Configuring Server-Related Policies

This chapter includes the following sections:

Server Autoconfiguration Policy Configuration

Server Autoconfiguration Policy

This policy determines whether one or more of the following is automatically applied to a new server:

- A server pool policy qualification that qualifies the server for one or more server pools

- An organization

- A service profile template that associates the server with a service profile created from that template

Configuring a Server Autoconfiguration Policy

Procedure

	Command or Action	**Purpose**
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org** *org-name*	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the *org-name*.
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **create server-autoconfig-policy** *policy-name*	Creates a server autoconfiguration policy with the specified policy name, and enters organization server autoconfiguration policy mode.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy # **set descr** *description*	(Optional) Provides a description for the policy. **Note** If your description includes spaces, special characters, or punctuation, you must begin and end your description with quotation marks. The quotation marks will not appear in the description field of any **show** command output.
Step 4	UCS-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy # **set destination org** *org-name*	(Optional) Specifies the organization for which the server is to be used.
Step 5	UCS-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy # **set qualifier** *server-qual-name*	(Optional) Specifies server pool policy qualification to use for qualifying the server.
Step 6	UCS-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy # **set template** *profile-name*	(Optional) Specifies a service profile template to use for creating a service profile instance for the server.
Step 7	UCS-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example creates a server autoconfiguration policy named AutoConfigFinance, provides a description for the policy, specifies finance as the destination organization, ServPoolQual22 as the server pool policy qualification, and ServTemp2 as the service profile template, and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # create server-autoconfig-policy AutoConfigFinance
UCS-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy* # set descr "Server Autoconfiguration Policy for
Finance"
UCS-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy* # set destination org finance
UCS-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy* # set qualifier ServPoolQual22
UCS-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy* # set template ServTemp2
```

```
UCS-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/server-autoconfig-policy #
```

Deleting a Server Autoconfiguration Policy

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org** *org-name*	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the *org-name*.
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **delete server-autoconfig-policy** *policy-name*	Deletes the specified server autoconfiguration policy.
Step 3	UCS-A /org # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example deletes the server autoconfiguration policy named AutoConfigFinance and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # delete server-autoconfig-policy AutoConfigFinance
UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org #
```

Boot Policy Configuration

Boot Policy

The boot policy determines the following:

- Configuration of the boot device
- Location from which the server boots
- Order in which boot devices are invoked

For example, you can choose to have associated servers boot from a local device, such as a local disk or CD-ROM (VMedia), or you can select a SAN boot or a LAN (PXE) boot.

You must include this policy in a service profile, and that service profile must be associated with a server for it to take effect. If you do not include a boot policy in a service profile, the server uses the default settings in the BIOS to determine the boot order.

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Important   Changes to a boot policy may be propagated to all servers created with an updating service profile template that includes that boot policy. Reassociation of the service profile with the server to rewrite the boot order information in the BIOS is auto-triggered.

Guidelines

When you create a boot policy, you can add one or more of the following to the boot policy and specify their boot order:

Boot type	Description
SAN boot	Boots from an operating system image on the SAN. You can specify a primary and a secondary SAN boot. If the primary boot fails, the server attempts to boot from the secondary.
	We recommend that you use a SAN boot, because it offers the most service profile mobility within the system. If you boot from the SAN, when you move a service profile from one server to another, the new server boots from the exact same operating system image. Therefore, the new server appears to be the exact same server to the network.
LAN boot	Boots from a centralized provisioning server. It is frequently used to install operating systems on a server from that server.
Local disk boot	If the server has a local drive, boots from that drive.
Virtual media boot	Mimics the insertion of a physical CD-ROM disk (read-only) or floppy disk (read-write) into a server. It is typically used to manually install operating systems on a server.

Note The default boot order is as follows:

1 Local disk boot

2 LAN boot

3 Virtual media read-only boot

4 Virtual media read-write boot

Configuring a Boot Policy

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org** *org-name*	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the *org-name*.
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **create boot-policy** *policy-name* [**purpose** {**operational** | **utility**}]	Creates a boot policy with the specified policy name, and enters organization boot policy mode.
		When you create the boot policy, specify the **operational** option. This ensures that the server boots from the operating

