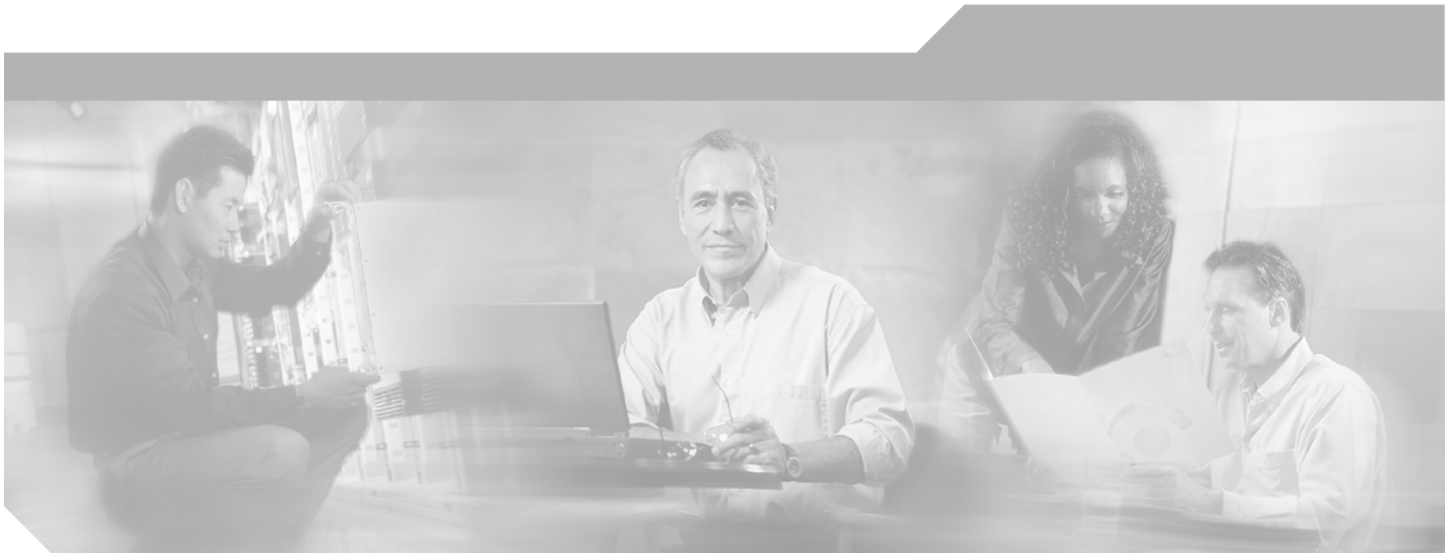

Cisco SFS 7000 Series Product Family Element Manager User Guide

Release 2.5.0

Corporate Headquarters
Cisco Systems, Inc.
170 West Tasman Drive
San Jose, CA 95134-1706
USA
http://www.cisco.com
Tel: 408 526-4000
800 553-NETS (6387)
Fax: 408 526-4100

Text Part Number: OL-9161-01

Cisco SFS 7000 Series Product Family Element Manager User Guide

CONTENTS

Preface

Preface

This preface describes who should read the *Cisco SFS 7000 Series Product Family Element Manager User Guide*, how it is organized, and its document conventions. It contains the following sections:

Audience

The intended audience is the administrator responsible for installing, configuring, and managing Server Switch equipment. This administrator should have experience administering similar networking or storage equipment.

Organization

This publication is organized as follows:

Chapter	Title	Description
Chapter 1	About Element Manager Fundamentals	Describes Element Manager fundamentals.
Chapter 2	Chassis Display Tasks	Describes tasks you can perform on the chassis display.
Chapter 3	File Menu Tasks	Describes tasks you can perform on the file menu display.
Chapter 4	Edit Menu Tasks	Describes tasks you can perform on the edit menu display.
Chapter 5	Maintenance Menu Tasks	Describes tasks you can perform on the maintenance menu display.
Chapter 6	Health Menu Tasks	Describes tasks you can perform on the health menu display.
Chapter 7	Report Menu Tasks	Describes tasks you can perform on the report menu display.
Chapter 78	InfiniBand Menu Tasks	Describes tasks you can perform on the Infiniband menu display.
Chapter 9	Ethernet Menu Tasks	Describes tasks you can perform on the Ethernet menu display.
Chapter 10	FibreChannel Menu Tasks	Describes tasks you can perform on the fibre channel menu display.
Chapter 11	Help Menu Tasks	Describes tasks you can perform on the help menu display.

Conventions

This document uses the following conventions:

Convention	Description
boldface font	Commands, command options, and keywords are in **boldface**. Bold text indicates Chassis Manager elements or text that you must enter as-is.
italic font	Arguments in commands for which you supply values are in *italics*. Italics not used in commands indicate emphasis.
Menu1 > Menu2 > Item…	Series indicate a pop-up menu sequence to open a form or execute a desired function.
[ ]	Elements in square brackets are optional.
{ x | y | z }	Alternative keywords are grouped in braces and separated by vertical bars. Braces can also be used to group keywords and/or arguments; for example, {**interface** *interface* **type**}.
[x | y | z]	Optional alternative keywords are grouped in brackets and separated by vertical bars.

Convention	Description
string	A nonquoted set of characters. Do not use quotation marks around the string or the string will include the quotation marks.
`screen` font	Terminal sessions and information the system displays are in `screen` font.
`boldface screen` font	Information you must enter is in **`boldface screen`** font.
italic screen font	Arguments for which you supply values are in *italic screen* font.
^	The symbol ^ represents the key labeled Control—for example, the key combination ^D in a screen display means hold down the Control key while you press the D key.
< >	Nonprinting characters, such as passwords are in angle brackets.
[ ]	Default responses to system prompts are in square brackets.
!, #	An exclamation point (!) or a pound sign (#) at the beginning of a line of code indicates a comment line.

Notes use the following conventions:

Note Means *reader take note*. Notes contain helpful suggestions or references to material not covered in the publication.

Cautions use the following conventions:

Caution Means *reader be careful*. In this situation, you might do something that could result in equipment damage or loss of data.

Related Documentation

- For additional information about Cisco SFS 7000P series switches and command-line interface (CLI) commands, refer to the following:
  - *Release Notes for Cisco SFS 7000P Series Switch Software Release 2.5.x*
  - *Cisco SFS 7000 Series Product Family Chassis Manager User Guide*
  - *Cisco SFS 7000 Series Product Family Command Reference Guide*
- For detailed hardware configuration and maintenance procedures, refer to the following.
  - *Cisco SFS 7000P Switch Installation and Configuration Note*
  - *Cisco SFS 7008P Switch Installation and Configuration Note*
  - *Cisco SFS 7000P Hardware Installation Guide*
  - *Cisco SFS 7008P Hardware Installation Guide*

Obtaining Documentation

Cisco documentation and additional literature are available on Cisco.com. Cisco also provides several ways to obtain technical assistance and other technical resources. These sections explain how to obtain technical information from Cisco Systems.

Cisco.com

You can access the most current Cisco documentation at this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/techsupport

You can access the Cisco website at this URL:

http://www.cisco.com

You can access international Cisco websites at this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/public/countries_languages.shtml

Product Documentation DVD

The Product Documentation DVD is a comprehensive library of technical product documentation on a portable medium. The DVD enables you to access multiple versions of installation, configuration, and command guides for Cisco hardware and software products. With the DVD, you have access to the same HTML documentation that is found on the Cisco website without being connected to the Internet. Certain products also have .PDF versions of the documentation available.

The Product Documentation DVD is available as a single unit or as a subscription. Registered Cisco.com users (Cisco direct customers) can order a Product Documentation DVD (product number DOC-DOCDVD= or DOC-DOCDVD=SUB) from Cisco Marketplace at this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/go/marketplace/

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http://www.cisco.com/go/marketplace/

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Documentation Feedback

You can rate and provide feedback about Cisco technical documents by completing the online feedback form that appears with the technical documents on Cisco.com.

You can submit comments about Cisco documentation by using the response card (if present) behind the front cover of your document or by writing to the following address:

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170 West Tasman Drive
San Jose, CA 95134-9883

We appreciate your comments.

Cisco Product Security Overview

Cisco provides a free online Security Vulnerability Policy portal at this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/products_security_vulnerability_policy.html

From this site, you will find information about how to:

- Report security vulnerabilities in Cisco products.
- Obtain assistance with security incidents that involve Cisco products.
- Register to receive security information from Cisco.

A current list of security advisories, security notices, and security responses for Cisco products is available at this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/go/psirt

To see security advisories, security notices, and security responses as they are updated in real time, you can subscribe to the Product Security Incident Response Team Really Simple Syndication (PSIRT RSS) feed. Information about how to subscribe to the PSIRT RSS feed is found at this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/products_psirt_rss_feed.html

Reporting Security Problems in Cisco Products

Cisco is committed to delivering secure products. We test our products internally before we release them, and we strive to correct all vulnerabilities quickly. If you think that you have identified a vulnerability in a Cisco product, contact PSIRT:

- For Emergencies only—security-alert@cisco.com

  An emergency is either a condition in which a system is under active attack or a condition for which a severe and urgent security vulnerability should be reported. All other conditions are considered nonemergencies.

- For Nonemergencies—psirt@cisco.com

In an emergency, you can also reach PSIRT by telephone:

- 1 877 228-7302
- 1 408 525-6532

Tip We encourage you to use Pretty Good Privacy (PGP) or a compatible product (for example, GnuPG) to encrypt any sensitive information that you send to Cisco. PSIRT can work with information that has been encrypted with PGP versions 2.*x* through 9.*x*.

Never use a revoked or an expired encryption key. The correct public key to use in your correspondence with PSIRT is the one linked in the Contact Summary section of the Security Vulnerability Policy page at this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/products_security_vulnerability_policy.html

The link on this page has the current PGP key ID in use.

If you do not have or use PGP, contact PSIRT at the aforementioned e-mail addresses or phone numbers before sending any sensitive material to find other means of encrypting the data.

Obtaining Technical Assistance

Cisco Technical Support provides 24-hour-a-day award-winning technical assistance. The Cisco Technical Support & Documentation website on Cisco.com features extensive online support resources. In addition, if you have a valid Cisco service contract, Cisco Technical Assistance Center (TAC) engineers provide telephone support. If you do not have a valid Cisco service contract, contact your reseller.

Cisco Technical Support & Documentation Website

The Cisco Technical Support & Documentation website provides online documents and tools for troubleshooting and resolving technical issues with Cisco products and technologies. The website is available 24 hours a day, at this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/techsupport

Access to all tools on the Cisco Technical Support & Documentation website requires a Cisco.com user ID and password. If you have a valid service contract but do not have a user ID or password, you can register at this URL:

http://tools.cisco.com/RPF/register/register.do

Note Use the Cisco Product Identification (CPI) tool to locate your product serial number before submitting a web or phone request for service. You can access the CPI tool from the Cisco Technical Support & Documentation website by clicking the **Tools & Resources** link under Documentation & Tools. Choose **Cisco Product Identification Tool** from the Alphabetical Index drop-down list, or click the **Cisco Product Identification Tool** link under Alerts & RMAs. The CPI tool offers three search options: by product ID or model name; by tree view; or for certain products, by copying and pasting **show** command output. Search results show an illustration of your product with the serial number label location highlighted. Locate the serial number label on your product and record the information before placing a service call.

Submitting a Service Request

Using the online TAC Service Request Tool is the fastest way to open S3 and S4 service requests. (S3 and S4 service requests are those in which your network is minimally impaired or for which you require product information.) After you describe your situation, the TAC Service Request Tool provides recommended solutions. If your issue is not resolved using the recommended resources, your service request is assigned to a Cisco engineer. The TAC Service Request Tool is located at this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/techsupport/servicerequest

For S1 or S2 service requests, or if you do not have Internet access, contact the Cisco TAC by telephone. (S1 or S2 service requests are those in which your production network is down or severely degraded.) Cisco engineers are assigned immediately to S1 and S2 service requests to help keep your business operations running smoothly.

To open a service request by telephone, use one of the following numbers:

Asia-Pacific: +61 2 8446 7411 (Australia: 1 800 805 227)
EMEA: +32 2 704 55 55
USA: 1 800 553-2447

For a complete list of Cisco TAC contacts, go to this URL:

http://www.cisco.com/techsupport/contacts

Definitions of Service Request Severity

To ensure that all service requests are reported in a standard format, Cisco has established severity definitions.

Severity 1 (S1)—An existing network is down, or there is a critical impact to your business operations. You and Cisco will commit all necessary resources around the clock to resolve the situation.

Severity 2 (S2)—Operation of an existing network is severely degraded, or significant aspects of your business operations are negatively affected by inadequate performance of Cisco products. You and Cisco will commit full-time resources during normal business hours to resolve the situation.

Severity 3 (S3)—Operational performance of the network is impaired, while most business operations remain functional. You and Cisco will commit resources during normal business hours to restore service to satisfactory levels.

Severity 4 (S4)—You require information or assistance with Cisco product capabilities, installation, or configuration. There is little or no effect on your business operations.

Obtaining Additional Publications and Information

Information about Cisco products, technologies, and network solutions is available from various online and printed sources.

- The *Cisco Product Quick Reference Guide* is a handy, compact reference tool that includes brief product overviews, key features, sample part numbers, and abbreviated technical specifications for many Cisco products that are sold through channel partners. It is updated twice a year and includes the latest Cisco offerings. To order and find out more about the Cisco Product Quick Reference Guide, go to this URL:

  http://www.cisco.com/go/guide

- Cisco Marketplace provides a variety of Cisco books, reference guides, documentation, and logo merchandise. Visit Cisco Marketplace, the company store, at this URL:

  http://www.cisco.com/go/marketplace/

- *Cisco Press* publishes a wide range of general networking, training and certification titles. Both new and experienced users will benefit from these publications. For current Cisco Press titles and other information, go to Cisco Press at this URL:

  http://www.ciscopress.com

- *Packet* magazine is the Cisco Systems technical user magazine for maximizing Internet and networking investments. Each quarter, Packet delivers coverage of the latest industry trends, technology breakthroughs, and Cisco products and solutions, as well as network deployment and troubleshooting tips, configuration examples, customer case studies, certification and training information, and links to scores of in-depth online resources. You can access Packet magazine at this URL:

  http://www.cisco.com/packet

- *iQ Magazine* is the quarterly publication from Cisco Systems designed to help growing companies learn how they can use technology to increase revenue, streamline their business, and expand services. The publication identifies the challenges facing these companies and the technologies to help solve them, using real-world case studies and business strategies to help readers make sound technology investment decisions. You can access iQ Magazine at this URL:

  http://www.cisco.com/go/iqmagazine

  or view the digital edition at this URL:

  http://ciscoiq.texterity.com/ciscoiq/sample/

- *Internet Protocol Journal* is a quarterly journal published by Cisco Systems for engineering professionals involved in designing, developing, and operating public and private internets and intranets. You can access the Internet Protocol Journal at this URL:

  http://www.cisco.com/ipj

- Networking products offered by Cisco Systems, as well as customer support services, can be obtained at this URL:

  http://www.cisco.com/en/US/products/index.html

- Networking Professionals Connection is an interactive website for networking professionals to share questions, suggestions, and information about networking products and technologies with Cisco experts and other networking professionals. Join a discussion at this URL:

  http://www.cisco.com/discuss/networking

- World-class networking training is available from Cisco. You can view current offerings at this URL:

  http://www.cisco.com/en/US/learning/index.html

About Element Manager Fundamentals

This chapter describes the Element Manager Java-based user-interface (GUI) that runs on your server switch and contains these sections:

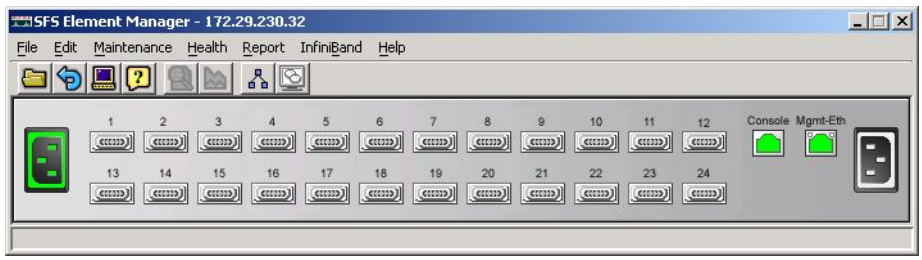
Introduction

With Element Manager, you can manage individual Server Switches from an easy-to-use GUI. To run element manager, you must do the following tasks:

- Install the EM software on a host or workstation.
- Configure your Server Switch(es) to support EM.
- Launch EM on your host or workstation.

The primary display of Element Manager provides pulldown menus, feature buttons, and various clickable display elements. Figure 1-1 shows the Element Manager display.

Figure 1-1 Element Manager Primary Display



The number of menus, buttons, and display elements vary by Server Switch platform. Table 1-1 and Table 1-2 list and describe all possible menus and buttons. Clickable display elements vary by hardware platform.

When you click a display element (such as Server Switch ports), a yellow border appears around the element. You can double-click any clickable element to open a related configuration window. You can right-click these elements to view element-specific right-click menus. You can use these menus and windows to view element details or change the configuration.

You can hold the **Ctrl** button and click multiple elements of the same type (for instance, multiple InfiniBand ports) to select multiple elements at once to configure them as a group. After you select multiple elements, right-click one of the elements to display a right-click menu for options that you can apply.

Table 1-1 lists and describes the pulldown menus in the Element Manager display.

Table 1-1 Element Manager Pulldown Menus

Menu	Description
File	Use the menu items in the File menu to do the following: • Load a Server Switch in the EM display. • Configure EM performance options such as intervals and thresholds for various features. • Refresh the EM display. • Telnet to the open Server Switch to configure the switch with the CLI. (For CLI details, refer to the *Cisco SFS 7000 Series Product Family Command Reference Guide*.)
Edit	Use the edit menu to view port properties or card properties.
Maintenance	Use the menu items in the Maintenance menu to do the following: • View Server Switch details. • View and configure basic services. • View and configure the boot configuration. • Back-up the running configuration. • Import and export files. • Reboot the Server Switch. • Track diagnostic tests.
Health	Use the menu items in the Health menu to monitor the Server Switch status and events.
Report	Use the menu items in the Report menu to graph Server Switch statistics.
InfiniBand	Use the menu items in the InfiniBand menu to configure InfiniBand-specific Server Switch features, including the Device Manager and Subnet Manager.
Ethernet	Use the menu items in the Ethernet menu to configure Ethernet-specific Server Switch features.
Fibre Channel	Use the menu items in the FibreChannel menu to configure FC-specific Server Switch features.
Help	Use the menu items in the Help menu to launch online help and locate additional help resources.

Table 1-2 lists and describes the feature buttons in the Element Manager display.

Table 1-2 Element Manager Feature Buttons

Button	Description
Open button 	Click the Open button to load a different Server Switch in the EM display.
Refresh button 	Click the Refresh button to poll the Server Switch and update the EM display.
Telnet button 	Click the Telnet button to launch a Telnet session to the Server Switch.
Help button 	Click the Help button to launch EM online help.
Properties button 	Click the Properties button after you click an element (or multiple elements of the same type) to view the properties of the element(s).
Graph button 	Click the Graph button after you click an element (or multiple elements of the same type) to select element statistics that you can then graph.
Topology button 	Click the Topology button to view the Server Switch and neighboring devices.
Subnet Management button 	Click the Subnet Management button to open the Subnet Management window and configure partitions, multicast groups, and other SM-related features.
Storage Manager button 	Click the Storage Manager button to open the Storage Manager window and configure initiators, targets, and LUNs.

Common GUI Buttons

Many windows that you can open in Element Manager display a combination of frequently appearing buttons. Table 1-3 lists and describes these common buttons.

Table 1-3 Common Buttons

Button	Description
Apply	Applies any changes that you made in the window to the Server Switch.
Refresh	Updates the window with the latest information from the Server Switch.
Close	Closes the window.
Help	Launches context-sensitive online help.

Status Indicators

The Element Manager display uses specific colors to communicate the status of Server Switch elements. Table 1-4 lists and explains status-indicator colors.

Table 1-4 Status Indicator Colors

Color	Indication
gray	Element is not active (such as an InfiniBand port that does not connect to a cable).
red	An administrator has taken the element offline or the element experiences an error.
green	Element functions successfully.
transparent	Element is unmanaged.

Installing Element Manager

Element Manager runs on Linux, Solaris, and Windows platforms. Follow installation instructions for the appropriate platform.

System Requirements (All Platforms)

To install Element Manager, your system must meet the following requirements:

- 64 MB of available RAM
- 75 MB of available hard disk space and 50 MB of additional available hard disk space during installation
- 300 MHz processor
- 800 x 600 screen resolution with 16-bit color depth

Linux Installation

To install Element Manager on Linux, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Log in to your Linux host.

Step 2 Place the Element Manager CD-ROM in the CD-ROM drive.

Step 3 Mount your CD-ROM drive (if required).

```
# mount /mnt/cdrom/
```

Step 4 Navigate to the top-level directory of the CD-ROM.

```
# cd /mnt/cdrom/
```

Step 5 Navigate to the Linux directory.

```
# cd Linux
```

Step 6 Run the appropriate binary file and proceed with the installation wizard.

Solaris Installation

To install Element Manager on Solaris, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Log in to your Solaris host.

Step 2 Place the Element Manager CD-ROM in the CD-ROM drive.

Step 3 Access the top-level folder of the CD.

Step 4 Navigate to the em/Solaris directory.

Step 5 Start the ./install_*yourOS*.bin file. Proceed with the installation wizard.

Windows Installation

To install Element Manager on Windows, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Log in to your Windows host.

Step 2 Place the Element Manager CD-ROM in the CD-ROM drive.

Step 3 Navigate to the Windows directory on the CD-ROM.

Step 4 Launch the executable file (.exe) to begin the installation process. The Introduction screen appears.

Step 5 Click the **Next** button. The License Agreement screen appears.

Step 6 Read the license agreement and click the **I accept the terms of the license agreement** radio button, and then click the **Next** button. The Choose Install Folder screen appears.

Step 7 Select a folder, and then click the **Next** button. The Choose Shortcut Folder screen appears.

Step 8 Make selections as appropriate for your needs, and then click the **Next** button. The Pre-Installation Summary screen appears.

Step 9 Verify installation information in the Please Review the Following Before Continuing window, and then click the **Install** button. The installation executes.

Step 10 Click the **Done** button when the installation completes.

Launching Element Manager

When you launch Element Manager, the EM interface requests the IP address (or DNS name) of the Server Switch that you want to manage. To successfully connect to the Server Switch that you want to manage, you must first configure that Server Switch to permit Element Manager access. If Element Manager fails to connect to a given Server Switch, verify that the Server Switch meets the prerequisites for EM.

Preparing your Server Switch

Factory defaults permit your Server Switch to connect to Element Manager. The following settings must apply to your Server Switch in order for it to open in EM:

- HTTP server enabled
- Telnet server enabled
- SNMP server configured

To view your Server Switch settings, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Log in to your Server Switch.

Step 2 Enter the **enable** command to enter Privileged EXEC mode.

Step 3 Enter the **configure terminal** command to enter global configuration mode.

Step 4 Enter the **ip http server** command to enable the HTTP server.

Step 5 Enter the **telnet enable** command to enable telnet services.

Step 6 To configure and SNMP server enter the **snmp-server** command with the following:

- the IP address of the server that you want to configure
- (optional) **recv-event-traps** keyword

For more details, refer to the *Cisco SFS 7000 Series Product Family Command Reference Guide*.

Chassis Display Tasks

This chapter desecribes the chasis display tasks for Element Manager and contains these sections:

Note When you launch Element Manager and open a Server Switch, a graphical display of that Server Switch appears. Colors in the display indicate the status of various components of the Server Switch. Various right- and left-click options let you configure the components that you see in the display.

Viewing Card Properties

To view card properties, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Right-click the card in the chassis display whose properties you want to view. A right-click menu appears.

Step 2 Choose **Properties...** from the right-click menu. A window opens and displays the type and number of the card in the title bar. Table 2-1 lists and describes the fields that appear in the Card tab of the card window.

Table 2-1 Card Tab Fields

Field	Description
Admin Type field (gateway cards only)	Administratively configured card type.
Card Type field	Dynamically discovered card type.
Enable/Disable Card field (choose cards only)	Provides “up” and “down” radio buttons so you can use the **Apply** button to enable or disable the card.
Current Card Status field	Displays “up” if the card can currently run traffic, otherwise displays “down.”
Operational State field	Displays the general condition of the interface card. The general condition may appear as any of the following: • unknown • normal • wrong-image • bootFailed • tooHot • booting A condition of unknown indicates an unsupported interface card. To address this condition, replace the card with a supported card. The operational state of a card must appear as normal for the current status of the card to appear as up. A wrong-image condition indicates that the active system image on the interface card does not match the active system image on the controller. All cards must run the same active system image as the controller card to function. A bootFailed condition indicates that the active system image on the card was incompletely or incorrectly loaded. If the other interface cards come up successfully, reset the individual card. Otherwise, reboot your entire device. When your card overheats, the tooHot condition appears in the show card command output. Enter the **show fan** command to check to see if your fans failed. The booting condition indicates that the card has not finished loading necessary image data for internal configuration.

Table 2-1 Card Tab Fields (continued)

Field	Description
Card Boot Stage field	Boot Stage appears as one of the following: • recovery • ipl • ppcboot • fpga • pic • ib • rootfs • kernel • exe • done • none
Card Boot Status field	Boot Status may appear as any of the following: • upgrading • success • failed • badVersion • badCrc • memoryError • outOfSpace • programmingError • hardwareError • fileNotFound • inProgress • none
Serial Number field	Factory-assigned product serial number of the card.
PCA Serial Number field	Printed circuit assembly (PCA) serial number of the card.
PCA Assembly Number field	Printed circuit assembly (PCA) assembly number of the card.
FRU Number field	Field-replaceable unit (FRU) number of the card.

Table 2-1 Card Tab Fields (continued)

Field	Description
Action field (actions vary by card type)	Provides **none**, **reset**, and **deleteInactiveImages** radio buttons. For details, refer to the "Deleting Inactive Images from an Interface Card" section on page 2-4 and the "Resetting an Interface Card" section on page 2-4.
Result field	Result of the action from the **Action** field.

Deleting Inactive Images from an Interface Card

To remove an inactive image from an interface card, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Right-click the card in the chassis display whose properties you want to view. A right-click menu appears.

Step 2 Choose **Properties...** from the right-click menu. A window opens and displays the type and number of the card in the title bar.

Step 3 In the Action field, click the **deleteInactiveImages** radio button.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button.

Resetting an Interface Card

Step 1 Right-click the card in the chassis display whose properties you want to view. A right-click menu appears.

Step 2 Choose **Properties...** from the right-click menu. A window opens and displays the type and number of the card in the title bar.

Step 3 In the Action field, click the **reset** radio button.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button.

Enabling a Card

With Element Manager, you can bring up or shut down any card on your chassis. To configure the admin status of a card, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Right-click the card in the chassis display that you want to bring up or shut down. A right-click menu appears.

Step 2 Choose **Properties...** from the right-click menu. A window opens and displays the type and number of the card in the title bar.

Step 3 Click the **up** radio button in the Enable/Disable Card field.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button.

Disabling a Card

To disable a card, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Right-click the card in the chassis display that you want to bring up or shut down. A right-click menu appears.

Step 2 Choose **Properties...** from the right-click menu. A window opens and displays the type and number of the card in the title bar.

Step 3 Click the **down** radio button in the Enable/Disable Card field.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button.

Viewing the Card Inventory

To view memory and image information on a card, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Right-click the card in the chassis display whose properties you want to view. A right-click menu appears.

Step 2 Choose **Properties...** from the right-click menu. A window opens and displays the type and number of the card in the title bar.

Step 3 Click the **Inventory** tab. Table 2-2 lists and describes the elements in the Inventory tab of the card window.

Table 2-2 Inventory Tab Fields

Field	Description
Used Memory field	Used memory on the card, in kilobytes.
Free Memory field	Available memory on the device, in kilobytes.
Used Disk Space field	Used disk space on the card, in kilobytes.
Free Disk Space field	Available disk space on the device, in kilobytes.
Current Image Source field	Image that the card runs.
Image Source for Next Reboot field	Image that the card runs when you reboot.
Image One field	First image stored on the card.
Image Two field	Second image stored on the card.
CPU Description field	Description of the CPU on the card.

Table 2-2 Inventory Tab Fields (continued)

Field	Description
PIC Firmware Revision field (Choose cards)	Current PIC firmware version that the card runs.
FPGA Firmware Revision field (choose cards)	Current FPGA firmware version that the card runs.
IB Firmware Revision field	Version of InfiniBand firmware on the card. **Note** Element Manager displays the device-id and version number of the IB chip for each card for Anafa 2 chips. This content appears in parentheses next to the firmware version. For original Anafa chips, no parenthetical text appears.

Viewing Internal Gateway Ports of a Card

Ethernet Gateway cards use two internal gateway ports to pass traffic through your Server Switch. To view gateway port details for Ethernet Gateway cards, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Right-click the card in the chassis display whose gateway ports you want to view. A right-click menu appears.

Step 2 Choose **Properties...** from the right-click menu. A window opens and displays the type and number of the card in the title bar.

Step 3 Click the **Gateway Ports** tab. Table 2-3 lists and describes the elements in the Gateway Ports tab of the card window.

Table 2-3 Gateway Ports Tab Field Descriptions

Field	Description
IfIndex field	Port (interface) number, in slot#/port# format.
Port Name field	Port name.
Port Type field	Port type.
Current Port Speed field	Current speed of the port.

Viewing Card IP Addresses

To view the IP addresses of Ethernet Gateway cards, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Right-click the card in the chassis display whose IP addresses you want to view. A right-click menu appears.

Step 2 Choose **Properties...** from the right-click menu. A window opens and displays the type and number of the card in the title bar.

Step 3 Click the **IP Addresses** tab. Table 2-4 lists and describes the elements in the IP Addresses tab of the card window.

Table 2-4 IP Addresses Tab Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Port field	Port number, in card#port# format. A port# of **0** represents the internal gateway port of the interface card.
Address field	IP address that you assigned to the port.
Netmask field	Subnet mask that you assigned to the port.
BcastAddrFormat field	IP broadcast address format that the port uses.
ReasmMaxSize field	Size of the largest IP datagram which this port can receive and reassemble from incoming fragmented IP datagrams.
Type field	Displays “primary” or “backup” to indicate that the interface card acts as the primary or backup interface for the IP address that appears in the address field.
Status field	Displays “active” or “inactive” to indicate that the card actively services IP packets addressed to the IP address in the address field or does not service packets to the specified address.

Viewing Card Bridging Details

To view bridging details for Ethernet Gateway cards, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Right-click the card in the chassis display whose bridging details you want to view. A right-click menu appears.

Step 2 Choose **Properties...** from the right-click menu. A window opens and displays the type and number of the card in the title bar.

Step 3 Click the **Bridging** tab. Table 2-5 lists and describes the elements in the Bridging tab of the card window.

Table 2-5 Bridging Tab Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Port field	Port number, in slot#/port# format.
IB P_Key field	Partition key that you assigned to the bridge group to which the port belongs.
Bridge Group ID field	Bridge group to which the port belongs. Assign the bridge group with the Ethernet > Bridging menu. For more information, see the “Creating a Bridge Group” section on page 9-7.

Viewing Port Properties

To view port properties, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Right-click the port in the chassis display whose properties you want to view. A right-click menu appears.

Step 2 Choose **Properties...** from the right-click menu. A window opens and displays the type and number of the port in the title bar. The contents of the window vary by port type.

Table 2-6 lists and describes the fields in the properties window of an Ethernet port.

Table 2-6 Ethernet Port Properties Window Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Port Type field	Identifies the port type based on the function of the port (Ethernet, Fibre Channel, InfiniBand) and the type of card on which the port resides.
Port Name field	Provides a port name that you can edit and apply to the port.
Enable/Disable Port field	Provides the **up** and **down** radio buttons so you can configure the administrative status of the port.
Current Port Status field	Indicates whether or not the port is ready for use.
Physical State field	Displays the current state of the port, for example, polling.
Auto Negotiation Supported field	Displays “true” if the port supports autonegotiation.
Enable Auto Negotiation checkbox	Enables or disables autonegotiation on the port.
Set Port Speed field	Provides radio buttons to let you configure the speed of the port.
Current Port Speed field	Displays the speed of the port.
Set Duplex field	Provides radio buttons to let you configure the duplex setting of the port.
Current Duplex field	Indicates whether the port runs in full duplex mode or half duplex mode.
Enable Link Up/Down Trap field	Provides enabled and disabled radio buttons to configure whether or not the port sends a trap when links go up or down.
MTU field	Displays the maximum transmission unit (MTU) of the port, in bytes.
MAC Address field	Displays the media access control (MAC) address of the port.
Last Changed On field	Displays the time and date of the last time that a user configured the port.
Action field	Flushes the ARP table when you click the **flushArp** radio button, and then click the **Apply** button. Executes no action if you click the **none** radio button, and then click the **Apply** button.
Result field	Displays the result of the action that you perform from the Action field.

Table 2-7 lists and describes the fields in the properties window of an Fibre Channel port.

Table 2-7 Fibre Channel Port Properties Window Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Port Type field	Identifies the port type based on the function of the port (Ethernet, Fibre Channel, InfiniBand) and the type of card on which the port resides.
Port Name field	Provides a port name that you can edit and apply to the port.
Enable/Disable Port field	Provides the **up** and **down** radio buttons so you can configure the administrative status of the port.
Current Port Status field	Indicates whether or not the port is ready for use.
Auto Negotiation Supported field	Displays “true” if the port supports autonegotiation.
Enable Auto Negotiation checkbox	Enables or disables autonegotiation on the port.
Set Port Speed field	Provides radio buttons to let you configure the speed of the port.
Current Port Speed field	Displays the speed of the port.
Current Connection Type field	Displays the current connection type.
Enable Link Up/Down Trap field	Provides enabled and disabled radio buttons to configure whether or not the port sends a trap when links go up or down.
MTU field	Displays the maximum transmission unit (MTU) of the port, in bytes.
WWNN field	World-wide node name of the HCA of the port.
WWPN field	World-wide port name of the port.
FC ID field	Native Fibre Channel ID of the port.
Last Changed On field	Displays the time and date of the last time that a user configured the port.

Table 2-8 lists and describes the fields in the properties window of an InfiniBand port.

Table 2-8 InfiniBand Port Properties Window Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Port Type field	Identifies the port type based on the function of the port (Ethernet, Fibre Channel, InfiniBand) and the type of card on which the port resides.
Port Name field	Provides a port name that you can edit and apply to the port.
Enable/Disable Port field	Provides the **up** and **down** radio buttons so you can configure the administrative status of the port.
Current Port Status field	Indicates whether or not the port is ready for use.
Auto Negotiation Supported field	Displays “true” if the port supports autonegotiation.
Enable Auto Negotiation checkbox	Enables or disables autonegotiation on the port.
Set Port Speed field	Provides radio buttons to let you configure the speed of the port.

Table 2-8 InfiniBand Port Properties Window Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
Current Port Speed field	Displays the speed of the port.
Power Connector Dongle Type field	Displays the power connector Dongle type. This field appears only if the InfiniBand port is supporting the power connector.
Enable Link Up/Down Trap field	Provides enabled and disabled radio buttons to configure whether or not the port sends a trap when links go up or down.
MTU field	Displays the maximum transmission unit (MTU) of the port, in bytes.
Last Changed On field	Displays the time and date of the last time that a user configured the port.

