00
13 5f 00
root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x81 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0
13 5f 00 00 01 04
root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x81 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0
13 5f 00 00 01 01
```

Setting Fan to
Manual Mode

Setting Fan to local
control Mode

Setting Minimum
Fan Level Mode

Setting Fan to local
control Mode

6.3.2.2 Sensor Information

The ipmitool command is used to retrieve sensor information, allowing system users to monitor various hardware sensors within the server. These sensors can include temperature, voltage, fan speed, and other key operating metrics.

List sensor information using ipmitool command:

Command:

```
ipmitool sensor
ipmitool sensor list
```

Return Details:

Return Details	Description
Sensor Name	Identifies the sensor.
Reading	The current value or status reported by the sensor.
Units	The measurement units for the sensor reading.
Status	Indicates the operational status of the sensor.
Lower/Upper Thresholds	The predefined limits for the sensor values, indicating warning or critical conditions.

Example:

```
root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink# ipmitool sensor list
P12V_PSU      12.230    Volts      ok         10.800    11.160    11.400    12.600    12.840    13.200
P12V_AUX      12.200    Volts      ok         10.800    11.160    11.400    12.600    12.840    13.200
P3V3          3.315    Volts      ok         2.970    3.069    3.135    3.465    3.531    3.630
P5V           5.120    Volts      ok         4.500    4.650    4.750    5.250    5.350    5.500
PVNN_PCH_AUX  0.905    Volts      ok         0.810    0.837    0.855    0.941    0.963    0.990
P1V05_PCH_AUX 1.057    Volts      ok         0.945    0.977    0.998    1.082    1.124    1.155
P1V8_AUX      1.816    Volts      ok         1.620    1.674    1.728    1.864    1.926    1.980
P3V_BAT       2.998    Volts      ok         2.002    2.302    2.500    3.148    3.208    3.298
PVCCIN_CPU    1.813    Volts      ok         1.441    1.489    1.519    1.891    1.927    1.981
P0V8_E810     0.822    Volts      ok         0.720    0.744    0.760    na        na        0.880
PVCCINFA0N    1.090    Volts      ok         0.856    0.900    0.930    1.130    1.150    1.180
P3V3_AUX      3.300    Volts      ok         2.970    3.069    3.135    3.465    3.531    3.630
PVCCFA_EHV_FIVRA 1.812    Volts      ok         1.620    1.674    1.710    1.890    1.926    1.980
P0V9_E810     0.888    Volts      ok         0.810    0.837    0.855    0.945    0.963    0.990
PVCCD_HV      1.124    Volts      ok         0.990    1.030    1.050    1.192    1.220    1.270
P12V_S3_DIMM  12.060    Volts      ok         10.800    11.160    11.400    12.600    12.840    13.200
PCIE_Outlet_Temp 27.000    degrees C  ok         na        na        na        55.000    60.000    65.000
CPU_Outlet_Temp 33.000    degrees C  ok         na        na        na        na        na        na
SYS_Inlet_Temp  28.000    degrees C  ok         na        na        na        na        na        na
HDD_BP_Temp    22.000    degrees C  ok         na        na        na        47.000    51.000    55.000
CPU_Temp       37.000    degrees C  ok         na        na        na        91.000    95.000    99.000
CPU_TJMAX      97.000    degrees C  ok         na        na        na        na        na        na
PCH_Temp       31.000    degrees C  ok         na        na        na        na        na        na
DIMM_A1_Temp   na        degrees C  na        na        na        106.000    116.000    125.000
DIMM_B1_Temp   na        degrees C  na        na        na        106.000    116.000    125.000
DIMM_C1_Temp   na        degrees C  na        na        na        106.000    116.000    125.000
DIMM_E1_Temp   31.000    degrees C  ok         na        na        na        106.000    116.000    125.000
DIMM_G1_Temp   na        degrees C  na        na        na        106.000    116.000    125.000
DIMM_H1_Temp   na        degrees C  na        na        na        106.000    116.000    125.000
ACPI_Power     0x0      discrete  0x0180    na        na        na        na        na        na
```

Other ipmitool Commands Related to Sensor Information

Below is a table summarizing additional ipmitool commands pertinent to sensor management and monitoring:

Command Element	Description
ipmitool sdr list	Lists all Sensor Data Records (SDR) in a compact format.
ipmitool sensor get <sensor name>	Retrieves detailed information for a specific sensor.
ipmitool sensor thresh <sensor name>	Displays the threshold values for a specific sensor.
ipmitool sdr elist all	Lists all Sensor Data Records (SDR) in an extended format, providing more details.
ipmitool sensor thresh <sensor name> <thresh setting> <value>	Sets a specific threshold value for a sensor, such as upper or lower limits.

6.3.2.3 Power Control

Using ipmitool commands, you can effectively control the power mode, check the status of the power supply unit (PSU), and view its output power. This includes viewing and setting PSU redundancy modes.

6.3.2.3.1 Redundancy Mode

Changing this mode with ipmitool commands directly affects the Power LED's status. The LED's behavior—solid, blinking, or off—visually indicates the current redundancy setting. For understanding these LED states, refer to 6.2.4 *Power LED*.

Get PSU Redundancy Mode

Command:

(NetFn = 2Eh, Cmd = 59h)

```
ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x59 0x13 0x5f 0x00 <PSU Number>
```

	Byte	Data Field
Request Data	1~3	ADLINK Manufacturer ID - 005F13h, LS byte first.
	4	PSU Number: Start from 1.
Response Data	1	Completion Code
	2~4	ADLINK Manufacturer ID - 005F13h, LS byte first.
	5	PSU redundancy mode.

Set PSU Redundancy Mode

Command:

(NetFn = 2Eh, Cmd = 58h)

```
ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x58 0x13 0x5f 0x00 <PSU Number> <Redundancy Mode>
```

	Byte	Data Field
Request Data	1~3	ADLINK Manufacturer ID - 005F13h, LS byte first.
	4	PSU Number. 0x1 -> PSU1 0x2 -> PSU2 0x3 -> PSU3 ... 0xFE -> PSU254 0xFF -> all PSUs are set together.
	5	Redundancy Mode: Set PSU redundancy mode. 0x00: Standard redundancy (default power-on state). 0x01: Cold redundancy active. 0x02 - 0x05: Various levels of cold standby. 0x06 - 0xFF: Reserved for future use or manufacturer-specific modes.
Response Data	1	Completion Code

Byte	Data Field
2~4	ADLINK Manufacturer ID - 005F13h, LS byte first.

Example:

This example shows using ipmitool to manage PSU redundancy modes in a server. It covers checking PSU statuses, changing their redundancy modes, and seeing how the system responds to these changes.

```

root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x59 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0x01 13 5f 00 00 Checking Redundancy Mode of
root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x59 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0x02 13 5f 00 00 Individual PSUs
root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x58 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0xff 0x01 13 5f 00
root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x59 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0x01 13 5f 00 01 Setting All PSUs to Active Redundancy
root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x59 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0x02 13 5f 00 01 Mode
root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink#
root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink#
root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x58 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0x02 0x02 13 5f 00
root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x59 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0x01 13 5f 00 01 Setting PSU2 to Cold Redundancy
root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x59 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0x02 13 5f 00 01 Mode
root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink#
root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink#
root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x58 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0x01 0x02 13 5f 00
root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x59 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0x01 13 5f 00 00 Attempt to set PSU1 to
root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x59 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0x02 13 5f 00 00 Redundancy while PSU2 is in

```

Note:

Both PSUs in redundancy mode is not a valid configuration, the system reverts all PSUs to the default mode.

6.3.2.3.2 Power Supply Reading

This section explains two methods to read power consumption data from a server's PSUs using ipmitool.

Method 1: Using ipmitool sensor list

Refer to 6.13.2 *Sensor Information* for details on using ipmitool sensor list to read PSU power metrics.

Method 2: Using ipmitool dcmi Command

Command:

```
ipmitool dcmi power reading [sample time]
```

With sample time

The sample time parameter determines the length of time over which the power readings are averaged or analyzed, which include:

5_sec, 15_sec, 30_sec, 1_min, 3_min, 7_min, 15_min, 30_min, and 1_hour.

Without sample time

If the sample time parameter is omitted, the command will automatically default to providing power readings that encompass the entire duration from the system's last startup to the present time.

This command is used to get detailed power readings from the server's PSU.

Return Details	Description
Instantaneous Power Reading	Shows the current power usage in Watts.
Minimum During Sampling Period	The lowest power usage recorded during the period.
Maximum During Sampling Period	The highest power usage recorded during the period.
Average Power Reading Over Sample Period	Average power usage over the entire period.
IPMI Timestamp	Timestamp of the reading.
Sampling Period	Duration of the power reading sample.
Power Reading State	Current state of the power reading.

Example:

```

root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink# ipmitool dcmi power reading
Instantaneous power reading:      88 Watts
Minimum during sampling period:   84 Watts
Maximum during sampling period:   96 Watts
Average power reading over sample period: 80 Watts
IPMI timestamp:                  Thu Jan 18 16:50:55 2024
Sampling period:                  00004473 Seconds.
Power reading state is:          activated

```

General Power Reading

```

root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink# ipmitool dcmi power reading 0
Invalid sample time. Valid times are:
5_sec
15_sec
30_sec
1_min
3_min
7_min
15_min
30_min
1_hour
| | | | | | |

```

Viewing Available Parameters

```

root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink# ipmitool dcmi power reading 5_sec
Instantaneous power reading:      164 Watts
Minimum during sampling period:   88 Watts
Maximum during sampling period:   164 Watts
Average power reading over sample period: 148 Watts
IPMI timestamp:                  Thu Jan 18 16:51:17 2024
Sampling period:                  5_sec
Power reading state is:          activated

```

Reading Power Over 5 Seconds

```

root@adlink-Default-string:/home/adlink# ipmitool dcmi power reading 15_min
Instantaneous power reading:      92 Watts
Minimum during sampling period:   84 Watts
Maximum during sampling period:   164 Watts
Average power reading over sample period: 88 Watts
IPMI timestamp:                  Thu Jan 18 16:51:29 2024
Sampling period:                  15_min
Power reading state is:          activated

```

Reading Power Over 15 Minutes

6.3.2.3.3 Chassis Power Reboot Reasons

To understand the reasons behind a chassis reboot, ipmitool provides a specific command that reveals the cause of the last system restart.

Command:

```
ipmitool chassis restart cause
```

Return Details:

Restart Cause	Description
OEM	System restarts from within the operating system.
Chassis Power Control Command	The system was rebooted using a web interface or an ipmitool command.
Power-up via Pushbutton	Suggests that the system was restarted using the power button on the front panel.

6.3.2.3.4 Power Control Method

Using ipmitool command, it can control the power, such as power on, power off, power cycle, power reset.

Command:

```
ipmitool power <on | off | cycle | reset>
```

Command Element	Description
ipmitool power on	Power on the chassis.
ipmitool power off	Power off the chassis.
ipmitool power cycle	Power off the chassis and power on the chassis.
ipmitool power reset	Restart the chassis.

Example:

```
root@bmc:/# ipmitool power on
Chassis Power Control: Up/On
```

```
root@bmc:/# ipmitool power off
Chassis Power Control: Down/Off
```

```
root@bmc:/# ipmitool power cycle
Chassis Power Control: Cycle
```

```
root@bmc:/# ipmitool power reset
Chassis Power Control: Reset
```

6.3.2.4 LED Control

This section details how to use ipmitool commands for controlling the operational status of LEDs on a server.

6.3.2.4.1 OEM Command

Servers come with OEM commands to control certain LEDs, including the USR LED (Yellow, HDD shared), Alert LED (Red), and Health LED (Green).

Get LED Status

Command:

(NetFn = 2Eh, Cmd = 11h)