	Command or Action	Purpose
		system installed on the server. The **utility** options is reserved and should only be used if instructed to do so by a Cisco representative.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/boot-policy # **set descr** *description*	(Optional) Provides a description for the boot policy. **Note** If your description includes spaces, special characters, or punctuation, you must begin and end your description with quotation marks. The quotation marks do not appear in the description field of any **show** command output.
Step 4	UCS-A /org/boot-policy # **set reboot-on-update** {**no** | **yes**}	Specifies whether the servers using this boot policy are automatically rebooted after you make changes to the boot order.
Step 5	UCS-A /org/boot-policy # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example creates a boot policy named boot-policy-LAN, provides a description for the boot policy, specifies that servers using this policy will not be automatically rebooted when the boot order is changed, and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # create boot-policy boot-policy-LAN purpose operational
UCS-A /org/boot-policy* # set descr "Boot policy that boots from the LAN."
UCS-A /org/boot-policy* # set reboot-on-update no
UCS-A /org/boot-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/boot-policy #
```

What to Do Next

Configure one or more of the following boot options for the boot policy and set their boot order:

- **LAN Boot**—Boots from a centralized provisioning server. It is frequently used to install operating systems on a server from that server.

  If you choose the LAN Boot option, continue to "Configuring a LAN Boot for a Boot Policy, page 6."

- **Storage Boot**— Boots from an operating system image on the SAN. You can specify a primary and a secondary SAN boot. If the primary boot fails, the server attempts to boot from the secondary.

  Cisco recommends that you use a SAN boot, because it offers the most service profile mobility within the system. If you boot from the SAN, when you move a service profile from one server to another, the new server will boot from the exact same operating system image. Therefore, the new server will appear to be the exact same server to the network.

  If you choose the Storage Boot option, continue to "Configuring a Storage Boot for a Boot Policy, page 7."

- **Virtual Media Boot**—Mimics the insertion of a physical CD into a server. It is typically used to manually install operating systems on a server.

  If you choose the Virtual Media boot option, continue to "Configuring a Virtual Media Boot for a Boot Policy, page 8."

Include the boot policy in a service profile and/or template.

Configuring a LAN Boot for a Boot Policy

Before You Begin

Create a boot policy to contain the LAN boot configuration.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org** *org-name*	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the *org-name*.
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **scope boot-policy** *policy-name*	Enters organization boot policy mode for the specified boot policy.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/boot-policy # **create lan**	Creates a LAN boot for the boot policy and enters organization boot policy LAN mode.
Step 4	UCS-A /org/boot-policy/lan # **set order** {**1** | **2** | **3** | **4**}	Specifies the boot order for the LAN boot.
Step 5	UCS-A /org/boot-policy/lan # **create path** {**primary** | **secondary**}	Creates a primary or secondary LAN boot path and enters organization boot policy LAN path mode.
Step 6	UCS-A /org/boot-policy/lan/path # **set vnic** *vnic-name*	Specifies the vNIC to use for the LAN path to the boot image.
Step 7	UCS-A /org/boot-policy/lan/path # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example creates a boot policy named boot-policy-LAN, creates a LAN boot for the policy, sets the boot order to 2, creates primary and secondary paths using the vNICs named vNIC1 and vNIC2 , and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # scope boot-policy boot-policy-LAN
UCS-A /org/boot-policy* # create lan
UCS-A /org/boot-policy/lan* # set order 2
UCS-A /org/boot-policy/lan* # create path primary
UCS-A /org/boot-policy/lan/path* # set vnic vNIC1
UCS-A /org/boot-policy/lan/path* # exit
UCS-A /org/boot-policy/lan* # create path secondary
UCS-A /org/boot-policy/lan/path* # set vnic vNIC2
UCS-A /org/boot-policy/lan/path* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/boot-policy/lan/path #
```

What to Do Next

Include the boot policy in a service profile and/or template.

Configuring a Storage Boot for a Boot Policy

Before You Begin

Create a boot policy to contain the storage boot configuration.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org** *org-name*	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the *org-name*.
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **scope boot-policy** *policy-name*	Enters organization boot policy mode for the specified boot policy.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/boot-policy # **create storage**	Creates a storage boot for the boot policy and enters organization boot policy storage mode.
Step 4	UCS-A /org/boot-policy/storage # **set order** {**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**}	Sets the boot order for the storage boot.
Step 5	UCS-A /org/boot-policy/storage # **create** {**local**	**san-image** {**primary**	**secondary**}	Creates a local or SAN image storage location, and if the san-image option is specified, enters organization boot policy storage SAN image mode.
Step 6	UCS-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image # **set vhba** *vhba-name*	Specifies the vHBA to be used for the storage boot.
Step 7	UCS-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image # **create path** {**primary**	**secondary**}	Creates a primary or secondary storage boot path and enters organization boot policy LAN path mode.
Step 8	UCS-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path # **set** {**lun** *lun-id*	**wwn** *wwn-num*}	Specifies the LUN or WWN to be used for the storage path to the boot image.
Step 9	UCS-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example creates a boot policy named boot-policy-storage, creates a storage boot for the policy, sets the boot order to 1, creates a primary SAN image, uses a vHBA named vHBA2, creates primary path using LUN 967295200, and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # scope boot-policy boot-policy-storage
UCS-A /org/boot-policy* # create storage
UCS-A /org/boot-policy/storage* # set order 1
UCS-A /org/boot-policy/storage* # create san-image primary
UCS-A /org/boot-policy/storage* # set vhba vHBA2
UCS-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image* # create path primary
UCS-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path* # set lun 967295200
UCS-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/boot-policy/storage/san-image/path #
```

What to Do Next

Include the boot policy in a service profile and/or template.

Configuring a Virtual Media Boot for a Boot Policy

Before You Begin

Create a boot policy to contain the virtual media boot configuration.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org** *org-name*	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the *org-name*.
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **scope boot-policy** *policy-name*	Enters organization boot policy mode for the specified boot policy.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/boot-policy # **create virtual-media** {**read-only** | **read-write**}	Creates a virtual media boot for the boot policy, specifies whether the virtual media is has read-only or read-write privileges, and enters organization boot policy virtual media mode.
Step 4	UCS-A /org/boot-policy/virtual-media # **set order** {**1** | **2** | **3** | **4**}	Sets the boot order for the virtual-media boot.
Step 5	UCS-A /org/boot-policy/virtual-media # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # scope boot-policy boot-policy-vm
UCS-A /org/boot-policy* # create virtual-media read-only
UCS-A /org/boot-policy/virtual-media* # set order 3
UCS-A /org/boot-policy/virtual-media* # commit-buffer
```

What to Do Next

Include the boot policy in a service profile and/or template.