Viewing Serial Management Port Properties

To view management port properties, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Edit** menu and choose **Management Ports**. The Management Ports window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Serial Port** tab. Table 2-9 lists and describes the fields in the Ethernet Port tab.

Table 2-9 Serial Port Window Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Baud Rate field	Baud rate setting to which you must set your serial connection.
Data Bits field	Data bit setting to which you must set your serial connection.
Stop Bits field	Stop bit setting to which you must set your serial connection.
Parity field	Parity field setting to which you must set your serial connection.

Establishing a Serial Connection

To create a serial connection to your Server Switch, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Connect the straight-through M/F serial cable (provided with your Server Switch) to the Serial Management port, and then connect the cable to your terminal, workstation, or terminal server.

Step 2 Launch a terminal session (on a workstation, use a terminal emulation application such as HyperTerminal) and configure your terminal parameters to match the parameters listed in Table 2-9.

Step 3 Press the **Enter** key until the Login prompt appears.

Viewing Ethernet Management Port Properties

To view management port properties, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Edit** menu and choose **Management Ports**. The Management Ports window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Ethernet Port** tab. Table 2-10 lists and describes the fields in the Ethernet Port tab.

Table 2-10 Ethernet Management Port Window Field Descriptions

Field	Description
MAC Address field	MAC address of the Ethernet Management Port (which serves as the MAC address of the Server Switch).
Enable Auto Negotiation field	Displays “true” if the Ethernet Management port dynamically determines the connection speed of the device to which it connects over via Ethernet cable. Otherwise displays “false.”
Administrative Port Status field	Displays the administrative status that you configure via the CLI with the **shutdown** and **no shutdown** commands.
Current Port Status field	Displays “up” if the port runs successfully. Displays “down” if the port cannot transmit and receive traffic for any reason.
IP Address field	IP address of the Ethernet Management Port.
Network Mask field	Subnet mask of the Ethernet Management port.
Gateway field	Ethernet Gateway assigned to the port.
Address Option field	Displays the address option that you configure with the **addr-option** CLI command.

Viewing InfiniBand Management Port Properties

To view management port properties, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Edit** menu and choose **Management Ports**. The Management Ports window opens.

Step 2 Click the **InfiniBand Port** tab. Table 2-11 lists and describes the fields in the InfiniBand Port tab.

Table 2-11 InfiniBand Management Port Window Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Administrative Port Status field	Displays the administrative status that you configure via the CLI with the **shutdown** and **no shutdown** commands.
Current Port Status field	Displays “up” if the port runs successfully. Displays “dow”n if the port cannot transmit and receive traffic for any reason.
IP Address field	IP address of the InfiniBand Management port.
Network Mask field	Subnet mask of the InfiniBand Management port.

Table 2-11 InfiniBand Management Port Window Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
Gateway field	IP address of the gateway that the InfiniBand port uses.
Address Option field	Displays the address option that you configure with the **addr-option** CLI command.
MTU field	Maximum transmission unit of the InfiniBand port.

Viewing Port Bridging Properties

To view the bridging properties of a port, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Right-click the Ethernet port in the chassis display whose bridging properties you want to view. A right-click menu appears.

Step 2 Choose **Properties...** from the right-click menu. A window opens and displays the type and number of the port in the title bar. The contents of the window vary by port type.

Step 3 Click the **Bridging** tab. Table 2-12 lists and describes the fields in this tab.

Table 2-12 Port Bridging Table Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Port	Port that you chose from the Ports table.
IEEE VLAN Tag	Virtual LAN (VLAN) of the bridge to which the port belongs.
Bridge Group ID	Bridge ID of the bridge to which the port belongs.

Configuring Ports

Element Manager provides different configuration options for each type of port. The options available to each port will appear in the Port Properties window.

Note To configure multiple ports at once, hold the **Ctrl** key and click multiple ports of the same type, and then right-click one of the ports that you selected to view right-click menu options.

Configuring a Port Name

To configure the administrative name of a port, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Double-click the port that you want to configure. A window opens that identifies the type of the port and the port number (in slot#port# format).

Step 2 In the Port Name field of the window, enter a name for the port, and then click the **Apply** button.

Step 3 Click the **Close** button to close the window.

Enabling or Disabling a Port

To enable or disable a port, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Double-click the port that you want to configure. A window opens that identifies the type of the port and the port number (in slot#port# format).

Step 2 In the Enable/Disable Port field of the window, click the **up** (enable) or **down** (disable) radio button, and then click the **Apply** button.

Step 3 Click the **Close** button to close the Port Properties window.

Tip As a shortcut, right-click the port and choose **Enable** or **Disable**.

Configuring Autonegotiation on a Port

To enable or disable autonegotiation on a port, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Double-click the port that you want to configure. A window opens that identifies the type of the port and the port number (in slot#port# format).

Step 2 In the Auto Negotiation Supported field of the window, click the **Enable Auto-Negotiation** checkbox to check (enable) or uncheck (disable) it, and then click the **Apply** button.

Step 3 Click the **Close** button to close the window.

Configuring Port Speed

To configure the speed of a port, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Double-click the port that you want to configure. A window opens that identifies the type of the port and the port number (in slot#port# format).

Step 2 In the Auto Negotiation field, uncheck the **Enable** checkbox (if necessary).

Step 3 In the Set Port Speed field of the window, click a radio button to choose a speed, and then click the **Apply** button.

Step 4 Click the **Close** button to close the window.

Configuring Port IP Addresses

To add IP addresses to choose ports, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Double-click the port that you want to configure. A window opens that identifies the type of the port and the port number (in slot#port# format).

Step 2 Click the **IP Addresses** tab.

Note Before you can manually add IP addresses, you must configure the port for bridging. For details, refer to the *Ethernet Gateway User Guide*.

Step 3 Click the **Insert** button. The Insert IP Addresses window opens.

Step 4 Enter an IP address and subnet mask, and then click the **Insert** button. The address appears in the table under the IP Addresses tab.

Step 5 Click the **Close** button to close the window.

Rebooting the Server Switch

To reboot the chassis, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Right-click the Server Switch in the chassis display (avoid selectable elements such as ports and cards) and click **Reboot**. A window opens and prompts you to save configuration changes.

Step 2 Click **Yes** to save configuration changes or click **No** to discard the changes. A window opens to verify that you want to reboot.

Step 3 Click **OK** to reboot; otherwise, click **Cancel**.

CHAPTER 3

File Menu Tasks

This chapter describes the File menu tasks for Element Manager and contains these sections:

Note The File menu in the Element Manager GUI provides basic GUI functions and configuration options. Some feature buttons provide the same functions. Where the menu and the buttons overlap, the tasks in this chapter describe both options.

Opening a Server Switch with Element Manager

After you launch Element Manager, you can change the Server Switch that you view and configure with the GUI. To configure a Server Switch other than the one that you opened when you launched EM, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **File** menu and select **Open**. The Open Device window opens.

Step 2 Enter the IP address or DNS name (if applicable) of the Server Switch that you want to open in the Device Name or IP Address field.

Step 3 Enter the SNMP community to which the Server Switch belongs in the SNMP Community field.

Step 4 Click the **Open** button. The Server Switch loads in the EM GUI.

Using the Open Button

To open a Server Switch with the Open feature button, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Open** feature button ( ). The Open Device window opens.

Step 2 Enter the IP address or DNS name (if applicable) of the Server Switch that you want to open in the Device Name or IP Address field.

Step 3 Enter the SNMP community to which the Server Switch belongs in the SNMP Community field.

Step 4 Click the **Open** button. The Server Switch loads in the EM GUI.

Configuring Polling Interval

To configure the frequency with which Element Manager polls the Server Switch for updates, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **File** menu and select **Preferences**. The Preferences window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Polling** tab.

Step 3 Enter an integer value in the Status Interval field to configure the interval, in seconds, at which Element Manager polls the Server Switch.

Step 4 Enter an integer value in the Hotswap Detect every field to configure the number of status intervals that pass before Element Manager detects removed or replaced hot-swappable hardware components.

Step 5 Check the **Enable** checkbox, and then click the **OK** button.

Disable Polling

When you disable polling, Element Manager refreshes only when you manually refresh the display (see the "Refreshing the Element Manager Display" section on page 3-4). To disable polling, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **File** menu and select **Preferences**. The Preferences window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Polling** tab.

Step 3 Uncheck the **Enable** checkbox, and then click the **OK** button.

Configuring SNMP Preferences

The SNMP preferences that you can configure depend on the application that controls port 162 on the host that runs Element Manager. Server Switches send all SNMP traps to port 162. If you run an application other than Element Manager that manages port 162, you must manually register your host in each Server Switch that you open with EM to send Server Switch traps to your application. To manually register your host, see the "Configuring Your Host as a Trap Receiver" section on page 6-5.

If Element Manager controls port 162 to receive SNMP traps from the Server Switch, you can configure host registration and other options. To configure SNMP preferences, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **File** menu and select **Preferences**. The Preferences window opens.

Step 2 Click the **SNMP** tab.

Step 3 Enter an integer value (from 0 to 5) in the Retry Count field to specify the maximum number of retries.

Step 4 Enter an integer value (from 3 to 30) in the Timeout field to configure the SNMP timeout interval, in seconds.

Step 5 (Optional) Check the **Trace** checkbox to begin tracing SNMP traps.

Note You can view the SNMP traps as you trace them with the Trace Log (see the "Viewing Element Manager Trace Log" section on page 3-4).

Step 6 (Optional) Check the **Register for Traps** checkbox to configure Element Manager to automatically add your host to the Trap Receivers table on any Server Switch that you open in the EM GUI. If another application on your host receives SNMP traps, refer to the "Configuring Your Host as a Trap Receiver" section on page 6-5 to send Server Switch traps to that application.

Note When you check the **Register for Traps** checkbox, Element Manager automatically checks the **Listen for Traps** checkbox.

Step 7 (Optional) Check the **Listen for Traps** checkbox to receive SNMP traps from the Server Switch.

Note If Element Manager does not let you access this checkbox, uncheck the **Register for Traps** checkbox.

Step 8 Click the **OK** button.

Configuring Miscellaneous Trap Preferences

To configure miscellaneous trap preferences, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **File** menu and select **Preferences**.

Step 2 Click the **Misc** tab.

Step 3 Enter an integer value in the Max Traps in Log field to limit the number of traps that appear in the log.

Step 4 (Optional) Check the **Confirm row deletion** checkbox to confirm the row deletion.

Step 5 (Optional) Check the **Save communities in configuration files** checkbox to save SNMP communities in the configuration file.

Step 6 Click the **OK** button.

Viewing Element Manager Trace Log

To view the Element Manager trace log, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **File** menu and select **Preferences**.

Step 2 Click the **SNMP** tab.

Step 3 Check the **Trace** checkbox to begin tracing SNMP traps.

Step 4 Click the **Misc** tab.

Step 5 Click the **Show Element Manager Trace Log** checkbox.

Step 6 Click the **OK** button. The Trace Log window opens.

Refreshing the Element Manager Display

To refresh the Element Manager display to reflect the most recent status of the Server Switch, perform one of the following steps:

- Click the **File** menu and select **Refresh**.
- Click the Refresh feature button ().

Launching a Telnet Session

To refresh the Element Manager display to reflect the most recent status of the Server Switch, perform one of the following steps:

- Click the **File** menu and select **Telnet**.
- Click the **Telnet** feature button ().

Closing Element Manager

To close Element Manager, click the **File** menu and select **Exit**.

Edit Menu Tasks

This chapter describes the Edit menu tasks for Element Manager and contains these sections:

Note Use the Edit menu to quickly view port and card properties. You can use the edit menu to choose all cards or ports of the same type, and then view the properties of those elements. You can perform Edit menu tasks with the EM chassis display. To view and configure the Server Switch from the chassis display, refer to the "Chassis Display Tasks" section on page 2-1.

Viewing Properties of One Card

To view the properties of one interface card, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the card whose properties you want to view.

Step 2 Click the **Edit** menu and click **Card Properties**. A window opens and displays the properties of the card.

Step 3 Click the **Card** tab. Table 4-1 lists and describes the fields in this display.

Table 4-1 Card Tab Fields

Field	Description
Admin Type field (gateway cards only)	Administratively configured card type.
Card Type field	Dynamically discovered card type.
Enable/Disable Card field	Provides **up** and **down** radio buttons so you can use the **Apply** button to enable or disable the card.
Current Card Status field	Displays "up" if the card can currently run traffic, otherwise displays "down."

Table 4-1 Card Tab Fields (continued)

Field	Description
Operational State field	Displays the general condition of the interface card. The general condition may appear as any of the following: • unknown • normal • wrong-image • bootFailed • tooHot • booting A condition of unknown indicates an unsupported interface card. To address this condition, replace the card with a supported card. The operational state of a card must appear as normal for the current status of the card to appear as up. A wrong-image condition indicates that the active system image on the interface card does not match the active system image on the controller. All cards must run the same active system image as the controller card to function. A bootFailed condition indicates that the active system image on the card was incompletely or incorrectly loaded. If the other interface cards come up successfully, reset the individual card. Otherwise, reboot your entire device. When your card overheats, the tooHot condition appears in the show card command output. Enter the **show fan** command to check to see if your fans failed. The booting condition indicates that the card has not finished loading necessary image data for internal configuration.

Table 4-1 Card Tab Fields (continued)

Field	Description
Card Boot Stage field	Boot Stage appears as one of the following: • recovery • ipl • ppcboot • fpga • pic • ib • rootfs • kernel • exe • done • none
Card Boot Status field	Boot Status may appear as any of the following: • upgrading • success • failed • badVersion • badCrc • memoryError • outOfSpace • programmingError • hardwareError • fileNotFound • inProgress • none
Serial Number field	Factory-assigned product serial number of the card.
PCA Serial Number field	Printed circuit assembly (PCA) serial number of the card.
PCA Assembly Number field	Printed circuit assembly (PCA) assembly number of the card.
FRU Number field	Field-replaceable unit (FRU) number of the card.

Table 4-1 Card Tab Fields (continued)

Field	Description
Action field	Provides radio buttons that do the following when you click the **Apply** button. • Take no action • Reset (reboot) the card • Delete inactive images from the card
Result field	Displays the result of the last action (from the Action field) that a user executed.

Viewing Properties of All Cards of the Same Type

To view the properties of all interface cards of the same type, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click **Edit > Select All**, and then choose the type of card that you want to select. Yellow selection boundaries appear around all cards of that type.

Step 2 Click the **Edit** menu and click **Card Properties**. A window opens and displays a table of all of the properties of the selected cards.

Viewing Properties of One Port

To view the properties from one port, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the port whose properties you want to view.

Step 2 Click the **Edit** menu and click **Port Properties**. A window opens and displays the properties of the port.

Table 4-2 lists and describes the fields in the properties window of an Ethernet port.

Table 4-2 Ethernet Port Properties Window Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Port Type field	Displays the port number in slot#/port# notation.
Port Name field	Provides a port name that you can edit and apply to the port.
Enable/Disable Port field	Provides the **up** and **down** radio buttons so you can configure the administrative status of the port.
Current Port Status field	Indicates whether or not the port is ready for use.
Auto Negotiation Supported field	Displays “true” if the port supports autonegotiation.
Enable Auto Negotiation checkbox	Enables or disables autonegotiation on the port.

Table 4-2 Ethernet Port Properties Window Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
Set Port Speed field	Provides radio buttons to let you configure the speed of the port.
Current Port Speed field	Displays the speed of the port.
Set Duplex field	Provides radio buttons to let you configure the duplex setting of the port.
Current Duplex field	Indicates whether the port runs in full duplex mode or half duplex mode.
Enable Link Up/Down Trap field	Provides enabled and disabled radio buttons to configure whether or not the port sends a trap when links go up or down.
MTU field	Displays the maximum transmission unit (MTU) of the port, in bytes.
MAC Address field	Displays the media access control (MAC) address of the port.
Last Changed On field	Displays the time and date of the last time that a user configured the port.
Action field	Lets you flush the ARP table when you click the **Apply** button.
Result field	Displays the result of the action that you perform from the Action field.

Table 4-3 lists and describes the fields in the properties window of an Fibre Channel port.

Table 4-3 Fibre Channel Port Properties Window Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Port Type field	Displays the port number in slot#/port# notation.
Port Name field	Provides a port name that you can edit and apply to the port.
Enable/Disable Port field	Provides the **up** and **down** radio buttons so you can configure the administrative status of the port.
Current Port Status field	Indicates whether or not the port is ready for use.
Auto Negotiation Supported field	Displays “true” if the port supports autonegotiation.
Enable Auto Negotiation checkbox	Enables or disables autonegotiation on the port.
Set Port Speed field	Provides radio buttons to let you configure the speed of the port.
Current Connection Type field	Type of Fibre Channel connection between the port and the SAN.
Current Port Speed field	Displays the speed of the port.
Enable Link Up/Down Trap field	Provides enabled and disabled radio buttons to configure whether or not the port sends a trap when links go up or down.
MTU field	Displays the maximum transmission unit (MTU) of the port, in bytes.
WWNN field	World-wide node name of the HCA of the port.

Table 4-3 Fibre Channel Port Properties Window Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
WWPN field	World-wide port name of the port.
FC ID field	Native Fibre Channel ID of the port.
Last Changed On field	Displays the time and date of the last time that a user configured the port.

Table 4-4 lists and describes the fields in the properties window of an InfiniBand port.

Table 4-4 InfiniBand Port Properties Window Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Port Type field	Displays the port number in slot#/port# notation.
Port Name field	Provides a port name that you can edit and apply to the port.
Enable/Disable Port field	Provides the **up** and **down** radio buttons so you can configure the administrative status of the port.
Current Port Status field	Indicates whether or not the port is ready for use.
Physical State field	Status of the physical connection to the port.
Auto Negotiation Supported field	Displays “true” if the port supports autonegotiation.
Enable Auto Negotiation checkbox	Enables or disables autonegotiation on the port.
Set Port Speed field	Provides radio buttons to let you configure the speed of the port.
Current Port Speed field	Displays the speed of the port.
Power Connector Dongle Type field	Displays the power connector Dongle type. This field appears only if the InfiniBand port is supporting power connector.
Enable Link Up/Down Trap field	Provides enabled and disabled radio buttons to configure whether or not the port sends a trap when links go up or down.
MTU field	Displays the maximum transmission unit (MTU) of the port, in bytes.
Last Changed On field	Displays the time and date of the last time that a user configured the port.

Viewing IP Addresses of an Ethernet Port

To view the IP addresses of one Ethernet port, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the Ethernet port whose IP addresses you want to view.

Step 2 Click the **Edit** menu and click **Port Properties**. A window opens and displays the properties of the port.

Step 3 Click the IP Addresses tab. The IP Addresses display appears. Table 4-5 lists and describes the fields in this display.

Table 4-5 IP Addresses Tab Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Port field	Port number, in card#port# format. A port# of 0 represents the internal gateway port of the interface card.
Address field	IP address that you assigned to the port.
Netmask field	Subnet mask that you assigned to the port.
BcastAddrFormat field	IP broadcast address format that the port uses.
ReasmMaxSize field	Size of the largest IP datagram that this port can receive and reassemble from incoming fragmented IP datagrams.
Type field	Displays “primary” or “backup” to indicate that the interface card acts as the primary or backup interface for the IP address that appears in the address field.
Status field	Displays “active” or “inactive” to indicate that the card actively services IP packets addressed to the IP address in the address field or does not service packets to the specified address.

Viewing Bridging Properties of an Ethernet Port

To view the bridging properties of one Ethernet port, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the Ethernet port whose Bridging properties you want to view.

Step 2 Click the **Edit** menu and click **Port Properties**. A window opens and displays the properties of the port.

Step 3 Click the **Bridging** tab. The Bridging display appears. Table 4-6 lists and describes the fields in this display.

Table 4-6 Bridging Tab Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Port field	Port number, in slot#/port# format.
IEEE VLAN Tag field	VLAN of the bridge group.
Bridge Group ID field	Bridge group to which the port belongs. Assign the bridge group with the **Ethernet** > **Bridging** options.

Viewing Properties of All Ports of the Same Type

To view the properties of all ports of the same type, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click **Edit > Select All**, and then choose the type of port that you want to select. Yellow selection boundaries appear around all ports of that type.

Step 2 Click the **Edit** menu and click **Port Properties**. A window opens and displays a table of all of the properties of the selected ports.

Configuring Card Properties

You can configure card properties with the Edit menu or with the chassis display. For chassis display instructions, refer to the "Chassis Display Tasks" section on page 2-1.

Configuring Administrative Card Type

Configure administrative card types to reserve Server Switch slots for particular interface cards. You can configure administrative card types from a one-card display or a multiple-card display.

Configuring One Card as Administrative Card Type

To configure the card type from one interface card, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the card whose type you want to configure.

Step 2 Click the **Edit** menu and click **Card Properties**. A window opens and displays the properties of the card.

Step 3 Click the appropriate radio button in the AdminType field, click the **Apply** button, and then click the **Close** button.

Configuring Multiple Cards as Administrative Card Types

To configure the card types from multiple interface cards, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click **Edit > Select All**, and then choose the type of card that you want to select. Yellow selection boundaries appear around all cards of that type.

Step 2 Click the **Edit** menu and click **Card Properties**. A window opens and displays a table of all of the properties of the selected cards.

Step 3 Click the type, in the **AdminType** column, of the card that you want to configure. A pulldown menu appears. Choose a value from the pulldown menu, and then repeat this step for each additional card that you want to configure.

Enabling or Disabling a Card

You can enable and disable cards from a one-card display or a multiple-card display.

Enabling or Disabling Cards from One Card

To enable or disable cards from a one-card display, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the card that you want to enable or disable.

Step 2 Click the **Edit** menu and click **Card Properties**. A window opens and displays the properties of the card.

Step 3 Click the **up** or **down** radio button, click the Apply button, and then click the Close button.

Enabling or Disabling Cards from Multiple Cards

To enable or disable cards from a multiple-card display, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click **Edit > Select All**, and then choose the type of card that you want to select. Yellow selection boundaries appear around all cards of that type.

Step 2 Click the **Edit** menu and click **Card Properties**. A window opens and displays a table of all of the properties of the selected cards.

Step 3 Click the status, in the **Enable/Disable Card** column, of the card that you want to enable or disable. A pulldown menu appears. Choose **up** or **down**, and then repeat this step for each additional card that you want to enable or disable.

Configuring Port Properties

You can use the edit menu to configure port properties, or you can use the chassis display directly. To configure port properties from the chassis display, refer to the "Chassis Display Tasks" section on page 2-1.

Configuring Port Name

You can rename ports from a one-port display or a multiple-port display.

Configuring the Name of One Port

To configure the name from one port, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the port whose name you want to change.

Step 2 Click the **Edit** menu and choose Port **Properties**. A window opens and displays port details.

Step 3 Edit the name in the **Port Name** field, click the **Apply** button, and then click the **Close** button.

Configuring the Names of Multiple Ports

To configure the names from multiple ports, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click **Edit > Select All**, and then click the type of the ports whose names you want to configure.

Step 2 Click the **Edit** menu and choose **Port Properties**. A window opens and displays a tabular layout of the properties of the ports.

Step 3 Double-click the text in the Port Name column of a port that you want to rename, and then edit the name. Repeat this step for all ports that you want to rename.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button, and then click the **Close** button.

Enabling or Disabling a Port

You can enable or disable ports from a one-port display or a multiple-port display.

Enabling or Disabling a Port from One Port

To enable or disable one port, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the port that you want to enable or disable.

Step 2 Click the **Edit** menu and choose **Port Properties**. A window opens and displays port details.

Step 3 In the **Enable/Disable Port** field, click the **up** radio button or **down** radio button.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button, and then click the **Close** button.

Enabling or Disabling Ports from Multiple Ports

To enable or disable ports from multiple ports, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click **Edit > Select All**, and then click the type of the ports whose names you want to configure.

Step 2 Click the **Edit** menu and choose **Port Properties**. A window opens and displays a tabular layout of the properties of the ports.

Step 3 Click the cell in the **Enable/Disable Port** column of a port that you want to enable or disable, and then choose **up** or **down** from the pulldown menu that appears.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button, and then click the **Close** button.

Enabling or Disabling Autonegotiation

You can enable or disable autonegotiation on ports from a one-port display or a multiple-port display.

Enabling or Disabling Autonegotiation from One Port

To enable or disable autonegotiation on a port from one port, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the port that you want to enable or disable.

Step 2 Click the **Edit** menu and choose Port **Properties**. A window opens and displays port details.

Step 3 Check or uncheck the Enable Auto-Negotiation checkbox.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button, and then click the **Close** button.

Enabling or Disabling Autonegotiation from Multiple Ports

To enable or disable autonegotiation on ports from multiple ports, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click **Edit > Select All**, and then click the type of the ports whose names you want to configure.

Step 2 Click the **Edit** menu and choose Port **Properties**. A window opens and displays a tabular layout of the properties of the ports.

Step 3 Click the cell in the Enable Auto-Negotiation column of a port that you want to configure, and then choose true or **false** from the pulldown menu that appears.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button, and then click the **Close** button.

Configuring the Port Speed

You can configure port speed from a one-port display or a multiple-port display.

Note You must disable autonegotiation on a port before you assign a speed to the port.

Configuring the Port Speed from One Port

To configure port speed from one port, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the port that you want to enable or disable.

Step 2 Click the **Edit** menu and choose Port **Properties**. A window opens and displays port details.

Step 3 Click the radio button, in the Set Port Speed field, of the speed that you want to apply.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button, and then click the **Close** button.

Configuring the Port Speed from Multiple Ports

To configure port speed on ports from multiple ports at once, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click **Edit > Select All**, and then click the type of the ports whose names you want to configure.

Step 2 Click the **Edit** menu and choose Port **Properties**. A window opens and displays a tabular layout of the properties of the ports.

Step 3 Click the cell in the Set Port Speed column of a port that you want to configure, and then choose the speed that you want to apply from the pulldown menu that appears. Repeat this step for all ports that you want to configure.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button, and then click the **Close** button.

Enabling or Disabling Link Up/Down Traps

You can enable or disable link up and link down traps from a one-port display or a multiple-port display.

Enabling or Disabling Link Up/Down Traps from One Port

To enable or disable up/down traps from one port, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the port that you want to configure.

Step 2 Click the **Edit** menu and choose **Port Properties**. A window opens and displays port details.

Step 3 Click the **enabled** or **disabled** radio button in the Enable Link Up/Down Trap field.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button, and then click the **Close** button.

Enabling or Disabling Link Up/Down Traps from Multiple Ports

To enable or disable up/down traps from multiple ports, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click **Edit > Select All**, and then click the type of the ports whose names you want to configure.

Step 2 Click the **Edit** menu and choose **Port Properties**. A window opens and displays a tabular layout of the properties of the ports.

Step 3 Click the cell in the **Enable Link Up/Down Trap** column of a port that you want to configure, and then choose **enabled** or **disabled** from the pulldown menu that appears. Repeat this step for all ports that you want to configure.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button, and then click the **Close** button.

Executing Port Actions

Some port types can execute specific actions. You can execute actions from a one-port display or a multiple-port display.

Executing Port Actions from One Port

To execute actions from one port, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the port that you want to enable or disable.

Step 2 Click the **Edit** menu and choose Port **Properties**. A window opens and displays port details.

Step 3 In the **Action** field, click the radio button of the action that you want to execute.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button, and then click the **Close** button.

Executing Port Actions from Multiple Ports

To execute actions from multiple ports, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click **Edit > Select All**, and then click the type of the ports whose names you want to configure.

Step 2 Click the **Edit** menu and choose **Port Properties**. A window opens and displays a tabular layout of the properties of the ports.

Step 3 Click the cell in the **Action** column of a port on which you want to execute an action, and then choose the action from the pulldown menu that appears. Repeat this step for every port on which you want to execute an action.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button, and then click the **Close** button.

CHAPTER 5

Maintenance Menu Tasks

This chapter describes the Maintenance menu tasks of Element Manager and contains these sections:

Note The Maintenance menu provides opportunities to monitor your Server Switch and configure fundamental behavior.

Viewing Basic System Information

Basic system information includes the name of your device, the location of your device, and support resources.

To view basic system information, perform the following steps:

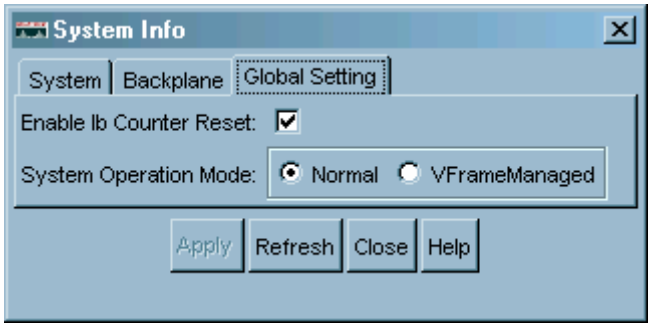
Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu and choose **System Info**. The System Info window opens. Table 5-1 lists and describes the fields in the window.

Table 5-1 System Info Window Fields

Element	Description
Description field	Description of the chassis and the image that runs on the chassis.
System Uptime field	Amount of time that the chassis has run since the last boot.
Last Change Made At field	Date and time that a user last changed the running configuration.
Last Config Saved At field	Date and time that a user last saved the running configuration as the startup configuration.
System Name field	Configurable name for your Server Switch.
Location field	Configurable location of your Server Switch.
Support Contact field	Configurable support information for your Server Switch.
Rack Locator UID field (select chassis)	Unique identifier (UID) for the Rack Locator test.
SystemSyncState field	Displays SFS-7008 system synchronization state information.

Step 2 Click the **Global Setting** tab to display the Global Settings shown in Figure 5-1.

Figure 5-1 Global Settings



Step 3 Table 5-2 lists and describes the fields in the Global Settings window.

Table 5-2 Global Settings Window Fields

Element	Description
Enable Ib Counter Reset:	When checked, resets the Enable Ib counter.
SystemOperMode field	Provides the Normal radio button for non-VFrame systems and the VFrameManaged radio button for systems in a VFrame environment. For more information, refer to VFrame documentation.

Configuring Basic System Information

Basic system information includes the name of your device, the location of your device, and support resources.

Naming Your InfiniBand Switch

To assign a hostname to your device, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu and choose **System Info**. The System Info window opens.

Step 2 In the System Name field, type the name that you want to assign to the device, and then click the **Apply** button.

Defining Device Location

To add a physical device location description to your switch, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu and choose **System Info**. The System Info window opens.

Step 2 In the Location field, type the name location of your device, and then click the **Apply** button.

Defining Technical Support Resource

The technical support e-mail address that you define appears in the System frame when you refresh or restart Element Manager. To define a technical support resource, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu and choose **System Info**. The System Info window opens.

Step 2 In the Support Contact field, type the e-mail address of your technical support provider, and then click the **Apply** button.

Configuring SystemOperMode

Configure SystemOperMode status to alter the behavior of the Server Switch to respond appropriately to a VFrame environment or a non-VFrame environment. To configure SystemOperMode, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu and choose **System Info**. The System Info window opens.

Step 2 In the SystemOperMode field, click one of the following radio buttons:

- Click **Normal** to configure the Server Switch for a non-VFrame environment.

– Click **VFrameManaged** to configure the Server Switch for a VFrame-managed environment.

Step 3 Click the **Apply** button.

Configuring Date and Time Properties

An internal clock runs on your device, but we recommend that you configure your device to access a network time protocol (NTP) server to synchronize your device with your network.

Configuring Date and Time

To configure the date and time of the internal clock on your device, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu and choose **Time**. The Date and Time Properties window opens.

Step 2 In the Date field, enter the date in the *MM*/*DD*/*YY* format.

Step 3 In the Time field, enter the time in *HH*:*MM*:*SS* format, and then click the **Apply** button.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button in the Date and Time partition.

Assigning NTP Servers

To configure your device to use an NTP server to synchronize your Server Switch with the network, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu and choose **Time**. The Date and Time Properties window opens.

Step 2 In the NTP Server 1 field, enter the IP address of the NTP server that you want your Server Switch to use.

Step 3 (Optional) In the NTP Server 2 field, enter the IP address of the NTP server that you want your switch to use in the event that your switch cannot access the primary NTP server.

Step 4 (Optional) In the NTP Server 3 field, enter the IP address of the NTP server that you want your switch to use in the event that your switch cannot access the primary or secondary NTP servers.

Step 5 Click the **Apply** button in the NTP Servers partition.

Note When your device cannot access a NTP server, it defaults to the onboard clock.

Configuring Basic Services

You can configure basic services to facilitate remote access to your device.

Assigning a DNS Server

To assign a DNS server to your device, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu and choose **Services**. The Services window opens.

Step 2 Click the **DNS** tab.

Step 3 In the Server 1 field, enter the IP address of the primary DNS server that you want to use.

Step 4 (Optional) In the Server 2 field, enter the IP address of the DNS server that you want to use if your device cannot access the primary DNS server.

Step 5 In the Domain field, enter the domain to which you want your switch to belong, and then click the **Apply** button.

Enabling or Disabling the FTP Access

To enable or disable FTP transfers to and from your device, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu and choose **Services**. The Services window opens.

Step 2 Click the **FTP** tab.

Step 3 Check (to enable) or uncheck (to disable) the **Enable FTP Server** checkbox, and then click the **Apply** button.

Enabling or Disabling the Telnet Access

To enable or disable Telnet access to your device, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu and choose **Services**. The Services window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Telnet** tab.

Step 3 Check (to enable) or uncheck (to disable) the **Enable Telnet Server** checkbox, and then click the **Apply** button.

Assigning a SYSLOG Server

Note This task assumes that you have already configured the host and connected it to the IB fabric.

To assign a syslog server to store logs from your device, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu and choose **Services**. The Services window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Syslog** tab.

Step 3 In the Remote Syslog Server field, enter the IP address of the remote server to accept messages from your device, and then click the **Apply** button.

Assigning an Authentication Method

To assign an authentication method to your device, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu and choose **Services**. The Services window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Radius** tab.

Step 3 In the Authentication Method field, click a radio button to choose a method, and then click the **Apply** button. Table 5-3 lists and describes the radio buttons that you can choose.

Table 5-3 CLI Authentication Methods

Button	Description
local	Authenticates user logins with the local CLI user database only.
localThenRadius	Authenticates user logins with the local CLI user database. Upon failure, authenticates with the RADIUS server.
radiusThenLocal	Authenticates user logins with the RADIUS server. Upon failure, authenticates with the local CLI user database.

Viewing RADIUS Servers

To view the RADIUS servers that you have configured your device to use to authenticate CLI and Element Manager logins, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu and choose **Services**. The Services window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Radius Servers** tab. Table 5-4 lists and describes the fields in the Radius Servers table.

Table 5-4 Radius Server Properties Window Elements

Element	Description
Address field	Displays the IP address of the RADIUS server.
UDP Port field	UDP authentication port of the RADIUS server. Edit this value and click the **Apply** button to configure the UDP port of the RADIUS server. The numbers to the right of the field indicate the range of integer values that this field supports.
Encryption Key field	Authentication key that the client and RADIUS server use. Enter a value and click the **Apply** button to configure the encryption key of the RADIUS server. The numbers to the right of the field indicate the range of integer values that this field supports.
Timeout field	Amount of time, in seconds, in which the server must authenticate a login before the login fails. Edit this value and click the **Apply** button to configure the timeout value of the RADIUS server. The numbers to the right of the field indicate the range of integer values that this field supports.
Max Retries field	Number of sequential logins that a user may perform before the server denies access to the username altogether. Edit this value and click the **Apply** button to configure the maximum number of retries that the RADIUS server permits. The numbers to the right of the field indicate the range of integer values that this field supports.
Access Requests field	Number of authentication requests that the server has received from your device since your device booted.
Access Accepts field	Number of logins to your device that the server authenticated since your device booted.
Access Rejects field	Number of logins to your device that the server denied since your device booted.
Server Timeout field	Number of authentications that timed out on the server since your device booted.