```
ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x11 0x13 0x5f 0x00 <LED ID>
```

	Byte	Data Field
Request Data	1~3	ADLINK Manufacturer ID - 005F13h, LS byte first.
	4	LED ID : 02h = USR LED (Yellow, HDD shared) 03h = Alert LED (Red) 04h = Health LED (Green)
Response Data	1	Completion Code
	2~4	ADLINK Manufacturer ID - 005F13h, LS byte first.
	5	LED ID: 02h = USR LED (Yellow, HDD shared) 03h = Alert LED (Red) 04h = Health LED1 (Green) Other values: reserved
	6	LED Function: 00h = LED OFF override. 01h - 1Eh = LED BLINKING override. The off duration is specified by the value of this byte, and the on duration is specified by the value of byte 7. Both values specify the time in hundreds of milliseconds (100 ms-3 s). 1Fh = LED is in Local Control state 20h-FEh Reserved FFh = LED ON override
	7	On-duration: The LED on-time in hundreds of milliseconds if (01h Byte 6 1Eh) and ignored otherwise set to 0h.

Set LED Status

Command:

(NetFn = 2Eh, Cmd = 10h)

```
ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x10 0x13 0x5f 0x00 <LED ID> <LED Function> <On Duration>
```

	Byte	Data Field
Request Data	1~3	ADLINK Manufacturer ID - 005F13h, LS byte first.
	4	LED ID :

Response Data

Byte	Data Field
	02h = USR LED (Yellow, HDD shared) 03h = Alert LED (Red) 04h = Health LED (Green) Other values: reserved
5	LED Function: 00h = LED OFF override. 01h - 1Eh = LED BLINKING override. The off duration is specified by the value of this byte, and the on duration is specified by the value of byte 5. Both values specify the time in hundreds of milliseconds (100 ms-3 s). 1Fh = LED state is restored to Local Control state 20h-FEh Reserved FFh = LED ON override
6	On Duration: The LED on-time in hundreds of milliseconds if (01h <=Byte 6<=1Eh) and ignored otherwise. Otherwise, this field is ignored and is set to 0h.
1	Completion Code
2~4	ADLINK Manufacturer ID - 005F13h, LS byte first.

Note:

USR LED: By default, it is not controlled by the BMC and acts as an HDD activity indicator. Manual control requires hardware changes (e.g., dip switch adjustments).

Example:

<pre> root@adlink-Default-string:/# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x11 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0x02 13 5f 00 02 1f root@adlink-Default-string:/# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x11 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0x03 13 5f 00 03 1f root@adlink-Default-string:/# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x11 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0x04 13 5f 00 04 1f </pre>	Reading Initial LED States
<pre> root@adlink-Default-string:/# root@adlink-Default-string:/# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x10 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0x02 0x00 13 5f 00 root@adlink-Default-string:/# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x10 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0x03 0x00 13 5f 00 root@adlink-Default-string:/# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x11 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0x02 13 5f 00 02 00 root@adlink-Default-string:/# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x11 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0x03 13 5f 00 03 00 </pre>	Turning Off USR LED and Alert LED
<pre> root@adlink-Default-string:/# root@adlink-Default-string:/# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x10 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0x03 0x05 0x05 13 5f 00 root@adlink-Default-string:/# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x11 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0x03 13 5f 00 03 05 05 </pre>	Setting Alert LED to Blink Blink 0.5 sec; Stay lit 0.5 sec
<pre> root@adlink-Default-string:/# root@adlink-Default-string:/# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x10 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0x04 0x0a 0x05 13 5f 00 root@adlink-Default-string:/# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x11 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0x04 13 5f 00 04 0a 05 </pre>	Setting Health LED to Blink Blink 1 sec; Stay lit 0.5 sec
<pre> root@adlink-Default-string:/# root@adlink-Default-string:/# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x10 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0x02 0x1f 13 5f 00 root@adlink-Default-string:/# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x10 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0x03 0x1f 13 5f 00 root@adlink-Default-string:/# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x10 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0x04 0x1f 13 5f 00 root@adlink-Default-string:/# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x11 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0x02 13 5f 00 02 1f root@adlink-Default-string:/# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x11 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0x03 13 5f 00 03 1f root@adlink-Default-string:/# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x11 0x13 0x5f 0x00 0x04 13 5f 00 04 1f </pre>	Restoring Initial LED States

6.3.2.4.2 ipmitool for UID LED

The control of the UID LED can be managed using standard IPMI commands through ipmitool. These commands allow for the activation of the UID LED for a specified duration or indefinitely.

Command:

```
ipmitool chassis identfv [<second> | force]
```

seconds: Specifies the duration for which the UID LED should remain active. The duration is set in seconds.

force: This parameter keeps the UID LED on indefinitely, without any time limit.

If no parameter is provided, the UID LED will default to a 15-second active period.

Example:

```
root@bmc:/# ipmitool chassis identify
Activates the UID LED for 15 seconds, which is the default time period.

root@bmc:/# ipmitool chassis identify 50
Turns on the UID LED for 50 seconds.

root@bmc:/# ipmitool chassis identify 100
Turns on the UID LED for 100 seconds.

root@bmc:/# ipmitool chassis identify force
Keeps the UID LED on indefinitely.
```

Note:

The UID LED's behavior controlled by ipmitool commands can be overridden by physical interactions with the server's chassis, and vice versa.

Command Overrides Physical Button:

If the UID LED is activated using the ipmitool chassis identify command and then the physical UID button on the server is pressed, the LED will turn off, overriding the command's action.

Physical Button Overrides Command:

Conversely, if the UID LED is turned on using the physical button and subsequently a command is executed to change its state (e.g., ipmitool chassis identify 0 to turn it off), the command will take precedence and alter the LED's state as specified.

6.3.2.5 Network Configuration

6.3.2.5.1 Get the current configuration of the management port

```
ipmitool lan print [<channel number>]
```

Note: To determine on which channel the LAN interface is located, issue the 'ipmitool channel info number' command until you come across a valid 802.3 LAN channel.

Example:

```
root@bmc:/# ipmitool lan print 8
Set in Progress      : Set Complete
Auth Type Support    :
Auth Type Enable     : Callback :
                    : User      :
                    : Operator  :
                    : Admin    :
                    : OEM      :
IP Address Source    : DHCP Address
IP Address           : 192.168.1.12
Subnet Mask          : 255.255.255.0
MAC Address          : 00:30:64:a8:7b:04
SNMP Community String : AMI
IP Header            : TTL=0x40 Flags=0x40 Precedence=0x00 TOS=0x10
BMC ARP Control      : ARP Responses Enabled, Gratuitous ARP Disabled
Gratuitous ARP Intrvl : 1.0 seconds
Default Gateway IP    : 192.168.1.1
Default Gateway MAC   : 50:7b:9d:25:56:a1
Backup Gateway IP     : 0.0.0.0
Backup Gateway MAC    : 00:00:00:00:00:00
802.1q VLAN ID       : Disabled
802.1q VLAN Priority  : 0
RMCP+ Cipher Suites  : 3,17
Cipher Suite Priv Max : XXXaXXXXXXXXaXXX
                    : X=Cipher Suite Unused
                    : c=CALLBACK
                    : u=USER
                    : o=OPERATOR
                    : a=ADMIN
                    : O=OEM
Bad Password Threshold : 0
Invalid password disable: no
Attempt Count Reset Int.: 0
User Lockout Interval : 0
```

6.3.2.5.2 Set the IP address source

```
ipmitool lan set <channel number> ipsrc <source>
```

source:

- ☐ static: manually configured static IP address
- ☐ dhcp: address obtained by BMC running DHCP

6.3.2.5.3 Set the IP address

```
ipmitool lan set <channel number> ipaddr <x.x.x.x>
```

Example:

```
root@bmc:/# ipmitool lan set 8 ipaddr 192.168.1.100
```



```

| Current Configuration  DynamicAddressBmcDhcp  +|F8: Previous Values  |
| Station IP address    192.168.1.12          +|F9: Optimized Defaults  |
| Subnet mask           255.255.255.0         v|F10: Save & Exit      |
|                                     |ESC: Exit          |
+-----+-----+

```

Version 2.22.1289 Copyright (C) 2024 AMI

BIOS Item	Options	Description
Configuration Address source	Static DynamicBmcDhcp	Set the IP address source
Station IP address	x.x.x.x	Set the IP address
Subnet mask	x.x.x.x	Set the netmask
Router IP address	x.x.x.x	Set the default gateway IP address
Router MAC address	xx:xx:xx:xx:xx:xx	Set the default gateway MAC address

6.3.2.6 x86 Watchdog Configuration

The x86 watchdog is used to guard the x86 system health.

6.3.2.6.1 Configure the watchdog via BIOS

Enter **BIOS Setup -> Server Mgmt.**

```

Aptio Setup - AMI
Main Advanced Platform Configuration Socket Configuration Server Mgmt >
/-----+-----\
| BMC Self Test Status  PASSED          ^|If enabled, starts a ^| |
| BMC Device ID        32              *|BIOS timer which can *|
| BMC Device Revision   81              *|only be shut off by  *|
| BMC Firmware Revision 1.03            *|Management Software *|
| IPMI Version          2.0              *|after the OS loads.  *|
| IPMI BMC Interface    KCS              *|Helps determine that *|
|                          |              *|the OS successfully +|
| BMC Support           [Enabled]        *|loaded or follows the v|
| IPMI Interface Type   [Kcs Interface]  *|
| Wait For BMC          [Enabled]        *|-----|
| FRB-2 Timer           [Enabled]        *|><: Select Screen   |
| FRB-2 Timer timeout   6                *|^v: Select Item     |
| FRB-2 Timer Policy    [Do Nothing]      *|Enter: Select      |
| OS Watchdog Timer    [Enabled]        *|+/-: Change Opt.   |
| OS Wtd Timer Timeout  10                *|^F1: General Help   |
| OS Wtd Timer Policy   [Reset]           *|^F8: Previous Values|
| > BMC self test log      +|^F9: Optimized Defaults|
| > BMC network configuration v|^F10: Save & Exit   |
|                          |ESC: Exit      |
\-----+-----/
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```

BIOS Item	Options	Description
FRB-2 Timer	Enabled Disabled	Enable or disable FRB-2 Watchdog Timer.
FRB-2 Timer timeout	Number	Set FRB-2 Watchdog Timer expiration time. Unit is minutes. Not available if FRB-2 Watchdog Timer is disabled.
FRB-2 Timer Policy	Do Nothing Reset Power Down Power Cycle	Configure how the system should respond if the FRB-2 Watchdog Timer expires. Not available if FRB-2 Watchdog Timer is disabled.
OS Watchdog Timer	Enabled Disabled	Enable or disable OS Watchdog Timer.
OS Wtd Timer Timeout	Number	Set OS Watchdog Timer expiration time. Unit is minutes. Not available if OS Watchdog Timer is disabled.
OS Wtd Timer Policy	Do Nothing Reset Power Down Power Cycle	Configure how the system should respond if the OS Watchdog Timer expires. Not available if OS Watchdog Timer is disabled.

6.3.2.6.2 Get Watchdog Timer

```
ipmitool mc watchdog get
```

Example:

```
root@bmc:/# ipmitool mc watchdog get
Watchdog Timer Use:   OS Load (0x43)
Watchdog Timer Is:    Started/Running
Watchdog Timer Actions: Power Down (0x02)
Pre-timeout interval: 0 seconds
Timer Expiration Flags: 0x00
Initial Countdown:    300 sec
Present Countdown:    229 sec
```

6.3.2.6.3 Set Watchdog Timer

This command is used for initializing and configuring the watchdog timer.

(NetFn = 06h, Cmd = 24h)

```
ipmitool raw 0x06 0x24 <Timer Use> <Timer Actions> <Pre-timeout interval> <Timer
Expiration Flags> <Initial Countdown lshvte> <Initial Countdown mshvte>
```

Request Data

Byte	Data Field
1	Timer Use [7] - 1b [6] - 1b = don't stop timer on 'Set Watchdog Timer' command new parameters take effect immediately. If timer is already running, countdown value will get set to given value and countdown will continue from that point. If timer is already stopped, it will remain stopped. If the pre-timeout interrupt bit is set, it will get cleared. 0b = timer stops automatically when 'Set Watchdog Timer' command is received [5:3] - reserved [2:0] - timer use (logged on expiration when "don't log" bit = 0b) 000b = reserved 001b = BIOS FRB2 010b = BIOS/POST 011b = OS Load 100b = SMS/OS 101b = OEM 110b - 111b = reserved
2	Timer Actions [7] - reserved [6:4] - pre-timeout interrupt (logged on expiration when "don't log" bit = 0b) 000b = none 001b = SMI (optional) 010b = NMI / Diagnostic Interrupt (optional) 011b = Messaging Interrupt 100b - 111b = reserved [3] - reserved [2:0] - timeout action 000b = no action 001b = Hard Reset 010b = Power Down 011b = Power Cycle 100b - 111b = reserved
3	Pre-timeout interval in seconds.