Deleting a Boot Policy

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org** *org-name*	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the *org-name*.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **delete boot-policy** *policy-name*	Deletes the specified boot policy.
Step 3	UCS-A /org # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example deletes the boot policy named boot-policy-LAN:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # delete boot-policy boot-policy-LAN
UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org #
```

Chassis Discover Configuration

Chassis Discovery Policy

This discovery policy determines how the system reacts when you add a new chassis. If you create a chassis discovery policy, the system does the following:

- Automatically configures the chassis for the number of links between the chassis and the fabric interconnect specified in the policy.

- Specifies the power policy to be used by the chassis.

Configuring a Chassis Discovery Policy

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org /**	Enters the root organization mode. **Note** The chassis discovery policy can only be accessed from the root organization.
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **scope chassis-disc-policy**	Enters organization chassis discovery policy mode.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/chassis-disc-policy # **set action** {**1-link** | **2-link** | **4-link**}	Specifies the number of links to the fabric interconnect that the chassis must have before it can be discovered.
Step 4	UCS-A /org/chassis-disc-policy # **set descr** *description*	(Optional) Provides a description for the chassis discovery policy. **Note** If your description includes spaces, special characters, or punctuation, you must begin and end your description with quotation marks. The quotation marks will not appear in the description field of any **show** command output.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	UCS-A /org/chassis-disc-policy # **set qualifier** *qualifier*	(Optional) Uses the specified server pool policy qualifications to associates this policy with a server pool.
Step 6	UCS-A /org/chassis-disc-policy # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example scopes to the default chassis discovery policy, sets it to discover chassis with four links to a fabric interconnect, provides a description for the policy, and specifies the server pool policy qualifications that will be used to qualify the chassis, and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org # scope chassis-disc-policy
UCS-A /org/chassis-disc-policy* # set action 4-link
UCS-A /org/chassis-disc-policy* # set descr "This is an example chassis discovery policy."
UCS-A /org/chassis-disc-policy* # set qualifier ExampleQual
UCS-A /org/chassis-disc-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/chassis-disc-policy #
```

IPMI Access Profile Configuration

IPMI Access Profile

This policy allows you to determine whether IPMI commands can be sent directly to the server, using the IP address. For example, you can send commands to retrieve sensor data from the BMC. This policy defines the IPMI access, including a username and password that can be authenticated locally on the server, and whether the access is read-only or read-write.

You must include this policy in a service profile and that service profile must be associated with a server for it to take effect.

Configuring an IPMI Access Profile

Before You Begin

- Username with appropriate permissions that can be authenticated by the operating system of the server
- Password for the username
- Permissions associated with the username

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org** *org-name*	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the *org-name*.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **create ipmi-access-profile** *profile-name*	Creates the specified IPMI access profile and enters organization IPMI access profile mode.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile # **create epuser** *epuser-name*	Creates the specified endpoint user and enters organization IPMI access profile endpoint user mode. **Note** More than one endpoint user can be created within an IPMI access profile, with each endpoint user having its own password and privileges.
Step 4	UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/epuser # **set password**	Sets the password for the endpoint user. After entering the **set password** command, you are prompted to enter and confirm the password. For security purposes, the password that you type does not appear in the CLI.
Step 5	UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/epuser # **set privilege** {**admin** | **readonly**}	Specifies whether the endpoint user has administrative or read-only privileges.
Step 6	UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/epuser # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example creates an IPMI access profile named ReadOnly, creates an endpoint user named bob, sets the password and the privileges for bob, and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # create ipmi-access-profile ReadOnly
UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile* # create epuser bob
UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/epuser* # set password
Enter a password:
Confirm the password:
UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/epuser* # set privilege readonly
UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/epuser* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/epuser #
```

What to Do Next

Include the IPMI profile in a service profile and/or template.

Deleting an IPMI Access Profile

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org** *org-name*	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the *org-name*.
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **delete ipmi-access-profile** *profile-name*	Deletes the specified IPMI access profile.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 3	UCS-A /org # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example deletes the IPMI access profile named ReadOnly and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # delete ipmi-access-profile ReadOnly
UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org #
```

Adding an Endpoint User to an IPMI Access Profile

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org** *org-name*	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the *org-name*.
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **scope ipmi-access-profile** *profile-name*	Enters organization IPMI access profile mode for the specified IPMI access profile.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile # **create epuser** *epuser-name*	Creates the specified endpoint user and enters organization IPMI access profile endpoint user mode. **Note** More than one endpoint user can be created within an IPMI access profile, with each endpoint user having its own password and privileges.
Step 4	UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/epuser # **set password**	Sets the password for the endpoint user. After entering the **set password** command, you are prompted to enter and confirm the password. For security purposes, the password that you type does not appear in the CLI.
Step 5	UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/epuser # **set privilege** {**admin** | **readonly**}	Specifies whether the endpoint user has administrative or read-only privileges.
Step 6	UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/epuser # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example adds an endpoint user named alice to the IPMI access profile named ReadOnly and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # scope ipmi-access-profile ReadOnly
UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile* # create epuser alice
UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/epuser* # set password
Enter a password:
Confirm the password:
UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/epuser* # set privilege readonly
```