Adding RADIUS Servers

To configure a new RADIUS server on your device, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu and choose **Services**. The Services window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Radius Servers** tab.

Step 3 Click the **Insert** button. The Insert Radius Server window opens.

Note Click the **Close** button at any time to abort this process with no changes to your device. Configurations apply only after you click the **Apply** button.

Step 4 In the Address field, enter the IP address of the server.

Step 5 (Optional) Edit the UDP Port field. The numbers to the right of the field indicate the range of integer values that this field supports.

Step 6 (Optional) Enter an encryption key in the Encryption Key field.

Step 7 (Optional) Edit the Timeout field. The numbers to the right of the field indicate the range of integer values that this field supports.

Step 8 (Optional) Edit the Max Retries field. The numbers to the right of the field indicate the range of integer values that this field supports.

Step 9 Click the **Insert** button.

Editing a RADIUS Server Configuration

To remove a RADIUS server from your configuration, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu and choose **Services**. The Services window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Radius Servers** tab.

Step 3 Identify the row of the RADIUS server that you want to reconfigure, and then double-click the cell that you want to edit.

Note You can only edit cells that have a white background.

Step 4 Edit the content of the cell.

Step 5 Click the **Apply** button.

Step 6 Delete RADIUS Servers.

To remove a RADIUS server from your configuration, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu and choose **Services**. The Services window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Radius Servers** tab.

Step 3 Click the row entry of the RADIUS server that you want to delete.

Step 4 Click the **Delete** button.

Enabling HTTP Services

To configure RADIUS services, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu and choose **Services**. The Services window opens.

Step 2 Click the **HTTP** tab.

Step 3 Check the **Enable HTTP Server** checkbox.

Step 4 (Optional) Assign a port in the HTTP Port field.

Step 5 (Optional) Check the **Enable HTTP Polling** checkbox.

Step 6 (Optional) Check the **Enable HTTPS Server** checkbox.

Step 7 (Optional) Assign a port in the HTTPS Port field.

Step 8 Select a security method from the Secure Cert Common Name field.

Step 9 Click the **Apply** button.

Customizing the Boot Configuration

To customize the boot configuration do the following:

- View the image that the switch will boot during the next reboot.
- Delete the startup configuration.
- Overwrite the startup configuration with another configuration file in your file system.

Configuring Reboot Image

To choose the image that the Server Switch loads when it reboots, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu and choose **Boot Config**. The Boot Configuration window opens.

Step 2 From the Image Source For Next Reboot pulldown menu, choose the image that you want the Server Switch to boot when it reboots.

Step 3 Click the **Apply** button in the Software Images partition.

Deleting or Overwriting the Startup Configuration

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu and choose **Boot Config**. The Boot Configuration window opens.

Step 2 (Optional) Click the Overwrite startup configuration with radio button, and then choose a configuration from the pulldown menu to replace the current startup configuration with another configuration file.

Note To overwrite your startup configuration with your running configuration, refer to the "Backing Up the Running Configuration File" section on page 5-10.

Step 3 (Optional) Click the **Delete startup configuration** radio button to configure your Server Switch to use the factory default startup configuration.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button in the Startup Configuration partition.

Backing Up the Running Configuration File

To save your running configuration file, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu and choose **Backup Config**. The Backup Configuration window opens.

Step 2 Enter a file name in the Save Configuration As field. Element Manager will save your running configuration in the configuration directory with the name that you specify.

Note Enter **startup-config** in this field if you want to save the running configuration as the startup configuration. This process overwrites the existing startup configuration file.

Step 3 Click the **Save** button.

Viewing Files in the File System

To view files, such as image files, log files, and configuration files, that reside on your device, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu and choose **File Management**. The File Management window opens. Table 5-5 lists and describes the fields in the Current Files on System table in this window.

Table 5-5 Current Files on System Table Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Slot ID	Slot of the controller card on which the file resides.
File Name	Name of the file.
File Type	Type of file. The following types may appear: config log image

Table 5-5 Current Files on System Table Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
Size	Size of the file, in bytes.
Date	Most recent date and time that your device or a user updated the file.

Step 2 (Optional) Click the **Refresh** button to poll your switch and update your display to reflect the most current inventory of your file system.

Deleting Files in the File System

To delete files from your file system, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu and choose **File Management**. The File Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the line in the **Current Files on System** table that lists the file that you want to delete, and then click the **Delete** button. A Delete File window opens.

Step 3 Click the **Yes** button.

Understanding Configuration Files

A configuration file is a text file that stores a list of CLI commands.

Startup-Config

The main configuration file is called startup-config. This file stores all of the CLI commands necessary to completely configure a box from a factory default state. This configuration file can be copied, backed up, and modified.

Running-Config

Whenever configuration changes are made via the GUI or CLI, a CLI command is temporarily saved in a virtual configuration file called running-config. If the administrator wishes to save these changes permanently, this file is copied into the startup-config file.

Any number of configuration files can be stored. For convenience and rapid configuration, files can also maintain a partial list of CLI commands. These files can also be copied into running-config for immediate use or startup-config for persistent use across reboots.

Understanding Log Files

Log files are text files that record activity, including configuration changes. Depending on their size, log files are rotated and compressed. Log files can also be exported from the system by using the **copy** command.

File Management and Storage

The management of log files is performed automatically, but you can configure log files. Log files are stored separately from other file types, but all files share the 128 MB of flash memory. Log files are stored in syslog files.

The system checks the size of the active log file hourly, and when it exceeds 1 MB, the active log file, ts_log, is closed, compressed, and renamed ts_log.1.gz. Other ts_log.x.gz files are incremented by 1. These files can be downloaded via the Log Viewer GUI, which can create filters for troubleshooting and auditing purposes.

Message Types

The following levels of logging are captured:

- CONF—configuration changes; no user action is required.
- INFO—general information; no user action is required.
- WARN— abnormal condition; user intervention may be required.
- ERROR— abnormal condition; user intervention is required.
- FATAL—abnormal condition; user must reboot.

Installing Software Images

To proceed to the instructions, refer to the "Installing a Software Image" section on page 5-15. The sections that follow provide context and details about installing images.

The Image data that is used to configure the software is being continuously updated and enhanced. Use the latest system image data to ensure the most efficient usage of your system.

Refer to the user's support portal at support.cisco.com for the latest upgrades.

System Image

A system image is an unpacked and installed image file. An image file is the source from which to install a system image and it has an .img extension.

When an image file is installed, the image file is expanded into a system image. The system image is what the user will refer to in order to specify what the system should use to boot up each card in the system.

Image File

Image files are stored in flash memory as a single complete file with an ".img" extension. Each image file contains all the operating software (application software and firmware/microcode) needed by the various cards that can be installed into the system.

The system cannot use an image file directly to boot up the system. The image file must first be installed. The installation process automatically unbundles the image file and distributes the software components to each card in the system. Users do not have to be aware of individual software components. The user executes one CLI command to install an image file. Refer to the install command in the *CLI Reference Guide*.

The Server Switch operating system stores up to three images on a disk: the uninstalled image, the current system (or installed) image, and the recovery image.

The system only has enough flash memory to store:

- one system image file (active)
- one image file (inactive/uninstalled)
- one recovery image

Occasionally, you will have to manually delete an image file from the InfiniBand system to make room for a new version. Refer to the "Deleting Files in the File System" section on page 5-11.

Inactive Image

An inactive image is an image that has been downloaded, but has not been installed. It is not the active, or system image.

The operating system can only store one inactive image. Delete inactive images through the CLI (refer to the "Deleting Files in the File System" section on page 5-11), or by clicking the delete button in the Element Manager.

Active Image

An active image is the current system image. An installed, or active image has gone through the entire upgrade process. The system image usually has a slash (/) in its name. Do not modify or delete the installed system image.

Recovery Image

The Recovery Image is a default image that comes installed on the system. The Recovery Image can be used to quickly restore operation to the system if an image upgrade should fail.

Version Numbers

The operating system and installed system image running on the InfiniBand system determine the supported software features.

Two types of system-images are provided:

- An image for the HCA card
- An image for the Cisco SFS 7000, Cisco SFS 7008, Cisco SFS 7008, or Cisco IB Server Switch Module.

Before configuring the InfiniBand system, check the version of the installed system image used to boot the chassis. Use this information to ensure that you upgrade to the correct software.

Copying/Downloading the Image

Upgrading the Server Switch operating system requires several steps, which are described in the following sections. One step is to copy the image before installing it.

Table 5-6 lists several options for copying the image into the system.

Table 5-6 Copying/Downloading Image Options

Through the CLI	Through the GUI
FTP	Remote FTP Server
TFTP	Local File
SCP	Remote Secure Server

Card Status Requirements

Only cards with an oper-status of “up” are updated. If a card is down when you run install, or a card is added after running install, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Bring up the card

Step 2 Run the installation again.

Step 3 Specify the same image file. If the image is already installed on a card, that card is skipped.

Step 4 Be sure to specify the boot-config again so that all cards know to boot from the same system image.

Upgrade Procedure Overview

The system upgrade process is summarized in the following steps:

Step 1 Set up the hardware connection for the upgrade.

Step 2 Verify the installed system image version number.

Step 3 Download an image file from a network-accessible FTP server, or download an image file remotely from a TFTP server.

Step 4 Install the new system image.

Step 5 Configure the CLI and Element Manager to use the appropriate configuration file the next time they reboot.

Step 6 Reboot the system.

Installing a Software Image

To install an image file, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu and choose **File Management**. The File Management window opens.

Note If you have not already imported an image file to your file system, refer to the "Importing Configuration Files and Image Files" section on page 5-15.

Step 2 Click the line in the **Current Files on System** table that lists the file that you want to install, and then click the **Install** button. A verification window opens.

Note Before you install an image, verify that you have brought up all of the cards on the chassis that you want to run the new image. Cards that run a different image from the chassis cannot pass traffic.

Note Alert other users that you plan to install a new image to your Server Switch.

Step 3 Click the **Yes** button to install the image.

Importing Configuration Files and Image Files

You can import files to your Server Switch from your local host or a remote FTP server.

Importing from a Remote Server

To import files to your Server Switch from remote devices, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu and choose **File Management**. The File Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Import** button. The Import File window opens.

Step 3 From the File Type pulldown menu, choose the type of file that you want to import (image or configuration).

Step 4 Click the **Remote FTP Server** radio button or **Remote SCP Server** radio button.

Step 5 Enter the DNS name or IP address of the FTP server that holds the file that you want to import in the Server Name or IP Address field.

Step 6 Enter the user ID that logs you in to the FTP server in the User Name field.

Step 7 Enter the password that logs you in to the FTP server in the Password field.

Step 8 Enter the directory path and name of the file on the FTP server in the File Path and Name field.

Step 9 Enter the name that the file will take on your Server Switch in the File Name on System field.

Step 10 Click the **Copy** button.

Importing from Your Local Host

To import files to your Server Switch from your local host, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu and choose **File Management**. The File Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Import** button. The Import File window opens.

Step 3 Select, from the **File Type** pulldown menu, the type of file that you want to import (image or configuration).

Step 4 Click the **Local File** radio button.

Step 5 Click the **Choose** button and navigate to the file that you want to import.

Step 6 Click the file that you want to import, and then click the **OK** button.

Step 7 Enter the name that the file will take on your Server Switch in the File Name on System field.

Step 8 Click the **Copy** button.

Exporting Configuration Files and Log Files

You can export files from your Server Switch to your local host or a remote FTP server.

Exporting to a Remote Server

To export files from your Server Switch to a remote device, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu and choose **File Management**. The File Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the file that you want to export. The **Export** button becomes active.

Step 3 Click the **Export** button. The Export File window opens.

Step 4 Click the **Remote FTP Server** radio button or **Remote SCP Server** radio button.

Step 5 In the Server Name or IP Address field, enter the DNS name or IP address of the FTP server that will receive the file that you want to export.

Step 6 In the User Name field, enter the user ID that logs you in to the FTP server.

Step 7 In the Password field, enter the password that logs you in to the FTP server.

Step 8 In the File Path and Name field, enter the path on your remote host where you want to copy the exported file, and the name that you want to assign for the file.

```
/root/files/old-config.cfg
```

Step 9 Click the **Copy** button.

Exporting to Your Local Host

To export files from your Server Switch to your local host, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu and choose **File Management**. The File Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the file that you want to export. The **Export** button becomes active.

Step 3 Click the **Export** button. The Export File window opens.

Step 4 Click the **Local File** radio button.

Step 5 Click the **Choose** button.

Step 6 Navigate to the directory where you want to copy the file, and then click the **OK** button.

Step 7 Click the **Copy** button.

Saving a Configuration File

To back up your running configuration to the standby controller on your chassis, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu and choose **Save Config**.

Note If you make configuration changes to the master image and then save the configuration, verify that the master and backup have synchronized, and then save the configuration on the backup as well. For more information, see the "Configuring Database Synchronization" section on page 8-25.

Rebooting the Server Switch with Element Manager

To reboot your Server Switch with Element Manager, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu and choose **Reboot**.

Step 2 Click the **OK** button.

Running General Diagnostics

With Element Manager, you can run the following diagnostics:

- chassis
- card
- port

Running Chassis Diagnostics

To run chassis diagnostics, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu, and then choose **Diagnostics > General**.

Step 2 Click the **Chassis** tab.

Step 3 In the Module Type field, click the radio button of the type of the element that you want to diagnose.

Step 4 Enter the index number of the element that you want to diagnose in the Module Number field.

Step 5 In the Test field, click the radio button of the type of test that you want to run.

Step 6 Enter the number of times that you want the test to run in the Iterations field.

Step 7 In the Action field, click the start radio button to begin a test or the stop radio button to end a test.

Step 8 In the Option field, click the error condition that you want to apply.

Step 9 Click the **Apply** button to execute the configuration and start or stop the test.

Configuring Card Diagnostics

To run card diagnostics, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu, and then choose **Diagnostics > General**.

Step 2 Click the **Card** tab.

Step 3 Click the **Insert** button. The Diagnostic, Insert Card window opens.

Step 4 Click the **Card** pulldown menu and choose the card that you want to test.

Step 5 In the Test field, click the type of test that you want to execute.

Step 6 In the Iterations field, click the number of test iterations that you want to run.

Step 7 Choose an action from the Action field:

- Click the **start** radio button if you want the test to run when you click the Insert button
- Click the **stop** radio button if you want the test to appear in the table but not execute. To run the test later, see the "Running Configured Diagnostic Tests" section on page 5-20.

Step 8 Click the **Insert** button.

Deleting a Card Test Entry

To delete a card test entry, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu, and then choose **Diagnostics > General**.

Step 2 Click the **Card** tab.

Step 3 Click the row of the entry that you want to delete, and then click the **Delete** button.

Configuring Port Diagnostics

To run port diagnostics, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu, and then choose **Diagnostics > General**.

Step 2 Click the **Port** tab.

Step 3 Click the **Insert** button. The Diagnostic, Insert Port window opens.

Step 4 Enter a port in the Port field, or click the "**...**" button, choose ports, and click the **OK** button.

Step 5 In the Test field, click the radio button of the test that you want to execute.

Step 6 (Optional) Check the **Data Validation** checkbox to validate data.

Step 7 Enter the size, in bits, of the data packet that you want to send in the Data Size field.

Step 8 Enter the data pattern that you want to iterate in the test in the Data Pattern field.

Step 9 Enter the number of iterations that you want to execute in the Iterations field.

Step 10 Enter a source LID in the Source ID field.

Step 11 Enter a destination LID in the Target ID field.

Step 12 Select an action from the **Action** field:

- Click the **start** radio button if you want the test to execute when you click the Insert button.
- Click the **stop** radio button if you want the test to appear in the table but not execute. To execute the test later, see "Running Configured Diagnostic Tests" section on page 5-20.

Step 13 Click the **Insert** button.

Deleting a Port Test Entry

To delete a card test entry, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu, and then choose **Diagnostics > General**.

Step 2 Click the **Port** tab.

Step 3 Click the row of the entry that you want to delete, and then click the **Delete** button.

Running Configured Diagnostic Tests

To run a diagnostic test that you have already added to the Diagnostics window, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu, and then choose **Diagnostics > General**.

Step 2 Click the appropriate tab for the test that you want to run.

Step 3 Identify the entry of the test that you want to run.

Step 4 Click the cell in the **Action** column of that entry and choose **start** from the pulldown menu.

Note The cell must display **stop** for this process to work. If the cell displays **start**, choose **stop** from the pulldown menu and click the **Apply** button, and then perform this step.

Step 5 Click the **Apply** button, and then repeatedly click the **Refresh** button to track the progress of the test.

Viewing POST Diagnostics

You can view POST diagnostics for the following elements:

- Cards
- Power Supplies
- Fans

Viewing Card POST Diagnostics

To view card POST diagnostics, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu, and then choose **Diagnostics > POST**.

Step 2 Click the **Card** tab. Table 5-7 lists and describes the fields that appear.

Table 5-7 Card POST Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Slot ID	Slot number.
POST Status	Indicates the result of POST (Power-on-self-test): unknown passed failed
PostErrorCodes	Show error(s) detected during POST.

Viewing Power Supply POST Diagnostics

To view power supply POST diagnostics, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu, and then choose **Diagnostics > POST**.

Step 2 Click the **Power Supply** tab. Table 5-8 lists and describes the fields that appear.

Table 5-8 Card POST Field Descriptions

Field	Description
PS ID	Power supply number.
POST Status	Indicates the result of POST: unknown passed failed
PostErrorCodes	Show error(s) detected during POST.

Viewing Fan POST Diagnostics

To view fan POST diagnostics, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu, and then choose **Diagnostics > POST**.

Step 2 Click the **Fan** tab. Table 5-9 lists and describes the fields that appear.

Table 5-9 Card POST Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Fan ID	Fan number.
POST Status	Indicates the result of POST): • unknown • passed • failed
PostErrorCodes	Show error(s) detected during POST.

Viewing FRU Diagnostics

You can view FRU diagnostics for the following elements:

- cards
- power supplies
- fans

Viewing Card FRU Diagnostics

To view card FRU diagnostics, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu, and then choose **Diagnostics > POST**.

Step 2 Click the **Card** tab. Table 5-10 lists and describes the fields that appear.

Table 5-10 Card POST Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Slot ID	Slot number.
FruError	Shows the last hardware error (if any) detected on this FRU. The information returned in this variable is read from the device's VPD.

Viewing Power Supply FRU Diagnostics

To view power supply FRU diagnostics, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu, and then choose **Diagnostics > POST**.

Step 2 Click the **Power Supply** tab. Table 5-11 lists and describes the fields that appear.

Table 5-11 Card POST Field Descriptions

Field	Description
PS ID	Power supply number.
FruError	Shows the last hardware error (if any) detected on this FRU. The information returned in this variable is read from the device's VPD.

Viewing Fan FRU Diagnostics

To view fan FRU diagnostics, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Maintenance** menu, and then choose **Diagnostics > POST**.

Step 2 Click the **Fan** tab. Table 5-12 lists and describes the fields that appear.

Table 5-12 Card POST Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Fan ID	Fan number.
FruError	Shows the last hardware error (if any) detected on this FRU. The information returned in this variable is read from the device's VPD.

CHAPTER 6

Health Menu Tasks

This chapter describes the Health menu tasks for Element Manager and contains these sections:

Note The Health menu provides options that let you verify the status of your Server Switch. With Health menu options, you can view the operational status of Server Switch and view logs of Server Switch events.

Viewing Health Summary

To view a summary of the health of your Server Switch, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Health** menu and choose **Status**. The Health Status window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Summary** tab. Table 6-1 lists and describes the Summary tab field.

Table 6-1 Summary Tab Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Up Time	Displays amount of time that the switch has been up since the last reboot.
Power	Displays a green check if all power supplies function successfully. Displays a red X if a power supply experiences a problem.
Fans	Displays a green check if all fans function successfully. Displays a red X if a fan experiences a problem.
Sensors	Displays a green check if all temperature sensors function successfully. Displays a red X if a temperature sensor experiences a problem or if the temperature exceeds the safe threshold.

Viewing Power Supply Status

To view the status of the power supplies on your Server Switch, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Health** menu and choose **Status**. The Health Status window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Power Supplies** tab. Table 6-2 lists and describes the Power Supplies tab field.

Table 6-2 Power Supplies Tab Field Descriptions

Field	Description
PS ID	Numeric identifier of the power supply. For more information on the power supplies in your device, refer to your hardware documentation.
Type	Type of power (AC or DC).
Admin Status	Displays the status to which a user has configured the power supply.
Oper Status	Displays “up” to indicate that your power supply functions and currently supplies power to your device. Displays “down” for faulty power supplies.
Utilization	Percentage of total power supply resources in use.
Voltage	Voltage of the power supply.
Product Serial Number	Factory-assigned product serial number.
PCA Serial Number	Printed circuit assembly (PCA) serial number.
PCA Assembly Number	Printed circuit assembly (PCA) assembly number.
FRU Number	Field replaceable unit (FRU) number.

Viewing Fan Status

To view the status of the fans on your Server Switch, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Health** menu and choose **Status**. The Health Status window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Fans** tab. Table 6-3 lists and describes the Fans tab field.

Table 6-3 Fans Tab Field Descriptions

Field	Description
FanId	Numeric identifier of the fan. For more information on the fans in your device, refer to your hardware documentation.
OperStatus	Displays “up” if the fan functions properly; otherwise, displays “down.”
Speed	Displays the speed of the fan in percentage of maximum speed.
ProductSerialNum	Factory-assigned product serial number.
PcaSerialNum	Printed circuit assembly (PCA) serial number.

Table 6-3 Fans Tab Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
PcaAssemblyNum	Printed circuit assembly (PCA) assembly number.
FruNum	Field replaceable unit (FRU) number.

Viewing Sensor Status

To view the status of the temperature sensors on your Server Switch, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Health** menu and choose **Status**. The Health Status window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Sensors** tab. Table 6-4 lists and describes the Sensors tab field.

Table 6-4 Fans Tab Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Slot ID	Numeric identifier of the slot in which the temperature sensor resides. For more information on the slots in your device, refer to your hardware documentation.
Sensor ID	Numeric identifier of the temperature sensor.
Oper Status	Operational code of the sensor. The values are normal, tempAlert, currAlert, or voltAlert.
Oper Code	Temperature of the slot.
Current Temp	Current temperature of the chassis.
Alarm Temp	Chassis temperature that triggers an alarm.
Shutdown Temp	Chassis temperature that triggers a shutdown.

Viewing Server Switch Events

When you configure your local host to receive Server Switch events, you can then view a log of the events. Before you view Server Switch events, refer to the "Configuring Your Host as a Trap Receiver" section on page 6-5.

To view Server Switch events on a host that you have configured to receive events, perform the following tasks:

Step 1 Click the **Health** menu and choose **Event Viewer**. The Event Viewer window opens. Table 6-5 lists and describes the fields in the window.

Step 2 (Optional) Click the **Node** column header to organize the Event Viewer table by node. Click the header a second time to reverse the order (from top to bottom) of the display.

Step 3 (Optional) Click the **Time** column header to organize the Event Viewer table by node. Click the header a second time to reverse the order (from top to bottom) of the display.

Step 4 (Optional) Click the **Type** column header to organize the Event Viewer table by node. Click the header a second time to reverse the order (from top to bottom) of the display.

Step 5 (Optional) Click the **Description** column header to organize the Event Viewer table by node. Click the header a second time to reverse the order (from top to bottom) of the display.

Table 6-5 Event Viewer Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Node	IP address of the Server Switch on which the event took place.
Time	Time that the event took place.
Type	Type of event that took place.
Description	Description of the event.

Exporting Event Logs to a Text File

To export an event log, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Health** menu and choose **Event Viewer**. The Event Viewer window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Export** button. The Save window opens.

Step 3 Navigate to the directory on your local host on which you want to store the event log.

Step 4 Enter a filename for the log in the File Name field, and then click the **Save** button. Element Manager creates a text file with the contents of the event log on your host.

Clearing Event Entries by Category

To clear choose event types from the Event Viewer table, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Health** menu and choose **Event Viewer**. The Event Viewer window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Clear** button, and then click the type of entry that you want to remove from the table. All entries of that type disappear from the display.

Clearing All Event Entries

To clear all events from the Event Viewer table, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Health** menu and choose **Event Viewer**. The Event Viewer window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Clear** button, and then click **All**. All event entries disappear from the display.

Configuring Trap Receivers

You must configure your host to receive traps in order to view events. If no other application on your local host controls port 162, Element Manager automatically registers your local host as a trap receiver. To verify that Element Manager registered your host, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Health** menu, and then click **Trap Receivers**. The Trap Receivers window opens.

Step 2 Verify that the IP address of your host appears in the Address column. If it appears, verify that "true" appears in the Receive Events column.

Note If your local host has multiple IP addresses (for instance, one from a LAN and one from a wireless connection, disable all IP addresses other than the LAN address, and then close Element Manager and open it again. Verify that only the LAN address appears in the **Trap Receivers** window. If it appears, you can enable your other addresses.

Configuring Your Host as a Trap Receiver

If you have an application (other than Element Manager) that takes over port 162 to receive and manage SNMP traps, you must add your host to the Server Switch configuration with Element Manager so that the application receives Server Switch traps. To add your host as a trap receiver, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Health** menu and choose **Trap Receivers**. The Trap Receivers window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Insert** button. The Insert Trap Receivers window opens.

Step 3 Enter the IP address of your host in the Address field.

Step 4 Enter the SNMP community of your host in the Community field.

Step 5 Check the **Receive Events** checkbox, and then click the **Insert** button.

Deleting Your Host as a Trap Receiver

If you manually configured your host as a trap receiver, you must manually remove your host to de-register. To delete your host as a trap receiver, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Health** menu and choose **Trap Receivers**. The Trap Receivers window opens.

Step 2 Click your host in the **Trap Receivers** table, and then click the **Delete** button.

Step 3 Click the **Close** button.

Viewing Authentication Failures

To view authentication failures, perform this step:

Step 1 Click the **Health** menu and choose **Authentication**. The Authentication window opens. Table 6-6 lists and displays the fields in this window.

Table 6-6 Authentication Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Enable Authentication Traps	Provides radio buttons to enable and disable authentication traps.
CLI Access Violation Count	Number of CLI access violation counts.
CLI Last Violation Time	Time of the most recent CLI access violations.
SNMP Access Violation Count	Number of SNMP access violation counts.
SNMP Last Violation Time	Time of the most recent SNMP access violations.
HTTP Access Violation Count	Number of HTTP access violation counts.
HTTP Last Violation Time	Time of the most recent HTTP access violations.

Enabling Failure Traps

To enable authentication traps, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Health** menu and choose **Authentication**. The Authentication window opens.

Step 2 Click the **enabled** radio button, and then click the **Apply** button.

Viewing Logs

To view one of the logs in the file system on your Server Switch, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Health** menu, and then click **Log Viewer**. The Log Viewer window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Download** button. The Download Log Files window opens.

Step 3 Click, in the Available log files table, the log that you want to view, and then click the **Download** button. The Save As window opens.

Step 4 Navigate to the directory in which you want to save the log file, and then click the **Save** button. A Download Complete window opens and displays an Open File checkbox.

Step 5 Check the Open File checkbox, and then click the **OK** button. The log opens in the Log Viewer window.

Applying Filters to ts_log Displays

When you configure and apply filters, Element Manager removes from the display all entries that do not match the filter criteria. To remove particular entries from log displays, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Health** menu, and then click **Log Viewer**. The Log Viewer window opens.

Step 2 Open a ts_log file. For detailed instructions, refer to the "Viewing Logs" section on page 6-6.

Step 3 Click the **Filter** button. The Log Filter window opens.

Step 4 Select the filter attributes that you want to apply:

- All filter options are cumulative. If you choose **slot 1** and **WARN**, the log viewer displays only logs that apply to slot 1 *and* are of the WARN type. Any WARN type messages that do not apply to slot 1 do not appear. Any slot 1 messages of other types do not appear.
- Click the **Show Advanced** button to reveal application options that you can add to the filter. Click an application to apply it to the filter. Press and hold the **Ctrl** key and click additional applications to apply multiple applications to the filter.

Step 5 Click the **Apply** button. All entries that do not match the filter disappear from the display.

Report Menu Tasks

This chapter describes the Report menu tasks for Element Manager and contains these sections:

Note Use the Report menu to view card and port statistics. With the menu, you can view all relevant statistics in a table, or you can choose statistics to create a custom graph.

Viewing Port Statistics

To view port statistics, perform the following steps:

Step 1 In the chassis display, click the port whose statistics you want to view.

Step 2 Click the **Report** menu and choose **Graph Port**. A window opens that displays the type and number of the port.

Step 3 Click the **Interface** tab. A table of port statistics appears. Table 7-1 lists and describes the fields in this table.

Table 7-1 Port Statistics Display Field Descriptions

Field	Description
InOctets	Cumulative number of octets that arrived at the port, including framing characters.
InUcastPkts	Cumulative number of incoming packets destined for a single port.
InMulticastPkts	Cumulative number of incoming packets destined for the ports of a multicast group.
InBroadcastPkts	Cumulative number of incoming packets destined for all ports on the fabric.
InDiscards	Cumulative number of inbound packets that the port discarded for a reason other than a packet error (such as the lack of buffer space).
InErrors	Number of inbound packets with errors that the port discarded.

Table 7-1 Port Statistics Display Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
InUnknownProtos	For packet-oriented interfaces, the number of packets received via the interface that were discarded because of an unknown or unsupported protocol. For character-oriented or fixed-length interfaces that support protocol multiplexing, the number of transmission units received via the interface that were discarded because of an unknown or unsupported protocol. For any interface that does not support protocol multiplexing, this counter is always 0.
OutOctets	Total number of octets transmitted out of the interface, including framing characters.
OutUcastPkts	Total number of packets that higher-level protocols requested be transmitted, and which were not addressed to a multicast or broadcast address at this sublayer, including those packets that were discarded or not sent.
OutMulticastPkts	Total number of packets that higher-level protocols requested be transmitted, and which were addressed to a multicast address at this sub-layer, including those that were discarded or not sent. For a MAC layer protocol, includes both Group and Functional addresses.
OutBroadcastPkts	Total number of packets that higher-level protocols requested to be transmitted, and which were addressed to a broadcast address at this sublayer, including those packets that were discarded or not sent.
OutDiscards	Number of outbound packets that were chosen to be discarded even though no errors had been detected to prevent their being transmitted. One possible reason for discarding such a packet could be to free-up buffer space.
OutErrors	For packet-oriented interfaces, the number of outbound packets that could not be transmitted because of errors. For character-oriented or fixed-length interfaces, the number of outbound transmission units that could not be transmitted because of errors.

Configuring the Refresh Rate

Element Manager refreshes all statistics displays at regular intervals. To configure the interval, perform the following steps:

Step 1 In the chassis display, click the port whose refresh rate you want to change.

Step 2 Click the **Report** menu and choose **Graph Port**. A window opens that displays the type and number of the port.

Step 3 Click the pulldown menu at the bottom of the window and choose the interval at which you want the display to refresh.

Note You do not need to click any **apply** or **ok** button. The change takes place immediately.

Viewing Fibre Channel Statistics

In addition to general statistics, the Report menu provides Fibre Channel-specific statistics for FC gateway ports. To view FC statistics, perform the following steps:

Step 1 In the chassis display, click the FC gateway port whose FC statistics you want to view.

Step 2 Click the **Report** menu and choose **Graph Port**. A window opens that displays the type and number of the port.

Step 3 Click the **FibreChannel** tab. A table of FC statistics appears. Table 7-2 lists and describes the fields in this table.

Table 7-2 Fibre Channel Statistics Field Descriptions

Field	Description
FcSecondsSinceLastReset	Number of seconds since the Fibre Channel port last reset.
LinkEvents	Total number of link events (such as link up, link down) processed by the Fibre Channel interface gateway(s).
FcpCmdsOutstanding	Total number of FCP commands outstanding on the Fibre Channel interface gateway(s).
FcpCmdsCompleted	Total number of FCP commands completed on the Fibre Channel interface gateway(s).
FcpErrors	Total number of FCP errors encountered on the Fibre Channel interface gateway(s).
FcInitiatorIO	Quantity of Initiator I/O.
FcTxFrames	Number of transmitted Fibre Channel frames.
FcTxWords	Number of transmitted Fibre Channel words.
FcRxFrames	Number of received Fibre Channel frames.
FcRxWords	Number of received Fibre Channel words.
FcLIPCount	Number of Loop Initialization Primitives.
FcNOSCount	Number of not operational primitive sequences.
FcErrorFrames	Number of error frames.
FcDumpedFrames	Number of frames that the port dumped.
FcLinkFailureCount	Number of link failures.
FcLossOfSyncCount	Number of loss-of-sync errors.
FcLossOfSignalCount	Number of loss-of-signal errors.
FcPrimitiveSeqProtocolErrCount	Number of primitive sequence protocol errors.
FcInvalidTxWordCount	Number of invalid transmission word errors.
FcInvalidCRCCount	Number of invalid cyclical redundancy checks.

Viewing IP Statistics

In addition to general statistics, the Report menu provides IP-specific statistics for Ethernet gateway ports. To view IP statistics, perform the following steps:

Step 1 In the chassis display, click the Ethernet gateway port whose IP statistics you want to view.

Step 2 Click the **Report** menu and choose **Graph Port**. A window opens that displays the type and number of the port.

Step 3 Click the **IP** tab. A table of IP statistics appears. Table 7-3 lists and describes the fields in this table.

Table 7-3 IP Statistics Field Descriptions

Field	Description
InReceives	Cumulative number of input datagrams (including errors) that interfaces received for the IP address that you specified with the **ip** keyword.
InHdrErrors	Cumulative number of datagrams that interfaces discarded. Reasons to discard a datagram include the following: • Bad checksums • Version number mismatches • Format errors • Exceeded time-to-live values • IP option processing errors
InHdrChksumErr	The number of input datagrams discarded due to a checksum error in their IP headers.
InAddrErrors	Cumulative number of input datagrams that ports discarded because the IP address in the destination field of the header of the datagram was not a valid address to be received by the port.
ForwDatagrams	Cumulative number of datagrams that arrived at the port en-route to a final destination. For non-IP-gateway ports, this value includes only packets that the port source-routed successfully.
InUnknownProtos	Cumulative number of datagrams that the port successfully received but discarded due to an unknown or unsupported protocol.
InDiscards	Cumulative number of datagrams that the port discarded for a reason other than a problem with the datagram (such as the lack of buffer space).
InDelivers	Cumulative number of input datagrams that the port successfully delivered to IP user protocols, including the Internet Control-Message Protocol (ICMP).
OutRequests	Cumulative number of IP datagrams that local IP user protocols (including ICMP) supplied to IP in-requests. This counter does not include any datagrams counted as forw-datagrams.
OutDiscards	Cumulative number of output IP datagrams that the port discarded for a reason other than a problem with the datagram (such as the lack of buffer space).