Byte	Data Field
4	Timer Use Expiration flags clear (0b = leave alone, 1b = clear timer use expiration bit) [7] - reserved [6] - reserved [5] - OEM [4] - SMS/OS [3] - OS Load [2] - BIOS/POST [1] - BIOS FRB2 [0] - reserved
5	Initial countdown value, lsbyte (100 ms/count)
6	Initial countdown value, msbyte
Response Data	1
	Completion Code

Example:

```
root@bmc:/# ipmitool raw 0x06 0x24 0x04 0x02 0x00 0x10 0xb8 0x0b
```

```
root@bmc:/# ipmitool mc watchdog get
Watchdog Timer Use: SMS/OS (0x04)
Watchdog Timer Is: Stopped
Watchdog Timer Actions: Power Down (0x02)
Pre-timeout interval: 0 seconds
Timer Expiration Flags: 0x00
Initial Countdown: 300 sec
Present Countdown: 300 sec
```

6.3.2.6.4 Reset Watchdog Timer

This command is used for starting and restarting the Watchdog Timer from the initial countdown value that was specified in the 'Set Watchdog Timer' command.

```
ipmitool mc watchdog reset
```

6.3.2.6.5 Shutoff Watchdog Timer

```
ipmitool mc watchdog off
```

6.3.2.7 BIOS POST Code

6.3.2.7.1 Read Latest BIOS POST Code

(NetFn = 2Eh, Cmd = 92h)

```
ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x92 0x13 0x5f 0x00
```

	Byte	Data Field
Request Data	1~3	ADLINK Manufacturer ID - 005F13h, LS byte first.
Response Data	1	Completion Code
	2~4	ADLINK Manufacturer ID - 005F13h, LS byte first.
	5	Latest BIOS POST Code

Example:

```
root@bmc:/# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x92 0x13 0x5f 0x00
13 5f 00 e3
```

6.3.2.7.2 Read BIOS POST Codes

(NetFn = 32h, Cmd = 73h)

```
ipmitool raw 0x32 0x73 <Code>
```

	Byte	Data Field
Request Data	1	Code: read old/current data 00h = Current BIOS POST Codes 01h = Previous BIOS POST Codes
Response Data	1	Completion Code
	2~n	BIOS POST Codes

Example:

```
root@bmc:/# ipmitool raw 0x32 0x73 0x00
50 10 01 02 03 04 05 06 03 03 23 23 00 02 7f 48
0e 49 4a 4d 15 52 55 19 f4 31 00 a1 a3 a3 a7 a9
a9 a2 a2 a7 a7 a7 a9 a9 a8 aa ae e0 e0 e0 e1 e4
e3 e5 af b0 b5 7e cf 7e 73 cd b0 7e c1 70 b1 b1
7e 7e c2 7e 7e 7e b1 b1 b1 b6 7e b4 b8 b2 c6 b3
b3 b6 b6 b6 b0 b7 b6 b6 7e 7e 7e 7e b7 b7 b7 b7
7e 70 70 70 70 7e b7 b7 be be 7e 7e d2 7e d2 d6
70 b9 7e cc b7 b7 b7 b7 b8 b8 d7 da db ba 70 70
7e 70 70 7e 70 7e 7e cb bb bb bb bb bb bb bb
bb bb 7e 7e d0 7e d0 7e d0 7e d1 d1 7e 70 7e b7
ca ca dc 7e cc bc bc bc bc bc ce c6 7e bf af af
e7 e9 eb ec ed ee 03 23 02 22 00 02 7f 48 0e 49
4a 4d 15 52 55 02 22 00 04 06 0b 0c 0d 15 7f 00
7f 40 41 42 47 4f 33 60 61 68 70 90 91 92 94 94
94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 94 95 96 ef 92 92 92
92 92 92 99 91 92 92 92 92 92 92 97 98 9d 9a
9c b4 b4 b4 b4 b4 b4 b4 98 b4 b4 b4 b4 b4 b4
92 a0 a2 a2 a2 a2 a0 a2 a2 a2 a2 99 92 92 92
92 92 92 ad af b0 b1 b1 84 ee aa e3 e3 e3
```

6.3.2.8 MAC Address Burning

6.3.2.8.1 Burning ethx MAC Address Preparation

(NetFn = 0Ch, Cmd = 01h)

```
ipmitool raw 0x0c 0x01 <eth0|eth1> 0xc2
```

	Byte	Data Field
Request Data	1	Which eth? 0x01 is for eth0 0x08 is for eth1
	2	0xC2 is for burning MAC preparation
Response Data	1	Completion Code

Example:

```
root@bmc:/# ipmitool raw 0x0c 0x01 0x01 0xc2
```

6.3.2.8.2 Burning ethx MAC Address

(NetFn = 0Ch, Cmd = 01h)

```
ipmitool raw 0x0c 0x01 <eth0|eth1> 0x05 <MAC address>
```

	Byte	Data Field
Request Data	1	Which eth? 0x01 is for eth0 0x08 is for eth1
	2	0x05 is for burning MAC
	3~8	Ethernet MAC address
Response Data	1	Completion Code

Example:

```
root@bmc:/# ipmitool raw 0x0c 0x01 0x01 0x05 0x00 0x30 0x64 0x11 0x22 0x33
```

Note: Config the eth0 MAC address to run the first ipmitool command (**ipmitool raw 0x0c 0x01 0x01 0xc2**) and then execute the second ipmitool command (**ipmitool raw 0x0c 0x01 0x01 0x05 0x00 0x30 0x64 0x11 0x22 0x33**).

Command Element	Description
ipmitool sol set <set-in-progress enabled force-encryption force-authentication privilege-level character-accumulate-level character-send-threshold retry-count retry-interval non-volatile-bit-rate volatile-bit-rate> <value>	Set SOL parameter value
ipmitool sol payload <enable disable status>	Set SOL payload value
ipmitool sol looptest	SOL connection stress test

6.3.2.10 Firmware and Hardware Versions

Normally there should be the following firmware components on board which all have version control.

- ☐ BMC
- ☐ BIOS
- ☐ CPLD

6.3.2.10.1 Get Device ID

Besides, some of the products also provide PCB revision and hardware SKU version. To get the information via ipmitool please refer to the following command:

```
ipmitool mc info
```

For example:

```
root@bmc:~# ipmitool mc info
Device ID          : 32
Device Revision    : 1
Firmware Revision  : 1.03
IPMI Version       : 2.0
Manufacturer ID    : 24339
Manufacturer Name   : ADLINK Technology Inc.
Product ID         : 28960 (0x7120)
Product Name       : Unknown (0x7120)
Device Available   : yes
Provides Device SDRs : yes
Additional Device Support :
Sensor Device
SDR Repository Device
SEL Device
FRU Inventory Device
IPMB Event Receiver
IPMB Event Generator
Chassis Device
Aux Firmware Rev Info :
0x12
0x22
0x10
0xb3
```

BMC version:

Refer to "**Firmware Revision**".

Please be noted that due to the fixed format of ipmitool, minor version number always takes two digits, and do not consider it as a decimal.

Such as "1.03", means the version number is "1.3".

BIOS, CPLD, PCB, SKU versions:

They are all in "**Aux Firmware Rev Info**", assign numbers to them as following

Aux Firmware Rev Info:

0x12 ☐Byte 1

0x22 ☐Byte 2

0x10 ☐Byte 3

0xb3 ☐Byte 4

Byte 1

Low 4 bits - PCB version. In this case, 0x2, means A2.

High 4 bits - SKU version. In this case, 0x1, means SKU 1.

Byte 2 and byte 3

BIOS version.

High 3 bits of byte 2 - Leading version. In this case, 0b001, for 1.

Low 5 bits of byte 2 - Major version. In this case, 0b00010, for 2.

Byte 3 - Minor version. In this case, 0x10.

Please pay special attention that **minor version** of BIOS is **always represented in hexadecimal number**.

Combined version number should be 1.2.10.

Byte 4

CPLD version. In this case, 0xb3.

6.3.2.10.2 Get CPLD Version and SKU Version

(NetFn = 2Eh, Cmd = 20h)

```
ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x20 0x13 0x5f 0x00
```

	Byte	Data Field
Request Data	1~3	ADLINK Manufacturer ID - 005F13h, LS byte first.
Response Data	1	Completion Code
	2~4	ADLINK Manufacturer ID - 005F13h, LS byte first.
	5~5+N	CPLD Version, "N" is the length of CPLD Version. Byte 5+N is 0.
	6+N~15+N	SKU Version (ASCII text).

Example:

```
root@bmc:/# ipmitool raw 0x2e 0x20 0x13 0x5f 0x00
13 5f 00 b4 02 00 31 55 00 00 00 00 00 00 00 00
```

CPLD Version is 02b4.
SKU Version is "31 55"(ASCII) -> "1U".

6.3.2.11 CPLD Update

```
ipmitool -z 0x3fff hpm upgrade <hpm file> component 5 force
```

Note: If a CPLD firmware has been uploaded, it will print "Firmware upgrade procedure failed".

Example:

```
root@bmc:/# ipmitool -I lanplus -H 172.20.2.18 -U admin -P admin.123 -z 0x3fff hpm upgrade outputjbc_02b4.hpm component 5
force
Setting large buffer to 16383

PICMG HPM.1 Upgrade Agent 1.0.9:

Validating firmware image integrity...OK
Performing preparation stage...
Services may be affected during upgrade. Do you wish to continue? (y/n): y
OK

Performing upgrade stage:

-----
|ID | Name      | Active | Versions | Backup | File | % |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
|* 5|CPLD      | 0.00 00000000 | ---.--- | 2.04 00002002 |100%|
|  |Upload Time: 00:00      | Image Size: 454924 bytes      |
-----

(*) Component requires Payload Cold Reset

Firmware upgrade procedure successful
```

6.4 Redfish

Redfish is a modern, RESTful API used for the management of servers, storage, and networking equipment in data centers and large-scale enterprise environments. It's designed to replace older, less efficient management interfaces with a standardized, scalable, and secure approach.

6.4.1 Network Configuration

6.4.1.1 GET - Ethernet Interface Collection

Request:

```
GET https://{bmc ip}/redfish/v1/Managers/Self/EthernetInterfaces
```

Response:

The response status is 200 OK.

Example:

```
GET https://172.20.2.12/redfish/v1/Managers/Self/EthernetInterfaces
```

```
{
  "@odata.context": "/redfish/v1/$metadata#EthernetInterfaceCollection.EthernetInterfaceCollection",
  "@odata.etag": "\"1705564980\"",
  "@odata.id": "/redfish/v1/Managers/Self/EthernetInterfaces",
  "@odata.type": "#EthernetInterfaceCollection.EthernetInterfaceCollection",
  "Description": "Collection of Ethernet Interfaces for this Manager",
  "Members": [
    {
      "@odata.id": "/redfish/v1/Managers/Self/EthernetInterfaces/eth0"
    },
    {
      "@odata.id": "/redfish/v1/Managers/Self/EthernetInterfaces/eth1"
    },
    {
      "@odata.id": "/redfish/v1/Managers/Self/EthernetInterfaces/usb0"
    }
  ],
  "Members@odata.count": 3,
  "Name": "Ethernet Network Interface Collection"
}
```

6.4.1.2 GET - Ethernet Interface Instance

Request:

```
GET https://{bmc ip}/redfish/v1/Managers/Self/EthernetInterfaces/{instance}
```

Response:

The response status is **200 OK**. The format is JSON.