```
UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/epuser* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile/epuser #
```

Deleting an Endpoint User from an IPMI Access Profile

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org** *org-name*	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the *org-name*.
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **scope ipmi-access-profile** *profile-name*	Enters organization IPMI access profile mode for the specified IPMI access profile.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile # **delete epuser** *epuser-name*	Deletes the specified endpoint user from the IPMI access profile.
Step 4	UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example deletes the endpoint user named alice from the IPMI access profile named ReadOnly and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # scope ipmi-access-profile ReadOnly
UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile* # delete epuser alice
UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/ipmi-access-profile #
```

Local Disk Configuration Policy Configuration

Local Disk Configuration Policy

This policy configures any optional SAS local drives that have been installed on a server through the onboard RAID controller of the local drive. This policy enables you to set a local disk mode for all servers that are associated with a service profile that includes the local disk configuration policy. The local disk modes include the following:

- **Any Configuration**—For a server configuration that carries forward the local disk configuration without any changes.

- **No Local Storage**—For a diskless workstation or a SAN only configuration. If you select this option, you cannot associate any service profile which uses this policy with a server that has a local disk.

- **No RAID**—For a server configuration that removes the RAID and leaves the disk MBR and payload unaltered.

- **RAID Mirrored**—For a 2-disk RAID 1 server configuration.

- **RAID Stripes**—For a 2-disk RAID 0 server configuration.

You must include this policy in a service profile, and that service profile must be associated with a server for it to take effect.

Configuring a Local Disk Configuration Policy

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org** *org-name*	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the *org-name*.
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **create local-disk-config-policy** *policy-name*	Creates a local disk configuration policy and enters local disk configuration policy mode.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/local-disk-config-policy # **set descr** *description*	(Optional) Provides a description for the local disk configuration policy.
Step 4	UCS-A /org/local-disk-config-policy # **set mode** {**any-configuration** | **no-local-storage** | **no-raid** | **raid-mirrored** | **raid-striped**}	Specifies the mode for the local disk configuration policy.
Step 5	UCS-A /org/local-disk-config-policy # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example configures a local disk configuration policy:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # create local-disk-config-policy DiskPolicy7
UCS-A /org/local-disk-config-policy* # set mode raid-mirrored
UCS-A /org/local-disk-config-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/local-disk-config-policy #
```

Deleting a Local Disk Configuration Policy

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org** *org-name*	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the *org-name*.
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **delete local-disk-config-policy** *policy-name*	Deletes the specified local disk configuration policy.
Step 3	UCS-A /org # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example deletes the local disk configuration policy named DiskPolicy7 and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # delete local-disk-config-policy DiskPolicy7
UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org #
```

Scrub Policy Configuration

Scrub Policy

This policy determines what happens to local data on a server during the discovery process and when the server is disassociated from a service profile. This policy can ensure that the data on local drives is erased at those times.

Configuring a Scrub Policy

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# scope org *org-name*	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the *org-name*.
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **create scrub-policy** *policy-name*	Creates a scrub policy with the specified policy name, and enters organization scrub policy mode.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/scrub-policy # **set descr** *description*	(Optional) Provides a description for the scrub policy. **Note** If your description includes spaces, special characters, or punctuation, you must begin and end your description with quotation marks. The quotation marks will not appear in the description field of any **show** command output.
Step 4	UCS-A /org/scrub-policy # **set disk-scrub** {**no** | **yes**}	Disables or enables disk scrubbing on servers using this scrub policy.
Step 5	UCS-A /org/scrub-policy # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example creates a scrub policy named ScrubPolicy2, enables disk scrubbing on servers using the scrub policy, and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # create scrub-policy ScrubPolicy2
UCS-A /org/scrub-policy* # set descr "Scrub policy set to yes."
UCS-A /org/scrub-policy* # set disk-scrub yes
UCS-A /org/scrub-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/scrub-policy #
```

Deleting a Scrub Policy

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org** *org-name*	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the *org-name*.
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **delete scrub-policy** *policy-name*	Deletes the specified scrub policy.
Step 3	UCS-A /org # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example deletes the scrub policy named ScrubPolicy2 and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # delete scrub-policy ScrubPolicy2
UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org #
```

Server Discovery Configuration

Server Discovery Policy

This discovery policy determines how the system reacts when you add a new server. If you create a server discovery policy, you can control whether the system conducts a deep discovery when a server is added to a chassis, or whether a user must first acknowledge the new server. By default, the system conducts a full discovery.

With this policy, an inventory of the server is conducted, then server pool policy qualifications are run to determine whether the new server qualifies for one or more server pools.