Table 7-3 IP Statistics Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
OutNoRoutes	Cumulative number of IP datagrams that the port discarded because a route could not be found to transmit them to their destination. This counter includes any packets counted in forw-datagrams that still qualify. This counter also includes any datagrams that a server switch cannot route because all of the gateways on the server switch are down.
FragOKs	Cumulative number of IP datagrams that the port has successfully fragmented.
FragFails	Cumulative number of IP datagrams that the port discarded because the port could not fragment them. (For instance, this occurs when the Don't Fragment flag of the datagram is set.)
FragCreates	Cumulative number of IP datagram fragments that the port has generated.

Viewing Ethernet Statistics

In addition to general statistics, the Report menu provides IP-specific statistics for Ethernet gateway ports. To view Ethernet statistics, perform the following steps:

Step 1 In the chassis display, click the Ethernet gateway port whose Ethernet statistics you want to view.

Step 2 Click the **Report** menu and choose **Graph Port**. A window opens that displays the type and number of the port.

Step 3 Click the **Ethernet** tab. A table of Ethernet statistics appears. Table 7-4 lists and describes the fields in this table.

Table 7-4 Ethernet Statistics Field Descriptions

Field	Description
AlignmentErrors	A count of frames received on a particular interface that are not an integral number of octets in length and do not pass the FCS check. The count represented by an instance of this object is incremented when the alignmentError status is returned by the MAC service to the LLC (or other MAC user). Received frames for which multiple error conditions obtain are counted exclusively according to the error status presented to the LLC. This counter does not increment for 8-bit wide group encoding schemes.
FCSErrors	A count of frames received on a particular interface that are an integral number of octets in length but do not pass the FCS check. This count does not include frames received with frame-too-long or frame-too-short errors. The count represented by an instance of this object is incremented when the frameCheckError status is returned by the MAC service to the LLC (or other MAC user). Received frames for which multiple error conditions obtained are counted exclusively according to the error status presented to the LLC. Coding errors detected by the physical layer for speeds above 10 Mbps will cause the frame to fail the FCS check.
SingleCollisionFrames	A count of successfully transmitted frames on a particular interface for which transmission is inhibited by exactly one collision. A frame that is counted by an instance of this object is also counted by the corresponding instance of the out-ucast-pkts, out-multicast-pkts, or out-broadcast-pkts, and is not counted by the corresponding instance of the multiple-collision-frames object. This counter does not increment when the interface is operating in full-duplex mode.
MultipleCollisionFrames	A count of successfully transmitted frames on a particular interface for which transmission is inhibited by more than one collision. A frame that is counted by an instance of this object is also counted by the corresponding instance of the out-ucast-pkts, out-multicast-pkts, or out-broadcast-pkts, and is not counted by the corresponding instance of the single-collision-frames object. This counter does not increment when the interface is operating in full-duplex mode.
SQETestErrors	A count of times that the SQE TEST ERROR message is generated by the PLS sublayer for a particular interface. The SQE TEST ERROR is set in accordance with the rules for verification of the SQE detection mechanism in the PLS Carrier Sense Function, as described in IEEE Std. 802.3, 1998 Edition, section 7.2.4.6. This counter does not increment on interfaces operating at speeds greater than 10 Mbps or on interfaces operating in full-duplex mode.
DeferredTransmissions	A count of frames for which the first transmission attempt on a particular interface is delayed because the medium is busy. The count represented by an instance of this object does not include frames involved in collisions. This counter does not increment when the interface is operating in full-duplex mode.

Table 7-4 Ethernet Statistics Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
LateCollisions	The number of times that a collision is detected on a particular interface later than one Ethernet slot-time unit into the transmission of a packet. A late collision included in a count represented by an instance of this object is also considered as a generic collision for purposes of other collision-related statistics. This counter does not increment when the interface is operating in full-duplex mode.
ExcessiveCollisions	A count of frames for which transmission on a particular interface fails due to excessive collisions. This counter does not increment when the interface is operating in full-duplex mode.
InternalMacTransmitErrors	A count of frames for which transmission on a particular interface fails due to an internal MAC sublayer transmit error. A frame is only counted by an instance of this object if it is not counted by the corresponding instance of the late-collisions object, the excessive-collisions object, or the carrier-sense-errors object. The precise meaning of the count represented by an instance of this object is implementation-specific. In particular, an instance of this object may represent a count of transmission errors on a particular interface that is not otherwise counted.
CarrierSenseErrors	The number of times that the carrier sense condition was lost or never asserted when attempting to transmit a frame on a particular interface. The count represented by an instance of this object is incremented at most once per transmission attempt, even if the carrier sense condition fluctuates during a transmission attempt. This counter does not increment when the interface is operating in full-duplex mode.
FrameTooLongs	A count of frames received on a particular interface that exceed the maximum permitted frame size. The count represented by an instance of this object is incremented when the frame-too-longs status is returned by the MAC service to the LLC (or other MAC user). Received frames for which multiple error conditions obtain are counted exclusively according to the error status presented to the LLC.
InternalMacReceiveErrors	A count of frames for which reception on a particular interface fails due to an internal MAC sublayer receive error. A frame is only counted by an instance of this object if it is not counted by the corresponding instance of the frame-too-longs, alignment-errors, or fcs-errors object. The precise meaning of the count represented by an instance of this object is implementation-specific. In particular, an instance of this object may represent a count of receive errors on a particular interface that is not otherwise counted.

Graphing Port Statistics

Element Manager provides utilities that create line charts, area charts, bar charts, and pie charts to visually represent port statistics.

To graph particular port statistics, perform the following steps:

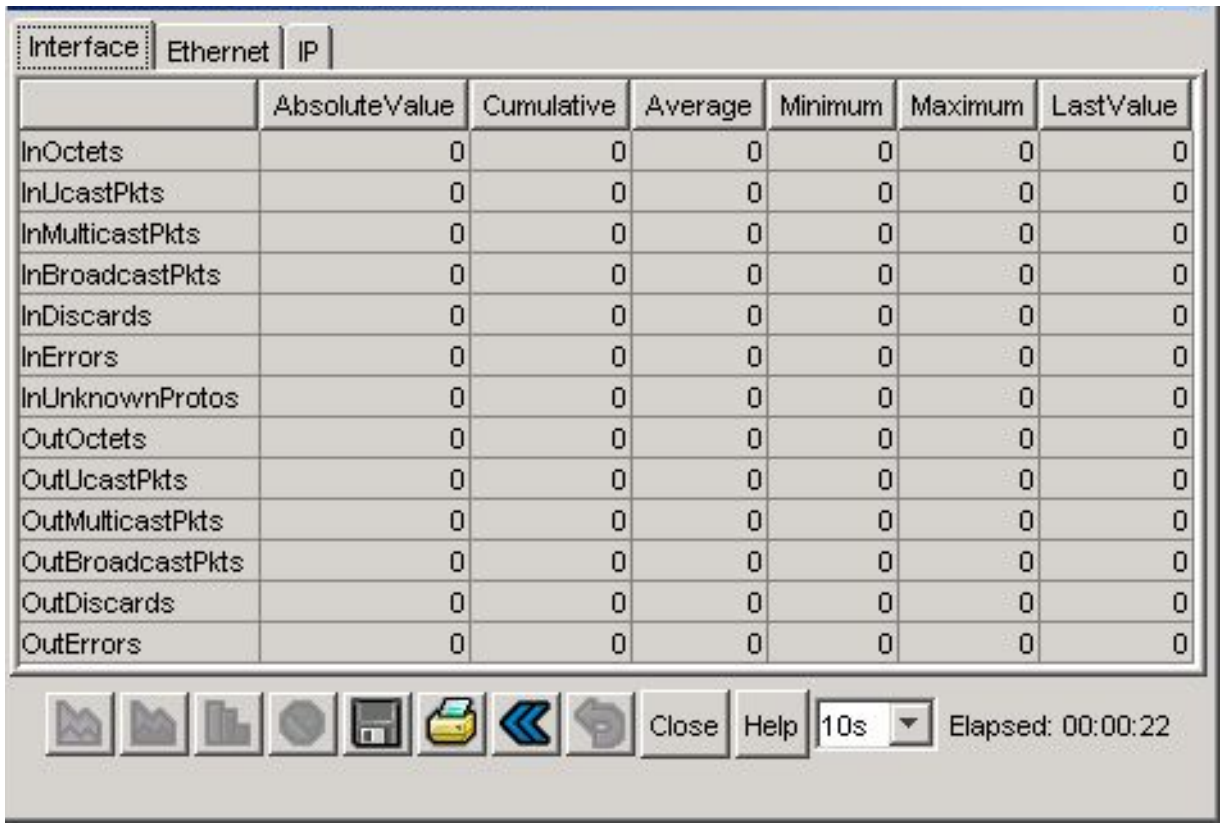
Step 1 In the chassis display, click the port whose statistics you want to view.

Step 2 Click the **Report** menu and choose **Graph Port**. A window opens that displays the type and number of the port.

Step 3 Click the **Interface** tab. (Optionally, you can click the **IP**, **Ethernet**, or **FibreChannel** tabs, when available.) A table of port statistics appears.

Step 4 Select the values that you want to include in the graph with one of the following methods:

- Click-and-drag your cursor across the values that you want to graph.
- Hold the **Ctrl** key and click the values that you want to graph.



	AbsoluteValue	Cumulative	Average	Minimum	Maximum	LastValue
InOctets	0	0	0	0	0	0
InUcastPkts	0	0	0	0	0	0
InMulticastPkts	0	0	0	0	0	0
InBroadcastPkts	0	0	0	0	0	0
InDiscards	0	0	0	0	0	0
InErrors	0	0	0	0	0	0
InUnknownProtos	0	0	0	0	0	0
OutOctets	0	0	0	0	0	0
OutUcastPkts	0	0	0	0	0	0
OutMulticastPkts	0	0	0	0	0	0
OutBroadcastPkts	0	0	0	0	0	0
OutDiscards	0	0	0	0	0	0
OutErrors	0	0	0	0	0	0

Step 5 Click the button of the graph that you want to create. See Figure 7-1. The graph appears

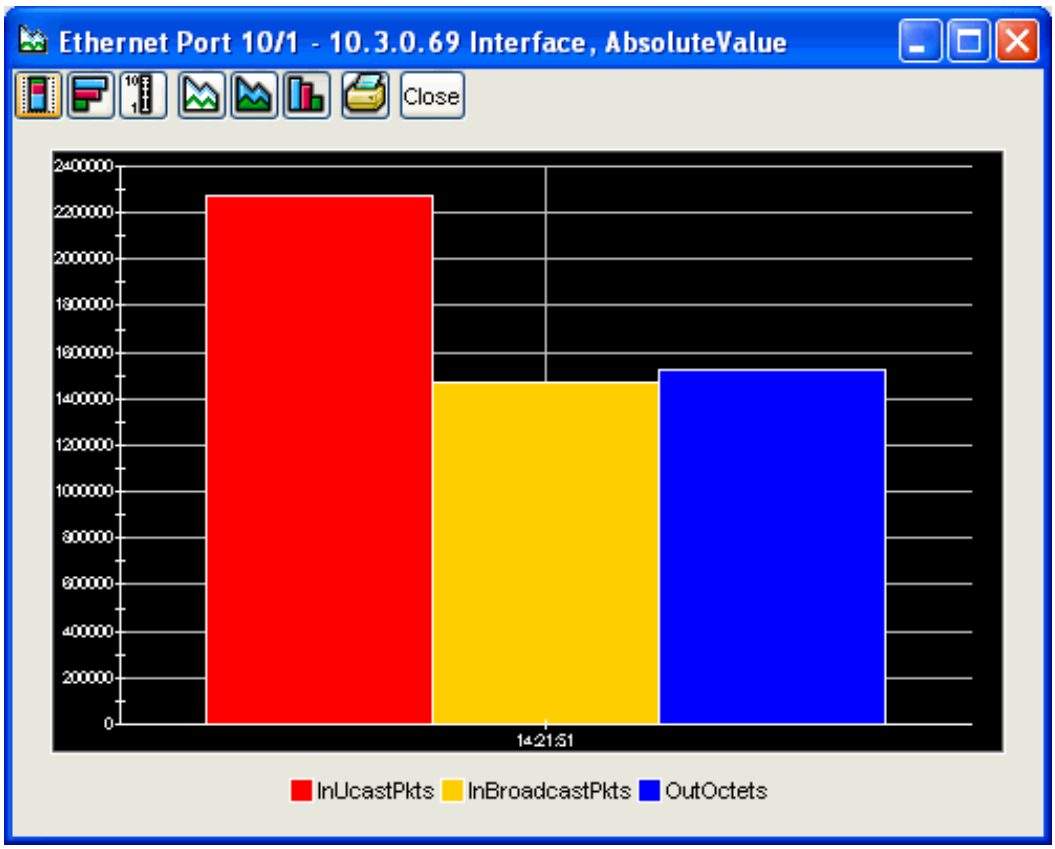
Figure 7-1 Graph Buttons


Line Chart


Area Chart


Bar Chart


Pie Chart



Note With most charts, the display will reload with updated information based on the refresh rate. To configure the interval, refer to the "Configuring the Refresh Rate" section on page 7-2.

Using a Swap Chart Type, Layout, and Scale

With the exception of pie charts, the chart display lets you do the following:

- Swap between charts.
- Increase or decrease the scale of the display.
- View the chart horizontally or vertically.

To perform these functions, use the buttons in Table 7-5.

Table 7-5 Chart Buttons

Button	Name	Function
	Stacked	Overlays the graphical output of each statistic.
	Horizontal	Rotates the axis of the graph by 90 degrees.
	Log Scale	Zooms in and out.
	Line Chart	Displays a line chart.
	Area Chart	Displays an area chart.
	Bar Chart	Displays a bar chart.

Viewing Card Statistics

With Element Manager, you can view statistics of Fibre Channel gateway cards or Ethernet gateway cards.

Viewing Fibre Channel Card Statistics

To view port statistics, perform the following steps:

Step 1 In the chassis display, click the card whose statistics you want to view.

Step 2 Click the **Report** menu and choose **Graph Card**. A window opens that displays the type and number of the card and presents card statistics in tabular format. Table 7-6 lists and describes the fields in this table.

Table 7-6 FC Card Statistics

Field	Description
LinkEvents	Total number of link events (such as the link up, link down) processed by the Fibre Channel interface gateway(s).
SrpInitiatedIos	Total number of SRP I/O requests.
SrpCmdsCompleted	Cumulative number of commands that one or all FC gateways executed.
SrpBytesRead	Cumulative number of SRP bytes read by one or all FC gateways.
SrpBytesWritten	Cumulative number of SRP bytes written by one or all FC gateways.
SrpConnections	Total number of connections used by the SRP initiator.
SrpCmdsOutstanding	Cumulative number of outstanding SRP commands.
SrpErrors	Cumulative number of SRP errors.
FcInitiatedIos	Total number of I/O responses by the Fibre Channel device to SRP initiator requests.
FcpCmdsCompleted	Cumulative number of commands that one or all FC gateways executed.
FcpBytesRead	Cumulative number of FC bytes read by one or all FC gateways.
FcpBytesWritten	Cumulative number of FC bytes written by one or all FC gateways.
FcpCmdsOutstanding	Cumulative number of outstanding FC commands.
FcpErrors	Cumulative number of FC errors on one or all gateways.

Viewing Ethernet Card Statistics

To view port statistics, perform the following steps:

Step 1 In the chassis display, click the card whose statistics you want to view.

Step 2 Click the **Report** menu and choose **Graph Card**. A window opens that displays the type and number of the card and presents card statistics in tabular format. Table 7-7 lists and describes the fields in this table.

Table 7-7 Ethernet Card Statistics

Field	Description
InReceives	Cumulative number of input datagrams (including errors) that interfaces received for the IP address that you specified with the **ip** keyword.
InHdrErrors	Cumulative number of datagrams that interfaces discarded. Reasons to discard a datagram include the following: • Bad checksums • Version number mismatches • Format errors • Exceeded time-to-live values • IP option processing errors
InHdrChksumErr	Cumulative number of header checksum errors.
InAddrErrors	Cumulative number of input datagrams that ports discarded because the IP address in the destination field of the header of the datagram was not a valid address to be received by the port.
ForwDatagrams	Cumulative number of datagrams that arrived at the port en-route to a final destination. For non-IP-gateway ports, this value includes only packets that the port source-routed successfully.
InUnknownProtos	Cumulative number of datagrams that the port successfully received but discarded due to an unknown or unsupported protocol.
InDiscards	Cumulative number of datagrams that the port discarded for a reason other than a problem with the datagram (such as the lack of buffer space).
InDelivers	Cumulative number of input datagrams that the port successfully delivered to IP user protocols, including Internet Control-Message Protocol (ICMP).
OutRequests	Cumulative number of IP datagrams that local IP userprotocols (including ICMP) supplied to IP in-requests. This counter does not include any datagrams counted as forw-datagrams.
OutDiscards	Cumulative number of output IP datagrams that the port discarded for a reason other than a problem with the datagram (such as the lack of buffer space).
OutNoRoutes	Cumulative number of IP datagrams that the port discarded because a route could not be found to transmit them to their destination. This counter includes any packets counted in forw-datagrams that still qualify. This counter also includes any datagrams that a server switch cannot route because all of the gateways on the server switch are down.
FragOKs	Cumulative number of IP datagrams that the port has successfully fragmented.
FragFails	Cumulative number of IP datagrams that the port discarded because the port could not fragment them. (For instance, this occurs when the Don't Fragment flag of the datagram is set.)
FragCreates	Cumulative number of IP datagram fragments that the port has generated.

Configuring the Refresh Rate

Element Manager refreshes all statistics displays at regular intervals. To configure the interval, perform the following steps:

Step 1 In the chassis display, click the port whose refresh rate you want to change.

Step 2 Click the **Report** menu and choose **Graph Card**. A window opens that displays the type and number of the port.

Step 3 Click the pulldown menu at the bottom of the window and choose the interval at which you want the display to refresh.

Note You do not need to click any **apply** or **ok** button. The change takes place immediately.

Graphing Card Statistics

Element Manager provides utilities that create line charts, area charts, bar charts, and pie charts to visually represent port statistics.

To graph particular card statistics, perform the following steps:

Step 1 In the chassis display, click the card whose statistics you want to view.

Step 2 Click the **Report** menu and choose **Graph Card**. A window opens that displays the type and number of the port. A table of card statistics appears.

Step 3 Select the values that you want to include in the graph with one of the following methods:

- Click-and-drag your cursor across the values that you want to graph.
- Hold the **Ctrl** key and click the values that you want to graph.

Step 4 Click the button of the graph that you want to create. See Figure 7-2. The graph appears.

Figure 7-2 Graph Buttons


Line Chart

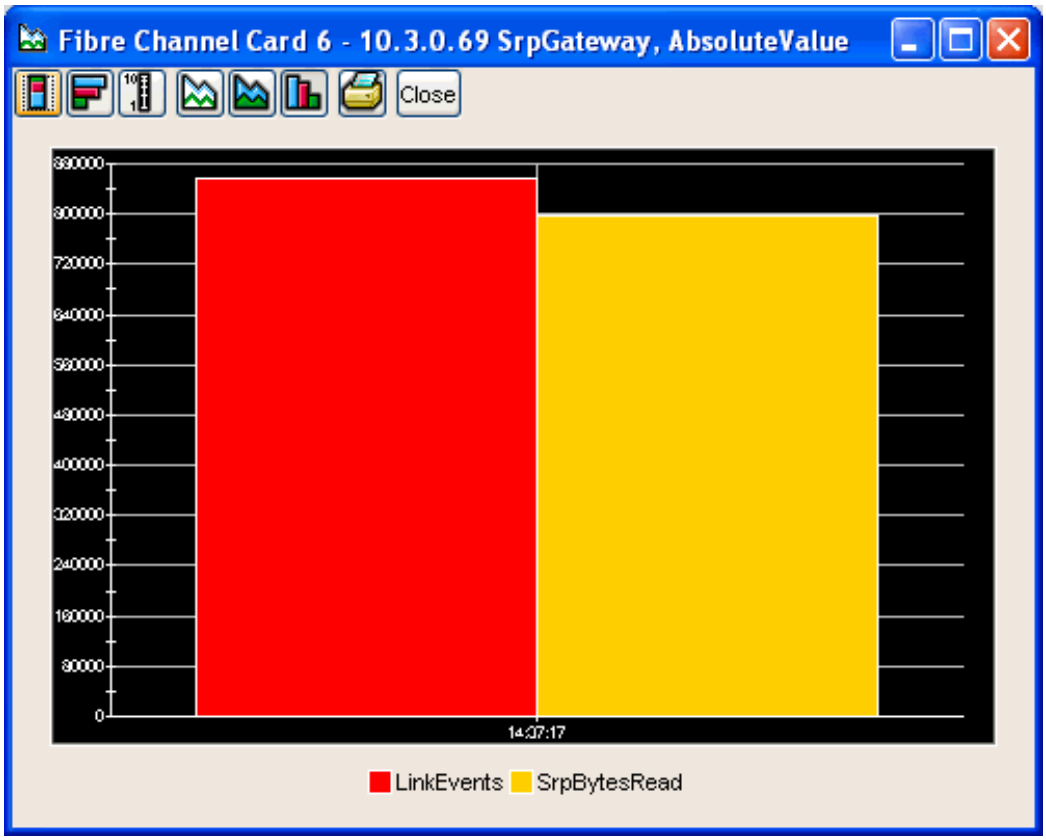

Area Chart


Bar Chart


Pie Chart

The graph appears.

Example



Note With most charts, the display will reload with updated information based on the refresh rate. To configure the interval, refer to the "Configuring the Refresh Rate" section on page 7-13.

Using Swap Chart Type, Layout, and Scale

With the exception of pie charts, the chart display lets you do the following:

- Swap between charts.
- Increase or decrease the scale of the display.
- View the chart horizontally or vertically.

To perform these functions, use the buttons in Table 7-5.

Table 7-8 Chart Buttons

Button	Name	Function
	Stacked	Overlays the graphical output of each statistic.
	Horizontal	Rotates the axis of the graph by ninety degrees.
	Log Scale	Zooms in and out.
	Line Chart	Displays a line chart.
	Area Chart	Displays an area chart.
	Bar Chart	Displays a bar chart.

InfiniBand Menu Tasks

This chapter desribes the InfiniBand menu tasks for Element Manager and contains these sections:

Note This section provides information to familiarize you with the InfiniBand technology. For hardware-specific information, consult the relevant hardware documentation.

Understanding InfiniBand

InfiniBand (IB) is a high speed, high density serial interconnect that increases CPU utilization, decreases latency, and eases the management pain of data centers. The term "InfiniBand" refers to the entire hardware, communication, and management infrastructure. Use of this technology increases the communication speed between the following:

- CPUs
- devices within servers
- subsystems located throughout a network.

InfiniBand combines high-speed hardware, specialized protocols, and Remote Data Memory Access (RDMA) techniques to increase CPU utilization and decrease latency. Operations of the InfiniBand Architecture are managed by the SM.

InfiniBand Components

One or more of the following hardware components may be used to maximize your server network.

- InfiniBand switch—Passes traffic between IB-capable devices over the InfiniBand network
- Host channel adapters (installed in host)—Serves an IB version of a network interface card (NIC) to connect the host to the IB network
- Ethernet gateway—Provides Ethernet connectivity to an IB network
- Fibre Channel gateway—Provides Fibre Channel connectivity to an IB network

Protocols

InfiniBand requires a new set of protocols. All of the necessary protocol drivers are included with the Server Switch solution.

IPoIB

The IP over IB (IPoIB) link driver provides standardized IP encapsulation over InfiniBand fabrics. IPoIB can transparently use IP over InfiniBand technology, similar to the way that IP runs over Ethernet.

The primary responsibilities of the IPoIB driver are to perform address resolution and the management of multicast membership.

SDP

The Sockets Direct Protocol (SDP) is a transparent protocol used on InfiniBand networks to allow sockets-based applications to take advantage of the RDMA performance over an InfiniBand network. SDP provides: a reduction in the amount of software running inside a process context and zero copy SDP

protocol support enables databases, application servers, and CPUs to operate more efficiently because the databases spends less time waiting for work, the application servers spend less time waiting for responses, and the CPUs have more cycles free for other work.

SRP

SCSI RDMA Protocol (SRP) is an upper-layer storage protocol for InfiniBand that runs SCSI commands across RDMA-capable networks for InfiniBand hosts to communicate with Fibre Channel storage devices. This protocol allows InfiniBand hosts to natively send SCSI commands as if the storage was directly attached.

The SRP protocol operate using an RDMA communication service that provides communication between pairs of consumers; it uses messages for control information and RDMA operations for data transfers.

The SRP protocol is used only if you have a Fibre Channel Gateway installed in your InfiniBand system.

uDAPL

The user Direct Access Programming Library (uDAPL) is a standardized user mode API that natively supports InfiniBand fabrics. uDAPL performs name to address translations, establishes connections, and transfers data reliably. The primary responsibilities of uDAPL are: connection management and low latency data transfer and completion

Architectural Elements

The following structures serve as foundational elements of InfiniBand architecture:

- Remote Direct Memory Access (RDMA)
- Queue Pairs
- Services

RDMA

InfiniBand utilizes RDMA technology. RDMA allows one computer to place information directly into the memory of another computer. RDMA is specifically characterized by two important features: allows user space applications to directly access hardware and zero-copy data movement

A combination of hardware and software allows user space applications to read and write the memory of a remote system without kernel intervention or unnecessary data copies. This results in lower CPU utilization per I/O operation and more efficient use of machine resources because applications place most of the messaging burden upon InfiniBand's high-speed network hardware.

Queue Pairs

A verb is used to define the functionality of the Host Channel Adapter (HCA). A verb consumer refers to the direct user of the verb.

A work queue provides a consumer with the ability to queue up a set of instructions that are executed by the Channel Adapter. There are two types of Work Queues: Send Work Queue (outbound) and a Receive Work Queue (inbound). Together these Work Queues create a Queue Pair.

The Queue Pair (QP) is one of the primary architectural elements of InfiniBand. In InfiniBand, communication occurs between QPs, instead of between ports.

A QP is an addressable entity that consists of two Work Queues: a Send Work Queue and a Receive Work Queue. (A work queue provides a verb consumer with the ability to queue up a set of instructions that are executed by the Channel Adapter.) The Channel Adapter hardware takes over the task of arbitrating communication by multiplexing access to the send queue or demultiplexing messages on the receive queue.

A connection is made by linking a local queue pair to a remote queue pair. Applications do not share QPs; once you set them up, you can manage them at the application level without incurring the overhead of system calls.

Send and Receive work queues have these characteristics:

- Always created as a pair
- Always remain a pair
- Known as QPs
- Identified by a QP number, which is within the Channel Adapter.

Queue pairs have:

- A region of memory to be used as buffers (numbers of QPs are only limited by memory).
- A key that must match on each incoming packet (the Q_Key) to verify the validity of the packet,
- (Potentially) a partition key, which specifies the portion of the fabric that this queue pair may access.

The QP is the mechanism by which you define quality of service, system protection, error detection and response, and allowable services.

Each QP is independently configured for a particular type of service. These service types provide different levels of service and different error-recovery characteristics as folows:

- Reliable connection
- Unreliable connection
- Reliable Datagram
- Unreliable Datagram

Once the fabric connections are discovered, QPs and protection domains are established, and the type and quality of service are defined for each queue pair, the fabric operates reliably and securely at full performance without impact on system hardware or software resources.

Understanding the Subnet Manager

The Subnet Manager (SM) configures and maintains fabric operations. There can be multiple SMs, but only one master. The SM is the central repository of all information that is required to set up and bring up the InfiniBand fabric.

The master SM does the following:

- Discovers the fabric topology.
- Discovers end nodes.
- Configures switches and end nodes with their parameters, such as the following:
  - Local Identifiers (LIDs)
  - Global Unique Identifier (GIDs)

  - Partition Key (P_Keys)
- Configures switch forwarding tables.
- Receives traps from **Subnet** Management Agents (SMAs).
- Sweeps the **subnet**, discovering topology changes and managing changes as nodes are added and deleted.

Subnet Management Agents

SMAs are part of the SM. An SMA is provided with each node and process packets from the SM.

If a SM is elected master, all of its components, including SA, are implicitly elected master. If a SM ceases to be master, all of its components cease responding to messages from clients.

Subnet Manager Hot Standby

The master and slave SMs can be synchronized so the information in the master is carried over to the slave in the event of a fail-over. Refer to the "Enabling SM Database Synchronization" section on page 8-25 to configure SM hot standby.

The hot standby/database sync feature is used to synchronize the databases between SMs running on separate chassis.

The SM maintains a database in the volatile memory of the master SM containing all required information. The database synchronization is accomplished in two stages:

- Cold Synchronization—This stage is initiated by the master SM when it is ready to start a synchronization session with a standby SM. In this stage, all out of sync tables are copied from the master SM to the standby SM.
- Transactional Synchronization—This stage is entered following successful completion of the cold synchronization stage. In this stage, all database update transaction requests that are processed by the master, are replicated to the standby.

A standby SM can become the master in this situation.

- A crash of the node running the current master SM.
- Partitioning of the **subnet** (such as due to link failure).
- Graceful shutdown of the master (such as for maintenance purposes).

The following occurs in the event of a failure:

- The standby SM becomes the new master.
- The new master rebuilds the database from information retrieved during the **subnet** discovery phase.
- Existing LID assignments are retained, where possible.
- All ports are reset to force them to rejoin multicast groups, readvertise services, rerequest event forwarding, and re-establish connections.
- A "SlaveToMaster" event trap is generated to trigger any necessary processing by external management applications.

Subnet Manager Routing

There are two different concepts associated with InfiniBand routing:

- Routing internally within a switch (hops between switch chips)
- Routing between whole switches (hops between nodes). This is also referred to as routing between "switch elements."

Internal switch routing can be configured to provide the highest performance in passing traffic and to minimize the threat of congestion within the switch.

The routing process proceeds as follows:

Step 1 The SM first discovers all the InfiniBand switch chips in the network.

Step 2 The SM groups the internal switch chips within each chassis into a "switch element."

Step 3 The SM process continues until all the InfiniBand switches are grouped into switch elements.

Step 4 After all the switch chips are grouped, the SM will route the switch elements according to the routing algorithm discussed in the "Minimum Contention, Shortest Path and Load Balancing Algorithm" section on page 8-7.

Step 5 The internal network of each InfiniBand switch is then routed based on the best algorithm for each switch element.

Multiple Paths

The SM allows you to define the Local Identifier Mask Control (LMC) value per **subnet**. The default value of the LMC is 0. By default, only one Local Identifier (LID) is assigned to each host port.

Once the LMC value has been assigned, the SM will route different paths for each LID associated with the same host port. The result of these paths is based on the routing algorithm applied.

Understanding SM Routing Terms

The following terms are important to understand before distinguishing the various types of algorithms that the SM uses for routing:

- Distance is defined as the number of hops (InfiniBand switches or switch elements) between source and destination.
- Tolerance is used when deciding if a particular path is better in distance than the already selected path. You can choosethe tolerance to be used for shortest path calculation as follows:
  - If the tolerance is set to 0, a path has equal distance in calculating the route as the shortest path route only if it has an equal number of hops.
  - If the tolerance is set to 1, a path has equal distance in calculating the route as the shortest path route only if the path has a number of hops equal to either the shortest path or the shortest path plus 1.
- Contention is declared for every switch port on the path that is already used for routing another LID associated with the same host port.

Minimum Contention, Shortest Path and Load Balancing Algorithm

Minimum Contention, Shortest Path and Load Balancing is the algorithm that is used by default to route between the switch elements and for routing between the internal InfiniBand switch chips within each switch element.

The following algorithm is used for the calculation:

Step 1 The shortest path for each of the host ports is calculated.

Step 2 Contention is calculated for all the available paths that are within the (shortest path + tolerance) distance.

a. The path with the least contention is selected.

b. If two paths have the same contention, the path with less distance is selected.

c. If two paths have the same contention and the same distance, the port usage count is used to provide load balancing over the two paths. The usage count is a measure of how many LIDs have been configured to use that particular port.

Deterministic Source Based Routing Algorithm

The Deterministic Source Based Routing is used in some HPC environments where the requirements may need to be more stringently defined. An administrator can identify the exact route that a given port and LID takes for traversing through the network.

Currently, only the internal routing for the Cisco SFS 7008 (a 96 port switch) supports this routing scheme. Refer to the *Cisco SFS 7008 Hardware Guide*, or contact technical support for more information.

Configuring Your Network For Optimal Routing

For optimal routing, we recommend that you do the following:

- Create equal paths between switch elements
- Determine the first path that will be discovered

We recommend that InfiniBand switch elements be connected so that all paths between any pair of switch elements are the same distance (i.e. same number of hops), if possible. This enables you to obtain the optimal paths using the default tolerance of 0. If the paths are of different lengths, then the tolerance value will need to be determined.

The SM Routing Algorithm selects the first best path that it finds. If multiple paths with the same properties are available, then the first of these paths found is the one that is selected. Therefore, it is possible to set up the cabling between switch elements to force the algorithm to prioritize certain paths. Depending on the network requirements, the prioritized paths can either be concentrated on a particular switch element or spread across multiple switch elements to improve fault tolerance.

Viewing Subnet Manager Properties

To view SM properties, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management (tabular format)**. The Subnet Manager window opens.

Step 2 Click the Subnet Manager tab. A table of SM properties appears. Table 8-1 lists and describes the elements in this window.

Table 8-1 Subnet Manager Properties Window Fields

Element	Description
Subnet Prefix field	Displays the **subnet** prefix of the Subnet Manager.
GUID field	Displays the GUID of the networking device on which the SM runs.
Status field	Status of the Subnet Manager. It may appear as master, standby, inactive, or discovery.
Activity Count field	Activity counter that increments each time the SM issues an **subnet** management packet (SMP) or performs other management activities.
SM Key field	64-bit **subnet** management key assigned to the Subnet Manager. The SM key serves as the prefix of all GIDs and "brands" nodes as members of this **subnet**.
Priority field	Priority of the SM relative to other SMs in the IB network. The higher the number, the greater the priority.
Sweep Interval field	Specifies how frequently the SM queries the InfiniBand fabric for network changes.
Response Timeout field	Maximum amount of time that the SM waits for a response after it sends a packet to a port. If the SM does not receive a response in time, the SM identifies the port as unresponsive.
Master Poll Interval field	Interval at which the slave SM polls the master to see if it still runs.
Master Poll Retries field	Number of unanswered polls that cause the slave to identify the master as dead.
Max Active SMs field	Maximum number of standby SMs that the master supports. A value of 0 indicates unlimited SMs.
LID Mask Control field	Number of path bits present in the base LID to each channel adapter port. Increasing the LMC value increases the number of LIDs assigned to each port to increase the number of potential paths to reach each port.
Switch Life Time field	The life time of a packet inside a Server Switch. This value defaults to 20.
Switch Link HoQ Life field	The life time of a packet at the head-of-queue of a switch port. This value defaults to 20.
CA Link HoQ Life field	The life time of a packet at the head-of-queue of the host port. This value defaults to 20. **Note** Element Manager does not currently support this field.
Max Hops field	Specifies the maximum hops.

Configuring the Subnet Manager Priority

To configure the SM priority, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management (tabular format)**. The Subnet Manager window opens.

Step 2 Click the Subnet Manager tab. A table of Subnet Manager properties appears.

Step 3 Highlight the value in the Priority column and replace it with the value that you want to apply.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button.

Configuring the Subnet Manager Sweep Interval

To configure the SM sweep interval, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management (tabular format)**. The Subnet Manager window opens.

Step 2 Click the Subnet Manager tab. A table of SM properties appears.