Ethernet Interface Properties:

Name	Type	Read Only	Description
AutoNeg	Boolean	×	Auto negotiation of speed and duplex on this interface is enabled or not.
DHCPv4	Object	×	Refer to DHCPv4 properties.
DHCPv6	Object	×	Refer to DHCPv6 properties.
Description	String	√	
FullDuplex	Boolean	×	The value of this property shall represent the duplex status of the Ethernet connection on this interface.
HostName	String	×	DNS Hostname without any domain information. Maximum string size limit is 64. Minimum string size limit is 2.
IPv4Addresses	Array of Objects	√	Refer to IPv4 Address properties.
IPv4StaticAddresses	Array of Objects	×	Refer to IPv4 Address properties.
IPv6Addresses	Array of Objects	√	Refer to IPv6 Address properties.
IPv6StaticAddresses	Array of Objects	×	Refer to IPv6 Address properties.
IPv6DefaultGateway	String	√	
Id	String	√	
InterfaceEnabled	Boolean	×	
LinkStatus	String	√	
MACAddress	String	√	
MTUSize	Number	×	Maximum size limit is 1500. Minimum size limit is 576.
MaxIPv6StaticAddresses	Number	√	
Name	String	√	
NameServers	Array of Strings	√	
Oem	Object	√	
PermanentMACAddress	String	√	
SpeedMbps	Number	×	The current link speed of the interface in Mbps.
StatelessAddressAutoConfig	Object	×	This object shall contain the IPv4 and IPv6 Stateless Address Automatic Configuration (SLAAC) properties for this interface.
StaticNameServers	Array of Strings	×	Statically-defined set of DNS server IPv4 and IPv6 addresses.
Status	Object	√	
VLAN	Object	×	VLANId: 0~4094.

DHCPv4 properties:

Name	Type	Read Only	Description
DHCPEnabled	Boolean	×	Determines whether DHCPv4 is enabled on this interface.

DHCPv6 properties:

Name	Type	Read Only	Description
OperatingMode	Boolean	×	This property shall control the operating mode of DHCPv6 on this interface. DHCPv6 stateful mode is used to configure addresses, and when it is enabled, stateless mode is also implicitly enabled.

IPv4 Address properties:

Name	Type	Read Only	Description
Address	String	-	IPv4 address.
AddressOrigin	String	-	IPv4 address source.
Gateway	String	-	IPv4 default gateway IP address.
SubnetMask	String	-	IPv4 netmask.

IPv6 Address properties:

Name	Type	Read Only	Description
Address	String	-	IPv6 address.
AddressOrigin	String	-	IPv6 address source.
PrefixLength	String	-	IPv6 network prefix length in bits. Max is 128.

Example:

GET


<https://172.20.2.12/redfish/v1/Managers/Self/EthernetInterfaces/eth1>

```
{
  "@odata.context": "/redfish/v1/$metadata#EthernetInterface.EthernetInterface",
  "@odata.etag": "\"1705564980\"",
  "@odata.id": "/redfish/v1/Managers/Self/EthernetInterfaces/eth1",
  "@odata.type": "#EthernetInterface.v1_6_2.EthernetInterface",
  "AutoNeg": true,
  "DHCPv4": {
    "DHCPEnabled": true
  },
  "DHCPv6": {
    "OperatingMode": "Stateless"
  },
  "Description": "Ethernet Interface eth1",
  "FullDuplex": true,
  "HostName": "AMI003064667788",
```

```

"IPv4Addresses": [
  {
    "Address": "172.20.2.12",
    "AddressOrigin": "DHCP",
    "Gateway": "172.20.2.1",
    "SubnetMask": "255.255.255.0"
  }
],
"IPv6Addresses": [
  {
    "Address": "fe80::230:64ff:fea1:b104",
    "AddressOrigin": "LinkLocal",
    "PrefixLength": 64
  }
],
"IPv6DefaultGateway": null,
"Id": "eth1",
"InterfaceEnabled": true,
"LinkStatus": "LinkUp",
"MACAddress": "00:30:64:A1:B1:04",
"MTUSize": 1500,
"MaxIPv6StaticAddresses": 16,
"Name": "eth1",
"NameServers": [
  "192.168.1.213",
  "192.168.1.214"
],
"Oem": {
  "Ami": {
    "@odata.type": "#AMIDNSConfiguration.v1_0_0.AMIDNSConfiguration",
    "DNSEnabled": true,
    "HostNameSetting": "Auto"
  }
},
"PermanentMACAddress": "00:30:64:A1:B1:04",
"SpeedMbps": 100,
"StatelessAddressAutoConfig": {
  "IPv4AutoConfigEnabled": false,
  "IPv6AutoConfigEnabled": false
},
"StaticNameServers": [
  null,
  null,
  null
],
"Status": {
  "Health": "OK",
  "State": "Enabled"
},
"VLAN": {
  "VLANEnable": false,
  "VLANId": 0
}

```

```
}
}
```

6.4.1.3 PATCH - Ethernet Interface Instance

Request:

PATCH https://{{bmc ip}}/redfish/v1/Managers/Self/EthernetInterfaces/{{instance}}

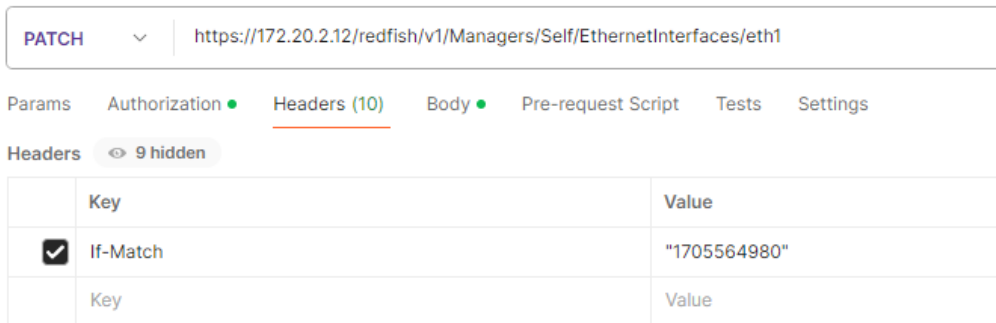
Please refer to the **Ethernet Interface Properties** that are patchable for which Read Only is False that can be sent as Request body in JSON format.

Response:

The response status is **202 Accepted**, with newly created Task details.

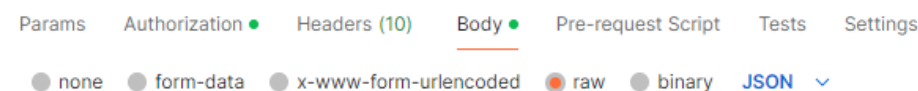
Example: Disable IPv4 DHCP and set static IPv4 address.

Add a key **"If-Match"** in request **Headers** tab. The value is your **ETag** value.



Key	Value
☒ If-Match	"1705564980"
Key	Value

Add **raw** body data in request **Body** tab. The data format is **JSON**.



Params Authorization Headers (10) **Body** Pre-request Script Tests Settings

none form-data x-www-form-urlencoded **raw** binary **JSON**

```
{
  "DHCPv4": {
    "DHCPEnabled": false
  },
  "IPv4StaticAddresses": [
    {
      "Address": "172.20.2.234",
      "Gateway": "172.20.2.1",
      "SubnetMask": "255.255.255.0"
    }
  ]
}
```

Response body content.

```
{
  "@odata.context": "/redfish/v1/$metadata#Task.Task",
  "@odata.id": "/redfish/v1/TaskService/Tasks/1",
  "@odata.type": "#Task.v1_4_2.Task",
}
```

```
"Description": "Task for EthernetInterface Action",  
"Id": "1",  
"Name": "EthernetInterface Action",  
"TaskMonitor": "/redfish/v1/TaskService/TaskMonitors/1",  
"TaskState": "New"  
}
```

6.4.2 BIOS Configuration

6.4.2.1 GET - HostInterface Instance

Request:

```
GET https://{bmc ip}/redfish/v1/Managers/Self/HostInterfaces/Self
```

Response:

The response status is 200 OK.

Example:

```
GET https://172.20.2.12/redfish/v1/Managers/Self/HostInterfaces/Self
```

```
{
  "@odata.context": "/redfish/v1/$metadata#HostInterface.HostInterface",
  "@odata.etag": "\"1705997262\"",
  "@odata.id": "/redfish/v1/Managers/Self/HostInterfaces/Self",
  "@odata.type": "#HostInterface.v1_3_0.HostInterface",
  "AuthenticationModes": [
    "BasicAuth",
    "RedfishSessionAuth"
  ],
  "CredentialBootstrapping": {
    "EnableAfterReset": false,
    "Enabled": true,
    "RoleId": "HostInterfaceAdministrator"
  },
  "Description": "Host Interface",
  "ExternallyAccessible": false,
  "HostEthernetInterfaces": {
    "@odata.id": "/redfish/v1/Managers/Self/HostInterfaces/Self/HostEthernetInterfaces"
  },
  "HostInterfaceType": "NetworkHostInterface",
  "Id": "Self",
  "InterfaceEnabled": true,
  "Links": {
    "ComputerSystems": [
      {
        "@odata.id": "/redfish/v1/Systems/Self"
      }
    ],
    "ComputerSystems@odata.count": 1,
    "CredentialBootstrappingRole": {
      "@odata.id": "/redfish/v1/AccountService/Roles/HostInterfaceAdministrator"
    }
  },
  "ManagerEthernetInterface": {
    "@odata.id": "/redfish/v1/Managers/Self/EthernetInterfaces/usb0"
  }
}
```

```

},
"Name": "Host Interface",
"NetworkProtocol": {
  "@odata.id": "/redfish/v1/Managers/Self/NetworkProtocol"
},
"Status": {
  "Health": "OK",
  "State": "Enabled"
}
}

```

6.4.2.2 GET – BIOS and BIOS/SD

Request:

Get current BIOS Settings:

```
GET https://{bmc ip}/redfish/v1/Systems/Self/Bios
```

Get future BIOS Settings:

```
GET https://{bmc ip}/redfish/v1/Systems/Self/Bios/SD
```

Response:

The response status is 200 OK.

Example:

```
GET https://172.20.2.12/redfish/v1/Systems/Self/Bios
```

```

{
  "@Redfish.Settings": {
    "@odata.type": "#Settings.v1_2_2.Settings",
    "SettingsObject": {
      "@odata.id": "/redfish/v1/Systems/Self/Bios/SD"
    }
  },
  "@odata.context": "/redfish/v1/$metadata#Bios.Bios",
  "@odata.etag": "\"1705640880\"",
  "@odata.id": "/redfish/v1/Systems/Self/Bios",
  "@odata.type": "#Bios.v1_2_0.Bios",
  "Actions": {
    "#Bios.ChangePassword": {
      "@Redfish.ActionInfo": "/redfish/v1/Systems/Self/Bios/ChangePasswordActionInfo",
      "target": "/redfish/v1/Systems/Self/Bios/Actions/Bios.ChangePassword"
    },
    "#Bios.ResetBios": {
      "target": "/redfish/v1/Systems/Self/Bios/Actions/Bios.ResetBios"
    }
  },
  "AttributeRegistry": "BiosAttributeRegistry22808.1.1.0",

```

```

"Attributes": {
  "ACPI004": false,
  "CRCS005": "CRCS005Enable",
  "FBO001": "FBO001UEFI",
  "FBO101": "FBO101HardDisk",
  "FBO102": "FBO102NVME",
  ...
},
"Description": "Current BIOS Settings",
"Id": "Bios",
"Name": "Current BIOS Settings",
"ResetBiosToDefaultsPending": false
}

```

6.4.2.3 POST – Reset BIOS Settings

Request:

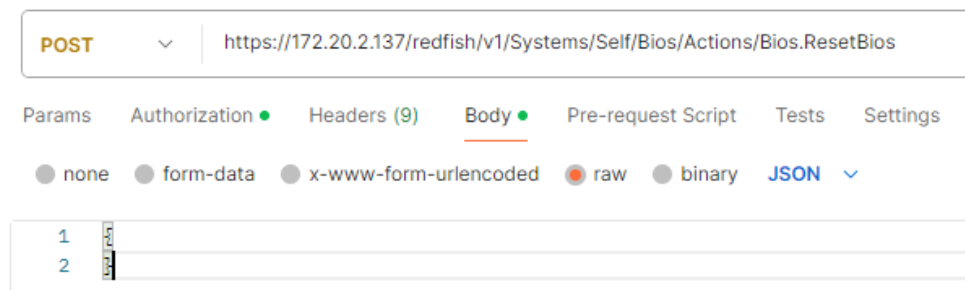
POST https://{{bmc ip}}/redfish/v1/Systems/Self/Bios/Actions/Bios.ResetBios

Response:

The response status is 204 No Content.