Configuring a Server Discovery Policy

Before You Begin

If you plan to associate this policy with a server pool, create server pool policy qualifications.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org /**	Enters the root organization mode.
		Note Chassis discovery policies can only be accessed from the root organization.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **create server-disc-policy** *policy-name*	Creates a server discovery policy with the specified policy name, and enters org server discovery policy mode.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/server-disc-policy # **set action** {**diag** | **immediate** | **user-acknowledged**}	Specifies when the system will attempt to discover new servers.
Step 4	UCS-A /org/chassis-disc-policy # **set descr** *description*	(Optional) Provides a description for the server discovery policy. **Note** If your description includes spaces, special characters, or punctuation, you must begin and end your description with quotation marks. The quotation marks will not appear in the description field of any **show** command output.
Step 5	UCS-A /org/server-disc-policy # **set qualifier** *qualifier*	(Optional) Uses the specified server pool policy qualifications to associates this policy with a server pool.
Step 6	UCS-A /org/server-disc-policy # **set scrub-policy**	Specifies the scrub policy to be used by this policy. The scrub policy defines whether the disk drive on a server should be scrubbed clean upon discovery.
Step 7	UCS-A /org/server-disc-policy # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example creates a server discovery policy named ServDiscPolExample, sets it to immediately discover new servers, provides a description for the policy, specifies the server pool policy qualifications and scrub policy, and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # create server-disc-policy ServDiscPolExample
UCS-A /org/server-disc-policy* # set action immediate
UCS-A /org/server-disc-policy* # set descr "This is an example server discovery policy."
UCS-A /org/server-disc-policy* # set qualifier ExampleQual
UCS-A /org/server-disc-policy* # set scrub-policy NoScrub
UCS-A /org/server-disc-policy # commit-buffer
```

What to Do Next

Include the server discovery policy in a service profile and/or template.

Deleting a Server Discovery Policy

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org** *org-name*	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the *org-name*.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **Delete server-disc-policy** *policy-name*	Deletes the specified server discovery policy.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/server-disc-policy # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example deletes the server discovery policy named ServDiscPolExample:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # delete server-disc-policy ServDiscPolExample
UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org #
```

Server Pool Policy Configuration

Server Pool Policy

This policy is invoked during the server discovery process. It determines what happens if server pool policy qualifications match a server to the target pool specified in the policy.

If a server qualifies for more than one pool and those pools have server pool policies, the server is added to all those pools.

Configuring a Server Pool Policy

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org** *org-name*	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the *org-name*.
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **create pooling-policy** *policy-name*	Creates a server pool policy with the specified name, and enters organization pooling policy mode.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/pooling-policy # **set descr** *description*	(Optional) Provides a description for the server pool policy. **Note** If your description includes spaces, special characters, or punctuation, you must begin and end your description with quotation marks. The quotation marks will not appear in the description field of any **show** command output.
Step 4	UCS-A /org/pooling-policy # **set pool** *pool-distinguished-name*	Specifies the server pool to use with the server pool policy. You must specify the full distinguished name for the pool.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 5	UCS-A /org/pooling-policy # **set qualifier** *qualifier-name*	Specifies the server pool qualifier to use with the server pool policy.
Step 6	UCS-A /org/pooling-policy # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example creates a server pool policy named PoolPolicy4 and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # create pooling-policy ServerPoolPolicy4
UCS-A /org/pooling-policy* # set pool org-root/compute-pool-pool3
UCS-A /org/pooling-policy* # set qualifier ServPoolQual8
UCS-A /org/pooling-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/pooling-policy #
```

Deleting a Server Pool Policy

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org** *org-name*	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the *org-name*.
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **delete pooling-policy** *policy-name*	Deletes the specified server pool policy.
Step 3	UCS-A /org # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example deletes the server pool policy named PoolPolicy4 and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # delete pooling-policy ServerPoolPolicy4
UCS-A /org/pooling-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/pooling-policy #
```

Server Pool Policy Qualification Configuration

Server Pool Policy Qualifications

This policy qualifies servers based on the inventory of a server conducted during the discovery process. The qualifications are individual rules that you configure in the policy to determine whether a server meets the selection criteria. For example, you can create a rule that specifies the minimum memory capacity for servers in a data center pool.

Qualifications are used in other policies to place servers, not just by the server pool policies. For example, if a server meets the criteria in a qualification policy, it can be added to one or more server pools or have a service profile automatically associated with it.

Depending upon the implementation, you may include server pool policy qualifications in the following policies:

- Autoconfiguration policy

- Chassis discovery policy

- Server discovery policy

- Server inheritance policy

- Server pool policy

Creating a Server Pool Policy Qualification

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org** *org-name*	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the *org-name*.
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **create server-qual** *server-qual-name*	Creates a server pool qualification with the specified name, and enters organization server qualification mode.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/server-qual # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example creates a server pool qualification named ServPoolQual22 and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # create server-qual ServPoolQual22
UCS-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/server-qual #
```

What to Do Next

Configure one or more of the following server component qualifications:

- Adapter qualification

- Chassis qualification

- Memory qualification

- Processor qualification

- Storage qualification

Deleting a Server Pool Policy Qualification

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org** *org-name*	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the *org-name*.
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **delete server-qual** *server-qual-name*	Deletes the specified server pool qualification.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/server-qual # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example deletes the server pool qualification named ServPoolQual22 and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # delete server-qual ServPoolQual22
UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org #
```