Step 3 Highlight the value in the Sweep Interval column and replace it with the value that you want to apply.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button.

Configuring the Subnet Manager Response Timeout

To configure the SM response timeout, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management (tabular format)**. The Subnet Manager window opens.

Step 2 Click the Subnet Manager tab. A table of Subnet Manager properties appears.

Step 3 Highlight the value in the Response Timeout column and replace it with the value that you want to apply.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button.

Configuring the Subnet Manager Master Poll Interval

To configure the interval at which the switch polls the master switch, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management (tabular format)**. The Subnet Manager window opens.

Step 2 Click the Subnet Manager tab. A table of SM properties appears.

Step 3 Highlight the value in the Master Poll Interval column and replace it with the value that you want to apply.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button.

Configuring the Subnet Manager Master Poll Retries

To configure the number of failed polls that prompts the slave to identify the master as "down," perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management (tabular format)**. The Subnet Manager window opens.

Step 2 Click the Subnet Manager tab. A table of SM properties appears.

Step 3 Highlight the value in the Master Poll Retries column and replace it with the value that you want to apply.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button.

Configuring the Maximum Number of Active Subnet Managers

To configure the maximum number of active SMs on the IB network, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management (tabular format)**. The Subnet Manager window opens.

Step 2 Click the Subnet Manager tab. A table of SM properties appears.

Step 3 Highlight the value in the **Max Active SMs** column and replace it with the value that you want to apply.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button.

Configuring the LID Mask Control

To configure LID mask control, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management (tabular format)**. The Subnet Manager window opens.

Step 2 Click the Subnet Manager tab. A table of SM properties appears.

Step 3 Highlight the value in the LID Mask Control column and replace it with the value that you want to apply.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button.

Configuring the Switch Lifetime

To configure the switch life time, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management (tabular format)**. The Subnet Manager window opens.

Step 2 Click the Subnet Manager tab. A table of SM properties appears.

Step 3 Highlight the value in the Switch Life Time column and replace it with the value that you want to apply.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button.

Configuring the Switch Link HoQ Life

To configure the switch link HoQ life, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management (tabular format)**. The Subnet Manager window opens.

Step 2 Click the Subnet Manager tab. A table of SM properties appears.

Step 3 Highlight the value in the Switch Link HoQ Life column and replace it with the value that you want to apply.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button.

Configuring CA Link HoQ Life

To configure the CA link HoQ life, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management (tabular format)**. The Subnet Manager window opens.

Step 2 Click the Subnet Manager tab. A table of SM properties appears.

Step 3 Highlight the value in the CA Link HoQ Life column and replace it with the value that you want to apply.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button.

Configuring Max Hops

To configure the maximum hops, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management (tabular format)**. The Subnet Manager window opens.

Step 2 Click the Subnet Manager tab. A table of SM properties appears.

Step 3 Highlight the value in the Max-Hops column and replace it with the value that you want to apply.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button.

Viewing Database Synchronization Details

Element Manager provides multiple screens that you can use to configure database synchronization. Configuration details and field descriptions appear in the "Configuring Database Synchronization" section on page 8-25.

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management (tabular format)**. The Subnet Manager window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Database Sync** tab. Details appear in the table below the tab.

Note Database synchronization is enabled by default.

Understanding Partitions

A partition defines a set of InfiniBand nodes that are permitted to communicate with one another. Partitions provide the following:

- Security
- Allows a large cluster to be divided and isolated into small sub-clusters.
- Maps IB nodes to selected VLANs

Note With database sync enabled on all chassis, only the chassis running the master SM will accept partition configuration from the user. For more information, see the "Configuring Database Synchronization" section on page 8-25.

How Partitions Work

A partition defines a set of InfiniBand nodes that are permitted to communicate with one another. Each node may be part of multiple partitions so that a system administrator can define overlapping partitions as the situation requires. Normal data packets carry a 16-bit P_Key, or partition key, that defines a unique partition. The Subnet Manager (SM) configures each node's channel adapter with its set of P_Keys. When a packet arrives at a node, the channel adapter checks that the packet's P_Key is valid based on the Subnet Manager's configuration. Packets with invalid P_Keys are discarded. P_Key validation prevents a server from communicating with another server outside of its partition.

InfiniBand partitions are comparable to hardware-enforced security features of conventional I/O networking technologies, such as Ethernet VLANs and Fibre-Channel zones.

Partition Members

Without members, a partition does not have meaning to the system. Ports are added to the partition, and become members of that partition. Each port may be part of multiple partitions so that the system administrator can define overlapping partitions as the situation requires.

At the time a port member is added to the partition, the administrator must decide whether that particular port will have full or limited membership.

Membership Types

A partition contains a group of members, but different types of members can exist within a single partition. Partition memberships allows even further control because it defines communication within the members of that group, and not just outside of it.

There are two types of partition memberships: full membership, and limited membership. A full-membership partition member can communicate with all other partition members, including other full members, as well as limited members. A limited-membership partition member cannot communicate with other limited-membership partition members. However, a limited partition member can communicate with a full member.

About the Default Partition

The SM automatically configures a default partition, which is always p_key ff:ff.

The default partition controls all connected ports, and by default, everything is a full member of the default partition. The default p_key cannot be altered or deleted as it is the controlling mechanism that manages the configuration of all the partitions.

Selecting a P_Key Value

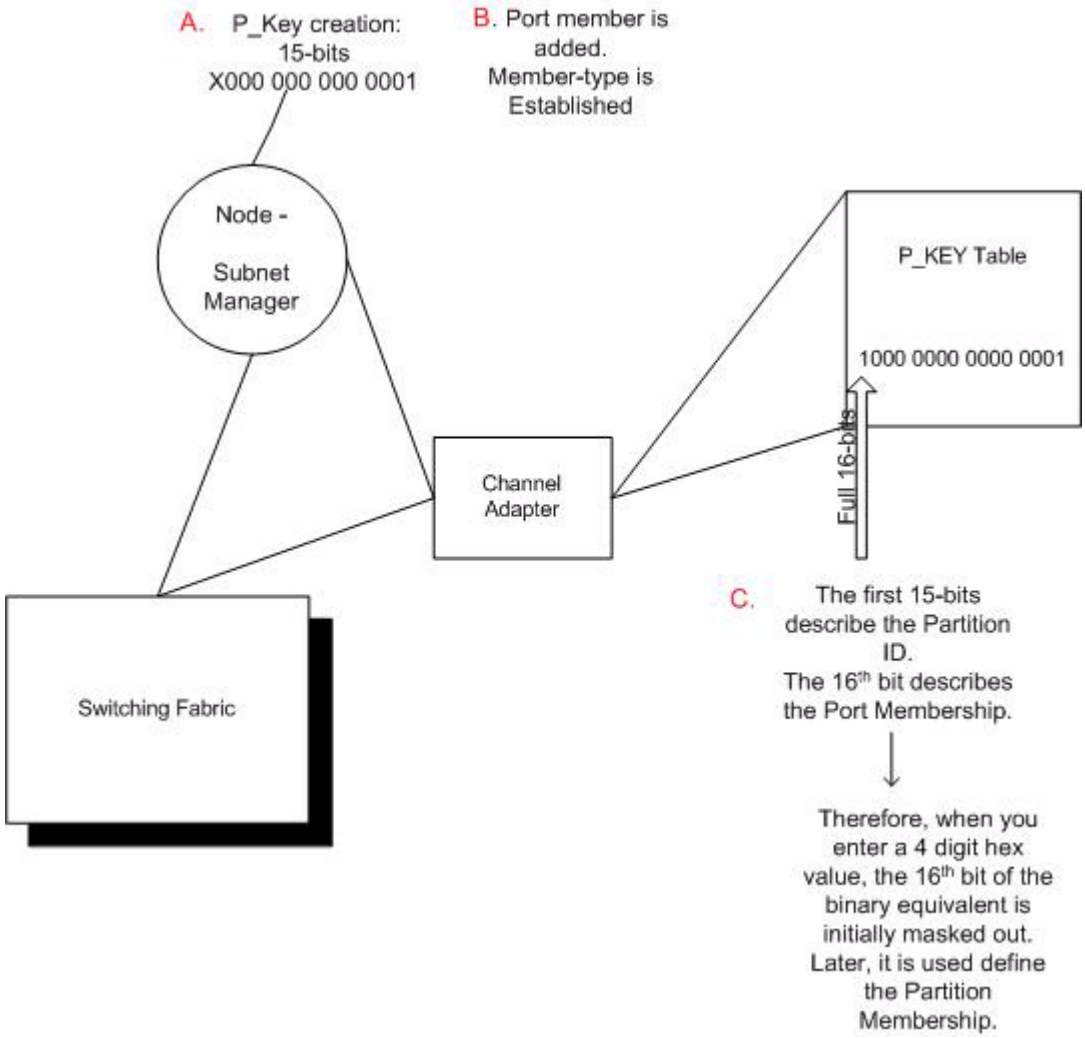
For a list of acceptable P_Key values, refer to Table 8-3 on page 8-15.

Upon creation, the p_key value, see Figure 8-1 is technically a 15-bit number. However, after the p_key is created and the port(s) membership type has been established, the entire value becomes 16 bits. The most significant bit (MSB) displays the type of membership (0 = Limited member, 1 = Full member).

When assigning a p_key value, you need to choose four hexadecimal numbers. However, because of the way that the 16th bit is used, only certain numbers can be used for the left-most variable (the MSB). For example, do not create two p_keys:

0 #:# # and 8#:# #, as they will be viewed as the same number by the system.

Figure 8-1 Partition Keys



Hexadecimal to Binary Conversions

Table 8-2 is provided to assist in the creation of P_keys.

When creating the partition p_key, enter a hexadecimal value that is the equivalent of 16 bits in binary. For example, enter 80:00 (hex) to be 10000000000000000 (binary).

The default partition (which cannot be altered) is 7f:ff.

Table 8-2 Binary Conversions

Hexadecimal	Binary
0	0000
1	0001
2	0010
3	0011

Table 8-2 Binary Conversions (continued)

Hexadecimal	Binary
4	0100
5	0101
6	0110
7	0111
8	1000
9	1001
A	1010
B	1011
C	1100
D	1101
E	1110
F	1111

Examples of Valid P_Key Values

You can choose your own p_key values, or you can choose your values from the list in Table 8-3.

Table 8-3 Valid P_Key Numbers

00:01	00:11
00:02	00:12
00:03	00:13
00:04	00:14
00:05	00:15
00:06	00:16
00:07	00:17
00:08	00:18
00:09	00:19
00:10	00:20

Understanding how P_Keys are Saved

Partition information is saved persistently by the master Subnet Manager. P_key information can be synchronized between the master SM and a slave Subnet Manager. The synchronization of the **subnet** managers means that the partition configuration (and other information) is exchanged between the active and standby SMs. The partition configuration will be transferred if an InfiniBand switch fails.

The partition configuration is not saved persistently on a slave SM.

If you have more than one InfiniBand switch in your fabric, refer to the "Enabling SM Database Synchronization" section on page 8-25.

If you are configuring one InfiniBand switch, it will automatically be the master, and the partition configuration is saved persistently on the switch.

Viewing Partition Details

To view the attributes of the partitions on your Server Switch, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management (tabular format)**. The Subnet Manager window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Partitions** tab. Details appear in the table below the tab. Table 8-4 lists and describes the fields in the table.

Table 8-4 Partition Field Descriptions

Field	Description
SubnetPrefix	**Subnet** prefix of the **subnet** whose partitions you want to view.
Key	Partition key of the partition whose members the display prints below.
VectorIndex	Index identifier of the vector of the partition. This value is available for application purposes.
Vector	Vector of the partition table in which the partition resides. This value is available for application purposes.
VectorSize	Size, in bytes, of the current vector. This value is available for application purposes.
VectorElementSize	Size, in bytes, of each element of the vector. This value is available for application purposes.
LastChange	Indicates the time stamp when the partition table was last changed.

Configure Multicast Groups

To configure multicast groups, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management (tabular format)**. The Subnet Manager window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Multicast Group Config** tab.

Step 3 Click the **CreateMulticastGroup** radio button in the Action field.

Step 4 Enter a MGID in the Multicast Group ID field.

Step 5 (Optional) Enter a queue key in the QKey field.

Step 6 Click a radio button in the MTU field to configure the maximum transmission unit of the group.

Step 7 Enter a Traffic Class integer value (between 0 and 255) in the TClass field.

Step 8 Enter a partition key in the PKey field.

Step 9 Click a data rate radio button in the Rate field.

Step 10 Enter an integer value (between 0 and 63) in the Packet Life Time field.

Step 11 Enter an integer value (between 0 and 15) in the Service Level field.

Step 12 Enter a 16-bit label in the Flow Label field.

Step 13 Enter an integer value (between 0 and 255) in the Hop Limit field.

Step 14 Click a scope radio button in the Scope field.

Step 15 Click the **Apply** button.

Note The TClass, Packet Lifetime, Flow Label, and Hop Limit attributes are not supported in this release.

Configuring IPoIB Broadcast Multicast Groups

To configure IPoIB broadcast multicast groups, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management (tabular format)**. The Subnet Manager window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Multicast Group Config** tab.

Step 3 Click the **CreateIPoIBbroadcastMulticastGroup** radio button in the Action field.

Step 4 Enter a MGID in the Multicast Group ID field.

Step 5 (Optional) Enter a queue key in the QKey field.

Step 6 Click a radio button in the MTU field to configure the maximum transmission unit of the group.

Step 7 Enter a Traffic Class integer value (between 0 and 255) in the TClass field.

Step 8 Enter a partition key in the PKey field.

Step 9 Click a data rate radio button in the Rate field.

Step 10 Enter an integer value (between 0 and 63) in the Packet Life Time field.

Step 11 Enter an integer value (between 0 and 15) in the Service Level field.

Step 12 Enter a 16-bit label in the Flow Label field.

Step 13 Enter an integer value (between 0 and 255) in the Hop Limit field.

Step 14 Click a scope radio button in the Scope field.

Step 15 Click the **Apply** button.

Note The TClass, Packet Lifetime, Flow Label, and Hop Limit attributes are not relevant as of this release.

Viewing Multicast Group Details

To view the attributes of the multicast groups on your Server Switch, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management (tabular format)**. The Subnet Manager window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Multicast Group** tab. Details appear in the table below the tab. Table 8-5 lists and describes the fields in the table.

Table 8-5 Multicast Group Field Descriptions

Field	Description
SubnetPrefix	**Subnet** prefix of the Subnet Manager.
MGID	The 128-bit multicast GID address for this multicast group.
QKey	The 16-bit Q-Key of this multicast group.
MLID	The 16-bit LID of this multicast group.
MTU	Maximum transmission unit
TClass	The Tclass to be used in the GRH if GRH is used.
PKey	The 16-bit Partition Key for this multicast group.
Rate	Traffic rate of this multicast group.
PacketLifeTime	Packet life time of this multicast group.
SL	Service level of this multicast group.
FlowLabel	Flow label to be used on this multicast group if GRH Is used.
HopLimit	Hop limit to be used on this multicast group if GRH Is used.
Scope	Scope of this multicast group.
UserConfigured	Displays “true” if a user configured the entry; otherwise displays “false.”

Viewing Multicast Member Details

To view the attributes of the multicast members on your Server Switch, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management (tabular format)**. The Subnet Manager window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Multicast Member** tab. Details appear in the table below the tab. Table 8-5 lists and describes the fields in the table.

Table 8-6 Multicast Member Field Descriptions

Field	Description
SubnetPrefix	**Subnet** prefix of this IB **subnet**.
MGID	The 128-bit multicast GID address for this multicast group.
VectorIndex	Index identifier of the particular vector of the multicast member table that contains the multicast member. This value is available for application purposes.
Vector	Vector of the multicast member table that contains the multicast member. This value is available for application purposes.
VectorSize	Size of the vector, in bytes, of the multicast member table that contains the multicast member. This value is available for application purposes.
VectorElementSize	Size of the multicast member entry (element) in the multicast member table. This value is available for application purposes.
LastChange	Indicates the time stamp when the multicast member table was last changed.

Viewing InfiniBand Services

Subnet services provide your IB fabric with various features, such as the ability to run particular protocols. To view the **subnet** services on your IB fabric, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management (tabular format)**. The Subnet Manager window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Services** tab. Details appear in the table below the tab. Table 8-7 lists and describes the fields in the Subnet Managers table.

Table 8-7 Services Table Fields

Field	Description
Subnet Prefix	**Subnet** prefix of the **subnet** service.
ID	Unique identifier that the SM assigns to the service.
GID	Services use the same GID as the IB controller (node) on which they run.
PKey	Partition key of the node on which the service runs.
Lease	Lease period remaining (in seconds) for this service. A value of 4294967295 means the lease is indefinite.
Key	The 64-bit service key.

Table 8-7 Services Table Fields (continued)

Field	Description
Name	Name of the **subnet** service.
Data	Data associated with this service.

Viewing Switch Route Details

Switch routes represent the complete path that traffic takes through the IB fabric from the source LID to the destination LID. To view the attributes of the switch routes on your Server Switch, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management (tabular format)**. The Subnet Manager window opens.

Step 2 Click the **SwitchRoute** tab. Details appear in the table below the tab. Table 8-8 lists and describes the fields in the table.

Table 8-8 Switch Route Fields

Field	Description
SubnetPrefix	**Subnet** prefix of the route.
SourceLID	Source LID of the route.
DestLID	Destination LID of the route.
VectorIndex	Index identifier of the particular vector of the route table that contains the route. This value is available for application purposes.
Vector	Vector of the route table that contains the route. This value is available for application purposes.
VectorSize	Size of the vector, in bytes, of the route table that contains the route. This value is available for application purposes.
VectorElementSize	Size of the route entry (element) in the route table. This value is available for application purposes.
LastChange	Indicates the time stamp when the route table was last changed.

Viewing Switch Element Route Details

To view the attributes of the switch element routes on your Server Switch, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management (tabular format)**. The Subnet Manager window opens.

Step 2 Click the **SwitchElementRoute** tab. Details appear in the table below the tab. Table 8-9 lists and describes the fields in the table.

Table 8-9 Switch Element Route Fields

Field	Description
SubnetPrefix	**Subnet** prefix of this IB **subnet**.
SourceLID	Source LID of the route.
DestLID	Destination LID of the route.
VectorIndex	Index identifier of the particular vector of the route table that contains the route. This value is available for application purposes.
Vector	Vector of the route table that contains the route. This value is available for application purposes.
VectorSize	Size of the vector, in bytes, of the route table that contains the route. This value is available for application purposes.
VectorElementSize	Size of the route entry (element) in the route table. This value is available for application purposes.
LastChange	Indicates the time stamp when the route table was last changed.

Adding a Subnet Manager

To add a Subnet Manager to your Server Switch, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 In the left-hand navigation bar, click **Subnet Managers**. The Subnet Managers display appears in the right-hand portion of the window.

Step 3 Click the **Add** button in the bottom-right-hand section of the window. The Add Subnet Manager window opens.

Step 4 Enter a **subnet** prefix in the Subnet Prefix field.

Step 5 Enter a **subnet** priority level in the Priority field.

Step 6 (Optional) Enter a **subnet** management key in the smKey field.

Step 7 (Optional) Enter a value in the **LID Mask Control** field to increase the number of LIDs assigned to each port to increase the number of potential paths to reach each port.

Step 8 Click the **Add** button. The new SM appears in the Summary table in the Subnet Managers display.

Removing a Subnet Manager

To add a Subnet Manager to your Server Switch, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 In the left-hand navigation bar, click Subnet Manager**s**. The Subnet Managers display appears in the right-hand portion of the window.

Step 3 In the Summary table in the Subnet Managers display, click the SM that you want to remove.

Step 4 Click the **Remove** button. The entry disappears from the display and the Server Switch configuration.

Configuring Subnet Manager Properties

SMs provide a number of user-configurable attributes. The sections that follow explain each attribute and describe how to configure it.

Configuring SM Priority

Every Subnet Manager in the InfiniBand network carries a priority value, and at any given time the Subnet Manager with the highest integer value priority becomes the master Subnet Manager. To configure the Subnet Manager priority on your Server Switch, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the Subnet Manager that you want to configure. Each Subnet Manager appears in the left-hand navigation window with a Subnet Manager icon ( ).

Step 3 Enter an integer value in the Priority field. The higher the integer value, the higher the priority.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button.

Configuring Sweep Interval

The sweep interval specifies how frequently the SM queries the InfiniBand fabric for network changes. To configure the sweep interval on your Server Switch, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the Subnet Manager that you want to configure. Each Subnet Manager appears in the left-hand navigation window with a Subnet Manager icon ( ).

Step 3 Enter an integer value in the Sweep Interval field. This interval represents the number of seconds between sweeps.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button.

Configuring Response Timeout

The response timeout of a SM specifies the maximum amount of time that the SM waits for a response after it sends a packet to a port. If the SM does not receive a response in the response-time interval, the SM identifies the port as unresponsive. To configure the response timeout, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the Subnet Manager that you want to configure. Each Subnet Manager appears in the left-hand navigation window with a Subnet Manager icon ( ).

Step 3 Enter an integer value in the Response Timeout field. The SM measures response timeout in milliseconds.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button.

Configuring the Master Poll Interval

The master poll interval determines the interval at which the slave SM polls the master to see if the master still runs. To configure the master poll interval, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the Subnet Manager that you want to configure. Each Subnet Manager appears in the left-hand navigation window with a Subnet Manager icon ( ).

Step 3 Enter an integer value in the Master Poll Interval field. The value represents the interval, in seconds.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button.

Configuring the Number of Master Poll Retries

The master poll retries value specifies the number of unanswered polls that cause the slave to identify the master as dead. To configure this value, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the Subnet Manager that you want to configure. Each Subnet Manager appears in the left-hand navigation window with a Subnet Manager icon ( ).

Step 3 Enter an integer value in the Master Poll Retries field.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button.

Configuring the Maximum Number of Active Standby SMs that the Master SM Supports

Note As of this release, the master SM supports sync with only one standby.

To configure an unlimited number of active standby (slave) SMs, enter a value of 0. To configure this value, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the Subnet Manager that you want to configure. Each Subnet Manager appears in the left-hand navigation window with a Subnet Manager icon ( ).

Step 3 Enter an integer value in the **Max active SMs** field.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button.

Configuring LID Mask Control

LID mask control assigns the number of path bits present in the base LID to each channel adapter port. Increasing the LMC value increases the number of LIDs assigned to each port to increase the number of potential paths to reach each port. To configure LID mask control, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the Subnet Manager that you want to configure. Each Subnet Manager appears in the left-hand navigation window with a Subnet Manager icon ( ).

Step 3 Enter an integer value in the **LID Mask Control** field.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button.

Configuring Switch Life Time

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the Subnet Manager that you want to configure. Each Subnet Manager appears in the left-hand navigation window with a Subnet Manager icon ( ).

Step 3 Enter an integer value in the **Switch Life Time** field.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button.

Configuring Switch Link HoQ Life

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the Subnet Manager that you want to configure. Each Subnet Manager appears in the left-hand navigation window with a Subnet Manager icon ( ).

Step 3 Enter an integer value in the **Switch Link HoQ Life** field.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button.

Configuring Max Hops

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management (tabular format)**. The Subnet Manager window opens.

Step 2 Click the Subnet Manager that you want to configure. Each Subnet Manager appears in the left-hand navigation window with a Subnet Manager icon ( ).

Step 3 Enter an integer value in the **Max-Hops** field.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button.

Configuring Database Synchronization

The database synchronization feature propagates information from the database of the master SM to the standby SMs. The sections that follow describe how to configure this feature.

Note With database sync enabled on all chassis, only the chassis running the master SM will accept partition configuration from the user. For more information, see <Link>“How Partitions Work” on page 12<Link>.

Enabling SM Database Synchronization

If you are configuring more than one InfiniBand chassis in your fabric, it is likely that you will want to enable database synchronization of the SMs.

Note This features is enabled by default.

Enable Subnet Manager database synchronization to update standby SMs with information in the master SM.

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the Subnet Manager that you want to configure. Each Subnet Manager appears in the left-hand navigation window with a Subnet Manager icon ( ).

Step 3 Click the **Database Sync** tab in the right-hand panel of the display.

Step 4 Check the **Enable** checkbox in the **SM Database Synchronization** field.

Step 5 Click the **Apply** button.

Configuring the Maximum Number of Backup Subnet Managers to Synchronize

To configure the maximum number of backup SMs that will synchronize with the master SM, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the SM that you want to configure. Each SM appears in the left-hand navigation window with a SM icon ( ).

Step 3 Click the **Database Sync** tab in the right-hand panel of the display.

Step 4 Enter an integer value in the **Max Backup SMs** field.

Step 5 Click the **Apply** button.

Configuring Session Timeout

To configure the interval, in seconds, during which a synchronization session status MAD packet must arrive at the master SM to maintain synchronization, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the SM that you want to configure. Each SM appears in the left-hand navigation window with a SM icon ( ).

Step 3 Click the **Database Sync** tab in the right-hand panel of the display.

Step 4 Enter an integer value in the Session Timeout field. This value determines the timeout duration, in seconds.

Step 5 Click the **Apply** button.

Configuring the Poll Interval

To configure the interval, in seconds, at which the master SM polls an active slave SM to verify synchronization, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the SM that you want to configure. Each SM appears in the left-hand navigation window with a SM icon ( ).

Step 3 Click the **Database Sync** tab in the right-hand panel of the display.

Step 4 Enter an integer value in the **Poll Interval** field. This value sets the poll interval, in seconds.

Step 5 Click the **Apply** button.

Configuring the Cold Sync Timeout Value

To configure the amount of time, in seconds, that a cold synchronization tries to initiate before it times out, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the SM that you want to configure. Each SM appears in the left-hand navigation window with a SM icon ( ).

Step 3 Click the **Database Sync** tab in the right-hand panel of the display.

Step 4 Enter an integer value in the **Cold Sync Timeout** field. This value sets the timeout interval, in seconds.

Step 5 Click the **Apply** button.

Configuring the Cold Sync Limit Value

To configure the maximum number of cold syncs to perform during a given cold sync period, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the SM that you want to configure. Each SM appears in the left-hand navigation window with a SM icon ( ).

Step 3 Click the **Database Sync** tab in the right-hand panel of the display.

Step 4 Enter an integer value in the **Cold Sync Limit** field. This value sets the maximum number of syncs that can occur during the sync period ("Configuring the Cold Sync Limit Period" section on page 8-27).

Step 5 Click the **Apply** button.

Configuring the Cold Sync Limit Period

To specify the length of the interval during which cold syncs may occur, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the SM that you want to configure. Each SM appears in the left-hand navigation window with a SM icon ( ).

Step 3 Click the **Database Sync** tab in the right-hand panel of the display.

Step 4 Enter an integer value in the **Cold Sync Limit Period** field. This value sets the length of the interval during which cold syncs may occur.

Step 5 Click the **Apply** button.

Configuring the New Session Delay

To specify the amount of time that the master SM waits before it attempts to initiate a synchronization session with a new SM, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the SM that you want to configure. Each SM appears in the left-hand navigation window with a SM icon ( ).

Step 3 Click the **Database Sync** tab in the right-hand panel of the display.

Step 4 Enter an integer value in the **New Session Delay** field. This value determines the amount of time, in seconds, that the master SM waits before it attempts to initiate a synchronization session with a new SM.

Step 5 Click the **Apply** button.

Configuring the Resync Interval

To specify the interval at which the master SM sends a resynchronization request to all active sync sessions, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the SM that you want to configure. Each SM appears in the left-hand navigation window with a SM icon ( ).

Step 3 Click the **Database Sync** tab in the right-hand panel of the display.

Step 4 Enter an integer value in the **Resync Interval** field. This value specifies the interval, in seconds, at which the master SM sends a resynchronization request to all active sync sessions.

Step 5 Click the **Apply** button.

Viewing the Database Synchronization State

To verify that the master SM and slave SM(s) are in sync, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the SM that you want to configure. Each SM appears in the left-hand navigation window with a SM icon ( ).

Step 3 Click the **Database Sync** tab in the right-hand panel of the display.

Step 4 View the **State** field.

Viewing Nodes

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the SM that you want to configure. Each SM appears in the left-hand navigation window with a SM icon ( ).

Step 3 Click the **Nodes** icon**.**

Step 4 Click the **Nodes in Subnet** tab to display the Node GUID, Type, Description, Number of Ports, System Image GUID, and the Vendor ID information.

Viewing Partitions

To view the partitions on your IB network, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the SM whose partitions you want to view. The left-hand navigation menu expands.

Step 3 Click the **Partitions** ( ) branch. The partitions summary appears in the right-hand display. <Link>Table 8-10 lists and describes the fields in this display.

Table 8-10 Partitions Summary Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Partition Key	Partition key (numeric identifier) of the partition.
Full Member Count	Number of full partition members.
Limited Member Count	Number of limited partition members.

Creating a Partition

To create an IB partition, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the SM whose partitions you want to view. The left-hand navigation menu expands.

Step 3 Click the **Partitions** ( ) branch.

Step 4 Click the **Add** button. The **Add Partition** window opens.

Step 5 Enter a partition key for the new partition in the **PKey** field, then click the **Add** button.

Removing a Partition

To delete a partition, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the SM whose partitions you want to view. The left-hand navigation menu expands.

Step 3 Click the **Partitions** ( ) branch.

Step 4 Click the partition, in the **Summary** display, that you want to remove, then click the **Remove** button.

Viewing Partition Details

To view partition details, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the SM whose partitions you want to view. The left-hand navigation menu expands.

Step 3 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **Partitions** ( ) branch to display all partitions in the left-hand navigation menu.

Step 4 Click the partition key of the partition whose details you want to view. The members (full and limited) of the partition appear in the display.

Note To view the GUIDs of the Server Switch management ports in the display, click the **Show Switch Mgmt Ports** button. Click the **Hide Switch Mgmt Ports** button to remove these GUIDs from the display.

Adding Full Members to a Partition

Full members of a partition can communicate to other full members and to limited members.

Adding Available Members

To add a port from the **Available Members** pool to a partition as a full member, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the SM whose partitions you want to view. The left-hand navigation menu expands.

Step 3 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **Partitions** ( ) branch to display all partitions in the left-hand navigation menu.

Step 4 Click the partition key of the partition to which you want to add members. The members (full and limited) of the partition appear in the display.

Step 5 Click the port, in the **Available Members** field, that you want to add to the partition, then click the right-pointing arrow next to the **Full Members** field.

Adding Unavailable Members

To add a partition member that does not appear in the Available Members pool, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the SM whose partitions you want to view. The left-hand navigation menu expands.

Step 3 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **Partitions** ( ) branch to display all partitions in the left-hand navigation menu.

Step 4 Click the partition key of the partition to which you want to add members. The members (full and limited) of the partition appear in the display.

Step 5 Click the Add Other button. The Add Other Partition Member window opens.

Step 6 Enter the GUID of the host that includes the port(s) that you want to add to the partition in the **Node GUID** field.

Step 7 Specify the port(s) that you want to add to the partition in the **Port** field.

Step 8 Click the **Full** radio button, then click the **Add** button.

Adding Limited Members to a Partition

Limited members of a partition can communicate with full members of the partition, but not with other limited members.

Adding Available Members

To add a port from the **Available Members** pool to a partition as a limited member, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the SM whose partitions you want to view. The left-hand navigation menu expands.

Step 3 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **Partitions** ( ) branch to display all partitions in the left-hand navigation menu.

Step 4 Click the partition key of the partition to which you want to add members. The members (full and limited) of the partition appear in the display.

Step 5 Click the port, in the **Available Members** field, that you want to add to the partition, then click the right-pointing arrow next to the **Limited Members** field.

Adding Unavailable Members

To add a partition member that does not appear in the Available Members pool, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the SM whose partitions you want to view. The left-hand navigation menu expands.

Step 3 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **Partitions** ( ) branch to display all partitions in the left-hand navigation menu.

Step 4 Click the partition key of the partition to which you want to add members. The members (full and limited) of the partition appear in the display.

Step 5 Click the Add Other button. The Add Other Partition Member window opens.

Step 6 Enter the GUID of the node that includes the port(s) that you want to add to the partition in the **Node GUID** field.

Step 7 Specify the port(s) that you want to add to the partition in the **Port** field.

Step 8 Click the **Limited** radio button, then click the **Add** button.

Viewing Multicast Groups

To view the multicast groups on your IB network, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the SM whose partitions you want to view. The left-hand navigation menu expands.

Step 3 Click the **Multicast Groups** ( ) branch. The multicast groups summary appears in the right-hand display. Table 8-11 lists and describes the fields in this display.

Table 8-11 Multicast Group Summary Field Descriptions

Field	Description
MGID	Numeric multicast group identifier of each multicast group on the IB fabric.
QKey	The 16-bit Q-Key of this multicast group.

Table 8-11 Multicast Group Summary Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
MTU	Maximum transmission unit of the multicast group.
PKey	Partition key of the multicast group.

Viewing Multicast Group Details

To view multicast group details, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the SM whose multicast groups you want to view. The left-hand navigation menu expands.

Step 3 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **Multicast Groups** ( ) branch to display all groups in the left-hand navigation menu.

Step 4 Click the MGID of the multicast group whose details you want to view, then click the **General** tab. MC group details appear in the display. Table 8-12 lists and describes the fields in this display.

Table 8-12 Multicast Group General Details Field Descriptions

Field	Description
QKey	The 16-bit Q-Key of this multicast group.
MLID	The 16-bit LID of this multicast group
MTU	Maximum transmission unit of the multicast group.
TClass	The Tclass to be used in the GRH if GRH is used.
PKey	Partition key of the multicast group.
Rate	Traffic rate of this multicast group.
Packet Life Time	Packet life time of this multicast group.
SL	Service level of this multicast group.
Flow Label	Flow label to be used on this multicast group if GRH Is used.
Hop Limit	Hop limit to be used on this multicast group if GRH Is used.
Scope	Scope of this multicast group.
User Configured	Displays **true** if a user configured the entry; otherwise displays **false**.

Viewing Multicast Group Members

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the SM whose multicast groups you want to view. The left-hand navigation menu expands.

Step 3 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **Multicast Groups** ( ) branch to display all groups in the left-hand navigation menu.

Step 4 Click the MGID of the multicast group whose details you want to view, then click the **Members** tab. MC group members appear in the display. Table 8-13 lists and describes the fields in this display.

Table 8-13 Multicast Group Members Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Port GID	Global identifier of the member port.
Join State	Displays whether the port is a full member or limited member of the group.
Proxy Join Status	Displays true or false.

Viewing Infiniband Services

To view the IB services that run on your Server Switch, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the SM whose services you want to view. The left-hand navigation menu expands.

Step 3 Click the **Services** ( ) branch. Details of IB services appear in the right-hand display. Table 8-14 lists and describes the fields in the Summary section of the display.

Table 8-14 Services Summary Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Name	ASCII identifier of the service
Service Id	Numeric identifier that nodes use to call the service.
Service GID	64-bit ID of the service.
PKey	16-bit multicast GID address.

Table 8-15 lists and describes the fields in the Details section of the display.

Table 8-15 Services Details Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Service Name	ASCII identifier of the service
Service Id	Numeric identifier that nodes use to call the service.
Service GID	GID of the node that provides the service.
Service PKey	16-bit P-Key.

Table 8-15 Services Details Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
Lease	Lease period remaining (in seconds) for this service. A value of 4294967295 means the lease is indefinite.
Key	128-bit service key.
Data (8 bit)	Header of the data type 8
Data (16 bit)	Header of the data type 16
Data (32 bit)	Header of the data type 32
Data (64 bit)	Header of the data type 64

Viewing InfiniBand Routes

To view the IB routes that run on your Server Switch, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the SM whose services you want to view. The left-hand navigation menu expands.