Example:

Add **raw** body data in request **Body** tab. The data format is **JSON**.



6.4.2.4 POST – Change BIOS Password

Request:

POST https://{{bmc ip}}/redfish/v1/Systems/Self/Bios/Actions/Bios.ChangePassword

Response:

The response status is 204 No Content.

Example:

Add **raw** body data in request **Body** tab. The data format is **JSON**.

POST

▼

https://172.20.2.137/redfish/v1/Systems/Self/Bios/Actions/Bios.ChangePassword

Params

Authorization ●

Headers (9)

Body ●

Pre-request Script

Tests

Settings

● none

● form-data

● x-www-form-urlencoded

● raw

● binary

JSON ▼

```

{
  "PasswordName": "SETUP001",
  "OldPassword": "old",
  "NewPassword": "new"
}

```

6.4.2.5 PATCH – BIOS SD

Change the values of the attributes.

Request:

```
PATCH https://{bmc ip}/redfish/v1/Systems/Self/Bios/SD
```

Response:

The response status is **204 No Content**.

Refer to **PATCH - BIOS Watchdog Configuration**.

6.4.3 x86 Watchdog Configuration

6.4.3.1 GET - BIOS Watchdog Configuration

Request:

Get current BIOS Settings:

```
GET https://{bmc ip}/redfish/v1/Systems/Self/Bios
```

Get future BIOS Settings:

```
GET https://{bmc ip}/redfish/v1/Systems/Self/Bios/SD
```

BIOS Item	Redfish Attribute	Redfish Value
FRB-2 Timer	IPMI100	IPMI100Enabled IPMI100Disabled
FRB-2 Timer timeout	IPMI101	Number: 1~30
FRB-2 Timer Policy	IPMI102	IPMI102DoNothing IPMI102Reset IPMI102PowerDown IPMI102PowerCycle
OS Watchdog Timer	IPMI103	IPMI103Disabled IPMI103Enabled
OS Wtd Timer Timeout	IPMI104	Number: 1~30
OS Wtd Timer Policy	IPMI105	IPMI105DoNothing IPMI105Reset IPMI105PowerDown IPMI105PowerCycle

Response:

The response status is 200 OK.

Example:

```
GET https://172.20.2.12/redfish/v1/Systems/Self/Bios
```

```
{
  "@odata.etag": "\"1705653894\"",
  "AttributeRegistry": "BiosAttributeRegistry22808.1.1.0",
  "Attributes": {
    "IPMI100": "IPMI100Enabled",
    "IPMI101": 6,
    "IPMI102": "IPMI102DoNothing",
    "IPMI103": "IPMI103Enabled",
    "IPMI104": 5,
    "IPMI105": "IPMI105PowerDown",
  }
}
```

```

},
"Description": "Current BIOS Settings",
"Id": "Bios",
"Name": "Current BIOS Settings",
"ResetBiosToDefaultsPending": false
}

```

6.4.3.2 PATCH - BIOS Watchdog Configuration

Request:

PATCH https://{bmc ip}/redfish/v1/Systems/Self/Bios/SD

Please refer to the **GET - BIOS Watchdog Configuration** to get “etag”.

Response:

The response status is **204 No Content**.

Example: Enable the OS Watchdog Timer, set the expiration time and action.

Add a key **"If-Match"** in request **Headers** tab. The value is your **ETag** value.

PATCH

https://172.20.2.12/redfish/v1/Systems/Self/Bios/SD

Params

Authorization

Headers (10)

Body

Pre-request Script

Tests

Settings

Headers

9 hidden

	Key	Value
☒	If-Match	"1705653894"
	Key	Value

Add **raw** body data in request **Body** tab. The data format is **JSON**.

Params

Authorization

Headers (10)

Body

Pre-request Script

Tests

Settings

none

form-data

x-www-form-urlencoded

raw

binary

JSON

```

{
  "Attributes": {
    "IPMI103": "IPMI103Enabled",
    "IPMI104": 5,
    "IPMI105": "IPMI105PowerCycle"
  }
}

```

6.4.4 Sensor Information

This section is dedicated to explaining how to obtain sensor information through Redfish. Users can obtain the specific data of the required sensor through the following command.

Request:

```
GET https://{{bmc ip}}/redfish/v1/Chassis/Self/Sensors/{{Sensor ID}}
```

Response:

The response status is 200 OK.

Example:

```
GET https://172.20.2.36/redfish/v1/Chassis/Self/Sensors/1
```

```
{
  "@odata.context": "/redfish/v1/$metadata#Sensor.Sensor",
  "@odata.etag": "\"1708661966\"",
  "@odata.id": "/redfish/v1/Chassis/Self/Sensors/1",
  "@odata.type": "#Sensor.v1_0_2.Sensor",
  "Accuracy": null,
  "AdjustedMaxAllowableOperatingValue": null,
  "AdjustedMinAllowableOperatingValue": null,
  "ApparentVA": null,
  "Description": null,
  "ElectricalContext": null,
  "Id": "1",
  "LoadPercent": null,
  "Location": {
    "AltitudeMeters": null,
    "Contacts": [
      null
    ],
  },
  "Latitude": null,
  "Longitude": null,
  "PartLocation": {
    "LocationOrdinalValue": null,
    "LocationType": null,
    "Orientation": null,
    "Reference": null,
    "ServiceLabel": null
  },
  "Placement": {
    "AdditionalInfo": null,
    "Rack": null,
    "RackOffset": null,
    "RackOffsetUnits": null,
    "Row": null
  },
}
```

```

"PostalAddress": {
  "AdditionalCode": null,
  "AdditionalInfo": null,
  "Building": null,
  "City": null,
  "Community": null,
  "Country": null,
  "District": null,
  "Division": null,
  "Floor": null,
  "HouseNumber": null,
  "HouseNumberSuffix": null,
  "Landmark": null,
  "LeadingStreetDirection": null,
  "Name": null,
  "Neighborhood": null,
  "POBox": null,
  "PlaceType": null,
  "PostalCode": null,
  "Road": null,
  "RoadBranch": null,
  "RoadPostModifier": null,
  "RoadPreModifier": null,
  "RoadSection": null,
  "RoadSubBranch": null,
  "Room": null,
  "Seat": null,
  "Street": null,
  "StreetSuffix": null,
  "Territory": null,
  "TrailingStreetSuffix": null,
  "Unit": null
},
"MaxAllowableOperatingValue": null,
"MinAllowableOperatingValue": null,
"Name": "P12V_PSU",
"PeakReading": null,
"PeakReadingTime": null,
"PhysicalContext": "VoltageRegulator",
"PhysicalSubContext": null,
"PowerFactor": null,
"Precision": null,
"ReactiveVAR": null,
"Reading": 12.22,
"ReadingRangeMax": 13.25,
"ReadingRangeMin": 10.7,
"ReadingType": "Voltage",
"ReadingUnits": null,
"SensingFrequency": null,
"SensorResetTime": null,
"Status": {

```

```

    "Health": "OK",
    "HealthRollup": null,
    "State": "Enabled"
  },
  "Thresholds": {
    "LowerCaution": {
      "Activation": null,
      "DwellTime": null,
      "Reading": 11.4
    },
    "LowerCritical": {
      "Activation": null,
      "DwellTime": null,
      "Reading": 11.16
    },
    "LowerFatal": {
      "Activation": null,
      "DwellTime": null,
      "Reading": 10.8
    },
    "UpperCaution": {
      "Activation": null,
      "DwellTime": null,
      "Reading": 12.6
    },
    "UpperCritical": {
      "Activation": null,
      "DwellTime": null,
      "Reading": 12.84
    },
    "UpperFatal": {
      "Activation": null,
      "DwellTime": null,
      "Reading": 13.2
    }
  },
  "VoltageType": null
}

```

Other commands to access sensor information using Redfish:

General Thermal Sensors Information

```
GET https://{bmc ip}/redfish/v1/Chassis/Self/Thermal
```

Retrieves detailed information about the server's thermal sensors, including current temperature readings.

Temperature Sensor IDs

```
GET https://{bmc ip}/redfish/v1/Chassis/Self/ThermalSubsystem/ThermalMetrics
```

Retrieves IDs and specific metrics of temperature-related sensors.

General Power Sensors Information

```
GET https://{{bmc ip}}/redfish/v1/Chassis/Self/Power
```

Retrieves comprehensive data about power-related sensors, including power supply status and output power.

Power Sensor IDs

```
GET https://{{bmc ip}}/redfish/v1/Chassis/Self/PowerSubsystem
```

Retrieves IDs and detailed metrics related to power sensors.

6.4.5 BMC Update

This section specifically explains how to obtain and upgrade BMC through Redfish. Users can upgrade BMC and set Preserve Configuration through the following commands.

6.4.5.1 GET - Preserve Configuration

This section describes how to use redfish to **Get** Preserve Configuration before upgrading BMC.

Request:

```
GET https://{bmc ip}/redfish/v1/UpdateService
```

Response:

The response status is 200 OK.

Example:

```
GET https://172.20.2.36/redfish/v1/UpdateService
```

```
{
  "@odata.context": "/redfish/v1/$metadata#UpdateService.UpdateService",
  "@odata.etag": "\"1708925760\"",
  "@odata.id": "/redfish/v1/UpdateService",
  "@odata.type": "#UpdateService.v1_6_0.UpdateService",
  "Actions": {
    "#UpdateService.SimpleUpdate": {
      "@Redfish.ActionInfo": "/redfish/v1/UpdateService/SimpleUpdateActionInfo",
      "target": "/redfish/v1/UpdateService/Actions/SimpleUpdate"
    },
    "Oem": {
      "#UpdateService.UploadCABundle": {
        "@Redfish.ActionInfo": "/redfish/v1/UpdateService/UploadCABundleActionInfo",
        "target": "/redfish/v1/UpdateService/Actions/Oem/UpdateService.UploadCABundle"
      }
    }
  },
  "Description": "Redfish Update Service",
  "FirmwareInventory": {
    "@odata.id": "/redfish/v1/UpdateService/FirmwareInventory"
  },
  "Id": "UpdateService",
  "MaxImageSizeBytes": 496611328,
  "MultipartHttpPushUri": "/redfish/v1/UpdateService/upload",
  "Name": "Update Service",
  "Oem": {
    "AMIUpdateService": {
      "@odata.type": "#AMIUpdateService.v1_0_0.AMIUpdateService",

```

```

"FlashPercentage": null,
"PreserveConfiguration": {
  "Authentication": false,
  "EXTLOG": false,
  "FRU": false,
  "IPMI": false,
  "KVM": false,
  "NTP": false,
  "Network": false,
  "REDFISH": false,
  "SDR": false,
  "SEL": false,
  "SNMP": false,
  "SSH": false,
  "Syslog": false,
  "WEB": false
},
"UpdateStatus": null,
"UpdateTarget": null
},
"BMC": {
  "@odata.type": "#AMUpdateService.v1_0_0.BMC",
  "DualImageConfigurations": {
    "ActiveImage": "2",
    "BootImage": "2",
    "FirmwareImage1Name": "Image1",
    "FirmwareImage1Version": "13.05.010004",
    "FirmwareImage2Name": "Image2",
    "FirmwareImage2Version": "13.05.010003"
  }
}
},
"ServiceEnabled": true,
"Status": {
  "Health": "OK",
  "State": "Enabled"
}
}

```

6.4.5.2 PATCH - Preserve Configuration

This section describes how to use redfish to **Set** Preserve Configuration before upgrading BMC.