Configuring an Adapter Qualification

Before You Begin

Create a server pool policy qualification.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org** *org-name*	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the *org-name*.
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **scope server-qual** *server-qual-name*	Enters organization server qualification mode for the specified server pool policy qualification.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/server-qual # **create adapter**	Creates an adapter qualification and enters organization server qualification adapter mode.
Step 4	UCS-A /org/server-qual/adapter # **create cap-qual** *adapter-type*	Creates an adapter capacity qualification for the specified adapter type and enters organization server qualification adapter capacity qualification mode. The *adapter-type* argument can be any of the following values: • fcoe—Fibre Channel over Ethernet • non-virtualized-eth-if—Non-virtualized Ethernet interface • non-virtualized-fc-if—Non-virtualized Fibre Channel interface

	Command or Action	Purpose
		• path-encap-consolidated—Path encapsulation consolidated
		• path-encap-virtual—Path encapsulation virtual
		• protected-eth-if—Protected Ethernet interface
		• protected-fc-if—Protected Fibre Channel interface
		• protected-fcoe—Protected Fibre Channel over Ethernet
		• virtualized-eth-if—Virtualized Ethernet interface
		• virtualized-fc-if—Virtualized Fibre Channel interface
		• virtualized-scsi-if—Virtualized SCSI interface
Step 5	UCS-A /org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual # **set maximum** {*max-cap* | **unspecified**}	Specifies the maximum capacity for the selected adapter type.
Step 6	UCS-A /org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example configures an adapter qualification for a non-virtualized Ethernet interface and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # scope server-qual ServPoolQual22
UCS-A /org/server-qual* # create adapter
UCS-A /org/server-qual/adapter* # create cap-qual non-virtualized-eth-if
UCS-A /org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual* # set maximum 2500000000
UCS-A /org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/server-qual/adapter/cap-qual #
```

Deleting an Adapter Qualification

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org** *org-name*	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the *org-name*.
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **scope server-qual** *server-qual-name*	Enters organization server qualification mode for the specified server pool policy qualification.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/server-qual # **delete adapter**	Deletes the adapter qualification from the server pool policy qualification.
Step 4	UCS-A /org/server-qual # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example deletes the adapter qualification from the server pool policy qualification named ServPoolQual22 and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # scope server-qual ServPoolQual22
UCS-A /org/server-qual* # delete adapter
UCS-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/server-qual #
```

Configuring a Chassis Qualification

Before You Begin

Create a server pool policy qualification.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org** *org-name*	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the *org-name*.
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **scope server-qual** *server-qual-name*	Enters organization server qualification mode for the specified server pool policy qualification.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/server-qual # **create chassis** *min-chassis-num max-chassis-num*	Creates a chassis qualification for the specified chassis range and enters organization server qualification chassis mode.
Step 4	UCS-A /org/server-qual/chassis # **create slot** *min-slot-num max-slot-num*	Creates a chassis slot qualification for the specified slot range and enters organization server qualification chassis slot mode.
Step 5	UCS-A /org/server-qual/chassis/slot # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example configures a chassis qualification for slots 1 to 4 on chassis 1 and 2, and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # scope server-qual ServPoolQual22
UCS-A /org/server-qual* # create chassis 1 2
UCS-A /org/server-qual/chassis* # create slot 1 4
UCS-A /org/server-qual/chassis/slot* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/server-qual/chassis/slot #
```

Deleting a Chassis Qualification

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org** *org-name*	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the *org-name*.
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **scope server-qual** *server-qual-name*	Enters organization server qualification mode for the specified server pool policy qualification.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/server-qual # **delete chassis** *min-chassis-num max-chassis-num*	Deletes the chassis qualification for the specified chassis range.
Step 4	UCS-A /org/server-qual # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example deletes the chassis qualification for chassis 1 and 2 and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # scope server-qual ServPoolQual22
UCS-A /org/server-qual* # delete chassis 1 2
UCS-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/server-qual #
```

Configuring a Memory Qualification

Before You Begin

Create a server pool policy qualification.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org** *org-name*	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the *org-name*.
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **scope server-qual** *server-qual-name*	Enters organization server qualification mode for the specified server pool policy qualification.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/server-qual # **create memory**	Creates a memory qualification and enters organization server qualification memory mode.
Step 4	UCS-A /org/server-qual/memory # **set clock** {*clock-num*	**unspec**}	Specifies the memory clock speed.
Step 5	UCS-A /org/server-qual/memory # **set maxcap** {*max-cap-num*	**unspec**}	Specifies the maximum capacity of the memory array.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 6	UCS-A /org/server-qual/memory # **set mincap** {*min-cap-num* | **unspec**}	Specifies the minimum capacity of the memory array.
Step 7	UCS-A /org/server-qual/memory # **set speed** {*speed-num* | **unspec**}	Specifies the memory data rate.
Step 8	UCS-A /org/server-qual/memory # **set units** {*unit-num* | **unspec**}	Specifies the number of memory units (DRAM chips mounted to the PCB).
Step 9	UCS-A /org/server-qual/memory # **set width** {*width-num* | **unspec**}	Specifies the bit width of the data bus.
Step 10	UCS-A /org/server-qual/memory # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example configures a memory qualification and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # scope server-qual ServPoolQual22
UCS-A /org/server-qual* # create memory
UCS-A /org/server-qual/memory* # set clock 1067
UCS-A /org/server-qual/memory* # set maxcap 4096
UCS-A /org/server-qual/memory* # set mincap 2048
UCS-A /org/server-qual/memory* # set speed unspec
UCS-A /org/server-qual/memory* # set units 16
UCS-A /org/server-qual/memory* # set width 64
UCS-A /org/server-qual/memory* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/server-qual/memory #
```

Deleting a Memory Qualification

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org** *org-name*	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the *org-name*.
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **scope server-qual** *server-qual-name*	Enters organization server qualification mode for the specified server pool policy qualification.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/server-qual # **delete memory**	Deletes the memory qualification.
Step 4	UCS-A /org/server-qual # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example deletes the memory qualification and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # scope server-qual ServPoolQual22
UCS-A /org/server-qual* # delete memory
UCS-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/server-qual #
```