Step 3 Click the **Routes** ( ) branch. IB routes fields appear in the right-hand display.

Step 4 Enter the source LID of the route in the **Source LID** field.

Step 5 Enter the destination lid of the route in the **Destination LID** field.

Step 6 Click the **Show Route** button.

Step 7 Click the **Switch Route** tab. Table 8-16 lists and displays the fields in the display.

Table 8-16 Switch Route Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Node GUID	Global unique ID of the node.
In Port	Port of ingress.
Out Port	Port of egress

Step 8 Click the **Switch Element Route** tab. Table 8-17 lists and displays the fields in the display.

Table 8-17 Switch Element Route Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Chassis GUID	Global unique ID of the node.
In Port	Port of ingress.
Out Port	Port of egress

Viewing Subnet Managers Information

To view the SM information, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the SM whose services you want to view. The left-hand navigation menu expands.

Step 3 Click the Subnet Manager**s Info** icon and the Port GUID, Priority, and SM state information appears in the right-hand display.

Viewing Event Subscriptions

To view the SM information, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose **Subnet Management**. The Subnet Management window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the SM whose services you want to view. The left-hand navigation menu expands.

Step 3 Click the **Event Subscriptions** icon and the LID, Node GUID, and Port Number information appears in the right-hand display.

Enabling Performance Management

To enable InfiniBand-port performance management, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**Performance Management**. The **Performance Management** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **subnet** of the ports that you want to manage (for instance, fe:80:00:00:00:00:00:00). The **Port Counter Configuration** display appears in the right-hand pane of the window.

Step 3 Click the **Enable** radio button.

Disabling Performance Management

To disable performance management, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**Performance Management**. The **Performance Management** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **subnet** of the ports that you want to manage (for instance, fe:80:00:00:00:00:00:00). The **Port Counter Configuration** display appears in the right-hand pane of the window.

Step 3 Click the **Disable** radio button.

Monitoring Connections

To monitor connections, you must

Defining a Connection to Monitor

To create a connection to monitor, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**Performance Management**. The **Performance Management** window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **subnet** of the connections that you want to monitor. The navigation tree expands.

Step 3 Click the **Connection Counters** branch. The **Monitored Connection** tab appears in the right-hand pane of the window.

Step 4 Click the **Add** button. The **Add Connection** window opens.

Step 5 Enter a source LID in the **Source LID** field.

Note To view available source and destination LIDs, return to the main Element Manager display, click the **InfiniBand** menu, choose **Subnet Management (tabular format)**, then click the **SwitchRoute** tab. For more details, see "Viewing Switch Route Details" section on page 8-20.

Step 6 Enter a destination LID in the **Destination LID** field.

Step 7 Check the **Enable Connection Monitoring** checkbox.

Note If this checkbox is not selected, you an view only counter information and cannot view monitoring information.

Step 8 Click the **Add** button. The connection entry appears under the **Monitored Connections** tab.

Viewing Monitored Connections

These instructions assume that you have already defined connections to monitor. To view monitored connections, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**Performance Management**. The **Performance Management** window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **subnet** of the connections that you want to monitor. The navigation tree expands.

Step 3 Click the **Connection Counters** branch. The **Monitored Connection** tab appears in the right-hand pane of the window. Table 8-18 lists and describes the fields in this display.

Table 8-18 Monitored Connections Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Subnet Prefix	**Subnet** prefix of the monitored connection.
Source LID	16-bit source Local ID of the connection.
Destination LID	16-bit destination Local ID of the connection.
Error Status	Displays unknown, exceeded, or notExceeded to indicate if the error value has exceeded the threshold that you configured. To configure thresholds, refer to "Configuring Port Monitoring Thresholds" section on page 8-48.
Util Status	Displays unknown, exceeded, or notExceeded to indicate if the utilization value has exceeded the threshold that you configured. To configure thresholds, refer to "Configuring Port Monitoring Thresholds" section on page 8-48.

Viewing Connection Counters

To view connection counters, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**Performance Management**. The **Performance Management** window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **subnet** of the connections that you want to monitor. The navigation tree expands.

Step 3 Click the plus-sign next to the **Connection Counters** branch. The navigation tree expands.

Step 4 Click the icon ( ) of the connection whose counters you want to view.

Step 5 Click the **Connection Counters** tab. Table 8-19 lists and describes the fields in the display.

Note Each hop in the display is a port on a node. When connections move through nodes, they enter the node in one hop (GUID A, port a), and exit in another hop (GUID A, port b). Though the GUIDs of subsequent hops may match, the ports do not match.

Table 8-19 Connection Counters Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Subnet Prefix	**Subnet** prefix of the **subnet** on which each hop resides.
Node Guid	Global unique ID of the node (switch chip, HCA, or TCA) of the next-hop port.
Port Number	Port number (on the appropriate node) of the hop.
Chassis Guid	Global Unique ID (GUID) of the chassis.
Slot Number	Slot of the port.
Ext Port Number	External port number of the port.
Data Is Valid	Displays **true** or **false**.
Symbol Errors	Number of symbol errors on the port.
Link Recovery Errors	Number of link recovery errors on the port.
Link Downs	Number of link-down errors on the port.
Received Errors	Number of received errors that the port experienced.
Received Remote Physical Errors	Number of physical errors the the port experienced.
Received Switch Relay Errors	Number of switch relay errors that the port experienced.
Transmitted Discards	Number of transmitted discards that occurred on the port.
Transmitted Constraint Errors	Number of Transmitted Constraint errors that the port experienced.
Received Constraint Errors	Number of Received Constraint errors that the port experienced.
Local Link Integrity Errors	Number of logical link integrity errors on the port.
Excessive Buffer Overrun Errors	Number of excessive buffer overrun errors on the port.
VL15 Droppeds	Number of VL15 drops on the port.
Transmitted Data	Volume of transmitted data on the port.
Received Data	Volume of received data on the port.
Transmitted Packets	Volume of transmitted packets on the port.
Received Packets	Volume of received packets on the port.

Viewing Connection Monitor Counters

To view connection monitor counters, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**Performance Management**. The **Performance Management** window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **subnet** of the connections that you want to monitor. The navigation tree expands.

Step 3 Click the plus-sign next to the **Connection Counters** branch. The navigation tree expands.

Step 4 Click the icon ( ) of the connection whose counters you want to view.

Step 5 Click the **Connection Monitor Counters** tab. Table 8-20 lists and describes the fields in the display.

Table 8-20 Connection Monitor Counters Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Node Guid	Global unique ID of the IB node of the hop port.
Port Number	Port number of the hop.
Chassis Guid	GUID of the chassis that includes the connection.
Slot Number	Slot number of the port(s) in the connection.
Ext Port Number	External port number of the connection port.
Error Type	Type of error that occurred.

Testing Connections

To test connections, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**Performance Management**. The **Performance Management** window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **subnet** of the connections that you want to monitor. The navigation tree expands.

Step 3 Click the plus-sign next to the **Connection Counters** branch. The navigation tree expands.

Step 4 Click the icon ( ) of the connection whose counters you want to view.

Step 5 Click the **Test Connection** tab.

Step 6 Click the **Test** button.

Viewing Port Counters of Connections

To view port counters, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**Performance Management**. The **Performance Management** window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **subnet** of the connections that you want to monitor. The navigation tree expands.

Step 3 Click the plus-sign next to the **Connection Counters** branch. The navigation tree expands.

Step 4 Click the plus-sign next to the icon ( ) of the connection whose port counters you want to view. The navigation tree expands.

Step 5 Click the port (in GUID - port-number format) whose counters you want to view. Table 8-21 lists and describes the fields in this display.

Table 8-21 Port Counters Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Subnet Prefix	**Subnet** prefix of the **subnet** on which each hop resides.
Node Guid	Global unique ID of the node (switch chip, HCA, or TCA) of the next-hop port.
Port Number	Port number (on the appropriate node) of the hop.
Chassis Guid	GUID of the chassis that includes the connection.
Slot Number	Slot number of the port(s) in the connection.
Ext Port Number	External port number of the connection port.
Symbol Errors	Total number of symbol errors detected on one or more lanes.
Link Recovery Errors	Total number of times the port training state machine has successfully completed the link error recovery process.
Link Downs	Total number of times the port training state machine has failed the link error recovery process and downed the link.
Received Errors	Total number of packets containing an error that were received on the port. These errors include: • Local physical errors (ICRC, VCRC, FCCRC, and all physical errors that cause entry into bad) • Malformed data packet errors (Lver, length, VL) • Malformed link packet errors (operand, length, VL) • Packets discarded due to buffer overrun
Received Remote Physical Errors	Total number of packets marked with the EBP delimiter received on the port.
Received Switch Relay Errors	Total number of packets received on the port that were discarded because they could be forwarded by the switch relay. Reasons for this include: • DLID mapping • VL mapping • Looping (output port = input port).

Table 8-21 Port Counters Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
Transmitted Discards	Total number of outbound packets discarded by the port because the port is down or congested. Reasons for this include: • Output port is in the inactive state • Packet length exceeded neighbor MTU • Switch lifetime limit exceeds • Switch HOQ limit exceeds
Transmitted Constraint Errors	Total number of packets not transmitted from the port for the following reasons: • FilterRawOutbound is true and packet is raw • PatitionEnforcementOutbound is true and packet fails partition key check, IP version check, or transport header version check.
Received Constraint Errors	Total number of packets received on the port that are discarded for the following reasons: • FilterRawInbound is true and packet is raw • PartitionEnforcementInbound is true and packet fails partition key check, IP version check, or transport header version check.
Local Link Integrity Errors	The number of times that the frequency of packets containing local physical errors exceeded local_phy_errors.
Excessive Buffer Overrun Errors	The number of times that overrun errors' consecutive flow control update periods occurred with at least one overrun error in each period.
VL15 Droppeds	Number of incoming VL15 packets dropped due to resource limitations on port selected by PortSelect.
Transmitted Data	Optional; shall be zero if not implemented. Total number of data octets, divided by 4, transmitted on all VLs from the port selected by PortSelect. This includes all octets between (and not including) the start of packet delimiter and VCRC. It excludes all link packets. Implementers may choose to count data octets in groups larger than four but are encouraged to choose the smallest group possible. Results are still reported as a multiple of four octets.
Received Data	Optional; shall be zero if not implemented. Total number of data octets, divided by 4, received on all VLs from the port selected by PortSelect. This includes all octets between (and not including) the start of packet delimiter and VCRC. It excludes all link packets. Implementers may choose to count data octets in groups larger than four but are encouraged to choose the smallest group possible. Results are still reported as a multiple of four octets.

Table 8-21 Port Counters Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
Transmitted Packets	Optional; shall be zero if not implemented. Total number of data packets, excluding link packets, transmitted on all VLs from the port selected by PortSelect.
Received Packets	Optional; shall be zero if not implemented. Total number of data packets, excluding link packets, received on all VLs from the port selected by PortSelect.

Viewing Port Counters

To view port counters, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**Performance Management**. The **Performance Management** window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **subnet** of the connections that you want to monitor. The navigation tree expands.

Step 3 Click the plus-sign next to the **Port Counters** branch. The navigation tree expands.

Step 4 View port counters with one of the following methods:

- Click the GUID whose port counters you want to view; all available port counters appear.
- Click the plus-sign next to the GUID of the node whose port counters you want to view, then click the port whose counters you want to view; counters appear for that individual port.

Table 8-22 lists and describes the fields in the port counters display.

Table 8-22 Port Counters Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Subnet Prefix	**Subnet** prefix of the **subnet** on which each hop resides.
Node Guid	Global unique ID of the node (switch chip, HCA, or TCA) of the next-hop port.
Port Number	Port number (on the appropriate node) of the hop.
Chassis Guid	GUID of the chassis that includes the connection.
Slot Number	Slot number of the port(s) in the connection.
Ext Port Number	External port number of the connection port.
Symbol Errors	Total number of symbol errors detected on one or more lanes.
Link Recovery Errors	Total number of times the port training state machine has successfully completed the link error recovery process.
Link Downs	Total number of times the port training state machine has failed the link error recovery process and downed the link.

Table 8-22 Port Counters Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
Received Errors	Total number of packets containing errors that were received on the port. These errors include:
Received Switch Relay Errors	Total number of packets received on the port that were discarded because they could not be forwarded by the switch relay. Reasons for this include: • Local physical errors (ICRC, VCRC, FCCRC, and all physical errors that cause entry into the "bad" state) • Malformed data packet errors (Lver, length, VL) • Malformed link packet errors (operand, length, VL) • Packets discarded due to buffer overrun
Transmitted Discards	Total number of outbound packets discarded by the port because the port is down or congested. Reasons for this include: • Output port is in the inactive state • Packet length exceeded neighbor MTU • Switch lifetime limit exceeds • Switch HOQ limit exceeds.
Received Remote Physical Errors	Total number of packets marked with the EBP delimiter received on the port.
Transmitted Constraint Errors	Total number of packets not transmitted from the port for the following reasons: • FilterRawOutbound is true and packet is raw • PatitionEnforcementOutbound is true and packet fails partition key check, IP version check, or transport header version check.
Received Constraint Errors	Total number of packets received on the port that are discarded for the following reasons: • FilterRawInbound is true and packet is raw • PartitionEnforcementInbound is true and packet fails partition key check, IP version check, or transport header version check.
Logical Link Integrity Errors	The number of times that the frequency of packets containing local physical errors exceeded local_phy_errors.
Excessive Buffer Overrun Errors	The number of times that overrun errors consecutive flow control update periods occurred with at least one overrun error in each period.
VL15 Droppeds	Number of incoming VL15 packets dropped due to resource limitations on port selected by PortSelect.

Table 8-22 Port Counters Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
Received Switch Relay Errors	Total number of packets received on the port that were discarded because they could be forwarded by the switch relay. Reasons for this include: • DLID mapping • VL mapping • Looping (output port = input port).
Transmitted Discards	Total number of outbound packets discarded by the port because the port is down or congested. Reasons for this include: • Output port is in the inactive state • Packet length exceeded neighbor MTU • Switch lifetime limit exceeds • Switch HOQ limit exceeds.
Transmitted Constraint Errors	Total number of packets not transmitted from the port for the following reasons: • FilterRawOutbound is true and packet is raw • PatitionEnforcementOutbound is true and packet fails partition key check, IP version check, or transport header version check.
Received Constraint Errors	Total number of packets received on the port that are discarded for the following reasons: • FilterRawInbound is true and packet is raw • PartitionEnforcementInbound is true and packet fails partition key check, IP version check, or transport header version check.
Logical Link Integrity Errors	The number of times that the frequency of packets containing local physical errors exceeded local_phy_errors.
Excessive Buffer Overrun Errors	The number of times that overrun errors consecutive flow control update periods occurred with at least one overrun error in each period.
VL15 Droppeds	Number of incoming VL15 packets dropped due to resource limitations on port selected by PortSelect.

Table 8-22 Port Counters Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
Received Data	Optional; shall be zero if not implemented. Total number of data octets, divided by 4, received on all VLs from the port selected by PortSelect. This includes all octets between (and not including) the start of packet delimiter and VCRC. It excludes all link packets. Implementers may choose to count data octets in groups larger than four but are encouraged to choose the smallest group possible. Results are still reported as a multiple of four octets.
Transmitted Packets	Optional; shall be zero if not implemented. Total number of data packets, excluding link packets, transmitted on all VLs from the port selected by PortSelect.
Received Packets	Optional; shall be zero if not implemented. Total number of data packets, excluding link packets, received on all VLs from the port selected by PortSelect.

Viewing Cumulative Port Counters

To view cumulative port counters, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**Performance Management**. The **Performance Management** window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **subnet** of the connections that you want to monitor. The navigation tree expands.

Step 3 Click the plus-sign next to the **Port Counters** branch. The navigation tree expands.

Step 4 Click the plus-sign next to the node of the port whose cumulative counters you want to view. The navigation tree expands.

Step 5 Click the port whose navigation counters you want to view.

Step 6 Click the Port Cumulative Counters tab. Table 8-23 lists and describes the fields in the display.

Table 8-23 Cumulative Port Counters Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Subnet Prefix	**Subnet** prefix of the **subnet** on which each hop resides.
Node Guid	Global unique ID of the node (switch chip, HCA, or TCA) of the next-hop port.
Port Number	Port number (on the appropriate node) of the hop.
Chassis Guid	Global Unique ID (GUID) of the chassis.
Slot Number	Slot of the port.
Ext Port Number	External port number of the port.

Table 8-23 Cumulative Port Counters Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
Error Status	Displays **true** or **false**.
Util Status	Number of symbol errors on the port.
Symbol Errors	Number of link recovery errors on the port.
Link Recovery Errors	Number of link-down errors on the port.
Link Downs	Number of received errors that the port experienced.
Received Errors	Number of physical errors the the port experienced.
Received Remote Physical Errors	Number of switch relay errors that the port experienced.
Received Switch Relay Errors	Number of transmitted discards that occurred on the port.
Transmit Discards	Number of Transmit Constraint errors that the port experienced.
Transmit Constraint Errors	Number of Received Constraint errors that the port experienced.
Received Constraint Errors	Number of logical link integrity errors on the port.
Logical Link Integrity Errors	Number of excessive buffer overrun errors on the port.
Excessive Buffer Overrun Errors	Number of VL15 drops on the port.
VL15 Droppeds	Volume of transmitted data on the port.
Transmit Data	Volume of received data on the port.
Received Data	Volume of transmitted packets on the port.
Transmit Packets	Volume of received packets on the port.
Received Packets	**Subnet** prefix of the **subnet** on which each hop resides.
Transmit Rate	Global unique ID of the node (switch chip, HCA, or TCA) of the next-hop port.
Received Rate	Port number (on the appropriate node) of the hop.

Enabling Port Monitoring

To enable port monitoring, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**Performance Management**. The **Performance Management** window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **subnet** of the connections that you want to monitor. The navigation tree expands.

Step 3 Click the **Port Monitor** branch.

Step 4 Click the **General** tab.

Step 5 Select **Enable** from the **State** pulldown menu.

Note **Enable** will enable the port monitoring for only the ports that are configured in the Monitor Port Config table, where as **enableAll** will enable the port monitoring for all ports regardless of whether the port is configured in the Monitor Port Config table or not.

Step 6 Click the **Apply** button.

Configuring Port Monitoring

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**Performance Management**. The **Performance Management** window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **subnet** of the connections that you want to monitor. The navigation tree expands.

Step 3 Click the **Port Monitor** branch.

Step 4 Click the **General** tab.

Step 5 Enter an integer value, between 1 and 600, in the **Polling Period** field to configure the number of seconds between polls.

Step 6 Enter an integer value, between 1 and 600, in the **Start Delay** field to configure the delay between startup and polling.

Configuring Port Monitoring Thresholds

To configure port monitoring thresholds, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**Performance Management**. The **Performance Management** window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **subnet** of the connections that you want to monitor. The navigation tree expands.

Step 3 Click the **Port Monitor** branch.

Step 4 Click the **Threshold** tab.

Step 5 Enter an integer value in the fields where you want to apply a threshold. Enter **none** in the fields to which you do not want to apply a threshold.

Step 6 Click the **Apply** button.

Resetting Counters

You can reset counters for

- A hop.

- All ports on a node.
- All ports in a connection.
- All ports in a **subnet**.

Resetting Counters on a Hop

To reset counters on a hop, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**Performance Management**. The **Performance Management** window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **subnet** of the connections that you want to monitor. The navigation tree expands.

Step 3 Click the plus-sign next to the **Connection Counters** branch. The navigation tree expands and connections appear.

Step 4 Click the plus-sign next to the connection that includes the hop that you want to clear. The navigation tree expands and hops appear.

Step 5 Right-click the hop whose counters you want to clear and choose**Clear counters on this Hop** from the right-click menu.

Resetting Counters on All Ports on a Node

To reset counters on a node, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**Performance Management**. The **Performance Management** window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **subnet** of the connections that you want to monitor. The navigation tree expands.

Step 3 Click the plus-sign next to the **Connection Counters** branch. The navigation tree expands and connections appear.

Step 4 Click the plus-sign next to the connection that includes the node that you want to clear. The navigation tree expands and nodes appear.

Step 5 Right-click the node whose counters you want to clear and choose**Clear counters on this Node** from the right-click menu.

Resetting Counters on All Ports in a Connection

To reset counters on a hop, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**Performance Management**. The **Performance Management** window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **subnet** of the connections that you want to monitor. The navigation tree expands.

Step 3 Click the plus-sign next to the **Connection Counters** branch. The navigation tree expands and connections appear.

Step 4 Right-click the connection whose counters you want to clear and choose**Clear counters on this Connection** from the right-click menu.

Resetting All Counters in a Subnet

To reset all counters in a **subnet**, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**Performance Management**. The **Performance Management** window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **subnet** of the connections that you want to monitor. The navigation tree expands.

Step 3 Right-click the **Connection Counters** branch and choose**Clear Counters for All Connections**.

Launching Topology View

To launch topology view, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**Topology** View. The **Specify Topspin Devices** dialog box opens.

Step 2 (Optional) Click the checkbox, in the **Enabled** column, of any additional IB devices that you want to add to the Topology View display.

Step 3 Click the **OK** button. The **InfiniBand Topology** appears.

Note Navigation buttons appear at the top of the InfiniBand Topology window. Table 8-24 lists and describes these buttons.

Table 8-24 InfiniBand Topology Navigation Buttons

Button'	Description
Refresh 	Refreshes the topology display.
Layout 	Evenly arranges the switch and HCA icons.
Zoom In 	Enlarges the display.

Table 8-24 InfiniBand Topology Navigation Buttons (continued)

Button'	Description
Zoom Out 	Condenses the display.
Fit to Screen 	Zooms in or out to fit the topology in the window.
Specify Topspin Devices 	Opens the **Specify Cisco Devices** dialog box to add Server Switches to the display.
Legend 	Displays the different colors that represent different types of links.
Subnet Details Details	Displays **subnet** details. For more information, refer to <Link>"Viewing Subnet Details" on page 52<Link>.
Help 	Launches on-line help.

Viewing Internal Server Switch Components

To view the switches and target channel adapters (TCAs) inside a server switch, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**Topology** View. The **Specify Topspin Devices** dialog box opens.

Step 2 (Optional) Click the checkbox, in the **Enabled** column, of any additional IB devices that you want to add to the Topology View display.

Step 3 Click the **OK** button. The **InfiniBand Topology** window appears.

Step 4 Double-click a server switch icon. The **Internal InfiniBand Topology** window opens.

Note Navigation buttons appear at the top of the InfiniBand Topology window. Table 8-25 lists and describes these buttons.

Table 8-25 Internal InfiniBand Topology Navigation Buttons

Button	Description
Layout 	Evenly arranges the switch and HCA icons.
Zoom In 	Enlarges the display.
Zoom Out 	Condenses the display.
Fit to Screen 	Zooms in or out to fit the topology in the window.
Layout 	Evenly arranges the switch and HCA icons.
Subnet Management Agents 	Displays SM agent details. For information, refer to <Link>“Viewing Subnet Management Agents” on page 56<Link>.
Help 	Launches on-line help.

Viewing Subnet Details

You can view any of the following **subnet** details:

- nodes
- ports
- switches
- neighbors

Viewing Nodes

To view the nodes in the topology view, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**Topology** View. The **Specify Topspin Devices** dialog box opens.

Step 2 (Optional) Click the checkbox, in the **Enabled** column, of any additional IB devices that you want to add to the Topology View display.

Step 3 Click the **OK** button. The **InfiniBand Topology** window appears.

Step 4 Click the **Details** button. The **InfiniBand Subnet Details** window opens.

Step 5 Click the **Nodes** tab. Table 8-26 lists and describes the fields in this tab.

Table 8-26 Nodes Tab Field Descriptions

Field	Description
SubnetPrefix	The **subnet** prefix of the node.
GUID	The global unique ID (GUID) of the node.
Description	An optional text string describing this node.
Type	Type of node being managed.
NumPorts	Number of physical ports on this node.
SystemImageGUID	The system image GUID of this node. All nodes within a particular system (chassis) are assigned the same system image GUID.

Viewing Ports

To view the ports in the topology view, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**Topology** View. The **Specify Topspin Devices** dialog box opens.

Step 2 (Optional) Click the checkbox, in the **Enabled** column, of any additional IB devices that you want to add to the Topology View display.

Step 3 Click the **OK** button. The **InfiniBand Topology** window appears.

Step 4 Click the **Details** button. The **InfiniBand Subnet Details** window opens.

Step 5 Click the **Ports** tab. Table 8-27 lists and describes the fields in this tab.

Table 8-27 Ports Tab Field Descriptions

Field	Description
SubnetPrefix	The **subnet** prefix of the node.
NodeGUID	The global unique ID (GUID) of the node that includes the port.
Port	Local port number for this port.
LID	16-bit base LID of this port.

Table 8-27 Ports Tab Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
State	State of the port: • noStateChange • sleep • polling • disabled • portConfigurationTraining • linkup • linkErrorRecovery • reserved • active • down
LinkWidthActive	Currently active link width. Indicated as follows: • 1: 1x • 2: 4x • 8: 12x • 0, 3, 4-7, 9-255 reserved.

Viewing Switches

To view the switches in the topology view, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**Topology** View. The **Specify Topspin Devices** dialog box opens.

Step 2 (Optional) Click the checkbox, in the **Enabled** column, of any additional IB devices that you want to add to the Topology View display.

Step 3 Click the **OK** button. The **InfiniBand Topology** window appears.

Step 4 Click the **Details** button. The **InfiniBand Subnet Details** window opens.

Step 5 Click the **Switches** tab. Table 8-28 lists and describes the fields in this tab.

Table 8-28 Switches Tab Field Descriptions

Field	Description
SubnetPrefix	The **subnet** prefix of the node.
NodeGUID	The global unique ID (GUID) of the node that includes the switch.
LinearFdbCap	Number of entries supported in the Linear Unicast Forwarding table. Zero indicates that there is no Linear Forwarding Database.

Table 8-28 Switches Tab Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
RandomFdbCap	Number of entries supported in the Random Unicast Forwarding table. Zero indicates that there is no Random Forwarding Database.
McastFdbCap	Number of entries supported in the Multicast Forwarding table.
LinearFdbTop	Indicates the top of the linear forwarding table. Packets received with unicast DLIDs greater than this value are discarded by the switch. This component applies only to switches that implement linear forwarding tables and is ignored by switches that implement random forwarding tables.
DefaultPort	Forward to this port all the unicast packets from the other ports whose DLID does not exist in the random forwarding table.
DefPriMcastPort	Forward to this port all the multicast packets from the other ports whose DLID does not exist in the forwarding table.
DefNonPriMcastPort	Forward to this port all the multicast packets from the smDefPriMcastPort port whose DLID does not exist in the forwarding table.
LifeTimeValue	The time a packet can live in the switch.
PortStateChange	Identifies whether or not the port is in transition.
LIDPerPort	Number of LID/LMC combinations that may be assigned to a given external port for switches that support the random forwarding table.
PartitionEnfCap	The number of entries in this partition enforcement table per physical port. Zero indicates that partition enforcement is not supported by the switch.
InEnfCap	Indicates switch is capable of partition enforcement on received packets.
OutEnfCap	Indicates switch is capable of partition enforcement on transmitted packets.
InFilterRawPktCap	Indicates switch is capable of raw packet enforcement on received packets.
OutFilterRawPktCap	Indicates switch is capable of raw packet enforcement on transmitted packets.

Viewing Neighbors

To view the ports in the topology view, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**Topology** View. The **Specify Topspin Devices** dialog box opens.

Step 2 (Optional) Click the checkbox, in the **Enabled** column, of any additional IB devices that you want to add to the Topology View display.

Step 3 Click the **OK** button. The **InfiniBand Topology** window appears.

Step 4 Click the **Details** button. The **InfiniBand Subnet Details** window opens.

Step 5 Click the **Neighbors** tab. Table 8-29 lists and describes the fields in this tab.

Table 8-29 Neighbors Tab Field Descriptions

Field	Description
SubnetPrefix	Used to identify IB **subnet** this IB node is located in.
LocalNodeGuid	The global unique ID (GUID) of the IB node.
LocalPortId	Identifies the port id of the IB node.
LocalNodeType	Identifies the IB node's node-type. • channelAdapter • switch
RemoteNodeGuid	The global unique ID (GUID) of the remote IB node.
RemotePortId	Identifies the port id of the remote IB node.
RemoteNodeType	Identifies the remote IB node's node-type. • channelAdapter • switch
LinkState	Used to identify the state of the linkconnecting the neighbors. • noStateChange • down • initialize • active
LinkWidthActive	Used to identify the width of the link connecting the neighbors.

Viewing Subnet Management Agents

You can view any of the following SMA details:

- Nodes
- Switches
- Switch Cap
- Ports (1)
- Ports (2)
- Mcast
- Linear Forwarding
- PKey
- SLVL Map

Nodes

To view SMA node details, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**Topology** View. The **Specify Topspin Devices** dialog box opens.

Step 2 (Optional) Click the checkbox, in the **Enabled** column, of any additional IB devices that you want to add to the Topology View display.

Step 3 Click the **OK** button. The **InfiniBand Topology** window appears.

Step 4 Double-click a server switch icon. The **Internal InfiniBand Topology** window opens.

Step 5 Click the **SMAs** button. The Subnet Manager **Agents** window opens.

Step 6 Click the **Nodes** tab. Table 8-30 lists and describes the fields in this tab.

Table 8-30 Nodes Tab Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Guid	**Subnet** prefix of this IB **subnet**.
BaseVersion	Supported base management datagram version.
ClassVersion	Supported **subnet** management class.
Type	Type of node being managed. • channelAdapter • switch
PortGuid	GUID of this port. One port within a node can return the nodeGUID as its PortGUID if the port is an integral part of the node and is not field-replaceable.
PartitionCap	Number of entries in the partition table for CA, router, and the switch management port. This is at a minimum set to 1 for all nodes including switch.
DeviceId	Device ID information as assigned by device manufacturer.
Revision	Device revision, assigned by manufacturer.
LocalPortNum	The link port number this SNMP packet came in on.
VendorId	Device vendor ID, per IEEE.
TrapBuffer	Special purpose string buffer for InfiniBand Trap Data.
String	Description of the node.
NumPorts	Number of physical ports on this node.

Switches

To view SMA switch details, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**Topology** View. The **Specify Topspin Devices** dialog box opens.

Step 2 (Optional) Click the checkbox, in the **Enabled** column, of any additional IB devices that you want to add to the Topology View display.

Step 3 Click the **OK** button. The **InfiniBand Topology** window appears.

Step 4 Double-click a server switch icon. The **Internal InfiniBand Topology** window opens.

Step 5 Click the **SMAs** button. The Subnet Manager **Agents** window opens.

Step 6 Click the **Switches** tab. Table 8-31 lists and describes the fields in this tab.

Table 8-31 Switches Tab Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Guid	Global unique ID of the switch.
LftTop	Indicates the top of the linear forwarding table. Packets received with unicast DLids greater than this value are discarded by the switch. This component applies only to switches that implement linear forwarding tables and is ignored by switches that implement random forwarding tables.
DefaultPort	Forward to this port all the unicast packets from the other ports whose DLID does not exist in the random forwarding table
DefMcastPriPort	Forward to this port all the multicast packets from the other ports whose DLID does not exist in the forwarding table.
DefMcastNPPort	Forward to this port all the multicast packets from the Default Primary port whose DLID does not exist in the forwarding table.
LifeTimeValue	Time a packet can live in the switch.
PortStateChange	It is set to one anytime the PortState component in the PortInfo of any ports transitions from Down to Initialize, Initialize to Down, Armed to Down, or Active to Down as a result of link state machine logic. Changes in Portstate resulting from SubnSet do no change this bit. This bit is cleared by writing one, writing zero is ignored.
LidsPerPort	Specifies the number of LID/LMC combinations that may be assigned to a given external port for switches that support the Random Forwarding table.

Switch Cap

To view SMA switch cap details, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**Topology** View. The **Specify Topspin Devices** dialog box opens.

Step 2 (Optional) Click the checkbox, in the **Enabled** column, of any additional IB devices that you want to add to the Topology View display.

Step 3 Click the **OK** button. The **InfiniBand Topology** window appears.

Step 4 Double-click a server switch icon. The **Internal InfiniBand Topology** window opens.

Step 5 Click the **SMAs** button. The Subnet Manager **Agents** window opens.

Step 6 Click the **Switch Cap.** tab. Table 8-32 lists and describes the fields in this tab.

Table 8-32 Switch Cap Tab Field Descriptions

Field	Description
LftCap	Number of entries supported in the Linear Unicast Forwarding Table.
RftCap	Number of entries supported in the Random Unicast Forwarding Table. RandomFDBCap = 0 indicates that there is no Random Forwarding Database.
MftCap	Number of entries supported in the Multicast Forwarding Table.
PartitionEnfCap	Specifies the number of entries in the partition enforcement table per physical port. Zero indicates that partition enforcement is not supported by the switch.
InboundEnfCap	Indicates switch is capable of partition enforcement on received packets.
OutboundEnfCap	Indicates switch is capable of partition enforcement on transmitted packets.
FilterRawPktInCap	Indicates switch is capable of raw packet enforcement on received packets.
FilterRawPktOutCap	Indicates switch is capable of raw enforcement on transmitted packets.

Ports (1)

To view SMA port details, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**Topology** View. The **Specify Topspin Devices** dialog box opens.

Step 2 (Optional) Click the checkbox, in the **Enabled** column, of any additional IB devices that you want to add to the Topology View display.

Step 3 Click the **OK** button. The **InfiniBand Topology** window appears.

Step 4 Double-click a server switch icon. The **Internal InfiniBand Topology** window opens.

Step 5 Click the **SMAs** button. The Subnet Manager **Agents** window opens.

Step 6 Click the **Ports (1)** tab. Table 8-33 lists and describes the fields in this tab.

Table 8-33 Ports (1) Tab Field Descriptions

Field	Description
NodeGuid	64-bit GUID of the node that contains this port.
IbPort	The local port number of this port (relative to a particular node).
MKey	64-bit management Key for this port.
GidPrefix	64-bit global ID prefix for this port.
Lid	16-bit base LID of this port.
MasterSMLid	16-bit base LID of the master SM that is managing this port.

Table 8-33 Ports (1) Tab Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
CapabilityMask	Supported capabilities of this node. • 0: Reserved, shall be zero • 1: IsSM • 2: IsNoticeSupported • 3: IsTrapSupported • 4: IsResetSupported • 5: IsAutomaticMigrationSupported • 6: IsSLMappingSupported • 7: IsMKeyNVRAM • 8: IsPKeyNVRAM • 9: IsLEDInfoSupported • 10: IsSMDisabled • 11-15: Reserved, shall be zero • 16: IsConnectionManagerSupported • 17: IsSNMPTunnelingSupported • 18: Reserved, shall be zero • 19: IsDeviceManagementSupported • 20: IsVendorClassSupported • 21-31: Reserved, shall be zero
DiagCode	Port diagnostic code.
MKeyLeasePeriod	Timer value used to indicate how long the M_Key protection bits are to be remain non-zero after a SubnSet(PortInfo) fails a M Key check. The value of the timer indicates the number of seconds for the lease period.
LocalPortNum	Local port number.
LinkWidthEnabled	Enabled link width (1x, 4x, or 12x).
LinkWidthSupported	Supported link width.
LinkWidthActive	Currently active link width.
LinkSpeedSupported	Supported link speed (in Gbps).
State	State of the port: • noStateChagne • down • initialize • armed • active

Table 8-33 Ports (1) Tab Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
PortPhys	State of the physical port: • noStateChange(0), • sleep • polling • disabled • portConfigurationTraining • linkup • linkErrorRecovery • reserved • linkDownDef
LinkDownDef	Port physical state “link down.”
MKeyProtectBits	Determines MADheader behavior.
LMC	LID mask for multipath support.
LSActive	Current active link speed.
LSActiveEnabled	Enabled link speed.
NeighborMTU	Active maximum MTU enabled on this port for transmission.
MasterSMSL	The administrative SL of the master SM that is managing this port.