Request:

```
PATCH https://{bmc ip}/redfish/v1/UpdateService
```

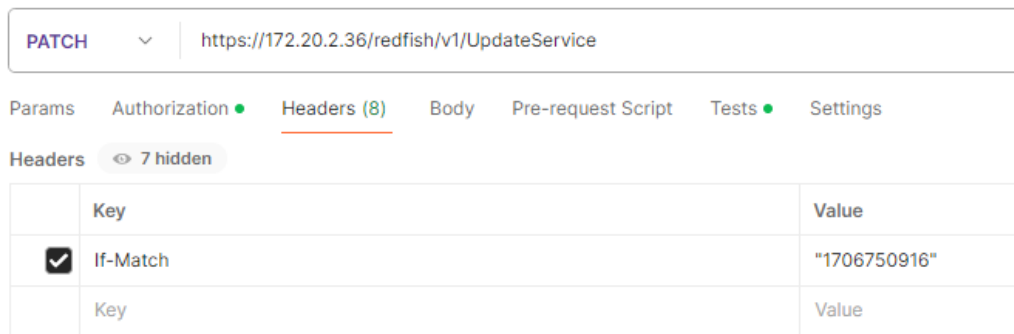
Please refer to the **GET - Preserve Configuration**.

Response:

The response status is **204 No Content**.

Example: Enable saving IPMI and SEL when upgrading BMC.

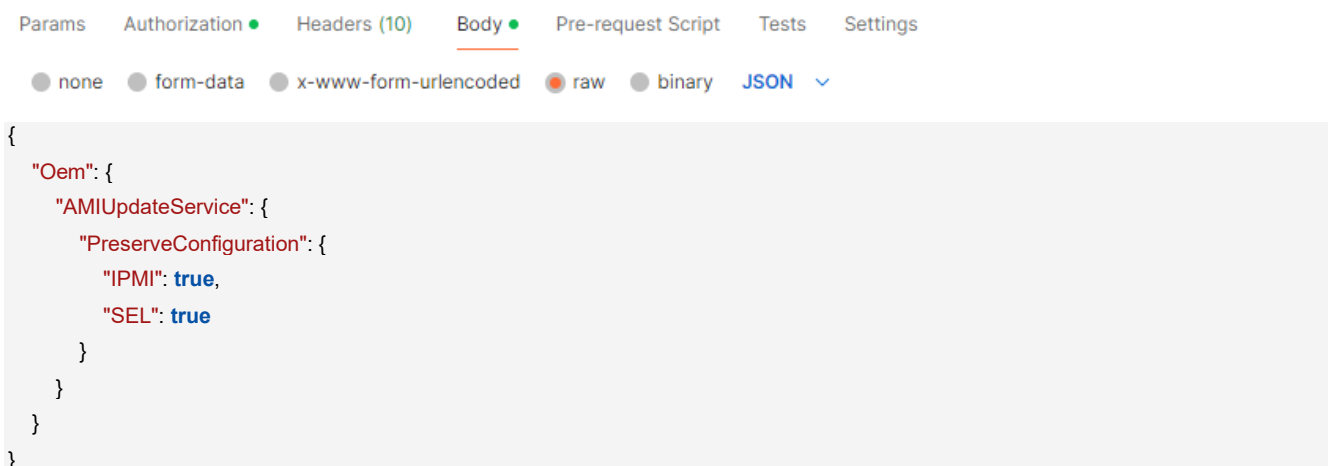
Add a key "**If-Match**" in request **Headers** tab. The value is your **ETag** value. This value can be obtained from **GET - Preserve Configuration**.



The screenshot shows the Postman interface with the Headers tab selected. The URL is `https://172.20.2.36/redfish/v1/UpdateService`. The Headers tab shows 7 hidden headers. A table lists the headers:

Key	Value
☒ If-Match	"1706750916"
Key	Value

Add **raw** body data in request **Body** tab. The data format is **JSON**.



The screenshot shows the Postman interface with the Body tab selected. The format is set to **raw** and the content type is **JSON**. The body content is a JSON object:

```
{
  "Oem": {
    "AMIUpdateService": {
      "PreserveConfiguration": {
        "IPMI": true,
        "SEL": true
      }
    }
  }
}
```

6.4.5.3 POST – Firmware Update

This section describes how to use redfish to **Update BMC firmware**.

Request:

POST `https://{bmc ip}/redfish/v1/UpdateService/upload`

Response:

The response status is **202 Accepted**.

Example:

Using POSTMAN, please follow the steps as given below.

1. Ensure that all necessary files mentioned in the subsequent steps are placed in your working directory. Go to the top right corner of POSTMAN and click on the **settings**

button. In the general settings, make the necessary adjustments.

Working directory

Collaborate on files used in requests by sharing your working directory. Learn how to [setup your working directory](#) ↗

Location

D:\Redfish

Choose

Read files outside working directory

⚠ Enabling this will allow any 3rd party collections to potentially read any file on your system.



2. Create a JSON file **parameters.json** with content like below.

```
{
  "Targets": [
    "/redfish/v1/UpdateService/FirmwareInventory/BMCImage1"
  ]
}
```

3. Create a JSON file **oem_parameters.json** with content like below.

```
{
  "ImageType": "BMC"
}
```

4. Open POSTMAN and enter the **URI** to POST the request.
5. Select **POST** method.
6. In the **Authorization** tab, select Basic Auth and update request.
7. In the **Body** tab, select form-data and provide the key name as **UpdateFile** in the KEY section and change its type from **Text** to File.
8. Click on **Select File** in the **VALUE** section to select the signed image which is available in your local machine to update.
9. Like step 7 and 8, provide key name **UpdateParameters** and select **parameters.json** created in step 2.
10. Like step 7 and 8, provide key name **OemParameters** and select **oem_parameters.json** created in step 3.
11. Click **Send**.

POST
https://172.20.2.36/redfish/v1/UpdateService/upload
Send

Params
Authorization
Headers (9)
Body
Pre-request Script
Tests
Settings

none
form-data
x-www-form-urlencoded
raw
binary
GraphQL

Key	Value	Description
☒ UpdateParameters	File parameters.json	
☒ OemParameters	File oem_parameters.json	
☒ UpdateFile	File rom.ima	
Key	Text Value	Description

Response:

Body
Cookies
Headers (14)
Test Results
Status: 202 Accepted

Pretty
Raw
Preview
Visualize
JSON

```

1 {
2   "@odata.type": "#UpdateService.v1_6_0.UpdateService",
3   "Messages": [
4     {
5       "@odata.type": "#Message.v1_0_8.Message",
6       "Message": "A new task /redfish/v1/TaskService/Tasks/4 was created.",
7       "MessageArgs": [
8         "/redfish/v1/TaskService/Tasks/4"
9       ],
10      "MessageId": "Task.1.0.New",
11      "Resolution": "None",
12      "Severity": "OK"
13    },
14    {
15      "@odata.type": "#Message.v1_0_8.Message",
16      "Message": "The action UpdateService.MultipartPush was submitted to do firmware update.",
17      "MessageArgs": [
18        "UpdateService.MultipartPush"
19      ]
20    }
21  ]
22 }
```

Note:

The details of UpdateParameters are given in the table below.

Allowed value	Description
redfish/v1/UpdateService/FirmwareInventory/BMC	When the system does not support Dual Flash
redfish/v1/UpdateService/FirmwareInventory/BMCImage1	For systems with Dual Flash support, to upgrade Image 1
redfish/v1/UpdateService/FirmwareInventory/BMCImage2	For systems with Dual Flash support, to upgrade Image 2

6.4.6 BIOS Update

This section specifically explains how to obtain and upgrade BIOS through Redfish. Users can upgrade BIOS through the following commands.

6.4.6.1 GET - BIOS Update Status

Request:

```
GET https://{bmc ip}/redfish/v1/UpdateService
```

Response:

The response status is 200 OK.

Name	Type	Read Only	Description
BIOSFlashEffectStatus	String	√	Indicates the BIOS update effect status: Waiting: there is a BIOS update task waiting to take effect. Updating: someone is updating BIOS. null: no BIOS update task.

Example:

```
GET https://172.20.2.18/redfish/v1/UpdateService
```

```
{
  "@odata.context": "/redfish/v1/$metadata#UpdateService.UpdateService",
  "@odata.etag": "\"1708587273\"",
  "@odata.id": "/redfish/v1/UpdateService",
  "@odata.type": "#UpdateService.v1_6_0.UpdateService",
  "Actions": {
    "#UpdateService.SimpleUpdate": {
      "@Redfish.ActionInfo": "/redfish/v1/UpdateService/SimpleUpdateActionInfo",
      "target": "/redfish/v1/UpdateService/Actions/SimpleUpdate"
    },
    "Oem": {
      "#UpdateService.UploadCABundle": {
        "@Redfish.ActionInfo": "/redfish/v1/UpdateService/UploadCABundleActionInfo",
        "target": "/redfish/v1/UpdateService/Actions/Oem/UpdateService.UploadCABundle"
      }
    }
  },
  "Description": "Redfish Update Service",
  "FirmwareInventory": {
    "@odata.id": "/redfish/v1/UpdateService/FirmwareInventory"
  },
  "Id": "UpdateService",
  "MaxImageSizeBytes": 496717824,
  "MultipartHttpPushUri": "/redfish/v1/UpdateService/upload",
  "Name": "Update Service",
}
```

```

"Oem": {
  "AMIUpdateService": {
    "@odata.type": "#AMIUpdateService.v1_0_0.AMIUpdateService",
    "BIOSFlashEffectStatus": null,
    "FlashPercentage": null,
    "PreserveConfiguration": {
      "Authentication": false,
      "EXTLOG": false,
      "FRU": false,
      "IPMI": false,
      "KVM": false,
      "NTP": false,
      "Network": false,
      "REDFISH": false,
      "SDR": false,
      "SEL": false,
      "SNMP": false,
      "SSH": false,
      "Syslog": false,
      "WEB": false
    },
    "UpdateStatus": null,
    "UpdateTarget": null
  },
  "BMC": {
    "@odata.type": "#AMIUpdateService.v1_0_0.BMC",
    "DualImageConfigurations": {
      "ActiveImage": "1",
      "BootImage": "1",
      "FirmwareImage1Name": "Image1",
      "FirmwareImage1Version": "13.05.010004",
      "FirmwareImage2Name": "Image2",
      "FirmwareImage2Version": "13.05.010003"
    }
  }
},
"ServiceEnabled": true,
"Status": {
  "Health": "OK",
  "State": "Enabled"
}
}

```

6.4.6.2 POST – Firmware Update

This section describes how to use redfish to **Update BIOS firmware**.

Request:

```
POST https://{bmc ip}/redfish/v1/UpdateService/upload
```

Response:

The response status is **202 Accepted**.

Example:

Using POSTMAN, please follow the steps as given below.

1. Ensure that all necessary files mentioned in the subsequent steps are placed in your working directory. Go to the top right corner of POSTMAN and click on the **settings button**. In the general settings, make the necessary adjustments.

Working directory

Collaborate on files used in requests by sharing your working directory. Learn how to [setup your working directory](#) ➔

Location

D:\Redfish

Choose

Read files outside working directory

⚠ Enabling this will allow any 3rd party collections to potentially read any file on your system.



2. Create a JSON file **parameters.json** with content like below.

```
{
  "Targets": [
    "/redfish/v1/UpdateService/FirmwareInventory/BIOS"
  ]
}
```

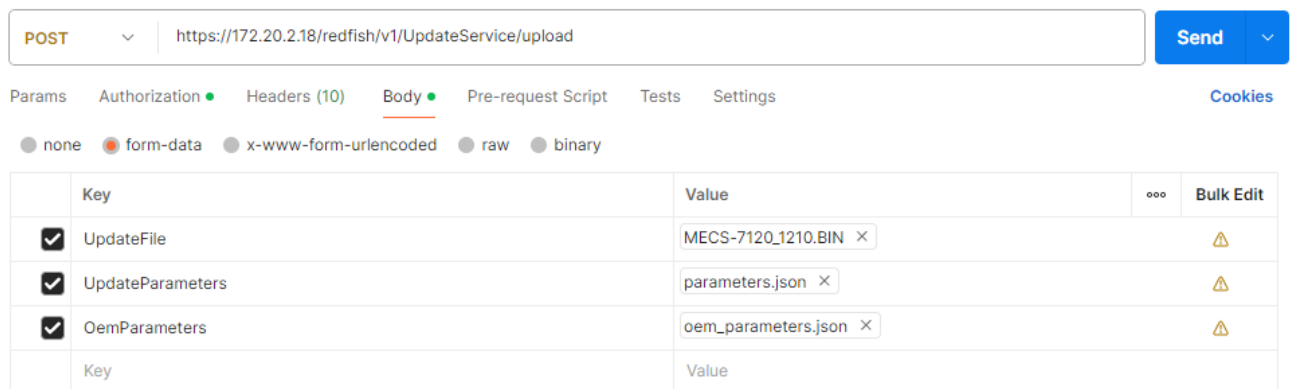
3. Create a JSON file **oem_parameters.json** with content like below.

```
{
  "ImageType": "BIOS",
  "update_me": false,
  "update_nvram": false,
  "effect_poweroff": false,
  "force_update": false
}
```

Name	Type	Description
update_me	Boolean	Optional. Default value is false. true: update ME. false: skip ME.
update_nvram	Boolean	Optional. Default value is false. true: update NVRAM. false: skip NVRAM.
effect_poweroff	Boolean	Optional. Default value is false. true: take effect when powered off.