Configuring a Processor Qualification

Before You Begin

Create a server pool policy qualification.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org** *org-name*	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the *org-name*.
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **scope server-qual** *server-qual-name*	Enters organization server qualification mode for the specified server pool policy qualification.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/server-qual # **create processor**	Creates a processor qualification and enters organization server qualification processor mode.
Step 4	UCS-A /org/server-qual/processor # **set arch** {**any**	**dual-core-opteron**	**intel-p4-c**	**opteron**	**pentium-4**	**turion-64**	**xeon**	**xeon-mp**}	Specifies the processor architecture type.
Step 5	UCS-A /org/server-qual/processor # **set maxcores** {*max-core-num*	**unspecified**}	Specifies the maximum number of processor cores.
Step 6	UCS-A /org/server-qual/processor # **set mincores** {*min-core-num*	**unspecified**}	Specifies the minimum number of processor cores.
Step 7	UCS-A /org/server-qual/processor # **set maxprocs** {*max-proc-num*	**unspecified**}	Specifies the maximum number of processors.
Step 8	UCS-A /org/server-qual/processor # **set minprocs** {*min-proc-num*	**unspecified**}	Specifies the minimum number of processors.
Step 9	UCS-A /org/server-qual/processor # **set maxthreads** {*max-thread-num*	**unspecified**}	Specifies the maximum number of threads.
Step 10	UCS-A /org/server-qual/processor # **set minthreads** {*min-thread-num*	**unspecified**}	Specifies the minimum number of threads.
Step 11	UCS-A /org/server-qual/processor # **set stepping** {*step-num*	**unspecified**}	Specifies the processor stepping number.
Step 12	UCS-A /org/server-qual/processor # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example configures a processor qualification and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # scope server-qual ServPoolQual22
UCS-A /org/server-qual* # create processor
UCS-A /org/server-qual/processor* # set arch xeon
```

```
UCS-A /org/server-qual/processor* # set maxcores 8
UCS-A /org/server-qual/processor* # set mincores 4
UCS-A /org/server-qual/processor* # set maxprocs 2
UCS-A /org/server-qual/processor* # set minprocs 1
UCS-A /org/server-qual/processor* # set maxthreads 16
UCS-A /org/server-qual/processor* # set minthreads 8
UCS-A /org/server-qual/processor* # set stepping 5
UCS-A /org/server-qual/processor* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/server-qual/processor #
```

Deleting a Processor Qualification

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org** *org-name*	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the *org-name*.
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **scope server-qual** *server-qual-name*	Enters organization server qualification mode for the specified server pool policy qualification.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/server-qual # **delete processor**	Deletes the processor qualification.
Step 4	UCS-A /org/server-qual # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example deletes the processor qualification and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # scope server-qual ServPoolQual22
UCS-A /org/server-qual* # delete processor
UCS-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/server-qual #
```

Configuring a Storage Qualification

Before You Begin

Create a server pool policy qualification.

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org** *org-name*	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the *org-name*.
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **scope server-qual** *server-qual-name*	Enters organization server qualification mode for the specified server pool policy qualification.

	Command or Action	**Purpose**
Step 3	UCS-A /org/server-qual # **create storage**	Creates a storage qualification and enters organization server qualification storage mode.
Step 4	UCS-A /org/server-qual/storage # **set blocksize** {*block-size-num* | **unspecified**}	Specifies the storage block size.
Step 5	UCS-A /org/server-qual/storage # **set maxcap** {*max-cap-num* | **unspecified**}	Specifies the maximum capacity of the storage array.
Step 6	UCS-A /org/server-qual/storage # **set mincap** {*min-cap-num* | **unspecified**}	Specifies the minimum capacity of the storage array.
Step 7	UCS-A /org/server-qual/storage # **set numberofblocks** {*block-num* | **unspecified**}	Specifies the number of blocks.
Step 8	UCS-A /org/server-qual/storage # **set perdiskcap** {*disk-cap-num* | **unspecified**}	Specifies the per-disk capacity.
Step 9	UCS-A /org/server-qual/storage # **set units** {*unit-num* | **unspecified**}	Specifies the number of storage units.
Step 10	UCS-A /org/server-qual/storage # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example configures a storage qualification and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # scope server-qual ServPoolQual22
UCS-A /org/server-qual* # create storage
UCS-A /org/server-qual/storage* # set blocksize 512
UCS-A /org/server-qual/storage* # set maxcap 420000
UCS-A /org/server-qual/storage* # set mincap 140000
UCS-A /org/server-qual/storage* # set numberofblocks 287277984
UCS-A /org/server-qual/storage* # set perdiskcap 140000
UCS-A /org/server-qual/storage* # set units 1
UCS-A /org/server-qual/storage* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/server-qual/storage #
```

Deleting a Storage Qualification

Procedure

	Command or Action	**Purpose**
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org** *org-name*	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the *org-name*.
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **scope server-qual** *server-qual-name*	Enters organization server qualification mode for the specified server pool policy qualification.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/server-qual # **delete storage**	Deletes the storage qualification.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	UCS-A /org/server-qual/ # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example deletes the storage qualification and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # scope server-qual ServPoolQual22
UCS-A /org/server-qual* # delete storage
UCS-A /org/server-qual* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/server-qual #
```