Ports (2)

To view extended SMA port details, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**Topology** View. The **Specify Topspin Devices** dialog box opens.

Step 2 (Optional) Click the checkbox, in the **Enabled** column, of any additional IB devices that you want to add to the Topology View display.

Step 3 Click the **OK** button. The **InfiniBand Topology** window appears.

Step 4 Double-click a server switch icon. The **Internal InfiniBand Topology** window opens.

Step 5 Click the **SMAs** button. The Subnet Manager **Agents** window opens.

Step 6 Click the **Ports (2)** tab. Table 8-34 lists and describes the fields in this tab.

Table 8-34 Ports (2) Tab Field Descriptions

Field	Description
NodeGuid	64-bit GUID of the node that contains this port.
IbPort	The local port number of this port (relative to a particular node).

Table 8-34 Ports (2) Tab Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
VLCap	Virtual lanes supported on this port.
VLHighLimit	Limit of high priority component of VL arbitration table.
VLArbitrationHighCap	VL/Weight pairs supported on this port in the smVLArbTable for high priority.
VLArbitrationLowCap	VL/Weight pairs supported on this port in the smVLArbTable for low priority.
MTUCap	Maximum MTU supported by this port.
VLStallCount	Specifies the number of sequential packets dropped that causes the port to enter the VLStalled state.
HOQLife	Time a packet can live at the head of a VL queue.
OpVLs	Virtual Lanes operational on this port.
PkeyEnfIn	Indicates support of optional partition enforcement on packets received from this port.
PkeyEnfOut	Indicates support of optional partition enforcement on packets transmitted from this port.
FilterRawPktIn	Indicates support of optional raw packet enforcement on raw packets received from this port.
FilterRawPktOut	Indicates support of optional raw packet enforcement on raw packets transmitted from this port.
MKeyViolations	Number of SMP packets that have been received on the port that have had invalid M_Key, since power on or reset.
PKeyViolations	Number of packets that have been received on the port that have had invalid P_Key, since power on or reset.
QKeyViolations	Number of packets that have been received on the port that have had invalid Q_Key, since power on or reset
GuidCap	Number of GUID entries supported in the GUIDInfo attribute for this port.
SubnetTimeout	Maximum expected **subnet** propagation delay.
RespTimeValue	Expected maximum time between the port reception of a SMP and the transmission of the associated response.
LocalPhysErr	Threshold value. When the count of marginal link errors exceeds this threshold, the local link integrity error is detected.
OverrunErr	Overrun threshold value. When the count of buffer overruns exceeds the threshold, an excessive buffer overrun error occurs.

Mcast

To view SMA multicast details, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**Topology** View. The **Specify Topspin Devices** dialog box opens.

Step 2 (Optional) Click the checkbox, in the **Enabled** column, of any additional IB devices that you want to add to the Topology View display.

Step 3 Click the **OK** button. The **InfiniBand Topology** window appears.

Step 4 Double-click a server switch icon. The **Internal InfiniBand Topology** window opens.

Step 5 Click the **SMAs** button. The Subnet Manager **Agents** window opens.

Step 6 Click the **Mcast** tab. Table 8-35 lists and describes the fields in this tab.

Table 8-35 Mcast Tab Field Descriptions

Field	Description
NodeGuid	Global unique ID of the node.
TableBlockIndex	Index into the multicast block table, this index starts from 1 rather than 0.
TableBlock	List of 32 PortMask Block Elements. 16 bits starting at position 16*p of the port mask associated with the particular LID. An incoming packet with this LID is forwarded to all ports for which the bit in the port mask is set to 1. Note that an invalid LID is indicated with an all zero PortMask.

Linear Forwarding

To view SMA linear forwarding table details, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**Topology** View. The **Specify Topspin Devices** dialog box opens.

Step 2 (Optional) Click the checkbox, in the **Enabled** column, of any additional IB devices that you want to add to the Topology View display.

Step 3 Click the **OK** button. The **InfiniBand Topology** window appears.

Step 4 Double-click a server switch icon. The **Internal InfiniBand Topology** window opens.

Step 5 Click the **SMAs** button. The Subnet Manager **Agents** window opens.

Step 6 Click the **Linear Forwarding** tab. Table 8-36 lists and describes the fields in this tab.

Table 8-36 Linear Forwarding Tab Field Descriptions

Field	Description
NodeGuid	Global unique ID of the node.
BlockIndex	Index into the linear forwarding table, this index starts from 1 rather than 0.
Block	Linear forwarding table block.

PKey

To view SMA partition details, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**Topology** View. The **Specify Topspin Devices** dialog box opens.

Step 2 (Optional) Click the checkbox, in the **Enabled** column, of any additional IB devices that you want to add to the Topology View display.

Step 3 Click the **OK** button. The **InfiniBand Topology** window appears.

Step 4 Double-click a server switch icon. The **Internal InfiniBand Topology** window opens.

Step 5 Click the **SMAs** button. The Subnet Manager **Agents** window opens.

Step 6 Click the **PKey** tab. Table 8-37 lists and describes the fields in this tab.

Table 8-37 PKey Tab Field Descriptions

Field	Description
NodeGuid	Global unique ID of the node.
IbPort	Port number.
Index	PKEY table index.
TableVector	GUID assigned by the SM on the **subnet**.

SLVL Map

To view SMA SLVL details, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**Topology** View. The **Specify Topspin Devices** dialog box opens.

Step 2 (Optional) Click the checkbox, in the **Enabled** column, of any additional IB devices that you want to add to the Topology View display.

Step 3 Click the **OK** button. The **InfiniBand Topology** window appears.

Step 4 Double-click a server switch icon. The **Internal InfiniBand Topology** window opens.

Step 5 Click the **SMAs** button. The Subnet Manager **Agents** window opens.

Step 6 Click the **SLVL Map** tab. Table 8-38 lists and describes the fields in this tab.

Table 8-38 SLVL Map Tab Field Descriptions

Field	Description
NodeGuid	Global unique ID of the node.
InIbPort	Ingress port number.
OutIbPort	Egress port number.
Sl#toVI	SL# to VL mapping.

Viewing Device Management

Note Device Management (DM) features are only available on I/O chassis (Cisco SFS 3001, Cisco SFS 3012).

With Device Management, you can

- View IOUs.
- View IOCs.
- View IOC Services.

Viewing IOUs

To view the I/O Units (IOUs) on your device, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**DM**. The **Device Manager** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **IOU** tab. IOU details appear. Table 8-39 lists and describes the fields in this display.

Table 8-39 IOU Display Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Change ID	Cumulative number of changes to the controller list since the device last booted.
Max Controllers	Maximum number of controllers that your device can support.
Diag Device ID	All device IDs appear as **1**.
Option ROM	Indicates the presence or absence of Option ROM.
Controllers	Lists each slot on your device that can potentially contain a controller and identifies whether or not a controller resides in that slot.

Viewing IOCs

To view the I/O controllers (IOCs) on your device, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**DM**. The **Device Manager** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **IOC** tab. A table of IOC details appears. Table 8-40 lists and describes the fields in this display.

Table 8-40 IOCs Display Field Descriptions

Field	Description
GUID	GUID of the controller.
Vendor ID	Organization Unique Identifier (OUI) of the vendor.
Device ID	Vendor-assigned device identifier.
Device Version	Vendor-assigned device version.
Subsystem Vendor ID	Vendor-assigned subsystem vendor identifier
Subsystem ID	Vendor-assigned subsystem identifier.
IOClass	I/O class that the IOC supports.
IOSubclass	Subclass of the I/O class protocol of the IOC.
Protocol	Standard protocol definition that the IOC supports.
Protocol Version	Protocol version that the IOC supports.
Send Msg Queue Depth	Maximum number of messages that the send message queue supports.
RDMA Read Queue Depth	Maximum depth of the per-channel RDMA Read Queue.
Send Msg Size	Maximum size, in bytes, of send messages.
RDMA transfer size	Maximum size, in bytes, of outbound RDMA transfers that the IOC initiates.
Controller Op Cap	Integer value (from 8 cumulative bits) between 1 and 255 that represents the operation type(s) that the IOC supports. • bit 0: ST; Send Messages To IOCs • bit 1: SF; Send Messages From IOCs • bit 2: RT; RDMA Read Requests To IOCs • bit 3: RF; RDMA Read Requests From IOCs • bit 4: WT; RDMA Write Requests To IOCs • bit 5: WF; RDMA Write Requests From IOCs • bit 6: AT; Atomic Operations To IOCs • bit 7: AF; Atomic Operations From IOCs
Service Entries	Number of services that the IOC provides.

Viewing IOC Services

To view the IOC services on your device, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **InfiniBand** menu and choose**DM**. The **Device Manager** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **IOC Services** tab. A table of IOC Services details appears. <Link>Table 8-41 lists and describes the fields in this table.

Table 8-41 IOC Services Table Field Descriptions

Field	Description
IOC GUID	GUID of the node that provides the service.
Service Name	ASCII identifier of the service.
Service ID	Numeric identifier that nodes use to call the service.

Ethernet Menu Tasks

This chapter describes the Ethernet menu tasks for Element Manager and contains these sections:

Note The instructions in this chapter apply only to Server Switches that run Ethernet gateways.

Viewing the ARP Table

To view the static ARP table, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Ethernet** menu and choose **ARP**. The ARP window opens and displays the static ARP table. Table 9-1 lists and describes the fields in this table.

Table 9-1 ARP Table Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Port	Port (in slot#port# format) on your Server Switch to which the host connects.
NetAddress	IP address of the host.
PhysAddress	MAC address of the host.
Type	Type of route between the host and your Server Switch, either **static** or **dynamic**.

Adding a Static Entry to the ARP Table

To add a static address to the ARP table, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Ethernet** menu and choose **ARP**. The ARP window opens and displays the static ARP table.

Step 2 Click the **Insert Ethernet** button. The Insert static Ethernet ARP window opens.

Step 3 Click the "..." button next to the Port field. The choose Port window opens.

Step 4 Check the checkbox of the Ethernet gateway port to which you want to assign the new entry, and then click the **OK** button.

Step 5 Enter the IP address of the static host in the Net Address field.

Step 6 Enter the MAC address of the static host in the MAC field, and then click the Insert button.

Viewing Ethernet Routes

To view Ethernet routes, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Ethernet** menu and choose Routes. The Routes window opens. Table 9-2 lists and describes the fields in this window.

Table 9-2 Routes Window Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Dest	Destination IP address of the route.
Mask	Subnet mask of the route.
NextHop	IP address of the next hop on the Ethernet route (address of the Ethernet router).
Port	Ethernet gateway port of the route.
Type	Identifies the type of route as direct or indirect.
Proto	Protocol that the route runs.
NextHopAS	The Autonomous System Number of the next hop.

Creating an Ethernet Route

To create an Ethernet route, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Ethernet** menu and choose Routes. The Routes window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Insert** button. The Routes, Insert Routes window opens.

Step 3 Enter the destination IP address in the Dest field.

Step 4 Enter the subnet mask in the **Mask** field.

Step 5 Enter the IP address of the next hop in the NextHop field.

Step 6 Click the **Insert** button.

Deleting an Ethernet Route

To delete an Ethernet route, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Ethernet** menu and choose Routes. The Routes window opens.

Step 2 Click the route that you want to delete, and then click the **Delete** button.

Viewing IP Addresses

To view IP addresses, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the Ethernet menu and choose IP Addresses. The IP Addresses window opens. Table 9-3 lists and describes the fields in this window.

Table 9-3 IP Addresses Window Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Port	The index value which uniquely identifies the interface to which this entry is applicable.
Address	The IP address to which this entry's addressing information pertains.
Netmask	The subnet mask associated with the IP address of this entry.
BcastAddrFormat	The IP broadcast address format used on this interface.
ReasmMaxSize	The size of the largest IP datagram which this entity can re-assemble from incoming IP fragmented datagrams received on this interface.
Type	Identifies the address as a primary or backup address.
Status	Identifies the port as active or backup.

Viewing Trunk Groups

To view the trunk groups on your Server Switch, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Ethernet** menu and choose **Trunking**. The Trunking window opens. Table 9-4 lists and describes the fields in this window.

Table 9-4 Trunking Window Field Descriptions

Field	Description
ID	Trunk group identifier.
Name	Trunk group name.
Port Members	Physical Ethernet gateway ports that belong to this trunk group.
Distribution Type	Packet forwarding distribution algorithm of the trunk group.
Enabled	Identifies the trunk group as enabled or disabled.
MTU	Displays the maximum transmission unit of the trunk group.
MAC Address	Displays the MAC address assigned to this trunk group.
IfIndex	Logical port identifier that represents the trunk group.

Creating a Trunk Group

To create a trunk group, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Ethernet** menu and choose **Trunking**. The Trunking window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Insert** button. The Trunking, Insert Trunk Groups window opens.

Step 3 Enter an integer value (between 1 and 256) in the **ID** field.

Step 4 Enter a name, with ASCII characters, in the Name field.

Step 5 Click the "**...**" button in the Port Members field. The choose **Ports** window opens.

Step 6 Check the checkbox of any port that you want to add to the trunk group. Uncheck any box that you want to omit from the group. Click the **OK** button.

Step 7 Click the radio button of a distribution type in the Distribution Type field.

Step 8 (Optional) Check the **Enabled** checkbox to enable the new group when you create it. To disable the new group, uncheck the box.

Step 9 Click the **Insert** button. The new group appears as a row in the Trunking window.

Deleting a Trunk Group

To delete a trunk group, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Ethernet** menu and choose **Trunking**. The Trunking window opens.

Step 2 Click the entry of the trunk group that you want to delete, and then click the **Delete** button.

Editing a Trunk Group

You can reconfigure the following attributes of a trunk group:

- group name
- member ports
- distribution type
- enabled/disabled status

Changing a Trunk Group Name

To change a trunk group name, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Ethernet** menu and choose **Trunking**. The Trunking window opens.

Step 2 Double-click the cell in the Name column of the entry whose name you want to change. The cell becomes editable.

Step 3 Enter the new trunk group name, and then press the **Enter** key.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button.

Note You can make multiple changes before you click the Apply button, but you must click the button to make the changes in the configuration file on the Server Switch.

Adding or Remove Physical Ethernet Gateway Ports from a Trunk Group

To add or remove physical Ethernet gateway ports from a trunk group, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Ethernet** menu and choose **Trunking**. The Trunking window opens.

Step 2 Double-click the cell in the Port Members column of the entry to which you want to add or remove ports. The choose Ports window opens.

Step 3 Check the checkboxes, in the choose Ports window, of the ports that you want to add to the group. Uncheck the boxes of ports that you want to remove. Click the OK button.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button.

Note You can make multiple changes before you click the Apply button, but you must click the button to make the changes in the configuration file on the Server Switch.

Changing the Distribution Type of a Trunk Group

To change the distribution type of a trunk group, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Ethernet** menu and choose **Trunking**. The Trunking window opens.

Step 2 Click the cell, in the Distribution Type column, of the trunk group whose distribution type you want to change. A pulldown menu appears.

Step 3 Select a new distribution type from the pulldown menu.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button.

Note You can make multiple changes before you click the Apply button, but you must click the button to make the changes in the configuration file on the Server Switch.

Enabling or Disabling a Trunk Group

To enable or disable a trunk group, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Ethernet** menu and choose **Trunking**. The Trunking window opens.

Step 2 Click the cell, in the Enabled column, of the trunk group whose enabled/disabled status you want to change. A pulldown menu appears.

Step 3 Select **true** (to enable) or **false** (to disable) from the pulldown menu.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button.

Note You can make multiple changes before you click the Apply button, but you must click the button to make the changes in the configuration file on the Server Switch.

Viewing Bridge Groups

To view the bridge groups on the Server Switch, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Ethernet** menu and choose **Bridging**. The Bridging window opens. Table 9-5 lists and explains the fields in this window.

Table 9-5 Bridging Window Field Descriptions

Field	Description
ID	Unique numeric identifier of the bridge group.
Name	Name, in ASCII characters, of the bridge group.
Ethernet Port	The Ethernet interface that is assigned to this bridge group. A value of zero(0) means no interface is currently assigned.
IB Port	The Infiniband interface that is assigned to this bridge group. A value of zero(0) means no interface is currently assigned.

Table 9-5 Bridging Window Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
Broadcast Forwarding	Configures whether this bridge group should forward broadcast packets. NOTE: Enabling broadcast forwarding can cause broadcast storms in a network if the network is not configured properly.
Broadcast Forwarding Mode	Active broadcast forwarding mode.
Loop Protection Method	Loop protection method of this bridge group.
IP Multicast	Specifies if the group forwards IP-V4 multicast packets.
IP Multicast Mode	Active IP multicast mode.
Redundancy Group	Redundancy group to which this bridge group is assigned.
Admin Failover Priority	Failover priority of the bridge group.
Oper Failover Priority	Active failover priority of the bridge group.

Creating a Bridge Group

To create a bridge group, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Ethernet** menu and choose **Bridging**. The Bridging window opens

Step 2 Click the **Add** button. The Add Bridge Group window opens.

Step 3 (Optional) Enter an integer in the **ID** field to assign a numeric identifier to the bridge group. Element Manager automatically populates this field.

Step 4 Enter a plain-text identifier of ASCII characters in the Name field.

Step 5 Click the **Groups** tab.

Step 6 Click the choose button in the Ethernet Port field. The Bridge Port window opens.

Step 7 From the **Port** pulldown menu, choose the Ethernet gateway port that you want to assign to the bridge group.

Step 8 (Optional) Enter the VLAN, in the VLAN field, of the Ethernet gateway port that you want to assign to the bridge group.

Step 9 Click the **OK** button.

Step 10 Click the choose button in the InfiniBand Port field. The Bridge Port window opens.

Step 11 From the **Port** pulldown menu, choose the internal IB port on the Ethernet gateway that you want to assign to the bridge group.

Step 12 Enter the partition key, in the P_Key field, of the partition to which you want to add the internal port.

Step 13 Click the **OK** button.

Step 14 (Optional) Check the **Enabled** checkbox in the Broadcast Forwarding field to enable broadcast forwarding.

Step 15 Select **one** or **none** from the pulldown menu in the Loop Protection Method field.

Step 16 (Optional) Check the **Enabled** checkbox in the IP Multicast field to enable IP multicasting.

Step 17 Click the **Add** button.

Deleting a Bridge Group

To delete a bridge group, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the Ethernet menu and choose **Bridging**. The Bridging window opens.

Step 2 Click the bridge group entry that you want to delete, and then click the **Delete** button.

Adding Bridge Forwarding to a Bridge Group

Step 1 Click the **Ethernet** menu and choose **Bridging**. The Bridging window opens

Step 2 Click the bridge group to which you want to add bridge forwarding, and then click the **Edit** button. The Edit Bridge Group window opens.

Step 3 Click the **Forwarding** tab.

Step 4 Click the **Add** button. The Add Bridge Forwarding window opens.

Step 5 Select **eth** or **ib** from the pulldown menu in the Port Type field.

Step 6 Enter the desination IP address in the Destination Address field.

Step 7 Enter an integer value from 0 to 32 in the Destination Length field.

Step 8 Enter the IP address of the next hop in the Next Hop field.

Step 9 Enter the subnet prefix of the next hop in the Subnet Prefix field.

Step 10 Enter an integer value from 0 to 32 in the Prefix Length field.

Step 11 Click the **Add** button.

Adding a Subnet to a Bridge Group

Step 1 Click the **Ethernet** menu and choose **Bridging**. The Bridging window opens

Step 2 Click the bridge group to which you want to add bridge forwarding, and then click the **Edit** button. The Edit Bridge Group window opens.

Step 3 Click the **Subnet** tab.

Step 4 Click the **Add** button. The Add Subnet window opens.

Step 5 Enter a subnet prefix in the Subnet Prefix field.

Step 6 Enter an integer value from 0 to 32 in the Prefix Length field.

Step 7 Click the **Add** button.

Viewing Redundancy Groups

To view the redundancy groups on your Server Switch, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Ethernet** menu and choose **Redundancy**. The Redundancy Groups window opens. Table 9-6 lists and describes the fields in this window.

Table 9-6 Redundancy Groups Window Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Group ID	Unique numerical identifier of the redundancy group.
Name	ASCII-text name of the redundancy group.
Group P_Key	The 16-bit multicast partition key used by this redundancy group.
Load Balancing	Used to enable/disable the load balancing feature for this bridge group.
Bridge Group Members	Indicates the bridge groups that are assigned to this redundancy group.
Broadcast Forwarding	Displays “true” if broadcast forwarding is enabled, otherwise displays “false.”
IP Multicast	Displays “true” if multicast forwarding is enabled, otherwise displays “false.”
Member Force Reelection	Displays “true” if the group is configured to reelect a new primary when a new member joins, otherwise displays “false.”

Creating a Redundancy Group

To create a redundancy group, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **Ethernet** menu and choose **Redundancy**. The Redundancy Groups window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Add** button. The Add Redundancy Group window opens.

Step 3 (Optional) Enter an integer value in the ID field. Element Manager automatically populates this field.

Step 4 Enter a name for the redundancy group in the Name field.

Step 5 (Optional) Check the **Enabled** checkbox in the Load Balancing field to apply the load balancing feature to this redundancy group.

Step 6 (Optional) Check the **Enabled** checkbox in the Broadcast Forwarding field to apply the broadcast forwarding feature to this redundancy group.

Step 7 (Optional) Check the **Enabled** checkbox in the IP Multicast field to apply the multicast forwarding feature to this redundancy group.

Step 8 (Optional) Check the **Enabled** checkbox in the Member Force Reelection field to force the redundancy group to elect a new primary when a new member joins.

Step 9 Click the **Add Member** button. The Add Member window opens.

Step 10 Select a bridge group from the **Bridge Group** pulldown menu.

Step 11 Click the **Add** button. The entry appears in the Members field.

Step 12 (Optional) Repeat Step 9Click the Add Member button. The Add Member window opens. through <Link>step 11 to add additional members.

Step 13 Click the **Apply** button.

Editing a Redundancy Group

Step 1 Click the **Ethernet** menu and choose **Redundancy**. The Redundancy Groups window opens.

Step 2 Click the entry of the redundancy group that you want to edit, and then click the **Edit** button. The Edit Redundancy Group window opens.

Step 3 (Optional) Change the name in the Name field.

Step 4 (Optional) Check or uncheck the **Enabled** button in the Load Balancing field.

Step 5 (Optional) Check or uncheck the **Enabled** button in the Broadcast Forwarding field.

Step 6 (Optional) Check or uncheck the **Enabled** button in the IP Multicast field.

Step 7 (Optional) Check or uncheck the **Enabled** button in the Member Force Reelection field.

Step 8 (Optional) Click a bridge group member, and then click the **Remove** button, to remove a bridge group member.

Step 9 (Optional) Click the **Add Member** button to add a bridge group member. (Refer to Step 9Click the Add Member button. The Add Member window opens. through Step 11Click the Add button. The entry appears in the Members field. of the "Creating a Redundancy Group" section on page 9-9.

Step 10 Click the **Apply** button.

Deleting a Redundancy Group

Step 1 Click the **Ethernet** menu and choose **Redundancy**. The Redundancy Groups window opens.

Step 2 Click the entry of the redundancy group that you want to delete, and then click the **Delete** button. The **Delete Redundancy Group** window opens.

Step 3 Click **Yes**.

CHAPTER 10

FibreChannel Menu Tasks

This chapter describes the FibreChannel menu tasksk for Element Manager and contains these section.:

Note This chapter presents step-by-step instructions that explain how to perform Fibre Channel storage tasks. For detailed information and configuration samples, refer to the *Fibre Channel Gateway User Guide*.

Some tabular displays that appear in FibreChannel menu options include supplementary edit buttons. lists and describes those buttons.

Table 10-1 SRP Navigation Buttons

Button	Description
 copy button	Click a table cell or cells, then click the copy button to copy the contents of the cell(s). You can then select another editable cell, or multiple editable cells, and paste the content.
 paste button	The paste button places copied content into the cell or cells that you select. You can paste the content of one cell into multiple cells. You can paste the content of two side-by-side cells into multiple rows of side-by-side cells.
 reset button	The reset button returns all cells to the value that they held before you began to edit them. **Note** You can only reset cells before you click the **Apply** button.

Viewing and Configuring Global SRP Attributes

To view global SRP attributes, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **SRP**. The **SRP** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Global** tab. Table 10-2 lists and describes the fields in the display.

Table 10-2 Global Attribute Field Descriptions

Field	Description
DefaultGatewayPortMaskPolicy	Boolean value that indicates if ports allow new SRP initiators to communicate through the Fibre Channel interface card(s).
DefaultLunPolicy	Boolean value that indicates if new SRP initiators have immediate access to target LUNs.
DefaultItlHiMark	The maximum number of requests that can be sent per logical unit. This value, an integer, falls between 1 and 256. This value defaults to 16.
DefaultItlMaxRetry	Number of times an initiator may send the same I/O to a logical unit. Increase the value if you expect heavy traffic, or increase the default-itl-min-io-timeout value. The value, an integer, falls between 1 and 100. The value defaults to 5.
DefaultItlMinIoTimeout	Maximum amount of time for a logical unit to accept I/O traffic. Increase this value if you use a known slow connection or increase the default-itl-max-retry value. The value, an integer, falls between 1 and 1800. The value defaults to 10 seconds.

Table 10-2 Global Attribute Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
DefaultItlDynamicPathAffinity	Boolean value that indicates if the system maintains a preference for a specific path. If the number of outstanding I/O requests becomes excessive, or the path fails, the ITL uses an alternative path.
DefaultItlDynamicGatewayPortLoadBalancing	Boolean value that indicates if data may be sent between the initiator and Fibre Channel target using both ports on the gateway interface. Port selection occurs based upon comparative I/O traffic. The controller attempts to distribute traffic equally between the ports. This feature runs by default.
DefaultItlDynamicGatewayPortFailover	Boolean value that indicates if the controller may select an alternate gateway interface port if the primary path fails. This feature does not run by default.
DefaultSeqItlHiMark	Shows the default I/O high mark for a sequential device.
DefaultSeqItlMaxRetry	Shows the default of the maximum number of retries for a sequential device.
DefaultSeqItlMinIoTimeout	Shows the default of the maximum number of retries for a sequential device.
DefaultSeqItlDynamicPathAffinity	Shows the default of the dynamic path affinity setting for a sequential device.
DefaultSeqItlDynamicGatewayPortLoadBalancing	Shows the default of the dynamic path affinity setting for a sequential device.
DefaultSeqItlDynamicGatewayPortFailover	Boolean value that indicates if the controller may select an alternate storage port if the primary path fails. This feature does not run by default.

Configuring Global ITL Attributes

Note When you change global attributes, the attributes do not apply to existing ITLs. Any new ITLs that you create will receive the new global attributes, but you must manually update any existing ITLs if you want them to match the properties of the new ITLs.

To configure global ITL attributes, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **SRP**. The **SRP** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Global** tab.

Step 3 Click one of the following radio buttons in the **DefaultGatewayPortMaskPolicy** field to configure the gateway portmask policy:

- Click the **restricted** radio button to deny new initiators access to FC gateway ports.
- Click the **nonRestricted** radio button to grant new initiators access to FC gateway ports.

Step 4 Click one of the following radio buttons in the **DefaultLunPolicy** field to configure the LUN mask policy:

- Click the **restricted** radio button to deny new initiators access to logical units.
- Click the **nonRestricted** radio button to grant new initiators access to logical units.

Step 5 Configure global defaults for non-sequential (random) storage devices:

a. Enter an integer value, between 1 and 256, in the **DefaultItlHiMark** field to specify the maximum number of requests that FC gateways will send to individual logical units (on non-sequential storage devices).

b. Enter an integer value, between 1 and 100, in the **DefaultItlMaxRetry** field to specify the number of times an initiator may send the same I/O to a logical unit (on non-sequential storage devices).

c. Enter an integer value, between 1 and 1800, in the **DefaultItlMinIoTimeout** field to specify the amount of time (in seconds) for an ITL to accept I/O traffic (on non-sequential storage devices).

d. (Optional) Check the **DefaultItlDynamicPathAffinity** checkbox to configure this attribute on non-sequential storage devices.

e. (Optional) Check the **DefaultItlDynamicGatewayPortLoadBalancing** checkbox to configure this attribute on non-sequential storage devices.

f. (Optional) Check the **DefaultItlDynamicGatewayPortFailover** checkbox to configure this attribute on non-sequential storage devices.

Step 6 Configure global defaults for sequential (tape) storage devices:

a. Enter an integer value, between 1 and 256, in the **DefaultSeqItlHiMark** field to specify the maximum number of requests that FC gateways will send to individual logical units (on sequential storage devices).

b. Enter an integer value, between 1 and 100, in the **DefaultSeqItlMaxRetry** field to specify the number of times an initiator may send the same I/O to a logical unit (on sequential storage devices).

c. Enter an integer value, between 1 and 1800, in the **DefaultSeqItlMinIoTimeout** field to specify the amount of time (in seconds) for an ITL to accept I/O traffic (on sequential storage devices).

d. (Optional) Check the **DefaultSeqItlDynamicPathAffinity** checkbox to configure this attribute on sequential storage devices.

e. (Optional) Check the **DefaultSeqItlDynamicGatewayPortLoadBalancing** checkbox to configure this attribute on sequential storage devices.

f. (Optional) Check the **DefaultSeqItlDynamicGatewayPortFailover** checkbox to configure this attribute on sequential storage devices.

Step 7 Click the **Apply** button.

Viewing and Configuring SRP Initiators

With Element Manager, you can view SRP initiators in tabular format in the SRP window, or you can view them modularly in the Storage Manager.

Viewing SRP Initiators

To view SRP initiators in tabular format in the SRP window, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **SRP**. The **SRP** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Initiators** tab. Table 10-3 lists and explains the fields in the display

Table 10-3 Initiators Table Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Guid	Global Identifier of the initiator.
Extension	GUID extension of the initiator.
Description	ASCII text identifier of the initiator.
Wwnn	Fibre Channel gateway-assigned world-wide node name of the initiator.
Credit	Maximum number of outstanding SRP requests for each initiator connection.
State	When an initiator logs in to a target, the gateway port through which the connection goes through is marked '1'B. Otherwise, the port is marked '0'B.
PkeyCount	Number of partitions of which the initiator is a member (maximum of 16).
Pkeys	Partition keys of the partitions of which the initiator is a member.
BootupTargetWwpn	World-wide port name of the target that the initiator boots by default.
BootupFcLunId	Identifier of the LU that contains the boot image that the initiator boots.
Action	Last action that the initiator performed: • **none**: initial state before the initiator takes any action • **discoveritl**: discover and create ITL entities for this initiator without the initiator logging in • **autoBind**: binds the initiator to its WWNN and WWPNs
Result	Result of the action in the **Action** column.

Configuring Existing SRP Initiators

To configure existing SRP initiators (hosts), perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **SRP**. The **SRP** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Initiators** tab.

Step 3 Identify the initiator entry that you want to reconfigure and locate that entry in the **Initiators** table.

Step 4 (Optional) Double-click the cell in the **Description** column, then edit the description.

Step 5 (Optional) Double-click the cell in the **Wwnn** column, then edit the WWNN.

Note We *strongly* recommend that you never manually edit an existing world-wide node name.

Step 6 (Optional) Double-click the cell in the **Pkeys** column, then edit the partition keys.

Note We *strongly* recommend that you never manually edit an existing partition key entry.

Step 7 (Optional) Double-click the cell in the **BootupTargetWwpn** field and enter a new boot target.

Step 8 (Optional) Double-click the cell in the **BootupFcLunId** field and enter a new boot LUN.

Step 9 (Optional) Click the cell in the **Action** column and select an action from the pulldown menu that appears. The action executes when you click the **Apply** button. The result of the action appears in the **Result** column of the table.

Step 10 Click the **Apply** button.

Viewing SRP Initiators with Storage Manager

To view SRP initiators with Storage Manager, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **Storage Manager**. The **Storage Manager** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **SRP Hosts** folder. The **SRP Hosts** display appears in the right-hand window. Table 10-4 lists and describes the fields in this display.

Table 10-4 SRP Hosts Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Host	Host name of the initiator.
WWNN	Fibre Channel gateway-assigned world-wide node name of the initiator.
Ports Registered With	FC gateway ports through which the initiator connects to storage.

Viewing General SRP Initiator Details with Storage Manager

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **Storage Manager**. The **Storage Manager** window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **SRP Hosts** folder to expand the folder. A list of configured initiators appears beneath the **SRP Hosts** folder.

Step 3 Click the initiator whose details you want to view. The details appear in the right-hand display. Table 10-5 lists and explains the fields in this display.

Table 10-5 Initiator Details Field Descriptions

Field	Description
SRP Initiator ID	GUID and GUID extension of the initiator, separated by a forward-slash (/).
Ports Registered With	FC gateway ports through which the initiator connects to storage.
WWNN	Fibre Channel gateway-assigned world-wide node name of the initiator.
Description	ASCII text identifier of the initiator.
Boot Target WWPN	World-wide port name of the target that the initiator boots by default.
Boot FC LUN	Identifier of the LU that contains the boot image that the initiator boots.
WWPNs	When you configure an initiator and auto-bind the initiator to a WWNN and to WWPNs, the auto-binding process creates virtual WWPNs for every possible FC gateway port that could potentially appear on the Server Switch. • The **Slot/Port** column of the **WWPNs** table displays all of the potential FC gateway ports on the chassis. • The **WWPN** column of the **WWPNs** table displays the WWPN that the auto-binding process created for each possible physical FC gateway port. Storage devices use these WWPNs to communicate with the initiator. • The **FC Address** column of the **WWPNs** table displays the Fibre Channel address of the virtual port. When the physical FC gateway port does not connect to storage, the address appears as 00:00:00.

Viewing Initiator-Target Connections with Storage Manager

To view initiator-target connections with Storage Manager, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **Storage Manager**. The **Storage Manager** window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **SRP Hosts** folder to expand the folder. A list of configured initiators appears beneath the **SRP Hosts** folder.

Step 3 Click the initiator whose connections to targets you want to view, then click the **Targets** tab. The **Targets visible to this host** table appears in the right-hand display. Table 10-6 lists and describes the fields in this table.

Table 10-6 Targets Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Target WWPN	Displays the WWPNs of the target ports that the initiator sees.
Current Access	Displays the Fibre Channel gateway ports through which the initiator accesses the target storage port.

Table 10-6 Targets Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
Physical Access	Displays the Fibre Channel gateway ports that physically connect the initiator to the target storage port.
Port Mask	Displays the FC gateway ports (real and potential) that grant the initiator access to the target storage port.
Mode	Mode of the IT pair (normal or test).

Configuring the Mode of an Initiator-Target Pair

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **Storage Manager**. The **Storage Manager** window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **SRP Hosts** folder to expand the folder. A list of configured initiators appears beneath the **SRP Hosts** folder.

Step 3 Click the initiator whose connections to targets you want to view, then click the **Targets** tab. The **Targets visible to this host** table appears in the right-hand display.