Name	Type	Description
		false: take effect immediately.
force_update	Boolean	Optional. Default value is false. true: force to update. false: do not update when other user is in in update mode or a BIOS firmware has been uploaded.

- Open POSTMAN and enter the **URI** to POST the request.
- Select **POST** method.
- In the **Authorization** tab, select Basic Auth and update request.
- In the **Body** tab, select form-data and provide the key name as **UpdateFile** in the KEY section and change its type from **Text** to File.
- Click on **Select File** in the **VALUE** section to select the signed image which is available in your local machine to update.
- Like step 7 and 8, provide key name **UpdateParameters** and select **parameters.json** created in step 2.
- Like step 7 and 8, provide key name **OemParameters** and select **oem_parameters.json** created in step 3.
- Click **Send**.



Key	Value	...	Bulk Edit
☒ UpdateFile	MECS-7120_1210.BIN ×		⚠
☒ UpdateParameters	parameters.json ×		⚠
☒ OemParameters	oem_parameters.json ×		⚠
Key	Value		

Response:

```
{
  "@odata.type": "#UpdateService.v1_6_0.UpdateService",
  "Messages": [
    {
      "@odata.type": "#Message.v1_0_8.Message",
      "Message": "A new task /redfish/v1/TaskService/Tasks/1 was created.",
      "MessageArgs": [
        "/redfish/v1/TaskService/Tasks/1"
      ],
      "MessageId": "Task.1.0.New",
      "Resolution": "None",
    }
  ]
}
```

```
"Severity": "OK"
},
{
  "@odata.type": "#Message.v1_0_8.Message",
  "Message": "The action UpdateService.MultipartPush was submitted to do firmware update.",
  "MessageArgs": [
    "UpdateService.MultipartPush"
  ],
  "MessageId": "UpdateService.1.0.StartFirmwareUpdate",
  "Resolution": "None",
  "Severity": "OK"
}
]
```

6.4.7 CPLD Update

This section specifically explains how to obtain and upgrade BIOS through Redfish. Users can upgrade BIOS through the following commands.

6.4.7.1 GET - CPLD Update Status

Request:

```
GET https://{bmc ip}/redfish/v1/UpdateService
```

Response:

The response status is 200 OK.

Name	Type	Read Only	Description
CPLDFlashEffectStatus	String	√	Indicates the CPLD update effect status: Waiting: there is a CPLD update waiting to take effect. Updating: someone is updating Firmware. null: no CPLD update.

Example:

```
GET https://172.20.2.18/redfish/v1/UpdateService
```

```
{
  ...
  "Oem": {
    "AMIUpdateService": {
      "@odata.type": "#AMIUpdateService.v1_0_0.AMIUpdateService",
      "BIOSFlashEffectStatus": null,
      "CPLDFlashEffectStatus": null,
      "FlashPercentage": null,
    }
  }
}
```

6.4.7.2 POST – Firmware Update

This section describes how to use redfish to **Update CPLD firmware**.

Request:

```
POST https://{bmc ip}/redfish/v1/UpdateService/upload
```

Response:

The response status is 202 Accepted.

Example:

Using POSTMAN, please follow the steps as given below.

1. Ensure that all necessary files mentioned in the subsequent steps are placed in your working directory. Go to the top right corner of POSTMAN and click on the **settings button**. In the general settings, make the necessary adjustments.

Working directory

Collaborate on files used in requests by sharing your working directory. Learn how to [setup your working directory](#) ➔

Location

D:\Redfish

Choose

Read files outside working directory

⚠ Enabling this will allow any 3rd party collections to potentially read any file on your system.



2. Create a JSON file **parameters.json** with content like below.

```
{
  "Targets": [
    "/redfish/v1/UpdateService/FirmwareInventory/CPLD"
  ]
}
```

3. Create a JSON file **oem_parameters.json** with content like below.

```
{
  "ImageType": "HPM",
  "force_update": false
}
```

Name	Type	Description
force_update	Boolean	Optional. Default value is false. true: force to update. false: do not update when other user is in in update mode or a CPLD firmware has been uploaded.

4. Open POSTMAN and enter the **URI** to POST the request.
5. Select **POST** method.
6. In the **Authorization** tab, select Basic Auth and update request.
7. In the **Body** tab, select form-data and provide the key name as **UpdateFile** in the KEY section and change its type from **Text** to File.
8. Click on **Select File** in the **VALUE** section to select the signed image which is available in your local machine to update.

9. Like step 7 and 8, provide key name **UpdateParameters** and select **parameters.json** created in step 2.
10. Like step 7 and 8, provide key name **OemParameters** and select **oem_parameters.json** created in step 3.
11. Click **Send**.

POST

https://172.20.2.18/redfish/v1/UpdateService/upload

Send

Params
Authorization
Headers (10)
Body
Pre-request Script
Tests
Settings
Cookies

none
form-data
x-www-form-urlencoded
raw
binary

	Key	Value	...	Bulk Edit
☒	UpdateFile	outputjbc_02b4.hpm		
☒	UpdateParameters	parameters.json		
☒	OemParameters	oem_parameters.json		
	Key	Value		

Response:

```
{
  "@odata.type": "#UpdateService.v1_6_0.UpdateService",
  "Messages": [
    {
      "@odata.type": "#Message.v1_0_8.Message",
      "Message": "A new task /redfish/v1/TaskService/Tasks/1 was created.",
      "MessageArgs": [
        "/redfish/v1/TaskService/Tasks/1"
      ],
      "MessageId": "Task.1.0.New",
      "Resolution": "None",
      "Severity": "OK"
    },
    {
      "@odata.type": "#Message.v1_0_8.Message",
      "Message": "The action UpdateService.MultipartPush was submitted to do firmware update.",
      "MessageArgs": [
        "UpdateService.MultipartPush"
      ],
      "MessageId": "UpdateService.1.0.StartFirmwareUpdate",
      "Resolution": "None",
      "Severity": "OK"
    }
  ]
}
```

6.4.8 Power Control

This section is dedicated to explaining how to control power through Redfish.

Request:

```
POST https://{{bmc ip}}/redfish/v1/Chassis/Self/Actions/Chassis.Reset
```

Response:

The response status is **202 Accepted**.

Example:

POST

▼

https://172.20.2.16/redfish/v1/Chassis/Self/Actions/Chassis.Reset

Params

Authorization ●

Headers (10)

Body ●

Pre-request Script

Tests

Settings

● none

● form-data

● x-www-form-urlencoded

● raw

● binary

JSON ▼

```
{
  "ResetType": "ForceRestart"
}
```

Note: The *ResetType* can be one of the following values: "On", "ForceOff", "GracefulShutdown", "ForceRestart", "PowerCycle".

Response:

```
{
  "@odata.context": "/redfish/v1/$metadata#Task.Task",
  "@odata.id": "/redfish/v1/TaskService/Tasks/1",
  "@odata.type": "#Task.v1_4_2.Task",
  "Description": "Task for Chassis Reset",
  "Id": "1",
  "Name": "Chassis Reset",
  "TaskMonitor": "/redfish/v1/TaskService/TaskMonitors/1",
  "TaskState": "New"
}
```

6.4.9 Firmware and Hardware Versions

To get BMC version, CPLD version and hardware version, use "Managers" class.

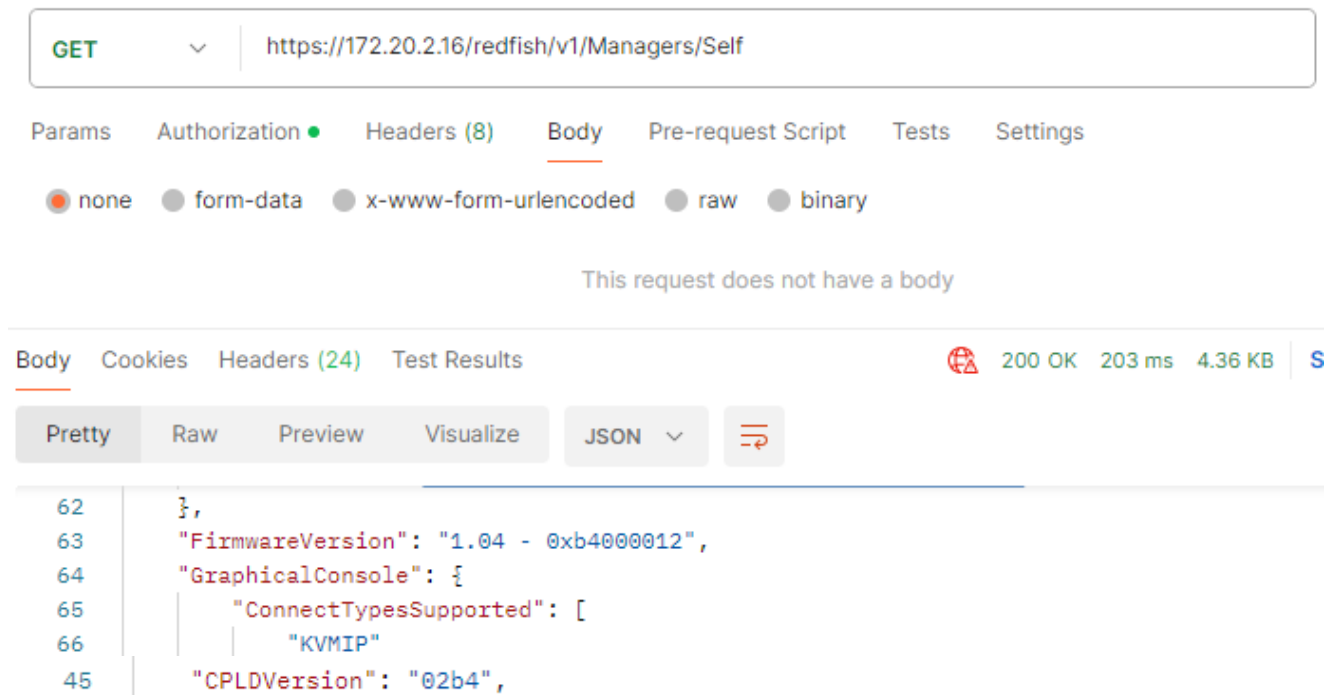
Request:

```
POST https://{{bmc ip}}/redfish/v1/Managers/Self
```

Response:

The response status is 202 OK.

Example:



The screenshot shows a REST client interface. The top bar displays the method **GET** and the URL `https://172.20.2.16/redfish/v1/Managers/Self`. Below the bar, tabs for **Params**, **Authorization**, **Headers (8)**, **Body**, **Pre-request Script**, **Tests**, and **Settings** are visible. The **Body** tab is selected, showing a message: "This request does not have a body". Below the request section, the response details are shown: **Body**, **Cookies**, **Headers (24)**, and **Test Results**. The response status is **200 OK** with a response time of **203 ms** and a size of **4.36 KB**. The response body is displayed in JSON format, showing the following structure:

```
{
  "FirmwareVersion": "1.04 - 0xb4000012",
  "GraphicalConsole": {
    "ConnectTypesSupported": [
      "KVMIP"
    ]
  },
  "CPLDVersion": "02b4",
}
```

Member "**FirmwareVersion**" consists of:

BMC version - 1.4

CPLD version - 02b4

Hardware version - 2.1 (PCB A2 SKU 1)

6.4.10 BIOS Version

To get BIOS version, use "Systems" class.