Server Inheritance Policy Configuration

Server Inheritance Policy

This policy is invoked during the server discovery process to create a service profile for the server. All service profiles created from this policy use the values burned into the blade at manufacture. The policy performs the following:

- Analyzes the inventory of the server
- If configured, assigns the server to the selected organization
- Creates a service profile for the server with the identity burned into the server at manufacture

You cannot migrate a service profile created with this policy to another server.

Configuring a Server Inheritance Policy

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org** *org-name*	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the *org-name*.
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **create server-inherit-policy** *policy-name*	Creates a server inheritance policy with the specified policy name, and enters organization server inheritance policy mode.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/server-inherit-policy # **set descr** *description*	(Optional) Provides a description for the policy. **Note** If your description includes spaces, special characters, or punctuation, you must begin and end your description with quotation marks. The quotation marks will not appear in the description field of any **show** command output.

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 4	UCS-A /org/server-inherit-policy # **set destination org** *org-name*	(Optional) Specifies the organization for which the server is to be used.
Step 5	UCS-A /org/server-inherit-policy # **set qualifier** *server-qual-name*	(Optional) Specifies server pool policy qualification to use for qualifying the server.
Step 6	UCS-A /org/server-inherit-policy # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example creates a server inheritance policy named InheritEngineering, provides a description for the policy, specifies engineering as the destination organization and ServPoolQual22 as the server pool policy qualification, and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # create server-inherit-policy InheritEngineering
UCS-A /org/server-inherit-policy* # set descr "Server Inheritance Policy for Engineering"
UCS-A /org/server-inherit-policy* # set destination org engineering
UCS-A /org/server-inherit-policy* # set qualifier ServPoolQual22
UCS-A /org/server-inherit-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/server-inherit-policy #
```

Deleting a Server Inheritance Policy

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org** *org-name*	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the *org-name*.
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **delete server-inherit-policy** *policy-name*	Deletes the specified server inheritance policy.
Step 3	UCS-A /org # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example deletes the server inheritance policy named InheritEngineering and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # delete server-inherit-policy InheritEngineering
UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org #
```

SOL Policy Configuration

Serial over LAN Policy

This policy sets the configuration for the serial over LAN connection for all servers associated with service profiles that use the policy. By default, the serial over LAN connection is disabled.

If you implement a serial over LAN policy, we recommend that you also create an IPMI profile.

You must include this policy in a service profile and that service profile must be associated with a server for it to take effect.

Configuring a SOL Policy

Procedure

	Command or Action	**Purpose**
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org** *org-name*	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the *org-name*.
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **create sol-policy** *policy-name*	Creates a serial over LAN (SOL) policy and enters organization SOL policy mode.
Step 3	UCS-A /org/sol-policy # **set descr** *description*	(Optional) Provides a description for the policy. **Note** If your description includes spaces, special characters, or punctuation, you must begin and end your description with quotation marks. The quotation marks will not appear in the description field of any **show** command output.
Step 4	UCS-A /org/sol-policy # **set speed** {**115200** | **19200** | **38400** | **57600** | **9600**}	Specifies the serial baud rate.
Step 5	UCS-A /org/sol-policy # {**disable** | **enable**}	Disables or enables the SOL policy. By default, the SOL policy is disabled; you must enable it before it can be applied.
Step 6	UCS-A /org/sol-policy # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example creates a SOL policy named Sol9600, provides a description for the policy, sets the speed to 9,600 baud, enables the policy, and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # create sol-policy Sol9600
UCS-A /org/sol-policy* # set descr "Sets SOL policy to 9600 baud."
UCS-A /org/sol-policy* # set speed 9600
UCS-A /org/sol-policy* # enable
```

```
UCS-A /org/sol-policy* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org/sol-policy #
```

Deleting a SOL Policy

Procedure

	Command or Action	Purpose
Step 1	UCS-A# **scope org** *org-name*	Enters organization mode for the specified organization. To enter the root organization mode, type / as the *org-name*.
Step 2	UCS-A /org # **delete sol-policy** *policy-name*	Deletes the specified SOL policy.
Step 3	UCS-A /org # **commit-buffer**	Commits the transaction to the system configuration.

The following example deletes the SOL policy named Sol9600 and commits the transaction:

```
UCS-A# scope org /
UCS-A /org* # delete sol-policy Sol9600
UCS-A /org* # commit-buffer
UCS-A /org #
```