Step 4 Click the entry of the IT pair that you want to configure, then click the **Edit** button. An **IT Properties** window opens.

Step 5 In the **Mode** field, click the **Normal** radio button or the **Test** radio button.

Note The **Current Access** field must not contain any entries in order for you to configure the mode.

Viewing Initiator-LUN Connections with Storage Manager

To view initiator-target connections with Storage Manager, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **Storage Manager**. The **Storage Manager** window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **SRP Hosts** folder to expand the folder. A list of configured initiators appears beneath the **SRP Hosts** folder.

Step 3 Click the initiator whose connections to LUNs you want to view, then click the **LUN Access** tab. Table 10-7 lists and displays the fields that appear in the right-hand display.

Table 10-7 LUN Access Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Available LUNs	Displays LUNs that the initiator has discovered but cannot currently access. To view these LUNs, click the plus-sign (+) next to the gateway icon (), then click the plus-sign next to the target icon () to display the LUN icon (). **Note** When the initiator cannot communicate with the target or LUN, the icon appears gray instead of blue.
Accessible LUNs	Displays LUNs that the initiator currently accesses. To view these LUNs, click the plus-sign (+) next to the gateway icon (), then click the plus-sign next to the target icon () to display the LUN icon ().

Discovering LUNs with Storage Manager

To discover the LUNs that your host can see, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **Storage Manager**. The **Storage Manager** window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **SRP Hosts** folder to expand the folder. A list of configured initiators appears beneath the **SRP Hosts** folder.

Step 3 Click the initiator whose connections to LUNs you want to view, then click the **LUN Access** tab.

Step 4 Click the **Discover LUNs** button.

Deleting an Initiator with Storage Manager

To delete an initiator entry, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **Storage Manager**. The **Storage Manager** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **SRP Hosts** folder.

Step 3 Click the initiator that you want to remove, then click the **Remove** button.

Configuring General Traits of Existing SRP Initiators with Storage Manager

To configure existing SRP initiators with Storage Manager, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **Storage Manager**. The **Storage Manager** window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **SRP Hosts** folder to expand the folder. A list of configured initiators appears beneath the **SRP Hosts** folder.

Step 3 Click the initiator that you want to configure, then click the **General** tab.

Step 4 (Optional) Edit the ASCII text description in the **Description** field.

Step 5 (Optional) Select a boot target from the **Boot Target WWPN** pulldown menu.

Step 6 (Optional) Select a boot LUN from the **Boot FC LUN** pulldown menu.

Step 7 Click the **Apply** button.

Viewing Initiator WWPNs

To view the virtual WWPNs that FC gateway ports use to direct SAN traffic to SRP hosts, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **SRP**. The **SRP** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Initiator WWPN** tab. Table 10-8 lists and describes the fields that appear in the display.

Table 10-8 Initiator WWPN Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Guid	Global unique identifier of the initiator.
Extension	GUID extension of the initiator.
Port	Physical FC gateway port (real or potential).
Wwpn	Virtual world-wide port name that the physical FC gateway port uses to direct SAN traffic to the initiator.
FcAddress	Fibre Channel address of the virtual port that directs SAN traffic to the SRP host.

Editing Virtual WWPNs

To edit an existing virtual WWPN, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **SRP**. The **SRP** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Initiator WWPN** tab.

Step 3 Double-click the cell, in the **Wwpn** column, of the virtual WWPN that you want to edit, then edit the value.

Note We *strongly* recommend that you never manually edit a virtual WWPN.

Step 4 Click the **Apply** button.

Viewing Target Ports

To view the target ports that your Fibre Channel gateway have discovered, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **SRP**. The **SRP** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Targets** tab. Table 10-9 lists and displays the fields that appear in the **Targets** table.

Table 10-9 Targets Table Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Wwpn	World-wide port name of the target storage port.
Description	ASCII text description of the target storage port. By default, the service name appears in this field.
IocGuid	Global unique identifier of the I/O controller (on the Server Switch) that manages the target.
ServiceName	Name of the Fibre Channel service.
ProtocolIds	Identifier of the Fibre Channel protocol.
FcAddress	Fibre Channel address of the target port.
Mtu	Maximum transmission unit of the target port.
PhysicalAccess	Physical FC gateway ports that provide a path to the target port.
Wwnn	World-wide node name of the target storage device.
ConnectionType	All InfiniBand connections appear as Fibre Channel NL_Ports.

Editing Targets

To edit SRP target entries, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **SRP**. The **SRP** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Targets** tab. The **Targets** table appears.

Step 3 Identify the target that you want to edit and locate the appropriate entry in the table.

Step 4 (Optional) Double-click the cell in the **Description** column and edit the ASCII description.

Step 5 (Optional) Double-click the cell in the **IocGuid** column and edit the I/O controller GUID.

Note We *strongly* recommend that you do not manually edit the I/O controller GUID value.

Step 6 (Optional) Double-click the cell in the **ServiceName** column and edit the name of the service.

Step 7 Click the **Apply** button.

Adding Targets

To manually add SRP targets, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **SRP**. The **SRP** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Targets** tab. The **Targets** table appears.

Step 3 Click the **Insert** button. The **SRP, Insert Targets** window appears.

Step 4 Enter the WWPN of the target in the **Wwpn** field.

Step 5 Enter an ASCII text description of the target in the **Description** field.

Step 6 Enter the GUID of the I/O controller for the target in the **IocGuid** field.

Step 7 Enter a service name for the target in the **ServiceName** field.

Step 8 Click the **Insert** button.

Step 9 Click the **Apply** button.

Viewing Targets with Storage Manager

To view targets with Storage Manager, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **Storage Manager**. The **Storage Manager** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Targets** folder. The **Targets Ports** display appears. Table 10-10 lists and describes the fields in the display.

Table 10-10 Targets Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Number of Active Targets	Number of active targets that connect to the Server Switch.
Number of Inactive Targets	Number of inactive targets that connect to the Server Switch.
Total Number of Targets	Total number of targets that connect to the Server Switch.
WWPN	World-wide port name of the target port.
Description	ASCII text description of the target port.
Physical Access	FC gateway ports that connect the Server Switch to the target port.

Editing Targets with Storage Manager

To edit SRP target entries with Storage Manager, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **Storage Manager**. The **Storage Manager** window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **Targets** folder. A list of discovered targets appears below the folder.

Step 3 Click the target, below the **Targets** folder, that you want to edit. Target details appear in the right-hand section of the display.

Step 4 (Optional) Edit the ASCII description in the **Description** field.

Step 5 (Optional) Edit the service name in the **Service Name** field.

Step 6 Click the **Apply** button.

Viewing Initiator-Target-LUN Groups (ITLs)

To view ITLs, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **SRP**. The **SRP** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **ITLs** tab. Table 10-11 lists and describes the fields that appear in the **ITLs** table.

Table 10-11 ITLs Table Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Guid	Global unique identifier of the initiator in the ITL.
Extension	GUID extension of the initiator in the ITL.
TargetWwpn	World-wide port name of the target port in the ITL.
FcLunId	Fibre Channel LUN identifier of the LUN in the ITL.
DeviceCategory	Type of storage device (random or sequential).
Description	Description of the ITL, in ASCII characters.
SrpLunId	Virtual LUN ID of the LUN in the ITL, used for LUN masking.
LogicalId	Identifier of the logical unit (LU) that the LUN in the ITL represents.
GatewayPortMaskPolicy	Physical FC gateway ports that connect the initiator to the target and LUN.
LunPolicy	Displays **restricted** if the initiator does not have access to the LUN in the ITL and **nonRestricted** if the initiator accesses the LUN.
State	Ports through which an IT connection occurs.
PhysicalAccess	Ports through which the ITL is physically accessible.

Editing ITLs

To edit existing ITLs, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **SRP**. The **SRP** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **ITLs** tab.

Step 3 Identify the ITL that you want to edit and locate the entry in the **ITLs** table.

Step 4 (Optional) Double-click the cell in the **Description** cell and edit the description.

Step 5 (Optional) Double-click the cell in the **SrpLunID** column and edit the LUN mask. For details on LUN masking, refer to the *Fibre Channel Gateway User Guide*.

Step 6 (Optional) Double-click the cell in the **LogicalId** column and edit the LU identifier.

Note We *strongly* recommend that you never manually edit the **LogicalId** field.

Step 7 (Optional) Edit the gateway port-mask policy:

a. Double-click the cell in the **GatewayPortMaskPolicy** column. The **GatewayPortMaskPolicy** window opens.

b. Check the checkboxes of the ports that you want to add; uncheck the checkboxes of the ports that you want to remove

c. Click the **OK** button.

Step 8 (Optional) Click the cell in the **LunPolicy** column and select **restricted** or **nonRestricted** from the pulldown menu that appears.

Step 9 Click the **Apply** button.

Viewing Initiator-Target Pairs (ITs)

To view IT pairs, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **SRP**. The **SRP** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **ITs** tab. Table 10-12 lists and describes the fields that appear in the **ITs** table.

Table 10-12 IT Table Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Guid	Global unique identifier of the initiator in the IT pair.
Extension	GUID extension of the initiator in the IT pair.
TargetWwpn	World-wide port name of the target port in the IT pair.
Description	ASCII text description of the IT pair.
GatewayPortMaskPolicy	FC gateway ports that let the initiator access the target.
State	FC gateway ports that the IT pair currently uses.
PhysicalAccess	FC gateway ports that create a physical connection between the target and the initiator.
Mode	Mode of the IT pair (normal or test).

Table 10-12 IT Table Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
Action	Last action that the IT pair took.
Result	Result of the last action that the IT pair took.

Editing ITs

To edit ITs, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **SRP**. The **SRP** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **ITs** tab.

Step 3 Identify the IT that you want to edit and locate the entry in the **ITs** table.

Step 4 (Optional) Double-click the cell in the **Description** cell and edit the description.

Step 5 (Optional) Edit the gateway port-mask policy:

a. Double-click the cell in the **GatewayPortMaskPolicy** column. The **GatewayPortMaskPolicy** window opens.

b. Check the checkboxes of the ports that you want to add; uncheck the checkboxes of the ports that you want to remove

c. Click the **OK** button.

Step 6 (Optional) Click the cell in the **Action** column and select an action. The action executes when you click the **Apply** button, and the result of the action appears in the **Result** column.

Step 7 Click the **Apply** button.

Viewing Logical Units (LUs)

To view the logical units that your FC gateways have discovered, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **SRP**. The **SRP** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **ITs** tab. Table 10-13 lists and describes the fields that appear in the **ITs** table.

Table 10-13 Logical Units Field Descriptions

Field	Description
LogicalId	ID of the LU.
DeviceCategory	Displays **random** or **sequential** to identify the type of LUN.
Description	User-defined LU description.

Table 10-13 Logical Units Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
HiMark	The maximum number of outstanding requests from the initiator to the storage that the ITL can maintain.
MaxRetry	Displays the number of failed communication attempts that must occur before the LUN identifies the initiator as inaccessible.
MinIoTimeout	Maximum amount of time that elapses before a SRP request times out.
DynamicPathAffinity	Displays **true** if you enable the feature and **false** if you disable the feature.
DynamicGatewayPortLoadBalancing	Displays **true** if you enable the feature and **false** if you disable the feature.
DynamicGatewayPortFailover	Displays **true** if you enable the feature and **false** if you disable the feature.
VendorId	Vendor-assigned ID of the LUN.
ProductId	Vendor-assigned product ID of the LUN.
ProductRevision	Manufacturer-assigned product revision number.
PhysicalAccess	FC gateway Ports on your Server Switch that connect to the LU.
Targets	Target port that provides access to the LU.

Editing LUs

To edit LU entries, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **SRP**. The **SRP** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **LUs** tab.

Step 3 Identify the LU entry that you want to edit and locate the entry in the **LUs** table.

Step 4 (Optional) Click the cell in the **DeviceCategory** column and select random or sequential from the pulldown menu that appears.

Step 5 (Optional) Double-click the cell in the **Description** field and edit the ASCII text description of the LU.

Step 6 (Optional) Double-click the cell in the **HiMark** field and edit the hi-mark value of the LU.

Step 7 (Optional) Double-click the cell in the **MaxRetry** field and edit the maximum retry value of the LU.

Step 8 (Optional) Click the cell in the **DynamicPathAffinity** column and select true or false from the pulldown menu that appears.

Step 9 (Optional) Click the cell in the **DynamicGatewayPortLoadBalancing** column and select true or false from the pulldown menu that appears.

Step 10 (Optional) Click the cell in the **DynamicGatewayPortFailover** column and select true or false from the pulldown menu that appears.

Step 11 (Optional) Double-click the cell in the **Targets** column and edit the targets entry.

Note We *strongly* recommend that you do not edit this field manually.

Step 12 Click the **Apply** button.

Adding LUs

To manually add SRP LUs, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **SRP**. The **SRP** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **LUs** tab. The **LUs** table appears.

Step 3 Click the **Insert** button. The **SRP, Insert LUs** window appears.

Step 4 Enter the LU ID of the LU in the **LogicalId** field.

Step 5 Click, in the **DeviceCategory** field, the **sequential** radio button for a tape device LU, otherwise click the **random** radio button.

Step 6 Enter a description in the **Description** field.

Step 7 Enter a high mark in the **HiMark** field.

Step 8 Enter a maximum retry value in the **MaxRetry** field.

Step 9 Enter a minimum timeout value in the **MinIoTimeout** field.

Step 10 Check one of the following checkboxes:

- DynamicPathAffinity
- DynamicGatewayPortLoadBalancing
- DynamicGatewayPortFailover

Step 11 Enter target WWPNs in the **Targets** field.

Step 12 Click the **Insert** button.

Step 13 Click the **Apply** button.

Viewing LUs with Storage Manager

To view LUs with Storage Manager, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **Storage Manager**. The **Storage Manager** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Logical Units** folder. Table 10-14 lists and displays the fields that appear.

Table 10-14 Logical Units Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Number of Active Logical Units	Number of active LUs that connect to the Server Switch.
Number of Inactive Logical Units	Number of inactive LUs that connect to the Server Switch.
Total Number of Logical Units	Total number of LUs that connect to the Server Switch.
Logical Id	Logical ID of the LU.
Inquiry Data	Data received by the inquiry.
Physical Access	Fibre Channel gateway ports that connect the LUs to the Server Switch.

Editing General LU Attributes with Storage Manager

To edit LUs with Storage Manager, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **Storage Manager**. The **Storage Manager** window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **Logical Units** folder to display the LUs in the folder.

Step 3 Click a LU icon ( ) under the **Logical Units** folder.

Step 4 Click the **General** tab.

Step 5 (Optional) Edit the ASCII text description in the **Description** field.

Step 6 (Optional) Enter an integer value in the **Hi Mark** field.

Step 7 (Optional) Enter an integer value in the **Max Retry** field.

Step 8 (Optional) Enter an integer value in the **Min IO Timeout** field.

Step 9 (Optional) Click the **Path Affinity** radio button.

Step 10 Click the **Apply** button.

Editing Initiator Access to a LU

To edit initiator access to a LU, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **Storage Manager**. The **Storage Manager** window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **Logical Units** folder to display the LUs in the folder.

Step 3 Click a LU icon ( ) under the **Logical Units** folder.

Step 4 Click the **Initiator Access** tab. The **Available Hosts** and **Accessible Hosts** fields appear.

Step 5 Click all plus-sign (+) icons to reveal all available and accessible hosts.

Step 6 Add or remove accessible hosts:

- Click a host in the **Accessible Hosts** field, then click the **Remove** button to deny that host access to the LUN.
- Click a host in the **Available Hosts** field, then click the **Add** button to grant that host access to the LUN.

Step 7 Click the **Apply** button.

Viewing Global SRP Statistics

To view global statistics, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **SRP**. The **SRP** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Global Stats** tab. Table 10-15 lists and describes the fields that appear in the display.

Table 10-15 Global Stats Field Descriptions

Field	Description
LinkEvents	Total number of link events (e.g., link up, link down) processed by the Fibre Channel interface gateway(s).
SrpInitiatedIos	Total number of I/O transactions requested by the SRP initiator.
SrpCmdsCompleted	Total number of SRP commands completed on the Fibre Channel interface gateway(s).
SrpBytesRead	Total number of I/O bytes read by the SRP initiator that connects to this chassis.
SrpBytesWritten	Total number of I/O bytes written by the SRP initiator.
SrpConnections	Total number of connections used by the SRP initiator.
SrpCmdsOutstanding	Total number of SRP commands outstanding on the Fibre Channel interface gateway(s).
SrpErrors	Total number of SRP errors encountered on the Fibre Channel interface gateway((s).
FcpInitiatedIos	Total number of I/O responses by the Fibre Channel device to SRP initiator requests.
FcpCmdsCompleted	Total number of FCP commands completed on the Fibre Channel interface gateway(s).
FcpBytesRead	Total number of I/O bytes read by the target device.
FcpBytesWritten	Total number of I/O bytes written by the target device.
FcpCmdsOutstanding	Total number of FCP commands outstanding on the Fibre Channel interface gateway(s).
FcpErrors	Total number of FCP errors encountered on the Fibre Channel interface gateway(s).

Viewing Global SRP Statistics with Storage Manager

To view global statistics with Storage Manager, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **Storage Manager**. The **Storage Manager** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Statistics** folder. Statistics fields appear in the right-hand side of the display.

Step 3 Click the **Graph Global Statistics** button. The **SRP Statistics** window appears. Table 10-15 lists and describes the fields in the rows of this window. Table 10-16 lists and describes the fields in the columns of this window.

Note The elapsed time period appears in the bottom-right-hand corner of the **SRP Statistics** display.

Table 10-16 SRP Statistics Column Descriptions

Column	Description
AbsoluteValue	Cumulative value of the row since the Server Switch booted.
Cumulative	Cumulative value of the row over the elapsed time period.
Average	Average value of the row over the elapsed time period.
Minimum	Minimum value of the row over the elapsed time period.
Maximum	Maximum value of the row over the elapsed time period.
LastValue	Last change in the value of the row.

Step 4 (Optional) Click the pulldown menu at the bottom of the SRP Statistics window and select a refresh interval. The data begins to refresh at the rate that you specify.

Graphing Global SRP Statistics with Storage Manager

To graph SRP statistics, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **Storage Manager**. The **Storage Manager** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Statistics** folder. Statistics fields appear in the right-hand side of the display.

Step 3 Click the **Graph Global Statistics** button. The **SRP Statistics** window appears.

Step 4 Select the values that you want to include in the graph with one of the following methods:

- Click-and-drag your cursor across the values that you want to graph.
- Hold the **Ctrl** key and click the values that you want to graph.

Step 5 Click the button of the graph that you want to create.

Figure 10-1 Graph Buttons


Line Chart


Area Chart


Bar Chart


Pie Chart

The graph appears.

Note With most charts, the display will reload with updated information based on the refresh rate. To configure the interval, refer to "Configuring Refresh Rate" section on page 10-22.

Swapping Chart Type, Layout, and Scale

With the exception of pie charts, the chart display lets you

- Swap between charts.
- Increase or decrease the scale of the display.
- View the chart horizontally or vertically.

To perform these functions, use the buttons in Table 10-17.

Table 10-17 Chart Buttons

Button	Name	Function
	Stacked	Overlays the graphical output of each statistic.
	Horizontal	Rotates the axis of the graph by ninety degrees.
	Log Scale	Zooms in and out.
	Line Chart	Displays a line chart.
	Area Chart	Displays an area chart.
	Bar Chart	Displays a bar chart.

Configuring Refresh Rate

Element Manager refreshes all statistics displays at regular intervals. To configure the interval, perform the following steps:

Step 1 In the chassis display, click the port whose refresh rate you want to change.

Step 2 Click the **Report** menu and select **Graph Port**. A window opens that displays the type and number of the port.

Step 3 Click the pulldown menu at the bottom of the window and select the interval at which you want the display to refresh.

Note You do not need to click any "apply" or "ok" button. The change takes place immediately.

Viewing ITL Statistics

To view ITL statistics, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **SRP**. The **SRP** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **ITL Stats** tab. Table 10-18 lists and describes the fields that appear in the display.

Table 10-18 ITL Stats Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Guid	GUID of the initiator.
Extension	GUID extension of the initiator.
TargetWwpn	WWPN of the target.
FcLunId	LUN ID of the LUN in the ITL.
SlotId	Slot on the Server Switch in which the FC gateway resides.
SrpInitiatedIos	Total number of SRP I/O requests.
SrpCmdsCompleted	Cumulative number of commands that one or all FC gateways executed.
SrpBytesRead	Cumulative number of SRP bytes read by one or all FC gateways.
SrpBytesWritten	Cumulative number of SRP bytes written by one or all FC gateways.
SrpCmdsOutstanding	Cumulative number of outstanding FC commands.
SrpErrors	Cumulative number of SRP errors.
FcpInitiatedIos	Total number of FC I/O requests.
FcpCmdsCompleted	Cumulative number of commands that one or all FC gateways executed.
FcpBytesRead	Cumulative number of FC bytes read by one or all FC gateways.
FcpBytesWritten	Cumulative number of FC bytes written by one or all FC gateways.

Table 10-18 ITL Stats Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
FcpCmdsOutstanding	Cumulative number of outstanding FC commands.
FcpErrors	Cumulative number of FC errors on one or all gateways.

Viewing ITL Statistics with Storage Manager

To view ITL statistics with Storage Manager, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **Storage Manager**. The **Storage Manager** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Statistics** folder. Statistics fields appear in the right-hand side of the display.

Step 3 Select an initiator from the **Initiator** pulldown menu.

Step 4 Select a target from the **Target** pulldown menu.

Step 5 Select a logical unit from the **LUN** pulldown menu.

Step 6 Select a Fibre Channel gateway from the **Gateway** pulldown menu.

Step 7 Click the **Graph ITL Statistics** button. The **ITL Statistics** window opens. Table 10-18 lists and describes the fields in this window. Table 10-19 lists and describes the columns in this window.

Table 10-19 SRP Statistics Column Descriptions

Column	Description
AbsoluteValue	Cumulative value of the row since the Server Switch booted.
Cumulative	Cumulative value of the row over the elapsed time period.
Average	Average value of the row over the elapsed time period.
Minimum	Minimum value of the row over the elapsed time period.
Maximum	Maximum value of the row over the elapsed time period.
LastValue	Last change in the value of the row.

Graphing ITL Statistics with Storage Manager

To graph ITL statistics with Storage Manager, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **Storage Manager**. The **Storage Manager** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Statistics** folder. Statistics fields appear in the right-hand side of the display.

Step 3 Select an initiator from the **Initiator** pulldown menu.

Step 4 Select a target from the **Target** pulldown menu.

Step 5 Select a logical unit from the **LUN** pulldown menu.

Step 6 Select a Fibre Channel gateway from the **Gateway** pulldown menu.

Step 7 Click the **Graph ITL Statistics** button. The **ITL Statistics** window opens.

Step 8 Select the values that you want to include in the graph with one of the following methods:

- Click-and-drag your cursor across the values that you want to graph.
- Hold the **Ctrl** key and click the values that you want to graph.

Step 9 Click the button of the graph that you want to create.

Figure 10-2 Graph Buttons

 Line Chart

 Area Chart

 Bar Chart

 Pie Chart

The graph appears.

Note With most charts, the display will reload with updated information based on the refresh rate. To configure the interval, refer to "Configuring Refresh Rate" section on page 10-22.

Swapping Chart Type, Layout, and Scale

With the exception of pie charts, the chart display lets you

- Swap between charts.
- Increase or decrease the scale of the display.
- View the chart horizontally or vertically.

To perform these functions, use the buttons in Table 10-20.

Table 10-20 Chart Buttons

Button	Name	Function
	Stacked	Overlays the graphical output of each statistic.
	Horizontal	Rotates the axis of the graph by ninety degrees.

Table 10-20 Chart Buttons (continued)

Button	Name	Function
	Log Scale	Zooms in and out.
	Line Chart	Displays a line chart.
	Area Chart	Displays an area chart.
	Bar Chart	Displays a bar chart.

Viewing Gateway Statistics

To view Fibre Channel gateway statistics, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **SRP**. The **SRP** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Gateway Stats** tab. Table 10-21 lists and describes the fields that appear in the display.

Table 10-21 Gateway Stats Field Descriptions

Field	Description
SlotId	Slot in the Server Switch in which the Fibre Channel gateway resides.
LinkEvents	Total number of link events (e.g., link up, link down) processed by the Fibre Channel interface gateway(s).
SrpCmdsOutstanding	Total number of SRP commands outstanding on the Fibre Channel interface gateway(s).
SrpCmdsCompleted	Total number of SRP commands completed on the Fibre Channel interface gateway(s).
SrpErrors	Total number of SRP errors encountered on the Fibre Channel interface gateway((s).
SrpInitiatedIos	Total number of I/O transactions requested by the SRP initiator.
FcpCmdsOutstanding	Total number of FCP commands outstanding on the Fibre Channel interface gateway(s).
FcpCmdsCompleted	Total number of FCP commands completed on the Fibre Channel interface gateway(s).
FcpErrors	Total number of FCP errors encountered on the Fibre Channel interface gateway(s).
FcpInitiatedIos	Total number of I/O responses by the Fibre Channel device to SRP initiator requests.
SrpBytesRead	Total number of I/O bytes read by the SRP initiator that connects to this chassis.
SrpBytesWritten	Total number of I/O bytes written by the SRP initiator.

Table 10-21 Gateway Stats Field Descriptions (continued)

Field	Description
FcpBytesRead	Total number of I/O bytes read by the target device.
FcpBytesWritten	Total number of I/O bytes written by the target device.
SrpConnections	Total number of connections used by the SRP initiator.

Viewing Gateway Statistics with Storage Manager

To view gateway statistics with Storage Manager, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **Storage Manager**. The **Storage Manager** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Statistics** folder. Statistics fields appear in the right-hand side of the display.

Step 3 Click the gateway, in the **Gateways** field, whose statistics you want to view.

Step 4 Click the **Graph Gateway Statistics** button. The **SRP Statistics** window appears. Table 10-21 lists and describes the fields in the rows of this window. Table 10-22 lists and describes the fields in the columns of this window.

Note The elapsed time period appears in the bottom-right-hand corner of the **SRP Statistics** display.

Table 10-22 SRP Statistics Column Descriptions

Column	Description
AbsoluteValue	Cumulative value of the row since the Server Switch booted.
Cumulative	Cumulative value of the row over the elapsed time period.
Average	Average value of the row over the elapsed time period.
Minimum	Minimum value of the row over the elapsed time period.
Maximum	Maximum value of the row over the elapsed time period.
LastValue	Last change in the value of the row.

Step 5 (Optional) Click the pulldown menu at the bottom of the SRP Statistics window and select a refresh interval. The data begins to refresh at the rate that you specify.

Graphing Gateway Statistics with Storage Manager

To graph SRP statistics, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **Storage Manager**. The **Storage Manager** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Statistics** folder. Statistics fields appear in the right-hand side of the display.

Step 3 Click the gateway, in the **Gateways** field, whose statistics you want to view.

Step 4 Click the **Graph Gateway Statistics** button. The **SRP Statistics** window appears.

Step 5 Select the values that you want to include in the graph with one of the following methods:

- Click-and-drag your cursor across the values that you want to graph.
- Hold the **Ctrl** key and click the values that you want to graph.

Step 6 Click the button of the graph that you want to create.

Figure 10-3 Graph Buttons

 Line Chart

 Area Chart

 Bar Chart

 Pie Chart

The graph appears.

Note With most charts, the display will reload with updated information based on the refresh rate. To configure the interval, refer to "Configuring Refresh Rate" section on page 10-22.

Swapping Chart Type, Layout, and Scale

With the exception of pie charts, the chart display lets you

- Swap between charts.
- Increase or decrease the scale of the display.
- View the chart horizontally or vertically.

To perform these functions, use the buttons in Table 10-17.

Table 10-23 Chart Buttons

Button	Name	Function
	Stacked	Overlays the graphical output of each statistic.
	Horizontal	Rotates the axis of the graph by ninety degrees.

Table 10-23 Chart Buttons (continued)

Button	Name	Function
	Log Scale	Zooms in and out.
	Line Chart	Displays a line chart.
	Area Chart	Displays an area chart.
	Bar Chart	Displays a bar chart.

Viewing Recommended World Wide Names

To view recommended world-wide node names and world-wide port names, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **SRP**. The **SRP** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **WWN Allocator** tab.

Step 3 Enter the GUID of the initiator for which you want to procure a WWNN or WWPN in the **Guid** field.

Step 4 Enter the GUID extension of the initiator for which you want to procure a WWNN or WWPN in the **Extension** field.

Step 5 Click the "**...**" button in the **Port** field and select a port for which you want to procure a WWPN.

Step 6 Click the **getRecommendedWwnn** radio button, then click the **Apply** button, to display the recommended WWNN in the **RecommendedWwnn** field.

Step 7 Click the **getRecommendedWwpn** radio button, then click the **Apply** button, to display the recommended WWPN in the **RecommendedWwpn** field.

Disconnecting ITLs on a Fibre Channel Gateway

To disconnect all ITLs through a particular Fibre Channel gateway, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **SRP**. The **SRP** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Action** tab.

Step 3 Click the **disconnectAllItls** radio button.

Step 4 Enter the slot of the Fibre Channel gateway whose ITLs you want to disconnect in the **SlotId** field.

Step 5 Click the **Apply** button.

Viewing All Fibre Channel Gateways on the Server Switch

To view the gateway card(s) on your Server Switch, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **Storage Manager**. The **Storage Manager** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **Gateway Cards** folder. The **Gateway Cards** display appears in the right-hand frame of the window. Table 10-24 lists and describes the fields in this display.

Table 10-24 Gateway Cards Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Gateway	Lists the gateways that reside in the Server Switch.
Initiator-Target Connections	Displays the number of IT connections that connect through the gateway.
ITLs	Displays the number of ITL connections that connect through the gateway.

Viewing Individual Fibre Channel Gateways

To view an individual Fibre Channel gateway, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **Storage Manager**. The **Storage Manager** window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **Gateway Cards** folder to expand the folder.

Step 3 Click a gateway below the **Gateway Cards** folder. The **Active ITLs** display appears.

Step 4 Click the plus-sign next to an initiator in the **Active ITLs** display to list the targets available to the initiator.

Step 5 Click the plus-sign next to a target in the **Active ITLs** display to list the LUs available to the initiator through that target.

Redistributing Connections Over a Gateway

To redistribute connections over a gateway, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **Storage Manager**. The **Storage Manager** window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **Gateway Cards** folder to expand the folder.

Step 3 Click a gateway below the **Gateway Cards** folder.

Step 4 Click the **Redistribute Connections** button.

Viewing SRP Hosts

To view SRP hosts, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **Storage Manager**. The **Storage Manager** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **SRP Hosts** folder. Table 10-25 lists and describes the fields that appear in the display.

Table 10-25 SRP Hosts Field Descriptions

Field	Description
Number of Active Hosts	Number of active hosts that connect to the Server Switch.
Number of Inactive Hosts	Number of inactive hosts that connect to the Server Switch.
Total Number of Hosts	Total number of hosts that connect to the Server Switch.
Host	ASCII text name of the host.
WWNN	World-wide node name of the host.
Ports Registered With	FC gateway ports that connect the hosts to storage.

Defining a New SRP Host

To define a new SRP host, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **Storage Manager**. The **Storage Manager** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **SRP Hosts** folder.

Step 3 Click the **Define New** button. The **Define New SRP Host** window appears.

Step 4 Enter the GUID of your host in the **Host GUID** field, or select it from the pulldown menu.

Note If your host successfully connects to your Server Switch, the GUID appears in the pulldown menu. If you want to create a SRP host entry for a host that you have not yet connected, manually enter the digits of the GUID in the field. Element manager will automatically enter colons (:) as you enter digits.

Step 5 (Optional) Enter an ASCII text description of the host in the **Description** field.

Step 6 Click the **Next** button. The WWNN and WWPNs of the entry appear.

Step 7 Click the **Finish** button.

Deleting SRP Hosts

To create a SRP host, refer to "Defining a New SRP Host" section on page 10-30.

To delete an SRP host, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **Storage Manager**. The **Storage Manager** window opens.

Step 2 Click the **SRP Hosts** folder.

Step 3 Click the SRP host that you want to delete, then click the **Remove** button.

Viewing Individual SRP Hosts

When you click an individual SRP host, you have the following options:

- "Viewing General SRP Initiator Details with Storage Manager" section on page 10-6
- "Configuring General Traits of Existing SRP Initiators with Storage Manager" section on page 10-9
- "Viewing Initiator-Target Connections with Storage Manager" section on page 10-7
- "Editing SRP Host Target Access" section on page 10-31
- "Viewing Initiator-LUN Connections with Storage Manager" section on page 10-8
- "Editing SRP Hosts LUN Access" section on page 10-31

Editing SRP Host Target Access

To grant or deny the initiator access to targets, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **Storage Manager**. The **Storage Manager** window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **SRP Hosts** folder.

Step 3 Click the host whose target access you want to edit.

Step 4 Click the **Targets** tab.

Step 5 Double-click the target entry to which you want to grant or deny the initiator access. The **IT Properties** window opens.

Step 6 Click the "**...**" button next to the **Port Mask** field. The **Select Port(s)** window opens.

Step 7 Check the checkboxes of the ports through which you want to grant the initiator access to the target; uncheck the checkboxes through which you want to deny the initiator access to the target.

Step 8 Click the **Ok** button, then click the **Apply** button.

Editing SRP Hosts LUN Access

To edit SRP host LUN access, perform the following steps:

Step 1 Click the **FibreChannel** menu and select **Storage Manager**. The **Storage Manager** window opens.

Step 2 Click the plus-sign (+) next to the **SRP Hosts** folder.

Step 3 Click the host whose target access you want to edit.

Step 4 Click the **LUN Access** tab.

Step 5 Add or remove accessible LUNs:

- Click a host in the **Accessible LUNs** field, then click the **Remove** button to deny that host access to the LUN.
- Click a host in the **Available LUNs** field, then click the **Add** button to grant that host access to the LUN.

Help Menu Tasks

This chapter describes the Help menu tasks, and contains these sections:

Note The tasks under the Help menu provide Element Manager resources and Support resources. For context-sensitive online help, click the **Help** button in any Element Manager window.

Launching Online Help

To launch online help, perform this step:

Step 1 Click the **Help** menu and choose **Contents**. Element Manager online help launches.

Launching the Support Web Site

To launch the support Web site, perform this step:

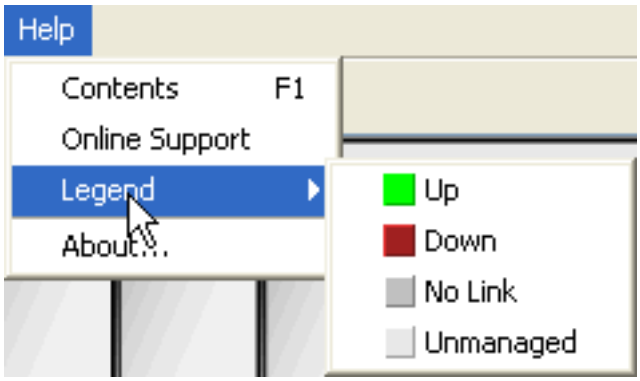
Step 1 Click the **Help** menu and choose **Online Support**. The support Web site launches.

Viewing the Element Manager Status Legend

To view the Element Manager status legend, perform this step:

Step 1 Click the **Help** menu and choose **Legend**. The Element Manager legend appears.

Example



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