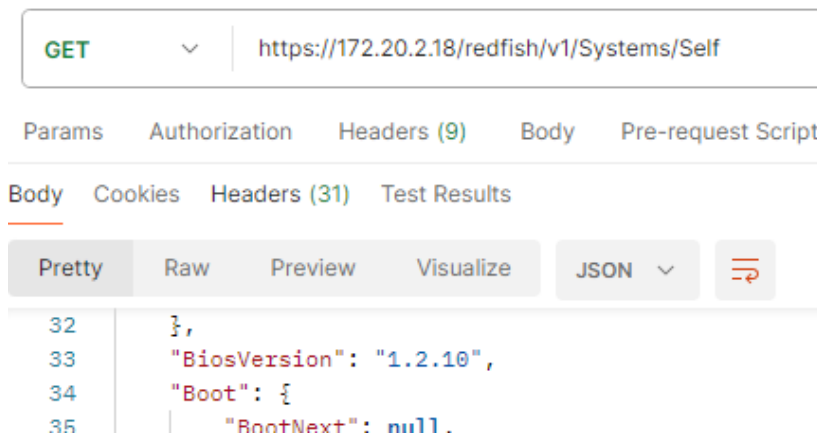
Request:

```
POST https://{{bmc ip}}/redfish/v1/Systems/Self
```

Response:

The response status is 202 OK.

Example:



The screenshot shows a REST client interface. At the top, a GET request is defined for the URL `https://172.20.2.18/redfish/v1/Systems/Self`. Below the request bar, there are tabs for Params, Authorization, Headers (9), Body, and Pre-request Script. The 'Body' tab is selected, showing the response body in JSON format. The response is displayed in a 'Pretty' view, showing a JSON object with a 'BiosVersion' field set to '1.2.10' and a 'Boot' field set to an object with a 'BootNext' field set to null.

```

32  },
33  "BiosVersion": "1.2.10",
34  "Boot": {
35    "BootNext": null.
  
```

Member "**BiosVersion**" has the value.

"1.2.10" - Leading version.Major version.Minor version

Please pay special attention that **minor version** of BIOS is **always represented in hexadecimal number**.

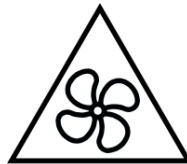
Important Safety Instructions

For user safety, please read and follow all **instructions**, **WARNINGS**, **CAUTIONS**, and **NOTES** marked in this manual and on the associated equipment before handling/operating the equipment.

1. Read these safety instructions carefully.
2. Keep this user's manual for future reference.
3. Read the specifications section of this manual for detailed information on the operating environment of this equipment.
4. The equipment can be operated at an ambient temperature of 55°C.
5. When installing/mounting or uninstalling/removing equipment; or when removal of the chassis lid required for user servicing (Section 3.1-3.5):
 - ☐ Turn off power and unplug any power cords/cables, and
 - ☐ Reinstall the chassis lid before restoring power.



Hazardous moving parts. Keep body parts out of the motion path.



6. To avoid electrical shock and/or damage to equipment:
 - ☐ Keep equipment away from water or liquid sources;
 - ☐ Keep equipment away from high heat or high humidity;
 - ☐ Keep equipment properly ventilated (do not block or cover ventilation openings);
 - ☐ Make sure to use recommended voltage and power source settings;
 - ☐ Always install and operate equipment near an easily accessible electrical socket-outlet;
 - ☐ Secure the power cord (do not place any object on/over the power cord);
 - ☐ Only install/attach and operate equipment on stable surfaces and/or recommended mountings;
 - ☐ If the equipment will not be used for long periods of time, turn off and unplug the equipment from its power source.
 - ☐ The power cord must be connected to a socket or outlet with a ground connection.
7. Never attempt to fix the equipment. Equipment should only be serviced by qualified personnel.
8. An RTC battery may be provided for uninterrupted, backup or emergency power.



Risk of explosion if battery is replaced with one of an incorrect type.
Discard used batteries according to the manufacturer's instructions.

9. This equipment is not suitable for use in locations where children are likely to be present.
10. Equipment must be serviced by authorized technicians when:
 - ☐ The power cord or plug is damaged;
 - ☐ Liquid has penetrated the equipment;
 - ☐ It has been exposed to high humidity/moisture;
 - ☐ It is not functioning or does not function according to the user's manual;
 - ☐ It has been dropped and/or damaged; and/or,
 - ☐ It has an obvious sign of breakage.
11. Please pay strict attention to all warnings and advisories appearing on the device, to avoid injury or damage.
12. The equipment may have more than one power supply input. To reduce the risk of electrical shock, trained personnel should disconnect all power supply inputs before servicing.



Shock hazard! Disconnect all power supply inputs before servicing.



Shock hazard!



Multiple power sources

13. It is recommended that equipment be installed only in a server room or computer room where access is:
 - ☐ Restricted to qualified service personnel or users familiar with restrictions applied to the location, reasons therefor, and any precautions required;
 - ☐ Only afforded by the use of a tool or lock and key, or other means of security, and is controlled by the authority responsible for the location.
14. Suitable for installation in Information Technology Rooms in accordance with Article 645 of the National Electrical Code and NFPA 75.
15. This product is intended to be supplied by a certified DC power source providing reinforced/double insulation from AC mains with an output rating of 36V to 72V DC ,20A max., Tma = 55°C. All power connection wiring must be performed by a qualified electrician in accordance with National Electrical Code, ANSI/NFPA 70 and Canadian Electrical Code, Part I, CSA C22.1. The DC power supply should be well-grounded to ensure safe operation. The protective earthing conductor shall be minimum 14 AWG and having green-and-yellow insulation. The ground wire should be installed first (before "+" and "-") and then removed.
16. When using a Fiber Optic Small-Form Pluggable (SFP) module, ensure it is IEC 60825-1, IEC 60825-2 and IEC 60950-1 or IEC 62368-1 certified and a Class 1 Laser Product.
17. Make sure to connect the power cord to a socket-outlet with earthing if supplied by Class I power supply or power source.
18. Equipment intended for installation in Restricted Access Location.

Consignes de Sécurité Importantes

Pour assurer la sécurité de l'utilisateur, veuillez lire et suivre toutes les **directives**, ainsi que les **AVERTISSEMENTS**, **MISES EN GARDE** et **REMARQUES** de ce manuel et indiqués sur l'équipement associé avant de manipuler ou utiliser l'équipement.

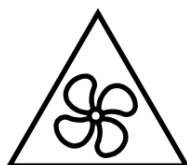
1. Veuillez lire attentivement ces instructions de sécurité avec soin.
2. Veuillez conserver ce manuel pour référence future.
3. Veuillez lire la section des spécifications de ce manuel pour avoir des informations détaillées sur l'environnement d'exploitation de cet équipement.
4. L'équipement peut être utilisé à une température ambiante de 55 °C.
5. Lors de l'installation ou du montage et de la désinstallation ou de la dépose de l'équipement; ou lors de la dépose du couvercle du châssis pour procéder à l'entretien par l'utilisateur (Sections 3.1-3.5):
 - ☐ Coupez l'alimentation et débranchez les cordons et les câbles d'alimentation, et
 - ☐ Reposez le couvercle du châssis avant de remettre l'alimentation.



WARNING:

AVERTISSEMENT

Pièces mobiles dangereuses. Gardez les parties du corps hors de la trajectoire.



6. Pour éviter un risque d'électrocution et pour éviter d'endommager l'équipement :
 - ☐ Éloignez l'équipement de l'eau et de toute source liquide;
 - ☐ Éloignez l'équipement de toute source de chaleur ou d'humidité élevée;
 - ☐ Gardez l'équipement correctement ventilé (ne pas bloquer ou couvrir les ouvertures de ventilation);
 - ☐ Veillez à utiliser la tension recommandée et les réglages adéquats pour la source d'alimentation;
 - ☐ Veuillez toujours installer et exploiter l'équipement à proximité d'une prise de courant facilement accessible;
 - ☐ Assurez-vous que le cordon d'alimentation est acheminé de manière sécuritaire (ne déposez aucun objet dessus);
 - ☐ Installez, fixez et utilisez l'équipement sur des surfaces stables ou sur les fixations recommandées uniquement;
 - ☐ Si l'équipement n'est pas utilisé pendant une longue période, éteignez-le et débranchez-le de sa source d'alimentation.
 - ☐ Le cordon d'alimentation doit être connecté à une prise ou à une prise de courant avec mise à la terre.
7. N'essayez jamais de réparer l'équipement. L'équipement ne doit être réparé que par du personnel qualifié.

8. Une pile au lithium peut être installée pour assurer l'alimentation de secours ou d'urgence en continu.



Risque d'explosion si la batterie est remplacée par une batterie d'un type incorrect. Jetez les piles usagées conformément aux instructions du fabricant.

9. Cet équipement ne convient pas à une utilisation dans des lieux pouvant accueillir des enfants.
10. L'équipement doit être entretenu par des techniciens agréés lorsque :
- ☐ le cordon d'alimentation est endommagé ou lorsque la fiche électrique est endommagée;
 - ☐ du liquide a pénétré à l'intérieur de l'équipement;
 - ☐ l'équipement a été exposé à un taux d'humidité élevé;
 - ☐ l'équipement ne fonctionne pas ou ne fonctionne pas conformément au manuel de l'utilisateur;
 - ☐ l'équipement est tombé ou lorsqu'il a été endommagé;
 - ☐ l'équipement présente un signe évident de défaillance.
11. Veuillez porter une attention rigoureuse à tous les avertissements et à tous les avis figurant sur l'appareil, pour éviter des blessures ou des dommages.
12. L'équipement peut avoir plus d'une entrée d'alimentation. Pour réduire le risque d'électrocution, le personnel qualifié devrait déconnecter toutes les entrées d'alimentation avant de procéder à l'entretien.



Risque d'électrocution! Débranchez toutes les entrées d'alimentation avant de procéder à l'entretien.



Shock hazard!
Risque d'électrocution!



Multiple power sources
Sources d'alimentation multiples

13. Il est recommandé que l'équipement soit installé que dans une salle de serveur ou de la salle informatique où:
- ☐ L'accès est limité au personnel de maintenance qualifié ou utilisateurs familiers avec les restrictions appliquées à l'emplacement, motifs, et tout les précautions nécessaires, et;
 - ☐ L'accès est uniquement assurée par l'utilisation d'un outil ou clé, ou d'autres moyens de sécurité, et est contrôlé par l'autorité responsable de l'emplacement.
14. Peut être installé dans des salles de matériel de traitement de l'information conformément à l'article 645 du National Electrical Code et à la NFPA 75.
15. Ce produit est destiné à être alimenté par une source d'alimentation CC certifiée fournissant une isolation renforcée/double du secteur CA avec une puissance de sortie de -48 V à -60 V CC, 12 A max., T_{ma} = 55°C. Tout le câblage de connexion d'alimentation doit être effectué par un électricien qualifié conformément au Code national de l'électricité, ANSI / NFPA 70 et au Code canadien de l'électricité, Partie I, CSA C22.1. L'alimentation CC doit être bien mise à la terre pour garantir un fonctionnement sûr. Le conducteur de mise à la terre de protection doit être au minimum 14 AWG et avoir une isolation verte et jaune. Le fil de terre doit être installé en premier (avant «+» et «-») puis retiré.

16. Lorsque vous utilisez un module à fibre optique Small-Form Pluggable (SFP), assurez-vous qu'il est certifié CEI 60825-1, CEI 60825-2 et CEI 60950-1 ou CEI 62368-1 et qu'il s'agit d'un produit laser de classe 1.
17. Assurez-vous de connecter le cordon d'alimentation à une prise de courant avec connexion à la terre si elle est fournie par une alimentation ou une source d'alimentation de classe I.
18. Équipement destiné à être installé dans un emplacement à accès restreint

Getting Service

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